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APPENDIX A UGANDAN LEGAL, POLICY & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

I. Legal Framework

The legal framework of relevance to this EACOP RAP are summarized below:

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (as amended): The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 as amended is the supreme law of Uganda as spelt out under Article 2 and provides the framework for all other national legislation. The Constitution further provides government and local authorities power of compulsory acquisition of land in public interest, and makes provision, inter alia, for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to the taking of possession of any privately-owned property. The Constitution also recognizes land tenure regimes and rights discussed below.

Article 237 of the Constitution, 1995, vests land ownership in citizens of Uganda and identifies four land tenure systems, namely: customary; freehold; mailo; and leasehold. These systems are detailed under Section 4 of the Land Act (Cap 227) and outlined below:

a) Customary Tenure

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

b) Freehold Tenure

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

c) Leasehold Tenure

This tenure system is:

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

d) Mailo Tenure

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

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

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

Land Act Cap 227, 1998 (as amended): The Act was enacted pursuant to the land reforms introduced by the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the primary objective of the Land Act is to operationalise the land reforms. The Land Act principally addresses four issues namely; holding, control, management and land disputes. As regards tenure, the Act repeats provisions of Article 237 of the Constitution which vests all land in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under customary, freehold, mailo or leasehold tenure systems (as discussed above). However, the Land Act provides for acquisition of land or rights to use land for execution of public works.

Land Acquisition Act, Cap 226 of 1965: This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods for compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Act supplements the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Land Act in as far as compulsory acquisition of land is concerned.

The Local Government Act, Cap 243 of 1997 as amended: This Act provides the legal foundation of the Government Policy on decentralization of governance and devolution of central government functions, powers, and services to Local Governments. Under this Act, district and lower local councils are given the responsibility to plan and manage development activities, including natural resources, at the local government level. Thus, local governments are involved in issues of land acquisition, compensation and environmental monitoring and compliance for developments.

The Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act, No.3 of 2013: This Act provides for the licensing, exploration and production of petroleum. The Act in accordance with article 244 of the Constitution, vests the entire property in, and the control of petroleum in its natural condition in, on or under any land or waters within Uganda, in the Government on behalf of the Republic of Uganda.

The Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Act, 2013: The Act provides for the regulation, management, and coordination and monitoring of midstream operations. This Act gives effect to Article 244 of the Constitution to enable the construction, placement and ownership of facilities among other midstream operation requirements.

The Act in Section 3 emphasizes the duty of a licensee and a person who exercises or performs functions, duties or powers under this Act in relation to midstream operations shall take into account, and comply with the environmental principles prescribed by the National Environment Act and other applicable laws.

The Historical Monuments Act, Cap 46 of 1968: The Act makes provision for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. It prohibits any person from carrying out activities on or in relation to any object declared to be preserved or protected. The Act under Section 12 prohibits excavations without license of any object of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical or traditional interest; or remove any object hitherto undiscovered from any site, place, monument, or collect or remove any object, which he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe is an object of archaeological, ethnographical, historical or traditional interest.

The Traditional Rulers Act (Restitution of Assets and Properties) Cap. 247 Of 1993: Under the Constitution, the Restitution of Traditional Rulers statute of 1993 is recognized where kingdoms and chiefdoms were given right to own their cultural property. In the area of the project, Buganda and Bunyoro kingdoms, and some chiefdoms are recognized.

The Public Health Act, Cap 281 of 1935: The Act harmonises the law concerning the preservation of

public health. Part IX of the Act provides for sanitation and housing. With regard to grave relocation activities, the Public Health Act, Cap 281, under Section 109 states that it is unlawful to exhume anybody or the remains of anybody, which may have been interred in any authorized cemetery or in any other cemetery, burial ground or other place without a permit. This permit is only granted to the legal personal representative or next of kin of the person buried, or to his or her or their duly authorized agent.

The Water Act, Cap 152, 1997: The Water Act cap 152 is the principal law for the management of water resources in Uganda. The Act provides for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply; and, also provides for the constitution of water and sewerage authorities and facilitates the devolution of water and sewerage undertakings. The objective of the Act is to ensure equitable and sustainable management, use and protection of water resources through supervision and coordination of public and private activities which may have an impact on water quality and quantity.

The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, No. 8 of 2003: The Act makes provision for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests, declaration of forest reserves for protection purposes, enhancement of the productive capacity of forests, promotion of tree planting, and establishment of the National Forest Authority (NFA) among others. It repeals the Forests Acts Cap 246 and the Timber (Export) Act Cap 247.

The Physical Planning Act, 2010: The Act declares that the whole country is gazetted as a planning area and provides for the establishment of a National Physical Planning Board and district physical planning committees, with functions of overseeing by district planning committees whose role includes the monitoring and approving activities and or developments on land.

The Survey Act, Cap 232, 1939 (as amended): This Act provides for and regulates the surveying of land. Section 19 provides for Right of Access to land for purposes of surveying. Section 22 covers the requirements for line or boundary clearance to aid in surveying work, whilst Section 23 provides for compensation to be given pursuant to any claims resulting from the clearance of vegetation for the purposes of surveying or as a result of survey activities. However, this provision does not extend to cases where a private individual has requested for the survey to be undertaken. Section 26 provides for the preservation or survey or boundary marks by the owner of the land on which they are located.

The Roads Act, Cap 358, 1964: This Act provides for the establishment of road reserves and for the maintenance of roads. Section 3 prohibits construction of any structures, or planting of any tree, plant or crop in a road reserve except upon written permission of road authority.

The Uganda National Roads Authority Act, 2006: This Act establishes the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) as the responsible authority for the management, maintenance and development of the national roads network, with additional functions to advise and assist the government with regard to national policy, and to collaborate with third parties including NGOs and private sector in the maintenance and development of roads including those not part of the national road network.

The Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200, 1996: This Act provides for sustainable management of wildlife and consolidates the laws relating to wildlife management. It establishes the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) as the coordinating, monitoring and supervisory authority with the mandate to promote the conservation of wildlife throughout Uganda so that the abundance and diversity of their species is maintained at optimum levels commensurate with other forms of land use, in order to support sustainable utilisation of wildlife for the benefit of the people of Uganda;

The Illiterates Protection Act, Cap 78, 1918 : This Act ensures that the contents of a document are read over and explained to the person for whom it purports to have been written and fully and correctly represents his/her instructions. It also ensures that documents requiring the signature of an illiterate person are not erroneously signed by the person representing the literate and are only signed on the express instruction of the illiterate person and that the representative's name and address are recorded on the same document.

The Workers Compensation Act, 2000: This Act provides for compensation of workers for injuries suffered and scheduled diseases incurred in the course of their employment.

The Occupational Health & Safety Act, 2006: This is a two-way Act that obliges employers to protect their workers and charges the employees to take responsibility of their safety while at work. The Act is concerned with not only the work area but also its immediate environment.

Other Legislation.

Appendix A Table 1 Other Legislation.

<i>The Administration of Estates (small Estates) (special Provisions) Act, CAP 156, 1972</i>	An Act to confer jurisdiction on magistrates' courts to grant probate or letters of administration in respect of small estates of deceased persons and for other matters connected therewith.
<i>The Administrator General's Act, CAP 157, 1933</i>	An Act relating to the administration by the Administrator General of estates of deceased persons. The Administrator General may, subject to any wishes which may be expressed by the next of kin of the deceased, dispose of the property of an estate under his or her administration either wholly or in part and either by public auction or private treaty etc.
<i>The Agricultural Seeds and Plant Act, CAP 28, 1994</i>	An Act to provide for the promotion, regulation and control of plant breeding and variety release, multiplication conditioning, marketing, importing and quality assurance of seeds and other planting materials.
<i>The Children's Act, CAP 59 of 1997(as amended in 2016)</i>	The Act under S.3 provides for the welfare of the child to be the paramount consideration in determining any question in respect of administration of a child's property or application of any income from that property.
<i>The Cooperative Societies Act, CAP 112, 1991</i>	An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the constitution and regulation of cooperative societies.
<i>The Education Act, CAP 127, 1970</i>	An Act to amend and consolidate law relating to the development of education and decentralization of responsibilities to District Education Committees for the establishment of advisory committees and education development plans, It also provides for the registration and operation of schools, and the registration of teachers.
<i>The Employment Act, 2006</i>	An Act to revise and consolidate the laws governing individual employment relationships and spells out the prohibition of forced labour, discrimination in employment, investigation of complaints and It also provides for both oral and written contracts, non-employment of children and entitlement to and payment of wages.
<i>The Estates of Missing Persons (Management) Act, CAP 159, 1973</i>	An Act to make provision for the management of estates of missing persons.
<i>The Forest Act, CAP 146, 1947</i>	An Act consolidating the law relating to forests and forest reserves, including provisions for the declaration of forest reserves Part II(3); local authorities to control local forest reserves and spells out prohibited activities in the reserves.
<i>The Institution of Traditional or Cultural Leaders Act, 2011</i>	An Act to operationalise Article 246 of the Constitution on the institution of traditional or cultural leaders, to provide for the existence of traditional or cultural leaders in any area of Uganda in accordance with the Constitution, to provide for the privileges and benefits of the traditional or cultural leaders, to provide for the resolution of issues relating to traditional or cultural leaders etc.

<i>The Local Council Courts Act, 2006</i>	An Act to establish local council courts for the administration of justice at the local level, to define the jurisdiction, powers and procedure of the established courts etc.
<i>The Magistrates Court Act, CAP 16, 1971</i>	An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the establishment and jurisdiction of, and the practice and the procedure before, magistrates' courts since these are majorly the courts of first instance for a number of cases.
<i>The National Agricultural Advisory Services Act, 2001</i>	An Act to provide for the establishment of the National Agricultural Services (NAADS) for the promotion of market oriented agriculture.
<i>The Preservation of Amenities Act, CAP 244, 1950</i>	An Act to provide for the preservation of the amenities of municipalities and towns, including primarily the provision for the power of local authorities to remedy unsightly premises.
<i>The Succession Act, CAP 162, 1906</i>	An Act relating to succession issues making specific provision for interests and powers not acquired nor lost by marriage, succession to a deceased person's immovable and movable property, distribution of an intestate's property, effect of marriage and marriage settlements on property, wills and codicils and execution of wills.
<i>The Uganda AIDS Commission Act, CAP 208, 1992</i>	An Act to provide for the establishment of Uganda AIDS Commission for the prevention and control of the AIDS epidemic, including provisions for mobilizing, expediting and monitoring resources for the AIDS control programme and activities and dissemination of information on the AIDS epidemic and its consequences in Uganda.
<i>The Uganda Human Rights Commission Act, CAP 24, 1997</i>	An Act establishing the Uganda Human Rights Commission with functions including creation and sustenance within society the awareness of the human rights provisions in the Constitution as the fundamental law of the people of Uganda etc.

II. Policy Framework

The following policies, visions, strategic plans and guidelines are relevant for EACOP RAP.

National Vision 2040 : The 30-year Vision 2040 addresses the strategic bottlenecks that have constrained Uganda's socio-economic development to date, including ideological disorientation, weak private sector, underdeveloped human resources, inadequate infrastructure, small market, lack of industrialisation, underdeveloped services sector, underdevelopment of agriculture, and poor democracy.

The Uganda National Land Policy, 2013: Uganda's land distribution is characterized by a multiplicity of tenure regimes, numerous rights and interests overlapping on the same piece of land, evictions, land disputes and conflicts. The Uganda National Land Policy provides a systematic framework for articulating the role of land in national development, land ownership, distribution, utilization, alienability, management and control. The primary goal of the policy is 'to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilisation and management of Uganda's land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development'.

The National Land Use Policy, 2006: The overall goal of the Policy is to counteract pressures arising out of the country's quest for economic development, high rate of population growth and poor land use planning practices which are putting serious strain on land and its resources. The Policy, therefore, aims to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilisation in Uganda. The Policy provides guidelines for effective socio-economic development and on minimising land degradation.

National Social Protection Policy (NSSP) 2015: Uganda has a National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) that was passed in November 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. The

driving factor of this policy is based on the notion that social protection is a critical pre-requisite for achieving national development goals. Government recognized the need to guarantee social security to the population and to provide assistance to people who are vulnerable either by age, social class, location, disability, gender, disaster or who do not earn any income in order to promote equity.

Uganda Gender Policy, 2007: Uganda adopts affirmative action in favour of marginalized groups including those based on gender. The main goal of the Uganda Gender Policy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of Uganda's socio-economic development and reinforces the overall development objectives in the country.

National Policy for Older Persons, 2009: The Policy recognizes that all older persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal treatment and benefits from the laws. In addition, older persons will be provided with an opportunity to take appropriate decisions on matters affecting their lives and families.

National Policy on person with Disability in Uganda: The policy on disability recognises and contributes to the improvement of the quality of life of People with Disabilities (PwDs) through expanding the scope of Government interventions. These interventions necessitate PwDs themselves to participate in designing, managing, monitoring and evaluating initiatives that are meant to improve their well-being. It also ensures that the central government, local authorities, CSOs, parents and caregivers involve PwDs.

National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda, 2008 : The National Oil and Gas Policy articulates the policy and operational framework for management of oil and gas resources, with the overall objective being to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society. The Policy addresses areas of national interest including conservation of natural resources like forests, lakes, river banks and wetlands, while improving infrastructure, and access to energy in the neighbouring mineral exploration communities.

Wetlands Policy, 1995: The policy aims to ensure the continued sustenance of wetlands through conservation of wetland resources for present and future generations. The policy further aims at integration of wetland concerns into the planning and decision making of other sectors.

The Energy Policy, 2002: The policy goal is to meet energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner. The policy recognises linkages between the energy sector and other sectors such as economy, environment, water resources, agriculture, forestry, industry, health, transport, education, decentralization and land use.

The National Culture Policy, 2006: Provides for strategies to enhance the integration of culture into development in line with the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP, 2004). These strategies include advocating for culture, ensuring capacity building, ensuring research and documentation, promoting collaboration with stakeholders and mobilising resources for culture. It also promotes culture as a form of capital with the potential to move people out of income poverty.

Museums and Monuments Policy (2015): The main aim of the policy is to "create a frame work for preservation and sustainable development of Uganda's Museums and Monuments for the benefit of the people of Uganda and posterity" The policy further provides guidance on collection, research and museum services.

National Content Policy, 2017: The policy goal is to promote the competitiveness of Ugandan labour and enterprises in the oil and gas industry and associated sectors of the economy. The Government of Uganda aims to ensure direct and indirect participation of Ugandan citizens and enterprises in the oil and gas subsector so as to contribute to achieving lasting benefits for the country. This participation will be achieved through capacity building and employment of Ugandan citizens, enterprise development, the use of locally produced goods and services, and transfer of knowledge and technology.

Land Sector Strategic Plan 2013-2023 : The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development formulated the Land Sector Strategic Plan 2013-2023, which is intended to provide the operational

framework for advancing land sector reforms necessary to frame and safeguard Uganda's land tenure system and rights for land users; streamline and modernise land delivery; encourage optimal use of land and natural resources; and facilitate broad-based socio-economic advancement without overburdening and threatening the national ecological balance.

Guidelines for Compensation Assessment Under Land Acquisition (GCALA), 2017: The GCALA (2017) is intended to harmonise and improve the overall practice of valuation assessment to achieve fair and adequate compensation to project affected persons in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. It also aims to support the Chief Government Valuer to standardise proposed annual district compensation rates for approval by district land boards across Uganda.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for the Energy Sector, 2004: Developed by NEMA, the EIA Guidelines (2014) cover aspects of public consultation, census, resettlement and compensation for loss of assets. Public consultation and involvement will vary according to the nature and characteristics of the project, and will be required in any energy project involving substantial land-take, displacement of families or communities, disruption of the means of livelihood of families and communities, destruction of communal assets and property, and need for resettlement and compensation.

National Physical Planning Standards & Guidelines, 2011: These guidelines are a consolidation of existing standards relating to social, economic and physical infrastructure provisions and serve as a government manual of criteria for determining the scale, location and site requirement of various land uses and facilities. The standards should be applied with a degree of flexibility with the aim of ensuring that the community at large benefits most from developments.

The National Environment (Wetlands, River Bank and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3 of 2000: The 2nd Schedule to the Regulations provides a list of regulated activities which prior to being carried out in wetlands is subject to issuance of a permit granted by NEMA in consultation with the Lead Agencies.

The Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework (LARF): The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), as well as representatives of the Ministry of Local Government and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) with support from the oil companies, developed the Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework (LARF). The LARF was prepared to guide and govern the land acquisition process of upstream projects, with the key objective of systematically detailing and consolidating the resettlement and compensation principles, organisational arrangement and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of people affected by upstream petroleum projects.

III. Institutional Framework

This section presents the key institutional framework for the EACOP RAP:

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD): The MEMD is responsible for setting policies, regulations and strategies in the energy sector. Amongst the Ministry's major strategies are the promotion and monitoring of mineral exploration, development, production and value addition by the private sector for local consumption and export, and the establishment of standards and promotion of product quality, industrial safety, environmental protection and code of practice in petroleum supply operations.

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED): The Ministry oversees national planning and strategic development initiatives for economic growth and through its auditing of public sector agencies promotes transparency and a culture of accountability for all public resources in Uganda.

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD): The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning land, housing and urban development. It is primarily tasked with

providing policies and initiating laws guiding sustainable land management and aimed at ensuring sustainable and effective land use, sustainable and affordable housing for all, land tenure security and fostering orderly urban and rural socio economic development.

MLHUD registers land transactions, gazettes identified project land, endorses compensation rates, approves valuation reports and land surveys, and determines disputes between licensees and land owners regarding compensation schemes. The compensation rates for crops, trees and other non-permanent property are determined by the District Land Board and will be approved by the Chief Government Valuer under the Valuation Division of this Ministry.

The Chief Government Valuer will be responsible for approving the Valuation Reports.

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF): The mandate of the ministry is to "formulate, review and implement national policies, plans, strategies, regulations and standards and enforce laws, regulations and standards along the value chain of crops, livestock and fisheries". The ministry is also responsible for the "enhancement of crop production and productivity, in a sustainable and environmentally safe manner, for improved food and nutrition security, employment, widened export base and improved incomes of the farmers".

Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) : The MGLSD guides all actors in the social development sector and creates an enabling environment for social transformation, leading to improved standards of living for all and increased equity and social cohesion. It is responsible for transformation of communities through the promotion of cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development.

Ministry of Water and Environment, Directorate of Water Resource Management and Directorate of Water Development : The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is responsible for ensuring sound environmental management that in turn ensures that there is sufficient water for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. The Directorate of Water Resource Management (DWRM) is responsible for water resources planning and regulation; monitoring and assessment and water quality management.

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs: Office of the Administrator General and Office of the Solicitor General: The Ministry is mandated to ensure that Uganda as a country upholds the rule of law, good governance take charge of the legal due process for all citizens and residents. The two offices that will play an important role in the implementation of this RAP are: The Administrator General's Office and the Office of the Solicitor General.

Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU): The Petroleum Authority (PAU) is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development as the leading Petroleum Regulatory Agency in Uganda. It was established under Section 9 of the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act 2013, and in line with the National Oil and Gas Policy approved in 2008.

Uganda Land Commission (ULC): The Uganda Land Commission (ULC) is an institution under the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and which was established by the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995. Its mandate as laid out in the Constitution Article 239 is to hold and manage any land in Uganda vested in or acquired by the government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

National Environment Management Authority (NEMA): is an autonomous institution established by the National Environment Act (NEA) Cap 153 in 1995 to coordinate, monitor, regulate and supervise all matters relating to the environment in Uganda. NEMA promotes and ensures sound environmental management practices with the overarching aim of sustainable development in Uganda at national, district and community levels. In consultation with other lead agencies, the Authority issues guidelines and prescribes measures and standards for the management and conservation of natural resources and the environment. NEMA has issued Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations for the energy sector, including the petroleum industry.

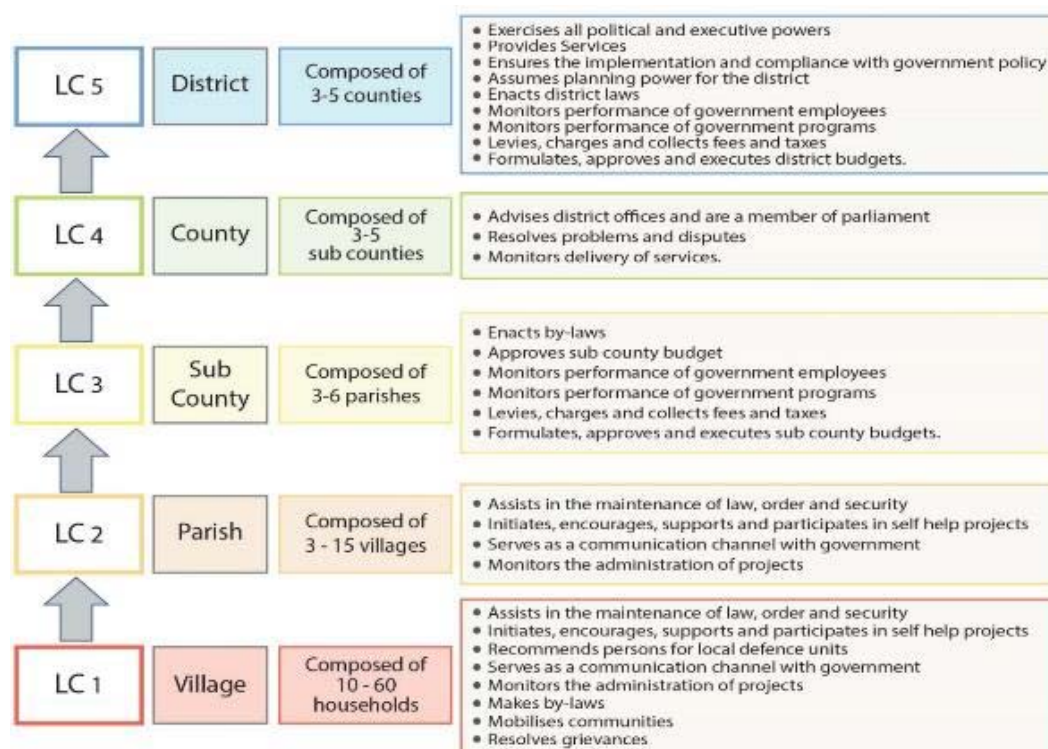
National Forestry Authority (NFA): NFA is mandated to; “Manage Central Forest Reserves on a sustainable basis and to supply high quality forestry-related products and services to government, local communities and the private sector”.

Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA): Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) was established by an Act of Parliament. The mandate of UNRA is to develop and maintain national roads network, advise Government on general roads policy and contribute to addressing transport constraints to development.

District Local Governments:

Established under the Ministry of Local Government, the system of Local Government in Uganda is based on the District as a unit under which there are Lower Local Governments and Administrative Units. In each Local Government there is a Section of political (composed of elected leaders) and technical (composed of civil servants) leaders. Each Local Government is, by law, assigned powers of making local policy and regulating for the delivery of services; formulation of development plans based on locally determined priorities; receive, raise, manage and allocate revenue through approval and execution of own budgets; alter or create new boundaries; appoint statutory commissions, boards and committees for personnel, land, procurement and accountability; as well as establish or abolish offices in Public Service of a District or Urban Council.

There are five levels of administration (Local Councils) under the District Local Government – LC-5 down to LC-1 (see figure below). As provided by the Local Government Act, local governments are mandated to set compensation rates for crops and non-permanent structures through their District Land Boards. They also participate in the resolution of grievances. LC-1 & LC-3 (village and Sub County) directly interact with the project affected persons and therefore are critical in assisting identification of the property owners, assisting in resettlement activities and in the resolution of grievances.



Appendix A Figure 1 Levels of Administration under Local Government

The following units will be very key in the compensation and land acquisition activities:

- District Land Offices: The District Land Offices (DLO) provide technical services during the

resettlement processes to the District Land Boards (DLB). The DLO normally comprises of a District Physical Planner, District Land Officer, District Valuer, District Surveyor, District Registrar of Titles and District Cartographer.

- **District Land Boards:** District Land Boards hold and allocate land in the district that does not belong to any person or authority. In addition, they are mandated to compile and maintained lists of compensation rates payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non-permanent nature and any other thing prescribed and review such list every year. Furthermore, DLBs also: facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land; and cause surveys, plans, maps, drawings and estimates to be made.
- **Area Land Committees :** The Area Land Committees (ALC) assist and advise the District Land Board on matters relating to land, including inspection for registration or allocation purposes and ascertaining rights in land boundaries. They determine, verify and mark the boundaries of all interests in land that are subject to an application for certificate of customary ownership or in rant of freehold title. In addition, the Area Land Committees mediate land disputes referred to it by the parties.
- **District Natural Resources Department:** NEMA decentralised environmental management activities to district and sub County level through the District Natural Resources Department.
- **District Physical Planning Department**
- **Resettlement Committees:** The Resettlement Committees established at village level and sub-county level.

Traditional Authorities in Uganda:

Uganda is an ethnically diverse nation. Almost all Ugandans subscribe to the 56 different groups. Pursuant to the promulgation of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, traditional leaders were reinstated in Uganda. A traditional leader or cultural leader is defined as a king or similar leader, who derives allegiance from birth or descent in accordance with the customs, traditions, usage or consent of the people led by that traditional leader.

The Institution of Traditional or Cultural Leaders Act, 2011 which seeks to operationalise the provisions of the Constitution, provides for the privileges and benefits of Traditional Leaders. It also provides for the resolution of issues relating to traditional or cultural leaders and other related matters.

Traditional Authorities within the general EACOP Project Area include Buganda Kingdom, Bunyoro Kingdom and Kooki Kingdom. These kingdoms have vast lands within their areas of jurisdiction which are under the management of either the kingdoms' land boards and or the kingdoms' administration. Under Buganda Kingdom, there is Buganda Land Board (BLB) which was set up by the Kabaka of Buganda to manage land and properties returned under the Restitution of Assets and Properties Act of 1993 and to manage former estates of Buganda Kingdom. Kooki Kingdom has a similar arrangement where Kooki Land Board manages all land under this kingdom.

Civil Society Organisations: Civil society organizations engage in advocating the public's rights and wishes of the people, including but not limited to health, environment and economic rights.

The Judiciary: The Judiciary is the third arm of Government, under the doctrine of separation of separation of powers. Through its constitutional mandate, the Judiciary will contribute to the RAP implementation by administering justice through resolving disputes as and when they arise, granting letters of administration for individuals to administer estates of deceased persons among other things.

Uganda Railways Corporation (URC): The Uganda Railways Corporation (URC) is a corporate organization reporting to Ministry of Works and Transport and established under the mandate of the Uganda Railways Corporation Act, cap 331 to carry out construction, operation and maintenance of

railway, marine and road services both in and outside Uganda for the carriage of Goods and Passengers.

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM): The Ministry of State for Disaster Preparedness, under the Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for re-settlement of refugees and persons displaced by disasters. Although there has not been any identified refugee resettlement camp that will be affected by the Project, there may be individuals that have taken refuge in areas that will be affected by the Project and in such cases EACOP will have to work closely with the OPM.

Ministry of Health (MoH): The Ministry of Health is a government body set up with the mandate of policy formulation and policy dialogue with Health Development Partners, strategic planning, regulation, advising other ministries on health matters, setting standards and quality assurance, capacity development and technical support, and provision of nationally coordinated services such as epidemic control, coordination of health research and monitoring and evaluation of the overall sector performance. The Ministry is one of the key implementing stakeholders, responsible for issuing licenses for graves relocation (exhumation licenses, under the Public Health Act).

APPENDIX B SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Form Number Refer to Instruction



TOT4773: Social and Resettlement Services for EACOP:
SOCIO-ECONOMIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Form Number

PAP PHOTO

INITIALS

PAP ID NUMBER

ENUMERATED

PHOTO TAKEN

QUALITY CHECK

DATABASE ENTRY

SCANNED & STORED

	Full Name	Telephone Number	Signature		
Name of the Enumerator					
Name of Assistant Sociologist					
Name of the Local Council Guide					
Name of the data entrant					
Results of the interview	1. Complete	Date of Interview	D	M	Y
	2. Incomplete	Date of re-interview	D	M	Y

SECTION 1A: LOCATION DETAILS

	Name	Code (Use coding list)
a) District		
b) Sub-County		
c) Parish		
d) Village		
e) PAP NIN		

SECTION 1B: LOCATION DETAILS& PAP IDENTIFICATION

a. Valuation/Household Number	
b. Other Valuation Number belonging to individuals in the household	
c. What is your name?	
d. Telephone Number	
e. Line number (from HH profile)	
f. Gender	1. Male 2. Female
g. Age	
h. What is your position in the household?	1. Head of the Household (<i>Skip to Question n</i>) 2. Spouse 3. Biological child (<i>Ask all Questions a-o</i>) 4. Other (<i>Specify</i>) _____
i. If not the HH of the Hsh, where is the head of the household currently living?	1. Travelled 2. Lives elsewhere in Uganda 3. Abroad
j. What the name of the head of the household (as provided on ID)	
k. What is the Telephone Number of the Head of the Household	
l. Line number (from HH profile)	
m. Gender	1. Male 2. Female
n. Age	
o. Are you the Property Owner/PAP?	1. Yes (<i>Skip to 1C</i>) 2. No

p. If No, what powers does the respondent have over the affected property?	1.Care-taker 2. Administrator for deceased 3. Other (Specify)
q. If not the property owner/PAP what is name of the PAP?	
r. What is the name of the property owner?	
s. Telephone Number	
t. Gender	1. Male 2. Female
u. Age	
v. What is his position in the household	1. Head of the Household 2. Spouse 3. Biological child 4. Other (Specify) _____

SECTION 1C: PAP/RESPONEDENT AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 What is your nationality

1. Ugandan 2. Kenyan 3. Tanzanian 4. Rwandese 5. Congolese 6. Other

1.2 What is your ethnicity?

1. Muganda 4. Munyoro 7. Mukiga 10. Munyarwanda 13. Other
2. Musoga 5. Munyara 8. Mugwere 11. Alur
3. Langi 6. Itesot 9. Mutooro 12. Munyankole

1.3 What is your mother language?

1. Ganda 2. Runyakitara 3. Runyarwanda 3. Soga 4. Lumasaba 5. Luo 6. English 7. Kiswahiri

1.4 Does the spouse, if any speak different language?

1. Yes 2. No (Skip to Q 1.6)

1.5 If yes, which one?

1. Ganda 2. Runyakitara 3. Runyarwanda 4. Soga 5. Lumasaba
6. Luo 7. English 8. Kiswahiri

1.6 What is your religion?

1. Catholic 2. Anglican 3. Orthodox 4. Pentecostal 5. Moslem 6. Adventist 7. Other (Specify) _____

1.7a) What is your residential status on this property affected by the oil pipeline?

1. Resident Property Owner (residing on that land affected by the project regardless whether the house is affected or not)
2. Non-resident property owner (NRPO)

1.7 b) If non-resident property owner, how many km from here to your primary residential home? ____Km,

1.7c) How many household members are permanently living in the household? _____

1.8 For all those members of the household, what is the household structure and characteristics? (Write the head of household details on top on of first line)

Line Number	a) Full Names Write	b) Relationship to the head of HH (Use codes below)	c) Age in complete years	d) Gender 1. Male 2. Female	e) Education (Use codes below)	f) Marital status (Use codes below)
1.	HH Head					
2.	Spouse					
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						

Codes (Transfer the relevant codes into the table cells)

Relationship Codes	1. HH Head 2. Spouse 3. Second Spouse 4. Biological child 5. Grand Child 6. Step Child 7. Maid 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Auntie 11. Uncle 12. Brother-in law 13. Sister-in law 14. Father in-law 15. Mother in-law 16. Non-relative 17. Other(specify)
Education Codes	1.None 2. Pre-primary/Nursery 3. Primary school complete 4. Primary school incomplete 5. O level 6. A level 7. Vocational 8. Functional Adult Literacy 9. University / Tertiary
Marital Status	1.Never Married 2. Married/cohabiting (monogamous) 3. Married/cohabiting (polygamous) 4.Widow/widower 5. Separated/divorced 6. Other

1.9 If married polygamous: (*Write in figures*)

a)How many wives?	b) If the house is affected, how many are staying in this affected house? <i>(if applicable)</i>

1.10 Do you have any orphans in this household?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Qn 2.1*)

1.11 If yes, how many _____ (*Write in figures*)

SECTION 2: SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD AND ACTIVITIES

Livelihood Resources, Labour Productivity, and Expenditure

2.1 Do you have any household member who has access to economic activities/income earning activities?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 2.4*)

2.2 If yes;

a) How many household members (Cross-check with Question 1.9 person)	b) How many household members are participating in economic activities?

2.3 For those household members who are participating in economic activities, what are their various economic activities in which adults participate? *If not HOD, or of spouse, you simply skip the first rows, because the first two rows are reserved for the two persons*) Exclude children who labour

[illegible]

Codes:**Economic activity**

1. Crop farming (subsistence 1-10 acres)	2. Crop farming (commercial 10 acres)	3. Livestock farming (subsistence)	4. Livestock commercial (ranch above 20 heads of cattle)
5. Wage-based activities	6. Self-employment	7. Salary	8. Public transfer/pension
9. Fishing activities	10. Hunting, gathering	11. Earth extraction (sand, clay, bricks)	12. Private remittance/transfer
13. Rental, interest, dividend income, land/property income	14. Charity/alms	15. Other (Specify)	

Position within the household:

1. Head of the HH 2. Spouse 3. Children 4. Relative 5. None-relative 6. Other (*specify*)

Codes for Frequency of income:

1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Bi-annual 5. Annual

2.4 How much do you spend on household basic necessities per month? (*Do not read out, Expenditure amount should be less or equal to income*) –

a) What household item/service does the household usually spend on? (circle the code)	b) Frequency of expenditure (<i>see below</i>)	c) Amount spent
1. Food		
2. School fees		
3. Scholastic material		
4. Health		
5. Telephone (airtime)		
6. Water		
7. Hard energy (paraffin, wood)		
8. Household energy (Electricity)		
9. Toiletry (soap etc.)		
10. House rent		
11. Premise rent		
12. Transport		
13. Alcohol		
14. Entertainment		
15. Agricultural inputs		
16. Garbage disposal		
17. Other (specify)		

Codes for Frequency: 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Bi-annual 5. Annual

2.5 If you own a business [2.3-c6], do you keep business records?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 2.7*)

2.6 which Business Records do you keep?

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Business Plan | 4. Stock Book | 7. Expenditure Records |
| 2. Income Statement | 5. List of Debtors | 8. Audited Books of Accounts |
| 3. Balance Sheet | 6. Receipt Book | 9. Other (specify) _____ |

2.7 Have you benefited from any financial services within the past 12 months?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 2.9*)

2.8 If yes, what financial services have you ever benefited from? (*Multiple responses*)

a) Financial services	b) Name of the Provider
1. Credit	
2. Savings	
3. Financial literacy training	
4. Insurance	
5. Other (specify)	

2.9 What are the reasons for not having access to economic activities? *(Number of reasons can be more than the number of not-working)*

a) Reasons <i>(Multiples reasons apply)</i>	b) Number of the household members under that category
1. Too young to work	
2. Too old to work/retired	
3. Lack formal of employment opportunity	
4. Lack land	
5. Chronically ill	
6. Disability	
7. Terminated/retrenched	
8. Prefer not to work	
9. Other (Specify)	

Land and Natural Resources

2.10 Do you have access (own, use, or rent) to land?

1. Yes

2. No, why _____ *(Skip to 2.15)*

2.11 Where is that land located? *If many use comma separators*

a) Location	b) How many pieces of land?			c) Is any land (any b-i) currently under productive use? Fill c-i 1. Yes 2.No <i>(Skip to Q 2.15)</i>	
	i. No. of pieces?	ii. No. of Acres?	iii. No. of km to that land?	i. Response	ii. If yes, how many pieces of land?
1. In the land affected by Oil Pipeline			0		
2. Outside the oil pipeline project footprint					

2.13 If yes, what economic activities are being conducted on that land?

a) Economic activities <i>(Circle the code)</i>	b) On the land affected	c) Land Outside the project footprint
1. Crop farming		
2. Animal rearing		
3. Poultry		
4. Fishing		
5. Renting out land		
6. Planted Forest		
7. Conservation		
8. Nature-based hunting and gathering		
9. Earth-based extraction (clay, sand)		
10. Apiary (Bee keeping)		
11. Small-scale industry		
12. Conservation		
13. Industrial complex		
14. Commercial building		
15. Recreation facilities		
16. Cemetery (graves)		
17. Under fallow		
18. Other		

Food Security

2.14 If land is under crop farming (2.13-a1), what the types of crops are grown?

a) Type of crop	b) Rank5 most important crops	c) Number of times/seasons grown per year	d) unit of measure	e) Quantity produced	f) quantity consumed	g) Prices per Unit	h) Who usually buys? (see codes)
1. Coffee							
2. Vanilla							
3. Cotton							
4. Tea							
5. Sugar cane							
6. Tobacco							
7. Sunflower							
8. Sim-sim							
9. Banana							
10. Sweet potato							
11. Cassava							
12. Maize							
13. Rice							
14. Sorghum							
15. Irish Potato							
16. .Millet							
17. Ground nuts							
18. Peas							
19. Beans							
20. Fruit tree (specify)							
21. Vegetables (specify)							
22. Others (specify)							

Code for buyer: 1. Mobile buyer 2. Local market 3. Cooperative 4. Other (Specify)

2.15 Do you suffer from food shortage in certain months of the year?

1. Yes 2. No (If No Skip to Q 2.17)

2.16 Which month of the year? *Circle the figure*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Livestock Production

2.17 If yes (2.13a-3), the household keeps livestock:

a) What livestock is kept	b) Number of stock	c) Where is the grazing area located it 1. On project affected land 2. Outside the project affected area
1. Cattle indigenous		
2. Cattle exotic		
3. Cattle cross-breed		
4. Goats		
5. Sheep		
6. Pigs		
7. Rabbits		
8. Donkey/camel/horse		
9. Poultry		
10. Other(specify)		

2.18 What livestock production system do you use?

Production system
1. Communal/pastoral system
2. Tethering (livestock restrained by rope)
3. Extensive System(mixed herds[cattle, goat, sheep] kept on barbed ranch, use natural resources without fodder banks)
4. Fenced dairy farming (intensive or semi-intensive system of dairy farming where farmers use part or all of their land to plant or improve pastures and grow fodder)
5. Zero-grazing(peri-urban practice "cut and carry" stall feeding uses fodder crops)
6. Agro-pastoral System (sedentary farmers who grow food crops both for subsistence and sale, while keeping some livestock which graze on communal land)
7. Mixed farming system (combine crop and livestock production; the two enterprises are complementary. Crops are the main agricultural activity, fenced units, to facilitate control of tick borne diseases and for pasture management)

2.19 Have you ever been trained in improved farming methods?

1. Yes, organiser_____
2. No

2.20 Have you received any extension worker within the 1 past year?

1. Yes, organiser_____
2. No

2.21 Do you apply any improved crop farming methods?

1. Yes
2. No (*If No Skip to Q 2.23*)

2.22 If yes, which improved farming methods are adopted? (*Probe, multiple responses*)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Intensive tillage | 11. Use of disease free seeds/seedlings to control |
| 2. Monoculture – one crop in the field | 12. Application of chemical pest control (bio-pesticide/synthetic pesticide) |
| 3. Intercropping | 13. Improved harvesting and post-harvest techniques |
| 4. Crop rotation | 14. Proper storage |
| 5. Use of disease resistant seeds | 15. Control livestock disease |
| 6. Use of synthetic chemical fertiliser | 16. Grafting |
| 7. Use of compost or other organic material (crop residual/green manure) | 17. Other (Specify)_____ |
| 8. Mulching | |
| 9. Irrigation of crops during dry season | |
| 10. Use of hybrid seeds to control pest and disease management through | |

2.23 What type of farm tools do you use? (*multiple responses*)

1. Hand hoe
2. Ox plough
3. Tractor
4. Other_____

2.24 Do you apply any value addition to the agricultural produce (crops or livestock) before consuming or marketing?

1. Yes, which one? _____
2. No

2.25 What are the major problems that affect agricultural production and productivity? (*do not read out*)

Ecological factors	Marketing Problems	Production inputs
1. Scarcity of land (excessive tillage)	2. Lack of market for produce within	3. Lack of production knowledge/Skills
4. Infertile land	5. Low prices	6. Few extension workers (crop & vet)
7. Weather Condition	8. Poor storage	9. Limited supply of farm inputs
10. Pests and Diseases	11. Poor roads	12. Poor farming technology
13. Vermin	14. Others	15. Scarcity of water for livestock
16. Livestock diseases		17. Other
18. Theft		
19. Poor Yield		
20. Others		

Physical Assets and Quality of Life Resources

2.26 What is the **main** source of energy for the household?

a) Type of energy (Multiple responses)	b) For What purpose? <i>Tick Appropriately</i>			
	a) Cooking	b) Lighting	c) Production	d) Other
1. Electricity				
2. Biogas				
3. Processed gas				
4. Solar				
5. Kerosene				
6. Firewood/charcoal				
7. None				
8. Other (specify)				

2.27 Do you have at least one of the following items in this household? *(Read out and circle)*

a)Information & communication	No.	b)Quality of life Assets	No	c) Physical Commercial	No	d)Production Assets	No
1. Radio		10. Bicycle		21.Rental house		30.Canoe	
2. TV		11.Motorcycle		22.Kiosk/shop		31.Wheelbarrow	
3. Satellite dish		12.Car/van		23.Lorry		32.Plough drawn by Ox	
4. Personal computer		13.Refrigerator		24.Tractor		33.Watering Can	
5. Cell-phone		14.Sofa seats		25. Water tap		34.Seeder	
6. Fixed telephone		15.Solar panel		26.Commercial building		35. Hoe, Pang, Axe, Sickle	
7. Clock/watch		16.Residential owned house		27.Generator			
8. Newspaper this week		17.Cooker		28.Sewing machine			
9. Internet		18.Washing Machine		29.Donkey cart			
		19.Bed					
		20.Furniture					

Social Resources and Social Support

2.28 Does your household depend on any of the following social networks in and around this area? *(Read out and circle, and then ask Question b & c. Fill in the code below. For multiple responses, use comma separator)*

a) Social Relations (read out & circle the code where applicable)	b) What form of assistance do you get? (see codes below, multiple response)	c) How often do you get that assistance?(see codes)
1. Immediate family members		
2. Relatives		
3. Friends		
4. Workmates		
5. Other Professional staff		
6. Professional associations(Name)		
7. Spiritual/moral		
8. Traditional leader		
9. Politicians		
10. Government officials		
11.Civil Society Organisation(Name)		
12. Media		
13. Clubs		
14.Other		

Support	1.Food 2. Material 3. Credit /finance 4. Land 5. Technical skills 6. Moral support 7.Spiritual 8.Medicine 9.Leisure 10.Farm inputs 11. Care 12. Work 13. Labour 14.Farm Equipment 15. Tools				
Frequency	1.Daily	2.Once a week	3.Once a month	4. rarely	

Access to Safe Water Supply

2.29 What are the **MAIN** sources of water available to your household? *(Where applicable b, c, d)*

a) Type of water(<i>multiple</i>)	b) Wet season (<i>Tick</i>)	c) Dry season (<i>Tick</i>)	c) Km walked during wet season	d) Km walked during dry season
1. House connection				
2. Private yard tap				
3. Public stand post				
4. Public borehole				
5. Privately owned borehole				
6. Protected spring/well				
7. Unprotected spring/well				
8. Public Hand dug well/shadouf				
9. Rain water harvesting				
10. River, lake, stream, swamp				
11. Valley Dam/Valley Tank				
12. Gravity Feed				
13. Vendor				
14. Do not know				
15. Others_____				
—				

2.30 What is main purpose of the water?

1. Domestic (drinking, cooking, hygiene)
2. Commercial activities
3. Irrigation
4. Livestock watering
5. Other

2.31 What are the problems that are associated with the **main** water source you use for domestic and production? *(Multiple responses allowed)*

1. Low yield (flow)
2. Poor quality of water
3. Large crowd and long queue
4. Long distance to the water source
5. Water dries up during dry season
6. Insecurity
7. Other (specify) _____

2.32 What type of excreta facility do household members use?

1. None
2. Flush toilet
3. Personal pit latrine
4. Shared pit latrine
5. Dig a hole and bury
6. Cast/dumping
7. Other _____

SECTION 3: POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACT

For the following section, some of data will be have to be extracted from the Cadastral Forms (CF), or Valuation Forms (VF), or the Respondents. Follow the Instruction

Loss of natural Physical Assets

3.1 Now that the corridor (RoW) of the Oil pipeline on your land is clearly marked, what is the degree of project impact on your land?

1. The entire piece of land is wholly affected by the project
2. A larger piece of the land is affected by the project
3. Almost half of the is affected by the project
4. Only a small piece of affected by the project
5. Other (specify)_____

3.2 Skip this question, but ask the project surveyor to provide this data and complete the table: **(Extract data from the Cadastral Form Section B: Land Area Details)**

1. Total size of land in at the project site (Sq. metres)	
2. Total size of land taken by the project (Sq. metres)	
3. Total acres left (Sq. metres)	

3.3 For that land affected, what is the current land use/economic activities of that land *(Multiple Responses allowed. Probe and circle section 'a' and Tick section b, c, d, f where applicable).*

Steps in completing this question: While in the field ask the respondent to give data on section 'a' and on returning, verify/supplement that data with that on the VF.

a) Use	b)Construction	c)Production	d)selling	e)Cultural	f)Health
1. Residential houses					
2. Grazing land (ranch)					
3. Grazing land (Zero- grazing)					
4. Crop farming (on VR agricultural)					
5. Fallow land					
6. Commercial Premises					
7. Small business enterprise (SME)					
8. Wetland					
9. River shore					
10. Lake shore					
11. Water point (personal)					
12. Water Source (Public)					
13. Family grave/cemetery					
14. Shrine					
15. Fish farm					
16. Natural Resource harvest					
17. Community road					
18. Feeder road					
19. Communication line					
20. Power line					
21. Administrative/security/detention					
22. Rental land					
23. Apiary Activities (bee keeping)					
24. Extraction of construction earth (sand, clay, stone)					

3.4 If any structure(s) is affected, what is the occupational status of the house? **Ask the respondent but accurate data for section a& b will be extracted from VF, but b. Multiple responses allowed**

a) Type of occupants	b) No. of permanent occupants	c) Number of units	d) Monthly rent
1. Not occupied			
2. Owner Occupied primary residence			
3. Owner occupied Secondary residence			
4. Tenant occupied			
5. Private business premise			
6. Institutional structure (Specify)			
7. Toilet/latrine			

3.5 What is the condition of the house (**Omit you will extract data from VF**)

a)Type of Roof	b)Type of walls	c)Type of floor
1. Iron sheet	1. Mud and wattle	1. Earth
2. Grass thatched	2. Mud blocks	2. Cement Screed
3. Tin (scrap sheets of iron)	3. Burnt Bricks	3. Concrete slab
4. Tiles	4. Poles and reeds	4.Floor tiles
5. Concrete (asbestos roof)	5. Cement plastered	5.Others

3.6 What is the level of house completion? (**Omit and extract data from VF**)

1. Complete 2. Incomplete 3. Collapsed

3.6b Do you have any alternative house?

1. Yes, How many _____ 2. No

Potential Disruption of Access to Social Services

3.7 Do you have any child attending school?

1. Yes 2. No

3.8 If yes, how many pupil/student attend the following classes? *Be Consistent with Q 1.9*

a) Type of facility	b) Number attending	c) Name of the Parish	Code (See below)	d) Name of the Sub-county	Code (See below)
1. Pre-primary school					
2. Primary school					
3. Secondary school					
4. A Level					
5. Teacher Training College					
6. Technical School					
7. University					
8. College					

After writing the name of the location cross-check with the **District Coding List** provided and then determine the relevant code(s) and transfer the codes into the table, and the select one of the following

1. Affected location 2. Not affected location

3.8 What level of health facilities do you usually use?

a) Type of facility	b) Name of the Parish	Code	c) Name of the Sub-county	Code
1. Clinic/drug shop				
2. Health Centre I				
3. Health Centre II				
4. Health Centre III				
5. Health Centre IV				
6. General Hospital				
7. Other				

1. Affected location 2. Not affected location

3.9 How do you evaluate the quality of: (Tick)?

Services	Extremely good	Good	Fair	Poor	Extremely Poor
a) Health services					
b) Education					

SECTION 4: POTENTIAL DISPLACEMENT

4.2 Now that you know the impact of the Oil pipeline on your land and house (*refer the respondent to section 3*), do you think the project will physically displace you from the current residence?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 5.1 also No is applicable to NRPO*)

4.2 If yes, at your own initiative, where would you like to resettle?

1. On the residual land spared by the project
2. On my alternative piece of land within the vicinity
3. On entirely new land within the vicinity
4. On entirely new land within the Sub-county
5. On entirely new land outside this sub-county elsewhere

4.3 Where exactly? (*determine the code you have to use the District Coding List*)

a) Location	b) Name of Location	Code	c) Name of Preferred Location	Code
1. Village				
2. Parish				
3. Sub-county				
4. District				

1. Affected location 2. Not affected location

4.4 If you intend to stay on the residual land spared by the project or within the vicinity (codes 4.2-1/2/3), why? (**Multiple responses**)

1. Residual land is large enough to erect a new structure
2. Residual land is large enough to sustain source of livelihood
3. Current household/family can still fit on the residual land
4. Lifecycle- I am too old to relocate or to need bigger land
5. Maintain the same economic livelihoods
6. Maintain the same social capital and social support
7. Fear of risks associated with a new environment
8. Other (specify) _____

4.4 If you intend to resettle on entirely new land, what are the most important factors you would consider in selecting that new site?

1. Arable land
2. Vacant land/less populated
3. Good weather condition

4. Availability of water for humans
5. Availability of water for livestock
6. Grazing area
7. Availability of schools
8. Availability of health facilities
9. Transport facility
10. Economic opportunities
11. Sociable people (friends, relatives, same ethnic group)
12. Other (Specify)_____

SECTION 5: COMPENSATION BARRIERS

5.1 What is the structure of land ownership? (*Verify data with the VF*)

1. Individual 2. Family 3. Clan 4. Communal 5. Public
6. Guardian 7. Other

5.2 If family, who are the family members?

1. Male head 2. Female Head 3. Spouse 4. Children 5. Brothers
6. Sisters 7. Uncle/Aunties 8. Grandparents 9. Grand Children

5.3 How did you acquire this land affected by the project?

1. Bought 3. Exchanged 5. Renting (mainly for licensee)
2. Inherited 4. Compensated (replacement for loss/debts) occupied/squatter
6. Other _____

5.4 For that land affected by the project what is the type of land tenure (land holding)?

1. Mailo land 2. Freehold 3. Leasehold 4. Customary 5. Kingdom land 6. Other_____

5.5 For that land affected by the project, what is your occupancy status/ownership? (*Use data on the VF*)

1. Land Owner with a title
2. Land owner without a land title
3. Tenant¹with agreement (recognisable rights)
4. Tenant without agreement (unrecognisable rights)
5. Customary owner with registration certificate
6. Customary owner without registration certificate
7. Licensee (Uses but no exclusive right to occupy, or long-term occupation)
8. Squatter (not bona fide/lawful encroached without permission)
9. Grazer

5.6 If you are a recognisable land owner but without a land title why don't you have a land title?

1. Cost of processing the land title
2. Incomplete titling process - awaiting the land title/certificate
3. Land owner is yet to sign transfer forms
4. I paid but the land owner is not readily available
5. Registered land owner is deceased and transfer of land title is incomplete
6. There is on-going dispute over the land
7. Land is under caveat
8. The certificate of ownership/occupancy got lost/burnt
9. Other causes (Specify.....)

5.7 If un-registered land owner or a tenant, what proof of ownership do you have?

1. Registration Receipt 2. Purchase agreement 3. Tenancy Agreement 4. Other_____

5.8 If you are a land owner, be it registered or non-registered (*ie 5.5-1+2*), do you have tenants on the land?

1. Yes, how many_____
2. No (*If No Skip to Q 5.11*)

¹Tenant=(bona fide tenant (have been on land for 12 years before the Const1995), or lawful tenant (right to occupy given by registered owner regardless of 12 years before Const.1995))

5.9 If yes do you recognise the legality of those tenants and you would be willing to counter-sign their compensation forms that are prepared by the oil project?

1. Yes (*Skip to Q 5.11*) 2. No

5.10 If No, what are the names of the tenants and the reasons for not formally recognising their tenancy on your land?

a)Names	b)Reasons

5.11 Are there any encumbrances on this land that might prevent timely land acquisition by the project?

1. Yes 2. No (*If No Skip to Q 5.13*)

5.12 If yes, what are the encumbrances?

a)Nature of encumbrances	b)Names	c) Tel. No
1. Disputed Ownership among family member		
2. Dispute over land boundary		
3. Multiple claims over land		
4. Land is under caveat		
5. Land is mortgaged (title surrendered for a loan)		Bank
6. Incomplete land titling		
7. Public facilities on the land		
8. Already acquired y another project (e.g. UNRA)		
9. Other (specify)		

5.13 Are you a guardian administrating land on behalf of orphans?

1. Yes 2. No (*If No Skip to Q 5.16*)

5.14 If yes, do you have Letters of Administration?

1. Yes (*If Yes Skip to Q 5.16*) 2. No

5.15 If no, why_____

5.16 Do you have official personal identification documents that you can present for compensation?

1. Yes
2. No, Why_____ (*If No Skip to Q 6.1*)

5.17 If yes, which ones?

1. National ID 2. Passport 3. Company ID 4. Village ID 5. Voter ID
6. ATM Card 7. Driving Permit 8. NSSF Card 9. None 10. Other (Specify) _____

5.18 If yes, are the names on the personal identification document the same as those on the land title/sales agreement

1. Yes 2. No

SECTION 6: VULNERABILITY AND ACCESS TO COMPENSATION BENEFITS

6.1 Do you experience any form of disadvantage/disability that might make it difficult for you to participate in resettlement activities, access and utilise compensation, or relocate to new site, if necessary?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to 7.1*)

6.2 If yes, fill table below

a) Type of vulnerable groups (Tick)	b)Name of the PAP	c)Telephone Number	d)Name of the close person you trust with personal affairs	e)Telephone Number
1. Female headed household				
2. Widow				
3. Child headed				
4. Orphan and vulnerable children				
5. Elderly/aged				
6. Physically disabled				
7. Mentally disabled				
8. Visual impairment				
9. Deaf/difficult hearing				
10. People with chronic illnesses				
11. Illiterate				
12. Person doing hazardous work				
13. Illegal squatters				
14. Extremely poor				
15. Internally displaced people/refugee				
16. Other				

PAP's name	PAP's Signature

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!

Instruction

Instructions to the Data Collector

1. Do not ask any question before you introduce yourself and the study
2. For close-ended questions, **CIRCLE** the appropriate answer/ code.
3. For **Open-ended questions**, fill in the blank spaces
4. **Multiple Responses:** Where the instructions provide for more than one answer, circle more than one answer as given by the respondent.
5. **Some questions in a Table format, require to transfer the codes into the Table cell**
6. **Skip pattern:** Where the question is not relevant, **SKIP** to the next question as per the instructions.
7. **Do not read** the responses to the respondent unless the question specifies so.
8. Where a response has no codes but requires filling in, write the answer into the blank space provided. Make sure the answer is complete, concise, and precise
9. Respondent should be **land/property owner** or designated representative of property owner located in the pipeline Right of Way.
10. **Wait for the Surveyor and the Valuer to assess the property**, before you administer the questionnaire.
11. All forms should be entered in blue in NOT pencils
12. Corrections in entries undertaken after the end of the interview should be clearly initiated by the enumerator
13. District Form should be coded as **District Code-Day-Month-Qre No. 1-15-11-1**

Good morning/ afternoon. My name is, I am an interviewer for NEWPLAN /ICS, companies that were contracted by the East African Crude Oil Pipeline Project under the Ministry of Energy to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan for the Oil Pipeline Project. The aim of this study is to gain a better understanding of the socio-economic conditions of persons who will be affected by the Project. The information will also guide the Project implementers in proper planning and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The information provided will remain confidential. Your participation is valuable to the study and we would appreciate if you and your family would spend some time with us answering the following questions.

SECTION 7: LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

This is a separate tool attached to this Questionnaire. Each row of the Line number represents a respondent. You will have to continue using the same line number generated by Q 1.9

7.1 Do you have professional and technical skills that you use to make a living?

1. Yes 2. No (*Skip to Q 7.3*)

7.2 If yes, what those skills

Line Number	b) Type of Skills (See codes below)	c) Level of qualification 1. None 2. On-the-job training 3. Certificate 3. Diploma 4. Degree	d) Years of practical experience (in figures)	e) Are they you applying the skills 1. Yes 2. No (<i>Skip to Q 7.3</i>)	f) Where? 1. Within this community 2. Elsewhere
HOD					
Spouse					

Codes or Types of Skills

a) Agricultural	1. Farming skills	2. Veterinary skills	3. Environment. Conservation skills	4. Fishing skills		
b) Business/financial	5. Accountant	6. Actuary	7. Financial analyst	8. Banking	9. Business management/planning	10. Statistician
c) Healthcare	11. Medical/physician	12. Nursing	13. Pharmacy	14. Psychology	15. Recreation specialist	16. Laboratory
	17. Physiotherapist					
d) Engineering & Architecture	18. Civil Engineering	19. Drafters	20. Electrical Engineer	21. Landscape architect	22. Surveyor	23. Labour-based methods
e) Computer & Info Tech	24. Computer repair	25. Videogame designer	26. Phone repairing	27. Data-base administration	28. Software developing	29. System analyst
	30. Labour-based methods	31. Carpentry/ woodworking	32. Mechanical maintenance	33. Plumber		
f) Art & Design	34. Weaving mats	35. Leatherwork/ shoe repair	36. Embroidery and tailoring	37. Fashion designer	38. Woodcutting	39. Artisanal Goods Maker
g) Performing Art and design	40. Actor	41. Artist	42. Curator & conservator	43. Dancer	44. Visual Art (Graphic & Printmaker)r	
h) Entertainment &	45. Announcers	46. Athlete	47. Coach	48. Footballer	49. Musician	

Sport						
	50. Musician	51. Photographer	52. Writer	53. Fine Art specialist		
i) Cultural/spiritual	54. Spiritual leader	55. Traditional healing	56. Bone-setting			
j) Government	57. Public administration	58. Member of Parliament	59. Local Council leader	60. Soldiering/security		
k) Scientists/physical	61. Chemist	62. Environmental scientist	63. Botanist	64. Biologist		
l) Professional Service	65. Legal	66. Teaching	67. Skills training	68. Researcher	69. Transport and logistics	70. Catering/food vending
m) Self-employment Enterprise	71. Driver with Licence	72. Hair dressing/Beauty	73. Baking and cooking	74. Driver education	75. Freelance photography	76. Craft-making
	77. Wholesaling	78. Retailing/petty trade	79. Micro-credit provider	80. Recreation/leisure	81. Accommodation provider	82. Erath Extraction
	83. IT .Communication services (MM)	84. Mobile repair	85. Welding	86. Fabrication	87. Mechanical maintenance	88. Electrician
	89. Small manufacturing	90. Small construction	91. Marketing	92. Rental services	93. Agri-business	94. Other (specify)

7.3 If you participate in self-employment activities (*refer to Q 2.3*), what type of self-employment activities do you participate in? (*Use codes of self-employment provided Table 7.2 above – section m*). *Income presented in this Table should be equal to that presented in Table 2.3*

a) Line Number	b) Self-employment 1 (Use codes for self-employment above)	c) Where is it located? (See codes below)	d) Monthly income (Present figures)	e) Self-employment 2 (Use codes in section m)	f) Where is it located?	g) Monthly income (Present figures)
HOD						
Spouse						

Codes for where is Located: 1. Within ROW 2. In the vicinity 3. Elsewhere

7.4 Please Tell me:

a) Line Number	b) What type of sources of livelihood are you implementing? <i>(see below, one person have multiple sources)</i>	c) Would like to continue with the same kind of livelihood activity? 1. Yes 2. No <i>(skip to e)</i>	d) If yes, why would you like to continue or maintain with the same livelihood	e) If no, what new livelihood would you like switch to? <i>(Use same codes below)</i>

Source of livelihood: 1. *Land-based farming* 2. *Land-based livestock* 3. *Enterprise-based* 4. *Employment-based* 5. *Natural-resource harvest*

7.5 If you intended to maintain the same source of livelihood

a) Current source of livelihood that you wants to maintain <i>(Use source of livelihood codes above, same as in Table 7.4b above)</i>	b) What are the favourable factors to continue that livelihood activity?	c) What are the constraints that affect that activity?	d) What support/assistance would you need to restore, improve, expand that activity <i>(See codes below)</i>

Codes for support and Assistance

Human capital	1. Extension service	2. Entrepreneurship	3. Resource management knowledge		4. Marketing skills		
Financial Capital	5. Micro-credit	6. Grants	7. Project casual labouring	8. Job-placement			
Physical Capital	9. Storage	10. Livestock stoking	11. Producer goods inputs	12. Physical markets	13. Training centres	14. Working space	15. Access roads
Natural Capital	16. Land	17. Water supply	18. Grazing area				
Social	19. Farmer groups	20. Network groups					

7.6 If you intended to switch to new source(s) of livelihood after resettlement

a) What are your current sources of livelihood (same as 7.4b)	b) Preferred sources of livelihood you want to switch to after resettlement?	c) What are the favourable factors that make that new livelihood activity attractive?	d) What are the constraints are likely to experience in that new activity?	e) What support/assistance would you need to restore, improve, expand that activity (<i>See codes above</i>)

Source of livelihood: 1. *Land-based farming* 2. *Land-based livestock* 3. *Enterprise-based* 4. *Employment-based* 5. *Natural-resource harvest*

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED AT RAP PLANNING ENGAGEMENTS

SUMMARY OF ISSUES RAISED AT RAP PLANNING ENGAGEMENTS

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
1. Issues raised in the information dissemination / community sensitization Phase (Cadastral surveys, valuation and socio-economic survey)											
i.	CSR projects should be considered during project implementation especially roads, schools and health centers	√		√	√		√	√			√
ii.	Rights of widows and orphans, women equality issues were raised in land ownership as majority are subsistence farmers on these pieces of land and some lost their husbands which relatives might take advantage of and try taking the property from them. How will the issue of polygamous marriages be handled?	√		√	√			√		√	
iii.	How does the project intend to help women whose spouses will misuse the compensation packages?				√						
iv.	What will orphans do in case the pipeline passes through their plots and they do not have ownership documents?								√		
v.	Restoration through tree planting should be done, compensating people for trees cut down will not help in maintaining a good climate.						√				√
vi.	Hopefully the duration between assessment and compensation will not be too long.	√									
vii.	Why should the district decide for us compensation rates? Why should the project use District compensation rates to compensate the affected people yet District officials have never consulted the people regarding the prices of their products? Prices across villages could be different.	√					√	√	√		√
viii.	How do the rest of us benefit ie. those through whose land the PPL doesn't pass and the rest of the	√		√	√		√	√		√	√

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
	country?										
ix.	People whose crops were damaged during corridor identification, filled compensation forms but they have never been compensated.		√	√	√		√	√		√	√
x.	Will the corridor be fenced off after pipeline installation? Will people be allowed to pass where the pipeline is buried, to access land on both sides of the PPL? Won't this affect cattle keepers? How shall land on both sides be accessed during construction? Will use of cars be allowed?	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
xi.	What happens if residual land is small and not viable for livelihood?		√		√	√		√		√	√
xii.	When do we get copies of our valuation forms? Why haven't we retained copies of valuation forms?					√					
xiii.	Option to negotiate resettlement in comparison to being given cash. Will the project help resettle older people and vulnerable groups?	√			√						√
xiv.	Won't the heat from the PPL affect the surrounding environment? Would land lose its fertility due to Pipes underground?			√	√	√		√		√	√
xv.	What will happen when the pipeline goes through community wells/social facility/infrastructure? Could the project improve on the existing water points because the existing ones are unsafe and may be impacted by the project?	√	√		√	√		√			√
xvi.	How will community members be able to differentiate between the teams working on the project and fraudsters?	√						√		√	
xvii.	Will there be employment opportunities? The community was concerned that most of the available local job opportunities were for casual laborers and unskilled yet there are many educated young people for skilled jobs. Some of people have professional qualifications, transparency in offering these jobs.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
	PAPs are appealing to the District to take the forms to the village level for students interested in acquiring welding skills.										
xviii.	How many meters from the 30m corridor can people build structures so as to avoid being affected several times? How will the project treat people living close to the pipeline? What consideration is in place for indirectly affected properties, ie those so close to the PPL corridor?	√	√		√	√			√	√	√
xix.	How will those without proof of ownership (many were given land by parents/relative-but no documentation) and those without identification be handled?	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
xx.	How will those without bank accounts be compensated? The disabled, aged, blind, those who cannot read and write could need assistance in opening up bank accounts, processing the necessary documents. Who will facilitate for bank account opening? For some elderly PAPs, their children may take advantage of them, how will they be assisted? Most rural people are very poor. They lack funds to process Letters of Administration to transfer ownership of land from deceased persons. They wonder how the project will assist them. We have our local SACCOs. Why don't you use those accounts?			√	√			√	√	√	√
xxi.	Land owners disowning tenants (Bibanja holders) because the tenants had not paid ground rent over years before the PPL project.								√		√
xxii.	Valuation of coffee and other perennial crops should put into consideration the number of years that were going to be harvested by the farmer. For cash crops such as coffee, will the compensation be sufficient enough for the affected households to sustain their livelihoods until the newly planted coffee plants are ready for harvest? Will crops of improved seeds be valued differently from indigenous ones? Lost future value should be considered.				√				√	√	√
xxiii.	When the oil deposits are depleted, shall PAPs be allowed to re-use the land?				√			√			

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xxiv.	In case of effects to crops and other resources during construction (oil spills and trampling of crops), shall the affected be considered for compensation?				√	√		√		√	√
xxv.	Failure to resettle / relocate within the given cutoff date for relocation after compensation has been made.									√	
xxvi.	Will people having property in wetlands be compensated? Will people with Kibanja on public land be eligible for compensation?		√		√	√		√	√	√	√
xxvii.	Fear of possible child sacrifice.										√
xxviii.	Shall PAPs be allowed to take property after being compensated, salvaging?							√		√	
xxix.	In case of wildfires / bush burning, won't the pipeline burst and cause harm to the communities. How will such bursts be controlled?		√		√	√	√	√			√
xxx.	What if the amount of money deposited on a PAPs account is different from the figure that was disclosed?"									√	√
xxxi.	On several government projects, peoples' titles have been taken and it takes ages to be returned. Won't the pipeline project also delay in returning PAPs' titles?										√
xxxii.	In case one mortgaged their land with the bank, how will such a scenario be handled especially during compensation?							√			√
xxxiii.	How will compensation for roads which will get worn out by project trucks during construction be done?					√		√		√	√
xxxiv.	Will the project compensate people who have cleared their gardens in preparation for planting?	√									

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xxxv.	Cost of land in affected and neighboring villages will go high as a result of valuation for the PPL, PAPs might fail to replace affected properties at the given compensation packages.	√				√		√			√
xxxvi.	How will the pipeline be protected to ensure that it's not tampered with and cause dangers including fire that may burn a whole village? In case the pipeline is affected by the earth quake won't it break and the oil spills over and destroys our crops and environment? In such a scenario, shall people around that area be compensated?					√		√			√
xxxvii.	If my worship cultural tree is impacted, apart from compensating it, will you facilitate the transfer of the spirits? Cultural properties, Will the project compensate us for the relocation of the graves? Will the project compensate for graves for persons buried after cutoff date?		√		√	√		√		√	√
xxxviii.	If am under 18 years and my parents died yet I don't trust my relatives, where will I get the guardianship order you talked about.										√
xxxix.	Where do I go if am not satisfied with the compensation package? Hopefully we shall not be asked to vacate from our property until after we have been paid.				√	√		√	√	√	√
xl.	How do we guard against project workers? They may come with HIV and infect our girls. How will discipline among EACOP workers be managed? The many cars parking on homesteads pasture ground should pay for the parking.							√		√	
xli.	Payment for control points										√
xlil.	Fears of extortion by members of the project team and the public promising favors of bigger compensation packages								√		

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xlili.	Will the compensation package be taxed?								√		
xliv.	What will happen to a person who does not wish to give up his land for the project?								√		
xlv.	We request construction to start after compensation, because from experience if it's done the other way round, compensation takes a long time.				√	√		√			
xlvi.	For how long will resettlement committees work?				√						
xlvi.	Will the project compensate PAPs for the time the project is inconveniencing them?				√						
xlvi.	In case the affected person is unable to acquire land of similar value within the vicinity upon compensation due to under valuation, how will such a PAP be assisted by the project team? Will the project assist people in identification of land for relocation?			√					√		
xlix.	During resettlement of vulnerable PAPs and other PAPs, social networks should be considered when identifying new locations.								√		
i.	To which office can people go to present questions and issues of concern?								√	√	
ii.	Elderly project affected persons have been promised to be resettled. Will there also be restoration of the livelihood; how will one sustain their livelihoods in the new location?								√		
2. Issues raised during formation and training of Resettlement Committees											
i.	Are we allowed to harvest some of the trees after assessment though no compensation yet?			√					√	√	
ii.	Are PAPs allowed to appeal against under valuation? Will there be opportunity to negotiate the compensation package? Is there provision for going to court in case someone is not satisfied with								√	√	

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
	the compensation package?										
iii.	Are people allowed to bury on the affected land?								√	√	
iv.	Poor yields of seasonal crops because some were affected during the assessment/survey activities. Seasonal crops affected during assessment in November and December should be compensated.								√	√	
v.	Given that the pipeline will be heated won't it affect the nearby environment and crops? Won't there be electric shocks from the power line?									√	
vi.	What will happen to the unviable pieces of land? What if the PAP wants to retain that small residue?			√						√	
vii.	When shall we be compensated?									√	
viii.	Will payments be paid in the bank or cash?									√	
ix.	Is it possible to revise the value of property before payment due to the time lapse since November and December when property assessment was done?									√	
x.	Is it possible to compensate people with houses near the corridor?									√	
xi.	Can I use my bank account if I already have one since you have told us that money goes to one's account?									√	
xii.	How will water points be compensated for?									√	
xiii.	Can I provide project teams with my own plan for house construction?									√	
xiv.	Can compensation be given to the spouse if the partner is a drunkard?									√	

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xv.	In case of effects to our property during construction (oil spills, cracking of houses and trampling of crops), shall we be considered for compensation?										
xvi.	We need to know the value of property before reports are sent to the CGV.									√	
xvii.	What happens if a complaint fails to agree with the RC and resorts to violence?									√	
xviii.	What would happen if an RC member is the complainant or the one being complained about?									√	
xix.	How will vulnerable PAPs be handled?									√	
xx.	How long will the term of office be, for the selected RC members?									√	
xxi.	Some tenants might shift before compensation has been effected, how will these be handled?							√			
xxii.	PAPs said that many project cars come in large numbers in their community and do not pay for where they park yet the cars drive over pasture for their cattle.							√			
xxiii.	PAPs suggested that the project should compensate for the land where control points are located.							√			
xxiv.	Considering packages received from CGG on affected crops during initial survey, we hope packages for affected land and property for the PPL will be much better.							√			
xxv.	Why are teams measuring all land yet only sections are being acquired for the PPL?			√	√						
xxvi.	How far from the 30m corridor should people settle and which activities will be allowed?			√	√						
xxvii.	Will property found in wetlands will be compensated?			√	√						

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xxviii.	We request construction to start after compensation, because we have noticed from other projects that if it's done the other way round, compensation takes a long time.			√							
xxix.	Absentee Landlords may also delay the land acquisition process since some of them stay far away from the project area.			√							
3. Issues raised during grievance capturing, boundary opening, static observations and strip map display and others											
i.	Why are there inconsistencies in PAPs names and acreage on the strip maps?						√	√	√		
ii.	Lack of documentation for some PAPs may delay the land acquisition process.										√
iii.	Why were some properties not assessed, yet they are in the PPL corridor?										√
iv.	Should affected land be used in the meantime? If we start cultivating and construction starts before harvesting, shall we be compensated for the crops that you are encouraging us to grow?				√						√
v.	What measures are in place to prevent likely negative impacts from the PPL? What will happen if the PPL bursts in future? What security measures have been put in place to safe guard against terrorist attacks on the pipeline?			√						√	√
vi.	Will the pipeline be used to transport other products from Tanzania back to Uganda?										√
vii.	Our seasonal crops were affected during assessment yet we have been informed that government doesn't compensate seasonal crops, is that fair?								√		√
viii.	In which banks are we supposed to open up Accounts? List of approved banks where the PAPs can open up accounts.								√	√	√

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
ix.	Why is payment for affected property taking long? Will payments be in installments or in full? We already got loans in anticipation of the compensation.		√	√	√		√	√		√	√
x.	Are we allowed to use residue land? What will happen if we do not want to let go of the remaining piece of land even if it is small?									√	√
xi.	If a house is in poor condition, can it be renovated so that the people staying there don't get hurt in case of strong rainy weather, though compensation has not yet been done?										√
xii.	Will alternative pieces of land where PAPs can relocate/resettle be compensated for?										√
xiii.	Will there be job opportunities during the construction phase?										√
xiv.	Will compensation packages be taxed?										√
xv.	Where do we go for redress in case we are not satisfied with the compensation package? Aside from using telephone calls, is there an office where PAPs can go to make inquiries?		√							√	√
xvi.	Why are licensees with interest such as shrines, trees and gardens not on the strip maps?									√	√
xvii.	Is it possible to compensate people with houses near the corridor?		√								√
xviii.	What assurance can be given to PAPs that project teams will not take long to return their titles? What if the residue is small and from physical planning guidelines, a title can't be processed?									√	√
xix.	When will assessment forms be returned to the PAPs?									√	√
xx.	How will children be safeguarded during construction?										√

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xxi.	Are we allowed to harvest some of the trees after assessment though no compensation yet, because they are our source of income?									√	√
xxii.	What happens if the PPL corridor affects a large part of a graveyard, will all graves be relocated?									√	
xxiii.	Who will be responsible for the safety of the installed display boards? Can the strip map display boards be used for local communities' announcements?									√	
xxiv.	Who will meet the cost for processing Letters of Administration, will it be deducted from compensation packages?									√	
xxv.	Will the community benefit from the PPL power line?									√	
xxvi.	Will the affected community water sources be compensated?									√	
xxvii.	Will the community be allowed to cross the corridor during the construction phase?									√	
xxviii.	Concerns that speculators may disguise themselves to be project staff								√		
xxix.	Is it possible to revise the value of property before payment due to the time lapse since November and December when property assessment was done?										√
xxx.	Resettlement committee members should be given an allowance every time they meet.		√	√	√						
xxxi.	Need for training of RC members in records management and grievance handling.										
xxxii.	Why aren't rocks with potential of being used as quarries not being valued independently?								√		

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xxxiii.	Team members are making vulnerable /elderly persons sign documents without helping them fully understand what they are signing for.							√			√
xxxiv.	The vulnerable should be resettled in areas which are close to relatives and socio-economic infrastructure.										√
xxxv.	Spouse photographs were not taken, are they entitled to sharing in the compensation? The issue of a joint account will help ensure that household members benefit from the compensation package.										√
xxxvi.	Who should spouses contact in case the PAP fails to restore/resettle the family? Cases of forceful divorce are likely to be many after compensation. How can couples be helped to ensure that compensation money is used appropriately?			√							√
xxxvii.	How will EACOP protect the PAPs after compensation, especially whenever they are coming from bank?										√
xxxviii.	Spouses should also be present in PAPs meetings.			√							√
xxxix.	Fear by Kibanja holders that the RAP team might work with land owners to take their land without compensation.							√			
xl.	Part of our land was marked as wetland and river banks, how shall we be compensated for it?		√								√
4. Issues raised during return of valuation/survey forms											
xli.	Excluded/omission of trees and crops and structures like pit latrine		√								
xlvi.	Fewer number of trees on the form compared to what is on ground.		√								

NO.	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE RAISED	HOIMA	KIKUUBE	KYANKWANZI	KAKUMIRO	MUBENDE	GOMBA	SEMBABULE	LWENGO	RAKAI	KYOTERA
xlili.	Change in size of acreage with that of the neighbor/small acreage on form compared to what is on ground.		√								
xliv.	Trees appearing on licensee forms yet they belong to land owners.		√								
xliv.	Wrong categorization of crops/trees (size, exotic/local etc)		√								
xlvi.	Requesting for a re-count of crops.		√								
xlvi.	Why are seasonal crops appearing on some valuation forms?		√								
xlvi.	When shall we be compensated?							√			
xlix.	How public infrastructure like boreholes within the corridor will be handled because, people are concerned that if the water source is relocated, there might be difficulties to locate a liable source with quality source; That the affected water sources serve a number of villages, that when relocated, it will automatically cause disorganization in people's daily lives.							√			

APPENDIX D SURVEY FORMS

- D1 LAND SURVEY FORM**
- D2 RECTIFICATION APPLICATION FORM**
- D3 VALUATION FORM**

D1 SURVEY FORM

FORM A: LAND SURVEY FORM

	INITIALS
ENUMERATOR	
QUALITY CHECK	
DATA BASE ENTRY	
SCANNED AND STORED	

NAME OF SITE..... PAP REFERENCE NUMBER

DATE:	LC CELL/ VILLAGE:	SUB COUNTY	DISTRICT
...../...../2018			

SECTION A. OWNERSHIP DETAILS			
NAME OF LAND OWNER(S)			CONTACT DETAILS
TYPE OF ID			ID NUMBER
NAME OF SPOUSE(S)			CONTACT DETAILS
NATURE OF OWNERSHIP (Tick appropriate)	1. Mailo <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Leasehold <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Tenant(Kibanja) <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Freehold <input type="checkbox"/> 5.0 Customary <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Licensee <input type="checkbox"/>		
PLOT DETAILS (If Applicable)	PLOT NUMBER	BLOCK NUMBER	COUNTY:

SECTION B. LAND AREAS DETAILS		
DESCRIPTION	SIZE(SQUARE METERS)	SIZE(ACRES)
TOTAL LAND SIZE OWNED BY PAP		
TOTAL AREA AFFECTED		
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AFFECTED		
RESIDUAL LAND		
AFFECTED LAND WITH TENANTS		
AFFECTED LAND WITHOUT TENANTS		

SECTION C. KIBANJA OWNERS ON AFFECTED LAND			
NO	NAME OF KIBANJA OWNER	PAP REFERENCE NUMBER	AFFECTED LAND AREA (ACRES)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			

SECTION F: CERTIFICATE OF ATTESTATION:	
<p>I of do here by confirm that I have duly explained to the said all the information contained in this form in dialect/ language that he/she/they understand and that he/she/they fully understood all the information contained in this form before he/she/they signed or made his/her/their thumb mark.</p>	
SIGNATURE	DATE

SECTION G: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND SIGNATURE		
I agree with the survey of the contractor and hereby sign as evidence that I was present during the survey exercise.		
NAME	SIGNATURE	RIGHT THUMB FINGER PRINT
FULL NAME OF LAND OWNER		
FULL NAME OF SPOUSE		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 1		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 2		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 3		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 4		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 5		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 6		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 7		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 8		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 9		
FULL NAME OF NEIGHBOUR 10		
FULL NAME OF AREA LAND COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE	
LOCAL COUNCIL 1 CHAIRMAN	SIGNATURE	
FULL NAME OF FIELD SURVEYOR	SIGNATURE	
LAND OFFICER FROM MLHUD	SIGNATURE	
FULL NAME OF EACOP REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE	
FULL NAME OF MEMD REPRESENTATIVE	SIGNATURE	

D2 RECTIFICATION APPLICATION FORM

APPLICATION TO RECTIFY REGISTER. (S.158 RTA)

To the Registrar of Titles, I,....., apply to have Block
..... Plot..... Vol..... Fol..... amended in
the following particulars-

.....
.....
....., the name(s) of the registered proprietors and
certificate of title details of land whose title would be affected by the proposed rectification are;
.....
.....
.....

And I declare;

1. That to the best of my knowledge and belief the discrepancy between the description in my certificate of title and that in the other titles above mentioned is due to error in survey or misdescription, and has arisen;
.....
.....
.....
.....
2. That the title to the land affected by the proposed rectification has never been in contest between me or as I believe any one from whom I claim and any other person in any proceeding in any court of law or equity.
3. That the land described in my certificate of title has been actually bonafide occupied by me and persons holding under me since
.....
4. That the nature of that occupation was as follows:-
.....
.....
.....

Dated this.....day of2019.

Made and subscribed at.....

by

In the presence of.....

D3 VALUATION FORM

EACOP PROJECT – PIPELINE & AGIs FORM B: PROPERTY VALUATION ASSESSMENT FORM

	INITIALS
PHOTO ATTACHED	
QUALITY CHECK	
DATABASE ENTRY	
SCANNED AND STORED	

PAP REFERENCE No.:	Date/...../20.....
--------------------	------	---------------------

SECTION A. PAP IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION DETAILS			
NAME OF PAP			CONTACT DETAILS
NAME OF SPOUSE(S)			CONTACT DETAILS
PAP ID NO			TYPE OF ID
PAP PHOTO No.			
LOCATION	LC.I./CELL/ VILLAGE:	SUB COUNTY	DISTRICT
AFFECTED ASSETS	A. LAND <input type="checkbox"/> B. BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES <input type="checkbox"/> C. GRAVES/ CULTURAL HERITAGE <input type="checkbox"/> D. CROPS/TREES <input type="checkbox"/> E. OTHERS (Specify).....		

SECTION B. LAND (DESCRIPTION OF LAND ASSESSED FOR COMPENSATION)			
PLOT DETAILS (If Applicable)	PLOT NUMBER(S)	BLOCK NUMBER & COUNTY	
GPS LOCATION COORDINATES	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS	APPROXIMATE CHAINNAGE
TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF AFFECTED LAND	1. Individual <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Family <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Clan <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Communal <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Public <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Others (Specify)
LAND TENURE/INTEREST (Tick appropriate)	1. Customary – un-registered <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Customary – registered <input type="checkbox"/>		3. Leasehold <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mailo <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Freehold <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Kibanja <input type="checkbox"/>
IS THE PAP THE LAND OWNER?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
IF NO, NAME THE LAND OWNER			
ANY AGREEMENT FOR PAP TO USE THE LAND?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/> If yes provide copy or take picture of agreement		
CURRENT LAND USE OF AFFECTED LAND (Tick appropriate)	1. Residential <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Grazing <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Fallow <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Business <input type="checkbox"/>		6. Public <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> 8. River shore <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Lake shore <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Others (Specify).....

	#	FULL NAME	REFERENCE NUMBER	CONTACT DETAILS	CURRENT LAND USE	SIZE OF LAND USED
CURRENT LAND USERS	1					ACRES
	2					ACRES
	3					ACRES
	4					ACRES
	5					ACRES
	6					ACRES
	7					ACRES
	8					ACRES
	9					ACRES
	10					ACRES
PAP's TOTAL LAND AREA						ACRES
PAP's AFFECTED LAND AREA					ACRES	%
PAP's RETAINED LAND AREA (Residue)	ACRES		%	LAND USE		
	VIABILITY TO SUSTAIN PAP'S LIVELIHOOD Viable <input type="checkbox"/> Not Viable <input type="checkbox"/>	JUSTIFICATION				
LAND AREA ASSESSED FOR COMPENSATION				ACRES		

SECTION C: DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES														
#	Type of Building/ Structure	Photo No.	Occupancy status	No. of Occupants	Total Rent payable per month (applicable for tenants)	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS (See/use chart below)							GPS LOCATION COORDINATES	
						Level of completion	Roof	Walls	Windows & doors	Floor	No. of Rooms	Built Up Area (m ²)	EASTINGS	NORTHINGS
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
DESCRIPTION CHART														
Occupancy Status		Roof material		Wall material		Windows and doors		Floor material		Level of completion			Other finishes	
Not Occupied	NO (01)	Iron Sheets	IS (01)	Mud and wattle	MW (01)	Timber	T (01)	Earth	E (01)	Complete			COMP (01)	Cement Plastered & Painted Walls CPP (01)
Owner Occupied Primary Residence	PR (02)	Grass Thatched	GT (02)	Mud Bricks	MB (02)	Glazed Casements	GC (02)	Cement Screed	CS (02)	Incomplete	Foundation Level	FL (02)	Cement Plastered & Rough cast Walls	CPR (02)
		Concrete slab	CR (03)								Window Seal Level	WSL (03)		
Owner Occupied – Secondary Residence	SR (03)	Polythene	PL (04)	Burnt Bricks/Cement Blocks	BB (03)	Metal Sheet	MS (03)	Concrete Slab	CONC (03)		Ring Beam Level	RBL (04)	Floor tiles	FT (03)
Tenant Occupied	TO (04)	Tin (Ddebe)	TD (05)	Poles and Reeds	PR (04)	Plywood	PW (04)				Walls and Roof (shell)	WR (05)	Terrazzo Floor	TF (04)
Private Business	PB (05)	Tiles	T (06)	Poles & Kirundu	PK (05)	Louvers	L (05)			Collapsed	COL (06)			
Institutional Structure	IS (06)	Papyrus	P (07)											
DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES IN YOUR OWN WORDS														

SECTION D: CROPS & ECONOMIC/VALUABLE TREES (A = Annual; P = Perennial)								
CROPS								
#	NAME OF CROP/TREE	TYPE OF CROP (A/P)	DESCRIPTION	AGE (mths/yrs)	QUANTITY / COUNT (Specify Units eg No., or sq m)	CROP RATIO (% In case of intercropping)	GPS COORDINATES (Where applicable)	
							EASTINGS	NORTHINGS
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								

SECTION E: CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION:	
<p>Iofdo here by confirm that I have duly explained to the saidall the information contained in this form in dialect/ language that he/she/they understand and that he/she/they fully understood the compensation methodology used and all the information contained in this form before he/she/they signed or made his/her/their thumb mark.</p>	
SIGNATURE	DATE

SECTION F: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND SIGNATURE		
<p>I agree with the assessment of the contractor and hereby sign as evidence that I was present during the survey exercise on the date stated below which is the asset inventory cutoff date. I understand that any development beyond the cutoff date will not be compensated.</p>		
FULL NAME OF PAP:	SIGNATURE:	RIGHT THUMB FINGER PRINT
	DATE:	DATE:
FULL NAME OF SPOUSE:	SIGNATURE:	RIGHT THUMB FINGER PRINT
	DATE:	DATE:
FULL NAME OF WITNESS:	Tick appropriately: Neighbour <input type="checkbox"/> Relative <input type="checkbox"/> Clan leader <input type="checkbox"/> Others Specify.....	RIGHT THUMB FINGER PRINT
	DATE:	DATE:
FULL NAME OF LC 1 CHAIRPERSON/OFFICIAL:	SIGNATURE:	RIGHT & OFFICIAL STAMP
	DATE:	DATE:
FULL NAME OF FIELD VALUER:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
	DATE:	
FULL NAME OF EACOP REPRESENTATIVE:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
	DATE:	
FULL NAME OF MEMD REPRESENTATIVE:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
	DATE:	
NAME OF ENUMERATOR:	SIGNATURE:	DATE:
	DATE:	

NB: Copy of the filled form to be issued to the PAP

APPENDIX E EACOP PROJECT GRIEVANCE FORM

E1 GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM

Grievance No:		YYYY/MM/DD-Subcounty-Village #		Original: COMPLAINANT		Copy: EACOP	
<div> EACOP UGANDA - GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM </div> <div style="text-align: right;">District:</div>							
NAME:		SURNAME:		Date: _____ Impacted location			
TELEPHONE N°				Name of Subcounty:			
EMAIL				Name of Parish:			
GPS coordinates of the impacted location		X:		Y:			
Residential Location of the Impacted Person				Project phase (pre-construction/			
Gender (M/F):		Organization name		Photo N°			
Profession/Main Occupation							
B. Details of the witness or third party (if							
NAMES:		SURNAME:		Name of Subcounty:			
TELEPHONE N°				Name of Parish:			
EMAIL				Name of Village:			
Gender (Tick)		Male		Female		Photo N°	
Profession/Main Occupation:							
C. Grievance Category (tick)							
G1-Land and housing		Description of Complaint					
G2-Livelihoods (Economic Loss)							
G3-Employment and supply chain							
G4-Environment&health (Nuisances/Pollution)							
G5-Safety& Logistics							
G6-Social conduct and security							
G7-Cultural Heritage							
G8- Social Investment Projects							
G9- Engagement and Communication							
Other							
Sub category (choose in the appended list)							
Request for confidentiality? Yes/no				Documents attached			
Method of receipt (in person, phone, letter)							
Complainant's Name/Signature				CRC/CLO Name and Signature			
Witness (if any) Name/Signature							
D. Acknowledgement of Receipt of a Grievance							
Dear Madam / Sir, The Company acknowledges receipt of your grievance N°, dated/...../20..... On behalf of EACOP, I thank you for choosing to report and to seek redress of your concern or grievance directly with the Company. Your grievance is being investigated and the Company will inform you of its decision within thirty (30) working days. During this period the Community Relation Coordinator / Community Liaison Officer Mr/Ms.....is your Primary point of contact and information with the Company. You can contact them on :Or on the Toll Free line 0800 780 068							

E2 GRIEVANCE ACCEPTANCE & CLOSURE FORM

		EACOP UGANDA - GRIEVANCE ACCEPTANCE AND CLOSURE FORM		District:
Grievance No:		Original: COMPLAINANT		Copy: EACOP
A. Details of Complainant				
NAME:		SURNAME:		Date:
				Impacted location
		Name of Subcounty:		
		Name of Parish:		
TELEPHONE N°		Name of Village:		
EMAIL		Photo N°		
B. Last solution proposed and accepted				
Describe solution below, sign the Grievance close Out Section E and proceed to Close-Out the grievance				
C. Grievance Close Out				
Section 1 - Acceptance by the Complainant				
I,, accept the solution proposed by EACOP described above. Once this solution has been implemented, I will make no further claim on the same grounds.		Date and signature of Complainant		
Witness (if any) I,, in my quality of witness and acting on behalf of the Complainant, confirm that the Complainant has accepted the solution proposed by EACOP.		Date and signature of Witness		
Section 2 - Confirmation of the full implementation of the proposed solution				
I, the undersigned,, confirm the full and satisfactory implementation of the proposed solution by EACOP.		Date and signature of Complainant		
Witness (if any) I,, in my quality of witness and acting on behalf of the Complainant, confirm that the solution described above has been fully implemented.		Date and signature of Witness		