



Member of the Surbana Jurong Group

In Association with



Preliminary and Detailed Engineering Design of Selected Road Links and Junctions/Intersections to Improve Mobility in Kampala City

Resettlement Action Plan for Eight Priority Roads under Group I of Batch 2— Roads of Kampala Institution and Infrastructure Development 2 (KIIDP 2)

October, 2017



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Kampala City has approximately 1200km of roads of which about 450km (38%) are paved and 750km (62%) are unpaved. A significant portion of the unpaved network is heavily trafficked with over 300 vehicles per day. With the ever increasing traffic volumes it is becoming very expensive and unsustainable to maintain the roads in unpaved state. Almost 80% of the paved roads and 99% of the unpaved roads are in fair-to-poor condition due to a heavy maintenance backlog. The roads are characterized by potholes, distortions, cracks, etc. and the level of service is low.

In a bid to partly address the above, the Government of Uganda represented by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) identified the need for reconstruction, widening and upgrading from gravel to bitumen standard, some selected City roads as well as improvement of junctions to improve the current mobility situation in Kampala. The selected roads links and junctions will be upgraded under Phase-2 of the Kampala Institutional and Development Infrastructure Development Programme (KIIDP). This project will address critical bottlenecks that impede mobility in Kampala City and the surrounding areas.

All infrastructural development projects that entail resettlement require a Resettlement Action Plan. SMEC International Pty Ltd in Association with NEWPLAN Ltd has prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the selected roads and junctions under Batch 2, specifically eight (8) priority roads that will be implemented first, namely New Port Bell Road, Old Port Bell/Spring Road, Nakawa-Ntinda Road (including Ntinda Junction), John Babiha/Acacia Avenue Road, Sir Apollo Kaggwa Road, Kabuusu-Bunamwaya-Lweza Road, Kulambiro Ring Road and Lukuli Road. The RAP was aimed at raising awareness of the project and its consequences among the public and those who will be directly affected by it, estimating the costs for resettlement and land acquisition and setting out strategies to mitigate adverse effects. The RAP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Government of Uganda and the World Bank for land acquisition and resettlement.

Approach and Methodology

This RAP has been prepared using the following main methods: review of Ugandan laws and policies related to land acquisition and resettlement and World Bank Operational Procedures specifically O.P 4.12, public consultation and participation, socioeconomic survey, land survey and valuation of property.

Policy legal and Institutional framework

The key policy and legislations governing compensation and resettlement in Uganda and that will guide the implementation of this RAP include: Uganda National Land Policy, 2013, Uganda Constitution, 1995, Land Act, Cap 227, The Land Acquisition Act, 1965, The Roads Act, 1964, Town and Country Planning Act, 1951, Cap 246 and The Local Government Act, 1997.

There are however gaps between the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 and Uganda's legislation. These include among others the following: Ugandan legislation does not provide for

compensation of those without legal right or claim to land while World Bank guidelines provide for compensation even to those without legal claim to land. OP 4.12 emphasizes in-kind compensation and resettlement assistance whereas Ugandan legislation does not obligate the developer to pay in-kind or to provide resettlement assistance. A detailed analysis of the gaps and provisions made for the implementation of this RAP are presented in Table 3-1.

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) will be the main implementing institution for this RAP. Other institutions that will be involved include Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, Uganda Land Commission (ULC), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, District Land Boards (DLBs), District Land Offices (DLOs) and Private Sector entities among others.

Public Consultation and Participation

Public consultation and participation was a continuous activity throughout the preparation of this Resettlement Action Plan. Public consultation aimed at sharing information about the project, obtaining information about the concerns, needs and priorities of the affected persons, obtaining cooperation and participation of the affected persons, ensuring transparency while carrying out the land acquisition activities, discussing different forms of compensation and land acquisition including voluntary consent and ensuring that PAPs were informed about the channels through which they could send their grievances. Views and concerns from stakeholders at all levels (national, local government and directly and indirectly project affected persons) were sought through interviews and public meetings. Issues/concerns were raised and suggestions provided by the different stakeholders.

It should be noted that there are already ongoing discussions between Kampala Capital City Authority and Wakiso District leadership and Kampala Capital City Division Mayors (Nakawa, Lubaga and Makindye) on compensation-related matters along Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya, Kulambiro and Lukuli roads. In addition, consultations are ongoing between KCCA and the different affected persons along the different roads in relation to available compensation and land acquisition options such as, provision of Right of Way at no compensation, replacement of paved ways and perimeter walls, etc.

Socioeconomic baseline Conditions

A socioeconomic survey was conducted on affected persons during the preparation of the RAP. The survey was conducted concurrently with the land and asset survey. The purpose of the survey was to gather socioeconomic baseline conditions of the PAPs for any future monitoring, to assess the impacts on the affected persons and therefore to identify PAPs at most risk from the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, and to provide a basis for informed consultation about available and realistic compensation options.

The majority of the Project Affected Persons are male (65.6%) while 34.4% are female. In terms of age, the average age of the affected person is 52 years. The average household size of the PAPs' households is 6 persons. In terms of education, the majority of the PAPs attained relatively high education levels i.e. 42.6% of the PAPs attained tertiary level of education, 35.2% attained secondary education, 19.6% attained primary education and 2.1% did not attain any education. The vulnerable groups that will be affected by the construction of the proposed

roads include the elderly who are above 65 years (15.3%), female widows (10%) and the disabled (2.2%). There were no child headed families identified along the different roads. None of the identified vulnerable PAPs will physically be displaced. The land tenure under the proposed road links and junctions includes freehold, leasehold, mailo land and kibanja holders.

In regard to income, the findings of the socioeconomic survey indicated that the majority of the Project Affected Persons lived above the poverty line and were not considered poor.

Project Impacts

Project impacts were identified in order to propose adequate mitigation measures. The project roads are in an urban area, therefore a lot of effort was made to minimize the impact of land acquisition and resettlement. Factors that mandated the need to minimize land acquisition and resettlement included: high values for land and structures along the different roads thus making the compensation cost very high; limited resources to compensate affected property; and dense population along the different roads. Project impacts for this project have broadly been categorised into: impacts on land and developments, and socio-economic impacts. The impacts on land and developments will entail loss of land, loss of buildings and other structures, loss of crops/trees. Socioeconomic impacts include impacts on vulnerable PAPs and impacts on livelihoods. Below is a summary of the identified impacts.

Table 0-1: Summary of affected PAPs and property

Affected property / PAPs	Number
Number of PAPs	1,374
Land	24.8 acres (10 Ha)
Commercial buildings	7
Residential buildings	4
Buildings used for public purposes (Nursery School, church)	2
Institutions losing a portion of their land	16
Institutions losing other types structures	14

Analysis of the information shows that on average the institutions will only lose 2.7% of their land which impact is considered very minimal as shown in Table 0-2.

Table 0-2: Institutions losing a portion of their land showing analysis of land take

Name of Road	Number of Institutions	Name of Public Institution	Total Plot Owned	Size of Affected Land (acre)	% of Affected Land	Remaining Land
Sir Apollo Kaggwa	1	Makerere University, Kampala	204.694	0.58	0.03%	204.636
New Port bell	1	Makerere	43.215	0.003	0.01%	43.212

Name of Road	Number of Institutions	Name of Public Institution	Total Plot Owned	Size of Affected Land (acre)	% of Affected Land	Remaining Land
		University Business School				
Kulambiro	3	East High School Ntinda	14.005	0.031	0.2%	13.974
		Blessing Nursery & Primary School, Kulambiro	0.52	0.008	1.5%	0.512
		Pal & Lisa	3.288	0.06	1.8%	3.228
Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya	6	St Gyavira Catholic Church	0.268	0.019	7.1%	0.249
		Moses Emodo (Pentecost Church)	1.088	0.036	3.3%	1.052
		Kitebi Primary School	3.882	0.23	5.9%	3.652
		Mutesa II Stadium - Wankulukulu	22.331	0.136	0.6%	22.195
		Juliet Birungi (Nursery school in a residential structure)	0.222	0.007	3.2%	0.215
		SDA Church Ngobe	0.554	0.04	7.2%	0.514
Lukuli	5	Konge Mosque	0.293	0.007	2.4%	0.286
		Konge Parents' School (Byakika Grieves)	0.526	0.012	2.3%	0.514
		Lugbara Community Church	1.613	0.110	6.8%	1.503
		St Dennis Ssebugwawo SS	0.455	0.003	0.7%	0.452
		MasjidulQudus (Mosque)	0.095	0.001	1.1%	0.094

In terms of buildings, most of the buildings are affected by a portion of land take. However the entire buildings were assessed and they can be remodelled or re-constructed on the remaining piece of land. An analysis of the land take for PAPs with affected buildings is shown in Table 0-3.

Table 0-3: Affected buildings by road

Item No.	Road Name	Residential structures	Location (Chainage)	Commercial structures	Location (Chainage)	Buildings used by the public	Location (Chainage)	Total Plot owned	Total Affected	% affected	Remaining Land	
1	New Port bell	-	_____	1	6+470			0.011	0.002	18.2%	0.009	
2	Kulambiro	-	_____	3	4+800			0.242	0.019	7.9%	0.223	
					4+800			0.242	0.019	7.9%	0.223	
					4+800			0.242	0.019	7.9%	0.223	
3	Lukuli	-		3	0+255			0.03	0.002	6.7%	0.028	
					0+300			0.053	0.014	26.4%	0.039	
					7+060			0.029	0.002	6.9%	0.027	
4	Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamway a	4				2		1+210	0.222	0.007	3.2%	0.215
								1+937	0.115	0.015	13.0%	0.100
								0+256	0.104	0.003	2.9%	0.101
								0+288	0.265	0.014	5.3%	0.251
								0+720	1.702	0.121	7.1%	1.581
								2+895	0.244	0.041	16.8%	0.203
Total		4		7		2						

Other types of structures in form of wall fences, paved ways and water drainages will be affected.

Positive impacts of the project will include direct employment opportunities, increased business opportunities, improved mobility of vehicles, reduction in travel time and reduced traffic congestion, reduced vehicle wear and tear thus reduced maintenance costs, reduction in dust levels, increase in value of land and property along the roads, improved sanitation and a reduction in sanitation related diseases, street lighting and improved scenic beauty/aesthetics.

Eligibility for Compensation

In particular this project considered all those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of Uganda) as eligible for compensation.

KCCA and community leaders in the Divisions engaged PAPs towards voluntary provision of the right of way. PAPs who will sign voluntary consent forms allowing road construction through their land at zero compensation are eligible for compensation for their developments on the affected land. An entitlement matrix is presented under Table 7-1.

The survey, valuation and socioeconomic surveys for Group 1 roads were first completed in May 2016 and later in December 2016 after revisions of the different road designs. This cut-off date will however put into consideration the absentee landlords who could not be traced during the detailed RAP surveys but have legitimate claim to the affected property.

Valuation of Assets and Compensation for Losses

In order to account for the loss of physical assets as well as loss of income either temporary or permanent, it was imperative that a comprehensive inventory of asset and affected persons along the different roads is carried out. This inventory would also guide in coming up with the appropriate compensation amount for each affected property. The valuation of assets was preceded by sensitization of communities and surveying of the affected land. The land survey included collection of cadastral data from the land offices, demarcating off the right of way, and land boundary surveys to demarcate and determine the actual size of land to be affected by the project.

The valuation of property involved recording of all affected persons and properties. The inventory specified the type of buildings/structures, crops/trees, size of land and land tenure system affected. The valuation assessment and computation of the compensation values was carried out in accordance with the Ugandan land legislation specifically the Article 26 of the Constitution and Section 77 of the Land Act as well as the Land Acquisition Act, 1965. In addition, there were other principles followed during the valuation assessment and these included: measurement of the portion of land within the existing road but without attachment of a monetary value and assessment of developments/property beyond PAPs' land titles i.e. developments assumed to be within KCCA's existing road reserve. World Bank's O.P 4.12 was also considered in terms of replacement value.

Computation of compensation for land was based on market value and in accordance with Section 77(1) (a) of the Land Act and O.P 4.12. Other considerations taken into account during the computation of the compensation for land were: the size of land affected; and nature of interests in land. The Mailo and Freehold interests were assessed at 100% of the market value derived from the market research. This is because they are perpetual in nature. The Leasehold interest was assessed at 10% diminution of the freehold interest for leases exceeding 40 years (considered to be long term) while those with a shorter term were assessed individually. The Leasehold interest was assessed at 125% of the value of the Kibanja interest. This was based on the costs associated with acquiring a leasehold title from Buganda land board. The Kibanja interest was assessed at 70% of the value of the Mailo interest with no encumbrances or secondary interests while the "Landlords interest" (Holder of the Mailo land certificate of title) was assessed at 30% of the same.

Compensation payable for crops, temporary and non-temporary buildings was computed using the Kampala District Compensation Rates 2015/16 while permanent structures were assessed

on the basis of open market value in accordance with Section 77(1) (b) of the Land Act with guidance from the Chief Government Valuer's office. A statutory disturbance allowance of 15% of the total sum was awarded in accordance with Section 77(2) of the Land Act. It was assumed that a notice of at least six (6) months will be served to the affected persons to vacate the land.

Values of land for PAPs who already voluntarily consented to provide land at no cost were deducted from the compensation amount.

Verification, Payment and Land Acquisition

The verification, and disclosure of entitlements will follow the following processes: validation of census data, securing agreements through community consultations and negotiations, verification and disclosure of compensation principles and unit rates, and Conclusion of Agreements or Attempt at Mediation.

Given the urban nature of the project, the mode of payment for compensation will be cash compensation through Electronic Funds Transfer System (EFT).

The land acquisition process will include signing of land transfer and mutation forms by the PAPs and application of a land title by KCCA.

Resettlement /Relocation

A total of 13 buildings will be fully affected, 4 of which are used for residential purposes, 7 used as commercial structures and 2 used by the public (church and school). Being a linear project, most affected structures will be rebuilt/shifted away from road but on the same plot by the owners and support by the project in case of vulnerable categories of affected persons such as widows, persons with disabilities etc.

Grievance Resolution Mechanisms

Grievances on this project will be resolved through Grievance Resolution Committees (GRCs) and Courts of law, but the latter will be as a last resort if GRCs fail. The project implementers hand in hand with the appointed Grievance Resolution Committee members will endeavour that grievances are solved amicably, efficiently and in a quick manner.

Measures to Minimize and Mitigate the Impacts on Livelihoods

In general, due to the efforts considered to minimize land acquisition and resettlement during the design phase, the impact on livelihood will be minimal. In a bid to further minimize and support those whose livelihoods might be impacted on, the following measures will be considered during the implementation of the RAP and the construction of the respective roads:

- Provision of early notification regarding the commencement of construction activities to enable affected persons salvage any material that they may need, relocate early enough and look for alternative premises especially for people renting the affected premises;
- Support to recover from impact on livelihoods through temporary concessions on taxes, and assistance in expediting approvals for restoring affected buildings
- Assistance to secure temporary locations for livelihood activities during construction phase
- Avoiding total blockage of the remaining parking space as much as possible;

- Restoring affected sections as quickly as feasible;
- Promptly compensating the affected PAPs to enable them restore their commercial buildings elsewhere;
- Putting in place a Traffic Management Plan to reduce inconveniences to businesses along the respective roads and thus to minimize the loss of income;
- Provision of pedestrian access to businesses to minimize the impact of reduction in customers;
- Early approvals of building plans for PAPs that will require relocation of their structures. This will enable PAPs to quickly re-establish their premises elsewhere and thus quickly re-establish their livelihoods.
- Early sensitisation of communities along the roads about the negative implications on businesses during the construction phase especially to people with businesses like kiosks, bodabodas etc.;
- Proper designation of operating areas after construction of the road to enable the traders work in organised environment and clean environment.

Costs and Budget

The estimated total cash compensation for the proposed priority 8 roads under Group 1 is Twenty Six Billion, Nineteen Million, Nine Hundred Eighty Thousand, Five Hundred Seventy Nine Shillings (**UGX26,019,983,579**) or Seven Million, Four Hundred Thirty Four Hundred, Two Hundred Eighty One United States Dollars (**7,434,281USD**). This figure excludes that valuation amount for land that PAPs have allowed road construction at no cost, after signing consent agreements, but includes crops and structures therein.

The total estimated RAP implementation budget is Four Hundred Six Million, One Hundred Eighty Nine Thousand, One Hundred Forty Uganda Shillings. (**UGX 406,189,140**) or One Hundred Sixteen Thousand, Fifty Four United States Dollars (USD 116,054).

Implementation Schedule

The RAP implementation schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with the Ugandan legislation and World Bank resettlement guidelines.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation includes the establishment of socio-economic background data of the affected persons prior to actual land acquisition or physical relocation and regular monitoring of their situation for a specified period of time after land acquisition and relocation. Both internal and external monitoring will be undertaken for this RAP. The main objective of monitoring is to provide the developer and funder with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. Both qualitative and quantitative evaluations will be made to ascertain whether the affected people have achieved at the minimum their pre-project standard of living.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation/ Acronym	Description
ALC	Area Land Committee
CBS	Central Broadcasting Service
CGV	Chief Government Officer
DLB	District Land Board
DLO	District Land Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoU	Government of Uganda
GRC	Grievance Resolution Committee
Ha	Hectare
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KCCA	Kampala City Capital Authority
KIIDP	Kampala Institutional and Development Infrastructure Development Programme
LC	Local Council
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan
PS	Performance Standard
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
WB	World Bank

DEFINITIONS

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

Resettlement Action Plan	The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses and provide developments to persons and communities affected by an investment/development project.
Stakeholders	Any individuals, groups, organizations and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence the project.
Vulnerable Groups	People who may by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status get more adversely affected by resettlement than others; and who may have limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the Project

Kampala City has approximately 1200km of roads of which about 450km (38%) are paved and 750km (62%) are unpaved. A significant portion of the unpaved network is heavily trafficked with over 300 vehicles per day. With the ever increasing traffic volumes it is becoming very expensive and unsustainable to maintain the roads in unpaved state. Almost 80% of the paved roads and 99% of the unpaved roads are in fair-to-poor condition due to a heavy maintenance backlog. The roads are characterized by potholes, distortions, cracks, etc. and the level of service is low. Localized repairs have become extremely expensive and uneconomical with roads breaking up in a short time after routine repairs.

Traffic congestion in the city is fast growing due to a combination of poor roads network, uncontrolled junctions, and insufficient roads capacity which is out of phase with the increasing traffic (vehicular and pedestrian) on Kampala roads. This congestion results into higher vehicle operating costs, long travel times and poor transport services. The overall city aesthetics and quality of life is highly compromised by the dilapidated paved roads and sidewalks, unpaved shoulders and unpaved roads which are sources of mud and dust that hovers over large sections of the City.

In a bid to partly address the foregoing, the Government of the Republic of Uganda (GoU) represented by Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) has identified the need for reconstruction, widening and upgrading from gravel to bitumen standard, some selected City roads as well as improvement of junctions to improve the current mobility situation in Kampala and subsequently achieve sustainable economic development. This is in line with Kampala Capital City Authority's mandate to ensure that the City's roads infrastructure are maintained and improved to acceptable motorable standards in order to facilitate smooth flow of traffic. These road links and junctions will be upgraded under Phase-2 of the Kampala Institutional and Development Infrastructure Development Programme (KIIDP)

This project will address critical bottlenecks that impede mobility in Kampala City and the surrounding areas. The project aims at implementing the recommendations of the transport master plan for Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) in 2008-2023 and the Kampala Physical Development plan of 2013. The project is to be funded by the World Bank (WB) and has been divided into batches which will comprise the following work items:

- a) **Batch 1:** Improvement of nine (9) key Junctions/intersections and reconstruction, widening and dualling of 8.05km of key Kampala City road links.
- b) **Batch 2:** Improvement of fourteen (14) key Junctions/intersections, development of a traffic control Centre at KCCA, bridge link between Nsambya junction to Rosebury roads, widening and upgrading to dual carriageway of 16.0km of key Kampala City road links, reconstruction of 38km and upgrading 46km of roads in and around Kampala

Additionally, the Government of the Republic of Uganda applied for Credit from the International Development Association (IDA) in various currencies towards the cost of Kampala

Institutional and Development Infrastructure Development Programme (KIIDP). KCCA will apply a portion of this loan to eligible payments under this contract viz Consulting Services for the Preliminary and Detailed Engineering Design of Selected Roads Links and Junctions/Intersections to Improve Mobility in Kampala city.

SMEC International Pty Ltd in association with NEWPLAN Limited was contracted by KCCA to provide consultancy services for the detailed engineering designs, socio-economic and environmental impact assessments, preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and tender documentation for selected road links and junctions/intersections under **Batch 2**.

This Resettlement Plan covers selected priority roads under **Batch 2**.

1.2. Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

All infrastructural development projects that entail resettlement require a Resettlement Action Plan. The objectives of a RAP are to:

- a) Raise awareness of the project and its consequences among the general public and particularly among those people who will be directly affected by it;
- b) Estimate the costs necessary for resettlement/land acquisition; and
- c) Prepare a RAP that sets out strategies and schedules to mitigate adverse effects. The RAP establishes the parameters and entitlements for project affected people (PAP), institutional frameworks, mechanisms for consultation and grievance resolution, time schedules and a budget, etc.

1.3. Resettlement Planning Context

The planning for resettlement and compensation for the proposed roads and junctions is in the context of developing the City of Kampala. The area in which the planning for compensation is being carried out is a predominantly urban area, in the central region of Uganda with mixed land tenure systems i.e. Mailo land, *Bibanja*, Leasehold and Freehold. This implies that for some pieces of land, more than one person will be entitled to land compensation especially where there are licensees/tenants/*kibanjaholders*. More so, some land titles along some of the roads cross the existing road.

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan is to provide strategies for addressing resettlement and compensation issues arising from the impact of the project on people with affected property along the different road links and junctions.

It is important to note that even in the presence of a well elaborated RAP, the success of the resettlement activities lies in the hands of the implementing agency. The implementing agency will need to make the necessary efforts to implement the RAP and to also be flexible over time in order to adapt the various measures to changes and unexpected situations while continuing to be in compliance with the national laws and World Bank standards.

1.4. Project Description

1.4.1. Proposed Roads under Group I **Batch 2**

Only eight (8) priority road sare presented in this RAP, which are a sub-set of Group 1, which comprises of 12 roads and 4 junctions under Batch 2 of KIIDP 2. There is a separate RAP developed for the other roads, as group 2 batch 2. –Table 1-1shows the roads and junctions under Group 1, their location, proposed interventions per road, duration of construction activities, carriageway and sidewalk width.

KCCA’s plan is to first implement only 8 of these Group 1 roads. The rest will be implemented at a later stage. The 8 proposed priority roads are:

1. New Port Bell Road
2. Old Port Bell/Spring Road
3. Nakawa Ntinda Road (includes Ntinda Junction)
4. John Babiha/Acacia Avenue Road
5. Sir Apollo Kagwa Road
6. Kabuusu-Bunamwaya-Lweza Road
7. Kulambiro Ring Road
8. Lukuli Road

Table 1-1: Group 1 roads

Road Name	From	To	Improvement	Length	Region	Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	Classification ¹	Design Speed	Lanes	Carriageway Width (m)	Sidewalk Width (m) (LHS & RHS)	Road Lighting
New Port Bell Road	Nakawa Junction	Portbell Pier	Dualling	6.7	Nakawa	27,706	KU	50	4	14.00	1.25	✓
Old Port Bell / Spring Road	Wampewo Round About	New Portbell Road	Dualling	3.4	Nakawa	24,686	KU	50	4	14.00	1.25	✓
Nakawa_Ntinda Road (includes NtindaJunction)	Nakawa-Spear Motors (Jinja Road)	Kiira Road	Dualling	2.8	Nakawa	10,165	KU	50	4	14.00	1.25	✓
John Babiha / Acacia Avenue Road	Yusuf Lule Road	Kiira Road	Dualling	1.75	Central	29,716	KU	50	4	14.00	1.25	✓
Sir Apollo Kaggwa Road	Bwaise at Kampala Northern Bypass (KNBP)	Nsalo Road	Reconstr uction	3.4	Kawempe	28,410	KA	50	2	6.50	1.25	✓
Kabuusu-Bunamwaya-Lweza Road	Kitebi Road	Seguku Road	Upgrade to Surface	8.5	Lubaga& Makindye Sabagabo	34,083	KA	50	2	6.50	1.25	✓
Kulambiro Ring Road	Northern Bypass	Kisasi Road	Upgrade to Surface	4.7	Nakawa	7,900	KC	30	2	6.50	1.25	✓
Lukuli Road	Kayemba Road	Salaama	Reconstr	7.8	Makindye	3,056	KB	30	2	6.50	1.25	✓

¹Classification: KU – Urban Express Highway; KA – Arterial road; KB – Collector road; KC – Local road.

(Source: Final Materials Investigations Report by SMEC International (PTY) Ltd)

Road Name	From	To	Improvement	Length	Region	Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)	Classification ¹	Design Speed	Lanes	Carriageway Width (m)	Sidewalk Width (m) (LHS & RHS)	Road Lighting
Other roads		Road	uction									
Bukoto-Ntinda Rd	Kabira Club	NakawaNtinda Road	Reconstr uction	1.8	Nakawa	28,558	KA	50	2	7	1.25	✓
Sentema Rd	Wakaliga Road	Kampala Northern Bypass (KNBP)	Reconstr uction	4.2	Lubaga	17,200	KA	50	2	6.50	1.25	✓
Kayemba Rd	Katwe Road	Jjuko Road	Upgrade to Surface	2	Makindye	8,943	KC	50	2	6.50	1.25	✓
Namungoona Rd	Masiro Road	Nakibinge Road	Upgrade to Surface	1.7	Lubaga	7,664	KC	30	2	6.50	1.25	✓

1.4.2. Overview & Design Consideration for Group 1 Project Roads

Details of the design considerations for the proposed roads and junctions under Group 1 are as shown in Table 1-2. It should be noted that due to the influence of existing property boundaries, the corridor width along all roads could not be maintained throughout. The corridor boundaries therefore largely follow existing property boundaries where they are visible.

Table 1-2: Design consideration for project roads under Group 1

Road name	Overview of the roads and proposed design details
Priority roads in Group 1 to be implemented first.	
<p>New Portbell road</p>	<p>The existing road is a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction, and starts at Nakawa Junction (Jinja Road) (N0456768, E0036207) and it spans a length of 6.7Km up to Portbell Pier (N0461528, E0032161), all in Nakawa Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. It generally is in fair condition.</p> <p>This road is to be upgraded to dual carriageway, with centre median. This will make provision of access to the properties that currently gain access from the opposing side of this road problematic. Three of the largest uncontrolled intersections will be upgraded to signalized intersections. U-turn facilities have been provided at strategic locations along the road.</p> <p>There is an existing Road-over-Rail structure near the Nakawa Junction, which will be widened to accommodate the new carriageways. There will be no provision made to accommodate the Standard Gauge Railway under this project.</p> <p>The existing vertical alignment will be raised by 300mm to accommodate the new pavement design. The existing road cross section is generally flat, and it is not expected that access to adjacent properties will be jeopardised by the raising of the vertical profile.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Port Bell Road is based on a minimum width of 25m. This is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 18.21m. Where there is no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 25m was maintained.</p>
<p>Old Portbell Road/Spring Road</p>	<p>The existing road is a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction, and starts at Wampewo Roundabout (N0458248, E0035362) and it spans a length of 3.4 km up to New Port Bell Road (N0455002, E0035151), all in Nakawa Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. It generally is in fair condition.</p> <p>This road is to be upgraded to dual carriageway, with centre median. This will make provision of access to the properties that currently gain access from the opposing side of this road problematic. Two of the largest uncontrolled</p>

Road name	Overview of the roads and proposed design details
	<p>intersections will be upgraded to signalized intersections.</p> <p>There are two railway crossings along the road. One is a disused spur, and the other is the existing railway line to Jinja in the east of Uganda.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Old Port Bell Road (Spring Road) is based on a minimum width of 25m which is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 18.21m. In the first section of Spring Road the corridor design is such that it follows the facades of the existing buildings.</p>
Nakawa-Ntinda road	<p>The existing road is a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction, and starts at Jinja Road at Nakawa Spear Motors (N0457473, E0036886) and it spans a length of 2.7 km up to Bukoto-Ntinda Road (N0457051, E0039264), all in Nakawa Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. It generally is in poor condition, with many potholes and edge breaks along the road.</p> <p>This road is to be upgraded to dual carriageway, with centre median. This will make provision of access to the properties that currently gain access from the opposing side of this road problematic. The uncontrolled intersection with Bukoto-Ntinda Rd will be upgraded to signalized intersection.</p> <p>The existing vertical alignment will be raised by 360mm to accommodate the new pavement design. The existing road cross section is generally flat, and it is not expected that access to adjacent properties will be jeopardised by the raising of the vertical profile.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Nakawa-Ntinda Road is based on a minimum width of 25m which is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 18.21m. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 25m was maintained.</p>
Acacia road / John Babiha avenue	<p>The road is a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction, and starts at Yusuf Lule Road (N0454054, E0037402) and it spans a distance of 1.75 Km up to Kiira Road (N0453894, E0035178) all in Central Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. The road is surfaced, and still in fair condition.</p> <p>This Road is to be upgraded to dual carriageway, with centre median. This will make provision of access to the properties that currently gain access from the opposing side of this road problematic. The uncontrolled intersection with Kiira Rd will be upgraded to a signalized intersection. At the southern end of this road the design must tie into work that is currently being constructed by others.</p> <p>The existing vertical alignment will be raised by 360mm to accommodate the new pavement design. The existing road cross section is generally flat, and it is not expected that access to adjacent properties will be jeopardised by the raising of the vertical profile.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Acacia Avenue is based on a</p>

Road name	Overview of the roads and proposed design details
	<p>minimum width of 25m which is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 18.21m. The existing Right of Way Corridor for this road is fairly well-defined, and is also on average 20m wide.</p>
<p>Sir Apollo Kaggwa road</p>	<p>The existing road starts in Bwaise at the Kampala Northern Bypass (N0451360, E0038513) and it spans a length of 4.2Km up to Nsalo Road (N0451800, E0035178), all in Kawempe Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. The road is paved, and generally in fair to poor condition, with many potholes.</p> <p>This road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction. The existing vertical alignment will be raised by 300mm to accommodate the new pavement design. The existing road cross section varies generally between flat and steep, and it is not expected that access to adjacent properties will be jeopardised by the raising of the vertical profile</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Sir Apollo Kaggwa Road is based on a minimum width of 20m. This is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 10.05m. The existing Right of Way Corridor for this road is fairly well-defined, and is also on average 20m wide. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 20m was maintained.</p>
<p>Kabuusu-KitebiBunamwaya Road</p>	<p>This road is also known as Wankulukuku Road. The road starts at Entebbe Road (N 0449442, E 0024798) and it spans a length of 8.3 Km up to the A109 (N0450081, E 0032843). The first half of the road falls outside the KCCA's jurisdiction, and is unsurfaced, and in very poor condition. The second half falls in Lubaga Division, and is surfaced, and in fair condition. The road functions as urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road.</p> <p>This road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Kabuusu-Bunamwaya-Lweza Road is based on a minimum width of 14m. This is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 10.05m. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 14m was maintained.</p>
<p>Kulambiro Ring Road</p>	<p>The road starts just north of the roundabout at Northern Bypass (N0455982, E0040531) and it spans a distance of 4.2Km forming a ring up to Kisaasi Road (N0455800, E0040844) all in Nakawa Division. The road functions as a collector road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. The road is gravel, and generally in fair to poor condition.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Kulambiro Ring Road is based on a minimum width of 12m. This is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 8.1m. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 12m was</p>

Road name	Overview of the roads and proposed design details
	maintained.
Lukuli Road	<p>The road starts at Kayemba Road (N0454817, E0034755) and it spans a distance of 7.7 Km up to Salaama Road (N0453596, E0032023) all in Makindye division. It is currently a surfaced road, and functions as a collector road, and is in fair condition. Various properties gain direct access from the road.</p> <p>This road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction.</p> <p>Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 14m was maintained.</p>
Other roads in Group 1 to be implemented at a later stage	
Sentema road	<p>The existing road starts at Wakaliga Road (N 0450802, E 0034287) and it spans a length of 3.4 Km up to Northern Bypass (N0447731, E 0036690), all in Lubaga Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. The road is paved, and generally in fair to poor condition, with many potholes.</p> <p>This road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction.</p> <p>The existing vertical alignment will be raised by 300mm to accommodate the new pavement design. The existing road cross section varies generally between flat and steep, and it is not expected that access to adjacent properties will be jeopardised by the raising of the vertical profile.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Sentema Road is based on a minimum width of 14m. This is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 10.05m. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 14m was maintained.</p>
Kayemba Road	<p>The existing road starts at Lubiri Ring Road (N0452479, E0033218) and it spans a length of 1.4 Km up to the junction with Namasoole Road (N0453458, E0032342) all in Makindye Division.</p> <p>The road crosses Katwe Road, but there is currently no provision made for motorists to cross Katwe Road. The road is partly surfaced, and partly gravel. After that the road passes underneath Queen's Way via a narrow pedestrian underpass structure, which allows thoroughfare only to pedestrians and motorcycles. After this crossing the road becomes a pedestrian walkway. A second narrow pedestrian underpass structure follows which passes underneath a railway line.</p> <p>This underpass structure is wide enough so that small passenger cars can fit through, so there is access from the portion of Kayemba Road east of the railway line to Queen's Way. The portion of Kayemba Road beyond the railway line is gravel, and in poor condition. This portion terminates at the junction with Namasoole Road.</p>

Road name	Overview of the roads and proposed design details
	<p>This road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction. It is proposed to design a new structure that passes underneath the railway line, as well as a new structure that allows Kayemba Road to pass beneath Queen's Way. These structures will accommodate the full width of the upgraded road.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Kayemba Road is based on a minimum width of 12.5m. This is due to the severe encroachment of existing buildings onto the current Right of Way Corridor. The proposed Right of Way Corridor is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 10.05m. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 12.5m was maintained.</p>
<p>Namungoona Road</p>	<p>The road starts at Masiro Road (N0449886, E0036423) and ends at Nakibinge Road (N0449178, E0037900) all in Lubaga Division. The road functions as a collector road. Various properties gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. The road is gravel, and generally in fair to poor condition.</p> <p>This Road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction. Provision will be made for cycle lanes in each direction, where available space allows.</p> <p>The design of the right of way corridor for Namungoona Road is based on a minimum width of 12m. This is slightly wider than the full carriageway width of 9.05m. Where there is to be no impact on improvements on existing properties such as buildings and other structures the corridor width of 12m was maintained.</p>
<p>Bukoto-Ntinda Road</p>	<p>The road is a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction, and the portion under consideration starts at the Kabira Country Club (N0455388, E0038883) and it spans a distance of 1.75 Km up to Nakawa-Ntinda Road (N0456957, E0039573) all in Nakawa Division. It is currently surfaced, and functions as an urban arterial road. Various properties and businesses gain direct access from the road, and there are several uncontrolled intersections along the road. The road is paved, and still in fair condition.</p> <p>This Road is to be reconstructed, and will remain a single carriageway, with a lane in each direction.</p> <p>The existing vertical alignment will be raised by 300mm to accommodate the new pavement design. The existing road cross section varies generally between flat and steep, and it is not expected that access to adjacent properties will be jeopardised by the raising of the vertical profile.</p>
<p>Hanlon Nsambya Junction, Military Police Junction, Calendar, Rest 1, Calendar Rest 2,</p>	<p>Signalisation with additional turning lanes where appropriate and where space is available.</p>

1.4.3. Project Location

The proposed project roads and junctions are located in Kampala and Wakiso Districts with the bulk of the roads in Kampala District. The roads are located in 5 Divisions of Kampala District i.e. Kawempe, Makindye, Rubaga, Nakawa and Kampala Central and 1 Sub County of Wakiso District i.e. MakindyeSsabagabo Sub County. Table 1-3 presents The 8 priority roads traverse 92 villages, from which the RAP information were collected. However, the main focus for implementation will be five (5) priority roads, which will

Table 1-3 Administrative boundaries through which the road traverses

Road Name	Division	Villages
New Portbell Road	Nakawa	Bugolobi, Kamwanyi, Kimwanyi, Kintintale Zone 12, Kintintale Zone 13, Kintintale Zone 2, Kisenyi II, Kisenyi III, Kiswa Zone 2, Kiswa Zone 3, Kiswa Zone 4, Kiswa Zone 6, Nakawa, Railway Zone, Safina Zone, Zone 10, Zone 6, Zone 7, Zone 9
Sir Apollo Kaggwa Road	Kawempe Central	Jambula Zone Bukesa, Namarwa I Bukesa, Church Zone, Makerere IilZone A, Makerere II Zone B, Makerere II Zone C, Makerere II Zone D, Nsaro Zone Bukesa, Kakajjo 1&2 – Bukesa, Kagugube Zone, Makerere Mukubira, Makerere Banda Zone (
Kulambiro Ring Road	Nakawa	Kigowa 2, Kasaana 1, Kondogolo, Tuba, Kulambiro Central, Kasaana 2
John Babiha/Acacia Avenue Road	Central	Kitante Hill, Windsor Crescent, Kololo II, Lower Kololo
Lukuli Road	Makindye	Mubarak, Nabisaalu, Lusaka, Luvuma, Kazinga, Water Pump, Kizungu, Kintu, Katimbo, Tyaba, Kanisa, Kalule, Lower Konge, Bruno, Sseruwagi, Kakande, Katuuso, Sserwada, Kiruddu, Upper Mawanga, Zone 5, Kibalama, Upper Konge 2, Upper Konge 1, Mudde, Buziga Hill View, Upper Buziga
Kabusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya Road	Lubaga	Lweza Zone A, Seguku Zone 5. Ngobe Zone B, Ngobe Central. Busingiri, Kitebi, Sembule A
Spring Road	Central Nakawa	Pepsi Cola, Bugolobi Bugalows, Kiswa Zone VIII, Kiswa Zone VII, Kiswa Zone V, Kiswa Zone II
Nakawa -Ntinda	Nakawa	Naguru II, Village Six, Village Eight, Village One, Village Ten, Village Twelve, Village Nine, Village Three, Village Seventeen, NtindaIndustrial Area

2. RAP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

2.1. Introduction

This section describes the approach and methods (processes) followed when preparing this Resettlement Action Plan.

2.2.1. Review of Available Documentation

Several documents containing information vital for the project were reviewed. These included:

- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report for the proposed roads;
- Relevant Ugandan legislation;
- Design reports;
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics Documents;
- Relevant documents about Kampala and Wakiso Districts;
- Etc.

2.2.2. Stakeholder Consultation and Community Participation

Stakeholder consultation was a continuous activity during the duration of the preparation of the RAP. The Consultant used both snow-ball and purposive methods in identifying the relevant stakeholders. Stakeholders included national & local government authorities, directly and indirectly affected persons and village leaders. The methods for consultation, information sharing and gathering were highly participatory in nature and included in-depth interviews and community meetings.

2.2.3. Socio-economic Survey

An interviewer-administered questionnaire was developed with both open ended and close ended questions for gathering information on socio-economic baseline conditions of Project Affected persons (PAPs) for future monitoring (*Appendix E*). This questionnaire was aimed at capturing demographical data of affected persons, livelihoods and incomes, assets owned, methods of access to information, etc. The questionnaire was administered to affected persons who were available during the land valuation and property assessment exercise (418 No.). In most cases, where the affected persons were absent, the questionnaire was not administered but where spouses could provide information, it was administered. In cases, where the property was in the names of a deceased person, information in relation to the representative was picked. An institutions' questionnaire was also administered to affected institutions (*Appendix F*).

Research Assistants with good command of both English and Luganda languages were recruited and trained for the exercise. The data collected was entered and analysed using the Scientific Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and Ms-Excel program.

2.2.4. Land Survey

The land survey methodology included collection of relevant cadastral data from the land offices, demarcation of the project land and measurement of land boundaries for each affected plot to determine the actual size of land affected. A detailed methodology of the land survey is provided in Chapter 8.

2.2.5. Valuation of property

The valuation of property was undertaken by taking count and measuring each affected property and attaching compensation values with guidance from the Land Act and other relevant legislation as described in Chapter 8.

3. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the Ugandan policies, laws and institutional framework relevant to the land acquisition and resettlement activities for the proposed roads and junctions under which this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to be implemented. The chapter also describes the relevant sections of World Bank O.P 4.12 guideline on Involuntary Resettlement. A comparison and gap analysis of the Ugandan laws and World Bank's O.P 4.12 are also provided. KCCA is the implementing agency on behalf of the Government Uganda thus its capacity to implement the RAP has also been assessed.

3.2. Standards for Resettlement

This RAP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Government of Uganda and the World Bank for land acquisition and resettlement.

The Government of Uganda has set standards to follow when land is to be acquired for public interest. Under the Ugandan Constitution, the government is authorized to acquire land for a public purpose and compensate affected persons in accordance with the law. It specifically provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of the land.

Similarly, the World Bank has clear standards on the resettlement of displaced persons under the Operational Policy 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement. The overall objectives for the OP 4.12 – Involuntary Resettlement are the following:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

3.3. Uganda Policy Framework

3.3.1. *Uganda National Land Policy, 2013*

In regard to compulsory land acquisition, the policy states that, “the State as a trustee for the citizens of Uganda shall exercise the power of compulsory acquisition responsibly and in the public interest”. This will be in accordance with the Land Act and Land Acquisition Act.

Regarding land rights of women and children, the policy states that “government shall by legislation, protect the right to inheritance and ownership of land for women and children; “Government shall ensure that both men and women enjoy equal rights to land before marriage, in marriage, after marriage and at succession without discrimination.

During implementation of the RAP, the rights of women and children affected by the project will be taken into consideration.

3.3.2. *Uganda Gender Policy, 2007*

The main goal of the policy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of Uganda's socio-economic development. One of principles guiding of the policy is gender equality. The policy recognizes that gender equality is an integral part of national development processes and reinforces the overall development objectives in the country. The policy emphasizes government's commitment to elimination of gender inequalities and empowerment of women in the development process.

In relation to land acquisition the policy highlights that women’s land rights are recognized in the Land Act Cap 227, Section 39 where spousal written consent is a requirement on all matters relating to land on which the person resides with his/her spouse and from which the family derives sustenance.

The RAP has recommended the need for spousal consent for PAPs with affected residential structures.

3.3.3. *National Policy for Older Persons, 2009*

The policy recognizes that all older persons are equal before the law, and are entitled to equal treatment and benefits from the laws. Older persons should be provided with opportunities to take appropriate decisions on matters affecting their lives and families. Special attention will be provided by this project to older persons affected by the project.

3.4. Uganda Legal Framework

There are a number of national legal frameworks that regulate land relations in Uganda. These frameworks define land rights, ownership, procedures and requirements of transfer and acquisition of land between individuals and groups. They also provide procedures for the acquisition of land by the state or public body for public projects. For the purpose of this RAP, a legal review was conducted based on the following laws and regulations.

3.4.1. *Uganda Constitution, 1995*

According to the Constitution, [Article 237 (1)] all land belongs to the people of Uganda and is held in trust by the Government under four tenure systems i.e. Customary, Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold. Notwithstanding clause (1) of this article—the Government or a local government may, subject to Article 26 of this Constitution, acquire land in the public interest; and the conditions governing such acquisition shall be as prescribed by Parliament. Section 2 of this Article stipulates that: no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interest in or right over property of any description except where the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the taking of possession or acquisition is necessary for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health; and
- (b) the compulsory taking of possession or acquisition of property is made under a law which makes provision for—
 - (i) prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation, prior to the taking of possession or acquisition of the property; and
 - (ii) a right of access to a court of law by any person who has an interest or right over the property.

Subject to the above articles, the government is allowed to acquire land for public use and to provide prompt and fair compensation for affected persons.

In regard to vulnerable groups, Sections 33-36 of the Constitution provide for the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and minorities. The implementation of this RAP will ensure that the rights of these groups are taken into consideration and extra attention paid to them.

3.4.2. Land Act, Cap 227

Section 2 of the Act provides for Land ownership as prescribed in Article 237 of the Constitution.

Circumstances under which people claim an interest in land varies from case to case. With respect to acquisition and compensation of such land, it is essential to look at how the Land Act caters for such individuals and who is the lawful party to receive compensation.

The Land Act Section 29 recognises a number of people with respect to land occupancy namely: - lawful occupants, bona fide occupants, persons not qualified to be bona fide occupants and tenants by occupancy. All forms of land occupancy recognised by the law have been taken into consideration in this RAP.

Section 39 gives restrictions on transfer of land by family members. Section 39 (1) requires a written consent from the (i) spouse(s), (ii) children of majority age, (iii) committee where children or orphans below majority age are involved before any person transfers, sells or enters into contract of land where the household derives its livelihood.

Section 39 (7) allows the spouse or children of majority age, not being the owners to lodge a caveat on the certificate of title or certificate of customary ownership of the person who is the owner of any land to which subsection (1) applies to indicate that the property is subject to the requirement of the consent under subsection (1). The consent of spouses and children will be required especially where the land is for residential purposes.

The Act lists a series of land administration institutions (Sections 46-76) consisting of Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB) and Parish Land Committees (PLC). The roles of the relevant institutions have been clearly defined in Section 4.6 of this report.

Section 77 (2) provides for disturbance allowance. It states that “in addition to compensation assessed under this section, there shall be paid as a disturbance allowance 15 percent or, if less than six months’ notice to give up vacant possession is given, 30 percent of any sum assessed under subsection (1)”. A 15 percent disturbance allowance has been computed in addition to the assessed compensation amount of the affected property.

3.4.3. Land Acquisition Act, 1965

This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister of Lands may authorize any person to enter the land, survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose. The Government or developer is to compensate any person who suffers damage as a result of the action. The Act requires that adequate, fair and prompt compensation is paid before taking possession of land and property. Disputes arising from the compensation to be paid should be referred to the court of law for decision.

With respect to compulsory acquisition of land, the most vital aspect is to follow the procedure clearly laid out in the law. Failure of which, a PAP will rightly be able to sue the parties involved.

3.4.4. Roads Act, 1964

This Act provides for the establishment of road reserves and for the maintenance of roads.

Section 2 of the Roads Act declares a road reserve as an area bound by imaginary lines parallel at a distance of no more than fifty feet (15.24 meters) from the Centre line of any road.

Section 3 prohibits erection of any building or planting of any tree or permanent crops within the road reserve except with written permission of the Authority.

Section 5 provides for removal of interferences, etc.

(1) If any person—

(a) constructs or erects or commences to construct or erect any building or erection in contravention of Section 3 or of any order made under Section 4, or which interferes in any way with the proper function of any cutting, ditch or culvert constructed in connection with any road;

(b) plants or permits to grow any tree or permanent crop not growing at the commencement of this Act in contravention of Section 3 or of any order made under Section 4, or which interferes in any way with the proper function of any cutting, ditch or culvert constructed in connection with any road; or

(c) connects with any road, any cattle path, bicycle track, side road or entrance or means of access to a dwelling or to any other premises or place which interferes in any way with the proper function of any cutting, ditch or culvert constructed in connection with a road or which in the opinion of the road authority is likely to be dangerous to persons or vehicles using a road;

Then the road authority shall give written notice to the owner or occupier of the land on which such offence took place requiring him or her—

- to pull down or remove the building or erection;
- to cut down or uproot the tree or crops; or
- to alter or repair the cattle path, bicycle track, side road or entrance or means of access or to close it, as the case may be.

The rationale for considering this law is to cater for PAPs who claim ownership of land in road reserves. As provided above, no individual can rightfully claim ownership of land in a road reserve. Therefore, in such circumstance, compensation claims should not arise.

However, in the event that there is a proposed development of a new road, where a road did not exist, the law handles the situation differently. The Town and Country Planning Act comes into play to cater for such situations. The Act lays out circumstances under which affected person may claim for compensation.

3.4.5. *The Physical Planning Act, 2010*

This Act replaced the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 246 which was enacted in 1951 and revised in 1964 but is now inconsistent with contemporary government system in Uganda. The 1951 Act was enacted to regulate and operate in a centralized system of governance where physical planning was carried out at national level through the Town and Country Planning Board. Implementation of the Act was supervised by local governments, especially the urban local governments.

Uganda has since gone through many social, political and economic changes. For example, promulgation of the 1995 Constitution established a decentralized system of governance which divulged powers and functions including physical planning, finance and execution of projects from the central government to local governments. This therefore created a need to enact a physical planning legislation which is consistent with this Constitutional requirement. The Physical Planning Act, 2010 establishes district and urban physical planning committees, provides for making and approval of physical development plans and applications for development.

Kampala and Wakiso Districts have jurisdiction over the proposed project area and therefore have regulatory control to ensure that the proposed project conforms to local physical planning requirements.

Section 33 of this Act provides for development permission. It states that a person shall not carry out a development within a planning area without obtaining development permission from a physical planning committee.

Section 40 of the Act provides for application for development permission in areas without approved physical development plans.

KCCA will provide support to the physically displaced PAPs to obtain the necessary approvals for development in the new areas of settlement with or without development plans.

3.4.6. *Survey Act, 1964*

Before any attempts are made to construct any road in any part of the country, a survey of the area has to be carried out. Survey operations in Uganda are governed by The Survey Act.

Under this Act, the Commissioner of Surveys can authorize the carrying out of a survey of any land if it is necessary. However, where a general survey is necessary, notice of such, specifying the local limits of the area affected has to be published in the gazette before the survey is undertaken. In case the survey is of a special nature, which could be outside the capacity and scope of the Commissioner, then the Minister may order for such a survey. In that case, the

Minister must specify the nature of the survey to be carried out and its purpose. The Minister is compelled to comply with the provisions of the Act when doing so.

Only government surveyors or duly authorized officers with servants and workmen may enter upon any land and make all or any inquiries and do or cause to be done all things necessary for effecting such a survey.

Obstructing a surveyor when he is carrying out lawful activities is an offence under this Act (Section 31). However, in all cases, notice must always be given to the party to be affected by the survey.

With regard to compensation, Section 23 of the Act stipulates as follows:

“Where any demand for compensation is made as a result of the clearance of any boundary or other line, a Government surveyor shall, as soon as conveniently may be, inspect any trees, fences, or standing crops which are alleged to have been cut down or damaged, and, if he or she shall consider that any compensation should be paid, shall pay or tender to the owner of the trees, fences or standing crops the amount of compensation which in his or her opinion should be allowed for them”.

The proposed project will involve acquisition of land that shall need surveying, demarcation and possible compensation hence the relevance of the Act.

3.4.7. Local Government Act, 1997

This Act gives effect to the Government Policy on de-centralization and devolution of functions, powers, and services to Local Governments. Under this Act, District and lower Local Councils are given the responsibility of managing their natural resources. Some of the de-centralised services and activities for which District Councils are responsible are stipulated under Second Schedule Part 2, Section 5 and include land administration, physical planning, land surveying, conservation of forests and wetlands, social rehabilitation, labour matters, community development, vulnerable children, cultural affairs and others.

District and lower local councils of Kampala and Wakisowere involved in the process of preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan. Their involvement will also be required during RAP implementation, construction of the roads and operation of the project.

3.5. World Bank Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement – O.P 4.12

The World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement emphasizes that any development project should avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and where this is not feasible, it should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost and assist the displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Several alternatives have been considered to ensure that involuntary resettlement is minimized on the different selected roads.

WB OP 4.12 (6a) demands that the resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among others and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement

alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs. The process of consultation was continuous throughout the RAP preparation process and will continue throughout the RAP Implementation phase.

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children and indigenous people and ethnic minorities. The RAP has provided recommendations about the extra attention that should be provided to vulnerable groups.

WB OP 4.12 Para 11 states that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where: (b) active markets for land, housing and labor exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. The project roads are in an urban setting where the market for land is very active. More so, the project being in an urban area, the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons are not land based thus cash compensation will be the main mode of compensation.

WB OP4.12 Para 13(a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising. Grievance Resolution Mechanisms have been provided for in this RAP.

3.5.1. Comparison between Ugandan legislation & World Bank Policies on Resettlement and Compensation

There are some differences between the World Bank Policy and the Ugandan Laws on involuntary resettlement. While the Ugandan Laws restrict themselves to fair, adequate and prompt compensation, the World Bank policy extends it to providing alternative land and resettling the persons.

Furthermore, there is also no provision in the Ugandan legislation that the state should attempt to minimize involuntary resettlement whereas it is one of the principles of WB OP 4.12.

A comparison between the Ugandan legislation and World Bank requirements regarding land acquisition and compensation is given in Table 3-1 with provisions or recommendations for bridging the gaps.

Table 3-1: Comparison between Uganda and World Bank Policies on Resettlement and Compensation

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Land Owners,	<p>The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 recognizes four distinct land tenure systems, Customary tenure, Freehold tenure, Leasehold tenure and <i>Mailo</i> land tenure.</p> <p>Land is valued at open market value and a 15% disturbance allowance is paid if more than 6 months' notice is given to vacate the land. A 30% disturbance allowance is paid if less than 6 months is given to vacate the land.</p> <p>Cash compensation is the recommended option.</p>	<p>World Bank Policy recognises the rights of those affected people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use • Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law • Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. <p>Compensation of lost assets at full replacement costs.</p> <p>Cash compensation is recommended where there are active land markets and livelihoods are not land based.</p>	<p>The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 does not consider disturbance allowance but provides for compensation at replacement value.</p> <p>Uganda laws and the WB OP 4.12 are consistent in compensation at full replacement cost and cash compensation.</p>	<p>All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenant.</p> <p>Cash compensation based on market value + 15% disturbance allowance.</p>

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Land Squatters / Land Tenants	<p>Leasehold tenure is created either by contract or by operation of the law. The landlord grants the tenants exclusive possession of the land, usually for a period defined and in return for a rent. The tenant has security of tenure and a proprietary interest in the land.</p> <p>Cash compensation is based upon market value of land and disturbance allowance (15-30%).</p> <p>Entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land.</p>	Must be compensated, whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy.	The Ugandan law does not compensate those without legal right or claim to the land.	All forms of tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between the land owner and tenants + 15% disturbance allowance.

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Owners of non-permanent/ temporary buildings	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² established at District level, disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	<p>Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Recommends resettlement assistance.</p>	<p>OP 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Ugandan law does not provide for resettlement assistance.</p>	<p>District compensation rates + 15% disturbance allowance.</p> <p>Cash compensation.</p>
Owners of permanent buildings.	Valuation based on replacement value and guidance from CGV & disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	Compensation at full replacement cost.	<p>The Ugandan laws are consistent with OP 4.12 in regard to replacement cost.</p> <p>OP 4.12 does not provide for the disturbance allowance.</p>	Cash Compensation at replacement value + 15% disturbance allowance.
Perennial Crops	Cash compensation based upon rates per m ² /bush/tree/plant established at District Level and disturbance allowance (15% or 30%).	<p>Compensation at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Income restoration.</p>	OP 4.12 provides to compensate value until crop reaches its maturity – productive time.	Cash compensation + disturbance allowance

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
Seasonal crops both in and outside the road reserve	3-6 months' notice given to harvest crops.	Compensation like other assets	The Uganda legislation allows harvest of seasonal crops	Six months' vacation notice will be given, time enough to allow harvest - .
Loss of income	No specific provision.	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better.	The Ugandan legislation does not provide for restoration of livelihoods.	In the context of this project, measures to reduce the impact on livelihoods have been proposed.
Vulnerable groups	The 1995 Uganda Constitution stipulates that: "the State shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason [...] for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them". This regulation is not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.	Both the Ugandan Constitution and WB OP 4.12 favour vulnerable groups. However, the Ugandan law, vulnerable groups are not fully described in the context of resettlement and land acquisition.	Special attention will be paid to vulnerable persons affected.
Relocation and Resettlement	Both the Constitution, 1995 and The Land Act, 1998 give the government and local authorities, power to	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in	There is no requirement under the Ugandan law to	Measures to minimise involuntary resettlement and support to livelihood

Category of PAPs/ Type of Lost Assets / Impact	Ugandan Law	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap Analysis	Provisions for this RAP
	compulsorily acquire land. The Constitution states that “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property or any interests in or any right over property of any description except” if the taking of the land is necessary “for public use or in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health.”	improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	minimize land acquisition.	restoration have been considered as shown in Section 6.2of this RAP report.

3.6. Institutional Arrangements

3.6.1. Roles and Responsibilities

A number of institutions, shown in Table 3-2 **Error! Reference source not found.** will be involved in the overall implementation of the resettlement and compensation aspects for this project, either by way of their mandate or because of the direct impact of the project on their areas of jurisdiction. These include: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), District Local Government Authorities.

Table 3-2: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Ministry / Authority	Roles & Responsibilities
World Bank (WB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular review and timely approval of the RAP. • Independently monitor the project’s environmental and social performance in relation to the respective safeguards. • Review RAP monitoring reports. • Officially disclose the RAP on its website. • Provide technical guidance to KCCA as needed.
Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing agency of resettlement and compensation aspects for the selected roads. It will implement the RAP through the Directorates, Departments and personnel as detailed below.
KCCA Management Executive Committee (MEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be comprised of KCCA’s top management. • Overall overseer of the RAP implementation activities.
KCCA, Directorate of Gender and Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take lead in the implementation of resettlement and compensation aspects for the selected KIIDP II roads and junctions. • Oversee all aspects related to the RAP. • Ensure coordination of other KCCA departments that are part of the RAP team i.e. the Directorate of Legal Affairs, the Directorate of Engineering and Technical Services, the Directorate of Physical Planning. • The RAP team will ensure that the Right of Way is secured before the Contractor can proceed with the civil works. This team will comprise of surveyors, Valuers, lawyers, physical planners and engineers and Social Development Specialists. • Has the mandate to empower and facilitate communities, particularly the vulnerable groups, to realize and harness their potential for purposeful and sustainable development. • Primary role of ensuring that the rights of minorities including women, orphans and other vulnerable groups are prioritized or protected.
KCCA, Directorate of Legal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance on legal matters during the implementation of this RAP.
KCCA, Directorate of Engineering and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be instrumental in assessment of injurious impacts during construction. • Advise the RAP team about the need to relocate PAPs or to assess new affected

Ministry / Authority	Roles & Responsibilities
Technical Services	<p>property on a case by case basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instrumental in the resolution of grievances.
KCCA, Directorate of Physical Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be part of the Grievance Resolution Committee and will provide guidance on complaints related to structures.
KCCA, Directorate of Public Health Services and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be part of the Grievance Resolution Committee. • Will give guidance on complaints related to public and environment e.g. pollution.
KIIDP II Project Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the daily running of the project. • Will be instrumental in ensuring that all safeguard issues are adhered to. • Ensuring that safeguard requirements are communicated to the contractor. These will include land impacts during the construction phase among others.
KIIDP II Contract Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up closely the compliance of the Contractors in relation to their Contracts. • Monitor closely the land acquisition progress to ensure that the Contractor has access to areas where compensation of property has been made.
Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor to ensure that the rights of minorities including women, orphans and other vulnerable groups are prioritized or protected and also monitor issues related to livelihood.
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry through the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) in liaison with Wakiso and Kampala District Land Boards is responsible for providing approved updated compensation rates for use in the computation of compensation packages. • The Office of the CGV has a responsibility to approve all valuations. • Furthermore, the CGV's office is also involved in resolving public complaints and disputes that arise from valuation for land acquisition and compensation payments. • The Department of Lands in liaison with the District Land Boards as well as the Surveys and Mapping Departments implements the registration and transfer of interests in land.
Uganda Land Commission (ULC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds and manages land in Uganda vested in or acquired by the Government of Uganda. • Leases on public land are granted by the ULC. When KCCA has acquired the land for the improvement of the proposed roads and junctions, the land will be transferred to the ULC.
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of compliance of all environmental issues including social impacts on people that result from land acquisition. This will mainly be done through Wakiso and Kampala District Environment Officers.
The District Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary responsibility of the Local Government (District and Sub County) will be to review the progress of the land acquisition and resettlement

Ministry / Authority	Roles & Responsibilities
Authorities	<p>implementation and make decisions regarding actions to solve the problems and designate officers to carry out these actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All districts have five levels of local councils (LCs) however, only 3 levels are active i.e. LC V, LC III and LC I. Local Councils are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership. • Along the proposed roads and junctions, LC Is and LC IIIs interact directly with the affected population. These councils will thus be able to assist during the identification of rightful property owners, and resolving compensation grievances during the resettlement and compensation process.
The District Land Boards (DLBs)	<p>DLBs of Wakiso and Kampala will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the registration and transfer of land ownership. • Compile and maintain a list of compensation rates payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non-permanent nature and any other thing that may be prescribed. • Reviews the list of rates of compensation every year.
District Land Office (DLO)	<p>Comprises of the District Physical Planner, the District Land Officer, the District Valuer, the District Surveyor, the District Registrar of Titles and the District Cartographer. Will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical services to the DLB through its own staff to facilitate the Board in the performance of its functions. • Will be key in processing residual titles for the affected persons and titles for all the roads.
Area Land Committees (ALCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine, verify and mark the boundaries of all interests in land that is subject to an application for certificate of customary ownership or in grant of freehold title. • Assist the DLB in an advisory capacity on matters relating to land including ascertaining rights in land boundaries and disputes.
Private Sector entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP implementation will entail involvement of private sector consultants for various planning and implementation activities, including the assessment and verification of assets, monitoring and evaluation of compensation and resettlement activities.
Grievance Resolution Committees(GRCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in resolution of grievances related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. • Mediation between KCCA management and affected communities. • Monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities. • Mobilization of projected affected persons with grievances. • Participation during the verification of PAPs and disclosure of entitlements.

3.6.2. Institutional Capacity

Overall, there are observed capacity issues affecting RAP implementation process. These are both at external, that is, other government institutions mandated to support undertaking of implementation of the RAP as well as internal capacity at KCCA as described below. However, there is notable improvement over the past years, particularly at KCCA.

3.6.2.1. Chief Government Valuer and other Government Institutions

The Chief Government Valuer (CGV) is central in the RAP implementation process at the Central Government level and is mandated to approve all valuations in the country for public interest. The office of the CGV has the technical competency to participate, guide and regulate the valuation process. However, it is often constrained by the limited human and other resources such as office space and vehicles to facilitate inspection and verification of the valuation process before approval. This often affects timely approvals of the Valuation reports and any re-assessments that may be required during the implementation of the RAP. These delays tend to trigger rejections of the compensation packages by the affected people that generally result from economic inflations and or increase in the value of the initially assessed properties. In addition, other transactions such as new bank mortgages, change in ownership etc., which require additional administrative procedures often take place and lengthen the compensation process.

There are also human resource capacity challenges within the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), where search statement must be obtained prior to compensation of affected registered land, to prove ownership. Although the ministry has recently computerized land registration, the limited staffing and other resources such as office space, often delays the response to the requests to search statements. This leads to further holding up of the acquisition of the right of way.

The office of the Administrator General is also at the core in the compensation process. It is a common phenomenon that original owners of the properties are deceased and their estates are managed by other administrators. However, obtaining official letters of administration is a lengthy process, which is further delayed by limited personnel capacity in the office of the Administrator General and the court processes. The delays in processing and obtaining these required documents before compensation often affect timelines in the acquisition of the Right of Way.

3.6.2.2. Kampala Capital City Authority

In regard to the executing agency (KCCA), the implementation of KIIDP II, Batch 1 roads has built capacity for the KCCA RAP team i.e. surveyors, Valuers, lawyers, physical planners and engineers. The project technical team, in particular Engineers have a better understanding and appreciation of the RAP issues. KCCA has recruited key personnel to enhance capacity to specifically support KIIDP II project undertake RAP activities. For example, a surveyor has been recruited to specifically handle KIIDP land acquisition issues, including surveying and further explaining to PAPs the extent of the road impact on their properties as well as expediting mutation and return of PAPs land titles, thus enhancing their understanding and trust of the project activities. A Social Development Specialist has also been recruited to enhance handling RAP aspects including community engagements. Similarly, the recruitment of a Communication Specialist has enhanced stakeholders' engagement and improved information dissemination about the project and its operations, public and community dialogue through media, printing and distribution of flyers and face to face interactions. Nevertheless, while the team is gaining more experience in executing the RAP based on World Bank principles, the amount of work is also increasing as implementation of additional roads is initiated. Additional works will require more RAP and safeguards activities. The increased need for support from sociology specialists is being

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considered by KCCA, for example a process of recruiting resettlement officers to support the RAP team is on-going. These will provide more presence at community level, enable more regular and comprehensive engagement of PAPs on issues of the right of way and subsequently to reduce the level and magnitude of complaints.

KCCA draws from lessons and experience gained from BATCH 1 roads, to improve on the process of RAP implementation for Batch 2. For example, early initiation of safeguards implementation, before the contractors mobilize. The choice roads to start implementation to put into consideration of those with minimal RAP costs such as Acacia and Ntinda junction, given the limited RAP funds, as well as making concerted efforts to secure the right of way prior to commencement of works. Subdividing the road under construction into sub-sections and handing over only those sections where land has been fully acquired, has been a good strategy in giving the contractor only unencumbered sites, which KCCA will have to build on during implementation of Batch 2 roads. The current approach of early and comprehensive engagement of PAPs on Batch 2 roads during the process of signing consent agreements to provide land at no cost will be important in early acquisition of the right of way identification of snag areas and their early resolution before hiring the contractor. Moreover, compensation for affected properties will be done prior to handing over of site to the contractor to avoid delays posed by encumbrances to right of way.

KCCA will build on the experience gained from other roads, partnerships and cohesion built with communities, local leadership and relevant institutions for early identification and management of grievances related to land acquisition. Similarly, it will build on the network and enhance relations with relevant agencies and offices like that of the Administrator General, Land office and financial institutions to quickly resolve documentation related issues that often delay the compensation process. The process is expected to be possible since KCCA internally implements the RAPs and the staff has gained experience in executing the RAP based on World Bank principles

The district local governments in both Kampala and Wakiso Districts have been involved in the monitoring of quite many resettlement projects in their jurisdiction which are internationally funded. This has thus helped them to gain some experience in RAP implementation. The Grievance redress committees already established and orientated under KIIDP 1 such as in Nakawa, Rubaga and Makindye divisions will continue to be relevant in Batch 2 roads implementation utilizing the experience gained so far in handling complaints.

4. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the different stages that the public consultation and participation took during the planning and preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the selected road links and junctions/intersections under KIIDP II. It further outlines the consultation plan during the implementation of this RAP.

Early consultation helps to manage public expectations concerning the impact of a project and its expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide opportunities for the developer and Project Affected Persons to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and the timing of resettlement activities.

In the context of resettlement, public participation includes both the information exchange (dissemination and consultation), and collaborative forms of decision-making (participation). Dissemination is a term used to refer to transfer of information from project authorities to the affected population. Consultation, on the other hand, generally refers to joint discussion between project authorities and the affected population serving as a conduit for transfer of information and sharing of ideas. Public participation is an on-going process throughout resettlement planning and implementation. The process was initiated during the feasibility and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) phases and continued throughout the preparation of this RAP. The process will further continue during the implementation of the RAP, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payments, physical resettlement and livelihood restoration activities.

4.1.1. *Objective of Public Consultation and Participation*

In this context, information dissemination, consultation and participation of all stakeholders including project affected people, reduces the potential for conflicts, minimizes the risk of project delays, and enables the project to design resettlement and rehabilitation as a comprehensive development program to suit the needs and priorities of the affected people. This in turn maximizes the economic and social benefits of the investment to the client and also the stakeholders involved.

Specific objectives of the public information campaign and public consultation include the following:

- Fully and clearly share information about the proposed project, its components and its activities, with the affected persons;
- Obtain information about the needs, concerns and priorities of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as well as information about their reactions to proposed activities;
- Obtain the cooperation and participation of the PAPs and communities in activities required to be undertaken for resettlement planning and implementation;
- Establish an easily accessible, convenient and effective complaints and grievance procedure for the Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Ensure transparency while carrying out all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Discuss different forms of compensation and land acquisition including voluntary consent and provision of land at no cost.

The objectives of the consultation are in line with the World Bank guidelines and the funding Agency (International Development Association) guidelines. WBOP 4.12 (13 a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement.

Views from stakeholders at all levels (national, local government and residents in the project area) were sought through interviews and public meetings. Feedback from these consultations has been taken into account when preparing this RAP Report.

Additionally, affected people were fully informed about their rights, the avenues to submit grievances and complaints, and about their options for compensation, resettlement and other assistance.

4.2. Stakeholders Identification and Composition

Stakeholders are defined as persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by operations of development interventions, as well as those who have an interest in the operations and/or the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively.

Stakeholder consultation was a continuous activity during the course of the RAP study. The Consultant used purposive methods in identifying the relevant stakeholders. During the months of March, April and May 2016, several consultations were undertaken by the RAP study team and multiple groups of stakeholders were consulted. The consultations continued in the months of October, November and December 2016 during the process of identifying options to minimize land acquisition. The main groups of stakeholders consulted are described below.

4.2.1. *Directly Affected Persons*

The directly affected people are those who reside in or derive their living from areas where the project will have a direct impact on the land acquired consisting of all the project components. All the directly affected people in the different divisions and villages, along the selected road links and junctions or intersections were informed and consulted on major issues concerning the resettlement and compensation process, grievance resolution mechanisms, etc. Directly affected persons in this context include all communities directly affected by land acquisition for the selected road links and junctions in Kampala City and Wakiso District, MakindyeSsabagabo Sub County. These include households, companies/institutions, vulnerable groups such as women, the elderly, youth, and the disabled. A list of directly affected villages per Division/Sub County is presented in Table 1-3.

4.2.2. *Indirectly Affected Persons*

This particular group of people includes all those who reside near project features or are reliant on resources in the project area and will have to relocate or adjust their livelihoods because of the project activities such as business operators, bodaboda riders, etc. Consultations were held with the different communities residing and operating in close proximity of the selected road links and junctions.

4.3. National Stakeholders/Government Institutions

A number of stakeholders and government institutions at national level were consulted. These included the following:

- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development;
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Department of Occupational Safety and Health;
- Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA);
- UMEME Limited;
- Uganda Museum, Department of Historical monuments, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Department of Historical monuments; and
- Nature Uganda.

4.3.1. Local Government Institutions/Officials and other Stakeholders

- Environmental Officers for the respective divisions;
- Town Clerks for the respective divisions;
- Mayors for the respective divisions;
- Deputy Mayors for the respective divisions;
- Councillors for the respective divisions;
- Chairperson Eng./Physical Planning & Education/Social Services;
- Division Ward Administrators;
- Division Administrative Officers;
- Community Developmental Officers in the respective divisions;
- Physical Planners – Divisions;
- Chairpersons, Local Council Is;
- District/Division Engineering Department;
- Chairperson, Gender Community Services and Production – Division;
- KCCA Environment and Resettlement Action Plan Division;
- Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons, LC IIIs;
- Sub County Chief MakindyeSsabagabo;
- Speaker and other officers of Wakiso District;
- Deputy Speaker Wakiso District; and
- District Security Officer, Lubaga Division.

4.4. Approach and Method for Public Consultations

4.4.1. *Meetings with National, Local Government Leadership and other Stakeholders*

The RAP study team made several appointments with the different stakeholders at national and local government levels. Appointments with stakeholders were mainly made through formal letters (*Appendix A*), one provided by KCCA and another from NEWPLAN Ltd. Meetings were held at the respective government offices as per the consultation schedule in Table 4-1 and Table 4-2. Power Point Presentations were the main means of information dissemination about the project to the concerned parties.

In addition, meetings were constantly held with the design team and KCCA engineers and Social Development team in a bid to minimize the impact on people's property. For the same purpose, a meeting was held with World Bank officials. These meetings were held at convenient venues chosen by KCCA and the design team.

4.4.2. *Meetings with Directly and Indirectly Affected Communities*

Mobilisation of the communities was mainly done by the chairpersons of the respective villages through village speakers, telephone calls. In addition, the media (radio) was used to inform communities about the project activities and sensitisation programs. Radio announcements were run on two local radio stations considered to have wide listenership in the two districts i.e. Central Broadcasting Service (CBS) and Radio One. Announcements ran for 1 day, 3 times a day. A copy of the radio announcement is attached to this report as Appendix B. A consultation program for all the affected villages in the area was drawn with the help of the village chairpersons.

A total of 15 community meetings² were held for the different project roads. In addition, one-on-one meetings were held with individuals who requested for additional clarifications.

In addition, 6 meetings for local government leadership (*technical and political*) were organised: 1 for Wakiso District officials and 5 for the 5 affected sub counties.

Approximately 2,016 participants turned up for the community meetings of which 57% were men and 43% were women. Community meetings were conducted in Luganda and English depending on the participants' preference.

All the discussions were opened with a brief introduction of the project, its purpose, upcoming activities and the different teams involved. The team then guided the participants to obtain their views. Questions from the participants were answered where possible. Some of the meetings were attended by the Client (KCCA) who managed to clarify some of the misconceptions about the project.

In the public meetings held, information brochures (*Appendix C*) were distributed among the participants to provide them with more information about the project and project activities. Photographs of each meeting were also taken. In addition, participants were requested to fill attendance lists. (*Copies of some of the attendance lists are attached as Appendix D*). Table 4-1 and Table 4-2 show the schedule of meetings for the different stakeholders consulted.

²The number does not include subsequent engagements on voluntary consent to allow construction at no cost.

Table 4-1: Schedule of Meetings with National, Local and other Stakeholders

Date and Time	Institutions/Officials	Venue	Participants
National Stakeholders			
4th June 2015 and 31st July 2015; 11.30 am	Uganda National Roads Authority	UNRA offices	Keys staff
30th July 2015; 9.00 am	UMEME	UMEME offices	Keys staff
31st July 2015; 4.00pm	Nature Uganda	Nature Uganda offices	Keys staff
3rd August 2015	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Department of Historical monuments	Uganda Museum	Keys staff
25th May 2015	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Department of Occupational Safety and Health	Ministry of Gender Officer	
Throughout the ESIA and RAP phases	Kampala Capital City Authority	KCCA headquarters	Key staff from the Directorate of Gender and Community Services and Directorate of Technical Services
Local Government Stakeholders (i.e. Divisions/Sub Counties)			
11th May 2015; 10.00am	Lubaga Division staff	Lubaga Division	Technical/Politicians
11th May 2015; 2.00pm	MakindyeSsabagabo	MakindyeSsabagabo	Technical/Politicians
27th May 2015; 10.00am	Wakiso District	Wakiso District Headquarters	Technical/Politicians
29th May 2015; 9.00am	Makindye Division	Makindye Division	Technical/Politicians
29th May 2015; 12.00pm	Nakawa Division	Nakawa Division	Technical/Politicians
2nd June 2015; 10.00am	Kawempe Division	Kawempe Division	Technical/Politicians
16th June 2015; 10.00 am	Central Division	Central Division	Technical/Politicians

Table 4-2: Schedule of Meetings with Directly and Indirectly Affected Stakeholders

Date	Time	Road/Participants	Venue
Communities			
7 th March, 2016	10:45am	Kayemba road and SalamaRoads	Hollywood Theatre
7 th March, 2016	2:00pm	Nsambya Estate Road & Hanlon Road	Nsambya Youth Sharing Centre
8 th March, 2016	10:30am	Kulambiro ring road	St. Paul Church of Uganda
9 th March, 2016	10:20am	Sentema Road	Life way church of Christ Lugala
9 th March, 2016	3:00pm	Bunamwaya road	Bunamwaya Church of Uganda
23 rd March, 2016	4:30pm	Old Port Bell/Spring road	Kiswa Hall
24 th March, 2016	2:35pm	Sir Apollo Kagwa Road	Kikoni Community Hall
31 st March, 2016	10:40am	Nsambya-Kirombe road	Park Yard Kirombe
1 st April, 2016	3.00pm	Namungoona Road	Royal Hotel
2 nd April, 2016	10:40am	Port Bell road	Country Gardens
2 nd April, 2016	2:00pm	Kulambiro ring road	Tuba Police post
3 rd April, 2016	3:40pm	Acacia Road	Kitante Hill School
4 th April, 2016	10:00am	Lukuli road	Hope clinic grounds
9 th April, 2016	2:30pam	Kulambiro ring road	Gamy Gardens
4 th May 2016	3:15pm	Nakawa-Ntinda road	Ntinda Primary School
Others			
13 th April 2016	11.00 am	National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	NSSF Headquarters
14 th April 2016	11.00am	MTN (New Port Bell road)	MTN affected site – New Port Bell road
14 th April 2016	3.00pm	Acacia Mall Property Managers (Knight & Frank)- Acacia road	Acacia Mall
6 th May 2016	2:30pm	Bukoto-Ntinda road / Victory Church owners	Victory Church Ntinda



Photograph 4-1: Sample Photographs of Local Government Stakeholder Consultations
 Left – Right: (a) Stakeholder Consultation at MakindyeSsabagabo Sub County (11th May 2015)
 (b) Stakeholder Consultation at Central Division (16th June 2015)



Photograph 4-2: Sample Photographs of Meetings with Directly and Indirectly Affected Communities
 Clockwise from Top Left: (a) Sir Apollo Kaggwa road (b) Namungoona road (c) Kirombe road (d) Kabuus-Kitebi-Bunamwaya road

4.5. Issues raised

During the consultative meetings, a number of issues/concerns were raised and suggestions provided by the different stakeholders as shown in Table 4-3 to Table 4-5. Details of the issues raised per road are attached to the report as Appendix N.

Table 4-3: Issues Raised by National Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Issue / Topic	Response
Uganda National Roads Authority	Do not let compensation stop you from designing and planning good roads.	The design team will as much as possible minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts.
Uganda Museum, Department of Historical monuments, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities.	There are a number of features of archaeological importance in Kampala e.g. the monuments at clock tower and Kasubi World Heritage. These historical buildings and monuments should be conserved to avoid losing their aesthetic value.	The design does not affect these monuments.
UMEME	There will be relocation of utilities which involves land acquisition, compensation and permits. KCCA should ensure that all matters are settled before project completion. Contractors may damage UMEME infrastructure. These will require restoration.	A Utilities Relocation Plan by the Contractor was recommended by the ESIA.
	UMEME should be provided with the implementation work plan in advance before commencement of construction activities to enable them prepare for shutting down the power wherever necessary.	An implementation work plan shall be provided to the different utility owners before commencement of construction.
Nature Uganda	The existing trees should not be destroyed. The road reserve should be used for tree planting so as to conserve biodiversity and the beauty of the city.	There is minimal impact on the trees.

Table 4-4: Issues Raised by Local Government Authorities

Stakeholder	Issues Raised	Response
Makindye Division	Does KCCA have plans to compensate PAPs whose property will be affected by the proposed road alignment?	All eligible property for compensation will be compensated.
Nakawa Division	When will the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) commence?	RAP studies will commence after the completion of the designs, followed with approval from KCCA.
Kawempe Division	When will pegging off the roads commence?	It will start after the designs are complete.

Stakeholder	Issues Raised	Response
	Which people will be compensated?	People eligible for compensation include those who own property like land and structures.
Wakiso District Local Government	Will those affected by the expansion of the roads be compensated?	All eligible property for compensation will be compensated.
	Has the project already identified resettlement areas?	Efforts are being put in place by the design team to minimize displacement as much as possible. However, in the event that some households will be physically displaced, they will be given a chance to look for their preferred locations for resettlement.
	What Compensation rates will be applied?	Kampala and Wakiso District rates will be used. However, in the event that one of the Districts' rates are not updated, the Consultant will use available updated rates from one of the districts.
	What will be the requirements from the affected persons?	These will include; copies of land titles, land agreements and valid identifications to be presented during the preparation of the RAP and at the time of compensation.

Table 4-5: Issues Raised by Community

Issue	Issues Raised	Response
Eligibility for compensation	PAPs inquired about the eligible property and persons for compensation e.g. structures without approved plans, kibanja owners vs titled land owners, people with structures in the road reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structures without approved plans will be compensated. Both kibanja and titled land owners will be compensated. Immovable structures within the road reserve will be compensated; however, land within the existing road reserve will not be compensated.
Impact on one side of the road	PAPs noted that on some of the roads land take was mainly on one side of the road. They requested the impact to be evenly distributed.	The road designs have been made in a way that resettlement is minimized. It may not be possible to have the same width on both sides because there are many factors considered when determining the width on both sides.
Delayed return of residual titles	PAPs noted that the government always delayed to return their residual titles which made it difficult for them (PAPs) to transact any business or get credit from banks.	The implementing agency (KCCA) will take this into consideration during the implementation phase.
Delayed compensation	The PAPs pointed out the problem of delayed compensation after valuation of property.	The implementing agency (KCCA) will take this into consideration during the implementation phase. However, normally there are factors beyond the implementing agency's control that cause delays.
In-kind compensation	PAPs inquired whether in-kind compensation will be an option for compensation.	The main mode of compensation will be cash compensation although some property like paved ways will be replaced in-kind.
Mortgaged land	Some of the PAPs mortgaged their land and thus their titles are held by the banks.	During the implementation of the RAP, discussions will be held with people with such cases and a way forward will be reached.
Partial impact on buildings	PAPs inquired whether if a part of a building was affected, the whole building or only affected part will be compensated.	The whole building will be compensated.
Corruption	The PAPs were worried about the problem of corruption. They feared that the valuers and surveyors might ask for money to be included in the report.	Our teams will be transparent at all times. Please make sure that you do not compromise the surveyors and valuers by bribing them. Report any corrupt tendencies to KCCA or NEWPLAN/SMEC offices.
Absentee landlords/	PAPs noted that some property owners were out of the country and would not	Absentee landlords / property owners can give Powers of Attorney (POA) to a

Issue	Issues Raised	Response
property owners	be around for the exercise.	different person to handle the matter on their behalf.
Economically unviable pieces of land	PAPs inquired about remaining pieces of land that may be useless to them.	A case by case analysis will be made and if the remaining land is considered economically unviable, then it will be assessed and considered for compensation.
Start date for construction activities	PAPs inquired about the actual date for construction activities on the different roads.	A number of activities have to be undertaken before construction; for example valuation, survey, compensation, procurement of a contractor. Right now the actual timeline for start of construction is not known.
Grievance Resolution	PAPs inquired about the procedures to handle complaints in case they did not agree with the compensation packages. They also inquired about whether they will be allowed to get their own lawyers.	There will be a grievance resolution mechanism through which PAPs will lodge their complaints. However, if the PAPs are not satisfied with the outcome, they are free to use their lawyers but this will be at their own expense.
Mode of compensation	PAPs inquired about the mode of compensation; whether cash, cheque or through the banks.	Payment of compensation will be in the banks using Electronic Transfer Funds (EFT) method for security purposes.
Consent to utilization of land for road construction at no cost	Several PAPs noted willingness to allow road construction on their land at no cost but were concerned about the properties that could be damaged if they would be compensated	All properties developments damaged (such as pavements, perimeter walls, fences etc.) will be re-instated by the contractor. Other developments e.g., trees and crops will be compensated or harvested in case of seasonal crops.
Timing of compensation	PAPs inquired about the timing of the compensation; whether it will be before or after compensation.	Compensation payments will be made before construction unless they are other factors hindering this of which the PAPs will be informed.
Impact on public utilities	PAPs inquired about the fate of public utilities within the road reserve.	There will be ongoing consultations with the owners of the public utilities. In case they are affected, they will be relocated.
Compensation rates	PAPs inquired about the compensation rates to be used in the computation of compensation packages.	This road falls in two districts i.e. Kampala and Wakiso districts. The section that falls under Kampala, Kampala District rates will be applied and the section that falls under Wakiso, Wakiso district rates will be used. Unless one of the districts' rates is not updated, the Consultant will consider

Issue	Issues Raised	Response
		using rates from one district.
Employment opportunities	PAPs requested that the project considers local people for employment opportunities.	This recommendation was made for the contractor to consider.
Mode of information dissemination	PAPs requested that information be disseminated using public speakers and local leaders to avoid conmen.	This was well noted.
Notice to vacate land/relocation time	PAPs requested for enough time to be given to vacate the land to relocate elsewhere.	PAPs will be given time to relocate depending on how urgently the construction activities will commence. It may be three months or six months. An official written notice of 3-6 months will be given to property owners and tenants to vacate the affected premises.
Salvage of materials	PAPs inquired about whether they will be allowed to carry away the remnants of the demolished property.	PAPs will be allowed to take any materials of their property that they will be interested in.
Responsibility of producing residual titles	PAPs inquired about whose responsibility it will be to produce residual titles for affected land.	KCCA will cover all the cost of processing residual titles for affected property.
Injurious cases	The PAPs inquired about procedures to be taken in case their property is affected during construction.	Grievance Resolution Committees will be established to handle such issues.
Involvement of local leaders	Will the local leaders be involved in the RAP activities and will they be paid for their involvement?	The local leaders are involved in the project and are usually given some facilitation for their work.
Land with conflicts	PAPs inquired about whether land with conflicts will be compensated.	No, we shall not until the responsible parties have solved their conflicts.

4.6. Salient Issues to be considered during RAP Implementation

- **Principles of Valuation and Eligibility Criteria:** Information regarding these issues should be disseminated to the PAPs to enhance understanding of valuation principles and eligibility criteria followed. This will help to reduce on the number of grievances that may arise.
- **Voluntary consent: All aspects regarding requests to provision of land for road construction at no cost** should be well articulated, true facts given about the road project, amount of land to be affected and voluntary nature of the providing the land – without coercion. The compensation entitlements such as for structures and crops also should be explained.
- **PAP’s requirements during verification and compensation:** Information regarding requirements e.g. original land titles, land agreements, valid identifications, guardianship orders, Powers of Attorney, Letters of Administration, bank accounts, etc. during the verification and compensation process should be disseminated in time to avoid any delays.

- **Grievance Resolution Mechanism:** It will be important to continuously disseminate information about the Grievance Resolution Mechanism to enable PAPs lodge their complaints.
- **Mode of payment:** The mode of payment for the compensation packages need to be communicated to the PAPs early.
- **Notice to vacate land:** The notice to vacate land to PAPs should be given early enough to give PAPs enough time to make way for the contractor and to salvage any materials that they may be interested in.
- **Titling process:** The process of titling the project land should be clearly explained to the PAPs and the expected titling duration.
- **Continuous engagement** with the PAPs will be of paramount importance during the RAP implementation process to reduce construction delays.
- **Mode of communication:** All avenues to disseminate information should be considered e.g. use of the media, telephone calls, public speakers, local leaders, formal letters, etc.

4.7. Public Consultation & Disclosure Plan (PCDP) during RAP Implementation

The public consultation process was initiated at the beginning of project i.e. during the feasibility and ESIA phases and will be on-going during the implementation of the RAP. It should be noted that there are already ongoing discussions between Kampala Capital City Authority and Wakiso District leadership and Kampala Capital City Division Mayors (Nakawa, Lubaga and Makindye) on compensation-related matters along Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya, Kulambiro and Lukuli roads. In addition, consultations are ongoing between KCCA and the different affected persons along the different roads in relation to available compensation and land acquisition options such as, provision of Right of Way at no compensation, replacement of paved ways and perimeter walls, etc.

A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) that outlines the consultations process to be followed during the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan is shown in Table 4-6. The PCDP highlights the kind of stakeholder, their relevance, mode of engagement, timing and responsible personnel.

The PCDP objectives are to:

- Provide sufficient, balanced, objective, accurate and consistent information to assist stakeholders to understand the project;
- Obtain feedback from stakeholders on project related issues;
- Work directly with stakeholders throughout the process to ensure that their concerns and needs are consistently understood and considered;
- Partner with the stakeholders in the implementation of resettlement activities; and
- Create an enabling environment through which the project will smoothly operate in friendly co-existence with other stakeholders.
- Mobilize and sensitize PAPs about voluntary consent to the provision of land at no cost.

A timetable will be prepared at the start of implementation of the RAP and the dates for the engagements will be confirmed with the different stakeholders. Notices for the meetings need to be provided at least 1 week before the meeting to allow for mobilisation of the stakeholders.

Information will be disseminated to the relevant stakeholders through one-on-one meetings, workshops, village meetings, the media and project brochures, among others.

Table 4-6: Public Consultation Disclosure Plan (PCDP)

STAKEHOLDER	RELEVANCE	MODE OF ENGAGEMENT	KEY MESSAGES	TIMING	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
National stakeholders Ministry of Lands, Department of Surveys and Chief Government Valuer, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	Approval of cadastral surveys, valuation reports Monitoring of gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings - Quarterly/ bi-annual status briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project support - Status and general project information - Expedite the titling process - Expedite the approval of submitted reports - Provide advice in relation to gender issues. 	Planning and implementation phase	KCCA RAP team
Politicians at national level e.g. Members of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political support. - Overall overseers of government projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings - Quarterly/ bi-annual status briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project status - Key challenges 	Planning and implementation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Director. - Directorate of Gender. - Directorate of Engineering & Technical Services. - Project Coordinator
Local Government - Political Leaders Resident District Commissioner (RDC) Chairperson Local Council V / Lord Mayor District Councillors Division Councillors Division Mayors, LC III Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political support. - Responsible for security within the area of operation. - Overall overseers of the planning for development in the districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weekly/bi-weekly emails, - Awareness meetings, with different levels of politicians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project support - Status and general project information - Disclosure and compensation process and schedule - Survey and valuation process - Grievance resolution mechanisms - Role and responsibility on the project. 	Planning and implementation phase	
Local Government -	- Vital source of information about	Workshops,	- Project support	Throughout the	KCCA RAP team

STAKEHOLDER	RELEVANCE	MODE OF ENGAGEMENT	KEY MESSAGES	TIMING	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Technical staff District Chief Administrative Officer District Land Board District and Division Technical Officers	<p>the population, trends and other dynamics within the project area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their structures at the lower local government can be utilized in the mobilization of communities. - Can be used in the follow up and supervision of any proposed programs - Can come up with proposals on how to mitigate any negative issues that may arise during construction. - Provide current approved compensation rates - Witness the disclosure and compensation process - Participate in grievance resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One-on-one meetings, - Quarterly/ bi-annual status briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and general project information - Disclosure and compensation process and schedule - Survey and valuation process - Grievance resolution mechanisms - Role and responsibility on the project. 	implementation phase	
L.C I Chairpersons of the affected villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can provide vital information at the village level - Can be used as mobilisers of the community members - Shall witness the disclosure and compensation process - Verification of Project Affected Persons - Provide support to the project - Participate in grievance resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshops - One-on-one meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and general project information - Disclosure and compensation process and schedule - Survey and valuation process - Grievance resolution mechanisms - Role and responsibility on the project. 	Throughout the implementation phase	KCCA RAP team

STAKEHOLDER	RELEVANCE	MODE OF ENGAGEMENT	KEY MESSAGES	TIMING	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
Grievance Resolution Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate in grievance resolution - Verification of Project Affected Persons 	Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance resolution mechanisms - Role and responsibility on the project. 	Throughout the implementation phase	KCCA RAP team
Communities including Project Affected Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They will be directly and indirectly affected by the project - Will provide casual labor during the construction phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public meetings - Focus Group Discussions - One-on-one meetings in the field or at KCCA offices - Letters - Project brochures, - The media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and general project information - Disclosure and compensation process and schedule - Information regarding the Survey and valuation process - Grievance resolution mechanisms and related information. - Negotiation of available compensation options 	Throughout the implementation phase	KCCA RAP team
Non-Governmental Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They work closely with communities so they can be a good source of information. - Can be partnered with to minimize some of the negative social impacts. 	Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and general project information - Proposals on how to implement resettlement activities like livelihood restoration programs 	Throughout the implementation phase	KCCA RAP team
Utility companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are responsible for the different utilities e.g. water pipes, electricity poles, telephone poles, underground cables etc. 	Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan for relocating any utility that may be affected. 		
The Media	They publicize information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Press releases. - Press statements. - Interviews. - Talk shows - Newsletters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Status and general project information - 	Throughout planning and implementation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Directorate of Gender - KCCA's Press Department

4.8. Mobilization and Sensitization about Approaches to Land Acquisition and Voluntary Consent Agreements to the Right of Way

In order to secure the right of way at an early stage and to discuss constraints and challenges related to acquisition of the Right of Way, several stakeholder engagements were carried out along the priority selected roads i.e. Acacia, Kulambiro, Bunamwaya and Lukuli. The purpose of engagement was to inform communities about the proposed road projects, including sources of funding. The engagements were with in form of the general community meetings, feedback meetings with the communities and discussions with local leaders. Local government leaders engaged included the political leadership (Division Mayors and Councillors) and lower level local leaders.

A fact sheet and brochures about the project was developed and distributed to local leaders and community members. The facts about the projects were guided by the draft designs and RAP. Explanations were given and continue to will continuously be given about the road project including funding, roles and responsibilities of different government institutions, potential benefits of the roads as well as the challenges among others. Options for compensation such as the reinstatement of structures like fences and pavements by the contractor were explained to the PAPs. In addition, PAPs were explained to the potential benefits of the improved road, both at individual and community level.

Communities were informed about the government role in compensation and acquisition of the right of way. Further explanations were given about government willingness to pay, but also the challenges and the delays these usually cause. Due to the poor condition of the roads, the urgency the communities required to have the roads constructed and the fact that most of the land take was less 1%, majority of the community members agreed to voluntarily provide the land for road construction at no cost. It was further clarified to communities that the choice of roads was based on priorities set by KCCA, based on its assessment of need and equity in its development programmes rather than which communities provided land or not. The donation of land for the right of way voluntary is was agreed upon willingly without any and but not mandatory for the road construction. coercion. Further discussions were made on cases where compensation by KCCA will be inevitable.

In total, there were 19 engagements of which 8 were community meetings, 6 were engagements with the respective local leaders and were 5 feedback meetings. A total of 1,222 participants were involved in the engagements. A summary of the engagements is summarised in Table 4-7. Several issues were brought by the communities during engagements, among them being the history of community contributions towards infrastructure development. In Kulambiro for example, the proposed road was opened through community self mobilization, where they attempted to tarmac it using community resources. Cases of land donations were given for community centres and a police post being constructed through community self-help.

The community engagements discussed the process of voluntary land donation which involves the individual signing of consent agreements (*Copy attached as Appendix O*). Consent forms were distributed to the participants for demonstration. All information therein was explained and clarification was provided on some of the clauses that were not clear to the communities/ PAPs, the size of the affected land was also clearly explained to the PAPs and specified in the consent forms. Strip maps were displayed and the extent of road was pegged to indicate to PAPs the impact on their land. PAPs that showed willingness to voluntarily give their land at no cost signed the consent forms with the impact on the land highlighted on the form. The forms were signed in the presence of local leaders as the witnesses with the endorsement from the Division Mayors and a KCCA officials. PAPs who signed the consent agreements retained a copy of the agreement for future reference. Table 4-8

summarizes the number of PAPs that have so far signed voluntary consents for the provision of the right or way.

The local leaders pledged to continue the mobilisation and sensitisation of communities about the Right of Way. Some of the leaders have since held media briefs about the project. The process is an on-going process that will continue during RAP Implementation.

Grievance redress committees at Division levels have been set up along each of the roads where PAPs agreed to voluntarily give their land at no cost. In addition, community level grievance committees have been established along each road, comprising of village and or parish level local leaders with PAPs representatives to enable easier access to PAPs with complaints

Table 4-7 shows a summary of meetings and community participation to discuss voluntary consent to provide land.

Table 4-7: Number of Engagements and Participants by Road

Road Project	Number of General community Engagement	Number of review meeting with Local leaders	Feedback Meetings	Total number of engagement	Total Number of people engaged
Kulambiro Ring road	3	2	1	6	377
Kabuusu Bunamwaya	2	2	1	5	334
Acacia Avenue	1	0	0	1	54
Lukuli-Buziga	2	2	3	7	457

Note: The one-on-one interactions are not included in the number of engagements. Some PAPs attended multiple meetings – the total number of PAPs engaged with includes such categories

For Bunamwaya and Kulambiro roads, one combined feedback meeting was held but for Lukuli, feedback meetings were conducted at parish level with two of the five parishes combined in one meeting.

Table 4-8: Number of PAPs that signed consents for voluntary provision of the right of way by road

Road project	Total Number of PAPs	Number Consented	Percent
Kulambiro Ring road			
Kabuusu Bunamwaya	208	158	76%
Lukuli-Buziga	438	230	53%

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.1. Introduction

This section of the report presents the findings on the socio economic conditions of the people that will be directly affected by the project and the general socioeconomic conditions of the area. Socioeconomic data in resettlement planning helps; to assess the impacts of the project on the project affected persons, to provide a baseline for any future monitoring of the PAPs, to identify PAPs most at risk from the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement and to provide a basis for informed consultation about available and realistic compensation options, etc.

Given the urban nature of the project, where the land use is mainly commercial, the unit of analysis was mainly the property owner herein referred to as the Project Affected Person (PAP).

5.2. General Socio-Economic Profile of Project Area

5.2.1. *Population and Demographic Characteristics*

5.2.1.1. Population, Average Household Size

According to the provisional results of the Housing and Population Census 2014, the total population of Kampala District is 1,516,210 persons of which, 793,573 are female and 722,638 are male. Makindye Division has the highest population while the Central Division has the least population size.

Wakiso District has a population of 2,007,700 persons of which 952,781 are male and 1,054,919 are female. MakindyeSabagabo Sub County is the most populated among the rural sub-counties.

The average household size is 3.5 and 3.9 for Kampala and Wakisodistricts respectively, which are both lower than the national average of 4.7.

5.2.1.2. Literacy

The Uganda National Housing Survey 2012/2013 report indicates that in Kampala, the literacy rate for persons aged 10 and above in the year 2012/2013 stood at 93% with males at 95% and females at 92%. The report further stratified Wakiso District under Central 1 and the literacy rate for this region stood at 81% with males at 86% and females at 77%. This shows a high literacy rate among the persons in Kampala and Wakiso Districts.

5.2.1.3. Ethnic Composition

The proposed roads and junctions are largely located in Kampala, the capital city of the country which is inhabited by ethnic groups from all over Uganda. There are also ethnic groups from other neighbouring countries such as South Sudan, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo, among others. The project area is also inhabited by expatriates from other continents other than Africa. However, the most dominant tribe is the Baganda. The Luganda language is widely understood by most of the residents in the two project areas.

5.2.2. Land Use and Land Tenure

The principle land use in Kampala and Wakiso Districts and along the project roads is mainly settlements both residential and commercial with small scale agriculture. Small-scale agriculture is widely distributed in the existing residential areas as well as peripheral areas.

Land ownership in Kampala and Wakiso Districts is under mailo, leasehold, freehold and customary tenure systems (MoLHUD & UNDP 2008). There are four tenure system through which land can be held in Uganda and is stipulated in article 237 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. Kampala City Council Development Plan (2009 - 2011), indicated that 75% of the land in Kampala is categorized as mailo, 15% as leasehold, 7% Kabaka's land and 3% as freehold land.

5.2.3. Economic Activities, Employment and Income Sources

5.2.3.1. Economic Activities

The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census reported that majority (64.2%) of the people in Kampala District are engaged in employment, 19.4% in trading in non-agricultural products, 9.3% in trading in agricultural produce, 1.7% in animal rearing, 1.0% in fishing, 0.1% in crop farming and 4.2% in other activities.

During field visits, it was observed that the population within and around Kampala is actively involved in various economic activities for their day to day survival. Economic activities majorly include trade in items such as foodstuffs, furniture, construction materials, clothes and shoes and all sorts of merchandise.

5.2.3.2. Employment

Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2009/2010 revealed that the unemployment rate was highest in Kampala District at 11.4%.

In Kampala district, majority of the people are either directly employed in organizations or are self-employed. These organizations range from business conglomerates, construction, financial, energy, food and beverage, manufacturing, foreign exchange bureaus, hotels, mass media, telecommunication, transportation and consultancy, among others.

5.2.3.3. Income Levels

According to the Uganda National Housing Survey 2012/2013 report, Kampala had the largest share of monthly incomes above 500,000/= (47.4%). Table 5-1 illustrates the distribution of monthly incomes (classes) within Kampala and the Central region households. The sources of income include subsistence farming, wage/salaried employment, transfers/remittances, commercial urban farming, non-agricultural enterprises and rent, among others.

Table 5-1: Monthly Income Classes within Kampala and Central Region

	Low income Class	Middle income class	High income class
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Area	Up to 50,000 (/=)	50,000 - 100,000 (/=)	100,000- 200,000 (/=)	200,00 - 300,000 (/=)	300,000 - 500,000 (/=)	500,000- 1,000,000 (/=)	1,000,000/= and above
Kampala	2.1%	2.9%	11.2%	11.6%	24.9%	23.9%	23.5%
Central	4.0%	6.5%	20.6%	15.3%	19.5%	20.3%	13.8%

Source: Uganda National Housing Survey 2012/2013

5.2.4. Settlement Pattern, Nature and Type of Buildings

Kampala is a city with a lot of diversity in settlement pattern and building types. Settlements along the proposed road links and junctions are linear in nature and congested in most of the areas. Congestion was mainly noted on Namungoona and Kayemba roads. The settlements comprise of both commercial and residential structures, educational and religious institutions. Acacia road has structures majorly for commercial purposes unlike all other roads. Most of the buildings in the project areas are of permanent nature. Temporary structures along the road are mainly in form of kiosks and market vending stalls.

5.2.5. Transport and Communication

Both Kampala and Wakiso Districts are vibrant areas with transport facilities including taxis, buses, personal vehicles, motor cycles commonly known as bodabodas and bicycles. The roads are also used by heavy trucks and lorries transporting all kinds of goods. Pedestrians including school children are also a common sight along the Kampala and Wakiso roads.

The proposed road links and junctions are currently in fair to poor condition. Some of the roads are paved but will require rehabilitation, others are paved but narrow and will require dualling while others are unpaved and will require upgrading to paved state.

Most of the roads and junctions are characterized by heavy traffic during peak hours thus taking a lot of the users' time to reach the desired destination. Traffic lights are non-existent on most of the junctions and traffic is mainly managed by traffic policemen. In addition, very few roads have street lighting giving an opportunity for increase in the crime rate in the city.

In regard to communication, communication companies such as MTN, Airtel, Vodafone, Uganda Telecom, Smile Telecom, Africell, etc. provide Kampala and Wakiso residents and visitors with mobile communication services, internet services and all related communication services.

Kampala is the home of quite a number of television and radio stations such as CBS, Super FM, Top Radio, Radio Sapientia, WBS, NBS, and Bukedde TV, etc. CBS and Radio Sapientia are located near the Bulange Junction and Hanlon Junction in Nsambya respectively. The residents in the two project areas access information on different issues mainly through radios, televisions, telephones and newspapers.

5.2.6. Water and Sanitation

5.2.6.1. Water Supply

National Water and Sewerage Corporation is the main service provider of water and sewerage services in the two districts. Some households and institutions also practice rain water harvesting. NWSC water is accessed through house connections and yard tap connections. Households without house connections access water through buying from those with yard tap connections.

5.2.6.2. Sanitation

Waste disposal in Kampala and Wakiso Districts is currently a major challenge and is a threat to sanitation and the health of the people in the city. The types of wastes generated by the people of Kampala and Wakiso include: food wastes, liquid wastes, plastics, industrial waste from small scale industries, etc. These are disposed of anyhow littering everywhere e.g. in water channels, drainages, by the roadsides, etc.

Solid waste management in Kampala city is carried out by KCCA assisted by some contracted private garbage collectors. About 10% of the households in the city are served by KCCA, assisted by private garbage collection firms, while the remaining waste is disposed of by the generating households.

In general, sanitation along the proposed roads is poor. There is need for change of attitude and behaviour when it comes to garbage disposal. A lot of effort and enforcement of strict laws will be required by the KCCA authorities in terms of proper waste disposal to avoid or minimize waste disposal in the newly constructed drainages along the different roads.

5.2.7. Education Facilities

According to KCCA Ministerial Policy Statement (2013-14), Kampala has a total of 2,092 public and private education institutions. These include 803 Pre-primary schools, 964 primary schools, 295 secondary schools and 30 tertiary institutions. Lubaga Division has the highest number of education institutions with 26.2% of all schools in Kampala. Lubaga division is followed by Makindye (25.3%), Kawempe (23.8%) and Nakawa (17.4%). The Central Division has the least number of schools with only 7.2% of the entire schools in the city. Other education programmes include Special Needs Education (SNE). Kampala for instance has got special needs schools such as Nakawa School for the deaf, Naguru Remand Home, Ntinda School for the deaf and Mulago school for the deaf. There are also schools with inclusive education (with special needs units) such as Naguru Preparatory School, Kyambogo Primary School and Wandegeya Muslim Primary School.

According to Wakiso District Development Plan (2010/11 – 2014/15), the district has a total of 567 primary schools with 246 government, 257 private and 64 community schools. For secondary schools, the district has over 139 schools, 18 are government, 73 private and 48 community. It also has 1 Teacher Training College, 2 Technical Institutes, Nkumba University, Meteorological School and Fisheries Training Institute (Vocational Institutes). Wakiso District has some of the best performing schools in the country especially at Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) and Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education (UACE) levels.

5.2.8. Health Facilities

According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Statistical Abstract 2015, the number of health facilities in the two districts is as shown in the Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-2: Number of Health Facilities in Districts by Ownership Status, 2012/13

District	Government	NGO	Private	Total
Kampala	20	40	1,332	1,392
Wakiso	63	40	-	103
Total	83	80	1,332	1,495

Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2015

5.3. Socio-Economic Conditions of Project Affected Persons/ Households

5.3.1. Demographic Characteristics of Affected Households

5.3.1.1. Gender and Age of Affected Persons

The majority of the Project Affected Persons are male (65.6%) while 34.4% are female. In terms of age, the average age of the affected person is 52 years with the youngest being 19 years old and the eldest 94 years. The findings showed that 10.3% of the property owners were in the age range of 18-35 years, 51.1% were in the age range of 36-55 years, 23.3% were between 56-65 years while 15.3% were over 65 years old.

5.3.1.2. Household Size and Composition of Affected Persons

The average household size of the PAPs' households is 6 persons with the smallest household having 1 person and the largest having 27 members. The average number of biological children per household is 4 children while the average number of other dependants in a household is 1.

5.3.1.3. Marital Status

The findings of the socioeconomic survey show that majority of the Project Affected Persons (68.7%) are married, 11.5% are widowed, 12.0% are single, 3.3% are cohabiting and 4.5% are

divorced/separated. In terms of gender, the findings show that 37.9% of the female PAPs are widowed. On a gender perspective, out of the widowed property owners, the majority (87.5%) are female. These are 10% of all the property owners.

5.3.1.4. Ethnicity and Religion

The majority (73.2%) of the property owners are Baganda and 26.8% are from other tribes. In regard to religion, 35.5% are Protestants, 37.0% are Catholics, 20.7% are Muslims and 6.8% subscribe to other religions such as Pentecostal and Seventh Day Adventism.

5.3.1.5. Education levels

The socioeconomic findings indicated that 42.6% of the PAPs attained tertiary level of education, 35.2% attained secondary education, 19.6% attained primary education and 2.1% did not attain any education. This indicates relatively high education levels among the Project Affected Persons. On a gender perspective, the levels of education for female property owners didn't differ significantly from those of the male property owners as shown in Figure 5-1.

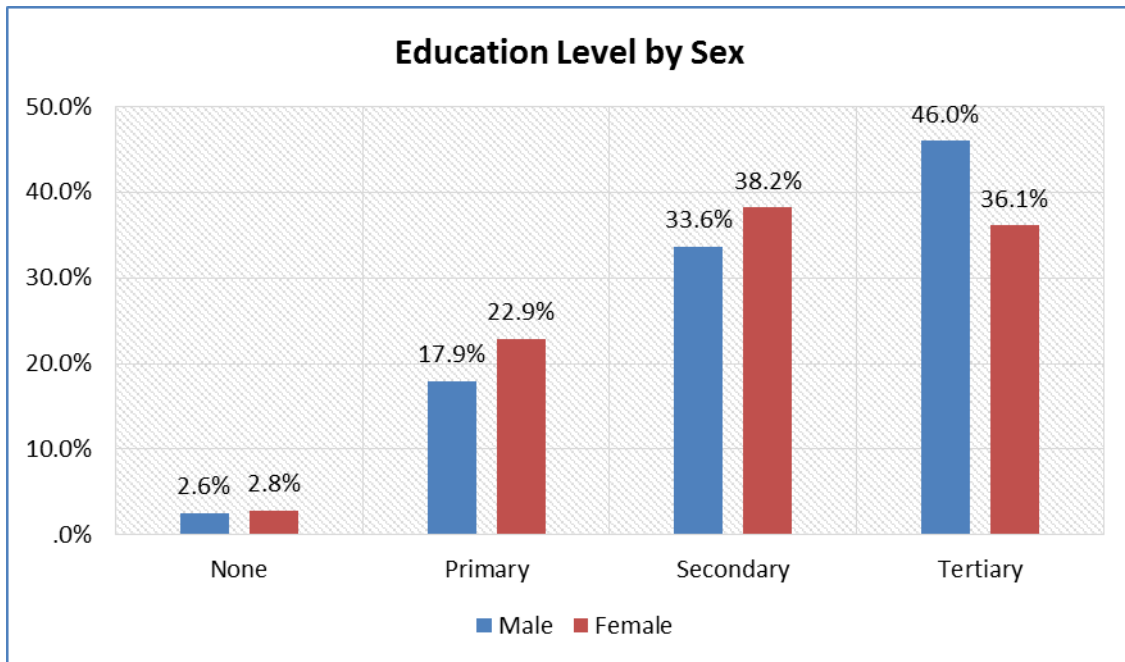


Figure 5-1: Education Levels of Owners by Sex

5.3.2. Vulnerable Groups

Analysis of the socioeconomic findings revealed that there were vulnerable groups affected by the proposed land take for the different roads. These include the elderly who are above 65 years (15.3%). Further analysis of the affected persons above 65 years showed that 40.6% of the elderly PAPs were in the age range of 75-99 years while 59.4% of them were 66-74 years old.

The analysis of the results also showed that among the affected persons (10%) are widows, 2.2% are disabled. During the implementation of the RAP, other vulnerable groups may emerge such as PAPs who may fail to acquire Letters of Administration for the affected property and these will need to be supported on a case by case basis.

5.3.3. Land Tenure, Ownership and Size

Different types of land tenure

Uganda has four land tenure systems described in the constitution as below:

1. Mailo land: This is where land is registered and owned in perpetuity, with its holder having a certificate of title.
2. Freehold: This is similar to Mailo land, in that it is owned in perpetuity, with a certificate of title. This is mostly owned by institutions such as churches, academic institution and in a few cases individuals.
3. Customary: Under this system, land is communally or jointly owned by a group of people, such as clans, communities and families. Usually the land is not registered.
4. Leasehold: This is where one party grants another person the right to exclusive possession for a specified period of time. The most common period in Uganda is 49 years.

In addition to the above, the law recognized *kibanja* or *bibanja* (plural) owners. By *kibaja/bibanja*, we mean bonafide occupants, who are tenants sitting on registered land. The law protects their rights

The land tenure under the proposed road links and junctions is as shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Land Tenure Systems along the Proposed Priority Roads

No.	Road Name	Land tenure
1.	Nakawa-Ntinda	Majority have leasehold tenure
2.	Spring road	Leasehold
3.	New Port bell	Leasehold
4.	Sir Apollo Kaggwa	Majority have private mailo
5.	Kabusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya	Leasehold on Kabaka's land, private mailo and bibanjaowners
6.	Kulambiro	Mailo land with a few under kibanja
7.	Lukuli	Kibanja, mailo, leasehold
8.	Acacia road	Leasehold and freehold

5.3.4. Length of Ownership of the Land

The socioeconomic findings showed that the majority (43.4%) of the PAPs and their families owned the land for more than 20 years, 12.5% owned it for 15-20 years, 11.5% owned it for 11-15 years, 16.5% owned it for 6-10 years and 15.9% of the PAPs owned the land for less than a year to 5 years. This implies strong social ties for the affected persons. The long term ownership of the land among the affected population could possibly be as a result of scarcity of land in urban and semi-urban areas and more specifically in strategic locations i.e. close to the road.

5.3.5. Income Sources

The socio-economic studies carried out showed that the Project Affected Persons earn a living through engaging in various activities. The biggest percentage of the population (42.2%) are involved in trading/business, 18.3% are salaried workers, 11.8% get income from renting their premises, 6.3% are engaged in farming, 4.8% depend on remittances from government (pensioners). Others (16.6%) are engaged in other activities such as taxi driving, bodaboda riding, casual labour, religious leaders, etc. It was also noted that 12.0% of the PAPs are involved in more than one income generating activity for example one can be a salaried worker as well as an entrepreneur. Figure 5-2 shows the different income sources for Project Affected Persons.

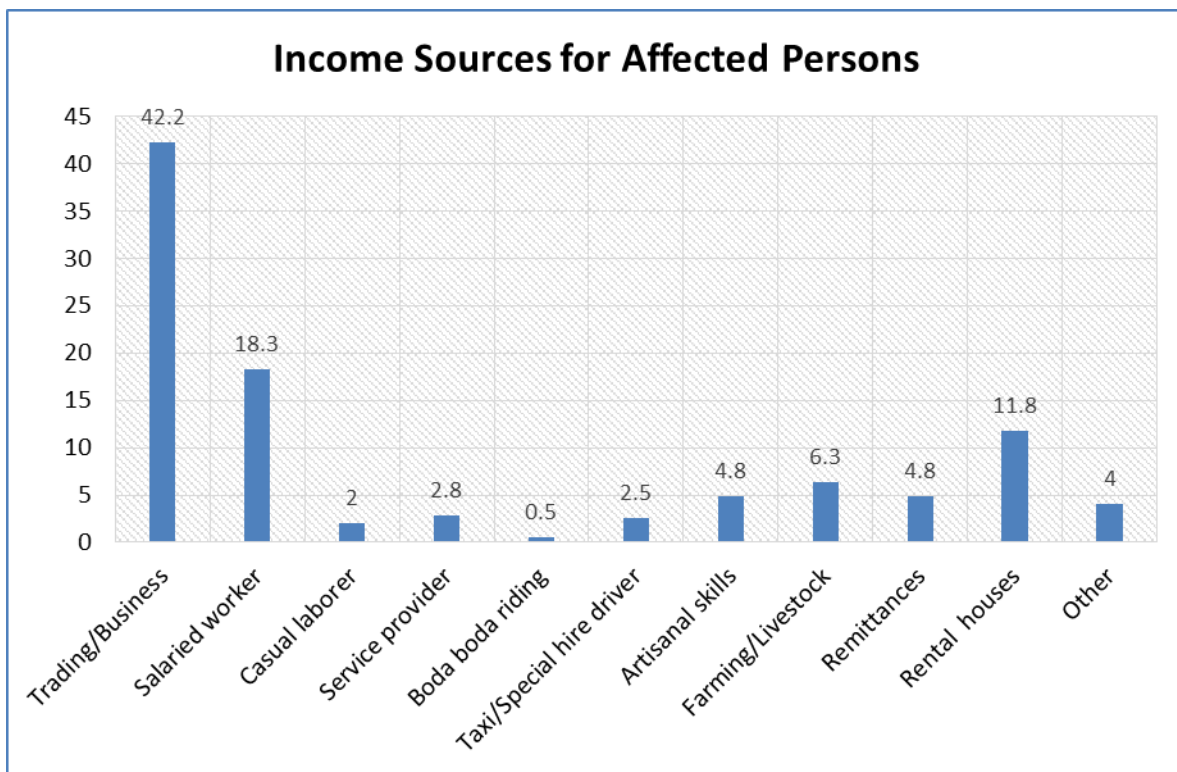


Figure 5-2: Income Sources of Affected Persons

In regard to income, the findings of the socioeconomic survey indicate that the average monthly income for Project Affected Persons is 5,289,828 UGX (1,511USD). Further analysis of the data indicates that each PAP earns an average of 176,328 UGX (50USD) per day. The results imply that the Project Affected Persons live above the poverty line and are not considered poor. An analysis of income by source of income showed that the sources of income that generate the most money include business/trading, salary, service provision and rental houses. Owners of institutions and companies reported that on average they earned UGX 79,973,511 (USD 23,521) per month from the property along the road.

Further analysis of the level of income by the different categories of PAPs showed that the female widowed PAPs earned the least, followed by the elderly PAPs, while the male PAPs earned the most as shown in Table 5-4. It should however be noted that the income-related information provided may not be very accurate as many people do not want to disclose their actual income.

Table 5-4: Average Income for Affected Persons

Type of PAP	Average monthly income		Average daily income	
	UGX	USD	UGX	USD
The Elderly	1,700,111	486	56,670	16
Female Widowed	837,000	239	27,900	8
Female PAPs	5,289,828	1,511	176,328	50
Male	7,037,250	2,011	234,575	67
All PAPs	5,289,828	1,511	176,328	50

5.3.6. Assets Owned

The ownership of assets is a key indicator of a household's welfare and wellbeing. In particular, the types of assets owned are an indicator of measure for their socio-economic status. The most common assets owned by Project Affected Persons are land, houses, television sets, radio and cellphones.

5.3.7. Sources of Energy

The main sources of energy for affected persons are electricity and charcoal for lighting and cooking respectively.

5.3.8. Access to Information

The results of the socioeconomic survey showed the most common means of access to information for affected households is mainly through radio, television, telephone and newspapers as shown in Figure 5-3.

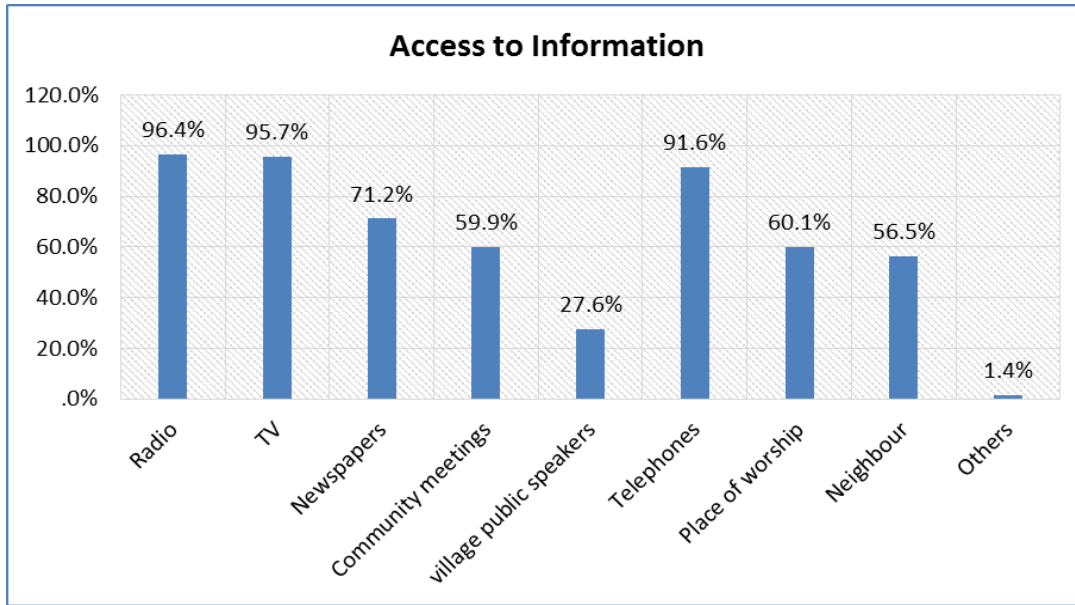


Figure 5-3: Means of Access to Information

5.3.9. Access to Credit Facilities

The socio-economic survey findings showed that the majority of the Project Affected Persons (77.8%) have bank accounts while 22.3% do not have bank accounts.

The banks are located in different places depending on the PAPs' accessibility and preference. The banks mostly used by the PAPs include Centenary Bank, Equity Bank, Opportunity Bank, Barclays Bank, Pride Microfinance, Stanbic Bank, Post Bank and Bank of Africa. The majority of the banks are located within a distance of not more than 10 km from the project area.

5.3.10. Gender Issues

During the socioeconomic survey process, it was established that the larger percentage of property owners/affected persons was composed of men with a percentage of 65.6% as compared to the women whose composition was 34.4% which is common in most patrilineal societies.

The socioeconomic survey findings further revealed that about 72.2% of the men allow their wives to make decisions regarding land while 27.8% do not. This is very good because it is a demonstration of trust among couples that further promotes peace and also development generally.

During compensation, women will be expected to consent on the compensation packages and will be asked to open up joint bank accounts with their husbands where necessary i.e. in case of family property or property jointly owned by the couple.

6. PROJECT IMPACTS

6.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the project impacts arising out of the proposed interventions on the different priority roads. It is important to identify all project affected persons and all the adverse impacts associated with the project's land acquisition so as to propose adequate mitigation measures. This being an urban area, a lot of effort has been made to minimize the impact of land acquisition.

6.2. Alternatives to Minimize Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Other Impacts

The urban setting of the project roads implies that they are in close proximity to informal, residential, commercial and industrial structures thus an indication of severe impact on the adjacent land and buildings. WB OP4.12 2(a) stipulates that involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized by exploring all viable alternative designs. Design options/alternatives have been considered to minimize impacts of land acquisition and physical resettlement.

The design consultant took into consideration the need to minimize land take beyond the existing road reserve to come up with a number of design options. Several meetings were held with the KCCA team, World Bank, the Design Consultant and the RAP team to come up with proper strategies to minimize the impact of land acquisition and resettlement. Design options have been modified a number of times in order to come up with the best options that meet the above objective. The following factors mandated the need to minimize land acquisition and resettlement:

- High values for land and structures along the different roads thus making the compensation cost very high.
- Limited resources to compensate affected property.
- Dense population along the different roads due to their urban nature.

The design alternatives considered to minimize land acquisition included:

Option 1: Full Typical Cross Sections

- Two or four trafficked lanes, cycle lane, kerb and channel, and a sidewalk to accommodate pedestrians.
- Combining the cycle land and the pedestrian walkway into a "shared path".The shared path is separated from the trafficked lanes by a non-mountable kerb.

Option 2: Reduced Typical Cross Sections

- In the case of dual carriageway (Road Class KU) project roads, removing the centre median island as well as the second lane in each direction.

- Reducing the shared path to 1.5m.
- Reduction of lane width of Road Class KC to 3m.

Option 3: Reduced (1m) Typical Cross Sections

- Reduction of the shared path to 1m.

Option 1 would have severe impact on property, Option 2 would have reduced impact on property and Option 3 would have further reduced impact on property. The impacts have broadly been categorised as follows:

- Impacts on land and developments; and
- Socio-economic impacts.

6.3. Impacts on Land and Developments

The impacts on land and developments will entail;

- Loss of land,
- Loss of buildings and other structures, and
- Loss of crops/trees.

6.3.1. Loss of Land

A total of 24.8acres (10 Ha) of land will be acquired to improve the 8 proposed priority roads in Group 1. This includes, titled land, titled land with kibanja holders and untitled land (kibanja). The impact of land will differ from each individual or company/institution. The land survey showed that some pieces of land crossed the existing carriageway. Land in the existing carriageway has not been included in the compensation budget. Table 6-1shows the size of land to be acquired per road.

Table 6-1: Size of land to be acquired per road

No.	Road Name	Titled Land beyond existing road (acres)	Titled Land beyond existing road with Kibanja (acres)	Area under Kibanja (acres)	Titled Land within Existing Road (acres)	Total Land take (acres) eligible for compensation
1.	Acacia	-	-	-	-	-
2.	NakawaNtinda	0.139	-	-	0.005	0.139
3.	Sir Apollo Kaggwa	2.151	-	-	3.535	2.151
4.	Kulambiro	3.930	0.077	0.101	5.016	4.108

No.	Road Name	Titled Land beyond existing road (acres)	Titled Land beyond existing road with Kibanja (acres)	Area under Kibanja (acres)	Titled Land within Existing Road (acres)	Total Land take (acres) eligible for compensation
5.	Spring road	1.077	-	-	1.867	1.077
6.	New Port bell	2.527	0.103	0.193	1.370	2.823
7.	Lukuli	4.191	1.655	1.655	3.912	7.501
8.	Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya	6.288	0.426	0.427	4.771	7.141
	Sub Total	20.303	2.261	2.376	20.476	24.801

The asset survey further showed that there will be 16 public institutions that will lose a portion of their land to the project as shown in Table 6-2. Analysis of the information shows that on average the institutions will only lose 2.7% of their land which impact is considered very minimal.

Table 6-2 Institutions losing a portion of their land

Name of Road	Number of Institutions	Name of Public Institution	Total Plot Owned	Size of Affected Land (acre)	% of Affected Land	Remaining Land
Sir Apollo Kaggwa	1	Makerere University, Kampala	204.694	0.58	0.03%	204.636
New Port bell	1	Makerere University Business School	43.215	0.003	0.01%	43.212
Kulambiro	3	East High School Ntinda	14.005	0.031	0.2%	13.974
		Blessing Nursery & Primary School, Kulambiro	0.52	0.008	1.5%	0.512
		Pal & Lisa	3.288	0.06	1.8%	3.228
Kabuusu-	6	St Gyavira		0.019	7.1%	0.249

Preliminary and Detailed Engineering Design of Selected Road Links and Junctions/Intersections to Improve Mobility in Kampala City

Name of Road	Number of Institutions	Name of Public Institution	Total Plot Owned	Size of Affected Land (acre)	% of Affected Land	Remaining Land
Kitebi-Bunamwaya		Catholic Church	0.268			
		Moses Emodo (Pentecost Church)	1.088	0.036	3.3%	1.052
		Kitebi Primary School	3.882	0.23	5.9%	3.652
		Mutesa II Stadium - Wankulukulu	22.331	0.136	0.6%	22.195
		Juliet Birungi (Nursery school in a residential structure)	0.222	0.007	3.2%	0.215
		SDA Church Ngobe	0.554	0.04	7.2%	0.514
Lukuli	5	Konge Mosque	0.293	0.007	2.4%	0.286
		Konge Parents' School (Byakika Grieves)	0.526	0.012	2.3%	0.514
		Lugbara Community Church	1.613	0.110	6.8%	1.503
		St Dennis Ssebugwawo SS	0.455	0.003	0.7%	0.452
		MasjidulQudus (Mosque)	0.095	0.001	1.1%	0.094

6.3.2. Loss of Buildings and Other Structures

A total of 13 buildings will be affected by the implementation of the proposed interventions on the different priority roads. The buildings comprise of residential (4), commercial (7) and buildings used by the public (2). These were found along only 4 roads as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** The buildings used by the public are a temporary church structure and a residential structure turned into a nursery school.

In terms of buildings, most of the buildings are affected by a portion of land take. However the entire buildings were assessed and they can be remodelled or re-constructed on the remaining piece of land. An analysis of the land take for PAPs with affected buildings is shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-3: Affected buildings per road

Item No.	Road Name	Residential structures	Location (Chainage)	Commercial structures	Location (Chainage)	Buildings used by the public	Location (Chainage)	Total Plot owned	Total Affected	% affected	Remaining Land
1	New Port bell	-	_____	1	6+470			0.011	0.002	18.2%	0.009
2	Kulambiro	-	_____	3	4+800			0.242	0.019	7.9%	0.223
					4+800			0.242	0.019	7.9%	0.223
					4+800			0.242	0.019	7.9%	0.223
3	Lukuli	-		3	0+255			0.03	0.002	6.7%	0.028
					0+300			0.053	0.014	26.4%	0.039
					7+060			0.029	0.002	6.9%	0.027
4	Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamway a	4				2	1+210	0.222	0.007	3.2%	0.215
							1+937	0.115	0.015	13.0%	0.100
							0+256	0.104	0.003	2.9%	0.101
							0+288	0.265	0.014	5.3%	0.251
							0+720	1.702	0.121	7.1%	1.581
							2+895	0.244	0.041	16.8%	0.203
Total		4		7		2					

Other types of structures that will be affected are in form of wall fences, paved ways and water drainages. Photograph 6-1 shows some of the structures along the different priority roads.





(a) Residential structure serving as a Nursery School along Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya road, Seguku Zone 5, Chainage 1+210

(b) Residential structure still under construction along Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya road, Ngobe Zone B, Chainage 2+895

(c) Commercial structure along Kulambiro Ring road, Kasaana village, Chainage 4+800

(d) Commercial structure along Kulambiro Ring road, Kasaana village, Chainage 4+800

(e) Retaining wall along Kulambiro Ring road, Kasaana village

(f) Paved way along Spring road, Pepsicola village

Photograph 6-1: Photos of Affected Structures

The analysis of the survey data showed that 14 public institutions (Table 6-4) will have part of their structures affected. The structures mainly comprise of chain link fences, brick perimeter walls and concrete paved ways. Affected institutions are owned either by the government, religious institutions or individuals.

Table 6-4 Institutions with Affected Structures

Name of Road	Number of Institution	Name of Public Institution	Type of Affected Structure
Acacia	1	Kabojja Junior School	Wall fence
Nakawa - Ntinda	4	Uganda Police; Naguru Barracks (Primary School)	Live hedge
		Ntinda Primary School	Chain link fence
		St. Luke's Church	Paved drive-in, stairs, concrete kerbs
		Uganda School of the Deaf	Interlocking concrete pavers
Spring road	2	Kiswa Health Centre/Naguru Teenage Centre	Chain-link fence, billboard frames
		Kiswa Primary School	Barbed wire fence
Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya	6	Kkan High School	Chain link fence
		Bunamwaya Primary School	Chain link fence, pit latrine
		Pearl Infants School	Concrete ramp
		Kitebi Secondary School	Perimeter wall
		Juliet Birungi (Nursery school in a residential structure)	Part of the Building
		Ssenabulya Festo - God's Power International Church.	Temporary structure
Lukuli	1	Lukuli Masjid Jamia Muslim Association	Retaining wall, pavement

6.3.3. Loss of Trees and Crops

Along the different roads, there will be loss of trees and crops. Trees that will be affected include compound trees, gravelia trees, acacia trees, palm trees, tick trees, sisal trees, herbal trees; fruit trees such as mango trees, orange trees and crops like bananas.

Crops that will be eligible for compensation are perennial and annual crops.

6.4. Socio-economic Impacts

The sections below present the socioeconomic impacts of the road. However, it is imperative to note that the impacts described are just a part of the broader range of the socioeconomic impacts that are discussed in the main Environmental and Social Impact report for the project, with the respective suggested mitigation measures.

6.4.1. Project Affected Persons

A total of 1,374 persons will be affected along the different 8 priority roads. Table 6-5 shows a breakdown of the number of PAPs per road.

Table 6-5: Number of affected persons per road

No.	Road Name	No. of PAPs
1.	Acacia	50
2.	NakawaNtinda	90
3.	Sir Apollo Kaggwa	75
4.	Kulambiro	239
5.	Spring road	64
6.	New Port bell	114
7.	Lukuli	475
8.	Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya	267
	Total	1,374

6.4.2. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerability can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural or man-made hazard. People differ in their exposure to risk as a result of their social group, gender, ethnicity or other identity, age and other factors.

The impacts on the potentially vulnerable groups may be more severe than for the other affected persons as vulnerable groups may have fewer resources to cope with the changes the project causes them. Vulnerable groups for this project have been identified as follows:

- The elderly (65 years and above);
- The disabled; and
- Widows.

There were no ethnic minorities identified among vulnerable PAPs. However, a further analysis of the socioeconomic information however showed that although some PAPs were elderly, or widows, their income levels were high thus considered to have good coping mechanisms.

The elderly above 65 years are 15.3% of the affected people, 10% are widows and 2.2% are disabled (physical).

The findings also showed that some affected persons had more than one type of vulnerability e.g. elderly and disabled, elderly widows. It is recommended that during the implementation of the project, a further case by case analysis be carried out for the above mentioned vulnerable groups or other PAPs /people for any additional special assistance that may be required. A list of the identified property owners with different categories of vulnerabilities is provided in Appendix H.

It is also possible that other vulnerable groups may emerge such as PAPs who may fail to acquire Letters of Administration and any other legal documentation for the affected property. Guidance in relation to the legal process of acquiring Letters of Administration and any other relevant legal documentation will be provided to these PAPs by KCCA's legal team.

It should be noted that due to the efforts to minimize the impact of land acquisition and resettlement, in general the impact on the vulnerable groups is very minimal. Like other affected persons, most of the vulnerable people are losing very small pieces of land, others losing paved ways and some trees. None of the identified vulnerable PAPs will physically be displaced.

6.5. Positive Impacts from the Project

Despite the negative impacts, the project is also expected to come with positive impacts as listed below:

- Direct employment opportunities;
- Increased business opportunities;
- Improved mobility of vehicles, reduction in travel time and reduced traffic congestion;
- Reduced vehicle wear and tear thus reduced maintenance costs;
- Reduction in dust levels;
- Increase in value of land and property along the roads;
- Improved sanitation and a reduction in related diseases;
- Street lighting; and
- Improved Scenic Beauty/Aesthetics.

7. ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPESATION

This Chapter presents the criteria for compensation for the different affected property and persons.

7.1. Eligibility Criteria for Land and Developments

In particular, this project considered all those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of Uganda) as eligible for compensation.

KCCA and community leaders in the Divisions engaged the PAPs towards voluntary provision of the right of way. Some of the affected owners signed voluntary consent forms witnessed by local leaders allowing road construction through their land at zero compensation. This category of PAPs are eligible for compensation for their developments on the affected land.

7.2. Eligibility for Community/Public Compensation

Eligibility may also be claimed collectively, e.g. as a community or religious group, when the assets lost are of communal property or use. There are quite a number of educational facilities that will be affected by land take for the different roads and junctions. The institutions that own affected property will receive the compensation as per the entitlement matrix in Table 7-1.

7.3. Loss of Income

In order to minimize the impact on the loss of the income and livelihood, the following measures are proposed:

- Cash compensation to enable them restore or remodel their commercial buildings or relocate elsewhere;
- Support from KCCA physical planning to expedite review of the structural plans for reconstruction or remodelling of affected buildings
- Support from municipality divisions to provide temporary exemptions in rates and or concessions in taxes to facilitate recovery of affected businesses
- Adequate notice to vacate premises;
- Provision of temporary business locations
- Restoration of affected sections as quickly as feasible;
- Provision of pedestrian access to businesses to minimize the impact of reduction in customers; and
- Avoidance of total blockage of the remaining parking space as much as possible.

7.4. Vulnerable Groups

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

In the project context, a description of vulnerable groups is provided in Section 6.4.2.

The census indicated that none of the vulnerable PAPs will be significantly affected by the project. However, it is recommended that monitoring of these persons be carried out throughout the implementation of the RAP and the construction period of the different roads.

All vulnerable households that are affected by the project will be eligible for additional/special assistance. Special/additional assistance will include assistance throughout the compensation and claim process, assistance ensuring that they rightfully get their compensation, continuous explanations about the process and assistance to open up bank accounts.

7.5. Proof of Eligibility

During the valuation process, a great deal of care was taken to ensure that the rightful owners were recorded. Photocopies of certificates of titles, land sale agreements (*these were collected*), confirmation from family members, neighbours and local leaders were also considered. In addition, photographs of Paps recorded were taken and shall be attached to each file during the implementation of the RAP. In the case of absentee PAPs during the assessment period, their documentation and photographs will be taken prior to payment of their compensation packages.

The RAP implementing team shall also consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include the following; written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land (e.g. certificate of title, land sale agreements); received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor; documents proving succession grants, Letters of Administration in case of death of the owner, and Guardianship Orders in case of minors. The roads being in an urban area where neighbours may not be in position to ascertain the rightful owners, the project will rely greatly on documentation and local leaders who may have knowledge of the property owners.

7.6. Cut-off Date

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the valuation assessments of the land and assets/developments on the land and a census of all the affected people are complete. The date of the census will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new arrivals in the project area or assets created after the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation after this date.

The survey, valuation and socioeconomic surveys for Group 1 roads were completed in December 2016 after revisions of the different road designs. This cut-off date is therefore 31st December 2016. This will however put into consideration the absentee landlords who could not be traced during the detailed RAP surveys but have legitimate claim to the affected property.

The PAPs were informed individually and during community meetings about the cut-off date. The individual PAP cut-off dates were the dates when the PAPs' property was surveyed and enumerated and the project cut-off date was end of December 2016.

7.7. Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix proposes eligibility and payments for the losses triggered by the project (e.g. land, structures, trees, crops, etc.). Hence, based on analysis of the impact of the project and the criteria for eligibility, the following entitlement matrix is developed on categories of PAPs according to losses and their entitlement benefits. Table 7-1 shows the entitlement for the different assets.

Table 7-1 Entitlement Matrix

Land and Assets ³	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation/Entitlement /Benefits
Residential Land	Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss. Remaining land economically viable. No need for relocation.	Title holder/ Leasehold, freehold or Mailo/Kibanja/ Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected land based on market value. • 15% disturbance allowance.
	Land and assets used for residence severely affected, Remaining area insufficient for continued use.	Title holder/ Leasehold, freehold or Mailo/Kibanja/ Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of the whole land and assets based on market value. • 15% disturbance allowance. • Transfer of the land to PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Voluntary land donation by willing PAPs⁴.
Commercial	Land used for business	Title holder/	• Cash compensation for affected

³PAPs who voluntarily provide land for the right of way at no cost are entitled to compensation for developments (infrastructure and crops).

⁴ Most PAPs have small proportions of their land affected, less than 1% of the total area.

Land and Assets³	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation/Entitlement /Benefits
Land	partially affected. Limited loss.	business owner	land based on market value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% disturbance allowance. • Transfer of the land to PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. • Temporary concessions in form of taxes, rates and licences to support business recovery • Voluntary land donation by willing PAPs.
	Assets /land used for business severely affected. If severely affected, the remaining assets (including land) become insufficient for business purposes (not viable any more)	Title holder/business owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of the whole land and assets based on market value • Temporary concessions in form of taxes, rates and licences to support business recovery • Assistance to expedite approval and building certificates for remodelling • 15% disturbance allowance. • Transfer of the land to PAP shall be free of taxes, registration, and other costs. Addition support will be provided to restore their businesses or property.
Buildings and structures (both residential and commercial structures)	Structures are partially affected, remaining structures viable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets equivalent to market value. • 15% disturbance allowance. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. • In-kind compensation, i.e. restoration of walls, driveways, etc. • Reconstruction of affected walls/hoarding before demolition of existing wall • Provision of temporary protection if necessary to demolished before reconstruction

Land and Assets ³	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation/Entitlement /Benefits
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary concessions in form of taxes, rates and licences to support business recovery • Assistance to expedite approval and building certificates for remodelling
	Entire structures are affected, remaining structures not suitable for continued use	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets equivalent to market value. • 15% disturbance allowance. • Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. • Assistance towards approval for building plans • Tax concessions to support restoration of lost businesses
Perennial Crops/Trees	Loss of Perennial crops within the proposed road reserve	Owner/tenant /squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation as per district rates. • 15% disturbance allowance. •
Perennial Crops/Trees	Crops affected during survey and construction	Owner/tenant /squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation as per district rates.
Land, residential structures	E.g. loss of land, loss of structures, etc.	Vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected land based on market value. • 15% disturbance allowance. • Voluntary land donation by willing PAPs • Additional support or any assistance that may be deemed necessary during implementation.
Land, structures	Loss of structures, loss of land	Public institutions e.g. Schools, churches and other public assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation to owners or operators as agreed by the management of the institutions. • 15% disturbance allowance. • Voluntary land donation by willing PAPs. • In-kind compensation, i.e.

Land and Assets³	Types of Impact	Type of PAP	Compensation/Entitlement /Benefits
			restoration of walls, driveways, etc.
Land, structures	Temporary acquisition during construction	Owner/tenant / squatter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for any assets affected as per provisions of this RAP or as per negotiations between the contractor and PAPs. • Restoration of affected land at least to the same quality as prior to the impact and to the satisfaction of PAP. • Support towards recovery of businesses e.g., temporary concession

8. VALUATION OF ASSETS AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

8.1. Introduction

This Chapter describes the methodology followed during the inventory of affected property and persons and the principles used to compute the compensation amounts. In order to account for the loss of physical assets as well as loss of income either temporary or permanent, it was imperative that a comprehensive asset and affected persons inventory along the different roads is carried out. This inventory would also guide in coming up with the appropriate compensation amount for each affected property. The valuation of assets was preceded by sensitization of communities and surveying of the affected land.

8.2. Land Survey Methodology during RAP Preparation

8.2.1. *Collection of Initial Cadastral Data from Land Offices*

Cadastral data from KCCA Geographic Information System (GIS) Department and Department of Survey and Mapping in Entebbe was collected to enable the Consultant acquire information about all the surveyed or titled pieces of land within the proposed road reserve.

8.2.2. *Setting-out (Demarcating) the Road Reserve*

The setting out (demarcating) of the designed road reserve was done at 20m intervals, with wooden pegs defining the road reserve extents and the meters on either side of the road. The setting out was done using Hi-Target and CHC-GNSS X900 RTK Machines. The pegs showing the extents of the road reserve were painted red or blue.

8.2.3. *Land Boundary Surveys*

A land boundary survey was carried out to demarcate and determine the actual size of land to be acquired by the project. The boundaries of affected land were opened and picked. The survey was conducted by professional land surveyors with Bachelor's degrees in Land Surveying led by a registered senior Land Surveyor.

The boundaries of the affected person's land were surveyed using CHC X900 RTK GPS machine, connected to a base station at a reliable UTM control. Surveying and opening land boundaries helped to show ownership of property and to calculate the extent of the impact of land acquisition. Land area summary sheets showing the extent of land take were prepared for each affected person. Property owners and the LC I Chairpersons worked closely with the Surveyor during the survey for purposes of transparency, confirming land boundaries and ownership of the affected property. Plot boundaries of the affected surveyed land were also opened with the help of the survey data obtained from the lands offices of Entebbe and KCCA GIS Department.

Based on the survey data, a Strip Map of the properties and the land to be taken by the proposed road reserve was produced. The valuation for compensation of land was based on the data and results of the land survey. Figure 8-1 shows the land survey methodology used during RAP preparation.

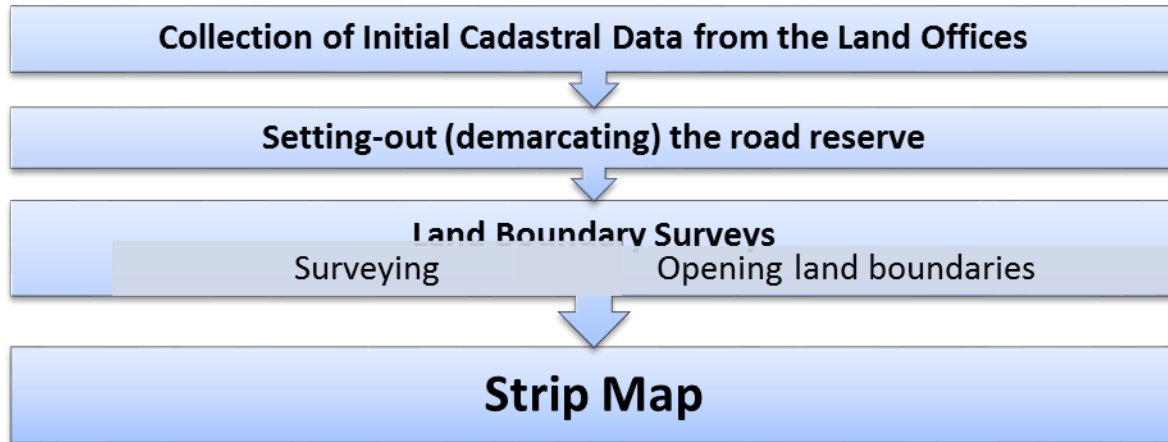


Figure 8-1: Land Survey Methodology

8.3. Valuation Methodology during RAP Preparation

8.3.1. Inventory and Registration of Affected Properties and Persons

In order to prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it was imperative that a comprehensive asset and affected persons inventory be prepared by the Consultant. A valuation survey of affected property was carried out within the months of April and May 2016 and updated in December 2016 after the design review, by a team led by registered Valuer supported by Assistant Valuers. The inventory specified the type of buildings/structures, crops/trees, size of land and land tenure system affected.

At the affected land plots, the Valuer took a careful assessment of the affected property. This was done through measuring and counting of the affected property. A Property Assessment Form (*copy attached as Appendix G*) was filled to record properties affected. Photographs of affected persons and property were taken during the assessment. Seasonal crops were not included in the assessment as these would be harvested by the owners before land take. Given the long duration between asset inventory and implementation of the RAP, there is a possibility that PAPs will replant other crops after the harvest. However, the 6 months' notice to vacate land will be enough to allow them harvest any replanted crops.

Figure 8-2 shows the valuation methodology used during RAP preparation.

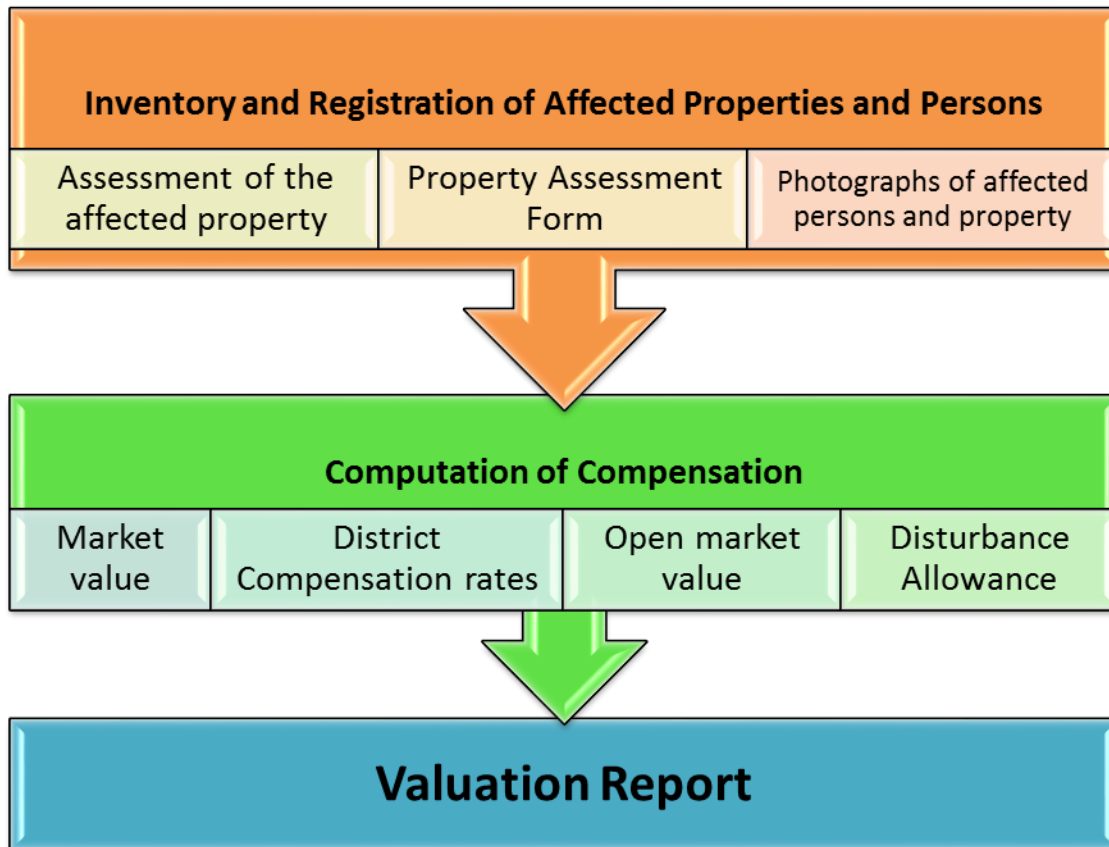


Figure 8-2: Valuation Methodology

8.3.2. **Computation of Compensation**

Compensation and its computation have continuously been hindering factors in the successful and timely implementation of Resettlement Action Plans in Uganda. More often, the majority of the grievances raised by affected persons are related to compensation packages. This was evidenced in the consultative meetings with PAPs where the majority of concerns raised were in relation to compensation. It is thus important to provide appropriate compensation approaches that meet both the Ugandan and World Bank requirements.

The valuation assessment and computation of the compensation values was carried out in accordance with the Ugandan land legislation specifically the Article 26 of the Constitution and Section 77 of the Land Act as well as the Land Acquisition Act, 1965.

In addition, there were other principles followed during the valuation assessment. These included:

- The portion of titled land that extends within the existing road was measured and indicated in the report but no value attached was attached.

- Developments/property that are beyond the landtitles were assessed and included in the report.
- Values of land for PAPs who already voluntarily consented to provide land at no cost were deducted from the compensation amount. A template copy of the Voluntary Consent Agreement is attached to this report as Appendix O.

The following sub sections show the methods used to compute compensation values for the different affected assets.

8.3.2.1. Compensation Computation for Land

The assessment for land was based on **market value** and in accordance with Section 77(1) (a) of the Land Act. During the exercise, research was carried out with the LC I leaders, land brokers and other Valuation firms to obtain evidence of recent land transactions. Where no market information was available in a particular village but available in the next village the latter information was used. Table 8-1 shows the basis for the land values per road.

Table 8-1: Basis for Land Values per Road

Road Name	Basis for land values
Acacia Avenue Road	Data collected within the project route indicated that a decimal of land was sold /purchased at UGX 3.3 billion (3,300,000,000) to 11 billion (11,000,000,000).
Nakawa-Ntinda Road	Comparables within the actual project route were found from recent transactions in the affected area and those of the neighbouring areas. These ranged between UGX 100 million to 3 billion (100,000,000 – 3,000,000,000) for land with mailo certificates and free hold and UGX 1.5 billion to 3 billion (1,500,000 – 3,000,000,000) for land with leasehold per acre.
New Port Bell Road	During the exercise, research was carried out with the LCs, neighbourhood brokers and other Valuation firms to obtain evidence of recent land transactions. A range of UGX 450,000,000 to UGX 2,000,000,000 per acre was captured.
Spring Road	The comparables within the project area indicated that land around shell Bugolobi fetches between UGX 40 to 50 million (40,000,000 – 50,000,000) per decimal for leaseholds.
Lukuli Road	A range of UGX 180,000,000 (Uganda Shillings One Hundred and Eighty Million) to UGX 800,000,000 (Uganda Shillings Eight Hundred Million) an acre was captured. Comparables within the actual project route could not be found due to lack of recent transactions and as such those of the neighbouring areas were used.
Kulambiro	The comparable land data collected within the project area indicated that land with a Mailo certificate of title was purchased at 4 to 5 million (4,000,000 – 5,000,000) UGX per decimal.
Bunamwaya	Data collected within the project route indicated that a decimal of land is sold/purchased at UGX 4 million to 5 million ((4,000,000 – 5,000,000) UGX between Lweza and Bunamanya trading centre and the rate keeps going up, up to 6.5

Road Name	Basis for land values
	million(6,500,000,000) UGX towards Kabuusu trading centre.
Sir Apollo Kaggwa road	Land values within the wider locality vary in relation to zoning and distance off the main routes a uniform rate of 1.5 billion (1,500,000,000) UGX was applied per acre.

Other considerations taken into account during the computation of the compensation for land were:

- the size of land affected; and
- nature of interests in land

The Mailo and Freehold interests were assessed at 100% of the market value derived from the market research. This is because they are perpetual in nature.

The Leasehold interest was assessed at 10% diminution of the freehold interest for leases exceeding 40 years (considered to be long term) while those with a shorter term were assessed individually.

The Leasehold interest was assessed at 125% of the value of the Kibanja interest. This was based on the costs associated with acquiring a leasehold title from Buganda land board.

The Kibanja interest was assessed at 70% of the value of the Mailo interest with no encumbrances or secondary interests while the “Landlords interest” (Holder of the Mailo land certificate of title) was assessed at 30% of the same.

8.3.2.2. Compensation Computation for Crops

Compensation payable for crops was computed using the Kampala District Compensation Rates 2015/16 attached as Appendix L. Enumeration of crops was done mainly by head count. However, enumeration by area coverage was also used where appropriate. In both cases, the Valuation team was as much as possible cognizant of the normal agricultural standards. Seasonal crops have been excluded in this report.

The District Land Board (DLB) develops the District Compensation Rates supported by the District Land Office (DLO) and other relevant District Technical Team. The developed rates are then submitted to the Chief Government Valuer’s (CGV) office for review and approval. The CGV reviews and makes changes to the rates and sends them to the DLB. The rates are then adopted for implementation within the jurisdiction of the district. The District Compensation Rates can be accessed at the Districts or at the CGV’s office. It is a statutory requirement that the rates are updated annually.

8.3.2.3. Compensation Computation for Buildings & Structures

Assessment for temporary and semi-permanent structures was computed using District Compensation Rates while permanent structures were assessed on the basis of open market value in accordance with Section 77(1) (b) of the Land Act with guidance from the Chief Government Valuer’s office. The Act states that the value of the buildings on the land shall be taken at open market value for urban areas.

8.3.2.4. Disturbance Allowance

It was assumed that a notice of at least six (6) months would be served to the affected persons to vacate the project corridor. Therefore, a statutory disturbance allowance of 15% of the total sum assessed was awarded in accordance with Section 77(2) of the Land Act.

9. VERIFICATION, PAYMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION

9.1. Introduction

This chapter describes the procedure to be followed during the verification and disclosure of PAPs' entitlements, payment of compensation and land acquisition.

9.2. Verification and Disclosure of Entitlements

9.2.1. *Validation of Census Data*

KCCA RAP team will review the census data collected by the Consultant. In the event that the period between carrying out the data and the actual compensation is long for instance 2 years, a review and update of the census data will be carried out prior to disclosure of the compensation packages. The long period may come with changes such as death of some PAPs, sale of land, subdivisions among family members, etc. Validation of the census data will thus help to update and include this kind of information.

9.2.2. *Secure RAP Agreement through Community Consultations & Negotiations*

Before commencement of the implementation of the RAP, the compensation team comprising of Engineers, Lawyers, Valuers, Physical Planners and Sociologists will be required to hold engagements and negotiations with the PAPs. The purpose of consultations with PAPs during the RAP planning phase was to disclose information e.g. available options for compensation of some of the properties, to obtain PAPs' perspectives (e.g. alternatives), and suggestions, and to reach broad consensus, through a process of negotiation, about the RAP strategy and compensation packages.

9.2.3. *Verification, Disclosure of Compensation Principles and Unit Rates*

Disclosure will be carried out by the RAP team responsible for implementing this RAP to enable the dissemination of the results of the land and property compensation assessment process. The LC I representatives, PAPs' representatives and the Community Development Officer will be part of the verification and disclosure team.

Prior to the individual disclosures, the RAP team will hold meetings with the local government authorities with particular reference to the District Land Board, Community Development Officer, District Surveyor, Sub county Chief, Division Mayors, Ward Administrators and Area Land Committee representatives. The objective of the meetings will be to update them about the project, introduce the implementing team, introduce the project procedures and principles to be followed during compensation, elaborate their expected roles and responsibilities and to avail information about all the other stakeholders involved and their roles. In this meeting, the project schedule will also be discussed.

After the above meetings, the following disclosure meetings will then be carried out.

- The first stage disclosure meeting for the Grievance Resolution Committee team will be organized at a convenient place that will be decided upon after consultations with the local leadership and Grievance Resolution Committee members. This meeting will be a training

session for the GRC members to understand the principles of compensation for the different types of loss and the processes of compensation, their roles and responsibilities in the resettlement process, etc.

- The second stage disclosure meetings will be at village level with individual households during which the results of the land and property assessment will be disclosed to them. The list of each affected individual will be made available at designated village notice boards; however, no amounts shall be indicated against each name.
- The third stage disclosure is individual meetings with each affected household/institution at an appropriate gazetted place. The proposed compensation for land and other affected properties will be disclosed. Family members have to express their consent at this level as required by Section 40 of the Land Act.

At this stage the following forms will be filled.

1. Verification form(Appendix I). This will be signed by the affected person, the LC I Chairperson, Community Development Officer and Town Clerk or representative.
2. Bio data form. This will be signed by the Claimant and a KCCA Representative. A copy of the bio data form is provided in Appendix J.
3. Disclosure form (Appendix K): This will be signed by a number of people such as the claimant, the next of kin, LC I Chairperson, the Social Development Specialist, The Town Clerk or his/her representative among others.

Normally, there are high expectations in regard to the compensation packages. Based on the expectations of the PAPs, some may reject the compensation packages. Discussions with and explanations to the affected parties will be held by the implementing team. The local government authorities will be involved in these discussions.

The affected households/institutions will be free to ask any questions before signing the compensation agreements. The RAP implementers will make sure that the affected households have understood all the steps and requirements before signing the agreements. Openness and mutual respect will be key in this process. Affected parties will be provided with a choice of either cash or in-kind compensation to the extent practically possible.

9.2.4. Conclusion of Agreements or Attempt at Mediation

After verification that the affected property is properly captured / enumerated and after the affected persons/households / institutions confirm that the compensation and resettlement packages adequately reflect their lost assets and are acceptable to them, they will sign disclosure agreement forms. In case of family property or married persons, consent will be given by the spouse and the adult children (18 years and above) as required by the Land Act Sections 39 and 40.

However, if the affected persons do not agree with the disclosure outcomes, they will be requested to put it in writing or fill a grievance form so that their issues can be dealt with and matter closed later on. All relevant documentation such as land agreements, land titles, Letters of Administration in case of

death of a property owner, valid identification etc. will be scrutinized and relevant land searches carried out with the relevant bodies.

If all the relevant documentation is found to be in order and the affected person is in agreement with the compensation amount, he/she will sign the consent forms. In the event, that the person is not in agreement with any aspect of the compensation, the PAP will lodge a grievance by filling a Grievance Resolution Form or by formally writing to the KCCA.

9.3. Payment of Compensation

9.3.1. Compensation Process

The implementation team will draw up a payment plan to ensure that payments are not delayed. The compensation packages and all relevant information will be verified by the implementation team. The team will make sure that all relevant documents have been signed by the relevant parties i.e. PAP, spouses or children, LC I Chairperson, KCCA representative, etc. All issues of ownership shall be worked out before compensation can be effected. The team shall work hand in hand with the local authorities at village, sub-county and district levels.

9.3.2. Mode of Payment

The Consultant recommends that payment of cash compensation for all amounts be made through the bank. Money should be transferred directly from KCCA's account to the affected persons account through Electronic Funds Transfer system (EFT). The socioeconomic results indicated that the majority of the affected persons and institutions have bank accounts. PAPs without bank accounts will be encouraged to open them up in banks of their own choice. PAPs who will need assistance to open up bank accounts will be assisted by the implementing team after identifying the nature of assistance required.

Each person will sign an acknowledgement receipt form for the payment. This form summarizes the compensation amount per item affected (land, crops, structures) plus disturbance allowance. The following parties shall sign the Compensation Payment Certificate:

- *Compensation recipient/claimant;*
- *PAP's witness/Next of kin; and*
- *KCCA's representative;*

9.3.3. Physical Relocation and Resettlement

The land survey and property assessment showed that a total of 13 buildings will be relocated, 4 of which are used for residential purposes, 7 used as commercial structures and 2 used by the public (church and school). Minimal land is affected by the road projects and most of these structures will simply need to be shifted backward without total displacement. Chapter 10 of this RAP report further details on the relocation and resettlement.

9.4. Land Acquisition Process

9.4.1. *Signing of Land Transfer and Land Mutation Forms*

Registered landowners (leasehold/private land) sign land transfer and mutation forms and submit the original certificate of title of the affected land to KCCA for subdivision and transfer of ownership of the acquired land.

Customary and *bibanjaland* owners will sign land transfer consent forms to enable their land to be subdivided and transferred in the name of the government by issuance of a certificate of title.

For those who will voluntarily provide land for the purposes of road construction, they will not be required to submit their titles for mutation of affected land.

9.4.2. *Application for Land Title*

The process of land titling starts immediately after compensation payment, signing of land transfer forms and mutation forms by the PAPs and surrendering of original certificate of title to KCCA. The individual subdivision survey files for each plot will be prepared and submitted to the district and national land and survey offices for processing deed prints. Thereafter, the applications for consent transfer and deed prints are taken to the Chief Government Valuer's office for stamp duty assessment which is then paid to Uganda Revenue Authority (URA). Thereafter, the deed prints, proof of payment of the stamp duty and endorsed transfer forms are taken to the respective district land registry offices to obtain the mutated and residual titles. At this stage, registration and title charges are paid to the land registry.

KCCA is obliged to pay all transaction fees for processing of the subdivision and residual titles and to return all the residual titles to the land owners.

9.4.3. *Voluntary Consent Agreements to the Right of Way*

Signing of consent agreements is a method of securing the right of way. Those providing land at no cost, will sign agreements for purposes of road construction, but their land will not be mutated from their titles. This is explained in the consent form and during community engagements. However, for purposes mutation KCCA will have to organise compensation, but as a separate future step.

10. RESETTLEMENT/RELOCATION

This section describes aspects related to resettlement for physically displaced persons. World Bank Policy requires that wherever possible, the project should avoid or minimize the displacement of people by exploring alternative project designs. Several options were considered to minimize the impact of physical displacement. A total of 13 buildings will be affected, and will require re-construction or remodelling for those partially affected by the owners. Of the 13 structures, 4 are used for residential purposes, 7 used as commercial structures and 2 used by the public (church and school).

10.1. Eligibility for Resettlement/Relocation

Households and persons eligible for resettlement/relocation will include those:

- With principle places of residence located within the project proposed road reserve;
- With buildings used for businesses;
- With buildings used for public use e.g. churches, schools.

10.2. Resettlement Options

The World Bank resettlement guidelines recommend provision of in-kind compensation or cash compensation where appropriate. Given the urban nature of the project and given the different tastes and preferences of the PAPs, PAPs will look for their own resettlement sites.

In addition, the project being linear in nature, coupled with the efforts taken to minimize land take, affected persons with enough remaining land will be able to shift their buildings backwards (backward resettlement). The PAPs will have an option of having their affected structures re-instated by project, if that becomes their preference over cash compensation.

10.3. Relocation Schedule and Assistance

Relocation will be implemented after compensation of the affected assets. A notice to vacate the premises shall be officially written to the respective PAPs clearly providing ample time i.e. 3-6 months to relocate as provided for in the national laws. Construction works shall commence after PAPs have been fully compensated and relocated to the new areas. In cases where PAPs fail to get proper relocation sites in the given time, the implementing team will liaise with the contractor to commence in the areas that have been vacated. This will provide more time to the concerned PAPs to look for appropriate relocation sites. PAPs interested to salvage their materials shall be given a chance to do so. The project will provide support in expediting the process of building plans for reconstruction or remodelling of the affected building to facilitate quick adjustment.

10.4.Integration with Host Communities

Most PAPs will remain in their current residences and business locations, thus not expected to have relocation and integration issues. In case of any total relocation, interviews with the PAPs showed that PAPs preferred to relocate to sites within a radius of 1-20km. Moreover, the areas are urban and semi-urban in nature with similar characteristics of the project area. Integration with host communities will therefore not be difficult for the affected persons. In addition, given the small numbers of PAPs to be physically displaced, the need for a dedicated host area is not likely.

10.5.Moving Arrangements

The PAPs shall be given enough time to provide land for the road project and or vacate the land after receiving compensation. Since there almost no total relocation, but only partial effect of the land and in some cases a slight shifting backwards, there will not be significant moving activities expected. However, ample time will be given to those PAPs who structures are affected to salvage the re-usable construction materials and re-model their buildings. In case of affected perimeter walls, a new wall will be re-built prior to demolition of the existing one. On the other hand, the Government of Uganda laws provide for 3-6 months depending on the disturbance allowance given. A disturbance allowance of 15% has been considered in working out compensation packages thus 6 months or more will be given as vacation period.

11. GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

11.1.Introduction

This section describes avenues through which PAPs can lodge complaints/grievances related to land acquisition and compensation. It describes stages and procedures to be followed during grievance management.

WB OP4.12 Para 13 (a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to resolve disputes in connection with resettlement and compensation. During the implementation of the project activities it is possible that disputes/disagreements between the project developer and the affected persons will occur. Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, resettlement measures, compensation packages/rates and ownership of property, etc. Other grievances may include family issues like death of eligible PAPs and thus disputes between heirs and other family members, divorce/separation of spouses and missing PAPs on the register among others. It is therefore necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people can file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation.

11.2.Objectives of Grievance Resolution Mechanism

This grievance procedure will not replace existing legal processes in Uganda but rather it will seek to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal processes. The objectives of the proposed grievance resolution mechanism are to:

- Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities;
- Promote a mutually constructive relationship between the project and the community or PAPs;
- Prevent and address community concerns; and
- Minimise the need to resort to expensive court proceedings

The grievance mechanism will ensure that all Project Affected Persons including vulnerable groups e.g. the elderly, women and the disabled can easily access help at no cost.

11.3.Grievance Resolution Stages

KCCA already has a Grievance Management Process in place. The implementation of KIIDP II roads will follow the same process to resolve RAP grievances. RAP grievances are handled through the following processes/stages.

11.3.1. Stage 1: Division Grievance Committee

The Division Grievance Committee is the first stage that handles grievances from Project Affected Persons. The Division Grievance Management Committee comprises of the following members:

1. *Mayor*
2. *Town Clerk*
3. *Officer, Gender and Community Development*
4. *Environmental Officer*
5. *LC I Chairperson*
6. *Representative of the PAPs*

The PAP representatives are democratically chosen by the PAPs with the help of their leaders. The Chairperson of the Division Grievance Committee is the Division Mayor.

In addition to the above members, community level leadership on each road project will identify at least 5 representatives at LC I or parish levels. These will support the core team of the Division Grievance Committees. Their roles will include sensitisation of communities along the respective roads, receipt of grievances and support in grievance resolution etc.

If the Division Grievance Committee solves the grievance, it is then closed. However, if it fails to solve the grievance, they forward it to stage II.

11.3.2. Stage II: Authority Grievance Committee

If the Division Grievance Committee fails to handle a grievance at Division Level, the grievance case is forwarded to the Authority Grievance Committee for further action. The Authority Grievance Committee comprises of the following members:

- 1) *Director, Gender and Community Services and Production (Chairperson of the committee)*
- 2) *Director, Legal Affairs*
- 3) *Director, Engineering and Technical Services.*
- 4) *Director, Public Health Services and Environment*
- 5) *Director, Physical Planning*

The Authority Grievance Committee will ensure that all avenues have been exhausted to solve the grievance. However, if the two parties fail to agree, the PAP can utilise stage III as a last resort to solve the grievance.

11.3.3. Stage II: Courts of Law

The constitution allows a right of access to the courts of law by any person who has an interest or right over property. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress in courts of law as a last resort.

11.4. Grievance Resolution Process

Through sensitizations (community meetings, media announcements), the PAPs, other community members and other stakeholders will be informed of the grievance management mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints and dissatisfactions. The steps that will be followed during the grievance resolution are as shown below and in Figure 11-1.

- **Step 1:** Grievances will be lodged by the PAP by filling a Grievance Resolution Form or by formally writing to KCCA. (*Sample of Grievance Form is attached as Appendix M*). The forms will be made available to all the Divisions. PAPs can also lodge their grievances by writing letters of complaints.
- **Step 2:** Grievances will be received by the Division Grievance Committee or the support community team established along each road. The committee will register and categorize the grievances. Thereafter, it will review the grievance and take all the necessary steps to resolve the grievance. The findings of the grievance and action plans will be communicated to the PAP and the Authority Grievance Committee. If the PAP is satisfied then the case will be closed and the PAP will sign a closure statement. However, if the PAP is not satisfied the case will be forwarded to the Authority Grievance Committee.
- **Step 3:** The Authority Grievance Committee will register, categorize and review grievances received from the Division Grievance Committee. The Committee will communicate its findings to the PAPs and the lower Grievance Committee. If PAP is satisfied, he/she will sign a closure statement. If PAP is not satisfied, then he/she can lodge the case at the courts of law. The PAP will notify Kampala Capital City Authority of the court ruling.

All measures will be undertaken so that the grievances are solved amicably between the concerned parties and the courts of law will be the last resort. Efficiency and transparency in solving of the grievances will be of paramount importance.

11.5. Monitoring of Complaints

In addition to the Grievance Resolution Form, a Grievance Log will be kept by Kampala Capital City Authority at Division and Authority levels indicating the date the complaint was lodged, a brief description of the grievance, actions to be taken, status of the resolution, etc. The Chairperson of the committee will monitor and document the progress of all complaints through weekly or monthly grievance resolution reports.

11.6. Facilitation of the Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC)

It will be the responsibility of Kampala Capital City Authority to facilitate the activities of the Grievance Resolution Committee especially at the lower levels i.e. LC I Chairpersons, PAP representatives and community support teams.

11.7. Terms of Reference for the Grievance Resolution Committee

The Grievance Resolution Committees (GRCs) composed of representatives from the affected communities, will be established at each Division / Sub County. It is thus expected that there will be 6 Grievance Resolution Committees at Division levels / Sub County level.

11.7.1. Roles and Responsibilities of the GRCs

The core roles of the LC I's Chairpersons and PAPs' representatives will include the following:

- Participate in resolution of grievances related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement;
- Mediate between Kampala Capital City Authority and the affected communities;
- Monitor the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement activities;
- Participate in making decisions regarding actions to solve grievances;
- Provide regular feedback to PAPs on Project progress and RAP implementation activities;
- Mobilize Project Affected Persons with grievances to solve; and
- Participate during the disclosure of entitlements and verify PAPs where possible.

11.7.2. Selection Criteria for GRC Members

Representative of community members on the GRC committees will be chosen by their respective communities during village meetings/community gatherings, and subject to community verification. Selection criteria will be jointly developed with the affected communities. The following could be used as a guide when selecting community members on the GRCs:

- The GRC member shall be one of the affected persons;
- Representativeness – the GRC member must be of good standing in the community, have local knowledge and is willing to represent the interests of the PAPs; and
- Credibility and availability – the GRC member must be trustworthy and available to attend meetings whenever called upon.

The communities will evaluate these selection criteria to identify the person(s) best suited to represent them on the GRCs.

11.7.3. Training of GRC Members

Although the existing Grievance Resolution Committees at Division level have been involved in the execution of the RAP for KIIDP I roads, there will still be need for a refresher training before commencement of the implementation for KIIDP II roads. This will mainly focus on the challenges faced and lessons learnt from KIIDP I roads and how best to successfully implement the RAP for KIIDP II. Other topics for discussion will include the GRC roles, channels of communication, principles followed during valuation and survey and World Bank Resettlement Principles among others.

RAP GRIEVANCE PROCESS

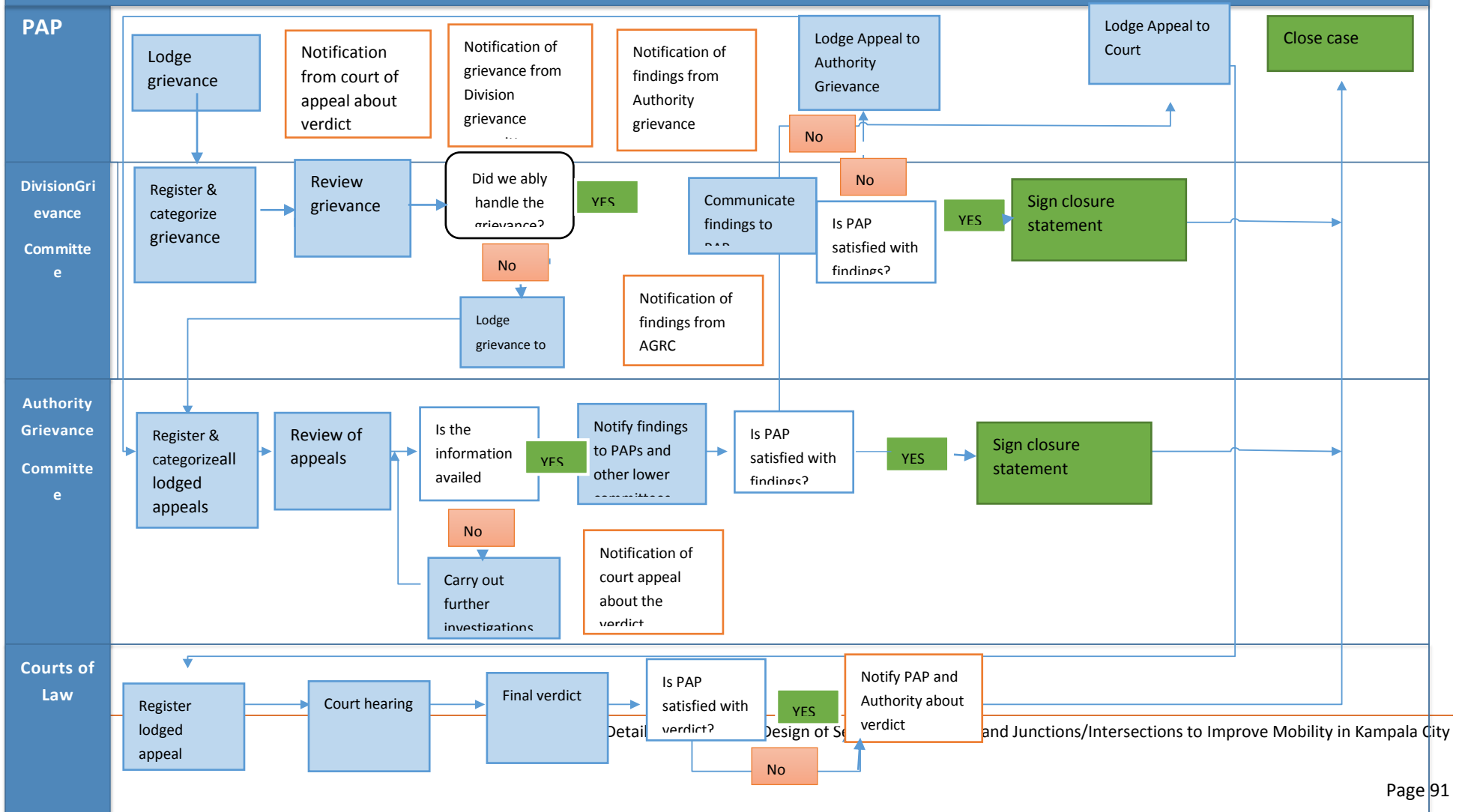


Figure 11-1: RAP Grievance Process

12. MEASURES TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT ON LIVELIHOODS

12.1. Introduction

This section provides for applicable income restoration measures for PAPs along the different roads. The proposed income restoration measures will minimise the impact of income loss and will provide PAPs with quick means of re-establishing their livelihoods.

WB OP 4.12 Para (6c) states that displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living.

In addition, WB OP 4.12 Para (2c) requires that displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

12.2. Impacts on Livelihoods and Income

The census indicated that livelihoods will be affected in terms of reduction of parking space for shops, supermarkets and other businesses, effect on commercial structures e.g. shops and tenements. Loss of livelihood will be in form of decrease in customers for those with affected parking lots, disturbance during construction period, and total loss of customers for PAPs with commercial structures affected. The people renting the affected premises will also be temporarily affected during the remodeling or re-construction of the affected structures and others might have to look for alternative business premises. In addition, temporary loss of operating space for taxi drivers, bodaboda riders, operators of kiosks and other road side vendors will lead to a decrease in income.

Due to the geographical setting of the project area, agricultural based livelihoods will be minimally affected.

12.3. Measures to Minimize Impact on Livelihoods

In general, due to the efforts considered to minimize land acquisition and resettlement during the design phase, the impact on livelihood will be minimal. In a bid to further minimize the impact on livelihoods, the following measures will be considered during the implementation of the RAP and the construction of the respective roads:

- Provision of early notification regarding the commencement of construction activities to enable affected persons salvage any material that they may need, relocate early enough and look for alternative premises especially for people renting the affected premises;
- Avoiding total blockage of the remaining parking space as much as possible;
- Restoring affected sections as quickly as feasible;
- Provision of temporary concession for taxes such as rates and licences to facilitate quick recovery
- Promptly compensating the affected PAPs to enable them restore their commercial buildings elsewhere;
- Putting in place a Traffic Management Plan to reduce inconveniences to businesses along the respective roads and thus to minimize the loss of income;
- Provision of temporary business operating areas during the construction period
- Mobilizing and encouraging less affected community members to assist their colleagues with temporary work process during road construction and reconstruction/remodelling period

- Provision of pedestrian access to businesses to minimize the impact of reduction in customers;
- Early approvals of building plans for PAPs that will require remodelling and relocation of their structures. This will enable PAPs to quickly re-establish their premises elsewhere and thus quickly re-establish their livelihoods.
- Early sensitisation of communities along the roads about the negative implications on businesses during the construction phase especially to people with businesses like kiosks, bodabodas etc.;
- Proper designation of operating areas after construction of the road to enable the traders work in organised environment and clean environment.

13. COSTS AND BUDGET

This Chapter provides the cash compensation and resettlement implementation costs for the priority roads.

13.1. Cash Compensation Budget

The cash compensation for affected property along the priority 8 roads is based on information from the valuation reports. This estimated budget is presented in Table 13-1 per road/junction.

The estimated total cash compensation for the proposed priority 8 roads under Group 1 is Twenty Six Billion, Nineteen Million, Nine Hundred Eighty Thousand, Five Hundred Seventy Nine Shillings (**UGX26,019,983,579**) or Seven Million, Four Hundred Thirty Four Hundred, Two Hundred Eighty One United States Dollars (**7,434,281USD**). This figure excludes that valuation amount for land that PAPs have allowed road construction at no cost, after signing consent agreements, but includes crops and structures therein.

13.2. Resettlement Implementation Costs and their Basis

The total estimated resettlement implementation budget is Four Hundred Six Million, One Hundred Eighty Nine Thousand, One Hundred Forty Uganda Shillings. (**UGX 406,189,140**) or One Hundred Sixteen Thousand, Fifty Four United States Dollars (USD 116,054). A breakdown of the budget is presented in Table 13-2.

13.2.1. *In-kind Compensation*

In kind compensation is assumed to be in form of replacement of perimeter walls and paved driveways that will be affected along the different roads. Discussions with the affected persons in regard to this compensation option is ongoing and will continue throughout the implementation of the RAP. All PAPs who will be interested, will have their walls and driveways replaced by the project. The implementing agency will provide for security personnel during demolition of walls where found practical. A budget for in-kind compensation for structures is included in the contractor's budget. Since there is no significant impact on land, a budget for in-kind compensation for land has not been provided.

13.2.2. *Additional Support*

13.2.2.1. Assistance to Vulnerable groups

A budget to assist vulnerable groups has been proposed. The census indicated that none of the vulnerable PAPs will be significantly affected by the project. Similarly, none of them will be physically relocated. Like other affected PAPs, wall fences and paved ways for the vulnerable groups will be replaced in kind during construction of the different roads. The nature of assistance has therefore been recommended to include assistance ensuring that they get sufficient information regarding the project and different alternatives of land acquisition and their implications, they rightfully get their compensation as well as receiving continuous explanations about the process, assistance to open up bank accounts, among others. It is however, emphasised that a case by case analysis be done by the implementing team so as to provide the relevant assistance. The budget for the vulnerable group has therefore been provided as a contingency in case any monetary assistance is identified during the implementation phase.

13.2.3. Administrative Costs

A budget for administrative costs for the implementing team has been put aside. This budget will cater for costs to be incurred during initial disclosure meetings, the stakeholder engagements and grievance management.

13.2.4. Inflation Allowance

An inflation allowance has been considered in the budget. This will take into account any increase in prices that may arise before the implementation of the RAP. The inflation rate in Uganda was recorded at 6.7 per cent in the month of February 2017. Economic analysts do not expect the inflation rate to increase significantly in the coming 12 months or more given the previous trends thus 6.7% of the resettlement budget has been included as an inflation allowance. However, it should be noted that if the duration between preparation of the RAP and its implementation is long, say more than 2 years, an update of the valuation report will be required.

13.2.5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and post resettlement activities will be undertaken by various stakeholders thus a monitoring and evaluation budget of 5% of the resettlement budget has been provided.

13.2.6. Contingencies

A contingency budget has been provided. Physical contingencies have been included to provide for any local changes in design or alignment and for any unforeseen circumstances during construction. The rate for physical contingencies budgeted for is 20% of the resettlement budget.

13.2.7. Sources of Funding

The Government of Uganda under the Kampala Capital City Authority will be responsible for the funding of the compensation and resettlement activities. It should ensure prompt and adequate provision plus efficient flow of funds for resettlement.

Table 13-1: Cash Compensation by Road⁵

Road Name	Land Value (UGX)	Compensation for buildings (UGX)	Compensation for crops & trees (UGX)	Total Compensation (UGX)	Disturbance Allowance (15%)	Total including Disturbance Allowance
Acacia Avenue	-	-	10,816,000	10,816,000	1,622,400	12,438,400
Nakawa-Ntinda	364,890,000	802,804,015	8,569,400	1,176,263,415	176,439,512	1,352,702,927
New Port Bell	4,250,905,000	288,075,266	12,870,000	4,551,850,266	682,777,540	5,234,627,806
Spring Road	4,883,000,000	402,543,270	7,045,000	5,292,588,270	793,888,241	6,086,476,511
Lukuli Road	3,632,150,000	640,026,714	12,718,500	4,284,915,214	642,737,282	4,927,652,496
Kulambiro	1,217,600,000	359,680,832	6,309,000	1,583,589,832	237,538,475	1,821,128,307
Bunamwaya	1,724,010,000	734,551,680	21,158,000	2,479,719,680	371,957,952	2,851,677,632
Sir Apollo Kaggwa	3,239,850,000	6,360,000	120,000	3,246,330,000	486,949,500	3,733,279,500
Total (UGX)	19,312,405,000	3,234,041,777	79,605,900	22,626,072,677	3,393,910,902	26,019,983,579
Total (USD)	5,517,830	924,012	22,745	6,464,592	969,689	7,434,281

[Exchange rate used (1 USD = UGX 3500)]

⁵The figures in the summary exclude values for land by PAPs in Lukuli, Bunamwaya and Kulambiro that have already consented to the provision of land for road construction at no cost.

13.3. Resettlement Implementation Budget

The resettlement budget provided in Table 13-2 includes additional costs to the cash compensation budget estimated by the valuation team.

Table 13-2: Resettlement Implementation Budget

No.	Item	Quantity	Rate (UGX)	Total (UGX)	USD	Total (USD)
A	<i>In-kind Compensation</i>					
A1	Replacement of perimeter walls, paved ways				0	Replacement of perimeter walls, paved ways
A2	Acquisition of replacement land				0	Acquisition of replacement land
B	<i>Additional Support</i>					
B1	Assistance to vulnerable groups			35,000,000	10,000	Additional monetary support for vulnerable group if found necessary
				35,000,000	10,000	
C	Administrative costs					
C.1	<i>Initial Disclosure meetings</i>					
C.1.1.	Mobilisation of PAPs					
	<i>Through LC I Chairpersons</i>	137	20,000	2,740,000	783	Mobilization through 137 LC I Chairpersons
	<i>The media</i>	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,143	Mobilization through media announcements
C.1.2	Transport Refund	1370	20,000	27,400,000	7,829	Transport refund for 274 LC I Chairpersons and PAPs' representatives for 5 days
Sub-Total C1				34,140,000	9,754	
C.2	<i>Grievance Management</i>					
C.2.1	Refresher training	6	2,000,000	12,000,000	3,429	Training for 5 Divisions and 1 Sub County @ 2,000,000 per meeting including refreshments, hall hire, and transport

No.	Item	Quantity	Rate (UGX)	Total (UGX)	USD	Total (USD)
						refund.
C.2.2	Mobilisation for Grievances	3288	20,000	65,760,000	18,789	Monthly Mobilisation allowance to 137 LC I Chairpersons for 24 months
C.2.3	Grievance Resolution Engagements	6576	20,000	131,520,000	37,577	Monthly Transport Refund for 137 LC I Chairperson and 137 PAP representatives
Sub-Total C2				209,280,000	59,794	
C.3.	Stakeholder Engagements					
C.3.1.	Information dissemination to the PAPs and the general public (brochures, the media etc.)	6	5,000,000	30,000,000	8,571	Quarterly shows, releases talk press
Sub-Total C3				30,000,000	8,571	
TOTAL 1 (A+B+C)				308,420,000	88,120	
D.	Inflation allowance		0.059	20,664,140	5,904	Inflation was at 6.7% in the month of February 2017
E.	Monitoring of resettlement activities (5% of the resettlement budget)			16,531,000	4,723	
F.	Contingency (20% of resettlement budget)			66,124,000	18,893	This will take care of any unforeseen circumstances
TOTAL 2 (D+E+F)				97,769,140	27,934	
GRAND TOTAL				406,189,140	116,054	

Exchange Rate used (1 USD = UGX 3500)

14. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section outlines the different activities that will be undertaken to ensure successful implementation of the project and their expected timeframes.

14.1. Time Schedule for RAP Implementation

The compensation payments should occur in the pre-construction phase to avoid both delays in the project construction and stress to the PAPs. Table 14-1 shows the different compensation and resettlement activities, the timeframes in which they will be implemented and the responsible bodies and persons. The duration of the RAP implementation is expected to be 23 calendar months.

Table 14-1: RAP Implementation Activities

Time frame (Months)	Activity	Responsibility
8	Preparation of RAP This included consultation and sensitization of PAPs and all stakeholders about the process of RAP; surveying, taking an inventory of all affected properties and undertaking a social economic profile for each PAP. A RAP Report was prepared and submitted to the relevant authorities for approval.	Consultant
3	Approval of the RAP	KCCA, World Bank CGV
23	Implementation of the RAP	All relevant stakeholders
1	Planning, and mobilisation of resources for Implementation of the RAP	KCCA
3	Updating of valuation report (census data) (If necessary) This will depend on the time of the approval and the time of compensation. If the period between the two is very long like 2 years, then this activity will be undertaken.	Consultant, CGV, KCCA
3	Approval of updated census data (valuation report, strip map, socioeconomic information)	KCCA, World Bank CGV
3	Mobilization for voluntary consent and provision of Right of Way at no cost ⁶ Consultation of stakeholders, sensitization of PAPs and Mobilization for Disclosure of entitlements This will be done through meetings, media announcements and use of local leaders. Information sharing and consultation with PAPs will continue throughout the implementation phase	KCCA, Local government
1	Set up of the Grievance Resolution Committees in the various Divisions / Sub county	KCCA
6	Disclosure of entitlements	KCCA, Grievance

⁶This is will be an on-going process during RAP preparation and implementation

Time frame (Months)	Activity	Responsibility
		Resolution Committees, representatives from local government,
6	Agreement of entitlements If the PAPs agree with the package, they will sign forms showing consent and any other necessary forms.	KCCA, Local Government, PAPs
16	Grievance Resolution PAPs with complaints will lodge them in writing and submit to the relevant authorities for handling. The implementing team will ensure that all channels are utilized to solve the grievances amicably. The courts of law will be considered as last resort. Grievance resolution will continue until end of the RAP implementation activities.	KCCA, Grievance Resolution Committee, CGV
6	Compensation Payments All PAPs who will have agreed to the entitlements will be paid based on the agreed form of payment. Civil works should not begin before compensation payments are done.	KCCA
6	Notification of demolition of structures and notice to vacate PAPs will be given ample time to salvage any useful materials from the site before demolition is done.	Contractor, KCCA, Local Government
1	Contractor signs Contract It is recommended that the Contractor signs his contract after commencement of compensation payments. This will ensure that very little or no time is wasted on the side of the Contractor waiting for a clear Right of Way.	KCCA
6	Relocation process PAPs will be given ample time to look for relocation sites of their choice before construction begins.	KCCA
12	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Programs	KCCA, Contractor
12	Land Acquisition Process /Processing of Project title Taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. All transactional fees to acquire residual titles shall be borne by the project	KCCA, Ministry of Lands and Urban Development, District Land Boards,
6	Physical project mobilization and site clearing This will be done after completion of compensation payments.	Contractor, District Environmental Officer, NEMA
24	Construction All construction activities will commence after the affected communities have been paid and resettled	Contractor, District Environmental Officer, NEMA

Time frame (Months)	Activity	Responsibility
22	Internal monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities This will be a continuous activity throughout the implementation phase.	Local Government, KCCA
1	Completion Report After the implementation process, the RAP team will write an End Project Report and submit to the higher authorities in KCCA and to the Funder.	KCCA
4	External Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement activities	Independent parties

The Land Surveyor, Property Surveyor/Valuer, Social Development Officer/ RAP Specialist and a Legal Officer will be key in the implementation of the RAP activities. At least one of the staff should be female for purposes of gender sensitivity during this exercise.

14.2. Implementation Schedule, Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works

The resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with the Ugandan laws and regulations and World Bank resettlement guidelines. No individual or affected household will be displaced due to civil works activity before he/she has been compensated for his/her losses. In other words, the implementation of the RAP will have to be aligned with construction activities.

The land acquisition and demolition of houses should be completed within the preparatory stage of the engineering construction and before the beginning of relevant engineering works.

Projects Affected Persons / Household that will physically be displaced shall be given ample time to relocate to new areas. The Ugandan law provides for 3-6 months' notice to PAPs after compensation to vacate the acquired land. For this RAP, affected persons/households/institutions will be given a Notice of 6 months to vacate the required land. This is because a 15% disturbance allowance was included in the computation of the cash compensation packages.

The proposed schedule is thus expected to ensure that all PAPs, prior to their physical relocation, have;

- Been adequately consulted about the project, its impacts and compensation entitlements;
- Received compensation entitlements in a timely manner; and
- Been provided adequate time to relocate their property.

Figure 14-1 below shows the layout of the RAP Implementation schedule. It also presents the linkage to the civil works/construction schedule.

Duration (Months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
RAP Implementation																										
Planning, and mobilisation resources for Implementation of the RAP																										
Updating of census data																										
Approval of updated census data																										
Consultation of stakeholders and sensitization of PAPs and Mobilization for Disclosure of entitlements and mobilization for consent agreements (continuous process)																										
Set up of the Grievance Committees																										
Disclosure of entitlements																										
Agreement of Entitlements																										
Grievance Resolution (continuous)																										
Payment of Compensation to PAPs																										

Duration (Months)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Notification of demolition of structures and notice to vacate										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
Relocation Process											■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■							
Implementation of livelihood restoration programs												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Contractor signs contract											■															
Land Acquisition Process /Processing of Project title												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Physical project mobilization													■	■	■											
Site clearing																■	■	■								
Construction																				■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Internal monitoring and evaluation of resettlement activities (continuous)		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
Completion Report																							■			
External Monitoring and Evaluation of resettlement activities											■	■			■				■			■	■			■

Figure 14-1: Implementation Schedule

Key: Resettlement Activities ■ Construction Activities ■ External Monitoring ■
Note: Construction is scheduled for 24 months

15. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

15.1. Introduction

This section sets out requirements for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP in order to successfully complete the resettlement management as per the implementation schedule and compliance with the resettlement policies and guidelines.

Monitoring and Evaluation includes the establishment of socio-economic background data of the affected persons prior to actual land acquisition or physical relocation and regular monitoring of their situation for an extended period of time after land acquisition and relocation.

The main objective of monitoring is to provide the developer and funder with feedback on RAP implementation and to identify problems and successes as early as possible to allow timely adjustment of implementation arrangements. Both qualitative and quantitative evaluations will be made to ascertain whether the affected people have achieved at the minimum their pre-project standard of living.

15.2. Objectives for Monitoring and Evaluation

The WB's safeguard policy (OP 4.12) states that the project sponsor is responsible for adequate Monitoring and Evaluation of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

The Project Implementing Agency will establish a reporting system for the RAP that will:

- (i) Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RAP related activities;
- (ii) Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at the higher levels;
- (iii) Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses;
- (iv) Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RAP; and
- (v) Identify mitigation measures, as necessary, when there are significant changes in the indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g. vulnerable groups are not receiving sufficient support from the project, etc.).

15.3. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP)

The RAP implementing team will be expected to develop and implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; improvement of communities affected by the project; management of disputes or conflicts etc. In order to measure these impacts, the RAP identifies the specific indicators to be monitored; defines how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identifies key monitoring milestones (e.g. at mid-

point of the RAP implementation process). Table 15-1 shows a sample of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

Table 15-1 Sample monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Activity	Indicator	Data Source	Responsibility	Timeframe / frequency of reporting	Outcome / Output
Sensitization of PAPs and Mobilization for Disclosure of entitlements	Number of meetings held with the PAPs Number of PAPs who turned up for the meeting	Minutes of the meetings	KCCA	Monthly	Sensitized PAPs with a proper understanding of the principles used to calculate the entitlements.
Set up of the Grievance Resolution Committees	No. of Grievance Resolution Committees set up Trained Grievance Resolution Committee	Grievance set up report Training reports	KCCA	1 month after start of implementing activities	Instituted Grievance Resolution Committee with knowledge of their roles & responsibilities
Agreement of entitlements	No. of PAPs who have agreed to entitlements	No. of Compensation agreement / consent forms	KCCA	Monthly	PAPs consented to the entitlements
Compensation Payments	No. of PAPs who received cash compensation No. of PAPs who received in-kind compensation No. of PAPs who have not received compensation No. PAPs who received relocation assistance	Compensation payment reports	KCCA	Monthly	Compensated PAPs
Grievance Resolution	Number of grievances received No. of grievances resolved	Grievance Resolution Report / Grievance Log	KCCA	Monthly, Quarterly	Resolved grievances
Relocation process	Number of PAPs who have	Compensation and	KCCA	Monthly, Quarterly	Relocated PAPs

Activity	Indicator	Data Source	Responsibility	Timeframe / frequency of reporting	Outcome / Output
	identified plots for relocation No. of PAPs who have relocated. No. of vulnerable PAPs relocated No. of PAPs who have not yet identified relocation areas	Relocation Report Interviews with PAPs Monthly RAP progress reports	Contractor		

15.4. Internal and External Monitoring

Monitoring will consist of internal and external monitoring to ensure complete and objective information and to avoid biasness.

15.4.1. Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be undertaken by the KCCA's resettlement team. This will be done hand in hand with some of the District and Division staff, the LC I Chairpersons and the PAPs representatives as far as possible. Internal monitoring will be done at regular intervals i.e. monthly. Monthly progress reports will be prepared by KCCA's implementing RAP team and submitted to KCCA management and project funders. The internal monitoring will look at inputs, processes, and outcomes of compensation/resettlement/other impact mitigation measures.

Internal Monitoring indicators will include but not be limited to the following:

Personnel, equipment and supplies

- Number of personnel to carry out the different resettlement activities and their qualifications;
- Type of equipment and quantities for the resettlement activities;

Methods and strategies to carry out the RAP implementation activities

- Methodology and strategies for implementing RAP activities;
- Documented lessons learnt and recommendations to strengthen the design and implementation of the RAP;

Fund disbursement

- Number of PAPs displaced by the project;
- Compensation paid and timelines;
- Number of PAPs who have voluntarily provided land by signed consent agreements

- Number of PAPs who have not received compensation;
- Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;

Grievance Resolution

- Grievance redress mechanisms in place and functioning;
- Number of people raising grievances in relation to the project;
- Number of unresolved/resolved grievances;
- Number of PAPs who have resorted to courts of law;

Public participation

- Participation of District and Division staff and community in the resettlement process;
- Number of public meetings held.

The implementing team will review these statistics to determine whether the RAP implementation arrangements, as defined in the RAP, are effective in addressing RAP related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the implementing agency (KCCA) to determine the final cost of RAP implementation.

Performance monitoring reports shall be prepared by the implementing team at regular intervals (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and annually) beginning with the commencement of any activities related to resettlement.

15.4.2. External Monitoring

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent agency or Consultant appointed by KCCA. These will have extensive experience in social surveys and resettlement monitoring. The external monitoring will also verify the reports from the internal monitoring. External monitoring activities will entail the following:

- Periodic evaluation of implementation progress; and
- Completion audit.

The team will at a minimum annually conduct independent monitoring to assess the Project outcomes as envisaged in the RAP and engage with PAPs in this regard to verify that the Project is implemented in accordance with the measures outlined in the RAP. The independent monitoring will be done for the duration of the RAP implementation.

The completion audit of the RAP implementation shall include a:

- (i) Summary of RAP performance
- (ii) Compliance review of RAP implementation process; and
- (iii) Report on the quality of RAP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in the RAP.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of RAP implementation indicators, and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP activities. The aim is to learn lessons for application on future projects or other projects in the sector and in the country. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether

the resettlement entitlements were appropriate. A completion audit report will be submitted to the funding agency.

To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed but before the completion of financial commitments to the Programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed. An independent party shall be procured by the project sponsors to undertake the completion audit.

15.5.Methods for measuring impacts

The following methods will be used for measuring impacts:

- i. Questionnaires,
- ii. Available relevant PAPs' documentation,
- iii. Consultations
 - o Direct consultation with the affected populations through regular meetings, focus group discussions, or similar forums established.
 - o Consultations with key informants i.e. local leaders, contractor, etc.
- iv. Field visits to the project area and relocation sites where possible.

15.6.Storage of PAPs Details

KCCA which is the implementing agency will be the custodian of all documents related to the Project and the Project Affected Persons.

Appendix A INTRODUCTORY LETTERS



DIRECTORATE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

13th May 2015

To: *The Manager*
MTN Uganda
KAMPALA

RE: CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENGINEERING DESIGN OF SELECTED ROAD LINKS, JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS AND PRIORITY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS IN KAMPALA CITY

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) with funding from World Bank is currently implementing the Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP2). KIIDP2 involves both infrastructure improvement and institutional development with priority given to road links and junctions' improvements as well as drainage systems' improvement.

KCCA has contracted **M/S: SMEC International Pty Ltd in association with NEWPLAN Ltd** to carry out preliminary and detailed design of selected road links and junctions/intersections to improve mobility, and **M/S SMEC International Pty Ltd** to carry out engineering designs and prepare tender documents for the priority drainage systems in Kampala City. The Consultants have now commenced on the field activities and they will need assistance and cooperation from your organization/community to complete these activities.

The purpose of this letter therefore is to introduce the Consultant **M/S SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD/NEWPLAN LTD and M/S SMEC INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD**, who have been contracted to implement these assignments.

You are kindly requested to accord them any assistance required. For any further information please contact **Mr. Charles Tumwebaze, Project Coordinator – KIIDP2, Kampala Capital City Authority on 0794660029**.

Eng. Andrew M Kitaka
DIRECTOR

Copy: Executive Director
Deputy Executive Director
Director Legal Affairs
Director Administration & HR

P. O. Box 7010 Kampala-Uganda
Plot 1-3 Apollo Kagawa Road



Consulting Engineers & Planners

The Managing Director
MTN Uganda



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Tel: +256 414 340 243/4/5
Fax: +256 414 257 861
Email: info@newplan.ug

Your ref:

Our ref:

19th May 2015

Preliminary and detailed engineering design of selected road links and Junctions/Intersections to improve mobility in Kampala

Request for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment scoping consultative meeting

SMEC International in association with Newplan Limited has been contracted by Kampala Capital City Authority to carry out a preliminary and detailed engineering design of selected roads links and Junctions in Kampala City with a view to improve mobility in the city. The design will cater for signalisation of selected junctions and dualling/reconstruction/paving of selected roads.

As part of the assignment, Newplan Limited is carrying an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) principally to identify the likely impacts of the project (signalisation of selected junctions and dualling/reconstruction/paving of selected roads) and hence propose measures to eliminate or mitigate any adverse significant impacts. Newplan Limited is at the scoping stage of the ESIA aimed at determining the scope of work. As part of the scoping exercise and in line with section 2.2.1 of the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Statement in Uganda, Newplan Limited is carrying out comprehensive stakeholder consultations. MTN has been identified as one of the stakeholders for project. Newplan Limited therefore requests for a meeting with appropriate MTN staff on **Monday, 25th May 2015 at 4.00 pm** at the MTN offices in order to capture the Company's views and concerns on the project and suggestions to what should be included in the ESIA for the project.

Your cooperation in this matter is highly appreciated.

Sincerely,

ISAAC SERUKENYA
CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER

Encl. Introduction letter from KCCA

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT
Name.....
Designation.....
Office.....
Signature.....
Date.....

Contact Tel no.

Appendix B RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

ANNOUNCEMENT

Kampala Capital Authority intends to reconstruct, widen and upgrade selected roads in the city. It therefore informs the general public that NEWPLAN Ltd is ready to start the following activities.

- Community sensitizations
- Surveying of the road extents
- Valuation of property eligible for compensation
- Interviews with affected persons through use of a questionnaire.

KCCA therefore calls upon property owners to attend the following meetings.

No.	Road Name	Date	Time	Venue
1	Nsambya-Kirombe road	31 st March 2016	10:00am	Park yard-Kirombe
2	Namungoona road	1 st April 2016	3:00pm	Royal Hotel-Kasubi
3	New Portbell road (Mutungo/Luzira section)	2 nd April 2016	10:00am	Country Gardens
4	Kulambiro Ring road	2 nd April 2016	2:00pm	Tuba Police Post
5	John Bahiha/Acacia Avenue road	3 rd April 2016	3:00pm	KitantePrimarySchool

For more information regarding the schedule of meetings please contact your LC I Chairpersons or Mr. Moses Dakasi 0774-408608

MANAGEMENT

KCCA

Appendix C INFORMATION BROCHURE

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) received funds from the World Bank to implement the second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP2).

Kampala Capital City Authority intends to reconstruct, widen and upgrade selected roads and junctions/intersections in the city. The Authority also intends to signalize the selected city junctions/intersections to improve mobility of traffic.

Kampala Capital City Authority commissioned SMEC International Pty Ltd and NEWPLAN Limited to conduct detailed engineering design, (Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) studies.

The roads and junctions/intersections on which studies are being conducted are located across the five division i.e. Central Division, Makindye Division, Lubaga Division, Kawempe Division and Nakawa Division.

KCCA commits to mitigating project impacts and ensuring fair compensation of project affected persons. Compensation and resettlement will be carried out in accordance with the laws of the Government of Uganda and international guidelines. Persons eligible for compensation include:

CATEGORY OF PAPS	LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
Landowners	Proof of land title and Purchase Agreements
Minors	Guardianship
Absentee Land-owners	Signed Powers of Attorney
Survivors of Deceased	Letters of Administration
Persons whose residence has to be displaced	Consent from family members on resettlement
Tenants	Consent from Land Owners for Tenants to sell assets to KCCA

Activities to be undertaken:

Consultation and Sensitization:

- ◆ Sensitize the communities about the project
- ◆ Disseminate information on the valuation and survey process.
- ◆ Consult them on matters likely to affect them.
- ◆ Request for cooperation.
- ◆ Collect data

Land Survey:

- ◆ Demarcate off the land for the road
- ◆ Plot boundary to ascertain land take and total land owned

Valuation:

- ◆ Valuation of property affected i.e. Land, Buildings & structures
- ◆ Counting crops/trees affected

Socioeconomic household survey

- ◆ A questionnaire will be administered to obtain socio-economic baseline information from the project affected persons (PAPs)



KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY (KCCA)



KCCA commits to ensuring fair compensation to every affected person and seeks your cooperation during these studies.

For further information:

Newplan Limited
 Crusader House, 3 Portal Avenue,
 P.O Box 7544, Kampala, Uganda,
 Tel: +256 312 281149

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA)
 Project Coordinator, KIIDP II RM. B210 City Hall
 Telephone 0204660038

Appendix D ATTENDANCE LISTS

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Busabala Junction
Busabala Road Nursing Home

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	Males Bukasi	Sociologist		0774408608	25/5/2016
2	Eliu Lukunda	Valuer		0700-55897	25/5/16
3	Nabante Josephine	Sociologist		0173127747	25/5/16
4	KITITU JOSEPH	VALUER		0772626190	25/05/2016
5	Ovia Begumisa	BUSINESS		0777912194	25/05/2016
6	JACQUE SSEMBATIA	BUSINESS		0702619670	25/5/2016
7	GRACE NALUTAAYA	ACCOUNTANT		0772473460	25/05/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Busabala Junction
Venue: Busabala Road Nursing Home







NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	MUTALAGA HARUNA	Env. SEC.		0752804385	25/05/16
2	KIRIPIRE HARUNA	ENV. SEC.		0772501528	25/05/16
3	KIZA KABUKE SIMON	BUSINESSMAN		0772520537	25/05/16
4	WALUSSIMBI SIMONE	-		0758581937	25/05/2016
5	Mutovu Frank	ENGINEER		0775146000	25/05/16
6	Hajjat Scireh Nabikunda			0772435774	25/5-2016
7	Makwasi Jacob	Lawyer		07703537645	25/5/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Nakawa - Afuka - Bukoto Road

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	LYDIA TIBAGA	Facility Manager New World Firm Ltd		0772621134	04-05-16
2	Brian H KYAMBATA	TULIP CONSULTANCY LTD		0702444724	- do -
3	MUSA - NESTUMA	LCS MVTOPIA CHALAMBA		0704767566	04/05/2016
4	NAMBIRWA GORREI			0782177254	04/05/2016
5	OKOT Innocent	Manager		0755158774	04/05/2016
6	Emmanuel M Kajjuka	Doctor		0772-503860	04/05/2016






FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Busabala Junction

Venue: Busabala Road Nursing Home

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
01	MUGWANYA FRANCIS	MARKETING / M. SEB CONSTRUCTION		0775859202	25/03/2016
02	S. Ssemwamba Charles	SEB CONSTRUCTION		0751652109	25/05/2016
03	WALUSSIMBI Simeon	-		0758881932	25/5/2016
04	Makawa Frank	Engineer		0775146040	25/5/16
5	Haggard Sarah Nabikonda			0772435774	25/5-2016
6	Lemwanya Henry	Construction		0702629503	25/03/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Nakawa - Attinda - Bukoto Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	Aroda Michael	Manager ug. Joinery & Steel Works		0757705124	4/5/16
	HANNINGSTON LURUWAMU	MANAGER		0772450101	4/5/16
	MUNDUA Apollo	Electronics/ IT		075267025	1/
	MUSOKE Jimmy	SELT Emp		0782497926	11
	JULIAN SSEKITOLEKO	ADMINISTRATOR SPRINGS MEDICAL CENTER		0702834748	4/5/16
	MWESIMBE S.K. Y. BAKA	CP/INT. - MESA		0760575057	4/5/16
	Steven Okeng	Architect		72161487	4/5/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Nakawa - Attinda - Bukoto Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	Laban Atay.	Administrator, VCC/Minister		0792414777	4 th /May/16.
2	Male Sam.	shop keeper		0752699311	4/05/2016
3	SSEKABUYA Edw	Chairman LC II Bukoto II		077250323	4/05/2016
4	Beatrice Hantongo	Land lady			
5	Nuwasa Tony	land lord		077271352	4/5/2016
6	Namagamba Sarah	LAND LADY		0772346534	"
7	Lubwama James	land lord		0751819480	4 th /05/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

Nakawa - Ntinda & Ntinda - Bukoto Road

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Venue: Ntinda Primary School

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	MUKATUMU MAUREEN	PERSONAL ASSISTANT		0702989257	04/05/16
	NALULE JUSTINE WAMALA	HOUSEWIFE		0772868965	04/05/2016
	Theodora Niringiye	COUNSELLOR		0772-653976	04/05/2016
	SENYONDO VICENT	BUSINESSMAN		0772422759	04/05/16
	Nabbanja Esther	Business Woman		0758663363	04/05/16
	SENYUNJA JAMIL	TEACHER		0772-461197	04/05/16
	MR OUNJI	SELF EMPLOYED		0778892372	04/05/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Nakawa - Ntinda - Bukoto Road

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	MARK KISALIITA	SOAWENOR		0752627090	21/03/16
	MWIKI LEONARDO	BUSINESSMAN		0702722767	21/3/16
	EBITH NABIRYO KASHU	FARMER		0781511900	04/03/16
	HINDU KUPPAH	B		0772 44 2327	04/03/16
	Selamun Sam	PROPERTY DEVELOPER		0772650047	04/3/16
	WILSON BIKARIGASA	MARKET		0772685574	04/3/16
	REV. MICHAEL OWINO	PRIEST		0772511767	04/5/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY


RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

PORT BELL ROAD

Luzira Parish

NEW PORTBELL ROAD (LUZIRA PARISH)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
8	NABWIRE PENNAH	WORKERIAL AFRO PLAST		0773452072	15/4/2016
9	Mwabe Brian	Kirumba. P.		0792615838	15/4/2016
10	Bakamba Sulimani	Kamuganyu Zone		0782756071	15-4-2016
11	Mbazizi Harry	Kamuganyu Zone		0700655304	15-4-2016
12	Baguma Byomunisho Fred	Business Consult ant/Pastor		0701332857 0782008815	15/4/2016
13	MULEBAKE LUZIRAN	Village Health Team leader		0776554795	15/04/2016
14	BUCENYA JOSEPH MUSA	KISENYU Businessman		0780958272	15/04/2016




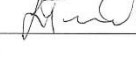


FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NEW PORTBELL ROAD (LUZIRA PARISH)

Portbell Road
Luzira Parish

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	SSEKABIRA SAMINA	GATFIMA ZONE BUSINESS location		0776412305 0701412305	15/04/2016
2	Ssanyanda Herman	Plot 173 old Port bell rd Luzira		075302779	15/04/2016
3	MUKASA Edward	Luzira, Kiseru Carpenter		0784997626	15/04/2016
4	Lilian Tendo	Retired		0772501095	15/04/2016
5	Rose Nakanwiji	Housewife		0	15/04/2016
6	Barbara Namayanja	Housewife		0774790855	15/04/2016
7	Solomon Semanda	Business Man		0752629481	15/04/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

PORT BELL ROAD
Luzira parish

NEW PORTBELL ROAD (LUZIRA PARISH)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
15	BOMBOLA Bulungira	CASUBA ZONE		0752842576	15/4/2016
	Bambale Nduwira	LILUSIAR ZONE	Nduwira	0754922844	15/4/2016
	TUMWEBALE ALEX	BUSINESSMAN		0772448751	15/4/2016
	NAKIMULI ELEANOR	EMPLOYEE FROM FOURWAYS INVESTMENT		0791519427	15/4/16
	ACTIRO LUCY	FOURWAYS INVESTMENTS		0773467505	15/4/16
	MASANE M.	BUSINESS WOMAN		0772906588	" "
	NABIDDO SANYU	" "		0772909143	" "

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

portbell Road
Luzira parish

NEW PORTBELL ROAD (LUZIRA PARISH)

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	KAMUSISHA ANTONY	TAILOR		0752369770	15/4/2016
	TUMUSHIME PASSY	SELF EMPLOYED		0778267735	15/04/2016
	TWAZAMPORA B	STREET EMPLOYE		0752342292	15/4/2016
	BABULUMPALI M.	DRIVER		0772628739	15/4/2016
	BAMWAGALE A.	SELF EMPLOYER		0758347294	15/4/2016
	FARUKI SAFFI	SELF EMPLOYER		0775612525	15/4/2016
	KAGALISA CHARLES	SELF EMPLOYER		0789592236	15/04/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Kulambiro Ring Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	Charles Tenywa	Self Employed	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772427371	9/4/16
	RUIBUZA SAMSON	self employed	<i>[Signature]</i>	0704585578	9/04/16
	KARSO REBECCA-N	Self employed	Recca	0704382070	9/04/16
	KARSO MARIAM	Self Employed	Mariam	0772524587	"
	Mizzimu mingira Simon KARSO Seluma	Engineer	<i>[Signature]</i>	0705049370	"
	Bulemezi Jackson	Driver	<i>[Signature]</i>	0705217808	9/04/16
	ASUMWE ALLEN Sylvia	Accountant	ALD.	0701169406	9/4/16.
	<i>[X]</i> John Wasswa Mwasembe	Technician	<i>[Signature]</i>	0702 866815	"

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NEW PORTBELL ROAD (LUZIRA PARISH)

*Portbell Road
Luzira Parish*


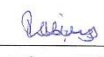
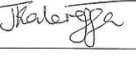

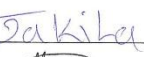



NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
21	Mrs Regina Ojamba	Home wise	<i>[Signature]</i>	0782470936	15/4/2016
22	KABUGO NORAH		STetib	0772512066	
23	Rose Nakamwagi	Landlord		0774315365	15/4/2016
24	Andrew Asimwe	Systems Engineer	<i>[Signature]</i>	0704442923	15/4/2016
25	Winitred Bamunho	Business woman	Winit	0772407929	15/4/2016
26	christina Nabafany	Home woman	<i>[Signature]</i>	-	15/4/16
	Samdi Kulumba	Businessman	<i>[Signature]</i>	0752699987	15/4/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Kulambiro Ring Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	JOHN MWESISE	Accountant		0772435610	9/04/16
	LUSEGA THOMAS	STUDENT		0786288821	9/04/16
	JENNIFER KATEREGGA	TEACHING		0772419972	09/04/2016
	Sande Alex			0782993444	09/04/2016
	MR JAKIBA	TEACHER		07015035027	09-4-2016
	ENG. JOHN TWINOMUGISHI	WATER ENGINEER		0701229446	9/4/16
	KIWENDO FRANCIS	ACCOUNTANT		0772434441	9/4/2016
	GAMWANZA ROBERT	FARMER		0772.121984	9/04/2016.

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Kulambiro Ring Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	TUMUSHABE JAMES	DRIVER	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772463089	09/4/16
2	KAYINZA BETTY	TEACHER	<i>[Signature]</i>	077335872	16
3	HARRIES TUMUHARWE	LAWYER	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772481814	09/4/16
4	SSIGAMBAYOMBA KASSIM ABUNGU	EXECUTIVE AREA COUNSELLOR	<i>[Signature]</i>	0701697859	09/4/16
5	Edute Kahubone	SOCIAL DEPT OPERATION MGT	<i>[Signature]</i>	0794661231	09/4/16
6	AMANYA RAYMOND	TAX OFFICER	<i>[Signature]</i>	0753810183	09/4/16
7	SYLVIA NABATECO-KACUMA	Administrator	<i>[Signature]</i>	077244102	09/04/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Kulumbwa Ring Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	EDDIE JINGO		ED	0777-956595	9/4/2016
2	Joseph Mwooga	—		0724174988	"
3	NANTUMBA ANNES	—		0789923710	9.4.2016
4	Baiga Alaisa	SURVEYOR		0772-457004	"
5	MASEMBE JOSEPH	—		0705182079	9/4/2016
	KATUSHABE SAUIS	CIVIL SERVANT	Katushabe	0772434165	
	MABWA H. Lumbwa	WADA ADMIN ICCCA		0794660076	9/4/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

LUKUW ROAD

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	NKIRI RUTH FREDERICK	UPPER BURIAL CLUB		0701737313	5/4/2016
2	Mubungu Willy	Right of way CLUB		0702303556	8/4/2016
3	Walusimbe S		Walusimbe S.	0703987730	9/4/2016
4	Michael Serebe		M Serebe	0772466273	5/4/2016
5	ASUMAN MUJIZI	MUJIZI	MUJIZI	0704721660 0704654565	8/4/2016
6	SHAKIR NAMAYAJA	NAMAYAJA	NAMAYAJA	0702887543 0704654505	5/4/2016 NAMAYAJA
7	Malak Bizizita	Bizizita			5/4/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

LUKULI ROAD

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	Namirembe A	Sociologist	<i>Namirembe A</i>	0776700524	5/4/16
2	Patrice J. Bataunda	Marketing	<i>Patrice J. Bataunda</i>	0772571581	05/04/16
3	Rosette Bataunda	Administrator	<i>Rosette Bataunda</i>	0776076822	5/4/16
4	Musisi Sackson Kyeguna	Driver	<i>Musisi Sackson Kyeguna</i>	0775414776	05/04/16 04
5	Nalongo Kakuma		<i>N.K</i>	0752925695	- - -
6	LUNKUSE IMMOKULE		<i>Lunkuse Immokule</i>	075526552	
7	Namunyiga Ollia	Namunyiga O		-	

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Lukuli Rd

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	SSEGAKA JOSEPH	KAKANDE Urban Council MUDDE	<i>Ssegawa</i>	0112215372 0703365342	05/04/2016
2	Bulye Mandey	D	<i>Bulye</i>	0774361015	05/4/2016
3	KAIKIDI GEORGE	BUSINESS MAN	<i>Kaikidi</i>	0772468655 0782951904	05/4/2016
4	maiy Kido	M	<i>maiy</i>	075034076	05/4/2016
5	Kaidi sentongo	Business man	<i>Kaidi</i>	077265468 0702651468	05/4/2016
6	OPRO ASAPH	Newspaper	<i>OPRO</i>	0703961857	5/4/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Kecau Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	NALONGO KAHIRE	L.O. II KOLOLO II PARESHI		0702525863 mBakire@yakoee.com	3/04/2016
2	MASIKO Lamour	L.O. II KOLOLO II		0770624850	11
3	Sungaya Kaloni	amansi		0773709115	
4	Agyangamu Godfrey Francis	Publicity. Sec		0712151038	3/04/2016
5	Baaguma Sam	Refomke		0775033289	3/04/2016
6	Muganywa John John Muganywa@yahoo.com Kaboga Junior School.	Accountant		0787416830	4/4/2016
7	NTERYANENZE ADAS	Estate officer		078329491	04/4/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

Kecau Road

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
8	Nsaire Sandra sandra.nsair@ug.knightfrank.com	Property Manager Acacia Mall		0775133877	3/04/2016
9	Katambaga GEORGIE KATAMBAGA	OCCUPANT PLOT 25 Acacia Mall		0785805729	01/04/2016
10	Kalende Anthony	Plot 25 "		0782547454	03/04/2016
11	MALIK ALI	BUSINESSMAN		0752200481	03/04/2016
12	AHMED Ibrahim	Celestial ICTD info@celestialuganda.com		0712944258 0791101700	03.04.2016
13	MUGAIDAL Kika	GENERAL Manager Moto Pole HOTEL		0792429181	03/04/16
14	Harrende Ruth	Social regist		079570524	11

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Namungo Rd

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	Dr. Ron Lutaaga	CONSULTANT	<i>[Signature]</i>	+4477514250 66	01/04/16
2	KIKABY PATRICK	Self employed	<i>[Signature]</i>	0781685812 0754173245	01/04/16
3	Robinson Semukoma	Horse wife clman Lubiya LCI	<i>[Signature]</i>	0753 000151	1/4/16
4	Sentamu Mohamed		<i>[Signature]</i>	0772455867	1/
5	Kasule Swabir	Kasubi Zone 4 clman	<i>[Signature]</i>	0762960588	1/
6	Male David	clman Namungo I Kasubi	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772302011	1/
7	Apollo Newagira	clman Namungo Kasubi LCI	<i>[Signature]</i>	0718030852	1/

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Namungo Rd

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	Asimwe Godfrey	Lord cllor (KCCA)	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772497821	01/04/2016
	Alexa Kaddu	Division councillor Lubiya Div.	<i>[Signature]</i>	0700805482	1/
	IP BIGI RWENKYA HENRY	O/C NAMUNGO NA POLICE POST	<i>[Signature]</i>	0701837525	01/07/2016
	KYUSWA DAVID	DAVIDA	<i>[Signature]</i>	0782876300 0709311230	01/04/2016
	HENRY MUKIKA	DRIVER	<i>[Signature]</i>	0752618474	01/02/2016
	Namukasa Georgina	Resident Lubiya LCI	<i>[Signature]</i>	0714554727	1/
	Sewalo George William	Namungo Kasubi Resident	<i>[Signature]</i>	0700805482	1/

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Namungona Rd

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	ESTHER DOROTHY NAKIMBUGWE Nalongo	BANKER		0782962814	1.04.2016
2	Kevin Makumbi	NYIL		07523634	1.04.2016
3	Kironde Margaret	---		0704976673	1.4.2016
4	Asimwe Constance	Farmer		0772513170	1.4.2016
5	KASSWA CHARLOS	SELF/EMPLOYED	 SEC/SECURITY NAMUNGOYA I LST	0701591571 0772591511	1/4/2016
6	Mautume Christine	Farmer		0753659699 0772975942	1/4/2016
7	Wasswa David	Business man		0752194437	1/4/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

SIP APOLLO

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	LUMANDO Remy	HOUSE WIFE		074346931	24/3/16
	Henry KAVUMU	Business man		0752470630	24/3/16
	Etang Richard	Hotel mg.		0755922570	24/03/16
	FATUMA OSMAN	Business		0782087604	24/03/16
	Belamendi MUSA	TECHNICIAN		0772595234	24/3/16
	Peter Kayungizi-K	Business		0775-389866	24/3/16
	KITAGA BALEE	Business		0772586904	24/3/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

SIR APOLLO

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	M. S. KALUKA	ANKRESA PRASHI HCH DISTRICT SECRETARY		0752942832	24/03/2016
	SSCHINDUMBWE JACKSON	CHAIRPERSON LCI		0773782705	24/MAR/2016
	MUKIRI WILLIAM	L.C. III CHAIRPERSON		077-2-81006	24/03/2016
	ISMA DANIELA			0734943867	24/03/2016
	ARORY GAIKURU	BUSINESS		0704141200	24/3/2016
	MUWONGE ROBERT (Eng Byandala)	BUSINESS (Eng/Minister)		0772391898	24/03/2016
	BULESA DEO KIRO	Building Contractor		0712523081	24/03/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

SIR APOLLO

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
01	AAP KANAMUKA Joshua	De Kidhwa Police Station		0718851355	24/03/2016
	TIBAKWA PAUL	Business man		0772488618	- 11
	BIANYANA FLORENCE	BUSINESS WOMAN		0785190577	11
	MAATEWA A. Seelago			0756712605	24/03/2016
	KAYAGA SAYONE	Business Lady		0772410123	24/3/16
	KIRUMIRA GODFREY	BUSINESSMAN		0703332303	24/03/2016
	HAMIDAH TUMUKIWA	HOUSE WIFE		0701140355	24/3/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

Old portbell / New portbell roads

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Kisasa Community Center

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	KIATUBIRA T.	Entrepreneur		0752397930	23/03/2016
2	SOPHE SSOZI	Business lady		0771471960	23/03/16
3	EDITH SSOZI	Business lady		0772458867	23/03/16
4	WANYAMA FRANCIS	BUSINESSMAN		0772500979	23/03/2016
5	Muyaga Muhamed	Business Man		0701958056	23/03/2016
6	Eng. Semuqoma David R.	KCCA Highway Engineer		0794661051	"
7	Jacob Byamukama	Manager, Transport Planning KCCA		0794660980	23/03/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

Old portbell / New portbell roads

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Kisasa Community Center

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	Teo Namagembe	house wife	Teo	0750670559	23/3/16
2	Kigirayi Joyce	Widow	Kij.	-	23/3/2016
3	Nakalembe Lukia	Widow	Nakalembe Lukia	0788124976	23 rd /03/016
4	BAYIGA JEMIMAH	Secretary	Bayiga	0761732445	23/03/16
5	Angi/ Smt.	operation manager		0750522522	25/03/16
6	NTABAZI MARILYN	Govt official		0752942954	23/03/16
7	Moses Bwagasi	Sociologist / Resettlement Aid		0774408600	23/03/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Kabuwu - Kitabi Bananusaaya (Seguku)

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1.	Lwamulungi Dorothy	Environmentalist	Lwamulungi	0772530876	12/03/2016
2	NANJEZA JANE BAAGALA	CATERING	Lwamulungi	0772380531	"
3	Rebecca Tendo Senoga	Social worker	Senoga	0772468282	12/03/16
4	LUBEGA FRED		Lwamulungi	0772228835	11
5	BARAKA JUSTIN	Cleaning Agent	Justin	0701 6245	12/03/16
6	MBOGO PETER 40 Erena	Self Employee	MBOGO	0772489897 0701070408	12/02/16
7	Mugwanya @ Mweza Osmen	Business man	Mweza	Mweza 'A'	

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Kabuwu - Kitabi Bananusaaya (Seguku)

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
	MAUKIANKA ZUBAIRI	LWIZA CA'A	MUKIANKA	0772902001	12 th /03/2016
	ISMAIL KASIRINU	SEGUKU ZONE 5	KASIRINU	07724789487	12/03/2016
	Kahenda Pius Mathew	LWIZA A.	Kahenda	0783434882	11 11 11
	Melrose John Wera	Lwiza 'A'	Melrose	0753603158	11 11 11
	MPELWWE BALGER	Lwiza A	Balger	0772004222	11 11 11
	NDUGGA HENRY	SEGUKU ZONE 5	NDUGGA	0783423243	11 11 11
	Mrs Senoga Rabunah	Widow	R. Senoga	0772468282	12/03/16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY *Kabusa - Kitebi - Baramwaga (Segeki)*

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1.	MAGEZI ENDAWIS WAKISA	NGOBE S.O.A Church	<i>[Signature]</i>	0752013029	
2.	Mrs SEMKAGELENE EZON	NGOBE S.O.A Church	<i>[Signature]</i>	0793492056	
3.	Mrs. ZALWANGO RENMI	LEASON GARDENS	<i>[Signature]</i>	075160658	
4	NTEGE ANDREW	Sepuku Farmer	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772587501	12/1/2016
5	MA-HIAS NTOMB.	ACCOUNTANT	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772316688	
6	Krito med	Businessman	<i>[Signature]</i>	0762662495	
7	TWIRWITA GRACE	R.O.C	<i>[Signature]</i>	0753603158	

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY *Kayamba and Masuku Road.*

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
1	SEBUGUZI-SAMUEL	L.C. II C/MAN KIBUYE I	<i>[Signature]</i>	7 th 3/16
2.	Mwiza Emmanuel	L.C I C/MAN MUKO	<i>[Signature]</i>	07-03-2016
3.	Skalingo James	L.C. I C/MAN ISUNGA ZONE	<i>[Signature]</i>	0752-8/2361
4.	Haris Khalid Keesimye	L.C. I C/MAN TAWO ZONE	<i>[Signature]</i>	0751-8/2858
5	Mico wanda	L.C. F.R.C.SI ZONE	<i>[Signature]</i>	0774011854
6	KAKOZA	-- Vicent	<i>[Signature]</i>	0758006939
7	KINDESA FAROOK	B. Man	<i>[Signature]</i>	0772417850

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Kayunga and Malaba Road

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
	MUSISI JAMES	BUSINESSMAN		0772471977
	Muhinda Jackson	Business Man		0784102079 0752-626870
	KASIMU Muhinda	B. Man		0772-45467 0782-838921
	Nanfumbwe Amina	B. Woman	Amina	
	RINAM ABDU	B. woman		0702687063
1	Kimbera George	M		07803194062
	PRINCE SSUNYA JB KIATUGEMBE	TECHNICIAN	SSUNYA	07/03/2016 0704644654

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Kayunga and Malaba Road

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST





NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
8	HAGANDA SARA	BUSINESSMAN		7.03.16. 075883953
9	Sembuse J	B/man		07/13/06 0705578
10	Muwanga Herbert	B/man		07/03/16 0772638148
11	SEMAYOLE APHA	B/MAN		07/23/2016 071278765
12	KIWAZUKA JOSEPH	MULTIENGINEER		11 077298216
13	KYAYUNKE JOHN	MULTIENGINEER		11 07760243
14	BUKONG BABI ASADI WHEVIA	AUDITOR/LECTURER		11 0776712191

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Mobutu / Kamusole / Busabala Junction

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST





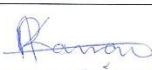


NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
1	KIMERA ARAMANSAN	C/Man	 0772325373	7-3-016
2	Kuggusa Sami MUKASA	trader	 0752934635	07-03-2016
3	KABIIBI GEOFREY	Salesman	 0754075668	07/03/2016
4	KAKINDA EDWARD C/O HENRY BUSULWA	Trader	 0701436897	07/03/2016
5	NAMUKI LUCY	BUSINESS woman	0752961427	07/03/2016
6	Mulimira Jonathan	b/man	0772503981 / 0752503991	07/03/2016
7	NDAGGA Tom	Veterinary doctor	0704399958	07/03/2016

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

Mobutu / Kamusole / Busabala Junction

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST






NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	DATE
1	WASSWA KASSIM	0752990380 CHAIRMAN KINEMBE		7 th 3.16
	SEKASJJA DAUER	0779300039 CHAIRMAN NYAGO		7 th 3.16
	DAVID MUDRAH	0712-191474 M.D CALENDAR		07/03/16
	MUGISHA ROBERT	BUSINESS-MAN		07-03-16
	Pauline Kasasa	Businesswoman		7 th 03-16
	NSEBUTSUA SWISS	0772460053		7-3-16
	NASETTE MARIAM NAMBU	0772442850 / 0701442850		7-3-16

FEASIBILITY STUDY AND DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN FOR SELECTED ROAD LINKS AND JUNCTIONS/INTERSECTIONS TO IMPROVE MOBILITY IN KAMPALA CITY

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) STUDY

LUKULU RD

CONSULTATIVE MEETING - ATTENDANCE LIST

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION/ OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE	Contact	DATE
1	MUHEIRWE JOHN WICKLIFFE	TEACHER		0772648276 0788067350	5/4/2016
2	John Kaganda	MUSAWA	John Kaganda	0779074235	5/4/2016
3	NILUWANT ISSA	VEGETARIAN IT		07723693 39	05/04/2016
4	Namanya Charles	Business man		0755570726	05/04/2016
5	^{Fiance} Namulwani Mulcaga	Shopkeeper		077293 2003	"
6	SBUYIRA ENOS	BUSINESS MAN		0772429884	5/04/2016
7	MALUKENGE REBY	SELF EMPLOYED	Malukenge	0715748922	5/04/2016
8	TAMALE PAUL	Rtd. Telecom ENG.	Tamale	0712876678	05/04/2016

Appendix E HOUSEHOLD SURVEYOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Kampala City Council Authority.
Resettlement Action Plan for the selected road links and junctions to improve mobility in Kampala City.

INTRODUCTION

Hello, My name is _____ I am here on behalf of Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) and entity responsible for the operations of the capital city of Kampala in Uganda. We are conducting a social economic survey for purposes of establishing the socioeconomic baseline conditions of all the affected persons within the required proposed road reserve of selected roads in the city. The results of the research will inform the next planning phases of the project. The information you will give will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

REF No: _____

SECTION 1: LOCATIONAL DETAILS

District----- Sub County/Division-----
Parish----- Village/Zone -----
Enumerator----- Date of interview-----
Name of the road _____

SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

- Name of property owner/affected person _____
(Surname, First Name)
- Sex of the property owner/affected person Male 1 Female 2
- Year of birth ----- Age-----
- Age bracket of affected person _____
(00 - 17) ----- 1 (18 - 25) ----- 2 (26 - 35) ----- 3
(36 - 45) ----- 4 (46 - 55) ----- 5 (56 - 65) ----- 6 Over (65) ----- 7
- Marital status of the Affected Person
Married 1 Single 2 Widowed 3
Divorced 4 Cohabiting 5 Other 6 (Specify) _____
- Tribe -----
- Religion of affected person
Protestant 1 Catholic 2 Muslim 3
African tradition 4 Other 5 (Specify) _____
- Highest level of education
1. None 1 Primary 2 Secondary 3
2. Tertiary 4 University 5 Other 6 (Specify) _____
- How big is your current family? (Include only those members who permanently stay in the household including boarding students and excluding those who got married or those who started their own families and stay in the neighbourhood).
-----Number of males -----Number of females -----

Details of HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Household Member	Full Name	Age	Sex 1-Male 2-Female	Residing on Affected Land 1-YES 2-NO	Level of education	Disabled 1-YES 2-NO	Working? 1-YES 2-NO
Head of Household							
Spouses							
Children							
Other Dependents							

Highest level of education: None--1 Primary--2 Secondary--3 Tertiary--4 University--5 Other--6

SECTION 3: LAND OWNERSHIP, TENURE, USE AND RELOCATION

10. Do you own this land? Yes 1 No 2
11. If yes, do you have a title deed for this land? Yes 1 No 2
12. If yes, what is the type of title deed
- 1 Freehold
 2 Leasehold (government)
 3 Leasehold (Kabaka)
13. If you don't have a title do you have any sort of agreement that shows ownership?
- Yes 1 No 2
14. If you don't own land, under what circumstances are you using the land?
- Tenant 1 Sharecropper 2 Other 3 -----
15. In which year did you acquire this land? -----
16. Are you the only one with claims on the affected piece of land? Yes 1 No 2
17. If not, who else has claims on the affected land? _____
18. How big is your land? _____ (acres)
- Less than 1 acre1
 1-2acres2
 2-4acres3
 5 and above acres 4
19. How do you utilise this land? (Multiple answers acceptable)
- Residential..... 1
 Agricultural..... 2
 Commercial..... 3
 Others (specify) 4
20. Do you have any structure on the affected piece of land? Yes 1 No 2
21. Use/type of structure
- Residential only 1
 Commercial only..... 2
 Commercial and residential..... 3
 Fence..... 4
 Graves..... 5
 Animal house..... 6
 Others..... 7 Specify -----
22. Is this structure affected? Yes 1 No 2

23. If there is not enough land to move your house on the affected plot, to which village/district do you prefer to move?
24. Have you buried members of your family on this land? Yes 1 No 2
25. If yes, how many?
26. Are they in the affected portion of the land? Yes 1 No 2
27. If yes, do you wish to relocate them? Yes 1 No 2
28. Do you own land elsewhere? Yes 1 No 2
29. If yes how, how does it compare with the affected land?
- Bigger.....1
- Smaller 2
- Equal.....3
30. On average how big is it?
- Less than 1 acre1
- 1-2acres2
- 2-4acres3
- 5 and above acres.....4

SECTION 4: LIVELIHOOD, INCOME SOURCES AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS

31. Main occupation of Household head (only one answer)
- | | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Trading / Business | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | Salaried Worker | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Casual Laborer | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | Service Provider | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> (e.g. Salon, Hotel) |
| Boda boda riding | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | Taxi/Special Hire driver | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Artisanal skills | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> (e.g. welding, building, carpentry) | Farming /Livestock rearing | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Remittances | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> | Rental houses | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other (Specify) | 11 <input type="checkbox"/> _____ | | |
32. In case of formal employment, name of organisation-----
33. What is the **main** marketing point for your products / services
34. What is the distance to the main marketing point for your produce?
- Less than 500ms1
- 500-1km.....2
- 1.1km – 3kms3
- Above 3kms4
35. Total income per month
- o Business income _____
 - o Salary _____
 - o Casual labour _____
 - o Service provision _____
 - o Boda boda riding _____

Kampala City Council Authority.
Resettlement Action Plan for the selected road links and junctions to improve mobility in Kampala City.

- Taxi /Special hire _____
- Artisanal skills _____
- Rental houses _____
- Farming/Livestock rearing _____
- Rental houses _____
- Others _____
- Total** _____

On average how much money do you earn from the affected premises per year?

SECTION 5: WELFARE INDICATORS

36. Assets owned by the household

- Land 1
- House 2
- Animals 3
- Radio 4
- TV 5
- Bicycle 6
- Motorcycle 7
- Car 8
- Cellphone 9 Contact Number _____
- Others 10 Specify _____

37. Type of the residential house

- Permanent 1
- Semi-permanent 2
- Temporary 3

38. Ownership of the residential house

- Self-owned 1
- Rent 2
- Others 3

39. What fuel do you use within the home? (Multiple responses)

- Firewood-----1
- Charcoal2
- Paraffin/Kerosene.....3
- Electricity-----4
- Gas-----5
- Solar-----6
- Biogas-----7
- Others -----8

SECTION 6: ACCESS TO INFORMATION

40. How do you access information about different aspects? (Multiple questions allowed)

- Radio 1
- TV 2
- Newspapers 3
- Community meetings 4
- Village public speakers 5
- Telephones 6
- Place of worship 7
- Neighbor 8
- Other (specify) 9

41. Do you have a bank account or a savings account? Yes 1 No 2

42. Name of Bank _____

SECTION 7: GENDER

43. Who is responsible for the following household chores in your family?

Domestic chore	Responsible person	
	Male	Female
Buying food		
Making food		
Child care		
Medical expenses		
School fees		
Fetching water		
Others (specify)		

44. If you are male and married, is your wife allowed to make decisions regarding land?
Yes 1 No 2

45. Does your spouse own land as a woman? Yes 1 No 2

THANK YOU

Appendix F INSTITUTIONS' TOOL

Kampala City Council Authority.
Resettlement Action Plan for the selected road links and junctions to improve mobility in Kampala City.
KIIDP II PROJECT

INSTITUTIONS TOOL

Hello, My name is _____ I am here on behalf of Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) and entity responsible for the operations of the capital city of Kampala in Uganda. We are conducting a social economic survey for purposes of establishing the socioeconomic baseline conditions of all the affected persons within the required proposed road reserve of selected roads in the city. The results of the research will inform the next planning phases of the project. The information you will give will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

REF No: _____

District----- Sub County/Division-----

Parish----- Village/Zone -----

Enumerator----- Date of interview-----

Name of the road -----

1. Name of Institution _____

2. Type of institution _____

3. Ownership of institution

Government 1 Private 2 Church 3 Association/Group 4
NGO 5

4. Who is in charge of making decisions for this institution?

Name _____

Designation _____

Contact _____

5. Property affected

6. Land tenure system

Freehold _____ 1

Leasehold _____ 2

Kibanja _____ 3

Others _____ 4

7. Number of employees in this institution including support staff _____

8. Size of population the institution serves _____

9. Income from affected premise per year _____

Appendix G PROPERTY ASSESSMENT TOOL

Kampala Capital City Authority	Valuation Assessment Form		
ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY			
AFFECTED PLOT - PROPERTY INSPECTION FORM			
ROAD SECTION: ASSESSMENT REFERENCE:			
SECTION A. Stakeholder Information			
Date of valuation: ___ / ___ / ___	Name of Village: _____		
Sub-County: _____	County: _____ District: _____		
Land Owner: _____ <i>(Surname, First Name)</i>			
SECTION B. SERVICES ON AFFECTED PLOT (Tick Applicable Box):			
Power with private meter Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piped Water with metered private connection	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify):	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piped Water with public standtap	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
SECTION C: DESCRIPTION OF LAND TO BE ASSESSED FOR VALUATION			
District/Sub County/Parish/LC 1 Cell: <i>[State each]</i>			
Approximate Chainage:			
Tenure:			
Plot Number: <i>[If applicable]</i>			
Block Number: <i>[If applicable]</i>			
Total Land Area [Area Ha/Acre]:			
Total Land Required [Area Ha/Acre]:			
1			

**SECTION D: DESCRIPTION OF PERMANENT BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
(Include Sketches)**

CODE SHEET FOR VALUATION DESCRIPTIONS
Buildings and Structures

1. Building/ structure type ¹	Roof Material ²	Wall Material ³	Floor Material ⁴	Windows & Doors ⁵	Condition ⁶
Detached House	Iron Sheets	Concrete	Concrete		Good
Semi- Detached House	Tiles	Cement Blocks	Brick		Fair
Flat	Asbestos	Stones	Stone		Poor
Tenement (Muzigo)	Concrete	Burnt/ Stablised Bricks	Cement screed		Very Poor
Kiosk	Tins	Unburnt bricks with cement	Rammed earth		
Latrine	Thatch	Unburnt bricks with mud	Wood		
Garage		Wood			
Store		Wattle & Daub			

Crops

Appendix H VULNERABLEPAPS

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
1	Sentamu Vincent	53	Male	Bunamwaya	Disabled	Electric pole	-
2	Ssegaluma Martia	73	Male	Bunamwaya	Disabled / Elderly	Land take 0.026 acre	300,000-500,000
3	Mugerwa Zefania	49	Male	Bunamwaya	Disabled	Land take 0.002 acre	501,000-1,000,000
4	Gastavas Nathan Katantazi	76	Male	Bunamwaya	Elderly	Trees	-
5	Juliet Nantume (Late Samuel Kyeyune)	52	Female	Bunamwaya	Female Widow	0.01 titled land	-
6	Kajjo Rebecca	66	Female	Bunamwaya	Female Widow	3No. Partitions Kiosk	501,000-1,000,000
7	Bamweyana John	69	Male	Bunamwaya	Elderly	Land take 0.114, fruit trees	501,000-1,000,000
8	Matovu Gerald	70	Male	Bunamwaya	Elderly	Land take 0.026	Above 1,000,000
9	Peter Wasswa	67	Male	Bunamwaya	Elderly	Land take 0.039 acre	Above 1,000,000
10	Basangira John Baptist	67	Male	Bunamwaya	Elderly	Parking-Interlocking concrete pavers	Above 1,000,000
11	Nassali Aida	61	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Disabled	Land take 0.017 acre,	Above 1,000,000
12	Tenywa Charles	73	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Disabled / Elderly	Land take 0.039	Above 1,000,000
13	Kyasi Lawrence	76	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.033 acre	-
14	Simon Kisitu Kizibaziba	68	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.03 acres, trees/crops, Fence: chain-link	-

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
						fence nailed onto treated wooden poles	
15	Were Christopher Mulwana	69	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.008 acres,	-
16	Nabadda Teopista	60	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Female Widow	Retaining Wall,, 1 jack fruit tree	-
17	Nakibuka Joyce Musisi	61	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Female Widow	Land take 0.004 acres	-
18	Nambooze Joyce	70	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Female Widow	1 ovacado tree	-
19	Nassanga Donanta	63	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Female Widow	Land 0.01 acre	-
20	Mugoya Justine	40	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Female Widow	Land take 0.02	200,000 and below
21	Erusamu Mujabi Kalanzi	73	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.003	200,000 and below
22	Mangali Patrick	66	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land 0.003	200,000 and below
23	Nandaula Florence Nsimbi	54	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Female Widow	Land 0.01 acre	200,000 and below
24	Begumisa Fidel	66	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.012 acre, Drive-in; Flower beds, trees	300,000-500,000
25	Mubiru Livingstone	66	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.012 acre, trees/bananas	300,000-500,000
26	Kasozi Henry	77	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.06 acre	501,000-1,000,000
27	Lwanga Sentongo Fred	68	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.045 acre	501,000-1,000,000
28	Irene Kaboyo	69	Female	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.017 acre,	Above 1,000,000
29	Robert Walimbwa	70	Male	Kulambiro Ring	Elderly	Land take 0.05, 1 banana tree	Above 1,000,000

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
30	BatandaPatrick James	66	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	Land 0.011 acre, Raised Flower Bed, .Retaining Wall, compound trees	Not disclosed
31	Joseph SebwatoMukasa	88	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.001 titled	Not disclosed
32	kasilivuyolamu	68	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.005 kibanja	Not disclosed
33	Lutalo George Wilson	85	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.004 kibanja	Not disclosed
34	Mr MuyindikeEryabu	73	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	3 Strand barbed wire on local hedge	Not disclosed
35	Mrs Sarah Bukenya	68	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	0.003 titled	Not disclosed
36	Musisi John Kaganda	79	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.035 kibanja	Not disclosed
37	Ssekimpi john mulagwe	82	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.002 kibanja	Not disclosed
38	Eva kaluleNamiir o	45	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	Driveway, Retaining Wall:	Not disclosed
39	kabuye Dora Bolla	63	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.007kibanja	Not disclosed
40	Nabasa Jessica	49	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.005 titled	Not disclosed
41	ZuulaMakonzi	85	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.012	Not disclosed
42	Abubakari Kiwanuka and Masitullah Kiwanuka	70	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.005 acre	200,000 and below
43	Margret Nalubega	50	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.013 kibanja	200,000 and below

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
44	Cosmas Kimbugwe	80	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	Land 0.006 acres, Perimeter wall; Gatehouse; Flowerbed; Drive-in; Boundary wall; trees	200,000 and below
45	NakkaziHadijah	42	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	Fence; chainlink	200,000 and below
46	Goobi Agnes	80	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	drive in concrete	200,000 and below
47	Nabongo Christopher / Nabongo Dinah	70	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.014 kibanja	200,000 and below
48	Deborah Kyanzi	71	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	Land 0.007 acre	300,000-500,000
49	Hajji SulaimanSebutembaNambaale	94	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.003 land	300,000-500,000
50	Margaret Kato	73	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	0.017 kibanja	300,000-500,000
51	Margaret Kato	73	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	0.017 kibanja	300,000-500,000
52	Sarah Zziwa	65	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.008kibanja	300,000-500,000
53	NalongoFeresiKizza	80	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	1 mango tree	300,000-500,000
54	NanvulePulikeria	74	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.002 kibanja	300,000-500,000
55	Musa Kiwanuka	86	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.001 titled	300,000-500,000
56	Josephine Hope Nansamba	57	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.008kibanja	300,000-500,000
57	NalweyisoYayeri / Sentamu	62	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.005 kibanja	300,000-500,000

Preliminary and Detailed Engineering Design of Selected Road Links and Junctions/Intersections to Improve Mobility in Kampala City

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
	Festo						
58	Tukahebwa Grace	43	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.002 kibanja	300,000-500,000
59	Namugenyi Hasfa	65	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.017kibanja	300,000-500,000
60	Sheikh Idris Lutaaya c/o ZamuLutaayaKaherebu	45	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.003kibanja	300,000-500,000
61	YokanaBireese	76	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.015 kibanja	300,000-500,000
62	Hajjat Sarah Ssettenda	80	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.014 land	300,000-500,000
63	MinsaNakazibwe and Kityo Daniel	85	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.016 acre, Wall	300,000-500,000
64	Nakazibwe Harriet Patricia	60	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.004 kibanja	501,000-1,000,000
65	Mukyaala Margaret Majwaala	76	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.030 kibanja	501,000-1,000,000
66	Tomas Nkajja and Gladys Nassuna	68	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.017 titled land	501,000-1,000,000
67	HajjatiNuriatiKakande	80	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	Lawn; stonewall, Drive-in; Live hedge; kerb stones, Verandah 2; ceramic tiles	501,000-1,000,000
68	Ruth Kiyaga	67	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	0.008 kibanja	501,000-1,000,000
69	Joyce NambogoLule	59	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.004 kibanja	501,000-1,000,000
70	Ruth Kiyaga	67	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow / Elderly	0.008 kibanja	501,000-1,000,000
71	Joseph Ssali	66	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.002 titled	501,000-

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
						land	1,000,000
72	Julian Namutebi Musoke	72	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	0.017 titled land	501,000-1,000,000
73	Ssengendo Joseph	82	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	Fence; chain-link	Above 1,000,000
74	Rev Nathan Lukwago	90	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.004 titled	Above 1,000,000
75	Daphine Kaggwa	32	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.011 titled	Above 1,000,000
76	Hajji Hood Luwaga	67	Male	Lukuli	Elderly	0.001 kibanja Live hedge, Drive-in; concrete	Above 1,000,000
77	Nabasiita Justine Galiwango	54	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.007 kibanja	Above 1,000,000
78	Masembe Rashid / NamudduSafinaMasembe	60	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.001 kibanja	Above 1,000,000
79	Nakayoga Esther	50	Female	Lukuli	Female Widow	0.001 land Drive-in; concrete	Above 1,000,000
80	NaluleBirizita	85	Female	Lukuli	Elderly	0.002 kibanja	Above 1,000,000
81	Late Baruhara Dan (MpunguGetrude)	68	Female	NakawaNtinda	Female Widow	Drive-in of concrete and large stones	Not disclosed
82	Mary Nambi	86	Female	New Portbell	Disabled / Elderly	0.043 land take, Parking yard	Not disclosed
83	Aziz Mayani	76	Male	New Portbell	Elderly	0.045 acre	Not disclosed
84	John Mutegeki	70	Male	New Portbell	Elderly	Land 0.023	Not disclosed
85	Tumusiime Passy	68	Female	New Portbell	Elderly	0.0033 acre	Not disclosed

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Road	Nature of vulnerability	Nature of Impact	Income
86	Late Nyanzi John Mark, Rep. Nyanza Jane (Wife)	56	Female	New Portbell	Female Widow	Land 0.003	Not disclosed
87	Margret Nambi	57	Female	New Portbell	Female Widow	0.017 kibanja	Not disclosed
88	KataryebaZakare	69	Male	New Portbell	Elderly	Land 0.025	300,000-500,000
89	Late Kalega Paul	48	Female	New Portbell	Female Widow	Land 0.003	300,000-500,000
90	Sasira Pelly	71	Female	New Portbell	Elderly	Land 0.027	300,000-500,000
91	SegawaKerespo	80	Male	Sir Apollo Kaggwa	Elderly	Natural flower Hedge Fence	501,000-1,000,000
92	Okecho Stephen	68	Male	Spring Road	Elderly	Chain-link Fence	501,000-1,000,000

Appendix I VERIFICATION FORM



Name of Infrastructure:.....

Reference Number:

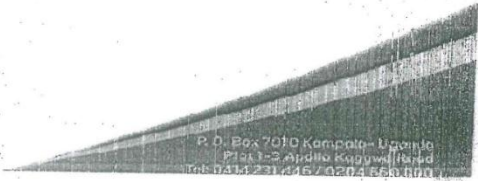
VERIFICATION FORM

PROJECT: KAMPALA INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT 2

CONTRACT REFERENCE: UB/KCCA/KIIDP2/HMRD

VERIFICATION	
LC I Zone	
Parish	
Division	
Details of Project Affected Person/Beneficiary	
Surname:	Other Name:
First Name:	Contact:
Identity card or Document No:	
Property and/or plot or details	
<p>Declaration: I,, do hereby declare that the information given in this form, from the best of my knowledge and belief, is true. Name of Claimant: Signature: Date:</p>	



CONFIRMATION

1. Chairperson, LCI Zone

I,, do hereby declare that the information given in this form from the best of my knowledge and belief is true.

Full Name:

Signature and Stamp: **Date:**

2. Community Development Officer

I,, do hereby declare that the information given in this form is a true record of the eligible project affected person, from the best of my knowledge and belief, is true.

Full Name:

Signature and Stamp: **Date:**

3. Town Clerk or designated signatory

I,, do hereby declare that the information given in this form is a true record of the eligible project affected person, from the best of my knowledge and belief, is true.

Full Name:

Signature and Stamp: **Date:**

Appendix J BIO DATA FORM



Name of Infrastructure:.....

Reference Number:

BIO DATA FORM

- 1) Surname:..... First Name:
- Other names: Contact:
- 2) Date of birth: Sex: Male/ Female
- 3) Marital status: Married/Single:
- 4) If married, Names of Spouse (s):.....
- 5) Address of Spouse:..... Contact:.....
- 6) Next of Kin:
- 7) Relation to Next of Kin:
- 8) Address of Next of Kin: Contact:.....
- 9) Identification type & Number:
- 10) Property description on strip map and valuation reports:
- 11) Name of Infrastructure:
- 12) Nature of Resettlement Impact
 - a. Physical Relocation/Displacement
 - i. Owner
 - ii. Renting
 - iii. Informal Occupant
 - iv. Vulnerable
 - b. Land Acquisition
 - i. With Title
 - ii. Without Title
 - iii. Losing >20% of land
 - iv. Losing <20% of land
 - v. Vulnerable PAP
 - c. Economic Displacement
 - i. PAP (normal)
 - ii. Vulnerable
- 13) Tax Identification Number (TIN):
- 14) Banking details
 - Account Name:
 - Account Number:
 - Bank & Branch:

1

P. O. Box 7010 Kampala- Uganda
Plot 1-3 Apollo Kaggwa Road
Tel: 0414 231 445 / 0204 660 006

15) Declaration

I, do hereby declare that the information given in this form, from the best of my belief and knowledge, is true.

Name of Claimant:

Signature:

Date:

N.B Application to be accompanied by 2 passport size photos, a photocopy of an Identification Card and an LC1 confirmation of ID.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY:

Chief Government Valuer's Award:

Comments:

Signature: **Date:**

Appendix K DISCLOSURE FORM



.....ROAD/JUNCTION

Valuation Reference Number:

DISCLOSURE FORM

PROJECT: KAMPALA INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT 2

CONTRACT REFERENCE: UB/KCCA/KIIDP2/HMRD

PROPERTY AFFECTED	QUANTITY	VALUE
Land		
Developments		
Disturbance Allowance		
Total (UGX)		

I, a Project Affected Person on Road/Junction agree that my property be compensated for the construction of the Bakuli-Nakulabye-Kasubi Road/Junction. As compensation, I agree to an amount of UGX (in words) as full replacement cost of my valued property and disturbance allowance. I also agree to vacate the site within to allow for commencement of civil works.

1. **Name of Project Affected Person:**.....
Signature:..... **Date:**.....
2. **Name of Project Affected Person's spouse:**
Signature:..... **Date:**.....
3. **Name of Project Affected Person's next of kin:**
Signature:..... **Date:**.....
4. **Name of LC 1 Chairperson (Witness):**
Signature:..... **Date:**.....
5. **Name of RAP Focal Person (Witness):**.....
Signature:..... **Date:**.....
6. **Name of Social Development Specialist (Witness):**
Signature:..... **Date:**.....
7. **Name of Town Clerk or designated signatory (Witness):**
Signature:..... **Date:**.....

P. O. Box 7010 Kampala - Uganda
 Plot 1-3 Apollo Kaggwa Road
 Tel: 0414 231 446 / 0204 660 000
 Web: www.kcca.go.ug, Email: info@kcca.go.ug

Appendix L COMPENSATION RATES FOR KAMPALA DISTRICT

APPROVED COMPENSATION RATES FOR KAMPALA DISTRICT FOR YEAR 2016/2017

PART ONE: FOOD CROPS/VEGETATION

ITEM	ASSUMPTIONS	RATE PER (SQUARE METER UNIT, STOOL, TREE, CLUMP) (SHS.)	STEM	ACRE
BANANA (MATOOKE) GONJA	a) Mature and Good: Maximum of three stems per clump which at least one stem with a bunch well-pruned, weed free well mulched. Well water channeled.	Per Clump 25,000/= 10,000/=	7,000/= 5000/=	10,000,000 5m.
	b) Mature and Average: Four to five plants per clump, localized pockets of weed distorted spacing, disintegrated mulch, average maintenance of drainage and water channels.	15,000/= 8,000/=	5,000/= 3000/=	6,750,000/= 3m
	c) Mature and Poor: Neglect field, intercropped, spacing of clumps not easily determined poorly maintained drainage and water channels.	5,000/= 2,500/=	1,000/= ✓ 1000/=	2,200,000/= ✓ 800,000/=
	d) Young and Good: Well-spaced, intercropped, significant cost for land preparation and sucker procurement and treatment.	8,000/= ✓	2,500/= ✓	2,000,000/= ✓
	e) Young and Poor: Neglected weed paste and disease infected, poor spacing.	1,000/= ✓	500/= ✓	500,000/= ✓

PART TWO: TREES

ITEM	ASSUMPTION	RATE PER (SQUARE METER UNIT STOOL, TREE, CLUMP)
TIMBER TREES (FIRST CLASS) Mahogany, Mvule,	> Timber Size (60cm diameter and above)	300,000/= per tree ✓
	> Medium (Below 60cm diameter)	200,000/= ✓
	> Electricity	150000/= ✓
	> Telephone	70000/= ✓
	> Building Pole size	30,000/= ✓
	> Small	10,000/= ✓
	> Young	5000/= ✓
	> Seedling	2,000/= ✓
TIMBER TREES (SECOND CLASS) Mugavu, Musizi, Mukokowe, Kirudu, Nongo, Nkago	> 60cm diameter and above (canoe type)	150,000/= per tree ✓
	> Below 60cm diameter (medium)	100,000/= ✓
	> Electricity	60,000/= ✓
	> Telephone	40,000/= ✓
	> Building Pole size	10,000/= ✓
	> Small	5,000/= ✓
	> Young	3000 ✓
	> Canon Size	100,000/= per tree ✓
TIMBER TREES (THIRD CLASS) Mutuba, Mukunyu Mubajangalabi, Musasa	> Mature/Big/Timber	60,000/= ✓
	> Medium	40,000/= ✓
	> Small Pole	5,000/= ✓
	> Young	2,000/= ✓
	> Mature/Big	40,000/= per tree ✓
FIREWOOD TREES Ndagi, Nkuzanyana, Nkulaido, Nzangu, Kabakanjangala, Setalla, Kibeere, Lunaba, , Mululu, Lufugo, Nkoba, , Nkalati, Mukusu, Mukebo Mweramanyo, Jirikiti	> Medium/Building	15,000/= ✓
	> Small	5,000/= ✓
	> Young	1,000/= ✓
	> Mature Big	50,000/= per tree ✓
Mwolola (Jacaranda)	> Medium	25,000/= ✓
	> Small	5,000/= ✓
	> Young	2,000/= ✓
	> Timber Size (60cm diameter and above)	150,000/= ✓
Eucalyptus, Teak, Graveria	> Medium (Below 60cm diameter)	100,000/= ✓

	> Electricity	80,000/= ✓
	> Telephone	40,000/= ✓
	> Building Pole size	15,000/= ✓
	> Small	5,000/= ✓
	> Young	2,000/= ✓
	> Seedling	1,000/= ✓
Pine/Cypress	> Timber Size (60cm diameter and above)	200,000/= per tree ✓
	> Medium (Below 60cm diameter)	150,000/= ✓
	> Electricity	100,000/= ✓
	> Telephone	60,000/= ✓
	> Building Pole size	20,000/= ✓
	> Small	10,000/= ✓
	> Young	3,000/= ✓
	> Seedling	1,000/= ✓
Musambya	> Timber Size (60cm diameter and above)	80,000/= per tree ✓
	> Medium (Below 60cm diameter)	50,000/= ✓
	> Electricity	30,000/= ✓
	> Telephone	10,000/= ✓
	> Building Pole size	5,000/= ✓
	> Small	3,000/= ✓
	> Young	1,000/= ✓
Cassia	> Mature Big	25,000/= per tree ✓
	> Medium	15,000/= ✓
	> Building Pole	5000/= ✓
	> Small Pole	3000/= ✓
	> Young	1000/= ✓
	> Seedling	500/= ✓
LOCAL HERBAL TREES: Ekifabakazi, Mululuza	> Mature/ Big	30,000/= Per Plant ✓
	> Medium	1,500/= ✓
	> Small	2,000/= ✓
	> Young	1,000/= ✓
MORINGA	> Mature/ Big	20,000 15,000/= Per Plant ✓
	> Medium	10,000 7,000/= ✓
	> Small	3,000/= ✓

	> Young	1,000/= ✓
	> Seedling	500/= ✓
NEEM	> Mature/ Big	50,000/= Per Plant ✓
	> Medium	20,000/= ✓
	> Small	7,000/= ✓
	> Young	2,000/= ✓
	> Seedling	500/= ✓
ALOE-VERA	> Good state	2,000/= Per Plant 8000 Per clump. 5,000/= Per Sqm
	> Average	1,000/= 4000 Per clump. 3,000/=
	> Young	500/= 1000 Per clump. 1,000/=

CHILLIES (KAMULALI)	> Mature	Per plant 3,000/= ✓		
	> Average	1,500/= ✓		
	> Young	1,000/= ✓		
PASSION FRUIT	Local Breed: Mature/Yielding/Good	60,000/= Per Stem ✓		
	> Average	30,000/= ✓		
	> Young	8,000/= ✓		
	> Seedling	1,000/= ✓		
	Exotic Breed: Mature/Yielding/Good	70,000/= ✓		
	> Average	40,500/= ✓		
	> Young	6,000/= ✓		
	> Seedling	2,000/= ✓		
MUWAFU	> Mature (60 diameters and above)	100,000/= Per Tree ✓		
	> Mature (below 60cm diameter)	80,000/= ✓		
	> Medium	30,000/= ✓		
	> Building Pole	5,000/= ✓		
	> Young	2,000/= ✓		
VANILLA	> Mature and Good	50,000/= Per Stem ✓		

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(EXOTIC)	> Mature Yielding Average	100,000/=	✓
	> Average Not Yet Yielding	50,000/=	✓
	> Young	30,000/=	✓
	> Seeding	3,000/=	✓
MANGO TREE (LOCAL)	> Mature Yielding Big	130,000/=	Per Tree ✓
	> Mature Yielding Average	80,000/=	✓
	> Average Not Yet Yielding	40,000/=	✓
	> Young	25,000/=	✓
PAWPAW TREE	> Seeding	3,000/=	✓
	> Mature/Yielding/Good	30,000/=	Per Tree ✓
	> Average	15,000/=	✓
	> Young	5,000/=	✓
PUMPKIN	> Mature not yielding	5,000/=	✓
	> Mature Yielding	2,500	15,000/= Per Plant
	> Average	1,000	10,000/=
YAMS (BALUGU)	> Young	5,000	3,000/=
	> Mature	10,000	2,000/=
	> Average	7,000	1,000/=
YAMS (ENDAGU)	> Young	2,000	500/=
	> Mature	5,000	4,200/= Per Clump
	> Average	2,000	600/=
YAMS (MAYUNI)	> Young	1,000	300/=
	> Mature and Good	1,000	Per Clump ✓
	> Average	500	✓
GGOBE (MPINDI)	> Young	300	✓
	> Mature	3,500	Per sq. meter ✓
	> Average	1,500	✓
PIGEON PEAS (NKOLIMBO)	> Young	600	✓
	> Mature and Good	5,000	2,500/= Per Plant
	> Average	2,500	1,000/=
LIMA PEAS	> Young	1,000	500/=
	> Mature and Good	2,000	Per Square meter ✓
	> Average	1,000	✓

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(EXOTIC)	> Mature Yielding Average	100,000/=	✓
	> Average Not Yet Yielding	50,000/=	✓
	> Young	30,000/=	✓
	> Seeding	3,000/=	✓
MANGO TREE (LOCAL)	> Mature Yielding Big	130,000/=	Per Tree ✓
	> Mature Yielding Average	80,000/=	✓
	> Average Not Yet Yielding	40,000/=	✓
	> Young	25,000/=	✓
PAWPAW TREE	> Seeding	3,000/=	✓
	> Mature/Yielding/Good	30,000/=	Per Tree ✓
	> Average	15,000/=	✓
	> Young	5,000/=	✓
PUMPKIN	> Mature not yielding	5,000/=	✓
	> Mature Yielding	2,500	15,000/= Per Plant
	> Average	1,000	10,000/=
YAMS (BALUGU)	> Young	5,000	3,000/=
	> Mature	10,000	2,000/=
	> Average	7,000	1,000/=
YAMS (ENDAGU)	> Young	2,000	500/=
	> Mature	5,000	4,200/= Per Clump
	> Average	2,000	600/=
YAMS (MAYUNI)	> Young	1,000	300/=
	> Mature and Good	1,000	Per Clump ✓
	> Average	500	✓
GGOBE (MPINDI)	> Young	300	✓
	> Mature	3,500	Per sq. meter ✓
	> Average	1,500	✓
PIGEON PEAS (NKOLIMBO)	> Young	600	✓
	> Mature and Good	5,000	2,500/= Per Plant
	> Average	2,500	1,000/=
LIMA PEAS	> Young	1,000	500/=
	> Mature and Good	2,000	Per Square meter ✓
	> Average	1,000	✓

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CABBAGES	> Mature/Good	1,500/= Per Plant	✓	
	> Mature /Poor	500/=	✓	
	> Average	1,000/=	✓	
	> Young	500/=	✓	
TOMATOES	> Mature/Yielding/ Good	2,500/= Per Plant	✓	
	> Average	1,500/=	✓	
	> Young	500/=	✓	
GREEN VEGETABLES	> Mature	1,000/= Per square meter	✓	
	> Average	700/=	✓	
	> Young	500/=	✓	
JACK-FRUIT	> Mature Yielding & Big	150,000/= Per Tree	✓	
	> Mature Yielding & Medium	100,000/=	✓	
	> Average not yet yielding	70,000/=	✓	
	> Young	20,000/=	✓	
PINE APPLE	> Mature and Good	2,000/= Per Plant	✓	
	> Average	1100/=	✓	1650000/=
	> Sucker and Poor	500/=	✓	
SUGAR CANE	> Mature and Good	10,000/= Per Clump	✓	880000/=
	> Average	6,000/=	✓	
	> Young	2,000/=	✓	
MAIZE	> Mature & good spacing	500/= Per Plant	✓	
	> Average	300/=	✓	
	> Young	200/=	✓	
	> Mature Poor	150/=	✓	
	>			
	>			
SORGHUM	> Good and well attended	700/= Per square meter	✓	
MILLET	> Good and well attended	1,000/= Per square meter	✓	
BEANS	> Mature and Good	1,000/= Per Square meter	✓	
	> Average	500/=	✓	

	> Young	330/= ✓	
SWEET POTATO ES	> Mature and Good	1,200/= Per Sqm ✓	
	> Mature and Poor	600/= ✓	
	> Young and Good	400/= ✓	
	> Young and Poor	250/= ✓	
COFFEE	> Mature and Good	15,000/= Per Tree ✓	
	> Mature and average	10,000/= ✓	
	> Mature and Poor	5,000/= ✓	
	> Young and Good	8,000/= ✓	
	> Young and Poor	2,500/= ✓	
IRISH POTATOES	> Good and mature	1,500/= Per Sqm ✓	
	> Average	1000/= ✓	
	> Mature / Poor	500/= ✓	
	> Young and Good	1,200/= ✓	
GROUND NUTS	> Well attended and good	700/= Per plant	2,000, per sqm.
	> Average	500/=	1,000 " "
	> Young	200/=	500 " "
BANANA (SWEET) BOGOYA,		Per Clump	Per Stem
	> Mature and Good	35,000/= ✓	10,000/= ✓
	> Average	15,000/= ✓	5,000/= ✓
	> Mature and Poor	3,000/= ✓	1,000/= ✓
	> Young	5,000/= ✓	2,000/= ✓
NDIZI, MBIDDE, KISUBI		Per Clump	
	> Mature and Good	30,000/= ✓	6,000/= ✓
	> Average	15,000/= ✓	4,000/= ✓
	> Mature and Poor	5,000/= ✓	1,000/= ✓
GONJA	> Young	8,000/= ✓	2,000/= ✓
	> Mature and Good	25,000/= Per Clump	7,000/=
	> Average	10,000/=	5,000/=
	> Mature and Poor	5,000/=	1,000/=
CASSAVA	> Young	8,000/=	2,000/=
	> Mature and Good (If not harvested)	5,000/= Per Clump ✓	
	> Mature and Average	4,000/=	
	> Young and Good	2,000/= ✓	
	> Poor	1,000/= ✓	

PART THREE: OTHER TREES/PLANTS

ITEM	ASSUMPTION	RATE PER (SQUARE METER, UNIT STOOL, TREE, CLUMP) (SHS).
BAMBOO	➤ Mature	10,000/= Per Stem ✓
	➤ Young	50,000/= Per Clumps ✓
PALMS	➤ Mature Big	3500/= ✓
	➤ Medium	50,000/= per plant ✓
	➤ Young	30,000/= ✓
COCONUT	➤ Mature	5,000/= ✓
	➤ Average	60,000/= per plant ✓
	➤ Young	30,000/= ✓
SPONGES (KYANGWE)	➤ Mature	5,000/= ✓
	➤ Young	10,000/= per plant ✓
ORNAMENTAL TREES	➤ Mature/Big	5,000/= ✓
	➤ Medium	30,000/= per plant ✓
	➤ Young	15,000/= per plant ✓
HEDGE TREE (FENCE)	➤ Cypress/Hibiscus hedges etc.	5,000/= per plant ✓
	➤ Kie-apple	6,000/= per meter run ✓
	➤ Flower Hedge	8,000/= per meter run ✓
	➤ Other hedges trees	3,000/= per meter run ✓
IMPROVED COMPOUND GRASS	➤ Good looking paspalum grass, etc.	2,500/= per meter run ✓
		11,000/= Per Sqm ✓

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PART FIVE: OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS

Grave	Earth	275,000/= 300,000
	Cemented	500,000/= 600,000
	Tiled (Ceramic, marble etc.)	To be valued by a valuer on site less 1000,000
Racks	Reeds	Per Unit
	Sheets	5,000/= ✓
	Wire Mesh	10,000/= ✓
Coffee Drying tables	Cemented	15,000/= ✓
	Wooden	Per Square meter
	Wire mesh	16500/= ✓
Fences	Barbed wire on treated poles	8800/= ✓
	Barbed wires on bush poles	11,000/= ✓
	Timber hoarding/boarding	5500/= ✓
	GCI Sheets hording/boarding	5500/= ✓
		16500/= ✓
Timber shed	Timber walling with iron sheet roof	Per meter run
		11,000/= ✓
Murram	Murram	Per cubic meter
		Valuer to decide ✓
		To be valued by a valuer on site for contractor's


Yusuf Nsibambi

YUSUF NSIBAMBI
 CHAIRPERSON, KAMPALA DISTRICT LAND BOARD

Waligo Emy

WALIGO EMMY
 SECRETARY, KAMPALA DISTRICT LAND BOARD

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KCCA
KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY
For a better City

Photo

Serial Number: **0750**

OFFICIAL GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT/REGISTRATION FORM

SECTION A Registration Number:

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PERSON	
Surname:..... First Name:..... Other:.....	
Gender: Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Date of Birth:..... Contact Number:.....	
Occupation: Identity Card No.:	
Marital Status: Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Spouse:..... Contact Number:..... Date of Birth:.....	
Project Location:..... Physical Address:..... Village/Zone:..... Parish:.....	
Particular's of Next of Kin	
Name of Kin:..... Contact Number:..... Relationship with the Project Person Affected:	
Physical Address:..... Village/Zone:..... Parish:.....	
GRIEVANCE DESCRIPTION:	
I declare that the information filled above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.	
Signature/Thumb print of Project Affected Person:..... Date:.....	

SECTION B **FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Name of the Recorder:..... Date Opened:..... Contact Number:.....	
Division Urban Council:..... KCCA Headquarter <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments from Community Development and Welfare/Environment Officer	
Reasons for Referral:	Resolved: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Referred: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Closed: <input type="checkbox"/>
Name & Signature of Officer:..... Date:.....	
Comments from Grievance Management Committee (DIVISION URBAN COUNCIL)	
Reasons for Referral:	Resolved: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Referred: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Closed: <input type="checkbox"/>
Name & Signature of Secretary..... Date:.....	
Name & Signature of Chairperson..... Date:.....	
Comments from Grievance Management Committee (HEADQUARTER)	
Chairperson's Comments:	Resolved: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Referred: <input type="checkbox"/>
	Closed: <input type="checkbox"/>
Name & Signature of Secretary..... Date:.....	
Name & Signature of Chairperson..... Date:.....	

Appendix N ISSUES RAISED PER ROAD

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
Kayemba road	Is KCCA going to compensate only those with structural plans?	All eligible property for compensation will be compensated.
	Both sides of the road should be affected equally.	The road designs have been made in a way that resettlement is minimized. It may not be possible to have the same width on both sides because there are many factors considered when determining the width on both sides.
	With government projects there is usually a delay when it comes to compensation.	This will be communicated to KCCA for consideration during the implementation phase. However, normally there are factors beyond the implementing agency's control that cause delays.
	When our land titles are taken by projects they usually take long to return them.	This will be communicated to KCCA for consideration during the implementation phase.
	When is the construction starting?	A number of activities have to be undertaken before construction; for example valuation, survey, compensation, procurement of a contractor. Right now the actual timeline for start of construction is not known.
	How much land will be acquired for the road?	The actual land take will be established when the surveyors demarcate off the proposed road reserve. With the pegs on ground you will know what and how much has been affected.
Kulambiro ring road	In case one is not interested in compensation by cash, can the project build houses for affected persons?	The main mode of compensation will be cash compensation although some property like paved ways will be replaced in-kind.
	Some people have their land titles in the bank. .1.	During the implementation of the RAP, discussions will be held with people with such cases and a way forward will be reached.
	If a part of my house is affected, will I be compensated for the whole house or only a part?	The whole house will be compensated.
	What will happen in case our land titles are misplaced by NEWPLAN?	For this phase, we only need copies of the land titles. However, during the RAP implementation phase, the titles will be submitted to KCCA and will be kept safely.

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
	I am in the process of transferring the land title into my names, will I be compensated?	Yes, you will be compensated as long you show proof of ownership of the land.
	Are you going to compensate those with plans only?	Even those without plans will be compensated as long as their property is eligible for compensation.
	What if the mark stone is within the pegged part?	This means that your plot will be affected.
	When are the surveyor and the rest of the teams coming such that we can confirm attendance?	The LC1's will be informed before the surveyors come on ground. The LC 1 Chairpersons will notify you.
	Is this forced compensation, given that there has been continuous grading of the land?	This is not forced compensation since we are actually communicating every stage of the project. We will work with the community until this stage is done.
	How will you work with the current corruption issue?	Our teams will be transparent at all times. Please make sure that you do not compromise the surveyors and valuers by bribing them. Report any corrupt tendencies to KCCA or NEWPLAN/SMEC offices.
	If the title owner is away, how will you handle such an issue?	Absentee landlords/ property owners can give Powers of Attorney (POA) to a different person to handle the matter on their behalf.
	What if the road goes through our compound and the remaining piece of land becomes unviable?	The land will be surveyed and analysis done, if land is considered unviable, it will be considered for compensation.
	What is the use of the questionnaire and doing a socio economic survey?	The questionnaire is to help in knowing more about the affected people and learn about their way of life and for their future monitoring.
	The road is one sided and affecting only one group which is unfair. We all need to give some piece of our land to the road.	The designs of the roads involve a lot of things such as number of people who may be affected, technical issues and other things.
	Some people had already given in a piece of land for the current road; will they be compensated for that before the current loss?	No, they will not be compensated.
	Some pegs have been put in places that are very inconvenient to the land owners; can we remove them such that we continue with our activities?	Please do not remove the pegs from the location they have been put. We will put them in better places as we continue.

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
	Delayed compensation should be avoided as land in Kampala is appreciating at all times.	This will be communicated to KCCA so that they can try to expedite the process. However, in most cases there are factors beyond their control that cause delays.
Sentema Road	Some people have their land titles in the bank.	During the implementation of the RAP, discussions will be held with people with such cases so as to forge a way forward.
	After valuation is done, compensation of affected property usually takes a long time and yet the valuation rates keep on increasing.	Depending on the period between valuation and compensation, an update may be made to reflect current rates.
	What happens to someone who does not agree with the compensation package?	There will be a grievance resolution mechanism through which PAPs will lodge their complaints.
	If just a small part of the house has been affected, do they only compensate for the affected part?	The whole house will be compensated.
	How will they compensate the kibanja owners?	The kibanja owner and land owner are both compensated using percentages. They both get a different percentage of the compensation sum depending on the use.
	Are the people allowed to get their own lawyers in case of anything? .2.	During disclosure, Grievance Resolution Committees are established to help the affected persons solve their problems. In case your problem can not be solved in this committee then one is free to get a lawyer but at his/her own expense.
	What happens to the remaining land that may not be productive?	If the remaining land is assessed and is considered unviable, it will also be compensated.
	Is KCCA also going to compensate those in the road reserve?	All property within the proposed road reserve will be assessed by team and included in the report.
	Will you pay us in the bank, cheque or cash?	Usually, compensation packages are paid in the banks using Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) method for security purposes or by cheque.
Kabuusu-Kitebi-Bunamwaya road	When is the survey and valuation starting?	The date for the actual survey and valuation will be communicated.
	Will you pay us before or after construction?	Compensation payments will be made before construction unless they are other factors hindering this of which the PAPs will be informed.

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
	What will happen to public utilities like water pipes and electricity poles that will be affected by the right of way?	There will be ongoing consultations with the owners of the public utilities. In case they are affected, they will be relocated.
	Are you going to use the Kampala rates or Wakiso District rates?	This road falls in two districts i.e. Kampala and Wakiso districts. The section that falls under Kampala, Kampala District rates will be applied and the section that falls under Wakiso, Wakiso district rates will be used. Unless one of the districts' rates is not updated, the Consultant will consider using for one district.
	Should I stop my activities near the road now that you are going to construct it?	No, you shouldn't. We urge you to continue with you current activities until time of assessment of your property which will act as a cut-off date.
	The residents demanded that the project considers local people for employment opportunities.	This was recommended in the ESIA.
	The road takes more land on one side compared to the other. We suggest that the design considers equal land take on both sides of the road.	The designs of the roads involve a lot of things such as number of people who may be affected, technical issues and other things.
	We request that construction begins after all people have been compensated.	This is well noted.
	We request that information be disseminated using public speakers and local leaders to avoid conmen.	This is well noted.
	We request payments to be done in time to avoid stress of wondering whether we shall be paid or not yet we may even need time to relocate and resettle to new places.	This is well noted.
	Will KCCA give us enough time to relocate?	You will be given time to relocate depending on how urgent the project is. It may be three months or six months.
	Some buildings do not have plans, will they be compensated?	Yes, they will be compensated.
	Will there be a disturbance allowance?	There will be a disturbance allowance depending on how much time will be given to you to relocate. If

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
		you are given three months to relocate then you will be given a 30% allowance of the assessment sum and if the relocation time is six months then the allowance will be 15%.
	How will the landlords and kibanja owners be compensated?	Both landlords and kibanja owners will be compensated differently based on use.
	If the road has got institutions on both sides will they also be affected?	The design team will take all these factors into consideration when designing the road.
	Will KCCA offer compensation in kind?	Arrangements will be done to compensate in kind.
	Will you take the original land titles?	At the disclosure and compensation phase we shall need your original land titles to cut off the project land that has been compensated for. However for the study phase we shall need copies of your land titles.
	Are the people allowed to carry away their remains of demolished property?	Yes. You are free to take all your property. Windows, doors, etc.
	What happens to the remaining land that may not be productive?	If the remaining land is unviable, this will be assessed and included in the valuation report.
	Is KCCA also going to compensate those in the road reserve?	Most of these roads do not have road reserves, however all those that will be eligible for compensation will be compensated.
Old Port Bell/ Spring road	UNRA has already valued and surveyed the PAPs at the bypass. Are you going to compensate us twice?	No, you will not be compensated twice. The design will harmonize with UNRA designs and only pay those that are eligible for compensation under this road.
	If my land is affected on both sides will I be compensated?	Yes you will be compensated for all affected plots.
	Inform the communities early enough when the team will be on ground.	This is well noted.
	Will the people in the road reserve be compensated?	All eligible property for compensation will be compensated.
	How will the tenants of houses be notified in time so as to vacate the houses because they will be more affected?	An official written notice of 3-6 months will be given to property owners and tenants to vacate the affected premises.
	If the land owners are abroad and they also did not leave their land	Please request them to send copies of their land titles and identification and to nominate someone

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
	titles, what do I do?	they trust who knows the boundaries of their property very well to work with the Consultant.
Sir Apollo Road	Will this development affect both sides of the road?	Both sides of the road will be affected. However it may not be equally.
	The government should make these roads wider than the mentioned width in the presentation.	KCCA is trying as much as possible to minimize the impact on property.
	How come the highways have more meters? .3.	The highway roads accommodate more traffic compared to these roads. But also they are wider for safety purposes. Drivers on highways tend to over speed compared to drivers on city roads.
	Who is responsible for making new titles after the project area has been cut from our titles?	KCCA will cover all the cost of processing residual titles for affected property.
	What should we do if our homes are affected when the contractor is on ground?	Grievance Resolution Committees will be established to handle such issues.
	Are our local leaders going to be part of this project and will they be paid?	The local leaders are involved in the project and are usually given some allowance for their work.
	Will KCCA compensate the section of the title that is in the existing road?	No, they will not.
	Should we stop all our plans and businesses on this land?	No, you shouldn't until the surveyors and valuers have assessed your property. Business should go on as usual but plans of construction should not commence after the assessment.
	How will the Kibanja and land owners be compensated?	Each will be compensated according to percentages calculated based on land use.
	The community requested all those working on the project to have an identity card and reflector jackets for easy identification.	This is well noted.
Namungoona Road	Will you compensate half my house if it is affected or the whole house?	The whole house will be compensated
	Will you compensate for my land affected and will I get a land title for the remaining small piece of	Yes, affected land will be compensated. In regard to a residual title, KCCA will process it.

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
	land?	
	Do you have any special care for schools, hospitals, clinics or they will also be affected?	According to the international best practice, institutions are not supposed to be affected but in case there's no option then the affected school will be compensated.
	Will you compensate the licensees?	Yes.
	What percentage do you give to the landlord and tenant?	The CGV will advise on this.
	What is the mode of payment?	Through the banks.
	Will you compensate me for the kiosk or will you ask me to relocate it?	We shall compensate only permanent structures and semi-permanent structures. Temporary structures will not be compensated. For these, relocation costs will be considered.
	Will you need the people to be around during assessment of property?	Yes. We shall need all property and land owners to be available when we start the RAP activities.
	Will you compensate the land that has conflicts?	No, we shall not until the responsible parties have solved their conflicts.
	When we buy land, the chairman gets a percentage; are you also going to give them a percentage on our compensation money?	No, we will not because they are not entitled.
Acacia road	Who is going to compensate the PAPs and how?	KCCA will compensate all people affected mainly through cash compensation. However, there will also be option for replacement of paved ways and perimeter walls.
	Will I be compensated if the perimeter wall is affected?	Yes, you will be compensated.
	How long will construction period take?	18-24 months.
	The community members requested to be paid in time to avoid riots.	This is well noted.
Lukuli Road	Will the project compensate undeveloped land with only crops on it?	Yes. Affected land, trees and perennial crops will be compensated but food crops such as maize, beans and potatoes will not be compensated.
	When will the actual construction of the road begin, and should	They should not stop until the construction is due to start.

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
	those cultivating along the roads stop doing so?	
	How will the community be protected from the practice of some contractors of piling soil heaps on the roadside cutting off people's access to their homes and gardens? And will these piles of soil be removed once the project is completed?	Mitigation measures for such impacts have been included in the ESIA report for the contractor to implement.
	What will the project do about the electricity poles that will be affected?	The project will work together with other government agencies and together they will be able to resolve such matters.
	What will the project do for property owners whose entire piece of land would be affected?	Their entire land will be assessed.
	How will valuation be done when most of land does not have land titles?	Market rates will be used to compute compensation for land and land tenure system will be put into consideration.
NakawaNtinda road	After compensation, how much time shall be given to the affected people to relocate?	If 15% disturbance allowance is paid then it will take 6 months, while 3 months apply if 30% is paid.
	Who determines our land/property rates?	Kampala and Wakiso District Land Boards determine the property rates for crops/trees and semi-permanent buildings. The land rate is determined using market rates. However, the office of the CGV approves rates and regulates the rates.
	When is the survey and valuation starting?	The date for the actual survey and valuation will be communicated.
	When will compensation start?	Compensation payments will be made before the actual project construction starts to allow those to be displaced to move.
	Can anyone use their personal surveyors and Valuer?	The Consultant (NEWPLAN) was contracted to provide the services. However, during the implementation phase, if a PAP has issues with the value, with the consent of the implementing agency he can seek services of a registered valuer and surveyor for an independent report. This report has to be approved by the Chief Government Valuer. The cost of this valuation is borne by the PAP.
	Should I stop my activities near the road now that you are going to construct it?	You should continue with your current activities. However, no new developments will be expected to be put up after the assessment of the property.

Stakeholder	Issue	Response
Mobutu, Namasole, Salaama&Bus abala junctions Road	Will the project compensate us for our property without plans?	Yes.
	Majority of the people in this area live on the King's land. Will the project compensate only the King or the tenants will be considered too?	Both the tenants and the landlord (King) will be compensated for the affected land.
	How much land will be acquired for the road?	The actual land take will be established after the surveyor has demarcated off the proposed road reserve.
	Our big worry as the community is inadequate compensation.	Acceptable principles will be followed to compute compensation of affected property.

Appendix O TEMPLATE COPY OF VOLUNTARY CONSENT AGREEMENT



REF:KIIDP2/BNW/...../...../.....
THE SECOND KAMPALA
INSTITUTIONAL & INFRASTRUCTURE
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- KIIDP

CONSENT AGREEMENT

This consent agreement is made and entered into this day
of..... 2017

BY AND BETWEEN

KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY

AND

.....

RECITALS

KCCA is desirous of acquiring part of the land situate on Block
..... Plot Under the registered names of
..... for the reconstruction
of Road, a Sub-project under the second Kampala
Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project.

KCCA has undertaken the following processes:

- Engaged with land owner regarding acquisition without monetary compensation for land affected by road works on Block Plotsituated at.....;
- Reviewed documentation provided by the landowner including copy of land title in the names
.....

WHEREAS the Authority is mandated by law to compensate persons whose land and structures are to be affected by the civil works;

- Local Leaders and Residents of resolved to avail land for road/drainage construction at no cost in a

P. O. Box 7010 Kampala- Uganda
Plot 1-3 Apollo Kagga Road
Tel: 0414 231 446 / 0204 660 000
Web: www.kcca.go.ug, Email: info@kcca.go.ug
f: facebook.com/kccaug, t: @KCCAUG

Community Engagement held on and in exchange for the benefits associated with tarmacked roads.

- Agrees and willingly gives some of his/her land at no cost for road/drainage construction.
- The Authority agreed that the project will take into account the relocation of property or developments belonging to within the project corridor to a location outside the corridor. This will be carried out on a case-by-case basis.
- The Authority resolved that properties or developments in the project corridor that are severely affected will be reinstated.

NOW THEREFORE, it is HEREBY AGREED as follows:

1. That the total acreage affected by the road works on Block Plot as provided for in the valuation report:

Extra Land Required Beyond Existing Road		Land Already within Existing Road
Area (acres)	Dimensions of affected area in meters as indicated on the strip map	Area (acres)

2. That the Authority is hereby granted the right to enter acres (the extra land take) of Block ...Plot for the purpose of executing the civil works upon signing this agreement;
3. Any notice, request or submission required to be given by a party under this agreement shall be given in writing, and shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if delivered by hand or sent by recognized courier, registered mail, electronic email (confirmed by hand delivery or courier service) to the respective parties as follows: - In the case of the Authority to:

The Project Coordinator, KIIDP 2
Kampala Capital City Authority
City Hall, Plot 1 – 3 Apollo Kaggwa Road
P.O. Box 7010
Kampala, Uganda

In case of the Registered owner to:

Name: ----- **Telephone:** -----

4. This agreement, its meaning and interpretation, as well as the relationship between the Parties, shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uganda

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have set their hands and seals hereunto on the day, month and year first above written.

For:

.....

REGISTERED LANDOWNER

For: **KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AUTHORITY**

Name:..... Signature.....

KCCA REPRESENTATIVE

In the presence of

Name: Signature:

LC I CHAIRMAN

Name: Signature:

CHAIRPERSON, BUNAMWAYA / NDEJJE DIVISION

Name: Signature:

MAYOR, MAKINDYE SABAGABO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

3

DOCUMENT/REPORT CONTROL FORM

File Location Name:	SMEC Kampala
Project Name:	Preliminary and detailed Engineering design of selected Road Links and Junctions/Intersections to improve mobility in Kampala City
Project Number:	5116020
Revision Number:	1

Revision History

Revision #	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved for Issue by
2	26 April 2017	Jane Mugano (NEWPLAN Ltd)	JB Matovu	Dawie Erasmus

Issue Register

Distribution List	Date Issued	Number of Copies
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