

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Executive Summary for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline Project (EACOP) Uganda Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) summarizes each of the RAP chapters.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**Chapter 1** introduces the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Ugandan section (the “Project”). It introduces the EACOP Project, the Project proponents, Project land requirements, along with presenting the objectives, scope and structure of the RAP.

### **Project Background:**

In 2006, commercial quantities of oil were confirmed to exist in the Lake Albert Basin in Uganda. Total Exploration and Production Uganda (TEPU) B.V. and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) Uganda Limited (CUL) (the ‘Upstream Partners’<sup>1</sup>) hold interests in petroleum resource licenses near Lake Albert, Uganda.

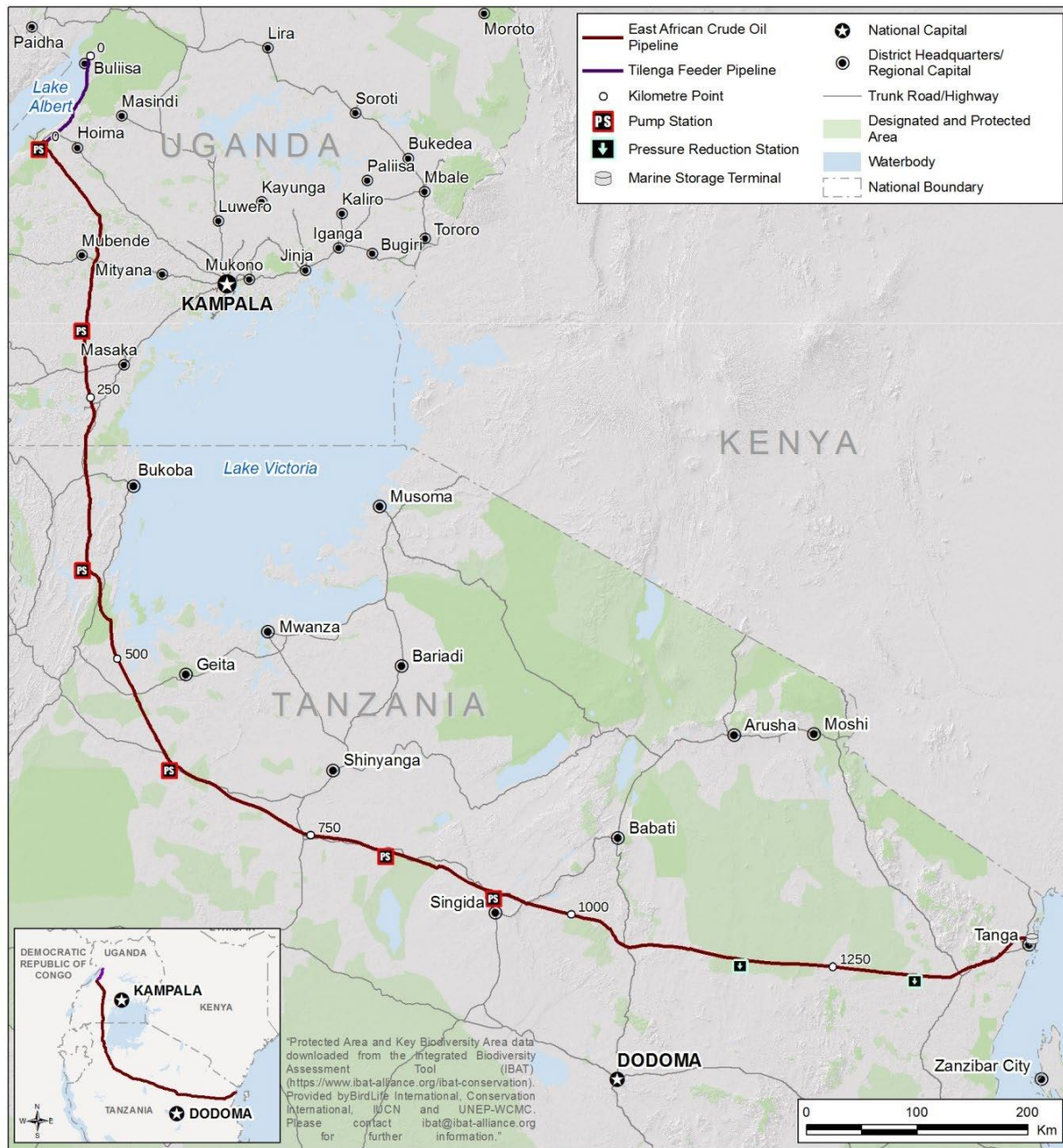
The EACOP Project is required to export the crude oil to international markets. The pipeline involves the construction and operation of a buried, cross-border pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the eastern coast of Tanzania for export to international markets.

Figure ES 6-1 shows the pipeline route through Uganda and Tanzania. It will run from Kabaale in Hoima District, Uganda, to Chongoleani, Tanga Region, in Tanzania. The total length of the pipeline is nearly 1,443 kilometers (km), of which 296 km will be in Uganda. The section in Uganda will traverse ten (10) Districts: Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera; 27 Sub-counties, 3 Town Councils and 171 Villages.

The EACOP Project will be managed and operated by a special purpose vehicle formed of: the Government of Uganda (GoU) represented by the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), the Government of Tanzania (GoT) represented by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the Upstream Partners.

The Project’s permanent land requirements cover the crude oil pipeline corridor, Above-Ground Installations (AGIs), access roads, construction camps and pipe yards. In Uganda, these land requirements total approximately 2,740 acres or approximately 1,109 hectares (ha).

<sup>1</sup> Total and Tullow have entered into an Agreement, through which Total shall acquire Tullow’s entire interests in Uganda Lake Albert development project including the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (April 2020).



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Figure ES 6-1 Pipeline Route through Uganda and Tanzania<sup>2</sup>

The GoU is acquiring the land in public interest as per the laws of Uganda. During the initial Project planning stage, a Ugandan company, Total East Africa Midstream B.V. (TEAM B.V.) has been established to perform the functions of the Project Developer and the TEAM B.V. Pipeline Project Team (PPT) (also referred to as ‘EACOP’) has undertaken the preliminary planning work. Their contact details are as follows:

<sup>2</sup> The Tilenga Feeder pipeline is a separate Tilenga upstream project and not part of EACOP.

Table ES 6-1 Contact Information

Name of Developer			Address	Named Key Contact	Telephone
<b>Total</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>Africa</b>	Course View Towers, Plot 21 Yusuf Lule Road, Kampala, Uganda	Martin Tiffen	+256 204 916 000
<b>Midstream</b>	<b>BV</b>				

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):**

Land acquisition will result in the involuntary resettlement of affected communities and, as required by international financing standards, this necessitates the preparation of a RAP. The RAP details the management approach to the acquisition of land and relocation of people affected by Project land requirements.

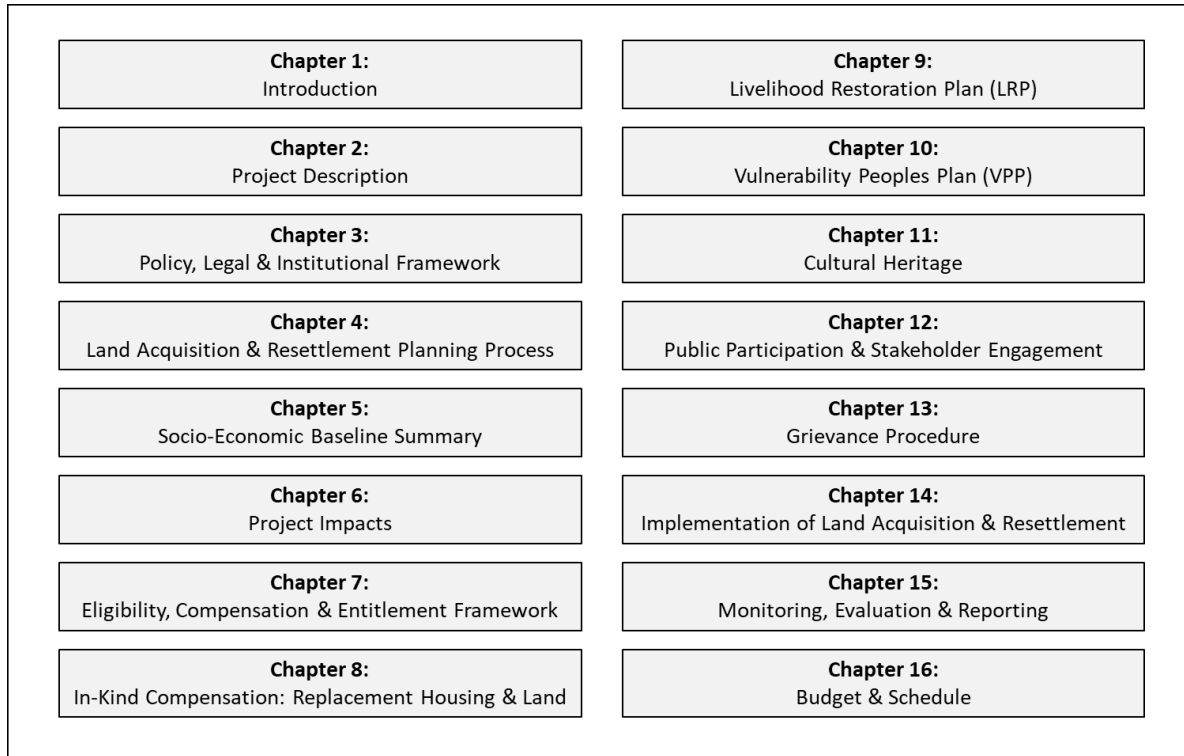
**RAP Objectives:**

This RAP is the overarching document to guide Project land acquisition, compensation and resettlement planning. It sets out a comprehensive plan to address the physical and/or economic displacement of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) from Project required land. The specific objectives of the RAP are to:

- Define the Ugandan legal, institutional and policy framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.
- Describe the Project standards and compliance requirements of international finance institutions (IFIs), specifically International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. To identify gaps between the Ugandan legal requirements and the IFC PS5 requirements and present measures to bridge these gaps.
- Describe how Project design has aimed to eliminate or reduce adverse project impacts and minimise displacement (both physical and economic).
- Detail the Project’s land requirements and identify Project-affected individuals, households and communities and the physical and economic displacement impacts.
- Develop compensation frameworks and eligibility criteria to ensure that displaced people receive equitable compensation for affected property and assets in line with national legislation and IFC PS5.
- Provide a framework for public consultation, participation and development planning which ensures that stakeholders, PAPs and communities are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in key stages of the RAP process.
- Describe procedures for filing and resolving grievances and disputes.
- Ensure that gender issues are incorporated into the planning process and identify potentially vulnerable individuals or groups who require additional or targeted assistance during implementation.
- Plan livelihood restoration programs to ensure that PAPs’ livelihoods and overall standards of living are improved, or at least restored to pre-Project levels.
- Determine a strategy and work schedule for implementation, a budget and time frame for completion of resettlement.
- Outline a framework for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on resettlement and land acquisition activities.

**RAP Structure:**

The structure of the RAP is summarised in Figure ES 6-2.



*Figure ES 6-2 EACOP Uganda RAP Chapters*

**RAP Scope:**

The RAP relates to land acquisition for: the 296 km long pipeline corridor traversing ten districts of Uganda; Pump Station 2 (PS-2), helipad and associated access road in Sembabule District; and the four Priority Areas (Main Camp & Pipe Yard (MCPY)-01 to 04) and associated construction access roads.

The RAP does not cover land at Kabaale Industrial Park required for Pump Station 1 (PS-1) and approximately 1.5 km of the pipeline corridor, since land for Kabaale Industrial Park has already been acquired by the GoU.

**RAP Preparation:**

Social and resettlement consultancy services for the EACOP Uganda section were commissioned from a Joint Venture (JV) comprising two Ugandan firms: NewPlan Ltd and ICS Ltd (NewPlan/ICS). NewPlan/ICS (the 'RAP Contractor') prepared the RAP with the support of TEAM B.V. and the GoU. The RAP Contractor has worked closely with TEAM B.V. to ensure that the RAP meets both Ugandan and international financing standards.

Extensive engagement and consultation with the GoU and other relevant stakeholders has been undertaken during the RAP surveys, valuation process and development of the RAP. The draft RAP will be provided to the GoU for comment and approval. The final version of the RAP will be then disclosed, as required under the international financing standards.

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Chapter 2 Project Description** describes the overall EACOP project; the Project components of the EACOP Uganda section; the location and setting of the Project; and a summary of the land context and displacement impacts along the route.

### Project Land Requirements:

The Project will require access to over 2,740 acres (1,109 ha) of land in Uganda. Most of this (over 90%) relates to the construction corridor for the export pipeline corridor and AGIs, with the remainder for temporary construction facilities and access roads. The current estimated land requirements<sup>3</sup> of the Project include the following, as summarized in Table ES 6-2.

- **Construction facilities** (approximately 217 acres / 88 hectares) comprising: four (4) MMCPYs (MCPY-01 through to MCPY-04) and access roads to MCPY-03 and MCPY-04.
- **Operational facilities** (approximately 2,523 acres / 1,021 hectares) for the pipeline and AGIs comprising:
  - 296 km long export buried pipeline within a 30 m wide corridor (construction and operations) with some widening at certain locations for additional temporary workspace;
  - permanent AGI Pump Station 2 (PS-2) with helipad and access road; and
  - other AGIs such as the main line valve stations and electric heat tracing sub-stations which will be constructed within the pipeline corridor<sup>4</sup>.
  - permanent AGI Pump Station 1 (PS-1) and stretch of approximately 1.5 km of the pipeline corridor are located in Kabaale Industrial Park. The land for Kabaale Industrial Park has already been acquired by GoU and is therefore not covered by the content of this RAP.

Table ES 6-2 Summary of Project Land Requirements

Facility	District Location / Pipeline Section	Nearest KP Point		Length of Pipeline (km)	Land Take Area <sup>5</sup>	
		Start KP	End KP		Acres	Hectares <sup>6</sup> (ha)
<b>Construction Facilities (include new &amp; upgraded construction access roads):</b>						
MCPY-01	Kakumiro	39+300		-	47.22	19.11
MCPY-02	Mubende	124+600		-	46.82	18.95
MCPY-03 and its Access road	Sembabule	191+200		-	60.82	24.61
MCPY-04 and its	Kyotera	282+000		-	61.59	24.93

<sup>3</sup> The land totals include wetlands, utility land, river crossings and land within the Kabaale Industrial Park.

<sup>4</sup> Additional land may also be required for hydro-test water storage which is still to be confirmed.

<sup>5</sup>The land takes are gross land takes that include Government land like Central Forest Reserve, wetlands, streams, national and district roads, railway etc. This does not compare with land in valuation report, because what is indicated in the valuation report includes mostly land to be compensated.

<sup>6</sup> 1 Hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres

Facility	District Location / Pipeline Section	Nearest KP Point		Length of Pipeline (km)	Land Take Area <sup>5</sup>	
		Start KP	End KP		Acres	Hectares <sup>6</sup> (ha)
Access road						
Sub-Total Construction Facilities :					216.5	87.60
<b>Operational Facilities:</b>						
Pipeline Corridor & PS-1 w/in Kabaale Industrial Park <sup>7</sup>	Hoima	0+000	1+497	1.497	40.40	16.35
Pipeline Corridor & AGIs (including PS-2 and access road) outside Kabaale Industrial Park	Hoima	1+497	5+545	4.048	34.04	13.77
	Kikuube	5+545	35+980	30.435	251.78	101.89
	Kakumiro	35+980	69+399	33.419	264.26	106.95
	Kyankwanzi	69+399	84+113	14.714	120.14	48.62
	Mubende (inc. River Nabakazi)	84+113	146+670	62.557	551.84	223.33
		146+670	147+900	1.230	13.43	5.43
	Gomba (inc. River Katonga)	147+900	164+600	16.700	135.67	54.90
		164+600	164+900	0.300	3.51	1.42
	Sembabule (including PS-2) Lwebicuncu Stream	164+900	217+375	52.475	472.03	191.03
		217+375	217+457	0.082	1.11	0.45
	Lwengo	217+457	243+670	26.213	215.95	87.39
	Rakai	250+900	264+900	19.950	163.48	66.16
		268+155	274+105			
Kyotera	243+670	250+900	32.266	255.75	103.50	
	264+900	268+155				
	274+105	295+886				
Sub-Total Operational Facilities :					2,523	1,021
<b>Total Construction &amp; Operational Facilities :</b>					<b>2,740</b>	<b>1,109</b>

The area of land take shown in Table ES 6-2 is the total Project footprint that will be required for development of EACOP. This area is greater than the areas covered in the valuation reports for a number of reasons, including that a small amount of land has not been surveyed due to ongoing boundary rectification and some land belonging to GoU / government agencies is not included in the valuation reports (such as, Taala Central Forest Reserve, wetlands and river crossings and utility crossings etc.).

#### Access and Management of Project Land:

The GoU will acquire all land required for the Project on a permanent basis, including the 30 m construction corridor for the pipeline.

<sup>7</sup> Additional land take will be required for temporary works area and access road. About 23.03m (0.171 acres) of pipeline is shared between PS1 and pipeline corridor KP (0+000 to 0+023)

Access restrictions to Project land during construction and operation will be determined on the basis of health, safety and security considerations.

The Priority Area MCPYs and AGIs will be fenced and access to these facilities will be strictly controlled.

The pipeline corridor will be unfenced, except where health and safety considerations require access restrictions. Existing vehicle and public utility crossings will be maintained. People, livestock and wildlife will generally be able to cross the pipeline corridor during operation. During the construction phase, construction activity will mostly be kept within the 30 m pipeline corridor, except for areas where additional temporary workspace is required, such as at existing infrastructure crossings. During operations, the Project will require access to the 30 m pipeline corridor for inspection, maintenance and repair.

No development of structures, planting of deep-rooted trees/vegetation or agricultural activities (e.g. crop production) will be allowed within the 30 m wide pipeline corridor except for grazing of wildlife and livestock crossing the corridor.

**Avoiding or Minimizing Displacement:**

International good practice requires that displacement is avoided or minimized wherever feasible through the assessment of alternative Project designs. Alternatives considered have included: pipeline routing; siting AGIs and constructions facilities; technologies (including in relation to pipeline, pump, power generation, insulation and heating technologies and techniques); and construction techniques. Section 2.7 provides further details of alternatives considered and incorporated into Project design.

**3. POLICY, LEGAL & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

**Chapter 3 Policy, Legal & Institutional Framework** presents the regulatory framework including: Ugandan laws & guidance related to land acquisition, compensation & resettlement; company standards of the Upstream Partners; applicable international standards and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) guidance; a gap analysis between Ugandan and international standards for land acquisition & involuntary resettlement; the institutional framework for Project land acquisition; and the Uganda land tenure system, rights & interests of Project-affected districts.

The Project is required to meet Ugandan legal requirements for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and has committed to meet the relevant international financing standards of the Equator Principles (EP) and the Performance Standards (PS) of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

**Ugandan Legal Framework:**

In line with the Government directive, land required for development of the Project is classified as land required for public purpose. Acquisition of this land follows national law, policy and institutional framework, including the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Land Act, the Land Acquisition Act and the Petroleum (Exploration, Development & Production) Act. Statutory procedures for compulsory land acquisition are contained in the Land Acquisition Act.

### Ugandan Land Tenure Systems, Rights and Interests:

The legal framework in Uganda establishes and recognizes four (4) land tenure systems: Customary, Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold. It also recognises interests inherent in land, including of lawful and bonafide occupants. Land in Uganda can, therefore, be 'physically encumbered' with overlapping interests in land held by various individuals or entities, and can also have other land users such as licensees. In addition, there can be other legal encumbrances, such as mortgages and caveats. The context of land tenure, interests and rights in Uganda and the Project-affected districts is detailed in Chapters 3 and 6.

The type of land tenure through which the pipeline traverses and the multiple interests in the affected land is very important for the resettlement planning and compensation process. The pipeline traverses land under the four tenure systems (customary, mailo, freehold and leasehold, as well as some land where the tenure is unknown) and some Public Land.

Tenure and interests held in affected land varies as the pipeline corridor runs from north to south. In the north, the pipeline starts in districts predominantly under a customary tenure system, present in Hoima, Kikuube and parts of Kakumiro. Then as it enters the Buganda Kingdom in central Uganda, mailo tenure exists in some parts of Kakumiro, and then in the seven (7) districts of Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera. There is limited land held in Uganda under freehold, with some Project-affected freehold land in eight (8) of the affected districts. Leasehold interests are also present within the pipeline corridor and Priority Area sites.

### Ugandan Institutional Framework for Land Acquisition:

The key Government institutions related to the Project land acquisition program are:

- **Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD):** in charge of land policy direction and supervision, whose department of surveys and mappings, Chief Government Valuer and land registration are central to land acquisition for approval of land surveys, valuation report and registration of land titles.
- **Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD):** in charge of energy and mineral policy direction, mobilisation, guidance and approval of all the process, methodology and supervision of Project activities.
- **Uganda Land Commission (ULC):** is mandated to hold and manage any land in Uganda which is vested in or acquired by the Government.
- **District Land Boards (DLB):** facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land; compile and maintain a list of rates of compensation payable for crops, trees, buildings of non-permanent nature, and any other things that might be prescribed; and review every year the list of compensation rates.

Other institutional roles are identified in Section 3.3.



**Corporate Environmental and Social Commitments:**

The Upstream Partners each have corporate policies that include Environment, Health and Safety policies, Ethics Charters, commitments to the protection of biodiversity and strategies for operating in sensitive environments.

In advance of the Pipeline Company developing its own standards, EACOP is applying some of Total SA standards to the Project including: Code of Conduct; HSE Charter; Security Charter; Charter of Principles and Guidelines on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples; Business Integrity Guide; and Human Rights Guide.

**Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) and Host Government Agreements (HGA):**

The IGA was signed by the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2017. Within the IGA, Article 3 establishes the Project land rights framework. The HGAs for the Project between the Upstream Partners and the governments follow on from the IGA and include agreements over land rights. The HGA is currently under development and discussion between the Upstream Partners and the GoU.

The Project will adopt the IGA principles, and these will be reflected in the processes undertaken to develop the RAP including socio-economic and asset surveys, valuation methods and the determination of monetary and in-kind compensation. Where additional entitlements to Ugandan legal requirements and normal practice to meet international standards, as referenced in the IGA, are required these are clearly identified as additional and Project specific.

**International Financing Standards (IFS) and Guidance:**

In the context of international standards and guidance, the Project and the RAP align with the provisions of the Equator Principles and the IFC PS:

- The Equator Principles are a tool adopted by many financial institutions to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks. As the Project may be seeking funding from Equator Principles financial institutions, Equator Principles guidance on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is relevant and applicable; and
- The IFC PS provide standards and guidance on the management of project-related social and environmental risks and impacts and the enhancement of development opportunities.

Among the eight (8) IFC PS, four (4) are of key relevance to the EACOP Project RAP:

- **PS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts:** sets requirements for, amongst other things, the effective management of social impacts, risks and opportunities;
- **PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement:** provides systematic guidance on the planning and implementation of activities to minimize resettlement and displacement impacts and to restore or improve livelihoods and standards of living;
- **PS7 Indigenous Peoples:** addresses the management of social impacts among groups that have distinct cultures linked, among other things, to traditional lands and natural resources; and

- **PS8 Cultural Heritage:** advises on the protection of cultural heritage where this is at risk as a result of social impacts.

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 EACOP Uganda section Project does not impact on land being used by vulnerable ethnic groups that may self-identify as indigenous peoples. However, strategic human rights review and guidance will be undertaken during early project activities and construction to assess any potential impacts on an ongoing basis.

As set out in the IGA framework, the Project has agreed to address Human Rights Standards at national and international levels, guided by international good practice including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

**Gap Analysis:**

A Gap Analysis between Ugandan legislative requirements and policy framework and IFC standards has been undertaken. Gaps have been identified in the context of consultation and disclosure, valuation, socio-economic surveys, cut-off dates, form of compensation, resettlement assistance, vulnerable people and grievance management. The gaps between the Ugandan legal and policy framework and IFC PS5 are identified and the measures to address these gaps outlined. Relevant measures have been applied in the Valuation Reports where they fall within the provisions of the Uganda institutional requirements, policy framework and standard practice. Measures for remaining gaps with IFC PS5 are addressed in this RAP.

**4. LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT PLANNING PROCESS**

**Chapter 4 Land Acquisition & Resettlement Planning Process** – details the main elements of the land acquisition and resettlement planning process, including the cadastral land, valuation and socio-economic household surveys.

As illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the land acquisition and resettlement process comprises two main phases:

- Resettlement Planning ('RAP Planning'), which involves 'pre land acquisition' activities, as described in Chapter 4; and
- Resettlement Implementation ('RAP implementation'), which involves completing the 'acquisition of land and securing the rights to the land', as described in Chapter 14.

**RAP Planning Activities Undertaken:**

The RAP planning activities have now largely been completed and have involved the following:

**Preparation for Land & Asset Surveys, Valuation and Socio-Economic Surveys,** activities included: reconnaissance visits to the districts and areas affected by the MCPY sites and proposed pipeline corridor; preparation of the Valuation Methodology reports. (These reports were approved by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) for the Priority Areas (MCPY sites) and the Pipeline Corridor & AGIs on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2018 and 25<sup>th</sup> February 2019 respectively); preparation of questionnaires; FAQs; and Survey Team Training.

**Community Sensitization & Stakeholder Engagement:** Community sensitization to create awareness of the land acquisition and resettlement program was undertaken at national, district, village, individual household and PAP level. Engagement began prior to the commencement of field activities and will continue through the RAP implementation phase.

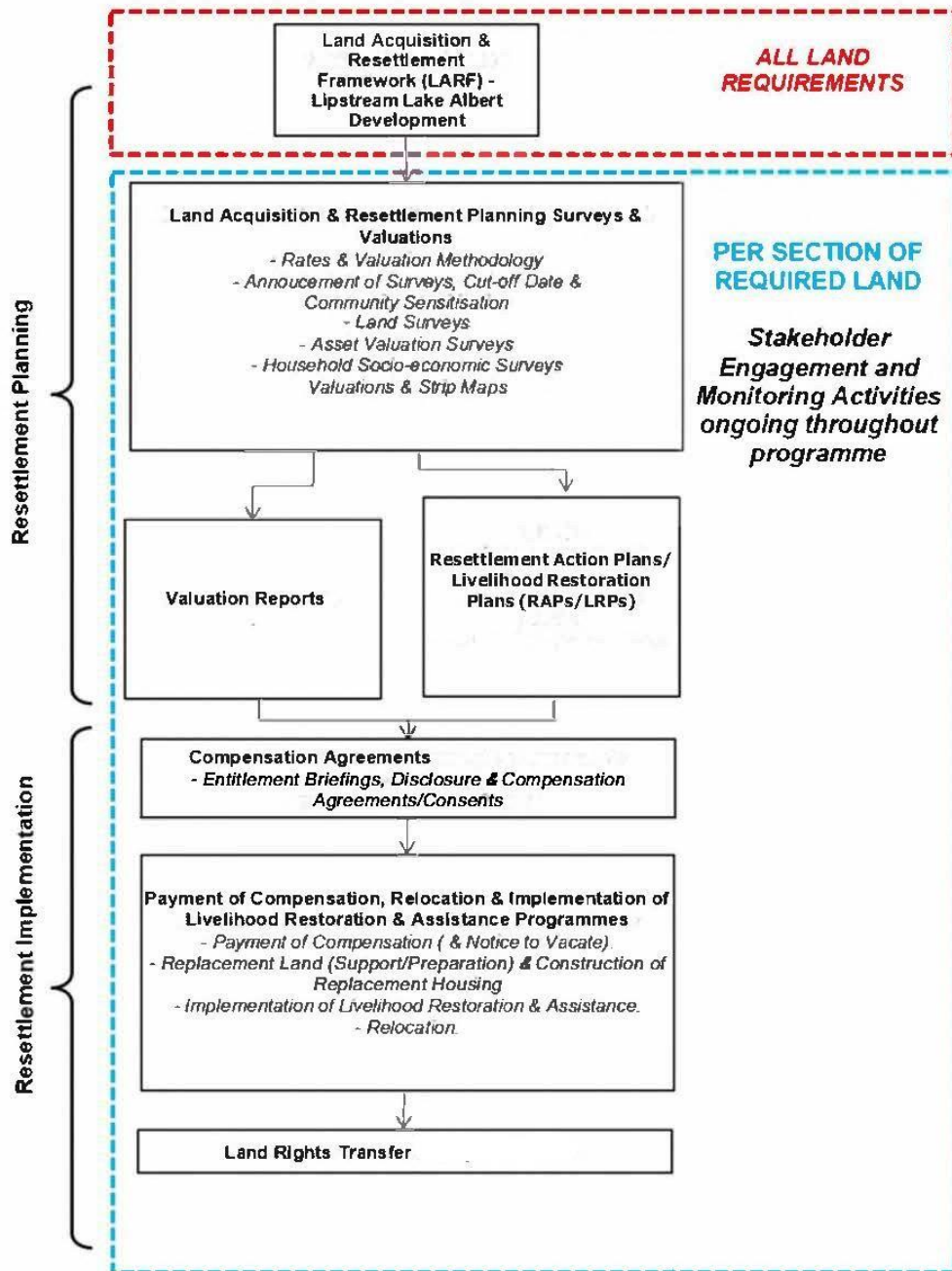


Figure ES 6-3 Overall Land Acquisition & Resettlement Process for EACOP Uganda<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> The EACOP Project is the midstream / pipeline associated with the upstream development of the Lake Albert

During the community sensitization meetings Resettlement Committees (RCs) were formed, one per village with a total of 171 RCs established. Their key roles are to mobilize the PAPs/Project Affected Households (PAHs) to participate in RAP activities and, in certain cases, the Project may seek their inputs in helping to resolve grievances. The Committees comprise a minimum of six members; LC1 chairperson, representatives of elderly men, women, youth as well as representatives from the sub-county and district.

**Detailed Surveys & Valuation:**

- **Cut-off Date:** The legal framework does not stipulate a cut-off date. However, the GCALA (MLHUD, 2017) guidelines does make reference in Principle 3 to the establishment of a cut-off date and Principle 5 states where “*compensation award has not been paid within one year from the project cut-off date, the report shall be reviewed annually at 15%*”. The establishment IFC PS5 requires the establishment of a cut-off date. Two-types of cut-off date for compensation and assistance were established:
  - **Individual Cut-off Date:** issued on a rolling basis and is when the socio-economic census and asset inventory for each PAP was completed and he/she signed the assessment form; and
  - **General Cut-Off Date:** this was when the socio-economic census and asset inventory for the last PAP was completed in a Priority Area (MCPYs 1 to 4 and access roads) or in each District for the pipeline and AGIs. The General Cut-off dates are shown in Section 4-4.

All PAPs, PAHs and Project-affected communities were informed that after these cut-off dates no new developments are eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance. They were also reminded to continue with livelihood activities, including where land is cultivated for food crops, or where land is used for grazing, these activities could still take place until the implementation phase of the RAP.
- **Land & Cadastral Surveys:** These surveys were undertaken for: the Priority Areas from May 2018 to July 2018; and for the pipeline & AGIs from November 2018 to March 2019.
- **Asset Inventory Valuation Survey:** The valuation team followed in the tracks of the cadastral teams to undertake the asset inventory. The asset inventory was compiled by a team of Registered Valuation surveyors with support from the land surveyors, a socio-economic team, a wetlands demarcation team, a forest and woodlots team from the National Forest Authority (NFA) and a cultural heritage team. A legal team helped to explain to PAPs the legal aspects and gathered legal documents required for due diligence of the compensation process. Grievance resolution took place throughout the valuation exercise. The surveys were undertaken for: the Priority Areas from May 2018 to July 2018; and the pipeline & AGIs during November 2018 to July 2019.
- **Socio-Economic Household Survey:** In compliance with IFC PS5, a household socio-economic survey was carried out for PAPs and their households to establish socio-economic baseline conditions prior to resettlement, to inform the resettlement planning and provide a basis for assessing relocation and livelihood restoration. The socio-economic surveys covered 3,045 PAPs for the Pipeline and 85 for Priority Areas. This

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basin. The Upstream Partners prepared a Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework (LARF) for land acquisition and resettlement planning for the upstream project. This LARF was endorsed by GoU in December 2016.

represents 87% of the total number of PAPs (excluding institutional PAPs, absentee PAPs and unknown PAPs).

- Additional socio-economic data was obtained from literature review, Key Informant Interviews (KII) such as with relevant local Government officials, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) (including with women’s groups, elderly, youth, farmers and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)) and other field-based assessments. Particular attention was given to ensuring that gender issues were reflected in the socio-economic data, including through women focused focus group discussions.
- Supplementary socio-economic studies will be undertaken during the final stages of RAP planning and initial stages of RAP implementation to further inform the relocation assistance, transitional support measures, vulnerable persons assistance and livelihood restoration measures contained within this RAP.

**Gazettement of Project Required Land:** During the cadastral surveys, the coordinates of the ‘Project Required Land’ were shared with the GoU to assist in preventing further land transactions and subdivisions in the Project Required Land. The Project Required Land was gazetted under Gazette No. 105 of 2019, published on November 29<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

**Preparation of Valuation Reports and Approval of Valuations Reports by CGV:** Using data gathered through the Asset Inventory Valuation Survey, the valuation team prepared Valuation Reports. Initially these were in the form of *Draft Valuation Reports* which were subject to comments and recommendations from the CGV, quality assessment and quality control, as well as field based verification (with CGV supervision). Field forms were returned to PAPs showing what had been assessed for compensation and in what quantities, which also helped to verify the accuracy and completeness of the information captured.

*Final Valuation Reports* were then prepared and submitted to the CGV for approval. In total, fourteen (14) Final Valuation reports have been prepared, one for each of the MCPYs (and their access roads) and one for each pipeline affected district. Thirteen (13) of the Final Valuation Reports were submitted to the CGV in May 2020 and approved in July 2020. For one (1) Valuation Report, for MCPY-01, some additional actions are still being completed.

Further information on the approach to valuation of land and assets, including the cut-off date validity and validity period of Valuation Reports, is presented in Chapter 7.

**In-Kind Compensation – Replacement Housing & Land:** During the RAP planning phase, data was collected and analysed to inform the approach to in-kind compensation options replacement housing and for residential and agricultural replacement land. Given that Project land take is predominately linear (involving a 30 m wide strip of land), only a limited portion of many PAPs’ total land interests are affected, which therefore reduces the need for replacement land. Information on the Project’s approach to entitlements, resettlement assistance and compensation, including in-kind options (e.g. replacement housing) is provided in Chapters 7 and 8.

**Cultural Heritage Resources:** During the RAP planning surveys, cultural heritage specialists identified cultural heritage (tangible & intangible) and archaeological resources within the Project’s land requirements. This data fed into plans for compensation and assistance, as well as the Project’s Cultural Heritage Management Plans, chance finds procedures and planning of construction activities.

**Environmental Resources (Wetlands, Riverbanks and Forests):** The pipeline traverses a number of wetlands (gazetted and ungazetted), rivers and their banks, and forests reserves, the majority of which are held in trust for the people of Uganda by the Government. These were demarcated during the surveys and eligible affected assets inventoried for valuation.

**RAP Preparation & Disclosure:** The outcomes and results of the above activities are documented in this RAP. The final draft of this RAP will be submitted to the MEMD for approval and shared with the CGV (MLHUD) for information. Public disclosure of the RAP will be undertaken to meet international financing standards.

The RAP and a RAP summary will be made available in accessible formats to Project-affected groups and other stakeholders. A series of district meetings will be conducted to present the RAP within the affected areas. Future resettlement planning and implementation will take account of comments made. Comments will be recorded along with any actions taken to address them. Any changes to the RAP of a material nature will be discussed with relevant GoU authorities and stakeholders and disclosed to PAPs.

## 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SUMMARY

**Chapter 5 Socio-Economic Baseline Summary** provides a summary of the socio-economic and livelihood context of the districts, villages, households and individuals affected by displacement impacts from the Project land acquisition. Vulnerable groups are also identified in this Chapter and further discussed in Chapter 10.

The socio-economic baseline data presented in Chapter 5 has been used to feed into the understanding of impacts arising from Project land acquisition and informed the planning and implementation of compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration, including assistance to vulnerable persons. The gathering and use of socio-economic data in land acquisition and resettlement planning is a key requirement of the IFC Performance Standards.

The socio-economic data was gathered using a combination of socio-economic household surveys, KII and FGDs, as well as drawing on desk based review of published records, such as District Development Plans.

The socio-economic survey was conducted in parallel to the land and assets surveys and valuation. There were 3,130 PAHs who participated in the surveys (3,045 along the pipeline route and 85 at the Priority Areas), which represents the majority (87%) of affected households.

The following socio-economic topics were covered:

- Demographic and household characteristics.
- Education and health.
- Livelihood activities.
- Land and agriculture.
- Farming improvements.
- Housing.
- Transport.
- Access to communal services.
- Gender roles & issues.
- Social networks.
- Vulnerability.status.
- Livelihood needs and restoration.

Data from the survey summarised in Table ES 6-3 below relates to Project affected households along the pipeline route; the data for the four MPCYs showed similar

characteristics to that of the respective pipeline districts.

*Table ES 6-3 Summary of Data from the Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Households*

**Demographic & Household Characteristics:**

**Household size:** The average household size of 6.8 persons was generally consistent across all districts. The 3,045 surveyed households along the pipeline route have a total population of 20,631.

**Gender of Household Members:** The gender percentage of males (51%) and females (49%) within households is generally consistent across all 10 districts.

**Ages of Household Members:** Fifty-six percent (56%) of household members are below 18 years of age, reflecting the young demographic and growing populations, and adults (aged 18 to 64 years) accounted for 41%. Only 3% of household members are 65 years or older. Project affected communities therefore comprise largely young and adult age groups, with a small proportion of the elderly.

**Gender of Household Head:** Eighty-four percent (84%) of household heads are male and 16% are female. This pattern ranged from 76% male household heads in Hoima to 97% male household heads in Gomba.

**Age of Household Head:** The majority of household heads (68%) are aged 26 – 55 years, 14% are 56-65 years, 5% are 66-70 years and 7% are 71 years and above. With the remaining 6% being aged less than 26 years with only one household being headed by a child below the age of 18 years, living in Kyankwanzi district. Whilst the majority of household heads are therefore in the economically productive age range, a significant portion (12%) are relatively elderly, over the age of 65 years, which has been taken into account in the design of livelihood restoration programmes.

**Marital status of household head:** The majority (76%) of household heads are married. 64% are in monogamous marriages (with 1 wife) and 12% are in polygamous marriages, 10% of household heads are widows/widowers, 9% are divorced/separated and only 5% have never married. Given that the majority of the household heads are married, the Project will promote the opening and use of joint bank accounts with the spouse(s) for compensation payments.

**Religion:** Forty-six percent (46%) of surveyed PAHs are Catholic, 28% Anglican, 11% Pentecostal and 10% Muslim. Two percent (2%) subscribed to other religions such as traditional beliefs.

**Ethnicity:** Almost half (47%) of the respondents are Baganda, 15% Bakiga, 14% Banyankole, 10% Banyoro, 5% Banyarwanda, 1% Alur, 1% Batoro and 6% others (Basoga, Langi, Iteso, Banyara, Bagwere, Bafumbira, Lugbara, Karamojong and Baziba).

**Language:** The main languages spoken are Luganda and Runyakitara. Runyakitara is a combination of four languages i.e. Runyankore, Rukiga, Runyoro and Rutoro.

**Education and Health:**

**Education:** Eighty five percent (85%) of household heads are literate. The level is generally consistent across the districts, with the exception of Gomba district (72%). Forty-eight percent (48%) did not attend or complete primary education and a further 24% did not go on to attend secondary school.

Nearly a third (27%) of household members lack any education (some of whom are infants below school age), and more than half of household members (56%) attained only primary education. Only 5% have tertiary level education. This shows that affected communities have low levels of educational attainment. The pattern of data is generally consistent across the 10 districts.

**Health:** Reported good health and freedom from chronic illness and disability (physical disability, mentally disability, visual impairment, deaf/difficulty in hearing) amongst all household heads was high, with only 3% affected by chronic illness. The district specific data suggest that, Hoima has the highest percentage of PAPs in poor health, followed by Kikuube and Mubende. Overall, the reported number of household heads in poor health is small, ranging from 1 PAP in Kyankwanzi and Kyotera to 29 in Mubende.

**Livelihood Activities:**

**Household Livelihood Activities:** Almost all, 99.6% of households have a member participating in economic / income-earning activities. Most households (84%) had 1-2 persons participating in economic activities and 26% had 3 or more persons.

**Sources of Livelihoods:** Reflecting the fact that the majority of the pipeline route (92%) runs through rural areas, the livelihoods of most PAPs are land based, with households growing crops and economic trees for their own subsistence consumption and some income generation. Agriculture (both crop farming and livestock) is a source of livelihoods for 86% of household members involved in economic activities: subsistence crop farming is undertaken by 74% of household members, with only 7% undertaking commercial crop farming. Subsistence livestock farming is a source of livelihood for 2% of household members and commercial livestock farming 3%. Only a small proportion of household members participate in off-farm/non-agricultural activities, in the form of self-employment, (10%) and wage-based activities (3%).

**Monthly Income Levels:** Reported household income levels are generally low compared with average monthly income levels across Uganda of UGX 416,000 in 2016/17<sup>9</sup> (UGX 703,000 in urban areas and UGX 303,000 in rural areas), reflecting the remote rural setting of most affected areas and predominance of subsistence agriculture.

**Land & Agriculture:**

**Economic activities conducted on land:** The survey shows that households in the Project area typically use land for several economic activities. Ninety one percent (91%) of households use land for crop farming, approximately a third (29%) use it for livestock production, and a smaller proportion use land for poultry (15%), planted trees (e.g. teak, eucalyptus, pine) (10%), cemetery/graves (5%), and for renting out (4%), with other purposes (3%) including under fallow, beekeeping, conservation, earth extraction, fishing, commercial building, recreational facilities, hunting and gathering and small scale industry.

The data shows general consistency in land use activities across the 10 districts, although a higher proportion of households use land for livestock production in Gomba and Sembabule, which tend to be drier than other districts and therefore less suited to crop production. Gomba has the lowest rate of households involved in crop production (47%) and the highest rate of households involved in animal rearing (67%).

**Crops & Economic Trees:** The most common crops are maize (grown by 77% of households), beans (73%), cassava (54%), banana (47%), coffee (43%), ground nuts (31%), sweet potato (23%), Irish potatoes (17%), rice (11%) and fruit trees (10%). This shows that the majority of households focus on the production of seasonal crops. With the exception of coffee and fruit trees, perennial crops such as sugar cane, tobacco, vanilla and tea are less frequently grown.

**Livestock:** Forty-seven percent (47%) of households reported that they keep poultry, followed by 36% for pigs and 34% for goats. Only a small proportion (17%) raise cattle (indigenous breeds). Of the 10 project districts, Gomba has the highest percentage of households keeping cattle.

**Water Sources – Wet & Dry Season:**

Households tend to use different water sources in the wet and dry seasons. During the wet season, 63% of households depend on rain water harvesting, followed by unprotected springs (28%) and public boreholes (26%). During the dry season, households search for water from sources such as: public boreholes (31%), unprotected springs/wells (29%), protected springs (13%), valley dams/tanks (13%), private yard tap (9%) and rivers/lakes/swamps (7%). The greater variety of sources and lower percentages in the dry season reflect the seasonal scarcity of available water.

<sup>9</sup> Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17 (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2018).



**Problems with Water Sources:** Common problems relating to water supply reported by surveyed households include: poor water quality (identified by 60% of surveyed households), long distances to water (47%), sources drying up in dry season (32%), crowds and long queues (29%) and low yield (18%).

**Gender Roles and Issues:**

All household members, men, women, boys, girls participate in *reproductive work* and *productive work*, though *reproductive work* (e.g. food preparation, domestic work, taking care of children) is done more by women and children than by men. Men, women and children are involved in productive work, but certain tasks are undertaken more frequently by men (e.g. working outside for income and marketing produce); and other tasks more frequently by women (e.g. planting and weeding).

In 74% of households men are involved in deciding how income is used, compared with 52% of women. Survey data also shows that whilst both men and women have access to household resources, men have greater control over financial assets and natural resources (notably land).

**Gender-Based Violence:** Gender-based violence (GBV) in Uganda continues to be a major challenge in many parts of the Country. It includes domestic violence, sexual violence and early marriage. The 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey revealed that up to 22% of women aged 15 to 49 had experienced some form of sexual violence. The report also revealed that annually, 13% of women aged 15 to 49 report experiencing an incident of sexual violence. In the Project area, forms of GBV identified in focus group discussions include: domestic violence and child abuse.

**Access to Communal Services:**

**Children Attending School:** Eighty-five percent (85%) of surveyed households have a child/children attending school. Education attendance rates are generally consistent across the 10 districts. Seventy-three percent (73%) of households have at least one child attending primary school and 31% have a child attending secondary school.

**Use of Health Facilities:** Survey results show that 79% of households seek health services from the clinic/drug shops located with the administrative area (parish and/or sub-county) where they live. In addition, 43% and 37% seek health services from health centres (I, II, III, IV) and hospitals located in the administrative area.

**Household Vulnerabilities:**

**Food Security:** Eighty five percent (85%) of surveyed households suffer from food shortage in certain months of the year. This data is generally consistent across the 10 districts, but with higher rates of food insecurity in Gomba (97%), Sembabule (91%) and Kyotera (91%). Gomba and Sembabule districts are particularly susceptible to food insecurity due to being located in the dry cattle corridor where conditions are less suited to crop farming.

**Seasonality of food shortages:** Across the 10 districts, the survey showed that food insecurity can occur during any month, but is commonly more severe in January, March, April, July, and November.

**Forms of Vulnerability:** Eight hundred and nineteen (819) survey respondents reported that they experienced vulnerability and disadvantage due to a range of factors, with many households noting multiple factors contributing to their vulnerability. The most commonly cited forms of disadvantage are: illiteracy (7%), female headed households (6%), elderly (6%), widow (14%), chronic illness (12%). Factors with fewer responses included: orphan and vulnerable children (1%), physical disabilities (1%), mentally disturbed (1%), visual impairment (1%), deaf/difficulty in hearing (1%), extreme poverty (1%) and child headed households (0.4%).

**Household Livelihood Needs and Preferences:**

**Household intention to continue existing livelihood activity:** Ninety one percent (91%) of survey respondents said they would like to continue with their current livelihood activities and only 9% wanted to switch to new sources of livelihood. For the minority who wanted to switch, 69% preferred enterprise-based livelihood.

**Factors Constraining Current Livelihood Activities:** PAHs reported factors that constrain current

livelihood activities and these are broadly consistent with problems affecting agricultural production. Factors identified included: limited access to production inputs (e.g. shortage of land and pasture, high cost farm implements, high cost of improved seeds and lack of livestock vaccines); unfavourable physical-ecological conditions; poor access to markets; labour and production skills issues; poor working conditions; and financial issues.

**Support to Restore and Improve Current Preferred Livelihoods:** Those who would prefer to maintain current livelihood activities identified a range of support needs. Responses were broadly consistent across the 10 districts, including the following support and assistance: financial assistance; improved access to natural assets (e.g. seeds, seedlings, planting materials, farming materials and equipment; livestock breeds (beef and dairy cattle, poultry, improved local breeds, fish beehives, artificial insemination); and water for irrigation and livestock; as well as small scale agricultural processing, e.g. maize milling); skills development; access to physical capital assets (e.g. removal of transport bottlenecks on the feeder and access roads, establishing market outlets, storage facilities and work space); and establishing cooperatives and farmer/business networks.

Further details are provided in Chapter 5.

## 6. PROJECT IMPACTS

**Chapter 6 Project Impacts** presents the displacement impacts of the Project land acquisition, including impacts on: land and the various recognizable interests in land; dwellings, including physical displacement; other structures, such as ancillary domestic structures and business structures; communal facilities; crops and economic trees; livelihood activities and economic displacement; public utilities and infrastructure; community and institutional facilities; forests, woodlots and other natural resources; wetlands, rivers and riverbanks; cultural heritage assets, including graves and shrines; and vulnerable persons and households.

As described in Section 2.7 and in the Project ESIA<sup>10</sup>, the EACOP Project has been designed to avoid or minimize impacts wherever possible, including through consideration of design alternatives, pipeline routing, siting of facilities, technology and construction techniques. Nevertheless, some physical and economic displacement impacts will arise from Project land acquisition and these are summarised below and in Table ES 6-1:

- The pipeline will run for 296 km in Uganda from Kabaale to the Uganda-Tanzania border traversing:
  - Ten (10) districts;
  - 27 sub-counties and 3 town councils;
  - 171 villages;

### Affected Land:

- Project gross land requirements total 2,740 acres, 92% of which relates to the pipeline corridor and 8% to the Priority Areas.
- The Project has valued within the Valuation Reports approximately 2,321 acres of land,

<sup>10</sup> EACOP ESIA Uganda Section; January 2019

much of which is under some form of agricultural land use. The remaining 419 acres relates to: land already owned by government which will not be acquired, including national forest reserve and wetland areas; and land which currently has not been surveyed and valued (i.e. due to ongoing rectification issues, disputes etc.).

- Residual/orphaned land considered as non-viable is still to be fully assessed, surveyed and valued.
- A total of 3,792 PAPs are affected, comprising 3,096 PAPs with land interests and 696 licensees with structures, crops or trees growing on land owned by other PAPs.
- The 3,096 PAPs with land interests hold a total of 4,038 different landowner interests in affected land (i.e. freehold, leasehold, customary, mailo, kibanja, bonafide and lawful occupants). The higher number of land interests relative to the number of PAPs with land interests reflects the fact that PAPs can own more than one affected area and that certain land interests (kibanja, lawful and bonafide occupants) overlap other ownership interests. It should be noted that kibanja owners are either lawful occupants or bonafide occupants. Kibanja as a term is particular to Buganda region and emanates from the repealed Busulu Envujjo Law. In addition, there are 72 public institutions with interests in affected land.
- Reflecting the linear nature of the Project, only a small portion of affected land parcels will be lost: 55% of land parcels will lose less than 20% of their area 70% of land parcels will lose less than 30% of their area, and only 15% of land parcels will lose 50% or more of their area. This means that the livelihood impacts on the majority of PAPs will be relatively low, and PAPs will be able to continue a reasonable proportion of their land based livelihoods on their remaining land.

**Crops and Trees:**

- PAPs will experience some level of economic displacement in the form of impacts on crops and trees, and a total of 3,466 PAPs (91% of PAPs) own crops and/or economic trees affected by the pipeline.
- Affected persons were noted to farm seasonal crops as part of their livelihood activities, however, as these will be harvested prior to displacement these were not recorded for valuation purposes.

**Physical Displacement:**

- The pipeline route and sites of AGIs have been carefully selected to minimize physical displacement. A total of 198 PAHs will experience some degree of physical displacement, i.e. loss of dwelling, which represents only 5% of all PAPs. Of these 198 households, 36 households have no recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy, comprising: 29 households who are licensees; and 7 households living informally in the Taala Central Forest Reserve.
- A total of 219 residential dwelling structures will be affected, with 21 of these houses owned by PAHs who lose more than one house.
- The affected houses are generally self-built by PAPs (and/or by their households) using locally available materials such as traditional grass thatch or corrugated metal sheet roofs, mud and wattle walls, earth floors and timber doors and unglazed windows. Only approximately 25% of affected houses are more permanent in structure, with burnt brick walls, cement screed floors and metal casement or timber doors and windows (some with glazing).

- The affected houses are generally small: 84% of the existing houses are less than 41m<sup>2</sup> (the smallest replacement House Type 1); 50% of existing houses are less than 20m<sup>2</sup> with a significant proportion of these being much smaller, and 30% of existing houses less than 15m<sup>2</sup>.

**Other Affected Structures:**

- As well as the 219 residential dwelling structures, 1,157 other structures owned by non-Institutional PAPs will be affected, such as grain stores, livestock kraals, latrines and incomplete structures (33).
- A total of 34 structures owned by Institutions will be affected, including:
  - 2 classroom blocks – one for a nursery school in Mubende and one associated with a school in Sembabule;
  - 3 Church Houses and 2 Mosques; and
  - 27 other structures, such as latrines, ablution blocks, fences and bee hives.

**Graves & Cultural Heritage Assets:**

- There are 499 marked graves affected by the Project. In addition, during the RAP surveys 168 unmarked graves were noted for the Project record during the surveys. These will be investigated further during the implementation through engagement with family members and local community leaders and if verified, appropriately compensated for.
- There are 15 verified shrines affected by the Project, comprising: 8 built shrines and 7 verified natural shrines. In addition, there are a further 9 natural shrines which have not yet been verified or valued. The verification methodology for verification of the natural shrines will be agreed with MEMD and relevant ministries, departments and agencies.

**Impacts on Public Utilities/Infrastructure:**

- The pipeline will cross a number of public infrastructure crossings, including:
  - Roads: 15 National roads; 45 District roads; and 234 community access roads.
  - One railway line under the jurisdiction of Uganda Railway Corporation crossed in the village of Kalyamawolu in Gomba district, which has been non-functional for a long time and runs from Kampala to Kasese;
  - Powerlines: 4 transmission lines (high voltage) under the jurisdiction of UETCL; and 16 distribution lines under the jurisdiction of UMEME and REA.

**Impacts on Forests, Wetlands and Rivers:**

- The Project affects approximately 36 acres of land in the Taala Central Forest Reserve in Kyankwanzi District which the pipeline corridor traverses.
- The pipeline will cross a number of rivers, including the River Kafu, River Nabakazi and River Katonga and wetlands towards the Tanzania border and north-western corner of Lake Victoria.

**Potentially Vulnerable Persons and Households:**

Information on the Project’s approach to identifying vulnerable persons and households is presented in Chapter 10. The number of vulnerable and potentially vulnerable households based on pre-existing vulnerability factors affected by the Project land acquisition program is as follows:

- Vulnerable (Category 1) PAHs: 663 households;

- Potentially Vulnerable (Category 2) PAHs: 256 households.

Additional to these households, the Project has identified PAHs who from the Project land acquisition program have  $\leq 0.5$  acres of land remaining or  $\geq 80\%$  of their land parcel is affected will be categorized as potentially vulnerable. These PAHs will be categorized as potentially vulnerable due to the risk of Project induced impacts resulting in them being disproportionately impacted.

All the above figures on Project impacts are accurate at the time of issuing this RAP. However, modifications to figures may occur, for example if PAPs query their valuations and amendments are made. Any changes will be captured in a separate register of changes.

Table ES 6-1 Project Impacts along the Pipeline and Priority Areas

No	Impacts	Hoima	Kikuube	Kakumiro	Kyankwanzi	Mubende	Gomba	Sembabule	Lwengo	Rakai	Kyotera	MCPY1 Kakumiro	MCPY2 Mubende	MCPY3 Sembabule	MCPY4 Kyotera	TOTAL
	Length of pipeline (km)	5.4	30.4	33.4	14.7	63.7	17.0	52.6	26.2	19.9	32.3	-	-	-	-	<b>296</b>
<b>1</b>	Gross land take (Acres) <sup>11</sup>	74 <sup>12</sup>	252	264	120	565	139	473	217	163	256	47	47	61	62	<b>2,740</b>
<b>2</b>	Total land take to be compensated for within Valuation Reports ( <i>excludes public land and areas unsurveyed due to rectification ongoing/disputes</i> ) (Acres)	34	233	222	73	472	133	373	198	142	232	47	47	61	54	<b>2,321</b>
<b>2a</b>	% of total land take to be compensated for by District & PA	1%	10%	10%	3%	20%	6%	16%	9%	6%	10%	2%	2%	3%	2%	100%
<b>3</b>	Total number of PAPs	92	410	336	227	650	44	433	565	371	524	41	11	50	38	<b>3,792</b>
<b>3a</b>	% of total no. PAPs by District & PA	2%	11%	9%	6%	17%	1%	12%	15%	10%	14%	1%	0%	1%	1%	100%
<b>4</b>	No. of PAPs with affected land interests <sup>13</sup>	73	338	290	145	545	25	356	452	316	444	33	8	37	34	<b>3,096</b>
<b>5</b>	Number of Licensees <sup>14</sup>	19	72	46	82	105	19	77	113	55	80	8	3	13	4	<b>696</b>
<b>6</b>	Total no. of affected land owner interests	78	354	336	194	773	31	493	603	442	590	28	9	51	56	<b>4,038</b>
<b>7</b>	No. Of Institutional PAPs	0	0	2	4	7	3	21	2	7	19	0	2	1	4	72
<b>8</b>	PAPs with loss of crops and/or economic trees	78	359	364	209	642	35	407	500	304	439	37	16	45	31	<b>3,466</b>
<b>8a</b>	PAPs with loss of Crops	71	326	336	208	573	20	336	444	264	401	31	15	42	25	<b>3,092</b>
<b>8b</b>	PAPs with loss of Economic Trees	57	259	205	157	346	28	222	255	195	257	22	4	30	25	<b>2,062</b>
<b>9</b>	Total no. of physically displaced PAHs (loss of dwelling)	8	43	15	13	58	1	18	18	7	13	0	1	2	1	<b>198</b>

<sup>11</sup> These are gross land takes that include government land like central forest reserve, wetlands, streams, etc. This does not compare with land in valuation report, because what is indicated in the valuation report includes mostly land to be compensate. It does not land not surveyed or valued due to ongoing rectification issues, disputes and land not yet accessible.

<sup>12</sup> Includes approximately 40 acres within Kabaale Industrial Park, see Table 2-3, Chapter 2.

<sup>13</sup> Land owner interests refers to legally recognizable rights or claims to land ownership, covering: Mailo, Customary, Freehold, Leasehold, Lawful Occupant, Bonafide Occupant, Kibanja, Public Land and land areas of Unknown ownership. The number of PAPs with land owner interests is lower than the number of interests because some PAPs have multiple land ownership interests.

<sup>14</sup> Licensees do not possess an ownership interest in land. They typically own crops, trees or structures on land owned by others.

No	Impacts	Hoima	Kikuube	Kakumiro	Kyankwanzi	Mubende	Gomba	Sembabule	Lwengo	Rakai	Kyotera	MCPY1 Kakumiro	MCPY2 Mubende	MCPY3 Sembabule	MCPY4 Kyotera	TOTAL
9a	No. of Physically Displaced PAHs with legally recognizable rights or claims to land <sup>15</sup>	5	33	15	3	51	1	17	15	7	12	0	1	1	1	162
9b	No. of Physically Displaced PAHs who are Licensees	3	10	0	3	7	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	29
9c	No. of Physically Displaced PAHs within Central Forest Reserve	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
10	Potentially Vulnerable PAHs <sup>16</sup>	26	88	80	40	170	9	97	129	83	141	18	6	17	15	919
11	No. of Absent /Absentee PAPs	0	0	1	2	11	1	9	9	18	15	0	0	0	0	66
12	No. of graves affected	4	12	12	25	50	0	33	115	82	164	0	0	0	2	499
13a	No. of built shrines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	8
13b	No. of natural shrines (verified) <sup>17</sup>	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
14	No. of Church houses or Mosques affected	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
15	No. of affected Schools/Educational buildings and Community Healthcare Facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
16	No. of Institutions/Public Utilities with affected land	0	0	2	4	7	3	21	2	7	19	0	2	1	4	72

<sup>15</sup> Kyankwanzi District includes 7 physically displaced PAHs in Taala Central Forest Reserve who do not have legally recognizable rights or claims to the land they occupy.

<sup>16</sup> As well as the potentially vulnerable PAHs shown in Table 6.1, PAHs with <0.5 acres remaining or their land parcel is affected by more than 80% by the Project land take will also be treated as potentially vulnerable – See Entitlement Framework in Chapter 7.

<sup>17</sup> In addition to the 7 natural shrines which have been verified and valued, there are a further 9 natural shrines which have been identified from engagements with PAPs but not yet verified: 1 in Kikuube District, 1 in Kakumiro District, 6 in Rakai District and 1 in Kyotera District.

**7. ELIGIBILITY, COMPENSATION & ENTITLEMENTS FRAMEWORK**

**Chapter 7 Eligibility, Compensation & Entitlements Framework** – presents the entitlement and compensation framework, including: eligibility criteria; compensation strategy (monetary & in-kind); valuation methodology for land and assets; the entitlements to be offered to PAPs to meet Ugandan regulatory requirements & additional entitlements to meet international standards.

Entitlements to compensation under Ugandan legal framework are covered in the Valuation Reports. The RAP describes the eligibility criteria for compensation and the additional entitlements PAPs are eligible for under the international financing standards (i.e. IFC PS5) which will be applied within each PAPs compensation agreement. In addition to individual PAPs who form part of PAHs there are also a few institutions and other government agencies whose land and/or assets are affected.

**Cut-off Date:** Individual and general cut-off dates for eligibility to compensation have been established, as noted above and presented in Section 4-4. No new developments are eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance after these dates.

**Validity Period:**

- Valuation Report: The Ugandan legal framework does not establish a period for which valuation reports are valid. From practice a Valuation Report is understood to be valid for a period of 1 year from the ‘Valuation Date’ – the date at which it was approved by the CGV. In the event of compensation not being paid during the stipulated timeframe, the CGV will advise on the validity of the Valuation Report and the procedures for reassessment.
- Cut-off Date: Principle 5 in the Guidelines for Compensation Assessment under Land Acquisition (GCALA) from the MLHUD (June 2017) states where “*compensation award has not been paid within one year from the project cut-off date, the report shall be reviewed annually at 15%*”. The establishment IFC PS5 requires the establishment of a cut-off date and requires Clients/Projects to ensure replacement cost is met. IFC Guidance Note 5 advises the time between establishment of the cut-off date and payment of compensation should be limited. The guidance recognizes there are often delays and restrictions on land use from the establishment of the cut-off and these can result in losses for PAPs, households and communities which may need to be compensated depending on the nature of the delay.

**Valuation and Compensation:** The methodology for the valuation under Ugandan legislation and practice and additional entitlements under International Financing Standards, including IFC PS5, is summarized below and presented in more detail in Chapter 7.

**(i) Valuation & Compensation under Ugandan Legislation & Practice:**

The valuation was carried out in compliance with the Valuation Methodology approved by the CGV prior to the surveys. The valuation method is summarized below for the various types of affected assets. The District Land Board (DLB) (with other relevant District officials) develop the District Compensation Rates for crops, trees, temporary and semi-permanent structures



and graves. These are submitted to the CGV for review and guidance. The CGV on finalization of the District Compensation Rates issued them for use by the Project Valuers:

*Table ES 6-2 Summary of Valuation – Ugandan Legislation & Practice*

<b>Summary of valuation approach:</b>	
<b>Land</b>	<p>Land is valued at the Market Rate for a given location determined using the Sales Comparisons Approach based on local market evidence, such as recent land sales agreements and land transfers. Interviews were also undertaken with the LC1 officials, the Area Land Committee (ALC) members and other local residents.</p> <p>Land rates per acre for each location in each village along the pipeline corridor and within the Priority Areas were compiled. These rates were included in the Valuation Reports for review and approval by the CGV. The land rates are considered to represent replacement cost as they are based on market values and include, as appropriate for the type of land and interest held, transaction costs. The applicable land rates are disclosed to PAPs during disclosure of their CGV approved compensation schedules.</p> <p>Land tenure and interests vary along the pipeline corridor and the different tenure types and land interests were valued accordingly (See Chapter 7 Table 7-1). For physically encumbered land, values are apportioned between the registered proprietor (i.e. freehold, leasehold and mailo titled holders) and those who hold an interest in the land (i.e. kibanja holders, lawful occupants or bonafide occupants).</p>
<b>Unviable Residual Land:</b>	<p>Unviable residual land is the portion of a land parcel which remains unaffected by the Project footprint and is determined to be economically unviable. The Project compensated for unviable residual land pieces, following the methodology presented in Chapter 7.</p>
<b>Buildings &amp; Structures</b>	<p>Valuation of temporary and semi-permanent structures was based on District Compensation Rates.</p> <p>Permanent structures are valued at replacement cost based on comparable buildings currently in the market, materials used and bills of quantities, taking into account the level of completion. Valuation of incomplete structures took into account the level of completion.</p> <p>Assessment of fences (such as barbed wire on poles), hedges and structures such as local poultry houses, cattle pens, cattle kraals and beehives were valued in accordance with respective District Compensation Rates. Fences built of permanent materials, such as cement, burnt bricks were valued at replacement cost.</p> <p>In addition to the compensation award (which includes salvageable materials), PAPs will be allowed and given sufficient time to take any salvageable materials after compensation.</p>
<b>Crops &amp; Trees</b>	<p>Rates for valuation of perennial crops and trees were based on the District Compensation Rates.</p> <p>Seasonal crops were not assessed for compensation as PAPs will be given ample time to harvest them during the planned 3 months' minimum notice to vacate period. Where sufficient time is not provided for harvesting compensation will be provided for lost seasonal crops. <sup>18</sup></p>
<b>Graves &amp;</b>	<p>Visible earth/built graves and built shrines were recorded during the surveys and have been</p>

<sup>18</sup> Affected persons who are identified to lose only seasonal crops may be eligible for involvement in the relevant livelihood restoration program.

**Summary of valuation approach:**

<p><b>Shrines</b></p>	<p>valued using the respective District Compensation Rates.</p> <p>International financing standards (i.e. IFC PS5 and PS8) require relocation support for graves and shrines. Following agreement with the CGV, the Valuation Reports contain an estimate of the relocation / financial assistance to be provided to PAPs for relocation of verified marked graves and shrines, as well as the procedure for relocation. This is in addition to the compensation value.</p>
<p><b>Disturbance Allowance</b></p>	<p>As guided by S.77(2) of The Land Act, Cap.227 (Computation of Compensation), a disturbance allowance of 30% has been awarded on top of the assessed value for land, structures, crops, trees, graves and other relevant assets. This is on the assumption that PAPs will be given notice of less than 6 months to give up vacant possession of their property.</p>
<p><b>Wetlands &amp; Riverbanks</b></p>	<p>The pipeline traverses a number of wetlands (gazetted and ungazetted), rivers and their banks. Details of eligibility for compensation for wetlands are provided in Chapter 7. Eligibility of wetland PAPs is dependent on a number of factors including: whether the land title was created before 1995; whether the area has been gazetted by Government; and whether the PAP has a pre-requisite permit.</p>
<p><b>Forests &amp; Woodlots</b></p>	<p>Details of eligibility for compensation of forest and woodland PAPs are provided in Chapter 7. For example, the trees owned by the private tree farmers under licensee in the Taala CFR, the private commercial plantations and other private forested land are valued within the Valuation Reports.</p>
<p><b>Public Utilities</b></p>	<p>Public utilities and infrastructure crossed by the pipeline include distribution lines, transmission lines, national roads, district roads and community access road, as well as one railway line, water supply and sewerage systems. These public utilities and infrastructure will remain and the Project will have crossing agreements with the relevant authorities. Therefore, they do not generally fall within the Valuation Reports.</p>
<p><b>Community Facilities:</b></p>	<p>Details of eligibility for compensation of community facilities are described in Chapter 7. For example, affected school/community structures have been valued in the Valuation Reports. These will be eligible for monetary compensation. Also, non-residential structures which <u>serve the community</u> (such as a school or place of worship) which were in-use at the cut-off will be eligible for in-kind replacement in lieu of monetary compensation. The Project will engage with eligible parties and consider the mode of compensation on a case-by-case basis.</p>

**Absent PAPs & Absentee Landlords:**

During the surveys some PAPs were absent and there are parcels of affected land which have absentee landlords. This land and any assets present were recorded during the inventory survey and valued. The process to legally acquire land from absentee / missing / unknown landlord(s) will follow the legal framework and be discussed with the GoU. As a general principle, compensation awards for absent PAPs and absentee landlords under GIIP involves depositing awards into an interest bearing escrow account until an absentee landowner/landlord appears and is verified.

**(ii) Additional Entitlements under International Financing Standards:**

The Project has developed compensation packages which include additional entitlements to meet international financing requirements so may include both monetary and in-kind compensation options, where appropriate, along with other forms of assistance to improve, and as a minimum restore, livelihoods and living standards.

IFC PS5 requires loss of land and other assets to be compensated at replacement cost. IFC PS5 defines replacement cost as the “Market Value of the assets plus transaction costs”. Market value is the value required to allow affected communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value.

Rates used for perennial crops, trees and structures (temporary and semi-permanent) are based on recent District Compensation Rates. The RAP Contractor’s research found these to meet the provisions of replacement cost. Therefore, no uplift on these rates is required to meet international financing standards.

The additional entitlements to meet international financing standards relate to the following:

- Relocation costs for graves and shrines.
- In-kind compensation options and resettlement assistance for eligible PAPs for loss of shelter (i.e. physically displaced PAPs/PAHs) and for loss of land, including a replacement house option, livelihood restoration, transitional support (including for food security during and after displacement) and relocation/resettlement assistance.
- Additional and/or specific support for vulnerable PAPs, households and groups.
- Entitlements for informal land users who do not hold recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy.

Where compensation payments are delayed the Project will undertake a review considering the cut-off date and the validity of the Valuation Reports to determine if re-assessment is required to ensure replacement cost is met at the time of payment of compensation. Any such re-assessment would be carried out based on engagement and agreement with the CGV.

**Compensation Strategy:**

The compensation strategy for loss of land, shelter (and other assets) and entitlements for in-kind livelihood restoration, relocation/resettlement assistance and transitional support is based on consideration of feasibility of compensation mode, significance of impact on the PAP (i.e. how much land they lose and have remaining) and vulnerability of the PAP (pre-existing and project-induced from displacement impacts).

Chapter 7 presents the compensation strategy and eligibility criteria along with the technical analysis which informed this strategy. Key points related to the compensation strategy for agricultural land and physically displaced PAHs are:

- *Agricultural Land:*
  - As the Project is largely a linear land take the majority of PAPs either lose a small fraction of land ( $\leq 20\%$ ) and/or have remaining land on which to continue livelihood activities. Monetary compensation only will be offered to these PAPs, along with relevant livelihood restoration package.
  - Due to the complex nature of the land tenure in many of the Districts which results in multiple interests in the same piece of land, it is not considered feasible to offer to replace certain agricultural land interests. Securing alternative land for PAPs could result in disruption to customary, traditional and local land markets and allocations, plus risk propagating additional detrimental speculation activities. The least risk option has been determined to be provision of additional livelihood restoration

- support, including options for enterprise development and vocational training for alternative income opportunities.
- Therefore, the Project will generally offer monetary compensation at full replacement value for loss of agricultural land and the relevant livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support package depending on significance of impact and vulnerability and not replacement land. Support for securing agricultural replacement land would be offered to potentially vulnerable PAPs/PAHs with customary land only (relevant for the three districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Kakumiro).
  - Potentially vulnerable PAPs and those with limited remaining land will be eligible for additional livelihoods restoration and transitional support.
  - **Physically Displaced PAPs/PAHs:**
    - Physically displaced PAPs/PAHs who hold recognizable rights or claim to the land they occupy will be eligible for being offered the monetary compensation option and in-kind compensation option for a replacement residential land plot and replacement dwelling(s).
    - Physically displaced PAPs/PAHs who do not hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy will be offered:
      - monetary compensation for any of the structures, assets and other improvements on the land they occupy; but no compensation for land;
      - Relocation assistance (e.g. moving support) and transitional support for a period after displacement to ensure food security; and
      - Access to livelihood restoration programs.

**Entitlement Framework:**

The findings of the socio-economic and asset valuation surveys together with the eligibility criteria and compensation strategy have been used to develop an Entitlement Framework. The framework presents the compensation entitlements for the impacts/losses from the Project land acquisition and the group of the affected person. The PAPs/PAHs are grouped according to type of loss/impact and eligibility (see below table). The grouping also distinguishes whether they are physically displaced or only economically displaced and whether they own land. The entitlements for livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support are also presented for each group of PAPs/PAHs.

*Table ES 6-3 PAP/PAH Groups*

No.	Group
1	Physically (and Economically) Displaced PAPs/PAHs.
<i>(Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who Lose Land) – who hold recognizable legal right or claim to land</i>	
2	Customary, Mailo, Kibanja, Bonafide Occupants and Lawful Occupants.
3	Freehold & Leasehold.
4	Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose Grazing Land.
<i>(Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who do not Lose Land)</i>	
5	Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees, structures or other assets only, but do not lose land or residential dwellings.
<i>(PAPs/PAHs in wetland and/or riverbank areas or Central Forest Reserve)</i>	

No.	Group
6	Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs in wetland and/or riverbank areas
7	Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs in Central Forest Reserve (CFR).

Livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support entitlements will have a cumulative value for PAPs/PAHs with multiple affected land parcels (or those with multiple valuations) and a PAP/PAH will only be eligible for one livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support package.

Chapter 7 presents a detailed Entitlement Framework for the Project land acquisition program, including entitlements for livelihood restoration, relocation/resettlement assistance and transitional support for food security. For the purpose of the Executive Summary the table below provides a high-level summary of the structure and general content of the Entitlement Framework. The full Entitlement Framework in Chapter 7 should be consulted for details of PAP/PAH specific entitlements. All monetary compensation will be at full replacement value. If households are potentially vulnerable relocation assistance will be structured to be appropriate to the vulnerability factors of the household.

Table ES 6-4 High-Level Summary of Entitlement Framework<sup>19</sup>

PAP/PAH Group	Land Tenure/Interest	Type of Loss/Impact and Eligibility Criteria	Summary of Entitlements	
			Summary Compensation Package/Entitlements	Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support
<i>Group 1: Physically (&amp; Economically) Displaced PAPs/PAHs:</i>				
1A	Freehold, Customary, Leasehold, Kibanja, Bonafide/Lawful Occupant	Physically displaced PAP/PAH who hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement Housing with a Residential Plot only <b>or</b> Monetary Compensation. Preference for PAP/PAH to be relocated within remaining or existing alternative land.</li> <li>Monetary compensation for any structures not replaced, eligible crops, trees and other assets/improvements affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>) <b>plus two (2) additional livelihood restoration options.</b></li> <li>Relocation assistance and transitional support (for up to 12 months, reviewed at end of first harvest).</li> </ul>
1B	Licensee/Informal Occupant	Physically displaced PAP/PAH who do <b>not</b> hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for any structures, eligible crops, trees and other assets/improvements affected; <b>no compensation for land.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>do not lose land</u>).</li> <li>Relocation assistance and transitional support for a period (up to 12 months, reviewed at end of first harvest).</li> </ul>

<sup>19</sup> The full Entitlement Framework in Chapter 7 should be consulted for details of PAP/PAH specific entitlements.

PAP/PAH Group	Land Tenure/Interest	Type of Loss/Impact and Eligibility Criteria	Summary of Entitlements	
			Summary Compensation Package/Entitlements	Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support
<b>Economically Displaced PAPs / PAHs who Lose Land:</b>				
<i>Group 2: Customary, Mailo, Kibanja, Bonafide Occupants and Lawful Occupants</i>				
2A	Customary, Mailo, Kibanja, Bonafide/Lawful Occupant	PAP loses ≤ 20% of land and is potentially <b>vulnerable</b> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, eligible crops, trees and other assets/ improvements affected.</li> <li>Where <u>customary land</u> offered support to secure alternative agricultural land with their monetary compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>). <b>plus one (1) additional livelihood restoration option.</b></li> <li>Transitional support for a period (up to 6 months or to end of first harvest).</li> </ul>
2B		PAP loses ≤ 20% of land and is <b>not</b> potentially vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>).</li> </ul>
2C		PAP loses > 20% of land and is potentially <b>vulnerable</b> (Cat. 1 or 2, or has ≤ 0.5 acres remaining), or loses ≥ 80% of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, eligible crops, trees and other assets/ improvements affected.</li> <li>Where <u>customary land</u> offered support to secure alternative agricultural land with their monetary compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>) <b>plus two (2) additional livelihood restoration options</b></li> <li>Relocation assistance and transitional support (for up to 12 months or to end of first harvest).</li> </ul>
2D		PAP loses >20% of land and is <b>not</b> potentially vulnerable <u>but</u> has ≤ 1.5 acres remaining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>). <b>plus one (1) additional livelihood restoration option.</b></li> <li>Transitional support for a period (up to 6 months or to end of first harvest).</li> </ul>
2E		PAP loses >20% of land and is <b>not</b> potentially vulnerable and has > 1.5 acres remaining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>).</li> </ul>
<i>Group 3: Freehold &amp; Leasehold (All Land Types – including Grazing)</i>				
3A	Freehold, Leasehold	PAP loses land. Land is <u>encumbered or unencumbered</u> land not used for livelihood activities by PAP (or their household).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not eligible for livelihood restoration program.</li> </ul>
3B		PAP loses land. Parts of the affected land is <u>unencumbered and</u> used for livelihood activities by PAP (or their household).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>).</li> </ul>

PAP/PAH Group	Land Tenure/Interest	Type of Loss/Impact and Eligibility Criteria	Summary of Entitlements	
			Summary Compensation Package/Entitlements	Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support
<b>Group 4: Economically Displaced PAPs / PAHs who lose Grazing Land</b>				
4	Customary, Mailo, Kibanja, Bonafide/Lawful Occupant	PAP who loses land predominantly used for grazing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>). (Tailored for grazing livelihoods).</li> </ul>
<b>Group 5: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees, structures or other assets only, but <u>do not</u> lose land or residential dwellings</b>				
5		PAPs who lose eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees or other assets, but <b>not</b> land or residential dwellings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for any structures, eligible crops, trees and other assets/improvements affected; <b>no compensation for land.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>do not lose land</u>).</li> <li>If there are very vulnerable PAPs, they may, at the discretion of the Project, receive transitional support.</li> </ul>
<b>Group 6: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose access to land and assets in wetland and/or riverbank areas</b>				
6A		PAPs who lose land and other assets and hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy/use in the wetland and/or riverbank areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land and any structures, assets (eligible crops &amp; trees) and other improvements on the land they own.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Group 2 PAPs depending on loss and vulnerability.</li> </ul>
6B		PAPs who lose land and other assets and <b>do not</b> hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy/use in the wetland and/or riverbank areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for any structures, eligible crops, trees and other assets/improvements affected; <b>no compensation for land.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>do not lose land</u>).</li> </ul>
<b>Group 7: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs in Central Forest Reserve (CFR) (<u>do not hold</u> a recognizable legal right of claim to land).</b>				
7		PAPs who lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for any structures, eligible crops, trees and other assets/improvements affected; <b>no compensation for land.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>do not lose land</u>).</li> </ul>
<b>Other Types of Loss/Impact – (Groups of PAPs / PAHs may be subject to these impacts &amp; eligible for compensation)</b>				
<b>Loss of Structures</b>				
-		Residential Dwelling Structure (complete, occupied/regular use and not abandoned). Verified & bonafide owner of structure. PAP holds a recognizable legal right or claim to the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement Housing with a Residential Plot only <u>or</u> Monetary Compensation.</li> <li>PAP can salvage building materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Group 1A entitlement.)</li> </ul>
-		Residential Dwelling Structure (complete, occupied/regular use and not abandoned). Verified & bonafide owner of structure. PAP <u>do not</u> hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary Compensation for structure</li> <li>PAP can salvage building materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Group 1B entitlement.)</li> </ul>
-		Other structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary Compensation for structure</li> <li>PAP can salvage building materials.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Determined by PAP Group above).</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Crops &amp; Trees:</b>				
-		Seasonal Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not eligible for compensation as PAPs will be given opportunity to harvest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project will monitor impacts on PAPs who lose <u>only</u> seasonal crops and may on a case-by-case basis provide access to livelihoods programs.</li> </ul>

PAP/PAH Group	Land Tenure/Interest	Type of Loss/Impact and Eligibility Criteria	Summary of Entitlements	
			Summary Compensation Package/Entitlements	Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support
-	Perennial Crops		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation based on District Compensation Rates.</li> <li>PAP at liberty to harvest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Determined by PAP Group above).</li> </ul>
-	Economic Trees		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation based on District Compensation Rates.</li> <li>PAP at liberty to harvest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(Determined by PAP Group above).</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Cultural Assets</b>				
-	Marked Graves		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation based on District Compensation Rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation assistance</li> </ul>
-	Unmarked/Unverified Graves/shrines		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not eligible for compensation without being verified. If verified they will be valued and compensated for.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Cultural Heritage Management Plan covers the treatment of graves and shrines.</li> </ul>
-	(Built) Shrines (& other cultural sites)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation based on District Compensation Rates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relocation/financial assistance</li> </ul>
<b>Loss of Community Facilities (land and/or assets) (including non-residential structures which serve the community, such as schools or places of worship):</b>				
-	Non-residential facilities/structures which serve the Community, such as schools or places of worship.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for structure; or</li> <li>For non-residential structures which serve the community and occupied and in-use will be eligible for in-kind replacement in lieu of monetary compensation. PAP/institution can salvage materials.</li> </ul>	-
-	Other community facilities/structures (e.g. wells, boreholes, springs etc).			-
<b>Impacts on Public Utilities &amp; Infrastructure (land and/assets)</b>				
-	Pipeline crossing of Public Utilities/Infrastructure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project will have crossing agreements for the pipeline corridor with relevant authorities for public utilities/ infrastructure to enable co-existence).</li> </ul>	-
-	Pipeline crossing of community infrastructure (e.g. footpaths, cattle tracks and community access roads) where land owned by PAP.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monetary compensation for land.</li> <li>Rerouting of community accesses around project where possible.</li> </ul>	-
<b>Vulnerable Persons &amp; Groups</b>				
-	Additional support for vulnerable people subject to any losses above.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAPs/PAHs who are categorized as potentially vulnerable will be provided with additional support depending on pre-existing vulnerability factors and significance of displacement impacts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in livelihood restoration programs.</li> <li>Resettlement assistance as appropriate to the vulnerability factors of the PAP.</li> </ul>
<b>Financial Transition:</b>				
-	Monetary compensation windfalls – impacts on households to manage sudden windfall of compensation and risks of mismanagement of compensation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance with opening bank accounts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Literacy and money management training.</li> </ul>

## 8. IN-KIND COMPENSATION: REPLACEMENT HOUSING & LAND

**Chapter 8 In-Kind Compensation: Replacement Housing & Land** - presents the approach to replacement housing and residential land plots for eligible physically displaced households. The replacement housing strategy, design and identification of dwellings



eligible for replacement is summarized, along with the process to secure residential plots. This Chapter also describes the support which would be available to eligible PAPs on request for securing alternative agricultural land.

**Replacement Housing:**

A total of 198 PAHs will experience some degree of physical displacement, i.e. loss of dwelling, which represents only 5% of all PAPs. A total of 219 residential dwelling structures will be affected, with 21 of these houses owned by PAHs who lose more than one house.

- *PAHs with legally recognized rights or claims to the land they occupy:* Of the 198 physically displaced households, there are 162 PAHs (owning 177 affected dwellings) who have legally recognizable rights or claims to land they occupy, and who are eligible for the replacement housing option.
- *PAHs with no recognizable legal rights or claims to land they occupy:*
  - Thirty-three (33) of the 219 dwellings belong to 29 physically displaced households who are licensees, with no recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy. These households are eligible for monetary compensation (plus livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support), and eligibility for an in-kind replacement house option is to be confirmed on a case-by-case basis.
  - In Kyankwanzi District, 7 households (who own 9 affected dwellings) living in the Taala Central Forest Reserve, will not be eligible for replacement housing option, but will be eligible for monetary compensation (plus livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support). The Project will work with the District and other relevant authorities to identify possible locations outside of forest reserves or other protected areas where these PAPs could self-relocate and obtain the necessary authorizations. The Project will support these PAPs to relocate so that they can resettle without facing the risk of forced eviction.

**Affected House Structures:**

The Project affects rural homesteads mainly of the following types:

- Over 75% of the existing houses are temporary or semi-permanent construction comprising generally of grass thatched roofs with mud and wattle walls, and earth floors, with timber doors and windows (not glazed, where present); or galvanized corrugated iron sheets with mud and wattle walls, and earth floors, with timber doors and windows (not glazed generally, where present).
- The remaining 25% of the existing houses are more permanent construction comprising generally of galvanized corrugated iron sheets with burnt brick walls and cement screed floors, with either metal casement or timber doors and windows (some with glazing).

The existing houses affected are small and generally self-built by PAPs (and/or their households):

- Approximately 84% of the existing houses are less than 41m<sup>2</sup> (the smallest replacement House Type 1).

- Approximately 50% of existing houses are less than 20m<sup>2</sup> with a significant proportion of these much smaller than this.
- Approximately 30% of existing houses are less than 15m<sup>2</sup>.

**Replacement Housing Design:**

A number of prototype house designs have been developed for the Tilenga Upstream project. These designs have been reviewed and used as the basis for the EACOP Uganda section. These designs were approved previously by the GoU. Concept designs for replacement houses are shown in Chapter 8.

The Project will undertake direct engagement with the physically displaced PAHs who are eligible for the replacement housing option, following preparation and approval of the RAP on the house design they are specifically eligible for. The type of replacement house that a PAP is entitled to depends on the size of the residential dwelling(s) it replaces.

The size of the replacement structure will be at least equal to that of the existing structure based on the asset survey data. The size of the rooms will be according to the national building standards and regulations of Uganda. The replacement structures will be of an equivalent or better standard when compared to existing structures. In compliance with the National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines (2011), the following durable materials will be used in the construction of the replacement houses: concrete blocks for walls, cement screed for the floors and corrugated iron sheets for the roofs.

The permits required under law for replacement housing will be secured by the Project from the relevant independent Government body. This would include the development permit for each house confirming that the designs meet the building standards and thereafter a building permit. An occupation permit will be applied for after construction, following inspection of the houses and confirmation that they have been constructed to the right standard.

Three replacement house designs have been developed, the general rule is that a household is eligible for the smallest size house type that has a floorspace equal to or larger than the footprint of its current residential dwelling(s), excluding external living spaces / verandas. Where there is a cultural reason to potentially alter the internal layout or review the entitlement for these PAPs this will be done at the Project’s discretion on a case-by-case basis.

*Table ES 0-1 Replacement House Sizes and Eligibility Criteria*

House Type	Floorspace (excluding veranda/front porch) m <sup>2</sup>	No. Rooms / bedrooms	Eligibility
1	41	3 rooms, 2 of which are bedrooms	All existing dwelling structures <b>less than or equal to 41 m<sup>2</sup></b> , irrespective of number of rooms, will be replaced by House Type 1.  (Where a PAP has two or more residential dwellings affected and the combined footprint of any two houses is less than or equal to the smallest House Type 1 (41 m <sup>2</sup> ): These PAPs will be offered one replacement house of the smallest available size (House Type 1, which has a footprint of 41 m <sup>2</sup> ) and

			monetary compensation (for the smallest house structure). (Where there is a cultural reason to review the entitlement for these PAPs this will be done at the Project's discretion on a case-by-case basis).
<b>2</b>	49	4 rooms, 3 of which are bedrooms	House Type 2 (49 m <sup>2</sup> ) will replace all residential dwellings <b>greater than 41m<sup>2</sup> but less than or equal to 49 m<sup>2</sup>.</b>
<b>3</b>	54	5 rooms, 4 of which are bedrooms	House Type 3 (54 m <sup>2</sup> ) will replace all residential dwellings <b>greater than 49m<sup>2</sup>.</b> (Where PAPs existing house internal floorspace is larger than the 54 m <sup>2</sup> floorspace a portion of their monetary compensation for the replaced structure will be awarded to the PAP. This will be proportional to the reduction in floorspace, based on the valuation of their existing house. . If a PAP requests a replacement house larger than 54 m <sup>2</sup> , the Project will consider these requests on a case by case basis).

Eligible PAPs will be offered a choice between monetary compensation and or in-kind replacement house option. Any structures not replaced will be eligible for monetary compensation. Where an eligible PAP selects the in-kind replacement house option this will be in-lieu of the monetary compensation for the replaced house structure.

**Ancillary Structures:**

For each PAP who selects the in-kind replacement housing option they will be provided with one (1) standard Ventilated Improved Pit latrine/bathroom structure and one (1) standard kitchen structure per homestead. PAPs who are eligible for more than one replacement house structure will be eligible for only one (1) standard Ventilated Improved Pit latrine/bathroom structure and one (1) standard kitchen structure. However, the Project will consider, on a case by case basis, whether more than one kitchen and latrine is provided, as part of engagement with PAHs on replacement house options. **Water Collection, Stove & Power:**

Each replacement house will be provided with:

- One (1) rainwater collection tank (dwelling structure to have gutters and downpipes);
- One (1) integrated solar power system (to meet estimated power consumption of 1 household); and
- One (1) energy-saving cooking stove in kitchen structure.

**Residential Plots:**

The Project preference will be where possible to construct the replacement house (and ancillary structures) on the PAP remaining or existing alternative land. Where PAPs do not have sufficient remaining or alternative land the Project will work with each of these PAPs to identify and secure a residential plot if the PAP selects the replacement housing option. This will include the Project supporting PAPs (on a case-by-case basis) who hold kibanja or bonafide/lawful occupancy interests who do not have sufficient remaining or existing alternative land to secure a residential plot (minimum 0.3 acres) as probably a freehold, leasehold or mailo title.

The land (residential plot) associated with the replacement of residential dwellings proposed for the Project is defined based on the National Physical Planning Standards & Guidelines (2011). The affected housing is generally low-density and the standard size for a low-density residential plot of 1,000 to 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> (0.25 to 0.5 acres). The standard plot size within this range that the Project will apply is proposed to be 0.3 acres ~ 1,215 m<sup>2</sup>. The final plot size will be determined by the context of the areas the housing will be constructed (for example may be in higher-density area). Plot sizes will be finalized when locations have been discussed and confirmed.

**Community Buildings:**

Non-residential buildings which serve the community (such as a school or place of worship) and which were occupied and in-use at the cut-off will be eligible for in-kind replacement as compensation, this will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

**Support for Securing Agricultural Land (Customary Land):**

As described in Chapter 7 and the Entitlements Framework, for customary agricultural land potentially vulnerable PAPs, those with ≤ 0.5 acres remaining or lose ≥80% of their land due to the Project will be offered support to secure alternative land. As this support is offered specifically for customary land it will be applicable to the three Districts where customary land tenure is affected: Hoima, Kikuube and Kakumiro.

The type of support the Project could provide, if it was requested, could comprise:

- Legal services when drafting sales agreements.
- Cadastral land survey services to take preliminary measurements and to follow up in processing the CCO; and
- Liaison with the physical planning department to ensure that the land is not meant for public infrastructure etc.

To receive this support, PAPs will be required generally to identify land (i.e. within 6 month of displacement) with agreement from the family/clan. For these PAPs the Project will though seek to verify whether they have other land outside than that affected by the Project and if this is sufficient then these PAPs would be not necessarily be offered support to secure alternative land. The Project will provide on request support and assistance to formalize the appropriate tenure to the alternative land. The PAP will need to use their own monetary compensation to pay for the alternative land. The support can only be offered where the replacement land is larger than 0.12 acres as this is considered the minimum size any form of title can be issued in Uganda.

**9. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN**

**Chapter 9 Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)** presents the Project’s approach to livelihood restoration. The plan considers the district context of livelihood strategies, which has been informed by the RAP surveys and engagements, and identifies the types of livelihoods programs relevant for the Project-affected communities. Eligibility of various PAP groups to livelihoods programs is described.

The LRP in Chapter 9 of the RAP focuses on the restoration, and potential enhancement, of the livelihoods of the PAHs, setting out an overall **Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)**; separate operational short district-level documents called **District Livelihood Restoration Plans (DLRPs)** will be developed subsequently to complement the overall LRP and to address specific district level issues.

Livelihood restoration is distinct from social investment programs, which may be financed by the Project and aim to reach a larger number of community members. Rather this LRP focuses on the restoration of those livelihoods that are impacted by the Project's land acquisition program. For these Project-affected households the Project will provide opportunities to enhance, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living. The Project's social investment program will be complementary to the livelihood restoration program and aim to harness synergies where possible; it will be set out in a strategic document separate from this RAP.

The principles underpinning the LRP are aligned with requirements and approaches embedded in applicable Ugandan laws and international financing standards. The LRP includes a package of livelihood restoration options that will be offered to PAHs. Levels of support will be aligned with levels of impact experienced by households as well as their potential vulnerability. Households identified as potentially vulnerable will be engaged, and customized additional support provided as necessary.

### **Summary of Key Themes for LRP**

From the analysis of livelihoods data across the pipeline corridor presented Chapter 5 and Chapter 9, the LRP has been informed by the following key themes:

- Agriculture, mainly crop production, is the dominant economic activity and basis for household food security across the area along with some livestock husbandry.
- Livestock farming, both subsistence and commercial, occurs most in the districts and specifically at higher rates in Gomba and Sembabule.
- The main crops grown along the route are maize, beans, cassava, bananas, coffee and ground nuts. There is some variation across the route of crops grown, such as bananas, rice and coffee.
- Nearly half of PAHs keep poultry with a third keepings pigs and goats. Only 17% of the PAHs raise cattle, with this being a key livelihood activity where the pipeline crosses the cattle corridor and dry rangelands in Gomba (30% and 50% of PAHs keep indigenous and cross-breed cattle respectively) and also Sembabule for some PAHs. These two districts are also more susceptible to food insecurity during certain months of the year.
- Households in the ten (10) Project-affected districts tend to earn income from more than one economic activity. This is an indicator of livelihood diversification.
- Non-farm/off farm activities remain limited with only a small percentage earning income from self-employed enterprise, largely in the informal sector (e.g. retail trade, hair dressing, baking, mechanical work, tailoring etc.) or wage-based sources of livelihood.
- Nearly all PAHs surveyed (91%) indicated a preference to continue with existing livelihood activities. Those 9% who indicated they would like to switch to alternative livelihood activities raised a preference for more enterprise-based livelihoods.

During the PAH surveys, FGDs, KIs and other engagements there were clear themes of livelihood needs for support and suggested livelihoods programs for the Project to consider in the LRP. These themes include PAH preferences for:

- Activities to enhance Food Security.
- Agricultural Improvement Programs.
- Vocational Skills Training.
- Enterprise Development Programs.
- Financial Literacy & Money Management Training.

### **Summary of Livelihoods Impacts**

Key findings related to the assessment of displacement impacts on the livelihood strategies of PAPs in the Project area include:

- A total of 3,792 PAPs are affected, comprising 3,096 PAPs with land interests and 696 licensees with structures, crops or trees growing on land owned by other PAPs. Seventy-two (72) of these PAPs are institutional and the remaining 3,720 are treated as Project Affected Households (PAHs).
- The pipeline affects approximately 2,740 acres of land, the majority of this land is rural (92%) with the remaining land being in more urban areas. Much of the Project-affected land is used for agricultural activities, such as crop farming and livestock rearing and grazing.
- Reflecting the linear nature of the Project, the majority of PAHs will only have a small proportion of their land parcels affected, with 55% losing less than 20% of their area, and only 15% of affected land areas losing 50% or more. In addition, the majority of PAHs mentioned that they own other land parcels outside the pipeline corridor which are not affected by the Project.
- The Project's compensation strategy has taken a precautionary approach of basing entitlements on the loss to the PAHs Project-affected land parcels **only**. A PAH's other land holdings outside the pipeline corridor have not been considered as part of this. The majority of PAHs mentioned that they have other land parcels used for dwellings and/or livelihood activities outside of the pipeline corridor, which provide an additional buffer for these PAHs in terms of livelihood restoration. Entitlements have also taken account of PAH vulnerability, as described in Chapter 10.
- Agriculture is the primary source of livelihoods throughout Project affected land areas. PAPs will experience some level of economic displacement in the form of impacts on crops and trees. Over 90% of PAHs own perennial crops and/or economic trees which are affected by the pipeline. Many of these households were noted to farm seasonal crops as part of their livelihood activities. An additional 293 households were recorded during the surveys as having only seasonal crops affected. Commonly affected crops include maize, beans, cassava, sugar cane, yams and sweet potato.
- Over 55% of PAHs are affected by loss of trees, including fruit trees, such as mango, avocado, passion fruit, paw paw, guava and jack fruit; and timber trees, such as acacia, teak, eucalyptus, bark cloth and bamboo.
- Grazing activities, which are particularly important to livelihoods in Sembabule and Gomba, will not be significantly impacted due to the small areas of Project affected land relative to large areas of grazing land in the vicinity. The construction process will be designed to minimize impacts on livestock movements, and once in operation, the pipeline corridor will not be fenced so livestock movements and grazing will not be restricted.

- Other non-land based livelihood activities are not expected to be significantly impacted.

**Livelihood Restoration Entitlements – Packages & Program Options:**

PAHs/PAPs have been grouped therefore depending on the significance of impacts and their vulnerability. Entitlement to Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Support Packages, along with resettlement assistance, is linked to which Group they fall into. Table ES 6-4 above summarizes the packages per PAP/PAH group. Further details on the LR packages, program options and phasing of the LRP is presented in Chapter 9 of the RAP and summarized below.

Chapter 9 outlines potential livelihood restoration programs including land-based and non-land-based activities is presented. The operational district level plans (DLRPs) will identify the specific program options to be offered per district and provide further details on them. The potential livelihood restoration programs/options, including the Agricultural Improvement Programs (AIP) identified in the LRP include:

- (Food Security) Development and planting of vegetable gardens
- (AIP Option A) Improved cassava production or Improved maize production for example (*crops will be confirmed at the District level*)
- (AIP Option B) Improved agricultural production
- (AIP Option C) Improved livestock (cattle/goats/other small ruminants) program
- (AIP Option D) Small-scale poultry or piggery program
- (AIP Option E) Improved Bee-keeping practices
- Enterprise development and vocational skills training
- Financial literacy and money management training

The livelihood restoration entitlement packages and options for each PAP/PAH Group are detailed in Table 9-5 in Chapter 9.

**10. VULNERABLE PEOPLES PLAN**

**Chapter 10 Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP):** 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.

International financing standards require that special attention is given to vulnerable individuals and groups in planning and implementing resettlement.

As per IFC PS 1, disadvantaged or vulnerable status can stem from an individual’s or group’s race, colour, 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.

**Project Definition of Vulnerable Persons or Households:**

For the purposes of this RAP and Vulnerable Peoples Plan (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 Groups with different cultures and ways of life who have been marginalized, excluded, discriminated against and/or dispossessed of traditional lands and territories.

Assessment of whether the Project impacts vulnerable ethnic groups was undertaken as part of a human rights impact assessment commissioned by the Project. Current information suggests that the Project in Uganda does not impact on land used by vulnerable ethnic groups that may self-identify as indigenous peoples. The Project will consider if this is still the case in the light of any new information that becomes available during early project activities and during construction.

**Categorization of Vulnerability:**

In identifying vulnerable individuals and households, the following 3 categories are used:

- **Category 1: Vulnerable PAPs/PAHs** - who will immediately be placed on the Vulnerable Households Register (VHR) and they qualify for in-kind assistance and livelihoods support.
- **Category 2: Potentially Vulnerable PAPs/PAHs** - households will qualify for in-kind assistance and livelihood support but will need further verification before being placed on the VHR.
- **Category 3: At-Risk PAPs/PAHs** - 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.

Below is a summary of the Potentially Vulnerable Households based on pre-existing factors:

*Table ES 0-2 Number of Potentially Vulnerable Households*

Category 1 PAHs Vulnerable	Category 2 PAHs Potentially Vulnerable	Total Cat. 1 and Cat. 2 PAHs (Vulnerable / Potentially Vulnerable)
663	256	919

**Vulnerable Household Register & Confirming Vulnerable Status:**

Based on the information collected, an initial Vulnerable Household Register (VHR) of vulnerable individuals and households has been developed. This VHR will be used during the resettlement process to plan and implement specific activities to support potentially vulnerable households and groups, as summarized in the VPP (Chapter 10). It may be confirmed during further engagement with some of these PAHs are not in fact vulnerable in terms of restoring livelihoods or being disproportionately impacted by Project land acquisition, in which case they would be removed from the VHR.

**Support & Assistance to Vulnerable Households:**

Support and assistance to ensure participation of potentially vulnerable people and



households has been provided during RAP planning, surveys and engagement meetings. Support and assistance during RAP implementation include:

- Additional livelihood restoration, transitional support and resettlement/relocation entitlements.
- Access to a livelihood restoration program may be given to woman household members identified during the further engagement as ‘At-risk’ (Category 3).
- 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.
- The Project compensation agreement includes a spousal consent and the Project will set up joint bank accounts for PAPs and their spouses.
- Financial management training sessions will be provided to men and women from all households prior to them receiving monetary compensation to reduce risk of Gender Based Violence.
- Transitional support and livelihood restoration will be structured to ensure vulnerable members of households are able to receive support, rather than being 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.
- Targeted monitoring of vulnerable households will be included in the Project’s monitoring and evaluation program.

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.

**Engagement Processes for Vulnerable Households & Groups:**

During RAP Planning engagement activities were specifically targeted towards vulnerable persons, households and groups and these will continue during RAP implementation. Details are provided in Chapter 10.9 and Chapter 12.

**11. CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Chapter 11 Cultural Heritage** presents the cultural heritage resources affected by Project land requirements. The compensation and relocation process for tangible cultural heritage resources is presented, mainly graves and shrines. Other intangible cultural heritage assets and archaeological resources identified during the RAP surveys are presented.

Identification of cultural heritage resources within the Project-required land areas was based on a combination of site visits, engagement and observations on the ground. The affected cultural heritage sites identified during the RAP surveys comprise:

- **Marked graves:** 499 marked graves. These have been valued.
- **Unmarked graves:** 168 possible unmarked graves. These will be investigated further during implementation and if verified, appropriately compensated for.
- **Shrines (verified):** Eight (8) built shrines and seven (7) verified natural shrine will also be affected, which have been recorded, verified and valued.
- **Shrines (unverified):** 9 natural shrines identified from engagements with PAPs but have not yet been verified or valued.
- **Other ‘intangible’ cultural heritage assets:** such as traditional use of medicinal plants for traditional medicine and healing practices were also identified as being carried out in the Project area. Since the Project is linear in nature and the 30m corridor will be unfenced during operations, the impact on accessing such assets is unlikely to be significant. Medicinal plants contained in the District Compensation Rates were valued in the Valuation Reports.

**Relocation Procedure & Assistance:**

The Project has proposed assistance and procedures for grave and shrine relocation based on knowledge of cultural and traditional requirements within the respective local areas and the PAPs/families own descriptions of the processes likely to be involved gathered during the survey program. These procedures are described in Chapter 11.

The Valuation Reports contain compensation values for eligible graves and shrines based on District Compensation Rates and estimates of the financial assistance to be provided to PAPs/responsible family members for relocation of graves and shrines.

**Archaeological Resources:**

A total of 274 archaeological sites were recorded during the RAP surveys. The majority of these were pottery (69% - 188 sites). Twenty-three (23) potential sites were identified for further investigation for archaeological significance: any required excavations will be managed as part of the Project CHMP process. All the sites recorded were determined to be Non-Replicable Cultural Heritage according to IFC PS8. No sites were determined to be Critical Cultural Heritage according to IFC PS8.

**12. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

**Chapter 12 Public Participation & Stakeholder Engagement** describes the approach to stakeholder engagement, consultation and information disclosure related to the land acquisition programme. A summary of engagement activities during the RAP planning is also presented.

Public participation and stakeholder engagement are integral to EACOP RAP planning, RAP implementation and disclosure of the land acquisition and resettlement process. The Project is committed to meaningful engagement and participation of its stakeholders based on open and transparent engagement, information sharing, respect for human rights, sensitivity to gender and vulnerable groups and use of culturally appropriate and accessible engagement tools and methods.

**Stakeholder Identification:**

Participation and engagement activities focus on key stakeholder groups, as identified in Chapter 12, including: PAPs, PAHs and communities who are directly affected by land acquisition; Government at the national, district and sub-county levels, across a range of technical areas; NGOs and community based organizations; and International Financial Institutions.

**Stakeholder Engagement During RAP Planning:**

Previous stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during the RAP planning phase have included engagements with: national government ministries and agencies; district, and sub-county stakeholders; village and local stakeholders; affected communities, PAHs and PAPs; and NGOs. Details of participation in stakeholder engagements are provided in Chapter 12. A total of 48,700 persons attended the meetings, including 17,806 women.

Sensitization meetings have been undertaken for district, sub-county and village stakeholders to create awareness about EACOP and the RAP process. District and local resettlement committees (RC) have been established by the Project to mobilise PAPs to participate in RAP activities, with a total of 171 RCs formed.

FGDs have been carried out across the pipeline route, including with potentially vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, widows, chronically ill persons and people with disabilities. Key informant interviews with stakeholders to consult on local development priorities, ongoing livelihood interventions have been undertaken.

Languages used in stakeholder engagements have been carefully designed to ensure that everyone can participate in meaningful engagement.

In addition to the previous engagements during RAP Planning, engagement with stakeholders regarding land issues also took place via Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) public consultations and stakeholder engagements. Further information on the ESIA stakeholder engagement activities undertaken is available in the ESIA reports.

**Ongoing and Future Stakeholder Engagement:**

Stakeholder engagement is an on-going process throughout the RAP process. The next phase will cover RAP disclosure and implementation. This will focus on disclosing the RAP document, land and property compensation packages, consultation on District specific livelihood restoration plans, management of grievances and concerns and RAP implementation progress monitoring. These engagements will be tailored to specific groups such as PAPs, PAHs, PACs, vulnerable groups, women, District Resettlement Committees and local leaders. Communication materials will be carefully designed and include presentations, storyboards, information summaries and frequently asked questions (FAQs).

**RAP Disclosure:**

The final draft of this RAP will be submitted to the MEMD for approval and shared with the CGV (MLHUD) for information. Public disclosure of the RAP will be undertaken to meet international financing standards. The approved RAP will be disclosed publicly for a 120-day period and made available in each Project affected district. Translation into other languages will be considered where required for informed consultation and participation.

The Final RAP will be disclosed on the Project website. Copies of the full RAP (in English) will be available at the EACOP Project head office in Kampala, and on the Project website. Additional RAP disclosure materials will be developed to support RAP disclosure to affect households and communities.

### 13. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Chapter 13 **Grievance Procedure** describes the Project grievance management procedure.

A Project-level Grievance Management procedure and associated documentation have been developed and implemented. This is a key process for receiving and resolving community grievances. It reflects the Project’s human rights and stakeholder engagement commitments including to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011). It ensures that PAPs can access remedy for grievances in line with national legislation and the Project’s ESIA and RAP commitments.

All efforts will be made to resolve project-related grievances amicably, at the lowest appropriate level and as quickly as possible. All engagements with complainants, starting from registration of a grievance to its close out, will be tracked through the Project grievance tracking database. The Procedure specifies time frames for responses to complainants and allows for urgent escalation in the cases of complaints of a critical nature.

**Registering Grievances:**

Grievances / complaints can be registered through the following channels:

- Project stakeholder engagement team or Grievance Administrator;
- Project toll free phone line – 0800 216000;
- Project office in Kampala;
- Project staff and contractors in the field – with contractors required to pass grievances on immediately to Project staff; and
- Local leaders and District and local Resettlement Committees.

Further details on the Project Grievance Management procedure are provided in Chapter 13.

### 14. IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT

Chapter 14 **Implementation of Land Acquisition & Resettlement (RAP Implementation)** presents an overview of the main activities of the RAP implementation process and a description of the primary roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including both the Project Company and the GoU.

**RAP Implementation Activities:**

Following conclusion of the RAP Planning process, the full RAP implementation activities will proceed and are planned to involve a number of activities, including:

- Assistance to PAPs in opening bank accounts (including joint accounts between spouses

where appropriate) and arrangements made for payment of compensation.

- Display of approved Valuation Reports and Strip Maps to PAPs.
- Preparation activities for verification of PAPs, disclosure of compensation schedules and briefings for entitlement to PAPs and preparation for processing of compensation payments.
- Verification of PAPs, disclosure of compensation schedules and entitlement briefings for PAPs, compensation agreement signing with PAPs, signing of land transfer forms, and provision of legal assistance to PAPs during these steps.
- Grievance management during the above verification, disclosure and compensation agreement signing activities.
- Payment of compensation, issuing of notices to vacate, provision of replacement housing where appropriate, relocation, relocation and transitional support and implementation of livelihood restoration and assistance programs.

The PAPs' land rights on the required project land will be acquired by the State or relevant State Authority for the Project. The detailed arrangements between the State or relevant State Authority and the Project for the project land are set out in the Uganda Host Government Agreement.

#### **Roles and Responsibilities during RAP Implementation:**

A number of parties will be involved in the overall implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement program, either by way of their mandate or because of the direct impact of the project on their areas of jurisdiction. These parties include the following and their specific roles are detailed in Chapter 14:

- The Project Company.
- National Government Ministries and bodies, including: MEMD, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), MLHUD, ULC, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), NFA, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) and Office of the Solicitor General (OSG).
- Government Agencies e.g. Umeme, Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA), Uganda Electricity Transmission Company (UETCL), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) and Uganda Railways (UR).
- Local Government departments and bodies, including: District Land Boards, Area Land Committees, District Natural Resource Department, Physical Planning Department.
- Local Resettlement Committees.
- Communities / PAPs.
- Civil Society / NGOs.
- Private Sector Entities (Sub Contractors, Financial institutions – Banks).
- External Evaluation Contractor/Consultant/Organization.

#### **Stakeholder Engagement during RAP Implementation:**

Stakeholder engagement activities will be integral to the land acquisition and RAP implementation phase following RAP disclosure. Stakeholder engagement will be at national, Local Government and community levels. Consultation with identified vulnerable groups will also be key during the entire process of RAP implementation.

## 15. MONITORING, EVALUATION & REPORTING

**Chapter 15 Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting** describes the monitoring, evaluation & reporting framework and system to be used for the RAP implementation.

The Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will include internal, external and participatory monitoring and reporting processes to ensure complete and objective information is provided.

Indicators will be selected to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities and will aim to provide feedback to the Project as well as to relevant stakeholders on the RAP implementation process. The M&E process will be linked to the household level socio-economic profiles, including assessments of household vulnerability.

Four main types of M&E will be undertaken:

- **Internal Monitoring and Evaluation** of ongoing RAP implementation to track progress in delivering planned actions and against key performance indicators (KPIs) and to identify corrective actions where necessary to incorporate into delivery. This will involve:
  - **Process Monitoring and Evaluation** to track progress in implementing the planned activities contained in the RAP, such as: PAP entitlement briefings, payment of compensation, delivery of livelihood restoration activities and transitional assistance.
  - **Performance and Compliance Monitoring and Evaluation** to establish whether resettlement implementation and the outcomes being generated are meeting the key objectives defined in the RAP, and in compliance with national and international requirements and restoration of PAH livelihoods and assistance to vulnerable persons.
  - **Construction Monitoring** covers construction activities and identifies and addresses any additional land acquisition, crop compensation and construction damage issues that may arise during construction.
- **Periodic External Monitoring and Evaluation** of RAP implementation will aim to verify the project's monitoring information, assess compliance with RAP commitments and provide any advice on how improvements can be made to ensure future compliance. This will be provided by external independent experts.
- **Completion Audit.** Upon completion of the resettlement activities, a completion audit will be conducted to verify that EACOP has complied with commitments and addressed impacts in a manner consistent with the RAP. It will conclude whether the monitoring process can be ended and, where necessary, a Corrective Action Plan listing outstanding actions necessary to meet the objectives.
- **Post RAP Implementation Evaluation** to be undertaken between 3 and 5 years after the completion audit, to assess and report on the lasting effectiveness and outcomes of the resettlement and compensation programmes and the socio-economic status of the physically and economically displaced households.

## 16. BUDGET & SCHEDULE

**Chapter 16 Budget & Schedule** presents the estimated RAP implementation high-level budget estimate and indicative schedule.

The estimated RAP implementation high-level budget is summarized in Chapter 16 along with the assumptions on which it is based. The total high-level implementation budget for monetary compensation, in-kind compensation (e.g. replacement housing, transitional support, bank account opening, additional support to vulnerable PAHs, etc.) and livelihood restoration is \$45,000,000 USD. This is based on the assumptions listed in Chapter 16 and excludes the costs of contractor fees for RAP implementation (and disbursements) and costs for legal support for land acquisition program and grievance management as this will depend on the issues raised.

The indicative RAP implementation schedule is presented in Table ES 0-3. It is anticipated that the completion of main implementation activities for the EACOP Uganda will take approximately 24 months. Certain activities will continue beyond this 24-month period, including stakeholder engagement, livelihood restoration (likely to run for 2-3 years until all PAHs livelihoods are restored, the initial 12 -18 months post-displacement being the peak period of activities) and assistance programs; and monitoring and evaluation programs.

Table ES 0-3 Indicative RAP Implementation Schedule

RAP Implementation	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	Month 16	Month 17	Month 18	Month 19	Month 20	Month 21	Month 22	Month 23	Month 24	Year 3 Months 25- 36	
Mobilization & Procurement of RAP Implementation Resources	■																									
Verification & Disclosure of Compensation Entitlements & Display of Approved VRs and Strip Maps		■	■	■	■																					
PAP Entitlement Briefings			■	■	■	■	■	■																		
Legal support/advisory support to PAPs		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																	
PAP Compensation Agreements					■	■	■	■	■	■																
Payment of compensation						■	■	■	■	■	■															
Notice to Vacate Land							■	■	■	■	■	■														
Confirm alternative or Secure replacement residential land		■	■	■	■	■	■	■																		
Procurement of house construction contractors & Construction of Replacement Housing		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■											
Land acquisition, transfer & titling							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Relocation - Economically Displaced PAPs (and transitional support where necessary)										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Relocation - Physically Displaced PAPs (and transitional support where necessary)													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Stakeholder Engagement & Grievance Management		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monitoring & Evaluation		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Livelihood Restoration, Transitional support and Assistance Programs:																										
Mobilization, procurement of service providers/resources and engagement with stakeholders, refine District LRPs and transitional support arrangements	■	■	■	■	■	■																				
Operationalize Livelihood Restoration Programs (ongoing for 2-3 years until livelihoods restored)			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Completion of transfer of land rights to GoU/ULC										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land agreement to Project Company for Project Required Land																										