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10 VULNERABLE PEOPLES PLAN

10.1 INTRODUCTION

Displacement can have different effects on individuals and households. The ability of an individual and households to cope with displacement impacts can be influenced by pre-existing factors which in addition to Project-induced impacts, make them more vulnerable. Under international financing standards vulnerable individuals and groups merit special attention in planning and implementing resettlement, and that resettlement represents an opportunity to help them improve their status.

As per IFC Performance Standard 1, a disadvantaged or vulnerable status can stem from an individual's or group's race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. Additional pre-existing factors to be considered include gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

In the context of this RAP, vulnerable people and households are seen to be more susceptible to the rigors and stresses of the resettlement process, have reduced ability to access and benefit from resettlement support programs and hence, will require additional support, assistance and monitoring throughout the process.

This Chapter comprises the Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) which presents the Project's approach to identification, engagement, supporting and monitoring of vulnerable people, households and groups impacted by the land acquisition and resettlement program. The Chapter describes the:

- objectives of the VPP;
- definition of vulnerability;
- process the Project has and will continue to apply to identify potentially vulnerable people and households, along with the identification criteria and categorization of vulnerable groups;
- Vulnerable Household Register (VHR) and actions to confirm and monitor vulnerable people and households;
- support and assistance to be offered to vulnerable people and households;
- engagement process adopted to support and encourage participation of vulnerable people and households in the Project land acquisition and resettlement program; and
- implementation support and monitoring of vulnerable people and households during and post displacement.

10.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE VULNERABLE PEOPLES PLAN

The objectives of the VPP are to:

- 1) Identify or Confirm Vulnerable People & Households:** Ensure that actual and potentially vulnerable people and households are identified and monitored during and after the resettlement process, so as to track their standard of living and effectiveness of resettlement compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration. This includes identifying groups who may be at specific risk as a potential consequence of Project-induced impacts (e.g. risk of increased gender-based violence);

- 2) **Provide Appropriate Assistance:** Provide appropriate assistance to people and households identified as vulnerable to re-establish their livelihoods (including those physically resettled). Members of vulnerable households may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance, because they are less able to cope with the displacement effects than the general population;
- 3) **Identify Support Packages:** Identify compensation and livelihood restoration packages for vulnerable people and households that include additional forms of support, and favor the lowest risk mitigation options whenever possible;
- 4) **Focus on Gender:** The RAP, LRP and VPP seek to include and address gender in the resettlement planning and implementation process. Attention is paid in the VPP to identifying the potential issues which could contribute to women being disproportionately affected by the land acquisition and compensation process when compared to men, in order to:
 - identify targeted support and assistance measures to address these issues;
 - ensure women are afforded opportunities to restore livelihoods and access transitional support; and
 - monitor impacts on both women and men.
- 5) **Assist with Understanding Support:** Assist persons identified as vulnerable to fully understand their support options for resettlement and compensation, and encourage them to choose the option(s) with the lowest risk;
- 6) **Identify Additional Support Measures:** In line with the additional protections afforded to certain groups under international human rights law, additional measures will be identified for vulnerable groups to cope with Project-induced impacts during physical relocation, particularly paying attention to women, children, the elderly, Vulnerable Ethnic Groups who may self-identify as indigenous people, and persons with disabilities.

10.3 DEFINITION OF VULNERABILITY

10.3.1 International Financing Standards

IFC PS1 defines vulnerable individual and groups as:

“...individuals and groups that may be directly and differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. This disadvantaged or vulnerable status may stem from an individual’s or group’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or another opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or another status.”

PS1 further recommends that the following factors should be considered ‘*such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources*’.

World Health Organisation (WHO), 2005 defines vulnerability as *“the degree to which a population, individual or organisation is unable to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impacts of a project”*.

10.3.2 Ugandan Context

The National Population and Housing Census Report, 2014 defines vulnerability *“as a state of being, in which a person is likely to be in a risky situation, suffering significant physical, emotional, or mental harm that may result in his/her human rights not being fulfilled. Social and physical vulnerability reflects a decreased capacity for a person to cope, especially if the*

state is sustained or if any additional threats to social well-being and/or physical health are added”.

Uganda adopts affirmative action in favour of marginalized groups including those based on gender, age, education etc. This is enshrined in the national legislation and policies, such as the Gender Policy 2007. This Policy emphasizes gender equality and women’s empowerment as an integral part of Uganda’s socio-economic development.

10.3.3 Project Definition

Within the context of resettlement and land acquisition the term “vulnerable groups” is given to individuals, households or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the land acquisition and resettlement process.

For the purposes of this RAP and VPP, vulnerability is defined as:

- Lack of capacity of a person or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from impacts;
- People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others;
- Reduced ability to cope with the change and, if not provided with additional assistance, may be disproportionately affected by displacement;
- Limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits; and
- Vulnerable Ethnic Groups¹ who have been marginalized, excluded, discriminated against and / or dispossessed of traditional lands and territories, because they have different cultures, ways of life or mode of production than the rest of the population.

10.4 VULNERABILITY CRITERIA

In line with this definition, Project-specific criteria have been developed to support the identification of potentially vulnerable individuals and households among those that are being physically and economically displaced by the Project. The criteria considers pre-existing contributing factors and Project-induced vulnerability due to displacement impacts. As outlined in Chapter 7 above, the eligibility for compensation and in-kind livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance/support and transitional support has considered the vulnerability of PAPs based on pre-existing factors and the significance of the Project displacement impacts on them.

The criteria acknowledges there is no single pre-existing factor that automatically renders an individual or household vulnerable. Rather it is often a combination of contributing factors impeding the resilience of households to withstand external shocks, hence making them potentially vulnerable due to impacts of the land acquisition associated with the Project. The Project have identified a number of pre-existing contributing factors which result in individuals and households being potentially vulnerable. These factors and the potentially vulnerable groups associated with them are summarized below, along with the rationale for identifying the respective groups as being potentially vulnerable:

¹ Current information suggests that the Project in Uganda does not impact on land being used by vulnerable ethnic groups that may self-identify as indigenous peoples – see Section 10.6.2 below.

Table 10-1 Pre-existing Contributing Factors & Potentially Vulnerable Groups

Pre-Existing Contributing Factor	Vulnerable Group	Rationale
Age of household head	Child headed household (under 18 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons below 18 years cannot make decisions on their own without the support of guardians on issues of compensation and resettlement. • They often have the burden of looking after siblings. • Lack of capacity to prioritize use of compensation. • Potential exploitation by fraudsters.
	Elderly PAPs (65+ years) who heads the household	<p>Old age is a stage at which functional, mental, and physical capacity is declining and people are more prone to disease or disabilities. People in old age have the following characteristics which can contribute to them being more vulnerable to and less resilient to displacement impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are grown up and the household and social support declines. • High dependence on others – caregivers. • Impaired physical, mental and functional capabilities. • Limited economic productivity and employment opportunities. • Unable to obtain new sources of income and challenging to reconstruct livelihoods after resettlement. • Failure to adapt after displacement due to place attachment syndrome (<i>applicable to physically displaced PAPs</i>). • Reduced physical mobility with age. • Constrained mobility to look for replacement assets and livelihood.
Gender of household	Female heads of households (widow, divorced/separated, never married)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional and cultural practices do not favour women to inherit property, especially from their late husbands. They are normally controlled by male heirs who may sometimes exploit the widows. These could be relatives or adult children. • Single women also have a higher burden of taking on household management compared to men and are more likely to be exploited by people surrounding them.
Debilitating disabilities (mental, physical, deaf, blind) or chronic illness (bedridden)	PAP has debilitating disabilities (mental, physical, blind, deaf)	<p>PAPs with debilitating disabilities can have the following characteristics which can contribute to them being more vulnerable and less resilient to displacement impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the specific disability, PAPs may have constrained mobility, difficulties with communication, challenged thinking capacity or visual impairment among others. • Disability may affect their access to information about the Project and the land acquisition process more limited or dependent on others accessing information or acting on their behalf. • Marginalized, stigmatized and socially excluded. The consequences of this may lead to difficulty in making important decisions and choices. • High dependence on others. Potential exploitation by caretakers. • Challenges with capacity to make important investment decisions.

Pre-Existing Contributing Factor	Vulnerable Group	Rationale
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unable to obtain new sources of income and to reconstruct livelihoods after resettlement. • Limited ability to access Project benefits.
	<p>PAP has a debilitating chronic illness (cancer etc.).</p>	<p>PAPs with debilitating chronic illnesses can have the following characteristics which can contribute to them being more vulnerable and less resilient to displacement impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often marginalized and stigmatized leading to social exclusion. • Their mobility is restricted. Communication is limited. • They are to a large extent incapacitated to make important decisions. They have a high dependence on others. • They have a high burden of sickness that requires constant medical costs. • They have limited capacity to engage in economic activities.
<p>Gender of household member</p>	<p>Women household members at-risk from being disproportionately impacted (e.g. those in polygamous marriages, threatened with divorce and abandonment, affected by cultural practice).</p>	<p>Women household members can be at-risk during compensation and resettlement processes for a variety of reasons, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male family members are often the decision-makers on the utilization of proceeds from land and property and deciding on how household income is used. Often men have the greater control over financial assets and resources, such as land. This can result sometimes in women household members being disadvantaged during the compensation and resettlement program. • Sometimes women household members, including spouses, are not consulted on decisions that are likely to affect their households. • Exclusion from sharing the benefits of inheritance such as land and houses. • A woman's marital status may increase the risk of being disproportionately impacted, for example: those in polygamous marriages or where the marriage is not officially recognized. • A sudden injection of monetary compensation and misuse of compensation can increase the risk of divorce and abandonment for some women. <p>Potential increased risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GBV in Uganda continues to be a major challenge in many parts of the Country. It takes a number of forms like domestic violence, sexual violence and early marriages. The Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (2016) refers to that up to 22% of women aged 15 to 49 in the Country had experienced some form of sexual violence and annually more than 13% of this age range of women reported experiencing an incident of sexual violence. • In the Project-affected area, the common forms of GBV reported include: domestic violence (such as spousal fights as a result of drunkenness, sexual harassment and advances); and child abuse (including corporal punishment and a few cases of defilement). • Disagreements over sharing/utilization of the compensation and the form of compensation could potentially increase the risk of GBV.

The above groups of persons may struggle without support to actively participate in Project activities and may not fully benefit from the compensation. Besides, they may not be able to restore the household’s livelihoods and/or assets.

The categorization of vulnerability and offering of in-kind assistance (livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support) (see Chapter 7.2 and Chapter 8) takes into consideration other contributing factors that can exacerbate the level of vulnerability. These include:

- Level of education (e.g. cannot read and write in any language).
- Household income (i.e. number of household members earning an income).
- Security of tenure for land.
- Significance of displacement impact.

10.5 CATEGORIZATION OF VULNERABILITY

The eligibility for compensation and in-kind livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance/support and transitional support has considered the category of vulnerability based on pre-existing conditions and the significance of the Project displacement impacts on them.

The proposed process for the identification of potentially vulnerable individuals and households is summarized below, with these being categorized into 3 categories. The vulnerability analysis recognises that vulnerability is not absolute but rather a graded scale between destitute and varying degrees of “at-risk”. These are then further classified under different scenarios that will be considered in determining the nature of support to be given.

- **Category 1:** (Vulnerable) PAPs/PAHs will immediately be placed on the Vulnerable Households Register (VHR). They qualify for in-kind assistance (eligibility though depends on impacts/loss): comprising additional livelihoods restoration support, relocation/resettlement assistance and any other necessary support, including transitional food support.
- **Category 2:** (Potentially Vulnerable) These PAPs/PAPHs will qualify for in-kind assistance (eligibility though depends on impacts/loss): comprising additional livelihoods restoration support, relocation/resettlement assistance and any other necessary support, including transitional food support, but will need be subject to further verification before being placed permanently on the VHR.
- **Category 3:** (At-Risk) This group is of household members who will be identified during the disclosure and further engagement process related to the land acquisition program. These PAPs will be placed on a “watch list” and be subject to further monitoring during and after relocation. They may also be given access to specific livelihood restoration programs.

Categorization of vulnerability is summarized below:

Table 10-2 Categories of Vulnerability

Category	Description:
Category 1 ‘Vulnerable’	Household is headed by either a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person below 18 years • 65 years and above • Female • Chronically sick

Category	Description:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled person (physical, mental, blind, deaf, hearing impaired) <p>And have least one of the following contributing factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household head is living alone without family support • Household head has no cash income • PAP is heading a large household (more than 5 persons) comprising of mainly, persons below 18 years (>3 No) • None or only 1 member of the household is earning an income <p>PAPs will be reviewed during further validation to confirm whether: they have significant land holdings; and/or significant alternative income; and/or support so as to not render them vulnerable due to their pre-existing conditions from displacement impacts. These PAPs will then be removed from the VHR.</p>
<p>Category 2</p> <p>‘Potentially Vulnerable’</p>	<p>Household is headed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person below 18 years, • 65 years and above, • Female • Chronically sick people • Disabled person (physical, mental, blind, deaf, hearing impaired) <p>PAPs will be reviewed during further validation to confirm whether: they have significant land holdings; and/or significant alternative income; and/or support so as to not render them vulnerable due to their pre-existing conditions from displacement impacts. These PAPs will then be removed from the VHR.</p> <p><i>The following additional criteria for those PAPs/households who may be potentially vulnerable due to <u>Project-displacement impacts</u> (subject to further validation by confirming land unaffected outside Project land take):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>PAPs who have not been categorized as Category 1 or 2 Vulnerable PAPs and have ≤ 0.5 acres of land remaining <u>or lose</u> ≥ 80% of the Project affected land parcel. During the further validation of these PAPs whether they have other land holdings outside the Project land take will be considered, where feasible.</i> • <i>Approximately 6% of PAPs lose ≥ 80% of their Project affected land parcels. Engagement as part of the Vulnerable Persons Plan (VPP) will be undertaken with them on any land they have outside the Project land take and their livelihood strategies so as to tailor their livelihoods support and transitional support carefully.</i>
<p>Category 3</p> <p>‘At Risk’</p> <p>(Watch List)²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married women affected by the displacement and likely to be abandoned by the husbands, threatened with divorce or separation after compensation, women in polygamous marriages who may not receive an equitable share of the compensation; and women who may be excluded from benefiting from the compensation because they are not legally married and due to cultural practices such as inheritance. These Category 3 individuals comprise a number of household members as opposed to number of PAPs. • During disclosure, entitlement briefings and other engagements with households, attention shall be given to identifying household members who may be at risk. (e.g. where a household head refuses for their spouse to be party to the entitlements briefing and/or compensation agreement signing etc.). Where a household member is identified that have vulnerable factors (i.e. disabled,

² The identification of Category 3 PAPs will be ongoing during the RAP process. PAPs may be placed on the ‘watch list’ if the level of impact on them is significant enough to risk them being pushed into vulnerability as a result of the impacts on them due to the Project land acquisition program.

Category	Description:
	<p>chronically sick, dependency on other household members etc.) during the ongoing work these household members may be categorized as Category 3 'At-Risk' and more focus would be given to structuring the PAHs livelihood restoration package appropriately. Additional focus on these individuals during engagements and monitoring will be made. The Project may also offer specific household individuals who are 'At-Risk' during the displacement direct access to one of the livelihood programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Household members may be categorized as Category 3 'At-risk' regardless of the vulnerability of the PAP/head of household).

10.6 IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE PERSONS & HOUSEHOLDS

10.6.1 Potentially Vulnerable Households

The number of vulnerable and potentially vulnerable households using the socio-economic baseline survey findings on pre-existing vulnerability factors affected by the Project land acquisition program is indicated in Table 10-3. Additional to these the Project has identified PAPs who from the Project land acquisition program have ≤ 0.5 acres of land remaining or $\geq 80\%$ of their land parcel is affected will be identified as potentially vulnerable due to the risk of Project induced impacts resulting in them being disproportionately impacted.

Table 10-3 Number of Potentially Vulnerable Households

	Category 1 PAHs	Category 2 PAHs	Total Cat. 1 and Cat. 2 PAHs
District/MCPY	Vulnerable	Potentially Vulnerable	(Vulnerable / Potentially Vulnerable)
Hoima	20	6	26
Kikuube	58	30	88
Kakumiro	49	31	80
Kyankwanzi	28	12	40
Mubende	129	41	170
Gomba	8	1	9
Sembabule	69	28	97
Lwengo	103	26	129
Rakai	59	24	83
Kyotera	91	50	141
Sub-Total	614	249	863
Priority Areas (including Access Roads)			
MCPY-01	16	2	18
MCPY-02	5	1	6
MCPY-03	15	2	17
MCPY-04	13	2	15
Sub-Total	49	7	56
TOTAL	663	256	919

This categorization is considered in the eligibility criteria applied in the Entitlement Framework

(Table 7-7) for livelihood restoration, transitional support and resettlement/relocation assistance as is appropriate and commensurate to their loss of physical and economic assets. This approach is a precautionary approach and provides a further safety net for PAHs.

This categorization then triggers additional efforts to be made with regard to these PAHs during the next stages of RAP implementation. During the disclosure and entitlement briefing process (see Chapter 14) and through additional engagements with these PAHs more information on their specific circumstances will be gathered. This will be considered alongside their specific displacement impacts to confirm whether they require additional resettlement support and discuss with them (if relevant) support options are available.

This process will also be used to help structure PAHs' final entitlements and compensation options. The livelihood strategies of these PAHs will be investigated in more detail during RAP implementation to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration programs that are structured appropriately.

10.6.2 Potentially Vulnerable Ethnic Groups

The Project has commissioned a human rights impact assessment, which reviewed potential human rights impacts related to resettlement and potentially vulnerable groups, including women and vulnerable ethnic groups. Current information suggests that the Project in Uganda does not impact on land being used by vulnerable ethnic groups that may self-identify as indigenous peoples. However, the Project will consider any new information that becomes available during ongoing strategic human rights guidance to be undertaken throughout early project activities and construction and consider if a modification of this approach is required.

10.7 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLD REGISTER & CONFIRMING VULNERABLE STATUS

Based on the information collected, an initial Vulnerable Household Register of vulnerable individuals and households has been developed. This VHR will be used throughout the resettlement process to plan and implement the specific activities that have been designed to support potentially vulnerable groups, as summarized in the VPP.

It may be confirmed during further engagement with these PAHs that these vulnerability factors (or criteria) above on which their vulnerability categorization has been based may not affect their households resilience to restore livelihoods, and the impacts experienced by them as a result of the Project's land acquisition will not necessarily be disproportionate. PAPs will be reviewed during further validation to confirm whether: they have significant land holdings; and/or significant alternative income; and/or support so as to not render them vulnerable due to their pre-existing conditions from displacement impacts. These PAPs will then be removed from the VHR.

10.8 SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Support and assistance to ensure participation of potentially vulnerable people and households has been provided during the RAP planning, including during the surveys and engagement meetings (see Section 10.9).

Vulnerable households are seen to be more susceptible to the rigors and stresses of the resettlement implementation, have reduced ability to access and benefit from resettlement support programs and hence, will require additional support, assistance and monitoring throughout the implementation process. The additional support, assistance and monitoring

measures to be implemented during the RAP implementation are summarized below:

- Additional livelihood restoration, transitional support and resettlement/relocation entitlements as described in Chapter 7 and the Entitlement Framework (Table 7-7).
 - Potentially vulnerable/vulnerable PAPs/PAHs given access to additional livelihood restoration programs (see Table 7-5).
 - Individual engagement will be undertaken with potentially vulnerable/vulnerable PAPs/PAHs on any land they have outside the Project land take and their livelihood strategies in order to help tailor their livelihoods support, resettlement assistance and transitional support carefully.
- Access to a livelihood restoration program may be given to woman household members identified during the further engagement as 'At-risk' (Category 3).
- Appropriate scheduling of consultation and disclosure of information, including visiting the home of the affected person/household.
- During disclosure, entitlement briefings and compensation agreement signing spouses will be required to attend. A PAP support services consultant will facilitate the presence of women and vulnerable household members as key stages of the land acquisition process.
- The Project compensation agreement includes a spousal consent and the Project will set up joint bank accounts for PAPs and their spouses. Gender sensitivities will be focused on during these processes.
- Disagreements over sharing/utilization of the compensation and the form of compensation could potentially increase the risk of GBV. A series of financial management training sessions will be provided to men and women from all households prior to them receiving monetary compensation. The training will aim to reduce the risk of misuse of compensation and cover key issues related to gender, including raising awareness of the increased risk of GBV.
- Gender considerations have been integrated within the RAP process including: compensation agreements include a spousal consent form; surveys where undertaken as far as possible for spouses present; the Project's provides support to open joint bank accounts; the financial management training will target both men and women and will include raising awareness of gender issues related to the land acquisition and compensation process. Complementary interventions to support and empower women will be organized as part of the Project Social Investment/Community Development Programme.
- Transitional support and livelihood restoration is offered by the Project and will be structured such to ensure vulnerable members of the households are able to receive the support required and this will not necessarily be targeted only to the household head.
- The Project where appropriate will work closely with vulnerable PAP and designated next of kin or guardian.
- As well as transitional support (food rations), transportation will also be provided for physically displaced vulnerable households. Specific attention will be paid to the planning of the relocation of these PAPs.
- Targeted monitoring of the vulnerable households will be undertaken for the Project – see Chapter 15.

10.9 ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS & GROUPS

A key element of supporting vulnerable individuals, households and groups is ensuring that they have access to engagement processes so that:

- They are provided with sufficient information about the Project, including the potential impacts and opportunities relevant to them;
- They can respond and provide feedback to help shape processes and activities they are involved in;
- The development process fosters full respect for human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods; and
- An ongoing relationship based on informed consultation and participation is established.

The following steps were taken during RAP Planning and will continue, as appropriate, during implementation to ensure meaningful participation of all stakeholders:

- Focus group discussions were used to consult vulnerable groups at a village level, such as the elderly, widows, chronically ill persons, people with disabilities, women etc.
- There has been a particular focus on facilitating women's equal access to information by providing additional opportunities to receive information and raise concerns / ask questions in what they consider to be a safe environment. Care has been taken to avoid division between male and female partners and not appear to support a view that men should not partake in livelihood and family support activities.
- Use of local languages and pictures during engagement to disseminate information. Use of local languages / translation / translator being available for key documents³.
- Where required, assistance has been provided to vulnerable persons, such as the Project engagement teams have met with these persons at their place of residence / village for focused discussions, for example exploring livelihood strategies.
- During stakeholder consultation, a standing item on the agenda has been to discuss any specific measures required to address the requirements of potentially vulnerable groups; and
- Implementing a tracking system and keeping records of meetings.

10.9.1 Engagement with Women

The Project aims to facilitate meaningful engagement and access to information by vulnerable groups, including women. In the case of women additional opportunities have been and will be provided to receive information and raise concerns / ask questions about what they consider to be a safe environment. Methods used to date have included:

- Individual or small focus group women-only discussions to allow participants time and space to share their views; and
- Intra-household meetings, including male and female household members.

³ A statutory requirement under the Illiterates Persons Act. The law provides that when dealing with illiterate persons in any transaction or contract (e.g. Compensation Agreement) there must be provision for translation of any document to a language the person understands. This can be oral or written or both. Upon completion of the translation, the translator will confirm that the PAP has been explained to and understands all the contents of the transaction he/ she is entering into.

During RAP planning, specific focus was made to encourage the involvement of spouses (many of which are women):

- During the community sensitization for the land surveys to inform landholders of their need to be present during the surveys they were informed to be accompanied by their spouses;
- During land surveys, and the asset inventory and socio-economic household surveys, spouses were encouraged to be present as far as possible and, if necessary, surveys were delayed until the particular spouse was present; and
- During the disclosure of compensation schedules, PAPs will be given individual and private access to their compensation schedules, entitlements, and amounts. Support will be provided to ensure that spouses are able to be present during this disclosure and time will be allowed for them to finish any activities they were busy with to give them the opportunity to attend.

Care has been and will be taken to prevent division between male and female partners, to respect cultural sensitivities and not appear to support a view that men should not partake in livelihoods and family support activities.

Going forward, appropriate methods to engage with women will continue to be utilized. In addition, PAPs will be informed that spouses should be present for the disclosure, entitlement briefings and that Compensation Agreements will be structured to include a spousal consent form. The Project will seek to open joint bank accounts for PAPs, to enable spouses' access to compensation. Spouses will have access to the LRP.

10.10 IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING

The VPP will be implemented in parallel to the wider RAP implementation and conclude only when the livelihoods of vulnerable people and households have been restored to at least pre-Project levels (as determined by a completion audit). The VPP may be updated during the RAP implementation program.

All activities to support vulnerable groups are documented and tracked within the VHR. Tracking activities may include:

- Ongoing engagement with the relevant Village authorities (where operational) as part of the monitoring of vulnerable households;
- Identifying and recording information about vulnerable individuals and households in the VHR;
- Monitoring all measures developed to support vulnerable individuals and households through the compensation process and livelihoods restoration activities; and
- Monitoring livelihood restoration.

The stakeholder engagement teams will be responsible for ensuring that additional engagement methods are used to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups.

During the LRP implementation responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the status of vulnerable people and households (including at-risk Category 3 household members), and the associated support activities falls within the scope of the Livelihood's Restoration Implementation team with an independent bi-annual review.