

No.	Environmental Item	Study Item	Study Method
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current status of occupation and livelihood of the household on which the project may cause impact Confirmation of current status 	
25	Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of water drawing work and location of well Access to medical facilities School attendance rate Rate of vaccination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation meeting Baseline survey Inventory survey
26	Gender/Children's Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of construction works and location Similar cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation meeting Baseline survey Interview to farmers
27	Hazards (Risk), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of construction works and location Similar cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on existing materials Site survey and interview survey Interview survey to Doito irrigation plan, MAAIF, and MWE
28	Working Conditions/Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of construction works and location Similar cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on existing materials Site survey and interview survey Interview survey to Doito irrigation plan, MAAIF, and MWE
29	Accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of construction works and location Similar cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on existing materials Site survey and interview survey Interview survey to Doito irrigation plan, MAAIF, and MWE
30	Across-boarder problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gathering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with Nile River basin initiative
31	Monitoring System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation of construction works and location Similar cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study on existing materials Site survey and interview survey Interview survey to Doito irrigation plan, MAAIF, and MWE

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.6 Results of Investigation of Environmental and Social Considerations

(1) Air Pollution

Most pollutants measured (NOx, SO₂, CO, VOCs) at 4 sites were below the detected limits as well as national standards. Only particulates were detected (wet season: 2-18 µg/m³, dry season: 13-78 µg/m³) and they were below the national standard (200 µg/m³) but exceeded the WHO's guideline values of dust (PM10) of 50 µg/m³ during the wet season. The level of particulates derived from sand dust and burnt fume by woods. Sampling sites and result of dust concentration are indicated in Figure 1.1.5 and Table 1.1.15.

Dust will be generated mainly during canal excavation work. However, the receptor sensitivity is assessed as very low given the very low density of the population that actually stay where the construction will be undertaken in the project area.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to good construction methods. Thus the impact severity can be minor.

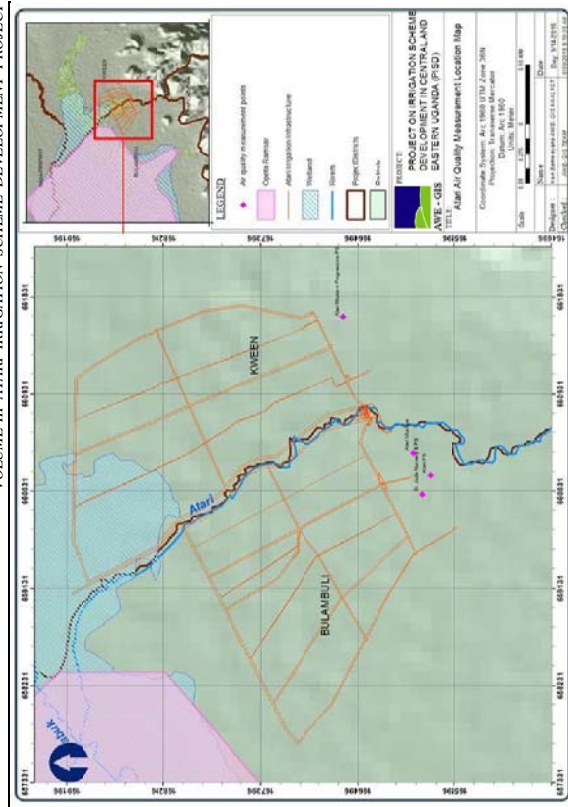


Figure 1.1.4 Location of Air Quality and Noise Survey in Atari Project Site

Table 1.1.14 Result of Dust Concentration (Atari Area)

No.	Location	Dust Concentration (µg/m ³)		Note
		Dry Season	Wet Season	
1	St. Jude Nursery & primary School	23	18	Clear sunny weather, vehicle traffic
2	Atari primary School	27	17	Clear sunny weather, vehicle traffic
3	Atari Mosque	13	5	Clear sunny weather, vehicle traffic
4	Atari Modern Progressive School	78	2	Clear sunny weather, vehicle traffic
National Standard (by NEMA)		200		Standard for grain dust (24hr)
WHO's standard for ambient air		50		PM ₁₀

Source: JICA Study Team

(2) Water Pollution

Although the surface water in River Atari was always cloudy, the levels of TDS were within the national standard (1,200 µg/L). Other parameters which the national standards are set were below the criteria (temperature, pH, EC). Level of DO in Atari River varied 5.0-6.5 mg/L in dry season and 4.0-5.2 mg/L in wet season respectively and these trends may have been influenced by water turbidity. For parameters normally contained in fertilizers (T-N, T-P, BOD), concentrations of T-N and T-P were higher in wet season than those in dry season, while there was opposite trend for BOD. Sampling sites and result of water quality are shown in Figure 1.1.7 and Table 1.1.15 respectively.

During construction, excavation of the canals and piling gravel to build the dykes may works for canals and may lead to increased surface runoff, carrying with it eroded soil particles and organic material esp. during heavy rainfall. In addition, organic polluted water may be discharged from construction base camp. In operation, runoff of fertilizers may be a source of contamination, but the

amount of used will be managed for eco-friendly farming and the impact be limited.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to good construction methods such as installing silt fence, sedimentation pond, portable toilet, appropriate use of construction machinery. In operation, training and enhancing non-chemical use farming will contribute to mitigating water pollution. However, the impact severity can be moderate since water pollution is an important issue for local people.

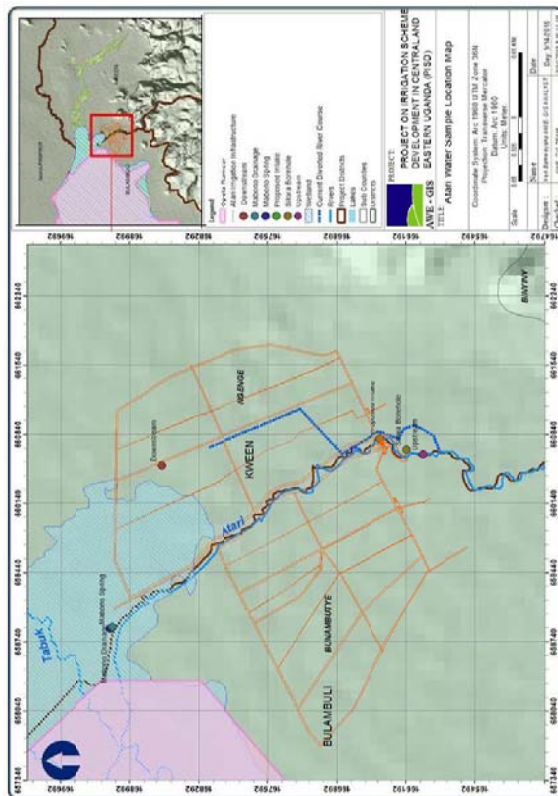


Figure 1.1.5 Location of Water Quality and Noise Survey in Atari Project Site

Table 1.1.15 Result of Major Surface Water Quality (Atari River)

Season	Site	EC (uS/cm)	DO (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	BOD (mg/L)	T-N (mg/L)	T-P (mg/L)
Wet	Upstream	11.4	4.8	62	2.6	9.0	0.9
	Intake	101	5.2	50	5.3	1.3	1.1
	Downstream	88	4.0	44	2.9	1.2	1.0
Dry	Upstream	125	6.1	62	10	1.7	0.21
	Intake	105	6.5	52	17	0.28	0.28
	Downstream	89	5.0	44	15	0.90	0.20
National Standards for potable water (un-treated water)		25,000	-	1,200	-	-	-
Japan's National Standards (class-C river water*)		-	5.0	-	5.0	10 ⁻²	-

Note: The samplings were conducted twice in each season. Each value indicates the average of two data sampled.
Wet season: October 2015 & April 2016, dry season: February & March 2016
*1: Adaptability of usage for a class-C river includes 3rd degree of fishery and 1st of industrial water, following class-AA, A and B. *2: Standard of mixture of NO₃-N and NO₂-N in drinking well water.
Source: JICA Study Team

(3) Soil Contamination

The soils were mainly ferrallitic and characterized with a dark reddish brown colour and heavily textured and moderately productive in terms of agricultural production. - Based on the particle size distribution, majority of the soil particles ranged between 180 µm to 2 mm which is above 100 µm that is considered susceptible to erosion.

Leakages from construction machinery can contaminate soils. This may affect soil quality in the project area.

Since some impacts are anticipated, adequate mitigation measures shall be applied such as good maintenance of construction machinery etc. Thus the impact severity can be minor.

(4) Waste

National Environment (waste management) Regulation 1999 stipulates overall waste management of the project as wastes will be produced as a result of both construction and maintenance activities. Since there was not a public waste collection system in the project area, farmers often used wasted rice straw or plants for house use or feed to animals.

During construction, the construction activities of canals and concrete head works will produce construction waste, including excavated soil, cement packaging, wood, food and drinks packaging waste consumed by construction workers. In addition, construction workers generate considerable amount of sewage on a daily basis. In operation, agricultural residues like paddy straw and rice husk after harvesting can be wastes but reuse of such residues for house materials or feed to livestock is possible.

Proper waste management during construction will mitigate impacts by wastes. The mitigation measures include setting temporary sanitation facilities and disposing sites in designated areas etc. The receptor sensitivity is medium since waste contamination may result in diseases giving rise.

(5) Noise and Vibration

Noise levels indicated a generally 'natural' environment with respect to ambient noise levels. Daily average LAeq in dry season and wet season ranged 49 - 59 dB(A) and 45 - 52 dB(A) respectively among 3 sites. The highest levels were monitored at Atari primary school in both seasons, and the levels were over both the national standard (50 dBA) and WHO's guideline value (50 dBA), respectively. Any sources of nuisance noise were observed to be localized and mainly due to human activity. Results of noise level are shown in Table 1.1.16.

During construction, noise generated by construction machinery may affect to the residents nearby, but the impact is minor as people in the area will be relocated. It is needed to take care of noise generation near the sensitive receptors such as schools, hospitals etc.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to good construction methods, such as installing soundproof barriers on the boundary, adopting proper working time schedule etc. Thus the impact severity can be minor.

Table 1.1.16 Results of Noise Level (Atari Area)

No.	Location	LAeq (dB(A))		Note
		Dry Season	Wet Season	
1	St. Jude Nursery & primary School	52	50	People's conservation, distant vehicular traffic, chipping birds
2	Atari primary School	59	52	People's conservation, distant vehicular traffic, chipping birds
3	Atari Mosque	49	46	People's conservation, distant vehicular traffic, chipping birds

No.	Location	LAeq (dB(A))		Note
		Dry Season	Wet Season	
4	Atari Modern Progressive School	55	45	People's conservation, distant vehicular traffic, chirping birds
	National Standard (by NEMA)		50	
	WHO's standard for outdoor noise (daytime & evening)		50	

Source: JICA Study Team

(6) Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity

[Flora]

119 plant species in 36 families were detected by the survey, and most species encountered were common and many of them being weeds of cultivation.

[Fauna]

1) Fish and aquatic insects

5 species in 4 families were detected in Atari River. All are classified in LC (least concern) or NE (not evaluated) by IUCN List. Fishing is usually carried at substantial level, mainly along the main river course, especially during the dry season. Details are shown in Box 1. For aquatic insects, 92 specimens belonging to 3 orders and 4 families were found and all the families had moderate tolerance to disturbance/pollution.

2) Amphibians

12 species were recorded during the survey and all belonging to LC in IUCN List.

3) Reptiles

12 species were recorded and all belonging to LC in IUCN List.

4) Mammals

Except domesticated mammals, 10 species including rats and shrew were observed and all categorized as LC in IUCN List.

5) Birds

90 species of dryland birds were observed during the survey and listed as LC. Gray-crowned Crane (EN) and Pallid Harrier (NT) were observed. For water birds, 31 species were recorded along Atari River and anywhere. The river may act as a corridor to reach a better place since the water was muddy not for a good habitat. The Atari site has a range of vegetation types including wetlands, seasonal and permanent. Permanent wetlands are the most natural habitats in the site. Although these and other vegetation types were not found to be habitats for any globally or regionally threatened species, they still harbour some fauna.

The wetlands are also critical in maintaining a link with the Ramsar Sites of Bisina and Opeta downstream. This delicate connectivity needs to be maintained by avoiding drainage or any other form of degradation of the wetlands. Since no species of global concern were identified at the site, the receptor sensitivity is evaluated as medium due the presence of invasive species.

The intensity of the impact will be low since the construction activities will last for short time and project footprint will be limited. Consequently impact severity is assessed as moderate.

Box 1: Fishing Status in the Atari Area

The percentage of fishing as primary occupation in Atari area was small (0.4% of total), compared to farming (78%) and casual labour (8.3%). However, fishing was listed as a secondary economic activity in the project area. This is carried out in open water sources and provides an important source of livelihood and food security for many people in the project area. According to the field survey, most respondents (85%) indicated that they get most of the fish from the river while (15%) get their fish from inland pond in the project area.

Binny (Barbus binni) was one of the dominant fish observed in both wet and dry seasons in Atari River and sometimes edible. Fishery people responded in the river Nile tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) and Smooth-head catfish (Clarias carsoni) were the key species using hooks and locally made baskets. On the other hand, Marbled lungfish (Protopterus aethiopicus) and African sharpooth catfish (Clarias gariepinus) were the key species for fishing in the swampy and vegetated areas (see).



Binny (Barbus binni)



Smooth-head catfish (Clarias carsoni)

Figure 1.1.6 Example of Fish Observed in the Atari River

(7) Protected Areas

There were no authorized protected areas in the project area. The Ramsar Convention area is the downstream Atari River and considerations are required especially for contamination through the river water (discussion is made in the later section).

Although reaching contaminants to Ramsar area through Atari River is the major concern to protected areas, water contamination is expected limited as discussed in above (2) Water Pollution. Also, water intake for irrigation will be properly managed and the volume so small compared to the scale of basins (Bisina-Opeta >> project area).

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to good construction methods such as installing silt fence, sedimentation pond, portable toilet, appropriate management of construction machinery to avoid water contamination. In operation, training and enhancing non-chemical use farming will contribute to mitigating water pollution. However, the impact severity can be moderate since water pollution is an important issue for local people.

(8) Soil Erosion

The soils exhibited medium texture ranging sandy clay loam to sandy clay, and characterized with granular soil particles, porous and poor rooting system with moderate bulk density. The soils were also susceptible to runoff and logging due to looseness and poor infiltration rates. During construction, the flat terrain makes soil erosion less likely impacts but silt deposition more likely.

In operation, water logging of soils will cause soil degradation through restriction of normal saturation of air. Water flowing within the canals especially the main and secondary canals has the potential to

cause erosion which not only results in soil degradation but also sediment deposition in the irrigation system and thus compromising the system hydraulic capacity. The sensitivity of the receptor is moderate because the river section downstream is used a source of water for domestic use and livestock watering in the immediate communities.

The impact severity can be moderate when proper mitigation measures such as managing construction machinery, installing sediment pond, providing training to farmers etc.

(9) Groundwater

Based on the water quality analysis at a borehole (Sikwa), levels of salinity and TDS marked a bit higher than those of the surface water but not extremely. DO levels in the wet and dry seasons were 1.5 and 3.2 mg/L respectively, indicating a bit higher in the dry season shown in Table 1.1.17. On the other hand, levels of T-N and T-P were almost same compared to those in the surface water. Atari River was a source of water for some people (24%), while 65% of people used the water from community boreholes. The source of groundwater derives from Mt. Elgon, far from the project area.

Since the depth of dredging for canals is planned shallow, there will be no or few impacts to the waterway under the ground. In operation, it is estimated little chance that farming activity gives impact on the groundwater, but it is needed considering cares because half people use the groundwater for dairy use.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to good construction methods such as controlling dredging depth, appropriate management of construction machinery. In operation, training and enhancing non-chemical use farming will contribute to mitigating water pollution. However, the impact severity can be moderate since water pollution is an important issue for local people.

Table 1.1.17 Result of Major Groundwater Quality (Sikwa Borehole)

Season	Site	EC (µS/cm)	DO (mg/L)	TDS (µg/L)	BOD (mg/L)	T-N (mg/L)	T-P (mg/L)
Wet	Sikwa BH	538	1.5	277	3.3	33	0.3
Dry		52	3.2	260	4.5	4.0	0.2
	National Standards for potable water (un-treated water)	25,000	-	1,200	-	-	-
	Japan's National Standards (class-C river water ¹)	-	5.0	-	5.0	10 ⁻²	-

Note: The samplings were conducted twice in each season. Each value indicates the average of two data sampled.

Wet season: October 2015 & April 2016, dry season: February & March 2016.

*1: Adaptability of usage for a class-C river includes 3rd degree of fishery and 1st of industrial water, following class-AA, A and B. *2: Standard of mixture of NO₃-N and NO₂-N in drinking well water.

Source: JICA Study Team

(10) Hydrological Situation

Based on the statistics 2004-2012, average annual runoff during the period in Atari River was 83 million m³ or 2.6 m³/sec. Annual maximum runoff of Atari River was 188 million m³ or 6.0 m³/sec (in 2010) while 22 million m³ or 0.7 m³/sec as annual minimum runoff (in 2009). By statistics, annual rainfall ranged 1,048 to 1,992 mm and the average was 1,566 mm. There is one rainy season from March to October and flooding is common during the season.

During construction, some water from Atari River will be used for construction activities but the volume is limited. For irrigation, the percentage of annual water intake from the river is planned 19% and 4% during the low-water season and high-water season, respectively.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures and adherence to good

construction methods such as controlling water use from Atari River; On the other hand, water use for irrigation is not large and the impact to the downstream can be minor. Water for irrigation will contribute to sound farming. The impact severity can be minor since water use for irrigation is limited and productive.

(11) Global Warming

The amount of annual GHG emission (CO₂ equivalent) caused by rice growing is estimated about 2,800 tons of CO₂ equivalent in Atari area. According to an threshold value proposed by IFC - a part of World Bank - per project (25,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent per year), the estimated amount is quite lower thus a critical impact by the project is not anticipated. Breakout of GHG emission in Atari area is shown as below table:

Table 1.1.18 Breakout of GHG Emission in Atari Area

Gas Type	Activity	Estimated Amount (tons)	Conversion Factor	Converted CO ₂ Equivalent (tons)
CH ₄	Rice growing	108.8	25	2,720
N ₂ O	Fertilizing	0.24	298	71
Total				2,791

CH₄: 0.000016(CH₄/m³) x 1,480(ha) x 10,000(m²/ha)

N₂O: 0.0049(N₂O/tN) x 71.6(kgN/ha) x 1,480(ha) x 1,000(kgN/tN)

(12) Involuntary Resettlement/Land Acquisition

According to DARAP survey, no (0) affected buildings and 284 PAFs were identified. Among them, 97 PAFs were inside the buffer zone.

Though no resettlement will be done inside the proposed irrigation area (outside buffer zone), compensation for land acquisition and livelihood assistance shall be prepared in accordance with JICA Guidelines as well as Uganda's related regulations.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as adequate compensation and livelihood assistance based on the completed ARAP. The impact severity can be major since the issue is a problem of deep concern to PAPs.

(13) Local Economy such as Employment and Livelihood, etc.

Based on the DARAP survey, farming (78%) was the major occupation in the project area, followed by casual labour (8.3%), trading (7.3%). For average monthly income level, 25% of PAFs earned UGX500,001-1,000,000, followed by 16% (UGX100,001-200,000), 12% (UGX400,001-500,000).

During construction, the project will give local people employment opportunities such as workers, business for workers and construction. In operation, the project development will result in improved crop yield and thus higher profitability per unit acreage.

The income accruing from the opportunities will contribute to improved standards of living for the people involved. Acute impact on income rise will be realized during construction; however, a positive long-term impact will be lasting during the operation of the project.

(14) Landscape

There were no memorial or impressive things to conserve the landscape in the project area. Mountains upstream Atari river were located far from the project area and seen from almost everywhere.

During construction, layout of construction machinery may disturb the scene of area, but the impact is

minor since the project area is not for tourism. In operation, structures for irrigation will give minor impact on the landscape since the scale is not big.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as careful layout of machinery. The impact severity can be minor since the adequate measures will be taken.

(15) Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources

The land in the project area was mainly used for farming for maize, beans, vegetables etc. as well as for grazing. People used woods as energy source.

The project will require land for the construction of canals, protection dikes, roadworks and headworks and temporarily farming is suspended. The estimated lands affected with ownership are 38 ha outside the buffer zone and 19 ha within the zone, based on DARAP and boundary survey. In operation, the established buffer zone will have restricted use by the local communities.

Some impacts are anticipated, thus those impacts and risks will be minimized by appropriate land use management in the project area by the community. The impact severity can be moderate since some restrictions of land use will be arose.

(16) Split in Community

Communities were well associated to use the resources in the project area.

It is expected the community-based groups will enhance the project, but some would be against due to being excluded from the benefits of the project.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as delegating the power, intensive monitoring by the project entity etc. The impact severity can be minor since the baseline community condition is good.

(17) Existing Social Infrastructures and Services

There were roads for transportation and moving in the project site but not paved. According to DARAP survey, 41% of PAPs were living within 100-500 m from the nearest health facility, while 19% living within 1-1.5 km and 8% over 5 km. As per school, 38% of PAPs lived within 100-500 m from the primary school, but almost 10% needed over 5 km to the nearest secondary school.

The unpaved surface roads in the project areas will be used for accessing the site during the construction and O&M, and the damage to existing public roads could be due to considerable volume of construction traffic using the existing roads and passage of heavy construction equipment.

This impact is mainly short-term, occurring during the construction phase and limited to infrastructure in the proposed project area, impact intensity is assess as low. The impact severity can be moderate since road network in the area is not good.

(18) The Poor, Indigenous and Ethnic People

10% and 16% of PAPs earned below UGX 100,000 and UGX 100,001-200,000 as monthly income, respectively. There was a variation of tribes in the project area: 54% of Bamasaba, 32% Sabiny, and 6% Banyole. The biggest religious group was Muslims (33%), followed by Catholics (23%), Protestants (22%), Pentecostals (20%) etc.

During construction, the project will give local people employment opportunities such as workers, business for workers and construction. In operation, the project development will result in improved crop yield and thus higher profitability per unit acreage.

The income accruing from the opportunities will contribute to improved standards of living for the people involved. Acute impact on income rise will be realized during construction; however, a positive long-term impact will be lasting during the operation of the project.

(19) Misdistribution of Benefit and Damage

No misdistributions were found by the survey.

In operation, some farmers may be excluded from the benefit of the project, namely increase of income and productivity.

The impact is reversible upon careful assistance and monitoring of people concerned. The impact severity can be moderate since such misdistribution may derive conflicts among the stakeholders.

(20) Local Conflict of Interests

As boundaries of land tenanted were not clear and sometimes became a source of conflict, the JICA Study Team conducted boundary surveys to clarify the own plots. Local people requested providing work opportunities as a construction worker during construction, according to stakeholder meetings.

The local conflicts regarding work opportunities between local people/communities may be raised in case of unfair employment. In operation, conflicts between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries may be raised in case non-beneficiaries make claims.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as fair provision of work opportunities during construction, smooth solution of claims etc. The impact severity can be moderate since the chance of happening is anticipated.

(21) Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common

Atari River was a source of water for some people (24%), while 65% of people used the water from community boreholes. On the other hand, 10% of PAPs used the rain water because of accessibility to water resources.

Construction may give impact on water usage in the river as certain degree of water pollution is anticipated. In operation, accessibility to Atari River will be limited by developing the buffer zone. On the other hand, the irrigation project will provide more effective water use for farming.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as installing silt fence, sedimentation pond, portable toilet, appropriate management of construction machinery, establishing fair water use rule etc. The impact severity can be moderate since access to water will be limited.

(22) Gender/ Children's Rights

Children played a role to help families like water carrying, housework, farming etc. Most children had a chance to go to primary schools. During construction, children may be involved construction works to help their families.

In operation, effective farming activity may improve children's working condition but unsure. This matter is closely related to local culture and family condition. In order to give a better environment to children, the project entity should give local people concerned sufficient support.

The impact severity can be moderate since it takes long time to improve.

(23) Hazards (Risk), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS

Major infectious diseases which PAPs have experienced in the project area were malaria (98%), followed by water-related diseases (67%) etc. HIV/AIDS was a part of major infectious diseases for 18% of PAPs, according to the DARAP study.

Infectious diseases such as STD are possible to spread due to inflow of construction workers carrying them. In addition, alternation of ground and river conditions by excavation and dredging may provoke to provide habitats of disease vectors such as mosquitoes that transmit malaria.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as managing construction yard property, providing health check and education for workers. The impact severity can be minor since such diseases are still endemic.

(24) Working Conditions/ Accidents

Some farmers did not wear boots or suitable shoes on farming and it caused physical accidents. Farmers seemed not to care about securing safety during working, mainly deriving from lack of knowledge and money.

There are risks for workers during construction, in case the construction manager does not comply with relevant labour rules and regulations.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as complying with relevant rules by the construction manager under the project entity. The impact severity can be moderate since it is not easy to keep the condition among unskilled workers.

(25) Accident

Traffic accidents by boda-boda motorbike were reported but minor. Regarding accident during working, refer to No.28 above.

Since the unpaved roads will be used for transportation of construction vehicles, accident chances regarding traffic are anticipated to increase during construction. In operation, traffic in the project area through new farm roads will increase due to road improvement and high productivity.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as installing traffic sign boards, complying with traffic rules etc. The impact severity can be moderate.

(26) Across-boarder Problems

The counterparts(MAAF and MWE), local governments and community-based associations were really positive to the project and played a role to solve problems. Atari River belongs to a part of the Nile River Basin Initiative (NRBI) but the scale of the project is quite small compared to the whole basin.

It is expected no or minor impact to happen such problems because the scale of the project is too small compare to that in the NRBI.

The impact severity can be minor due to the scale of border.

(27) Monitoring System

In constructions in Uganda, monitoring and supervision by the project entity were common activities for effective progress.

Both during construction and in operation, monitoring activities are anticipated to be neglected or

omitted due to lack of recognition.

The impact is reversible upon implementation of the mitigation measures such as supervising monitoring activity by the supervisor, making reporting compulsory etc. The impact severity can be moderate since it takes efforts to keep monitoring on track.

Based on the results and impact analysis from the baseline survey, the scoping results are re-rated and shown in Table 1.1.19.

Table 1.1.19 Result of Re-rating and the Reasons for Atari Irrigation Project

No.	Item	Rating during Scoping		Re-Rating		Reasons for Re-Rating
		Pre-/Const.	Oper-ation	Pre-/Const.	Oper-ation	
1	Air Pollution	B-	D	B-	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are two types of the sources of air pollution: 1) dust caused by operation of construction and 2) vehicles and heavy machineries for construction. They may put some impacts but their impacts on the existing air environment are limited. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the nature of the project, the source of pollution is not expected in operation.
2	Water Pollution	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The expected impacts by construction are soil and drained water inflow and increase of suspended solids from the waste of the construction sites, including workers' camp. Considering the current situation of Atari River and the coverage of construction, the impacts of construction are considered limited. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drained water from the irrigation area is a potential source when excess fertilizers contain. The impact is, however, expected limited since the use of fertilizers will be systematically managed.
3	Soil Contamination	B-	C	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil contamination from heavy machineries and vehicles for construction is anticipated, but the impact is limited. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt damage of farmlands may be anticipated but the level seems minor considering the current soil condition, but the following up will be needed because a new farming manner is introduced.
4	Waste	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavated/ dredged soil needs to be treated appropriately (transport and emplacement). Wastes from workers' camp are one of sources during the construction as well. It may be necessary to conduct EIA and obtain an appropriate environmental certificate if another treatment site is required. [Operation Phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation phase, residues from agri-products (e.g. rice straw) will be the major waste generated and needed to treat.

No.	Item	Rating during Scoping		Re-Rating		Reasons for Re-Rating
		Pre-/Const.	Operation	Pre-/Const.	Operation	
5	Noise and Vibration	B-	D	B-	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As heavy machineries are going to be used in construction, the impacts on the residents living within certain distance (e.g. 50m) are concerned. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of noise increases only temporarily during construction, there are no activities expected to cause noise in operation.
6	Ground Subsidence	D	D	N/A	N/A	[Design/construction phase]; [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground subsidence is not anticipated during construction and in operation since the project will not plan to do activities causing the ground subsidence.
7	Offensive Odor	D	D	N/A	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction work itself is not anticipated to generate serious offensive odor since heavy operation of machines in a small area is not planned. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts by offensive odor in operation are not anticipated because there are no sources of odor.
8	Topography and Geographical Features	D	D	N/A	N/A	[Design/construction phase]; [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will not give large-scaled modification in topography and geography of the area. No impacts are expected.
9	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area has variety of faunal and floral species and the construction work will give adverse impacts on the wetland ecosystem like loss of some plants and wild animal habitats. Based on the EIA survey, a few animals (Gray-crowned crane etc.) to be treated carefully were observed. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There remain fears that local people may vanish local resources without knowledge of the importance.
10	Protected Areas	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase]; [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since a certain level of impacts to the Ramsar Convention wetland by the river water from the project area during construction and operation phases respectively is anticipated, careful management of river water is required in order to secure the preservation.
11	Soil Erosion	B-	B+	B-	B+	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil erosion is anticipated near a borrowing pit as being scoped. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will contribute to land arrangement and prevent soil erosion because the introduced irrigation system will strengthen fragile basement of the land.

No.	Item	Rating during Scoping		Re-Rating		Reasons for Re-Rating
		Pre-/Const.	Operation	Pre-/Const.	Operation	
12	Groundwater	D	B-	N/A	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction will not give impact on the groundwater ways since the construction applies shallow dredging manner. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation, however, there remains to be a possibility that fertilizers used could give an impact to groundwater and the mitigation measures are required.
13	Hydrological Situation	B-	B+/-	B-	B+/-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a temporal change of the river flow during construction (mainly in closing rivers). [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water intake from Atari River can disturb the flow to an extent but the extent of disturbance is limited. In contrast, the stable water distribution for irrigation contributes to the area development and gives benefits.
14	Global Warming	D	D	N/A	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the construction vehicles emit greenhouse gas, the extent and impact are expected minor. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation, the project is not supposed to give an impact on global warming.
15	Involuntary Resettlement/Land Acquisition	B-	C	B-	D	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite no involuntary resettlement, land acquisition caused by the implementation of the project shall be conducted according to laws and regulations of Uganda and JICA Guidelines. The affected residents are going to be compensated. ARAP is prepared to be prepared before the construction. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land issue will and shall be solved before operation, and then adverse impacts are not expected in operation phase.
16	Local Economy such as Employment and Livelihood etc.	B+	B+/-	B+	B+/-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction work provided will generate additional employment in the area (positive impact). [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation, the crop productivity will grow and livelihood of farmers be improved. On the other hand, fishing activity in existing ponds or papyrus harvesting may have an adverse impact.
17	Landscape	B-	D	B-	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The alignment of construction machines can be a source of landscape disturbance. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation, the facilities to be installed are not anticipated to give adverse impacts.

No.	Item	Rating during Scoping		Re-Rating		Reasons for Re-Rating
		Pre-/Const.	Operation	Pre-/Const.	Operation	
18	Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction work will disturb the current land use by farmer and need cares. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers will be restricted activities inside the buffer zone by embankment installation. However the impact seems limited because the zone is managed by the community.
19	Split Community	D	B+/-	N/A	B+/-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community issues will be solved prior to the construction since the boundaries will be identified. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The irrigation project gives effective water use for communities concerned, but some disturbances due to the project implementation such as less use of local resources may be a cause of community split.
20	Existing Social Infrastructures and Services	B-	D	B-	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction vehicles will give an adverse impact to the local traffic condition. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation phase, the adequate provision of public services is realized.
21	The Poor, Indigenous and Ethnic People	B+	B+/-	B+	B+/-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction work will give employment to local people, especially for lower-earned class. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new irrigation will propose positive impacts on these people as well as adverse ones such as minor disturbance of local resource use.
22	Misdistribution of Benefit and Damage	D	B-	D	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The affected people will be supported in accordance with ARAP. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the project does not intend to generate a gap between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, it shall be considered in case.
23	Cultural Heritage	D	D	N/A	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural heritage to be considered does not exist in the project area since no important heritage was observed.
24	Local Conflict of Interest	C	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some local people may show privately frustration about boundary determination even during the construction phase. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the project does not intend to generate a gap between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, it shall be considered in case.
25	Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Commons	B-	B+/-	B-	B+/-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of the downstream water will be impacted due to changed water flow during the construction. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New irrigation system will realize effective and fair water use, but unbalanced water usage is anticipated in operation phase.

No.	Item	Rating during Scoping		Re-Rating		Reasons for Re-Rating
		Pre-/Const.	Operation	Pre-/Const.	Operation	
26	Gender/Children's Rights	C	C	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As children play a role to help their families, they may be involved in works. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of project, women's farming burden may be increased and women may lose their opportunity of participating in social activities and acquiring new farming skills.
27	Hazards (Risk), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	C	C	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infectious diseases such as STD are possible to spread due to inflow of construction workers carrying them. Crimes including sexual harassment toward women due to inflow of construction workers may occurred. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A possibility remains the project would bring endemic diseases by an increase in water area.
28	Working Conditions/Accidents	B-	D	B-	N/A	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive measures to avoid accidents by the construction work shall be installed because some farmers do not wear shoes. Borrowing pit is still an accident source. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occurrence of accidents by the project will not expected since there are not construction works in operation phase.
29	Accident	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to an increase in traffic volume by construction vehicles, the possibility of traffic accident can be higher. [Operation phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In operation, increased vehicles which drive for crop conveyance on the farm roads inside the irrigation area. Although attack by wild animals is expected minor, cautions will be still needed.
30	Across-boarder problems	D	C	N/A	D	[Design/Construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the water intake for the irrigation project during construction and operation phases is tiny compared to the Nile River basin, across-boarder problems are not anticipated.
31	Monitoring System	B-	B-	B-	B-	[Design/Construction phase] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although the EIA establishes the monitoring system for pollution, natural and social environment, malfunction of monitoring system shall be avoided through mitigation measures.

Others
A+/-: Significant positive/negative impact is expected. B+/-: Positive/negative impact is expected to some extent.
C+/-: Extent of positive/negative impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impacts may become clear as study progresses.)
D: No impact is expected
Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.7 Project Impacts on the Farmland Ecosystem

Through EJA it is confirmed that a part of the project area has been converted to farmlands but is inhabited by various fauna and flora. Regarding flora, the Shannon-Weiner index, which is an index of biodiversity, is as below Table 1.1.20 showing that the diversity of flora is generally high.

Table 1.1.20 The Shannon-Weiner Index of Atari Area

Species	Shannon-Weiner Index (H')	Number of species
Herb	4.80	68
Grass	4.09	32
Tree	4.16	28
Shrub	3.46	24
Climber	3.27	18
Total		170

Components of the ecosystem of farmlands include farmlands such as paddies and fields, waterways/ponds, trees and grasslands such as pastures and meadows.

- 1) Development of agricultural fields: reformation of wetlands into well-drained paddy field, increase in size of a plot, decrease of ridge areas, concrete construction of waterways.
- 2) Use of pesticides and herbicides: water pollution.
- 3) Use of chemical fertilizer: eutrophication of waters.
- 4) Change of operation and maintenance methods: mechanization, chemicalization, and labour saving of farming activities, careless operation, and maintenance.
- 5) Increase of deserted cultivated lands: devastation of cultivated lands and water utilization facilities, decrease of paddy areas.

The project is to improve farmland use and agricultural productivity under proper management by the introduction of irrigation facilities in the project area. By introducing the irrigation system to rain-fed rice cultivation, it becomes possible to supply water to farmlands stably as planned. In addition, the project provides farmers with farming instructions which contribute to wise-use of wetlands and promotes/ensures the proper usage of fertilizers. This shall contribute to mitigate serious impacts on the ecosystem of farmlands. Continuous monitoring of biota and water quality shall also contribute to the mitigation of impacts.

1.1.8 Evaluation of Environmental Impact to the Lake Opeta

One of the concerns on the local environment is whether the irrigation project would give a serious impact to the Ramsar Convention wetland area, including Lake Opeta-Bisina wetland system which is located downstream Atari River. Examinations made the degree of impacts through the EIA study, and the study reveals the impact will not be serious mainly by the reasons below:

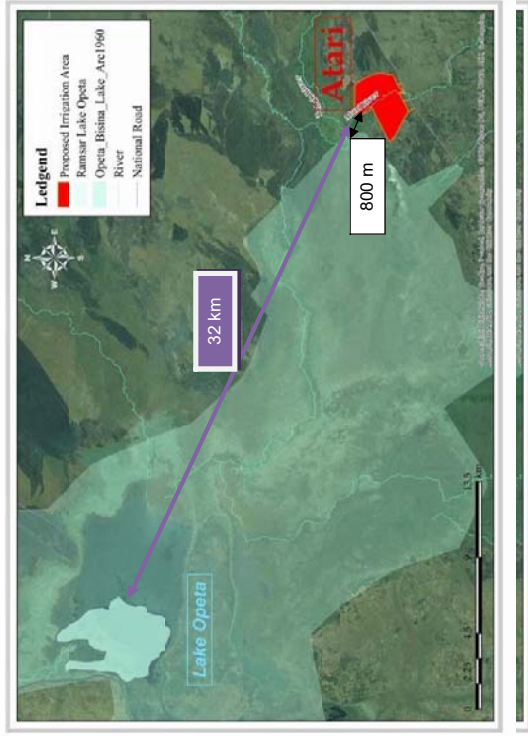
- 1) The volume of water supply from Atari River to the Lake Opeta-Bisina wetland system is estimated quite low compared to the catchment areas and the volume of intake for irrigation;
- 2) The concentration of ammonia nitrogen (NH₄-N) in the Lake Opeta-Bisina system is already high since livestock farming is run around the system;
- 3) Although fertilizers will be used for the irrigation project, the level of fertilizers in the back flow water from the irrigation area to Atari River is estimated low compared to the difference of catchment areas. Also, in case of the fertilizer flowing in the system, the high level of NH₄-N at the mouth of Lake Opeta would not be affected to increase the level. It is feasible to avoid excessive use of fertilizers and ban the use of agrochemicals by employing sufficient farming management, and such management is a part of the project menu;
- 4) Since the proposed irrigation area is located at 500 m of the shortest distance from the Ramsar Convention wetland area (800 m through Atari River) shown in Figure 1.1.8, impacts to the farmers and fisher folks are not anticipated because of no direct touches to the wetland (e.g. encroachment or farming in the Ramsar wetland); and
- 5) The Lake Opeta-Bisina wetland system is rich in the ecosystem and designated as a bird conservation area serious impacts are not anticipated on aspects of water volume and quality and human-induced action.

Table 1.1.21 indicates the background information on the Lake Opeta-Bisina wetland system.

Table 1.1.21 Background Information of the Lake Opeta-Bisina Wetland System

<p>a. Ecological background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Lake Opeta-Bisina wetland system is designated as an important bird area (IBA) by BLI, which is the biggest natural conservation partnership in the world. - The number and types of floral and faunal species identifies are: Flora: 84 species from 63 genera and 23 families, with 60 species of herbs and 24 of shrubs; Birds: 194 species with 41 migratory and 26 of conservation concern; Fish: 28 species including lots of Marbled lungfish and African catfish; Mammals: About 100 species from 13 orders such as 20 artiodactyla (bovidae, hippopotamidae etc.), 29 carnivora, 16 rodentia etc; - Reptiles: Nile crocodile (<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>), water cobra (<i>Naja melanoleuca</i>), and water snake (<i>Grayia</i> sp.) are identified. 	<p>b. Topographic and social background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the dry season, local people (Karimojong, Pokot) use the wetland for grazing. - During the rainy season, major activity is fishery. - Apedura River is the largest water supply source into Lake Opeta-Bisina system, from the northern part of Lake Bisina. 	<p>c. Hydrological background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 689 km² of Lake Opeta wetland system area and 8,412 km² of the Lake Opeta catchment area. - 103 km² of the catchment area of the Atari project area, and about 1.2% of the Lake Opeta catchment area. - Annual intake volume from Atari River for irrigation is planned at 19% of total flow during the minimum year and 3% during the maximum year respectively. In addition, 30% of the water taken will be returned into the river (equivalent to 4.1 million m³ in the design year). - In order to maintain the environment for the living things in the river, at least 0.17 m³/sec of the irrigation water is planned to return into the downstream Atari River. 	<p>d. Water quality background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levels of total phosphate (T-P, mg/L) and ammonia nitrogen (NH₄-N, mg/L) range as below: <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sampling Point</th> <th>T-P (mg/L)</th> <th>NH₄-N (mg/L)</th> <th>Source</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Atari River downstream</td> <td>0.2-1.4</td> <td>0.2-0.6</td> <td>EIA survey by JICA Study Team</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mouth of Lake Opeta (inside Ramsar wetland)</td> <td>0.19-0.21</td> <td>0.04-3.22</td> <td>JICA Wetland Management Project</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The high level of NH₄-N at the mouth of Lake Opeta is expected by the enteruria inflow from livestock. - Though the level of T-P at the downstream Atari River was a bit higher than that in the mouth of Lake Opeta, it is reducing up to the Ramsar wetland. *The distance from the end of downstream Atari River in the project area to the nearest edge of the Ramsar Convention area is 800 m and to the Lake Opeta is about 32 km. 	Sampling Point	T-P (mg/L)	NH ₄ -N (mg/L)	Source	Atari River downstream	0.2-1.4	0.2-0.6	EIA survey by JICA Study Team	Mouth of Lake Opeta (inside Ramsar wetland)	0.19-0.21	0.04-3.22	JICA Wetland Management Project	<p>e. Farming style</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current rice cropping uses few or no fertilizers and agrochemicals. - The project plans to use 62.5 kg and 125 kg per ha of DAP (Di-ammonium phosphate) and urea respectively as the standard usage. - Use of agrochemicals is not recommended.
Sampling Point	T-P (mg/L)	NH ₄ -N (mg/L)	Source													
Atari River downstream	0.2-1.4	0.2-0.6	EIA survey by JICA Study Team													
Mouth of Lake Opeta (inside Ramsar wetland)	0.19-0.21	0.04-3.22	JICA Wetland Management Project													

Source: PISD Study Team



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.1.8 Distance Relationship between the Atari River and the Ramsar Wetland/ the Lake Opeta

In order to understand the impact to downstream Ramsar Convention wetlands by the river or drainage water, Table 1.1.23 summarizes case studies published regarding impact to the downstream (including non Ramsar Convention areas).

Evaluation of the chemical fertilization on river water quality

In this section the impact of chemical fertilization on river water quality is simulated and discussed based on a simple condition for amount, method of the fertilizers and its behaviors assumed under the rice paddy system being proposed for Atari site.

Farmers in Atari hardly apply chemical fertilizer and/or pesticide under the present condition; while, the lowland soil over Atari require supplemental input of nutrients to maximize their inherent agronomic potentiality and to achieve targeting unit-yield and amount of rice. It is therefore a practical level of chemical fertilization is introduced here to present the impact of applied fertilizers on the water quality of Atari River, quantitatively. Application rate (dosage) of the chemical fertilizers is set as 62.5 kg per hectare; as $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$ for DAP (diammonium phosphate), and 125 kg per hectare; as $(NH_2)2CO$ for Urea, accounting for source of Phosphorus (P) and Nitrogen (N), respectively. Total amounts of the nutrients as Nitrogen-based and Phosphorus-based over the area of total 680 ha of lowland paddy plots of Atari are presented in Table 1.1.22.

Figure 1.1.7 Area Ration of Watershed between the Lake Opeta, Sironko site, and Atari site

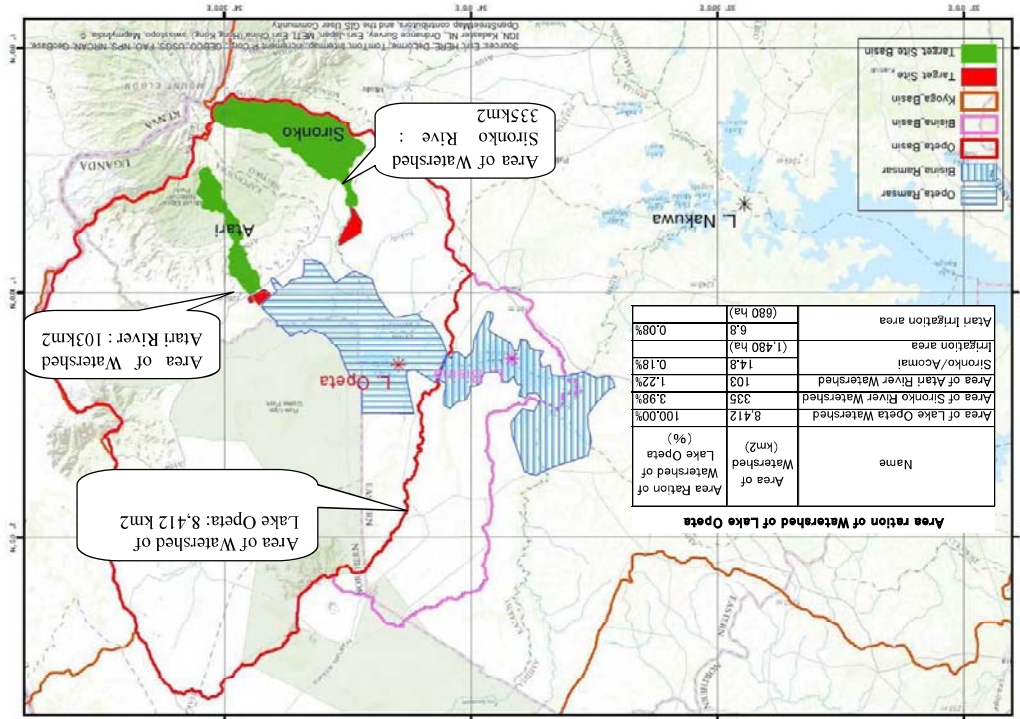


Table 1.1.22 Assumed Amount of Element Dozen in Atari Irrigation Project

Fertilizer	Irrigation area (ha)	Unit dosage (kg/ha)	Total dosage (kg)	% of P/N	P/N dozed (kg)	Formula (MW)
DAP (P)	680	62.5	42,500	23	9,775	(NH ₄) ₂ HPO ₄ (132)
Urea (N)	680	125	85,000	47	39,950	(NH ₂) ₂ CO (60)

Note: MW; molecular weight

The drainage volume is expressed by the following equation, the discharge rate is assumed to vary with wide range and according to the previous study¹ it is reported that discharge rate of phosphorus (P) was varied from 3 to 51%.

$$\text{Drainage volume} = \text{amount of fertilizer} \times \text{discharge rate}$$

Where:

Discharge flow rate: 3% to 51%

Therefore, drainage volume after the Project is estimated as shown below:

$$9,775 \times (0.03 \sim 0.51) = 293 \sim 4985\text{kg} \quad \text{----> } 0.3 \sim 5\text{ton}$$

When you estimate the drainage volume of phosphorus from the flow regime of the water balance calculation results and the current status and plans become as in the following figure.

Flow regime of the water balance calculation results and

Figure 1.1.9 shows the schematic flow of the annual amount of water and phosphorus under the current condition and after completion of the Project. Assumption was done under the following way:

- ✓ Hydrological and water quality background was applied the results of this Study which is summarized in Table 1.1.21.
- ✓ River discharge was applied the average annual runoff volume for all of records which was calculated and described in Volume III Chapter 2.4.3.
- ✓ Average annual intake for irrigation volume was applied average of calculation period.
- ✓ Current consumption was calculated converting the design water requirement by the ration of irrigation area
- ✓ Total-Phosphorus was applied the mean of the observed data.

From the result of the study, it is probable that the T-P after project vary from 61.0 to 65.5 ton/year while current T-P is assumed 62.7ton as discharge rate has a wide range depend on the utilization or control of water from paddy field. This indicate that impact of chemical fertilizer depend on the how to control the excess water from the paddy and under well-managed cultivation, it can be reduced negative impact to the downstream of the Project site.

¹ "Discharge Characteristic of Pollutants from Paddy Fields" (Yasuko SASADA et al., Kagawa Prefecture Environmental Health Research Center, 2005)

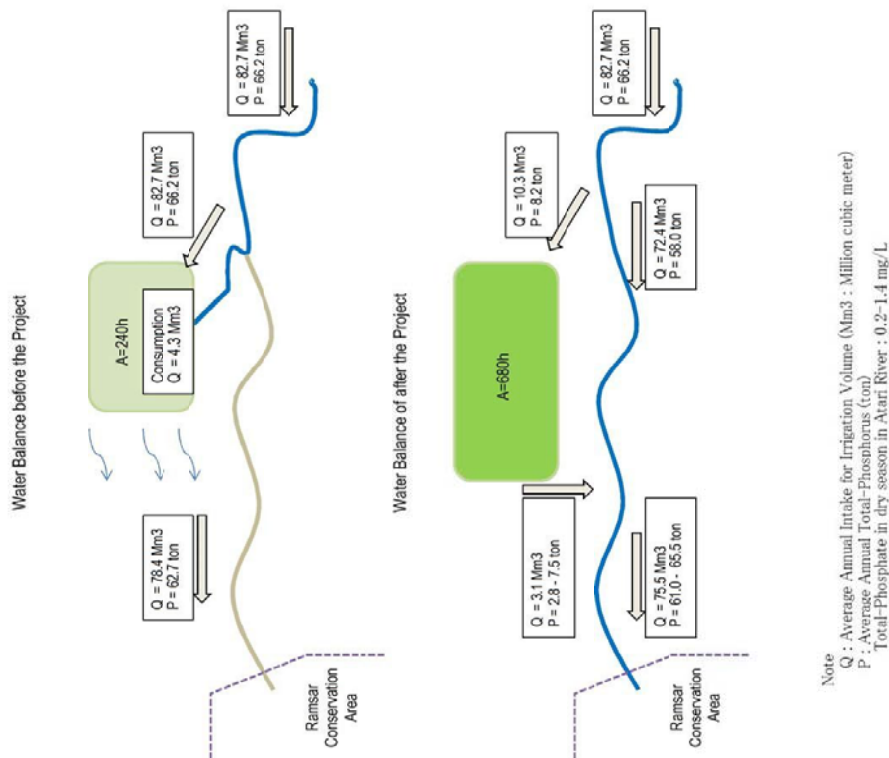


Figure 1.1.9 Result of Simulation before and After the Project

1.1.9 Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

Table 1.1.24 indicates a proposed mitigation measures pre-, during construction and in operation phases.

Table 1.1.24 Environmental Management Plan for the Atari Project

No	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility		Estimated Cost or Burden Organization
			Implementation	Supervision	
1	Pre-/during Construction Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water sprinkling near residential area - Speed limit for construction machines at construction sites adjacent to settlement areas 	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MAAAF, MWE	Construction contractor
2	Water Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discharge through sedimentation pond and silt fence - Installation of portable toilet for workers - Appropriate waste and construction machines management 	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MWE (DWD, DWRM, WMD), MAAAF	Construction contractor
3	Soil Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Excavated soil] - Reuse or dispose at designated disposal site after treatment. - [Oil from machinery] - Maintain the machinery and vehicle to prevent oil leakage 	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MWE (DWD, DWRM, WMD), MAAAF	Construction contractor
4	Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Construction waste (trees and waste soil)] - Alter considering the possibility of reuse, construction waste is disposed at designated disposal site - [Waste from base camp] - Waste at workers camp and waste oil shall be brought to disposal site or facility - [Night soil] - Temporary sanitation facility such as septic tank shall be introduced to the workers camp. 	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, NEMA, MAAAF, MWE, Local Governments of Bulambuli, and Kween	Construction contractor
5	Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Construction noise] - Installing noise barrier and selecting low-noise equipment when necessary - Avoiding works of heavy equipment during night time. - Informing the construction schedule to surrounding communities to obtain their consensus. 	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MWE, MAAAF	Construction contractor
9	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restrict the construction activities only to the project foot print areas. - Spare large trees by circumventing them as much as possible - For wetland management, collaborate the monitoring framework by the JICA's wetland management project 	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MWE, MAAAF	Construction contractor MWE/MAAF
10	Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discharge through sedimentation pond and silt fence - Installation of portable toilet for workers - Appropriate waste and construction machines management 	Construction contractor	MAAAF, MWE	Construction contractor
11	Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain strength of slope in order to avoid erosion at borrow pits 	Construction contractor	MAAAF, MWE	Construction contractor

Table 1.1.23 Case Study on the Impact to the Downstream Ramsar Convention Wetlands and Others

No.	Affected Site	Country	Impact Factor	Outline	Source
1	Fujigake (Archi)	Japan	Water discharged from a power plant	<p>- The report concluded there was no serious impact to creatures in the tideland because the distance from the planned power plant was 3 km or more and it might give little chance to reach the diffusion area of the discharged water to the tideland.</p> <p>- The pre-survey revealed there were no impacts on the birds from the wetland because of few use of the project area by Limicolae and Charadriidae which are typical in the wetland.</p>	http://www.mei.go.jp/committee/kankyo/kanryo_kanryo_secu/kanryo_kanryo_secu.pdf
2	Miyajima Bog (Ramsar)	Japan	Farming	<p>- Although it is assumed the eutrophication in Miyajima-numa Bog might be derived by the discharged water with rich nutrients from plant (Cov.)</p> <p>- It remains possibility to consume nitrogen etc. by fixation with gramineous plants and limit in-flowing nutrient salts with high concentrations, but the results of the study reveal that nutrient loads was higher from farm lands with high proportion of paddy field. Even though some farmhands owned a removal function of nutrient salts, it is obvious that the surrounding farmhands give impacts on the eutrophication in Miyajima-numa Bog because the whole water catchment area is a load source of nutrient salts.</p>	http://ra.kanryo.ac.jp/5/230823-3-2-2.pdf
3	Sagata Bog (Ramsar)	Japan	Farming	<p>- Precise of rice paddy dam (plan)</p> <p>- To control the water flow in drainage channels with slower discharge by adjusting the discharged water volume from paddy fields to store the rain water in paddy fields during heavy rains</p> <p>- A higher water control effect is expected with lower costs by using rice fields spreading horizontally.</p> <p>- The rice paddy dam does not give negative nor positive impacts to rice production, but does not give a big advantage to collaborating farms as well.</p> <p>- We are studying under an assumption that farms could receive advantages if the rice paddy dam contributes to controlling outflows of fertile soils from the paddy fields, mitigating the water quality in the rivers and bogs, and improving the function of water control by soil deposition.</p>	https://www.city.niigata.aig.jp/shisei/kankyo/kanryo_kanryo_secu/surikaigayou_2.pdf
4	Blesboks Wetland (Ramsar)	South Africa	Mine drainage	<p>- Following discharges of mine-waters in the mid-1990s, the wetland no longer complied with the Ramsar criteria</p> <p>- Monthly water quality data (SO₄, Na, Cl and Mg concentrations, pH and EC values), from January 2000 to December 2011, were obtained, and the major ions were grouped into two distinct time-variation patterns (SO₄-Mg and Na-Cl)</p> <p>- Following the cessation of underground mine-water pumping operations, mineralization of the Blesbokspruit showed a large stepwise reduction, in contrast to a slowly decreasing trend over the previous 10 years, in both the SO₄-Mg and Na-Cl groups, and EC.</p> <p>- While the Blesbokspruit may have had a high mineralization problem, this was not simply an acid mine drainage problem, but a combination of the effects of mining and industry.</p>	http://www.scito.org.za/scito/pdffiles/50201500050006_aarticle.pdf
5	Suwako Lake (Cov.)	Japan	Agriculture	<p>- Agricultural compositions in the lake vary by seasons</p> <p>- Based on the results of agricultural concentrations in 11 flowing rivers into Suwako Lake, there were large differences of concentrations among the rivers</p> <p>- The seasonal variation of agricultural concentrations in Suwako Lake was similar to the order to use agrochemicals for rice cropping. These agrochemical may have given impacts on the lake water in the catchment areas since a similar variation was observed in the river water</p> <p>- Based on the level distribution of agrochemicals, the level was higher in the river inflowing from the south part of Suwako Lake where was occupied with paddy fields with high agricultural concentrations</p> <p>- There was no relationship between the agricultural concentrations in the rivers and toxicity to living organisms</p> <p>- There are a number of rivers which drain into the lake such as Miya wa Mibu etc. which are also used for irrigated farming by the local community around</p> <p>- Farmers indiscriminately used pesticides. Based on the water nutrient analysis in the lake, the results revealed relatively low levels of P, NO₃, NO₂ and ammonium in all the seasons. However, a significantly higher level of P level in water during rainy season may be associated with high uses of fertilizers during the season.</p> <p>- Therefore, evidences of lake fertilization may still rely on evidences of high uses of fertilizers in the farms around, poor farming practices, soil erosions, and frequent floods</p>	http://www.shinshu-u.ac.jp/group/em-sc/Vol3_c/paper2013/5_06_Miyawakura.pdf
6	Lake Maryara Basin	Tanzania	River inflowing	<p>- There are a number of rivers which drain into the lake such as Miya wa Mibu etc. which are also used for irrigated farming by the local community around</p> <p>- Farmers indiscriminately used pesticides. Based on the water nutrient analysis in the lake, the results revealed relatively low levels of P, NO₃, NO₂ and ammonium in all the seasons. However, a significantly higher level of P level in water during rainy season may be associated with high uses of fertilizers during the season.</p> <p>- Therefore, evidences of lake fertilization may still rely on evidences of high uses of fertilizers in the farms around, poor farming practices, soil erosions, and frequent floods</p>	06f920af.pdf

Source: JICA Study Team

No	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Estimated Cost or Burden Organization	
No	Potential Impact	Pre-/during Construction	Implementation	Supervision	Estimated Cost or Burden Organization
13	Hydrological Situation	- Control water use for construction from the river - Monitor water flow as appropriate - Secure waterways in construction area	Bulambuli and Kween Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MWE (DWD, DWRM, WMD), MAAIF	Construction contractor
15	Involuntary Resettlement/ Land Acquisition	- Conduct appropriate compensation and livelihood assistance in accordance with ARAP	MAAIF, MWE	Office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV)	USD1,108,093 for ARAP activity
16	Local Economy such as Employment and Livelihood, etc.	- Conduct appropriate compensation and social assistance in accordance with ARAP	Farmers' Associations in the Project area, District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE	USD1,108,093 for ARAP activity
17	Landscape	- Layout the construction machinery properly	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MAAIF, MWE	Construction contractor
18	Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources	- Conduct appropriate land acquisition and compensation - Conduct appropriate land use management	Farmers' Associations in the Project area, District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE
20	Existing Social Infrastructures and Services	- Install safety sign boards - Install fences around the construction site to keep out local people such as children - Install parking for idling construction machines	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, District Local Governments of Bulambuli, and Kween	Construction contractor
21	The Poor, Indigenous and Ethnic People	- Conduct appropriate compensation and social assistance in accordance with ARAP	Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	USD1,108,093 for ARAP activity
24	Local Conflict of Interests	- Arrange conflicts happened to solve (e.g. boundary conflict etc).	Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
25	Water Usage or Rights of Common	- Discharge through sedimentation pond and silt fence	Construction contractor Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween, MAAIF, MWE	Construction contractor
26	Gender/ Children's Rights	- Conduct appropriate support in accordance with ARAP - In order to prevent child labour, promote awareness of the construction contractor	Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
27	Hazards (Risk), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	- Install sufficient drainage facilities not to provide habitat for vector mosquito - Provide adequate temporary sanitation facilities - Enforce medical screening and periodical medical check-up - In order to prevent spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, promote awareness of the farmers and local people	Construction contractor Farmers' Associations in the Project area, DPO, DISO	Supervising consultant, District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween, MoGLSD	Construction contractor, MAAIF, MWE

No	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Estimated Cost or Burden Organization	
No	Potential Impact	Pre-/during Construction	Implementation	Supervision	Estimated Cost or Burden Organization
28	Working Conditions/ Accidents	- In order to prevent crimes including sexual harassment toward women due to inflow of construction workers, promote awareness of the workers and local people - Recommendation to expel vector shellfish and wear boots - Provide safety training for the workers - Conduct safety patrol at the construction site	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, MGLSD (OSH Department), District Local Governments of Bulambuli, and Kween	Construction contractor
29	Accident	- Install safety sign boards - Install fences around the construction site to keep out local people such as children - Install parking for idling construction machines - Restrict mobilization speed in and near the construction site - Setup of a sign for accident warning, regular canal patrol and recommendation of reporting when finding a destructive animal - In order to prevent accident of the child, provide safety education in the elementary school of the neighbourhood. - Supervise monitoring activity by the supervisor - Make a routine of reporting monitoring results	Construction contractor	Supervising consultant, District Local Governments of Bulambuli, and Kween	Construction contractor
31	Monitoring System	- Supervise monitoring activity by the supervisor - Make a routine of reporting monitoring results	Construction contractor	MAAIF, MWE	Construction contractor
In Operation					
2	Water Pollution	- Train farmers to ensure optimum use farm inputs and the precise emphasized.	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
3	Soil Contamination	- Replace the soil seriously damaged by salt.	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
4	Waste	- Train farmers to dump such residues at a proper site (e.g. not near the irrigation canals) - Setup of additional waste sites (in case of exceeding projected waste amount) - Dispose the waste at a proper site getting farmers across to enhance the reuse of wastes (feeder, organic material, ploughing-in, fuel etc.) through training.	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
9	Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity	- Give training to farmers to conserve the local nature. - For wetland management, collaborate the monitoring framework by the JICA's wetland management project	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
10	Protected Areas	- Train farmers to ensure optimum use farm inputs such as fertilizers and the precise emphasized.	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
12	Groundwater	- Train farmers to ensure optimum use	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Local Governments of Bulambuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE

No	Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Implementation	Responsibility	Supervision	Estimated Cost or Burden Organization
		farm inputs and the precise emphasized.	Farmers' Associations in the Project area	Governments of Bulabuli and Kween		MWE
13	Hydrological Situation	- Control the volume of water intake based on the water condition status in the irrigation area	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
16	Local Economy such as Employment and Livelihood, etc.	- Conduct community-based on the wetland management guideline	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
18	Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources	- Conduct appropriate land use management base on the related guideline	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
19	Split in Community	- Conduct activities relating to the project by involving local people	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
21	The Poor, Indigenous and Ethnic People	- Follow up the PAPs in line with ARAP	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
22	Misdistribution of Benefit and Damage	- Conduct activities relating to the project by involving local people	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
24	Local Conflict of Interests	- Conduct activities relating to the project by involving local people	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
25	Water Usage or Rights of Common	- Install alternative water distribution system when unexpected situation such as reduction of spring water and water level of wells	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
26	Gender/Children's Rights	- Conduct appropriate support in accordance with ARAP	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
27	Hazards (Risk), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	- Promote awareness of diseases to local people - Install windows of health consultation - Recommendation to expel vector shellfish and wear boots	MAAIF, MWE, Farmers' Associations in the Project area	District Governments of Bulabuli and Kween, MoGLSD	Local Governments of Bulabuli and Kween	MAAIF, MWE
29	Accident	- Train to comply with traffic rules - Install safety sign boards for traffic and animal attack - Setup of a sign for accident warning, regular canal patrol and recommendation of reporting when finding a destructive animal	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE
31	Monitoring System	- Supervise monitoring activity by the supervisor - Make a routine of reporting monitoring results	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE	MAAIF, MWE

Source: JICA Study Team

For a better implementation of the project in line with the environmental considerations, a recommendation on the environmental management is as below:

- This project will be the first large-scale irrigation project in Uganda and can be a benchmark in the future.
- Since the project area has a plenty of natural environment and is close to a Ramsar Convention wetland system, farming activities in good harmony with such nature are required.
- The irrigation project is expected to provide a "Green Infrastructure" with a variety of functions such as improvement of farm production, disaster prevention and water cycle improvement etc (see Figure 1.1.10).
- The green infrastructure means social infrastructure improvement and land use which positively utilize the functions of the natural environment and its condition. This project will provide a good case in Uganda.
- In order for the project being sustainable in the future, paying attention to the challenges as shown in Table 1.1.25 is essential.

Table 1.1.25 Challenge and Solution (draft) for the Project Sustainability

No.	Challenge	Solution (draft)
1	Lack of recognition and understanding by farmers and stakeholders	- Implement training, workshops etc. by C/P and LGUs - Instill a sense of ownership in stakeholders to join the project activities positively - Enhance community-based activities
2	Insufficient inter-governmental collaboration	- Delegate responsibility to the designated staff from MAAIF and MWE - Establish a team (group) specific for driving the project - Organize a team in accordance with project stages
3	Elusive effect (indicator)	- Set objective indicators for monitoring - Disclose and review monitoring results - Set outcome measures in accordance with stages (flexible)

- In conclusion, it is key that stakeholders fully understand to preserve the environment in the project area by themselves in order for improving values of the area, and the government give sufficient supports.

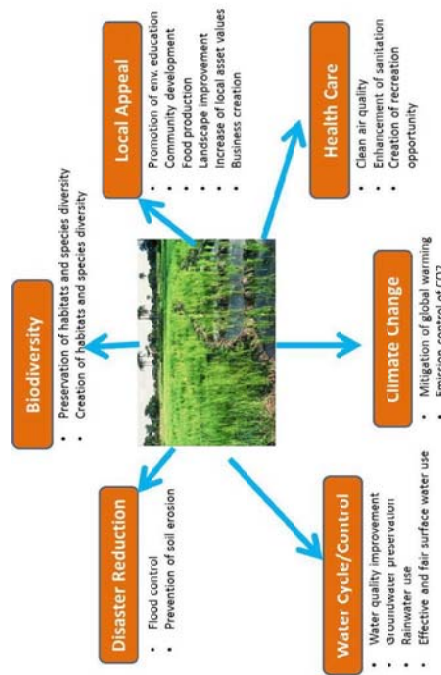


Figure 1.1.10 A Variety of Functions in Green Infrastructures

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.10 Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP)

A proposed environmental monitoring plan during and after construction phases is shown in Table 1.1.26. Note the monitoring activity in operation phase shall be carried out at least for two years.

Table 1.1.26 Environmental Monitoring Plan for the Atari Project

No	Item	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Responsibility
Pre-during Construction					
1	Air Pollution	Dust, Visual inspection (exhaust gas from machinery)	Near the construction site facing sensitive receptor (house, school etc)	When heavy machine operating	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
2	Water Pollution	pH, EC, DO, TDS, turbidity, TN, TP, oil	Same points as the baseline survey	Monthly (except TN, TP) Biannually (TN, TP)	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
3	Soil Contamination	Existence of oil in soils (visual inspection)	In working sites where construction machines work	Daily	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
4	Waste	Volume of waste soil, trees cut and domestic garbage	Excavated site, dumping site, workers' camp	Daily	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
5	Noise and Vibration	Noise: LAeq (during operating heavy machine)	Near the construction site facing sensitive receptor (house, school etc)	As appropriate (when complaint happens)	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
9	Fauna, Flora and Biodiversity	Extent of disturbance of habitat and species	Major construction area	Monthly	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
10	Protected Area	Same as No.2 & 4	Same as No.2 & 4	Same as No.2 & 4	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
11	Soil Erosion	Stability of bank	At borrow pits	Monthly or when required	Construction Supervisor
13	Hydrological Situation	Volume of river flow	Same points as the baseline survey	Weekly	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
15	Involuntary Resettlement/ Land Acquisition	Progress of ARAP program (compensation, acquisition, assistance)	Affected parishes	Quarterly, or when required	MAAIF, MWE, Consultant
16	Local Economy Employment and Livelihood etc.	Progress of ARAP program (compensation, acquisition, assistance)	Affected parishes	Quarterly, or when required	MAAIF, MWE, Consultant
17	Landscape	Complaint about the landscape from local people	Wherever complaints take place.	As appropriate	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
18	Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources	Progress of ARAP program (compensation, acquisition, assistance)	Affected parishes	Quarterly, or when required	MAAIF, MWE, Consultant
20	Existing Social Infrastructures and Services	Extent of damage to existing infrastructures such as community roads etc.	Facilities which the construction give impacts (vehicle roads etc)	Monthly	Construction Supervisor, LGU concerned
21	The Poor, Indigenous and Ethnic People	Progress of ARAP program (compensation, acquisition, assistance)	Affected parishes	Quarterly, or when required	MAAIF, MWE, Consultant
24	Local Conflict of Interests	Cause of conflict	Construction area and affected parishes	As appropriate	MAAIF, MWE, LGU concerned
25	Water Usage or Rights of Common	Same as No.13	Same as No.13	Same as No.13	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor

No	Item	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Responsibility
26	Gender/Children's Rights	Progress of ARAP program (compensation, acquisition, assistance)	Affected parishes	Quarterly, or when required	MAAIF, MWE, Consultant
27	Hazards (Risks), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	Number of child labours Number of infected patients including sexual harassment toward women Number of raising awareness consultation meeting about crimes including sexual harassment toward women	Construction area, Workers camp Affected parishes	Quarterly	Construction Supervisor, MAAIF, MWE, LGU concerned
28	Working Conditions/ Accidents	Number of instruments required (helmets, shoes etc) Number of accidents relating to construction	Construction area, Workers camp	Quarterly	Construction Supervisor,
29	Accident	Number of accidents happened Number of the safety education at the elementary school	In the project area (especially outside the construction area)	Quarterly	Construction Supervisor & Subcontractor
31	Monitoring System	Progress of monitoring activity as scheduled	Monitoring forms and reports	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, Consultant
In Operation					
2	Water Pollution	pH, EC, DO, TDS, turbidity, TN, TP, oil	Same points as the baseline survey	Monthly (except TN, TP) Biannually (TN, TP)	MAAIF, MWE
3	Soil Contamination	FC	Same points as the baseline survey	Monthly	MAAIF, MWE
4	Waste	Existence of wastes near canals, rivers	Along canals and rivers	Monthly	MAAIF, MWE
9	Fauna, Flora and Biodiversity	Extent of disturbance of habitat and species	Major construction area	Yearly	MAAIF, MWE
10	Protected Areas	Same as No.2 & 4	Same as No.2 & 4	Same as No.2 & 4	MAAIF, MWE
12	Groundwater	Same as No.2	Same points as the baseline survey	Same as No.2	MAAIF, MWE
13	Hydrological Situation	Volume of river flow	Same points as the baseline survey	Yearly	MAAIF, MWE
16	Local Economy Employment and Livelihood etc.	Progress of livelihood assistance	Affected parishes	Quarterly, or when required	MAAIF, MWE
18	Land Use and Utilization of Local Resources	Progress of land use management guideline	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE
19	Split in Community	Number of frictions between communities	Affected parishes	Yearly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
21	The Poor, Indigenous and Ethnic People	Number of complaints	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
22	Misdistribution of Benefit and Damage	Number of complaints	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
24	Local Conflict of Interests	Number of conflicts	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
25	Water Usage or Rights of Common	Number of complaints	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
26	Gender/Children's Rights	Number of complaints Income of the female-headed household Number of female membership of the water association (to be established)	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned

No	Item	Parameter	Location	Frequency	Responsibility
		Number of female participants to the community consultation meeting			
27	Hazards (Risks), Infectious Diseases such as HIV/AIDS	Number of infected patients	Affected parishes	Biannually	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
29	Accident	Number of accidents happened	Affected parishes	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned
31	Monitoring System	Progress of monitoring activity as scheduled	Monitoring forms and reports	Quarterly	MAAIF, MWE, LGUs concerned

Source: JICA Study Team

A proposed monitoring form in construction and operation phases is shown in Table 1.1.27.

Table 1.1.27 Environmental Monitoring Form (draft)

Construction Phase	
1. Response/Action to Comments and Guidance from Government Authorities and the Public	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
No. and contents of formal comments made by the public	
No. and contents of responses from Gov. authorities	

2. Pollution						
Air Quality						
Item	Unit	Measured value (mean)	Standard (country)	Referred Int'l standards ¹	Measurement point	Frequency
Dust (PM10) (instrument)	ug/m ³		300	50		When heavy machine operating
Visual inspection (Qualitative)		Monitoring result	Reference	Reference	Measurement point	

*1: WHO¹ Guideline value

Water Quality						
Item	Unit	Measured value (mean)	Standard (country)	Referred Int'l standards ²	Measurement point	Frequency
Quantitative Analysis						
pH	-		6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5		Monthly (except TN & TP)
EC	uS/cm		25,000	110		Biannually (TN & TP)
DO	mg/L		-	6.5 ¹	5	Biannually (TN & TP)
TDS	mg/L		-	62 ¹	-	
TN	mg/L		-	1.7 ¹	-	
TP	mg/L		-	0.3 ¹	-	
Qualitative Analysis						
Item	Unit	Monitoring result	Reference	Measurement point		
Turbidity						
Oil						

*1: Maximum values obtained by baseline survey, during dry season.

*2: Japan's environmental standards for type-C river water (3rd class for fishery and 1st for industrial water)

Soil Contamination					
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency		
Extent of oil in soils			Daily		
Waste					
Monitoring Item	Date	Measured value	Measurement Point	Note	Frequency
Volume of soil (m ³)					Daily
Volume of trees cut (kg)					Daily
Volume of garbage (m ³)					Daily

Noise	Item	Unit	Measured value (mean)	Measured value (max)	Standard (country)	Standard (contract) ¹	Referred Int'l standards ²	Measurement point	Frequency
	L _{Aeq}	dB(A)		50	58	50	50		As appropriate

*1: Maximum value obtained by baseline survey during dry season.

*2: WHO's Guideline value (outdoor) for residential area.

3. Natural Environment			
Fauna, Flora & Biodiversity			
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Extent of disturbance of habitat and species			Monthly
Protection Area			
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Same as Water Quality & Waste			Same: Water Quality
Soil Erosion			
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Stability of bank (borrow pit)			Monthly or when needed
Hydrological Situation			
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Volume of river flow			Weekly

4. Social Environment

RAP Progress			
Public Consultation			
No.	Date	Venue	Contents of the consultation/ main comments and answers
1			
2			

Progress of RAP Activity					
Item	Unit	Planned Total	Progress in Quantity	Progress in %	Responsible Organization
Resettlement Activities					
Restitution of RAP					
Employment of consultants	Man-month				MAAIF/MWE
Implementation of census survey (incl. socioeconomic survey)					MAAIF/MWE
Approval of RAP					MAAIF/MWE
Finalization of PAPs list	No. of PAPs				MAAIF/MWE
Progress of compensation payment	No. of HHs				Consultants
Lot 1	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 2	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 3	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 4	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Progress of land acquisition					
Lot 1	ha				Consultants
Lot 2	ha				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 3	ha				
Lot 4	ha				
Progress of asset replacement (All lots)					
Lot 1	No. of HHs				Consultants
Lot 2	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 3	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 4	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Progress of relocation of people (All lots)					
Lot 1	No. of HHs				Consultants
Lot 2	No. of HHs				MAAIF/MWE
Lot 3	No. of HHs				
Lot 4	No. of HHs				

Other Items			
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Extent of damage to existing infrastructures			Monthly
Cause of conflict			As properly

Item	Unit	Measured value (mean)	Measured value (max)	Standard (country)	Standard (contract)	Referred Int'l standards ²	Measurement point	Frequency
No. of infected patients among workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
No. of instruments made by the public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
No. of accidents relating to construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
No. of child labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
No. of crimes by construction workers including sexual harassment toward women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly

Operation Phase

1. Response/Action to Comments and Guidance from Government Authorities and the Public	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
No. and contents of formal comments made by the public	
No. and contents of responses from Gov. authorities	

2. Pollution	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
No. and contents of formal comments made by the public	
No. and contents of responses from Gov. authorities	

3. Natural Environment	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
Extent of disturbance of habitat and species	

Protection Area

Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Same as Water Quality and Waste			Same as Water Quality and Waste

Groundwater

Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Volume of soil (m ³)			Yearly
Volume of trees cut (kg)			Monthly
Volume of garbage (m ³)			Monthly

Waste

Monitoring Item	Date	Measured value	Measurement Point	Note	Frequency
Volume of soil (m ³)					Yearly
Volume of trees cut (kg)					Monthly
Volume of garbage (m ³)					Monthly

Soil Contamination

Item	Unit	Measured value (mean)	Measured value (max)	Standard (country)	Standard (contract)	Referred Int'l standards ²	Measurement point	Frequency
pH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly (except TN & TP)
EC	uS/cm	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	25,000	25,000	110	-	Monthly
DO	mg/L	-	-	-	-	5	-	Biannually (TN & TP)
TDS	mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
TN	mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
TP	mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly

*1: Maximum values obtained by baseline survey during dry season.
*2: Japan's environmental standards for type-C river water (3rd class for fishery and 1st for industrial water)

Water Quality

Item	Unit	Measured value (mean)	Measured value (max)	Standard (country)	Standard (contract)	Referred Int'l standards ²	Measurement point	Frequency
pH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monthly (except TN & TP)
EC	uS/cm	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	25,000	25,000	110	-	Monthly
DO	mg/L	-	-	-	-	5	-	Biannually (TN & TP)
TDS	mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
TN	mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly
TP	mg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	Quarterly

*1: Maximum values obtained by baseline survey during dry season.
*2: Japan's environmental standards for type-C river water (3rd class for fishery and 1st for industrial water)

Water Quality

Monitoring Item	Date	Measured value	Measurement Point	Note	Frequency
Volume of soil (m ³)					Yearly
Volume of trees cut (kg)					Monthly
Volume of garbage (m ³)					Monthly

Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Volume of river flow			Yearly

4. Social Environment

RAP Progress	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
Livelihood assistance (when necessary)	
Others	

Other Items	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
Progress of land use guideline	
Extent of damage to existing infrastructures	
Cause of conflict	
No. of infected patients	
No. of instruments	
No. of accidents happened	
Income of the female-headed household	
Number of female membership of the water association (to be established)	
Number of female participants to the community consultation meeting	

*1: Maximum values obtained by baseline survey during dry season.
*2: Japan's environmental standards for type-C river water (3rd class for fishery and 1st for industrial water)

Hydrological Situation

Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Volume of river flow			Yearly

4. Social Environment

RAP Progress	
Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period
Livelihood assistance (when necessary)	
Others	

Other Items

Monitoring Item	Monitoring Results during Report Period	Measures to be Taken	Frequency
Progress of land use guideline			Quarterly
Extent of damage to existing infrastructures			Quarterly
Cause of conflict			Quarterly
No. of infected patients			Quarterly
No. of instruments			Quarterly
No. of accidents happened			Quarterly
Income of the female-headed household			Quarterly
Number of female membership of the water association (to be established)			Quarterly
Number of female participants to the community consultation meeting			Quarterly

Source: JICA Study Team

1.1.11 Consultation Meeting among Stakeholders

The project held plenty of sensitization meetings and workshops to stakeholders and people concerned in order to promote understanding of the project before the stakeholder meetings on the environment. After the JICA Study Team and counterparts (MAAIF and MWE) evaluated the stakeholders have understood the project and been positive, the stakeholder meetings on the environment were conducted. Table 1.1.28 indicates the outline of the 1st and 2nd meetings in March and May 2016 respectively.

Announcement of the stakeholder meetings was done by the following ways:

- 1) Oral communication from the selected persons who coordinate the project to local people; and
- 2) Posting announcement posters (written in languages used in each area) at places where people gather (e.g. district office, S/C office, meeting space, shop etc.).

Table 1.1.28 Outline of Stakeholder Meetings in Atari Area

Date	District & Venue	Participants (Number & woman %)	Agenda
14 March 2016	Kween District Head Quarters	PDCC, PACC and Local Government No. of Participants: 37 % of women: 22% Language: Swahili, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Disclosure Discussion of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Plan of possible alternatives Disclosure of pending EIA surveys Collection of views from stakeholders
15 March 2016	Bulambuli District Head Quarters	PDCC, PACC and Local Government No. of Participants: 49 % of women: 27% Language: Swahili, Lugisu, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Disclosure Discussion of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Plan of possible alternatives Disclosure of pending EIA surveys Collection of views from community met
17 March 2016	Kween Bwebere and Sikwa Atari Primary School	Bwebere and Sikwa Community (Farmers, landowners, tenants etc.) No. of Participants: 69 % of women: 22% Language: Swahili, Lugisu, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Disclosure Discussion of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Plan of possible alternatives Disclosure of pending EIA surveys Collection of views from community met
18 March 2016	Bulambuli Bushibalay Catholic church	Bukhahu Community (Farmers, landowners, tenants etc.) No. of Participants: 101 % of women: 13% Language: Lugisu, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Disclosure Discussion of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts Plan of possible alternatives Disclosure of pending EIA surveys Collection of views from community met

2nd Stakeholder Meetings

Date	District & Venue	Participants (Number & woman %)	Agenda
23 May 2016	Kween District Head Quarters	PDCC, PACC and Local Government No. of Participants: 30 % of women: 20% Language: Kutesabini, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Background Project Location The ESIA objectives Explanation of Alternatives Summary of baseline Survey results Summary of Impact Assessment Project Environmental and Social Management Plan
24 May 2016	Bulambuli District Head Quarters	PDCC, PACC and Local Government No. of Participants: 35 % of women: 20% Language: Lugisu, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Background Project Location The ESIA objectives Explanation of Alternatives Summary of baseline Survey results Summary of Impact Assessment Project Environmental and Social Management Plan
26 May 2016	Kween Bwebere and Sikwa Atari Primary School	Bwebere and Sikwa Community (Farmers, landowners, tenants etc.) No. of Participants: 171 % of women: 17% Language: Swahili, Lugisu, English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Background Project Location The ESIA objectives Explanation of Alternatives Summary of baseline Survey results Summary of Impact Assessment Project Environmental and Social Management Plan

Source: JICA Study Team

Table 1.1.29 shows major questions/comments by the participants and responses by the meeting host (study team, counterparts (MAAIF and MWE), LGUs) on the environment issues.

Table 1.1.29 Major Questions/Comments and Responses in Stakeholder Meetings (Atari)

Date	Topic	Question/Comment	Response
14 March 2016	Air quality	During construction there will be dust. The project borders the main road and vehicles used will raise dust for communities that neighbour the project area.	The contractor will be advised to drive at 30 kph to minimize dust. Also where possible roads will be watered to reduce the dust.
	Accident	The project is near a school. Children are easily attracted to construction places and this can be hazardous to them. Children might get injured during the construction	Sensitization is carried out targeting both children and parents. The contractor is advised to put signage clearly marking areas where construction is in process and preventing children and adults

Date	Topic	Question/Comment	Response
		phase if no precautions are taken to prevent them from venturing near the construction site.	from venturing there.
	Disease	There will be an influx of workers into the project area. This increases the risk of STDs and crime in the area.	Sensitization of people in the area is carried out on spread of STDs and the contractor is advised to sensitize his workers to reduce the spread of STDs and reduce crimes.
15 March 2016	Farming	A very common problem in areas where similar irrigation schemes are implemented is schistosomiasis because of snails. For example in Egypt, Endod fruits (Phytolacca dodecandra) are planted along the edges of the canals to kill the snails. Entomologists should check about snails and prevention measures put in place.	Noted.
	Pesticide	Chemical safety for pesticides should be carefully taken into consideration. Pesticides are farm inputs, so an integrated pest management program should be put in place.	Noted. The project will not recommend the use of pesticides.
	Soil erosion	Water from the mountains carries a lot of soil, which contributes to siltation. How is the management of this siltation being done? If this soil is not dealt with, the scheme will not be sustainable. The community needs to be involved to ensure that the soil erosion / siltation is reduced. An integrated catchment management plan needs to be incorporated, as well as improved farming practices.	Noted
17 March 2016	Buffer zone	The communities were told that government requires a 30 m corridor be left away from the river yet majority of the people's land starts from the river. Will those having land within the 30 m required be compensated?	If this land is needed for the buffer zone then yes compensation will be done in accordance with national and international regulations and guidelines.
	Benefit	Construction of the irrigation project would be a benefit to school going children. This can be used as a study site showing the activities carried out and as well as a tourism attraction for neighbouring communities and districts.	Noted.
	Impact	Land that is prone to floods will be restored and will be used for agriculture. Floods are a common problem in the area and they prevent land from being used. The area doesn't have enough drinking water in the area therefore this should be included in the project plan, after implementation of the project, tapped water should be extended to the area.	Noted and the necessary authorities will be informed about this but this isn't the mandate of this project.

2nd Stakeholder Meetings

Date	Topic	Question/Comment	Response
23 May 2016	Land	Loss of grazing land should be made clear to the communities.	There will be no loss of grazing land, instead one will have to make a choice to either continue using their land for grazing or use it for crop farming.
	Buffer zone	During the detailed design, the buffer zone should be extended. How will people who live near the buffer zone be compensated for?	There will be an in-depth discussion on RAP when the actual RAP commences.
	Impact	Negative impacts should be explained with mitigation measures.	Noted, mitigation measures for the negative impacts have been explained and more so well elaborated in the ESIA report.
24 May	Buffer zone	Will land within the buffer zone be	The land within the buffer zone will be discussed

Date	Topic	Question/Comment	Response
2016		compensated for?	during the RAP. PACC members will be invited and informed about RAP and how it will be implemented.
	Employment	Will there be employment for the locals during construction?	There will be more unskilled labour for the locals but this will also be communicated when the project construction commences.
	Disease	There should be measures to address issues of HIV/AIDS before construction starts.	The contractor will be required to sensitize their workers about the risky behaviors and also equip them with condoms. Communities too will be sensitized about the dangers of engaging in risky sexual behaviors.
	Cultural resources	In case of destruction of cultural resources, will they be relocated to other areas?	The developer will try as much as possible not to tamper with those resources.
26 May 2016	Flood	If one is not in project area, what plans does the project have for the people outside from project area in event floods come?	At the intake, a spill way will be constructed; this will convey flood and any excess water back to the river channel. In addition, canals and roads will be equipped with drains to convey excess and used water back to the river channel. These structures are intended to prevent flooding.
	Wildlife	How will MWE, MAALF, and JICA, conserve the animals and on whose land?	The animals will continue to co-exist with the community, as the case now. In addition, the buffer zone will act as an offset to harbor wildlife.
	Health care	Will JICA help improve health services in Sikwa? The population of Sikwa is too big with a small health facility.	The project has a lot of benefits that will arise. When project is implemented and is running, the community will be able to construct the facilities with the help of government.
	Borehole?	Is there provision of project to construct Borehole?	When project is implemented and is running, the community will be able to construct the facilities with the help of government.
	Cultural site	Will project affect the cultural areas such as graves and if so will these be compensated?	Cultural sites will not be destroyed. The project will try as much as possible to avoid the cultural sites and in the event that they can't be avoided, the owners will be consulted.
	River course	Historically River Atari has changed course twice. The concern is that River Atari is boundary between Kween and Bulambuli and this should be maintained and therefore should be followed in order not to cause conflict.	Noted.

Source: JICA Study Team



Figure 1.1.11 indicates atmosphere of 1st and 2nd stakeholder meetings.



2nd SHMs (23-26 May 2016)



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 1.1.11 Atmosphere of Stakeholder Meetings

Chapter 2 Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.1 Necessity for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

There is only a few structures in and around the proposed constructions sites and involuntary resettlement will not be caused. However, land expropriation will be caused due to flood protection dyke and irrigation facilities construction. The affected area by the irrigation facilities construction is 40.4ha, and buffer zone that is within the flood protection dyke toward to the Atari river is 30.3 ha. Moreover, the area to be expropriated for the washing basin and cattle trough will be 0.135ha. Furthermore, the model farm and facilities for farmers training and post-harvest such as training office, dry yard, storage house, etc. constructions will be implemented which will result in around 25.29 ha.

After final design, this ARAP is needed to update for revising the number of displaced persons, the extent of land acquired, the resettlement budget, and the timetable for implementing the resettlement plan.

2.2 Legislative Framework on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

This section summarizes the legislative framework for land acquisition and resettlement activities and provides a brief overview of the relevant national policies, legal and institutional framework to provide guidance to the planning for the ARAP, as set out in policies and legislation of the GoU and taking cognizance of the policies of JICA Guidelines / World Bank OP4.12 related to involuntary resettlement.

2.2.1 Ugandan Policies, Laws, and Regulations

Table 2.2.1 indicates relevant Uganda policies, laws and regulations for land acquisition and resettlement which are applicable to the Project.

Table 2.2.1 Relevant Uganda Policies, Laws and Regulations for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Name of Policy, Laws, and Regulations	Key Contents
The Constitution of Uganda (1995);	• The constitution provides procedures of land the acquisition for public interest and of the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of the land.
The National Land Policy (2013)	• This policy addresses the contemporary land issues and conflicts facing the Country.
The Land Act (1998)	• This act addresses land holding, management control, and dispute processing.
The Land Acquisition Act (1965)	• This Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes
National Environment Management Policy (1994)	• Uganda has no resettlement regulations or guidelines except as alluded to in the Land Act. This policy however broadly requires projects to assess potential social impacts caused by the project
National Development Plan 2015/16 –2019/20 (NDP/II)	• NDP addresses structural bottlenecks in the economy in order to accelerate socio-economic transformation for prosperity and key among these is improvement of livelihood of farmers cultivating food crops in the lowland (wetland) area of the country through the development of sustainable irrigated agriculture for the rice production taking into account wise-use of wetland area.
National Gender Policy (1997)	• This policy indicates gender considerations on equal opportunity in occasion of recruitment of construction labour, and on decision making during resettlement.
HIV/AIDS Policy (1992)	• This policy indicates requirements that contractors or their subcontractors, especially in regard to having an in-house HIV Policy, worker sensitization and the provision of free condoms.

Name of Policy, Laws, and Regulations	Key Contents
Local Government Act, Cap. 243 (2008)	• The Act empowers districts administrations to develop and implement district rates upon which compensation for crops and non-permanent structures is based.
Registration of Titles Act, Cap. 230 (2000)	• This Act provides the guidance for registration of land ownership.
Disabilities Act (2006)	• Note: PSD will not touch anything about community people's land registration. • This Act is relevant to the Project since it points out the requirement for support of any PAPs identified as PWDs to ensure that their right to adequate standard of living is not compromised.

As shown in Table 2.2.1 there are a number of legal frameworks that regulate the land and resettlement relations in Uganda. These frameworks define land rights, ownership, procedures, and requirements of transfer and acquisition of land between individuals and communities. They also provide procedures for the acquisition of land by the state or a public body for public projects. Among the most important legal instruments in this regard are the following:

- 1) The Constitution of Uganda (1995);
- 2) The National Land Policy, 2013
- 3) The Land Act (1998);
- 4) The Land Acquisition Act (1965);

While all matters relating to land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are managed within the provisions of the above legislation, the most decisive document in this regard is the Land Act of 1998, as amended.

(1) The Constitution of Uganda (1995)

The Constitution vests all land of Uganda in the citizens of Uganda. However, the government or local government may acquire land in the public interest. Such acquisition is subject to the provisions of Article 26 (1) of the Constitution, which gives every person in Uganda a right to own property. The Constitution also prescribes the tenure regimes in accordance with which rights and interests in which land may be held namely: Customary, Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold. According to the Constitution, all land belongs to the people of Uganda and is held in trust by the Government. Government is authorized to acquire land for a public purpose and compensate affected persons in accordance with the law. It provides procedures to follow during the acquisition of land for public interest and provides for the “prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation” prior to taking possession of the land.

(2) National Land Policy (2013)

This new land policy addresses the contemporary land issues and conflicts facing the Country. The vision of the policy is: “a transformed Ugandan society through optimal use and management of land resources for a prosperous and industrialized economy with a developed services sector”, while the goal of the policy is: “to ensure an efficient, equitable, and optimal utilization and management of Uganda’s resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation, and overall socio-economic development.”

(3) The Land Act (1998)

The 1998 Land Act addresses land holding, management control, and dispute processing. The Act creates a series of land administration institutions, namely, Uganda Land Commission (ULC), District Land Boards (DLB), Parish Land Committees (PLC), and District Land Tribunals (DLT). The Act also gives valuation principles for compensation, i.e. compensation rates to be yearly approved by DLBs. The basis for compensation is depreciated replacement costs for rural properties and market values for urban properties.

Key features of the recognized forms of land tenure in Uganda are:

Customary Tenure - is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies. Ownership rights are recognized by the community through inheritance, purchase, or by settling on a plot of land which was previously vacant. Under Ugandan customary legal systems, particularly in northern and eastern Uganda, land is usually communally owned by the clan but it can also be owned individually. Rights and responsibilities that derive from communal ownership are shared among various members of the clan according to traditional precepts.

Leasehold Tenure - is created either by contract or by operation of the law and is a form under which the landlord of lessor grants the tenant or lessee 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.

Freehold Tenure - derives its legality from the constitution and its incidents from the written law. It involves the holding of land in perpetuity or a term fixed by a condition and also enables the holder to exercise, subject to the law, full powers of ownership.

Mailo Tenure - has roots in the allotment of land pursuant to the 1900 Uganda Agreement and derives its legality from the constitution and its incidents from written law. It involves the holding of land in perpetuity and permits the separation of ownership of land from the ownership of developments on land made by a lawful or bona fide occupant. The system enables the holder to exercise all powers of ownership, subject to the rights of those persons occupying the land at the time of the creation of the Mailo title and their successors.

(4) Land Acquisition Act (1965)

This Act makes provision for the procedures and method of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Minister responsible for land may authorize any person to enter upon the land and survey the land, dig or bore the subsoil or any other thing necessary for ascertaining whether the land is suitable for a public purpose. The Government of Uganda is supposed to pay compensation to any person who suffers damage as a result of any action. Any dispute as to the compensation payable is to be referred to the Attorney General or court for decision. The Land Acquisition Act stops at payment of compensation. It is not a legal requirement to purchase alternative land for the affected people by the project. Once they are promptly and adequately compensated, then the obligations stop there. Each affected person entitled to be compensated; on receipt of his/her compensation is expected to move and has no further claim.

2.2.2 Comparison between World Bank OP 4.12 and Land Law in Uganda

World Bank policy requires "screening" of all projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they take social concerns into account with respect to adverse impacts on project affected people (PAP's) and to appropriately plan for and respond to these impacts, and thus improve decision making about resettlement options, alternatives, participation of PAP's and compensation. The World Bank's safeguard policy on involuntary resettlement, OP 4.12 is to be complied with where involuntary resettlement impacts on livelihoods, acquisition of land or restrictions to access to natural resources, may take place as a result of the project. It includes requirements that:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable persons physically displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of

living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

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

2.2.3 JICA Safeguard Policies

The key principle of JICA policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below.

- Involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives.
- When population displacement is unavoidable, effective measures to minimize the impact and to compensate for losses should be taken.
- People who must be resettled involuntarily and people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels.
- Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost¹ as much as possible.
- Compensation and other kinds of assistance must be provided prior to displacement.
- For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement action plan include elements laid out in the World Bank Safeguard Policy, OP 4.12, Annex A.
- In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to the affected people.
- Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement action plans.
- Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities.

¹ Description of "replacement cost" is as follows.

Land	Agricultural Land	The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
	Land in Urban Areas	The pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Structure	Houses and Other Structures	The market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

Above principles are complemented by World Bank OP 4.12, since it is stated in JICA Guideline that "JICA confirms that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies". Additional key principle based on World Bank OP 4.12 is as follows.

- Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- Eligibility of benefits include, the PAPs who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying.
- Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based
- Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration).
- Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities if any etc.
- For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared.

2.2.4 Gap Analysis between JICA Guidelines/World Bank OP4.12 and Ugandan Laws

This section analyzes gaps between Ugandan laws and JICA ESCs guidelines/WB OP4.12 on resettlement making measures to fill up gaps. Table 2.2.2 shows the gap and Safeguard Measures Adopted in PISD

Table 2.2.2 Gap Analysis between JICA Guidelines/WB OP4.12 and Ugandan Laws

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Uganda	Gaps between JICA Guidelines/WB OP 4.12 Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted in PISD
	Involuntary resettlement and loss of livelihood are to be avoided when feasible by exploring all viable alternatives. (JICA GL)	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 when taking land "for public use or in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, or public health." Both Uganda's Constitution 1995 and the Land Act 1998 give the government and local authorities power to compulsorily acquire land under Eminent Domain	Gap – Uganda has no specific guidelines on involuntary resettlement but even the two principle laws on land: the Constitution and Land Act do not mention specific provisions for minimizing involuntary resettlement	All viable alternatives including the design options will be explored to avoid involuntary resettlement and loss of means of livelihood
	When displacement is unavoidable, measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses should be taken. (JICA GL)	Ugandan Constitution requires that prompt, fair, and adequate compensation be paid prior to displacement.	Gap – Measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses is unclear how to interpret "prompt, fair and adequate" compensation	Effective measures to minimize impact and to compensate for losses will be provided during preparation of the ARAP
	People who must be resettled involuntarily and	There are no explicit provisions under	Gap – No provision for livelihood	The project will provide transition allowance.

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Uganda	Gaps between JICA Guidelines/WB OP 4.12 Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted in PISD
	people whose means of livelihood will be hindered or lost must be sufficiently compensated and supported, so that they can improve or at least restore their standard of living, income opportunities and production levels to pre-project levels. (JICA GL)	Permanent buildings valued based on replacement cost and on top of this a Disturbance Allowance of 15% or 30% is provided if more than six or less than six months' notice to vacate compensated assets, respectively, is issued to project affected persons. Non-permanent buildings will receive a cash compensation based on District Compensation Rates plus disturbance allowance of 15% or 30% (depending on notice period). Tenants of structures: Repayment of unused rent, and six-month' notice to vacate structure.	resettlement or relocation laws for livelihood assistance.	The program should have a strategy for enabling the PAPs restore their incomes to at least pre-project levels
	Compensation must be based on the full replacement cost as much as possible. (JICA GL)	No person from whom land is to be acquired shall be required to vacate until they receive full compensation (the exception could be with absence landlords/ property owners)	No Gap-The project developer will ensure fair and prompt compensation for the PAPs.	Project will provide compensation based on full replacement value. This will include the payment of government valuation rates, a disturbance allowance and a top-up allowance (based on current inflation rate) to compensate for the rise in price of construction materials.
	Compensation and other kind of assistance must be provided prior to displacement. (JICA GL)	No person from whom land is to be acquired shall be required to vacate until they receive full compensation (the exception could be with absence landlords/ property owners)	Gap-The meaning of "other kinds of assistance" are not explicit in Uganda's law	Compensation and necessary assistance on a case-by-case basis will be provided prior to displacement.
	For projects that entail large-scale involuntary resettlement, resettlement action plans must be prepared and made available to the public. (JICA GL)	Land acquisition act Sections 3 and 5 only provide for a declaration that land is needed for public purpose and a notice to persons having an interest to be published, respectively	Gap-There is no equivalence of preparation of resettlement plans and making them available to the public	Preparation of resettlement plans will be undertaken in a consultative manner and final ARAP documents made available to the public
	In preparing a resettlement action plan, consultations must be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance. (JICA GL)	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (for example RAP Guide for roads).	Potential gap exists in regard to stakeholder involvement and information disclosure	Consultations will be held with the affected people and their communities based on sufficient information made available to them in advance
	When consultations are held, explanations must be given in a form, manner, and language understandable to affected people. (JICA GL)	There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure but there are guidelines issued by separate ministries (for example RAP guide for roads).	Gap-There are no explicit provisions for consultations and disclosure	Information provided to PAPs during consultations will be a form, manner and language that they understand
	Appropriate participation of affected people must be promoted in planning, implementation, and monitoring of resettlement	The Land Acquisition Act, makes provision for an enquiry whereby project affected persons (PAPs) can make formal written claim and the	Gap: While PAP participation is inherent in the ES/ARAP process, it contains a number of	PAP participation will be provided for and promoted throughout the ES/ARAP preparation process

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Uganda	Gaps between JICA Guidelines / WB OP 4.12 Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted in PISD
	<p>action plans. (JICA GL)</p> <p>Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms must be established for the affected people and their communities. (JICA GL)</p>	<p>assessment officer is obliged to conduct a hearing before making his award.</p> <p>The Land Act, 1998 had provided for land tribunals to resolve all land related issues. However, since their suspension in 2007, the High Court handles all land-related cases as provided for in the Land Acquisition Act.</p> <p>The Land Act also states that traditional authority mediators must retain their jurisdiction to deal with and settle land disputes.</p>	<p>differences with the requirements of JICA guidelines.</p> <p>Potential gap exists in terms of accessibility and affordability by PAPs if the High Court must handle land-related grievances</p>	<p>Establish appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. Grievance committees to be instituted but the procedure will not replace existing legal process in Uganda. Rather it seeks to resolve issues quickly so as to expedite receipt of entitlements and smooth resettlement without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal action. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a settlement, complainants can still seek legal redress.</p>
	<p>Affected people are to be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including population census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers of others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. (WB OP4.12 Para.6)</p>	<p>Land acquisition Act in Section 5 only provides for a notice to persons having an interest in private property to be published</p>	<p>Gap: Although PAPs are required to be identified and served notices, there is no explicit provision for baseline census and socioeconomic surveys as part of a RAP process</p>	<p>The project will conform to WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation of RAP.</p>
	<p>Eligibility of benefits includes, the PAPs, who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law), the PAPs who don't have formal legal rights to land at the time of census but have a claim to such land or assets and the PAPs who have no recognizable legal right to the land they are occupying. (WB OP4.12 Para.15)</p>	<p>Ugandan law does not make specific provision for squatters or illegal settlers and compensation is given to only legal occupants. The Land Act treats lawful occupants as bona fide occupants as statutory tenants of the registered owner.</p> <p>Under Section 29 of the Land Act, "lawful occupant" means a person who entered the land with consent of the registered owner, and includes a purchaser; or a person who had occupied land as a customary tenant but whose tenancy was not disclosed or compensated for by the registered owner at the time of acquiring the leasehold certificate of title.</p>	<p>Gap: Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands are not entitled to be resettled or compensated</p>	<p>Dialogue with policy makers will be initiated to explore the possibility of giving compensation to those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands in order to conform to WB OP 4.12.</p>

No.	JICA Guidelines	Laws of Uganda	Gaps between JICA Guidelines / WB OP 4.12 Laws of Uganda	Safeguard Measures Adopted in PISD
		<p>person who before the coming into force of the Constitution had occupied and utilised or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more; or had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local authority.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, a person on land on the basis of a licence from the registered owner shall not be taken to be a lawful or bona fide occupant under this section.</p> <p>Any person who has purchased or otherwise acquired the interest of the person qualified to be a bona fide occupant under this section shall be taken to be a bona fide occupant for the purposes of this Act.</p>	<p>person who before the coming into force of the Constitution had occupied and utilised or developed any land unchallenged by the registered owner or agent of the registered owner for twelve years or more; or had been settled on land by the Government or an agent of the Government, which may include a local authority.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, a person on land on the basis of a licence from the registered owner shall not be taken to be a lawful or bona fide occupant under this section.</p> <p>Any person who has purchased or otherwise acquired the interest of the person qualified to be a bona fide occupant under this section shall be taken to be a bona fide occupant for the purposes of this Act.</p>	
	<p>Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. (WB OP4.12 Para.11)</p>	<p>The law is not explicit about land-based resettlement strategies</p>	<p>Gap- The law is not explicit about land-based resettlement strategies in the Ugandan law</p>	<p>Land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods will be strongly considered</p>
	<p>Provide support for the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration). (WB OP4.12 Para.6)</p>	<p>There are no equivalent provisions on relocation assistance, transitional support, or the provision of civic infrastructure</p>	<p>Gap- There are no provisions for transitional support in Uganda</p>	<p>The project will provide transition allowance</p>
	<p>Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, ethnic minorities etc. (WB OP4.12 Para.8)</p>	<p>There is no distinction made on the basis of gender, age, or ethnic origin in Ugandan law during compensation.</p>	<p>Gap- There is no distinction made on the basis of gender, age or ethnic origin in Uganda law during compensation</p>	<p>The project will conform to the requirements of WB OP 4.12 and best practices during the preparation of the RAP in regards to the needs of the vulnerable groups.</p>
	<p>For projects that entail land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of fewer than 200 people, abbreviated resettlement plan is to be prepared. (WB OP4.12 Para.25)</p>	<p>There is no explicit provision for abbreviated RAP in the Ugandan law.</p>	<p>Gap- There is no explicit provision for abbreviated RAP in the Ugandan law</p>	<p>The project will conduct ARAP study and implement the recommendations in conformity with JICA guidelines and WB OP 4.12.</p>

(1J)-and Acquisition and Resettlement Policy for PISD

the policy for PISD land acquisition and resettlement is as follows:

- I. The Project Policy is aimed at filling-in any gaps in what local laws and regulations cannot provide in order to help ensure that PAPs are able to rehabilitate themselves to at least their

pre-project condition. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the PAPs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there are gaps between Ugandan legal framework for resettlement and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, practicable mutually agreeable approaches will be designed consistent with Government practices and JICA's Policy.

II. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be **avoided** where feasible, or **minimized**, by identifying possible alternative project designs that have the least adverse impact on the communities in the project area.

III. Where displacement of households is unavoidable, all PAPs (including communities) losing assets, livelihoods or resources will be fully compensated and assisted so that they can improve, or at least restore, their former economic and social conditions.

IV. Compensation and rehabilitation support will be provided to any PAPs, that is, any person or household or business which on account of project implementation would have his, her or their: Standard of living adversely affected;

Right, title or interest in any house, interest in, or right to use, any land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land, commercial properties, tenancy, or right in annual or perennial crops and trees or any other fixed or moveable assets, acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently;

Income earning opportunities, business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected temporarily or permanently; or

Social and cultural activities and relationships affected or any other losses that may be identified during the process of resettlement planning.

V. All affected people will be eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, **irrespective of tenure status**, social or economic standing, and any such factors that may discriminate against achievement of the objectives outlined above. Lack of legal rights to the assets lost or adversely affected tenure status and social or economic status will not bar the PAPs from entitlements to such compensation and rehabilitation measures or resettlement objectives. All PAPs residing, working, doing business and/or cultivating land within the project impacted areas **as of the date of the latest census** and inventory of lost assets(IOL), are entitled to compensation for their lost assets (land and/or non-land assets), at replacement cost, if available and restoration of incomes and businesses, and will be provided with rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards, income-earning capacity and production levels.

VI. PAPs that **lose only part of their physical assets** will not be left with a portion that will be inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. The minimum size of remaining land and structures will be agreed during the resettlement planning process.

VII. People **temporarily affected** are to be considered PAPs and resettlement plans address the issue of temporary acquisition.

VIII. Where a **host community** is affected by the development of a resettlement site in that community, the host community shall be involved in any resettlement planning and decision-making. All attempts shall be made to minimize the adverse impacts of resettlement upon host communities.

IX. The **resettlement plans** will be designed in accordance with Ugandan's laws and regulations and JICA's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.

X. The Resettlement Plan will be **translated** into local languages and **disclosed** for the reference of PAPs as well as other interested groups.

XI. Payment for land and/or non-land assets will be based on the principle of **replacement cost**.

XII. Compensation for PAPs dependent on agricultural activities will be **land-based** wherever possible.

Land-based strategies may include provision of replacement land, ensuring greater security of tenure, and upgrading livelihoods of people without legal land titles. If replacement land is not available, other strategies may be built around opportunities for re-training, skill development, wage employment, or self-employment, including access to credit. Solely cash compensation will be avoided as an option if possible, as this may not address losses that are not easily quantified, such as access to services and traditional rights, and may eventually lead to those populations being worse off than without the project.

XIII. Replacement lands, if the preferred option of PAPs, should be **within the immediate vicinity** of the affected lands wherever possible and be of **comparable productive capacity and potential**. As a second option, sites should be identified that minimize the social disruption of those affected; such lands should also have access to services and facilities similar to those available in the lands affected.

XIV. Resettlement assistance will be provided not only for immediate loss, but also for a **transition period** needed to restore livelihood and standards of living of PAPs. Such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance, or similar arrangements.

XV. The resettlement plan must consider the needs of those most **vulnerable** to the adverse impacts of resettlement (including the poor, those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, women, children, elderly and disabled) and ensure they are considered in resettlement planning and mitigation measures identified. Assistance should be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.

XVI. PAPs will be **involved** in the process of developing and implementing resettlement plans.

XVII. PAPs and their communities will be **consulted** about the project, the rights and options available to them, and proposed mitigation measures for adverse effects, and to the extent possible be involved in the decisions that are made concerning their resettlement.

XVIII. Adequate **budgetary support** will be fully committed and made available to cover the costs of land acquisition (including compensation and income restoration measures) within the agreed implementation period. The funds for all resettlement activities will come from the Government.

XIX. **Displacement does not occur before provision of compensation and of other assistance** required for relocation. Sufficient civic infrastructure must be provided in resettlement site prior to relocation. Acquisition of assets, payment of compensation, and the resettlement and start of the livelihood rehabilitation activities of PAPs, will be completed prior to any construction activities, except when a court of law orders so in expropriation cases. (Livelihood restoration measures must also be in place but not necessarily completed prior to construction activities, as these may be on-going activities.)

XX. **Organization and administrative arrangements** for the effective preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan will be identified and in place prior to the commencement of the process; this will include the provision of adequate human resources for supervision, consultation, and monitoring of land acquisition and rehabilitation activities.

XXI. Appropriate reporting (including auditing and redress functions), **monitoring and evaluation mechanisms**, will be identified and set in place as part of the resettlement management system. An external monitoring group will be hired by the project and will evaluate the resettlement process and final outcome. Such groups may include qualified NGOs, research institutions or universities.

¹ Agricultural land for land of equal productive capacity means that the land provided as compensation should be able to produce the same or better yield the PAP was producing on his/her land prior to the project. The production should be in the planting season immediately following the land acquisition. It can be for a future period if transitional allowance equal to the household's previous yield is provided to the PAP household while waiting for the land to get back to the same productivity as the previous land.

Cut-off-date of Eligibility

The cut-off-date of eligibility refers to the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the same eligible to be categorized as PAPs and be eligible to Project entitlements. In the Project, Cut-off date will be the beginning date of the final confirmation of acquired land and assets survey. This date will be disclosed to each affected village by the relevant local governments and the villages will disclose to their populations. The establishment of the eligibility cut-off date is intended to prevent the influx of ineligible non-residents who might take advantage of Project entitlements.

Principle of Replacement Cost

All compensation for land and non-land assets owned by households/shop owners who meet the cut-off-date will be based on the principle of replacement cost. Replacement cost is the amount calculated before displacement which is needed to replace an affected asset without depreciation and without deduction for taxes and/or costs of transaction as follows:

- a. Productive Land (agricultural, aquaculture, garden and forest) based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales in the area, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes, fees and taxes or in the absence of such sales, based on productive value;
- b. Residential land based on actual current market prices that reflect recent land sales, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on prices of recent sales in comparable locations with comparable attributes; fees and taxes.
- c. Existing local government regulations for compensation calculations for building, crops and trees will be used where ever available.
- d. Houses and other related structures based on actual current market prices of affected materials;
- e. Annual crops equivalent to current market value of crops at the time of compensation;
- f. For perennial crops, cash compensation at replacement cost that should be in line with local government regulations, if available, is equivalent to current market value given the type and age at the time of compensation.
- g. For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost that should be in line with local government regulations, if available, will be equivalent to current market value for each type, age and relevant productive value at the time of compensation based on the diameter at breast height of each tree.

2.3 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

2.3.1 Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

As described in 1.2.1, the total numbers of people living inside the two target parishes, Sikwa and Buwebere, are 6,533. These populations are considered to be the target beneficiary of the Project. Among this population, as shown in Table 2.3.1, a total of 284 households or 2,556 persons are estimated as possible Project Affected Households (PAHs) or possible Project Affected Persons (PAPs). PAHs whose land situations on the area taken by the planned irrigation facility are 187, and PAHs who have the land within the BZ are 97. No structures are affected which will be needed to relocate.

Due to the limitation of site survey, types of land ownership (e.g. landowner or tenant or squatter) are not surveyed during F/S stage. These types will be surveyed at the Overall Design (O/D) stage.

Table 2.3.1 PAHs and PAPs in the Project Area

District	Sub county	Parish	PAHs		Estimated PAPs			
			Project Area	Total	Project Area	Total		
Kween	Ngenge	Sikwa	106	69	175	954	621	1,575
Bulambuli	Bunambutye	Buwebere	81	28	109	729	252	981
		Total	187	97	284	1,683	873	2,556

Source: JST survey BZ: Buffer Zone

2.3.2 Land and Assets Acquisition

According to actual site investigation using approximate ground location of the alignment based on the project preliminary design, a total of 233.48 acre of both of project area and BZ area will be acquired for the Project. Most of lands are farmland which is the main livelihood of people in this region. It is noted that most of land are customary land.

The land for temporary roads used for construction, access roads and stock yards will be included in the ARAP when they are identified. The contractor of construction, however, will implement the EIA and RAP for acquiring additional lands required in accordance with the Ugandan laws and the JICA Guidelines in case the contractor needs a new space during construction. It is usual for the contractor to choose an area with less or no impact.

Table 2.3.2 Summary of Lands to be Acquired under Proposed Alignment

Sub-Project 1	Approximated Amount of Land to be Acquired (acre)			Total	
	Upland field	Paddy field	Others		
Project Area	54.62	33.12	59.84	12.50	160.09
Buffer zone	34.35	31.63	6.42	1.00	73.39
Total	88.97	64.75	66.26	13.50	233.48

Source: JST survey

Due to the limitation of site survey, number of trees and graves that are possible assets that will need to be compensated are not counted during F/S stage. These assets will be counted and valued at the O/D stage.

2.3.3 Socio-economic Characteristics

This chapter presents a description of the social-economic characteristics of the project area formed through a combination of primary survey data, secondary data and stakeholder consultation. From the baseline survey the Atari River area respondents were 399 of the possible affected population. The data presented is representative of the field findings in line with population, livelihoods, existing healthcare services and prevalent diseases, economic activity, access to social services, access to water, and sources of energy and literacy levels of the people, and preference of the Project in the project area. Form of questionnaire is shown as in Attachment-3.

(1) Average Size of the Affected Households

Within the Irrigation project area in River Atari, a sample of 399 potentially affected households with a total of approximately 3,216 family members were interviewed. In the "project affected" areas, the social survey indicated that the average affected household in the districts of Bulambuli and Kween comprised of 9 and above persons living within a single household which is higher than the national average 5.02. Results from the project districts of Bulambuli (17.6%) and Kween (18.5%) show 9 and above persons living within a single household, 5-6 persons at (6.9%) and (13.5%) and 7-8 people at (8.1%) and

(12.5%) in Bulambuli and Kween districts respectively. This reveals a high level of dependency of the dwellers in the Atari River area on household resources such as food which also exacerbates the poverty levels in these households as shown in Table 2.3.3.

Table 2.3.3 Average Number of People Living within the Household

Districts	Average Number of people living in households					Total
	1-2 people	3-4 people	5-6 people	7-8 people	9 and above	
Bulambuli	Count 2	22	27	32	69	152
	% 0.5	5.6	6.9	8.1	17.6	38.7
Kween	Count 20	47	53	49	73	242
	% 5.1	11.9	13.5	12.5	18.5	61.5
Total	Count 22	69	80	81	142	394
	% 5.6	17.5	20.3	20.6	36	100

Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 394

(2) Gender Distribution of Household Heads

Results from the census survey in the project area established that there were more male respondents (79.1%) among affected households in comparison to females respondents (20.9%). Further analysis of gender distribution in "project affected" households indicated that this trend was consistent in both the districts of Bulambuli (male 31.5%) and (7.0% female) and Kween (male 47.6%) and (13.8%) Female. See Table 2.3.4.

Table 2.3.4 Gender Distribution in the Households

District	Gender distribution in project area		Total
	Male	Female	
Bulambuli	Count 125	28	153
	% 31.5	7	38.5
Kween	Count 190	55	245
	% 47.6	13.8	61.5
Total	Count 315	83	398
	% 79.1	20.9	100

Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 398

Analysis of marital status in the project area in Atari area in the districts of Bulambuli and Kween reveals that the majority of the PAs were married (80.4%) and these comprised of (75.7%) male and female (4.7%). Results also, indicate that there are more female-headed households that were divorced (2.1%) and widowed (9.7%) in comparison to the male-headed households which had 1.0% divorced and 0.3% widowed respondents. To a certain extent this represents a significant level of vulnerability, especially where the female household heads are divorced and widowed since they have little or no access to land, livestock, other assets, credit, education, health care and extension services in most rural communities.

Table 2.3.5 Marital Status by Gender

Gender	Marital status of household head			Total	
	Single	Married	Divorced/separated		Widowed
Male	Count 12	290	4	1	307
%	3.1	75.7	1.0	0.3	80.2

Gender	Marital status of household head					Total
	Single	Married	Divorced/separated	Widowed		
Female	Count 13	18	8	37	76	
	% 3.4	4.7	2.1	9.7	19.6	
Total	Count 25	308	12	38	383	
	% 6.5	80.4	3.1	9.9	100.0	

Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 383

(3) Age Group

Age is one of the important factors in socio-economic analysis and mitigation of project impacts as it helps to measure the dependency ratio in affected households in a given project area. More so, age can be used as a proxy indicator to establish the need physiological status and healthcare needs of a given population. Primary data shows that the majority of household heads are (25.7%) 36-45 years of age followed by, (23.4%) 46-55 and (21.4%) 56 and above years See Table 2.3.6. This signifies that there is a relatively high rate of dependency on the project affected households in the Atari area.

Table 2.3.6 Age Group of Respondents

Gender	Age group of household heads					Total
	15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56 and above	
Male	Count 35	66	93	71	50	315
	% of Total 8.8	16.6	23.4	17.9	12.6	79.3
Female	Count 3	13	9	22	35	82
	% of Total 0.8	3.3	2.3	5.5	8.8	20.7
Total	Count 38	79	102	93	85	397
	% of Total 9.6	19.9	25.7	23.4	21.4	100

Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 397.

(4) Land Tenure

According to the socio-economic survey, within the project area in Bulambuli and Kween, the most predominant land tenure systems identified are customary. Customary land tenure was predominant 87% while freehold and leasehold are 8% and 5% respectively as described in Figure 2.3.1. However, according to the hearing survey to District officials conducted by JST, there should be fewer freehold tenure, and none of lease holder. Although District does not have correct figure of these tenure, according to the District officials, because most of community people do not have the correct knowledge about the differences of land tenure, they responded they were freeholder or leaseholder.

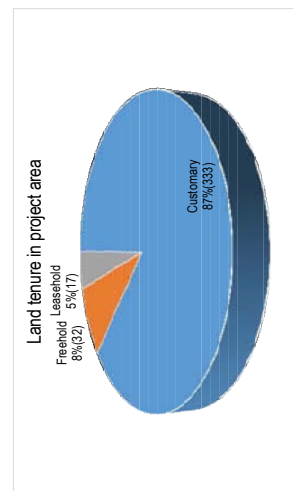


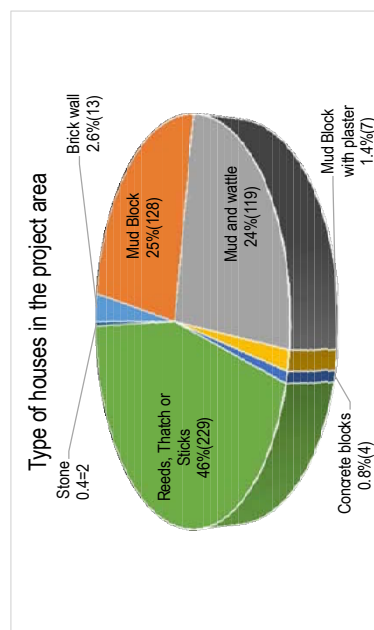
Table 2.3.8 Proportion of Households Owning Assets

Type of Asset	Proportions of Households Owning Assets	Number
Land	89.0	341
House	94.3	361
Domestic animals	61.9	237
TV set	11.0	42
Radio	67.1	257
Car	2.6	10
Motorcycle	7.8	30
Bicycle	46.2	177
Mobile phone	55.4	212
Other (specify)	2.3	9

Source: Primary data

(6) Type of House Structure

Most of the structures in the project area are built with reeds, thatch and sticks (46%) followed by mud and wattle (24) and mud block (25%). Structures made of mud block with plaster are mainly found in the trading centres. There were very few houses with brick walls as shown in Figure 2.3.3. Typical house in the area is shown in Photo 2.3.1.



Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 495 and this was because multiple responses to this question.

Figure 2.3.3 Type of House Structure in the Project Area

Figure 2.3.1 Land Tenure Systems by Proportion in Project Area

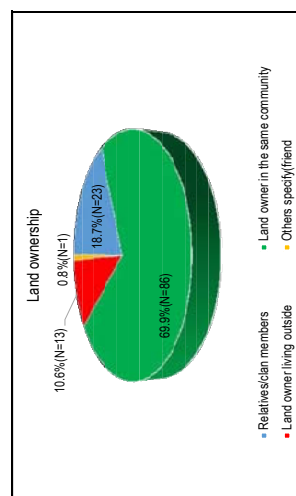
It is imperative to note that in most rural settings most of the women who owned land were either widow who inherited the land from their husbands or parents (6.9%) or outright purchases (10.9%) as shown in Table 2.3.7.

Table 2.3.7 Methods of Acquisition of Land Ownership by Gender

Gender		Method of land acquisition			Total
		Bought	Renting tenant	Co-tenant Squatter	
Male	Count	186	36	2	313
	%	47.3	9.2	0.5	79.6
Female	Count	43	9	1	80
	%	10.9	2.3	0.3	20.4
Total	Count	229	45	3	393
	%	58.3	11.5	0.8	100

Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 393.

On the issues of those who rented land, respondents revealed that they rent their land from landowners within the community (69.9%) and 18.7% rent their land from relatives/ clan members. The project area of Atari also had 10.6% of the respondents who were landowners but living outside the project area. Condition of rented land is shown in Figure 2.3.2.



Source: Primary data * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 123

Figure 2.3.2 Persons Renting Land

(5) Assets Owned

Welfare indicators are used to monitor poverty. In this report the welfare indicators are measured by ownership of different assets in working condition. Household assets are used among others to measure the economic welfare of a household. The study went further to establish the assets owned by the households in working condition. In Table 2.3.8 below survey results show that majority of households owned land (89.0%), house (94.3%), radio (67.1%) and domestic animals (61.9%). Few households owned cars (2.6%), motorcycles (7.8%) and TV sets (11%). A significant percentage (55.4%) owned mobile phone which reveals the proliferation of mobile communication technology in rural areas.



Photo 2.3.1 Typical Houses in the Project Area

(7) Occupations

Like majority of areas in Uganda, the vast majority of people in the project areas are engaged in farming (77.8%) as the main source of livelihood for the household heads. This is followed by casual jobs (8.3%), formal employment (2.5%), and private informal retail trading as shown in Table 2.3.9. Other forms of occupation are mechanic and operating a small hotel business.

Table 2.3.9 Occupations of Household Heads

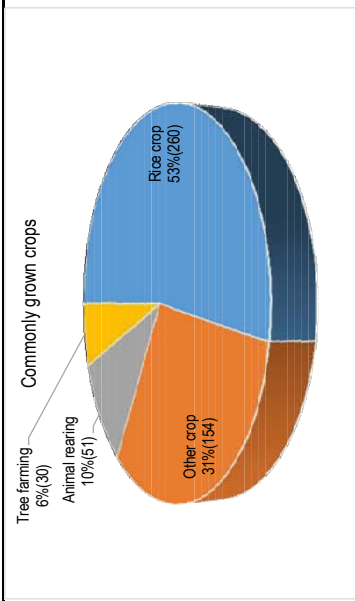
Primary occupation	Percentage	Number
Farming	77.8	374
Formal Employment	2.5	12
Casual labour	8.3	40
Retail Trading	7.3	35
Service provision (salon, transport)	0.6	3
Student	1.9	9
Fishing	0.4	2
Brick making	0.4	2
Other	0.8	4
Total	100	481

Source: Primary data

* Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 481 and this was because multiple responses to this question.

(8) Crops Grown in the Project Area

Results from the survey indicate that rice (53%) was the most commonly grown crop in the Atari project area in the districts of Kween and Bulambuli. A significant number (31%) also acknowledged growing other crops as shown in Figure 2.3.4. Respondents who reported growing other crops were found to have a variety of them ranging from food crops like maize(96.2%), beans(91.4%), sweet potatoes(34%), cassava(50.1%) and Bananas(59.0%), vegetables (89.2%), as shown in Table 2.3.10 below.



Source: Primary data. Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 495. This is because there were multiple responses to this question

Figure 2.3.4 Primary Source of Livelihood

Table 2.3.10 Other Crops Grown Crops in the Project Area.

Other most commonly grown crops	Percentage	Number
Beans	91.4	339
Maize	96.2	357
Irish Potato	1.3	5
Sweet potato	34.0	126
Banana	59.0	219
Cassava	50.1	186
Sorghum	8.9	33
Vegetables	89.2	331

Source: Primary data

(9) Livestock

Livestock farming is also practised within the project area but on a small-scale with most households not keeping many animals. The most common livestock are poultry (85.9%) goats (66.0%) cattle (59.8%), sheep (5.2%) and pigs (4.9%) as shown in Table 2.3.11. According to respondents, very little income is got from selling livestock and this is mainly because they are reared at a small-scale. Cattle keeping were mainly done on a zero grazing basis (in this case animals don't go out to pasture and they are fed with cut grass and peelings from bananas and sweet potatoes) and same applies to the other livestock which is normally kept in the backyards of the homesteads.

Table 2.3.11 Livestock Reared

Type of livestock reared	Percentage	Number
Goats	66.0	215
Cattle	59.8	195
Poultry	85.9	280
Pigs	4.9	16
Sheep	5.2	17

Type of livestock reared	Percentage	Number
Rabbits	0.9	3
Others (specify)	2.8	9

Source: Primary data

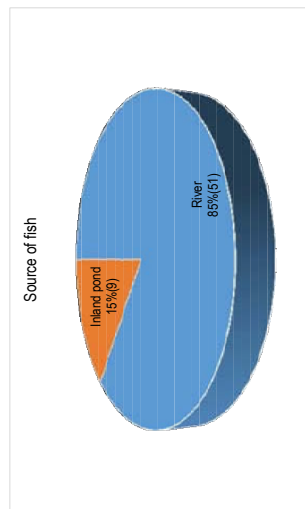
(10) Other economic Activities

1) Boda-boda

Other secondary economic activities that are carried out in the project area are commuter motorcycle transport business locally known as “boda-boda” which has attracted many men and youth. This is made lucrative due to bad roads and absence of alternative public transport means.

2) Fishing

More still, fishing was listed as a secondary economic activity in the project area. This is carried out in open water sources and provides an important source of livelihood and food security for many people in the project. According to the field survey, most respondents (85%) indicated that they get most of the fish from the river while (15%) get their fish from inland pond in the project area as shown in Figure 2.3.5.



Source: Primary data: *Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 60.

Figure 2.3.5 Fishing as a secondary economic activity

3) Tree Planting

Table 2.3.12 Types of Trees Grown in the Project Area

Tree type	Percentage	Number
Pine	9.4	18
Eucalyptus	31.8	61
Grevillea	18.8	36
Guava	4.7	9
Avocado	20.8	40
Orange	46.4	89
Others	42.2	81
Total	174	334

Source: Primary data

Tree planting was also carried out in the project area and trees grown ranged from fruit trees (oranges

avocado and guava (46.4%, 30.8 and (4.7%) respectively and building tree such as eucalyptus (31.8%) Grevillea (18.8%) and pine (9.4%) as seen in Table 2.3.12.

(11) Levels of Income

Information was collected from households on incomes from farming and other sources. Results from the field reveal that (25.1%) respondents earned between Ug. Shs. 500,001- 1000,000 from their respective occupations especially agriculture (Table 2.3.13). Of these (10.3%) of the project affected people households had monthly income levels of less than Ug. Shs. 100,000 per month. Fewer households (8.3%) had monthly incomes of more than US\$. 1,500,000 per month.

Table 2.3.13 Average Monthly Income Levels of Potentially Affected Households

Average monthly income (Ug. Shs)	Percentage	Number
Below 100,000	10.3	41
100,001 – 200,000	16.2	65
200,001 – 300,000	9.4	38
300,001 – 400,000	7.7	30
400,001 – 500,000	12.2	49
500,001 – 1,000,000	25.1	100
1,000,001 – 1,500,000	10.8	43
Over 1,500,000	8.3	33

Source: Primary data

(12) Ethnicity and Religion

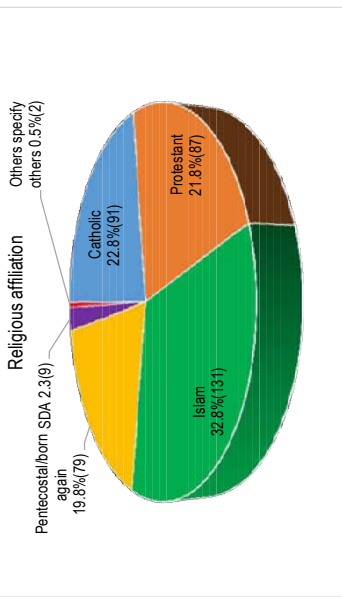
Ethnic composition of potentially affected households in the project area was heterogeneous (Table 2.3.14) indicates that most people are Bamasaba (54.3%) and Sabiny (31.8%) Banyole (5.5%) and Itesots (5.2%). There were also small ethnic groups such as the Bagwere (1.2%) and Basoga (0.5%). Data above shows that the project area is also inhabited mainly by migratory tribes (1.6%) because of factors such as farming, marriage; these included the Banyankole, Nubians, Bagisu and Swahili.

Table 2.3.14 Ethnicity in the project area

Parish	Bamasaba	Sabiny	Itesot	Ethnicity by parish			Total
				Bagwere	Banyole	Basoga	
Bwebere	Count	164	4	5	1		175
	%	41	0.8	1.2	0.2		43.7
Sikwa	Count	53	123	15	5	2	224
	%	13.4	31	4	1.2	0.5	56.3
Total	Count	217	127	20	5	2	399
	%	54.3	31.8	5.2	1.2	0.5	100

Source: Primary data

The project area in Atari has strong cultural and religious heritage expressed in beliefs, religious practices and attitudes. The biggest religious grouping in the project affected villages in Bulambuli, and Kween districts the biggest were Muslims (32.8%) followed by the Christian faith who were dominated by the Catholics (22.8%) Protestants (21.8%) Pentecost's (19.8%) and SDA's (0.5%) (Figure 2.3.6).



Source: Primary data* Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 390

Figure 2.3.6 Religion in the Project Area

(13) Cultural Heritage Site

The survey exercise did not encounter any, cultural, historic or archaeological sites on the Atari River project area. The only cultural property encountered were nine graves of one family as shown in Photo 2.3.2.



Photo 2.3.2 A mark stone of a grave

(14) Health

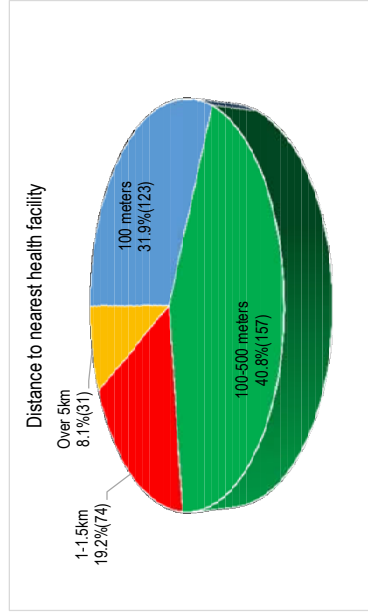
Health has a unique classification of health centres, from Health Centre I (HC I) to Health Centre IV (HC IV), with HC I being the lowest level. Higher-level health facilities tend to serve larger populations and are more autonomous. Typically HC IIIs are constructed at Sub-county levels and HC IV at County level. In the project districts of Bulambuli, and Kween most of the people lived in close proximity with Health centre II (80.8%) as shown in Table 2.3.15. However, some used Privately run clinic/Drug shop (25.8%) to access medical services because government health centres were reported to have poor healthcare services and lacked drugs and medical personnel.

Table 2.3.15 Nearest Health Facility

Type of Health Facility	Percentage	Number
Referral Hospital	2.8	11
Privately run Hospital	0.3	1
Health centre III	6.6	26
Health centre II	80.8	320
Community Health Centre	1.3	5
Privately run clinic/Drug shop	25.8	102

Source: Primary data

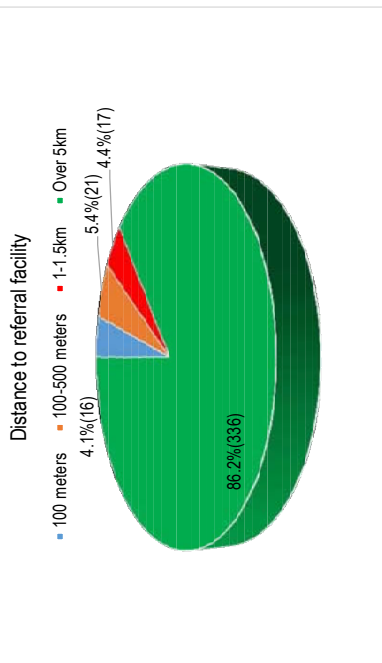
Distance to a health facility has a strong influence on accessing healthcare which in turn affects the outcome of health complications. Access to services such as health, along with types of illnesses is also a measure of poverty and wealth levels in a community or specific area. According to the Ministry of Health the recommended maximum distance to the nearest health facility is 5 km. In the project area healthcare services were within the recommended distance of 100m-500m (40.8%). However, 8.1% people are living over 5km from the nearest health facility as shown in Figure 2.3.7



Source: Primary data: Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 385.

Figure 2.3.7 Distance to Nearest Health Facility

Further still analysis of access of referral facilities in the project area revealed that (86.2%) were living over 5km from them. Only a total of (5.4%) lived within 100m to 1.5km distance from the referral facility as shown in Figure 2.3.8.



Source: Primary data. * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 390

Figure 2.3.8 Distance to the Nearest Referral Facility

Prevalent diseases reported by potentially affected households were malaria (98.0%), respiratory diseases like cough, asthma and flu cough (85.7%), water related diseases (67.1%) and venereal diseases such as Syphilis, HIV/AIDS (18%) and. Malaria as shown in Table 2.3.16, skin infections and respiratory infection were mainly common among children.

Table 2.3.16 Most Common Diseases Reported in the Affected Household

Most common diseases	Percentage	Number
Malaria	98.0	387
Cough	85.1	336
Water related diseases	67.1	265
Sexually transmitted diseases	18.0	71
Intestine Infection	20.3	80
Ulcers	35.4	140
Skin diseases	21.8	86
Other diseases (specify)	12.2	48

Source: Primary data

(15)Level of Education

Education is a major socio-economic aspect which influences nearly every aspect of human life especially social change and economic production. Basic education improves the capacity of people to diversify assets and activities, access information on agriculture and other forms of livelihoods which are essential elements in sustaining their lives. Field results of education level of potentially affected households reveal that the majority of respondents had attained primary education (57.3%), 22% had attained ordinary level education and only (11.9%) had never gone to school as indicated in Table 1.1.1Table 2.3.17.

It is important to take into consideration this low level of literacy in the project area as it can affect the project implementation. Additionally, the way information is presented for informative and/or discussion purposes should be geared towards more visual/oral means rather than written communications.

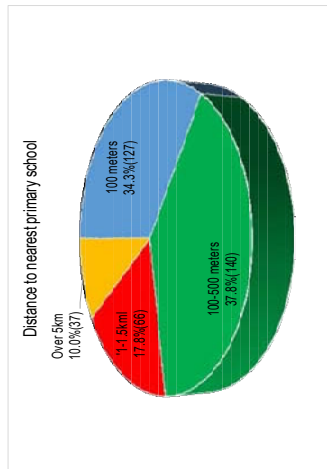
Table 2.3.17 Education Levels of Household Heads

Level of education	Age	Years of Education	Percentage	Number
None	-	-	11.9	47
Junior	3-5	3	0.5	2
Primary Education	6-12	7	57.3	227
Ordinary level	13-16	4	22.0	87
Advanced level	17-18	2	3.8	15
Vocational	19-21	3	2.3	9
University/college	19-21	3	2.3	9

Source: Primary data

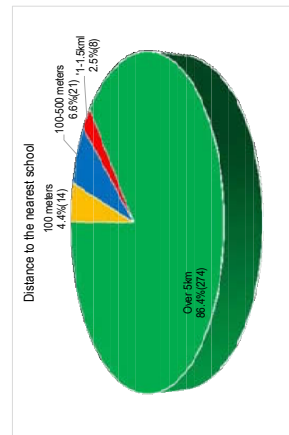
(16)Access to Education Services

Data from the field survey also show that majority of project affected people live close to primary schools within the area. Many of the respondents live within 100m (34.3%), 100-500m (37.8%) 1-1.5km (17.8%), and over 5km (10) from the primary schools as shown in Figure 2.3.9. However, most households are very far from secondary schools 86.4% which are over 5km as shown in Figure 11. This may resultantly negatively affect secondary school enrolment and attendance in the project area.



Source: Primary data. * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 370

Figure 2.3.9 Distance to Nearest Primary School



Source: Primary data. * Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 317

Figure 2.3.10 Distance to the Secondary School

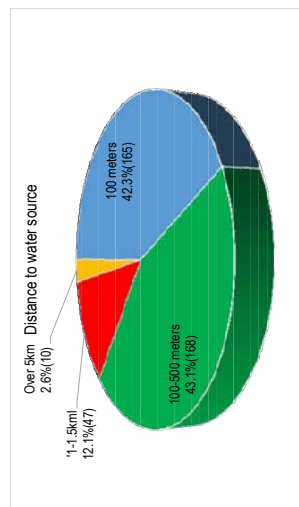
(17) Sources of Water in Project Area

In the entire project affected areas there was a combination of both ground and surface water sources. Within the project affected households, the commonest sources of water for domestic use include communal boreholes (65.1%) followed by river/lakes (24.2%) and rain water (9.9%) as indicated in Table 2.3.18. Very few respondents reported using the piped water (0.3%). In relation to distance from water source, the majority (43.1%) of potentially affected people reported living within 100m-500m of the nearest water source and 42.3% living within 100m distance from water sources in the project area as shown in Figure 2.3.11.

Table 2.3.18 Type of Water Source

Sources of water	Percentage	Number
Communal borehole,	65.1	376
Protected spring	0.3	2
Unprotected spring	0.2	1
River/lake	24.2	140
Piped water in house	0.3	2
Rain water	9.9	57

Source: Primary data



Source: Primary data* Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 390

Figure 2.3.11 Distance to Water Source

(18) Energy Sources

In the project affected areas of Bulambuli, and Kween primary data reveals that there is limited access to grid electricity hence prevalence of biofuels as the main energy sources. In the project area firewood was the main source of cooking energy (95.4%) which is from three sources, eucalyptus, reeds and sticks from scrub and charcoal (33.3%). On sources of energy for lighting, kerosene (89.8%) was the main source of energy in the surveyed households followed by use of firewood in form of reeds (16.6%). However, some households were connected to grid electricity in the trading centres (6.9%); there were also biogas (0.3%) and LPG gas lanterns (0.3%) and charcoal (0.3%) used by the affected households. Fuel sources in affected household in project area are shown in Table 2.3.19 below. Further inquiries in the project area also revealed that the responsibility of collecting and processing fuel wood lies with the women and children.

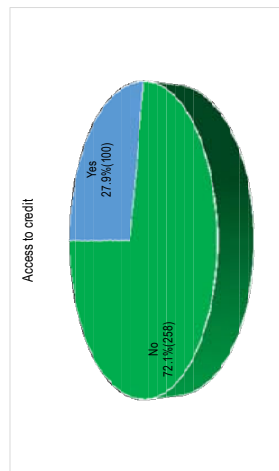
Table 2.3.19 Sources of Energy

Source	Percentage Usage	Number
Lighting		
Firewood	17.3	68
Gas	0.3	1
Charcoal	9.4	37
Solar	7.6	30
Kerosene	89.8	354
Electricity	6.9	27
Other	1.0	4
Biogas	0.3	1
Cooking		
Firewood	95.4	375
Gas	0.5	2
Charcoal	33.3	131
Solar	1.0	4
Kerosene	18.6	73
Electricity	0.5	2

Source: Primary data

(19) Access to Credit

Most respondents acknowledged not being able to access credit services (72.5%). Only (27.9%) are able to access credit as shown in Figure 2.3.12.



Source: Primary data* Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 358

Figure 2.3.12 Access to Credit

Table 2.3.20 Sources of Credit

Source of credit	Percentage	Number
Commercial banks	25.7	35
Micro finance institutions	2.2	3
Moneylenders	12.5	17
Input supply	8.8	12
Self-help group	18.4	25
Internal (family and friends)	11.	15
Government	5.9	8
SACCO	9.6	13
Other (specify)	4.4	6
Not available	1.5	2

Source: Primary data

Respondents mentioned that sources to credit facilities were mainly village commercial banks 25.7%, Self-help groups (18.4%), SACCOs (11.8%), and money lenders (12.5%) and “soft loan” mainly from family circles (11%) as indicated in Table 2.3.20 above. On the reasons for accessing credit majority of the respondents revealed acquiring credit mainly for agricultural labour employment (66.7%) and seed purchases (32.4%). Farm inputs such as fertilizers (17.6%) Agro-chemicals (12.7%), farm machinery (12.7%) and Aquaculture (23.5%) were also procured using loans acquired by the respondents as shown in Table 2.3.21 below.

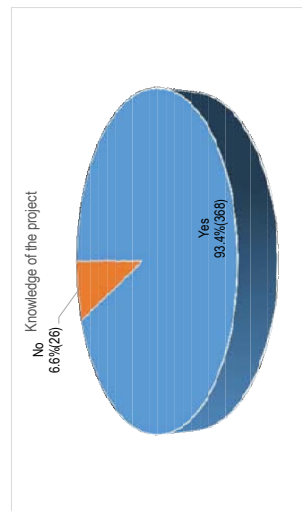
Table 2.3.21 Needs for Acquiring Credit.

Reason for Accessing Credit	Percentage	Number
Agricultural labour employment	66.7	68
Seeds purchase	32.4	33
Fertilizer	17.6	18
Agro-chemicals	12.7	13
Farm machinery	12.7	13
Irrigation equipment	8.8	9
Livestock rearing	10.8	11
Aquaculture	23.5	24
Trading agricultural produce	9.8	10
Other (specify)	18.6	19

Source: Primary data

(20) Knowledge of the Project

Project disclosure and sensitization plays a critical role in communicating project objectives and likely impacts to the affected populations. In relation to the above, majority of the respondents (93.4% in the project area acknowledged having information about the PISD project. This serves as proof that the sensitization within the communities was done effectively as shown in Figure 2.3.13.

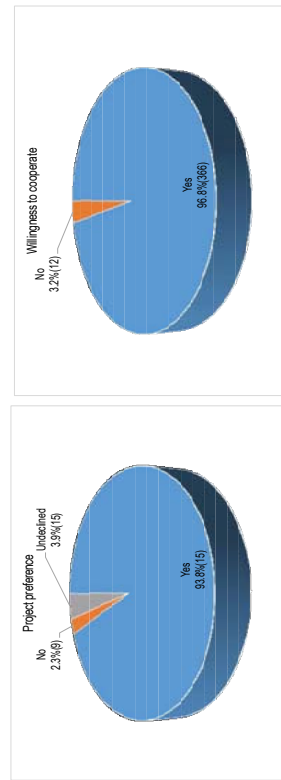


Source: Primary data. Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question was 394

Figure 2.3.13 Knowledge of the Project

(21) Project Preference

When asked about their preference for the PISD project, vast majority of the respondents (93.8%) were in favour of the project. This means that at the stage of implementation the developers will have very little encumbrances while executing project objectives. This is further shown by their willingness (96.8%) to cooperation with all project activities.



Source: Primary data. Among all 399 interviewed people, the respondent to this question of willingness to co-operate was 378 and only 9 responded to the project preference.

Figure 2.3.14 Shows Percentage of Project Preference

(22) Vulnerable Groups

PISD project implementation will interrupt the normal ways of life of the people in the project area and there might be loss of livelihood, social network, accessible education, and transport and health services. Particular emphasis should be made on the vulnerable groups who include the elderly, women, child headed household, sick and disabled. It is important that vulnerable people are identified and profiled for each project. It is important that vulnerable people are identified and profiled in more detail during O/D stage. This will help to have solutions to be formulated and mitigation measures put in place to ensure that they are able to live a good life even after the project disruption. According to the socio-economic survey, among 399 respondents, there are 109 vulnerable people out of estimated 3,216 people.

Table 2.3.22 describes the percentages of nature of vulnerability in Atari project area.

Table 2.3.22 Nature of Vulnerability

Nature of Vulnerability	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Physical Impairment	22	20.3
Hearing Disorder	5	4.8
Blindness	6	5.6
Old age	6	5.1
Mental Disorder	2	2.0
none	68	62.1
Total	109	100

Source: Primary data Source: * Note: Among the 399 respondents, 109 responded were vulnerable.

2.4 Compensation and Assistance to the Affected Persons

2.4.1 Eligibility

A Project Affected Person (PAP) is one who, as a consequence of the project, sustains losses as a result of impact on a) land, b) structure, c) immovable asset and/or d) livelihood/incomes. The PAPs will be identified through census and detailed land survey in O/D stage.

During the construction of Irrigation System, people will emerge who suffer damage to their property caused by construction works such as damage to cultivated fields, trees and, infrastructure such as fences.

For this people the same compensation principles outlined in this ARAP will apply.

Further, according to WB OP4.12, a customary landowner who does not have a certificate can be recognized as a landowner who has legal rights of land.

Eligibility Criteria for PLSD is shown in Table 2.4.1 Eligibility Criteria.

Table 2.4.1 Eligibility Criteria

Category of affected persons	Assets	Type of compensation
Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country)	Physical and non-physical assets such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residential structures economic trees crops land commercial/business properties tenancy income earning opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets. Assistance transitional support. support for restoration of livelihood
Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets; provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.	Physical and non-physical assets such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residential structures economic trees crops land commercial/business properties tenancy income earning opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets. Assistance transitional support. Support for restoration of livelihood
Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (squatters and encroachers)	Physical and non-physical assets such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> residential structures crops commercial/business properties income earning opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets Assistance transitional support. Support for restoration of livelihood

2.4.2 Livelihood Restoration Measures

The nature of displacement is such that at times cash compensation and other short-term mitigation measures may not be effective to ensure that affected persons get back to their original status or better in terms of their earnings and productivity.

The therefore designing an income and livelihood restoration plan is essential. The main objective of income and livelihood restoration strategy is the restoration of living standard and pre-displacement level at minimum and includes strategies which would improve future income and living standard. Table 2.4.2 shows the livelihood restoration plan for the PAPs

Table 2.4.2 Livelihood Restoration Plan for the PAPs

Type of assistance	Eligibility	Recommended measures
Cash assistance to support income loss	All affected people directly or indirectly impacted will be eligible for assistance for loss of employment/work days as a result of dislocation or relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected unskilled farm labourers will be paid a sum disturbance allowance of 30% of value of assets lost to the project in addition to their compensation money.
Assistance to re-establish business/ enterprise	All owners of business will receive cash compensation and cash grant for loss of business premises plus shifting and moving allowance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement value of structure at current market price plus salvage materials
Special assistance for vulnerable groups	All affected who have been recognized as vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time special assistance for each vulnerable household affected by the project
Employment of local people during project construction, access roads, camp and quarry sites	All qualified affected people and their dependants (including women). A local consultant who will be identified by the client will prepare a list of all affected people who will be suitable for hiring as construction workers. The client bears the cost for this hire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people who have been impacted by the project will get greater preference in jobs related to the project construction. Vocational training on various skills like carpentry.
Engagement of PAPs in farming.	All qualified affected people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide farming PAPs with pigs, goats and poultry farming skills to boost on their source of livelihood.

2.4.3 Entitlement Matrix

Entitlement matrix is a major integrated part of any resettlement plan. It describes compensation for loss of properties and related assistance for each category of affected PAP. The Entitlement matrix for a PAP is presented in table below.

Table 2.4.3 Entitlement Matrix

Asset acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlement	Other Entitlement Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Families
Agricultural land	No Displacement: Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value. The remaining land remains economically viable	Farmer/owner	Cash Compensation for affected land equivalent to market value	
		Tenant /Leaseholder	Cash compensation for the harvest of affected land equivalent to the average market value over three years or the compensation rates as established by the District Land Boards in collaboration with the Chief Government Valuer whichever is the higher.	
		Squatter	Cash compensation for the harvest of affected land equivalent to the average market value over three years or	

Asset acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlement	Other Entitlement Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Families
	Displacement: - if more than 20% of the land holding is lost or less than 20% of the land lost but remaining land economically viable.	Farmer owner /Land	the compensation rates as established by the District Land Boards in collaboration with the Chief Government Valuer whichever is the higher. Land for land replacement where feasible or compensation in cash for the entire land holding according to PAPs choice. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and productivity with a secure tenure status without encumbrances at an available location which is acceptable by the PAP. In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + assistance in re-establishing perennial crops including economic trees up to a maximum of 12 months while short-term crops mature).	For households who will lose all their land, or for those who can't continue current activities on remaining land: Cash compensation based on government rates (equal to replacement value) OR replacement land of similar size, quality and tenure OR assistance from the project to identify new site Security of tenure: where land for land options are chosen by households, similar tenure will be provided Relocation assistance in cash or services on a case-by-case basis as is sought
		Tenant /Leaseholder	Cash compensation equivalent to the average market value over three years for the mature and harvested crops at the compensation rates as established by the District Land Boards in collaboration with the Chief Government Valuer whichever is the higher. Or market value for the remaining period of the tenancy /lease agreement. In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + Allowance).	
		Squatter		Cash compensation equivalent to the average market value over three years for the mature and harvested crops at the compensation rates as established by the District Land Boards in collaboration with the Chief Government Valuer

Asset acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlement	Other Entitlement Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Families
		Agricultural worker		whichever is the higher. Or market value for the remaining period of the tenancy /lease agreement. Cash compensation equivalent to the local average of six (6) months salary + relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + Allowance) + Assistance in getting alternative employment
Commercial Land	No Displacement: - Land used for business partially affected	Land owner / Business owner		Cash compensation for affected land, and opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 5% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year or equivalent business or suitable estimates in absence of records. Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year or equivalent business or suitable estimates in absence of records.
		Business owner is lease Holder		Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to 10% of net annual income based on tax records for previous year or equivalent business or suitable estimates in absence of records.
	Displacement: - Premise used for business severely affected remaining area not sufficient for continued use	Land owner/ Business owner		Land for land replacement where feasible or compensation in cash for the entire land holding according to PAPs choice. Land for land replacement will be in terms of a new parcel of land of equivalent size and market potential with a secure tenure status without encumbrances at an available location which is acceptable by the PAP. In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + Allowance) Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to two months net income based on tax records for previous year or equivalent business or suitable estimates in absence of records.
		Business owner is lease Holder		Opportunity cost compensation equivalent to two months net income based on tax records for previous year or equivalent business or suitable estimates in absence of records. Relocation assistance in rental/lease alternative land, property for a maximum of six months to re-establish business.
Residential	No	Land owner		Cash Compensation for affected

Asset acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlement	Other Entitlement Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Families
land	Displacement: - Land used for residence partially affected, limited loss and remaining land remains viable for present use Displacement: - Premise used for severely affected remaining area not sufficient for continued use or becomes smaller than minimally acceptable under the Town and country planning Act	Rental / Lease holder Land owner	land. Cash compensation equivalent to 10% of lease / rental fee for the remaining period of rental lease agreement. Land for land replacement where feasible or compensation in cash for the entire land holding according to PAPs choice. Land for land replacement will be of minimum plot of acceptable size under the Town And Country Planning Act whichever is larger in the community or a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure systems as well as a secure tenure status without encumbrances at an available location which is acceptable by the PAP. In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + allowance).	
Permanent building and Structures	No Displacement: - Structure partially affected, but remaining structure remains viable for continued use Displacement: - Entire structure affected or partially affected but remaining structure not suitable for continued use	Land Owner Rental / Lease Holder Land Owner	Cash compensation for affected building and other fixed assets Cash assistance to cover costs of restoration of remaining structure Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant -e.g. fence). Disturbance compensation to the tenant equivalent to two month's rental costs. Cash compensation for entire structure and other fixed assets without depreciation or alternative structure of equal or better size and quality in an available location which is acceptable to PAP. Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + allowance) + Rehabilitation assistance if required.	

Asset acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlement	Other Entitlement Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Families
		Rental /Lease Holder	Cash compensation for affected assets (verifiable improvements to the property by the tenant -e.g. fence) In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + allowance equivalent to four months rental costs) + Assistance to help find alternative rental arrangements + Rehabilitation assistance if required.	business good, determined on a case by case basis Building materials may be salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost) Cash for fixed assets (if any, based on approved district rates) Assistance to find alternative property (business or residence) Arrange formal lease with similar conditions to previous lease, and provide formal tenancy agreement.
Temporary structure	Loss of temporary structure (e.g. agricultural structure, latrines, fence etc)	Squatter /Informal dwellers Land Owner Rental/Lease Holder Squatter/Informal dwellers	Cash compensation for affected structure without depreciation + Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation. In addition relocation assistance to be paid (costs of shifting + allowance) + Rehabilitation assistance if required. Alternatively assisted to find accommodation in rental Housing or in a squatter settlement scheme if available. Assistance with Job placement/skills training. Compensation at government rates, disturbance allowance and top up equal to inflation for increase in cost of construction materials (equal to replacement cost). Assistance in the procurement of construction materials. Building materials may be salvaged from old housing (transport at their own cost). For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport assistance to move household or business goods.	Construction of replacement structure For those moving to a new settlement, or non-adjacent land, transport and labour assistance to move households or business goods For those moving to adjacent land, labour to move household of business good, on a case by case basis Building materials may be salvaged from

Asset acquired	Type of Impact	Entitled Person	Compensation Entitlement	Other Entitlement Measures for Vulnerable Groups and Families
Perennial crops	Loss of perennial crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition easement	PAP (whether Land owner, tenant or squatter)	Cash compensation of perennial crops at district rates (replacement value). Transitional allowance of 5% of value of crops per household which loses perennial crops to cover for income loss.	old housing (transport at their own cost)
Annual (seasonal) crops	Loss of seasonal crops affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition easement	PAP (whether owner, tenant or squatter)	Timing of project to enable the harvesting of annual (seasonal) crops.	
Trees	Trees lost	Land owner	Cash compensation based on type age and productive value of affected trees + 10% premium.	
Burial and cultural sites	Displacement of physical cultural resources including graves, shrines, or cultural sites	Responsible families State/local government Institutions (various)	Compensation of land based on market value and assets as per approved district rates, provide transport assistance, Provide financial assistance for rituals/ceremonies involved in relocation of cultural resources.	
Temporary Acquisition	Temporary acquisition	PAP Land owner, tenant or squatter)	Cash Compensation for any assets affected e.g. boundary wall demolished, trees removed.	

2.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The fundamental perceptive of this mechanism is to resolve any resettlement-related grievances locally in consultation with the aggrieved persons to facilitate smooth implementation of the social and environmental action plans.

A grievance redress mechanism is developed to ensure that:

- a) All complaints related to resettlement, compensation and others assistances are appropriately dealt with;
- b) Easily access for those who have complaints related to resettlement and others assistance; and
- c) Adequate measures are taken to resolve raised issues.

Grievance related to any aspect of the project shall be handled through a consultative manner appropriately, easily and speedy. The Grievance Committee fits the main entity to take care of the issue.

A possible scheme for grievance redress mechanism is illustrated in Figure 2.5.1 and its process is as follows:

- 1) PAPs can lodge claims or complaints on resettlement and compensation to the Parish RAP Committee directly.

- 2) The chairperson of the Grievance Committee assigns a member in charge from PACC members in accordance with the nature of the lodged complaint in order to interview with the PAP concerned who made the issue;
- 3) The Parish RAP Committee discusses based on the evidences obtained and makes an approach way and the first decision. The PACC member appointed starts to negotiate with the PAP in consultation with the Sub-county Chief;
- 4) In case an agreement is not achieved between the concerned PAP and the Parish RAP Committee within 10 days from the day of complaint lodged, the case is to be forwarded to the District RAP Committee. the District RAP Committee reviews documents and discusses with the PAP until an agreement is obtained; and
- 5) In case an agreement is not achieved between the concerned PAP and the District RAP Committee within 10 days in this stage, the case is to be forwarded to the Grievance Committee. the Grievance Committee reviews documents and discusses with the PAP until an agreement is obtained; and
- 6) If, however, the agreement is not reached within 10 days in this stage, the case is to be sent to the court for legal steps.

The mechanism is usually established just after the public consultation meeting by re-investigating the ARAP contents during the O/D stage. A plaintiff (PAP) will not need to bear the cost in case the case could be finalized within the mechanism. The management cost is enough within the total ARAP implementation cost. However, the plaintiff is to bear the relevant cost which the domestic legal system defines in case a suit at law would be filed.

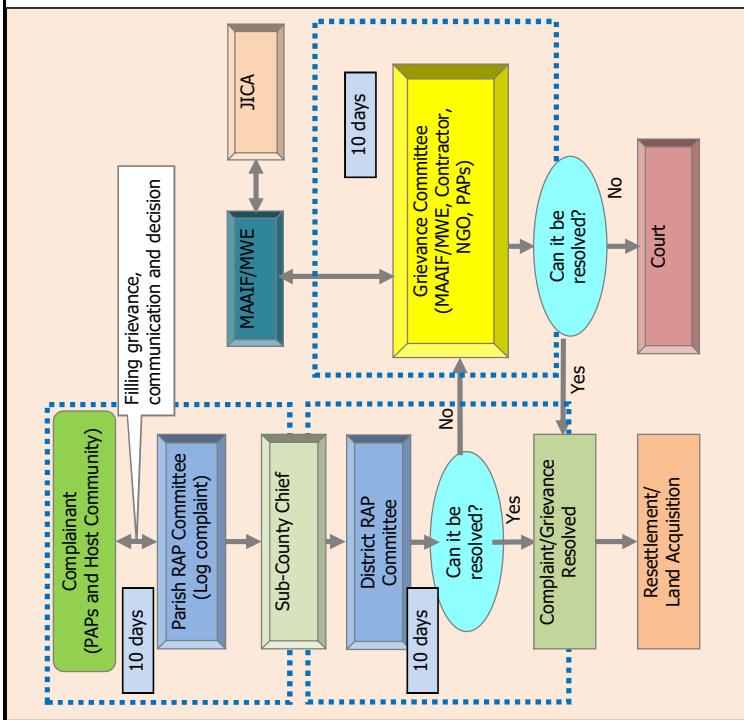


Figure 2.5.1 Grievance management mechanism

2.6 Implementation Framework

MAAIF and MWE are the core responsible body for the resettlement action plan as the driving force of the project. Besides MAAIF and MWE, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) and Uganda Land Commission shall be involved in order for managing land issues and compensation. Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MoGLSD) also shall be involved to give advice and cooperate about support for vulnerable PAP. District, Sub-county and Parish levels must be constituents as well. Institutions and their roles and responsibility for ARAP Implementation are shown in Table 2.6.1 RAP Implementation Framework.

Table 2.6.1 RAP Implementation Framework

Institution	Responsibility/Roles
MAAIF/MWE - RAP Task Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The executing agency responsible for implementing the RAP To prepare the budget for compensation and other RAP activities To control the flow of RAP activities To conduct the internal monitoring of RAP implementation To ensure the objectives of all stakeholders are harmonized

Institution	Responsibility/Roles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) - RAP Task Force Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MoGLSD) - RAP Task Force Uganda Land Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and achieved successfully To contract and supervise RAP implement consultants To give advice on land acquisition and assets valuation To approve valuation and compensation reports by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) To give advice and cooperate about support for vulnerable PAP To manage the land covered by the Irrigation infrastructures on behalf of the Government of Uganda. In cooperation with the related organizations and stakeholders, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To drive RAP implementation activities To establish District RAP Committee To implement land acquisition To administer the schedule and progress of compensation and livelihood assistance To provide technical training of compensation activity to District and Parish RAP Committee members To contact for grievance redress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAP Implementation Committee (RIC) Members from RAP TF Members from District RAP Committee PACC chairman PACC chairman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for implementation of RAP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish Parish RAP Committee To confirm PAPs, acquired land, and assets To participate in mobilization of PAPs To control schedule of compensation payment activities To mediate the alternative land for PAPs To administer the grievance management mechanism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District RAP Committees Members from District Land Board PACC members PACC chairman District Councilors Local Council III Chairperson Sub-county Chief One member of Area Land Committee from each Parish PAP representatives (woman and man) NGO representative in the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Councils To give advice and cooperate to RAP implementation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parish RAP Committee PACC members Members from Area Land Committee Local Council I Chairpersons trusted elders PAP representatives (man and woman) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These people have more knowledge of the communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize community on land acquisition To support identifying PAPs To mobilize PAPs to participate in RAP disclosure and compensation payment To handle grievance redress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Land Board Bukedya District Bulambuli District Kween District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for development of compensation rates and will be involved during RAP implementation, monitoring and grievance management.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Affected Person (PAP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate land and asset survey To submit necessary data of land acquisition To participate land acquisition
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Consultant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting actual RAP activities, such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct the final determination of acquired land and assets To value land and assets To manage compensation payment and resettlement To manage grievance redress mechanism To assist RAP completion audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The External Monitoring Agency (Local consultant /NGO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for review and assessment of implementation process of RAP, such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To review the efficacy of internal monitoring. To design and conduct periodic third party monitoring To feedback to MAAIF/MWE on RAP policy improvement To enhance of implementation process

For the RAP implementation, a consortium chaired by MAAIF/MWE shall be formed, so called the Resettlement Implementation Committee (RIC), to go ahead with the activities of RAP in harmony with stakeholders. The institutional framework is shown in Figure 2.6.1 RAP Institutional Framework. Structure of RIC shall be based on the RAP Task Force that was established during F/S phase for the preparation of RAP implementation. RAP Task Force consists of mainly members from MAAIF/MWE, who have become familiar with community people and land issues in the project area very well during F/S phase. Therefore, it is recommended that RIC will be formed with members from existing RAP Task Force for the smooth operation of RAP implementation.

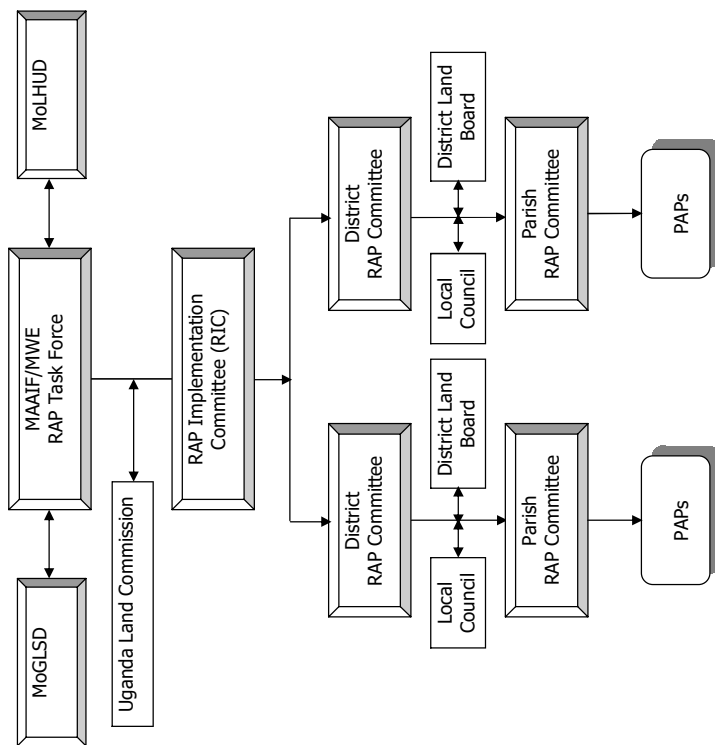


Figure 2.6.1 RAP Institutional Framework

2.7 Implementation Schedule

The ARAP implementation schedule is proposed over a period of 1 and half years followed by 2 years of monitoring. The RIC will be formed shortly after approval of ARAP by the Chief Government Valuer and funding entity. Compensation payments and resettlement assistance are expected to start at about the same time and extend over 18 months after which construction would commence.

Figure 2.7.1 provides a schedule of ARAP activities in relation to the timetable of project implementation. Below is the explanation for the time frame of the ARAP implementation.

After the ARAP has been approved by the Chief Government Valuer in the first month, the second month will have activities of the ARAP disclosure and display for three months to avail ample time for the PAPS to view their compensation prices. Verification of vulnerable PAPS as part of the ARAP implementation will also be carried out and compensation will commence thereafter.

PAPS with grievances will have their issues addressed and this will be handled concurrently with compensation process. Two months will be put in place to compensate the PAPS and 5 months set to address complaints for PAPS.

Month/Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
EIN & G/A									xx												
ARAP Approval																					
ARAP approval by Chief Government Valuer (and JICA)	xx																				
ARAP disclosure & display of valuation lists	xx	xx	xx																		
Verification of vulnerable PAPS by MAAIF/MWE						xx	xx	xx													
ARAP Implementation																					
Procurement of ARAP implementation consultant							xx	xx	xx												
Formation and mobilization of RIC								xx	xx	xx											
Compensation payment										xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Grievance management										xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Notice to vacate compensated assets and relocation & resettlement										xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
ARAP Completion audit																					xx
Commencement of Construction work																					x
Monitoring & Evaluation																					

Figure 2.7.1 Resettlement Schedule

2.8 Cost and Budget

The estimated ARAP implementation budget for the Project is summarized in Table 2.8.1. Within categories of compensation, cost for land acquisition, compensation for structures and crops are included. However compensation for trees will be estimated during O/D phase with results of the detailed survey.

MAAIF/MWE is responsible for providing adequate funds for land acquisition and resettlement related to the project. It is important to note that these figures need to be updated during the ARAP in the O/D phase.

Table 2.8.1 ARAP Implementation Budget

Item	Cost Estimated (UGX)	Cost Estimated (USD)	Note
Land acquisition detailed survey (incl. piling)	282,644,035	85,650	To determine PAHs and valuation of assets
Compensation cost for Land, Structures and crops	1,413,220,173	428,249	
15% Disturbance Allowance	211,983,026	64,237	
Provision for Restoration	211,983,026	64,237	
Special assistance to vulnerable household ARAP implementation consultant	141,322,017	42,825	For PAHs with female-headed, disabled, elderly, etc.
Monitoring & evaluation	565,288,069	171,299	External monitoring consultant or NGO
Total	3,179,745,390	963,559	
Contingency @ 15% of Total cost	476,961,809	144,534	
Grand total	3,656,707,199	1,108,093	

Note: 1 USD = 3,300 UGX (As of 7 July, 2016)

2.9 Monitoring Activity

Monitoring activity normally consists of internal and external monitoring, respectively. The main purpose of the monitoring activity is to ensure that all PAPs who will lose their respective houses, land or other livelihood assets will be provided with sufficient compensation and assistance according to the policies and procedures which is described in ARAP.

2.9.1 Internal Monitoring

MAAIF/MWE alternatively referred to as Internal Monitoring Agent (IMA) shall be responsible for internal monitoring. It will be undertaken with the assistance from RIC. The main tasks of the IMA include:

- Regular supervision and monitoring the RAP implementation as designed and planned in coordination with RIC;
- Ensuring the timely and complete disbursement of compensation and assistance to each PAH in accordance with agreements between RIC and PAHs; and
- Recording all grievances raised by PAPs and ensuring that all complaints are promptly addressed.

2.9.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be conducted periodically by an independent local/international External Monitoring Agent (EMA) for review and assessment regarding achievement of the plan. The external monitoring will be carried out on a quarterly basis and further evaluations will also be undertaken. The main activities of external monitoring include:

- Reviewing and verification internal monitoring results;
- Identifying any discrepancy between assistance provided and its actual implementation;
- Assessing the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement activities, particularly with regards to livelihood and restoration and/ or enhancement of living standards; and
- Providing recommendations, if necessary regarding the resettlement activities to achieve the principles and objectives of JICA guideline, and relevant laws.

Monitoring indicators will be created for PAPs as a whole, for key stakeholders, and for special categories of affected vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and the poor. Key performance indicators for monitoring are commonly divided into five (5) categories:

- Input indicators – will measure the resources (financial, physical and human) allocated for the attainment of the resettlement objectives, such as livelihood restoration goals.
- Output indicators – will measure the services/goods and activities produced by the inputs. Examples will include compensation disbursements for acquired assets.
- Outcome indicators – will measure the extent to which the outputs will be accessible and used, as well as how they will be used. They will also measure levels of satisfaction with services and activities produced by the inputs. Examples will include the ways in which recipients used compensation. Although they are not measures of livelihood restoration in themselves, they will be key determinants of well-being.
- Impact indicators – will measure the key dimensions of impacts to establish whether the goals of the Resettlement Plan will be achieved. Examples will include restoration and diversification of income levels and the sustainability of income-generating activities, as dimensions of livelihood restoration and well-being.
- Process indicators – will measure and assess implementation processes. Examples will be the functioning of liaison/participation structures, the levels of representation of different social categories/interest groups, and the processes by which conflicts and disputes are resolved.

These indicators can also be disaggregated to ensure that social variables are properly accounted for. Table 2.9.1 provides details of different indicators and variables to be monitored.

Table 2.9.1 Monitoring Indicators and Variables

Aspect	Indicator	Variable
Land	Affected Land	- Area of farm land acquired for project; - Area of communal land acquired for the project; - Area of private land acquired; and - Area of Government land acquired.
	Affected Buildings/ Structures	- Number, type and size of private buildings affected; - Number, type and size of community buildings affected; and - Number, type, and size of government buildings affected.
	Other Structures Affected	- Number, type, and size of other private structures affected; and - Number, type, and size of other community structures affected.
Trees	Affected Trees	- Number and type of trees affected.
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Compensation and Re-establishment of Affected Owners/ Individuals	- Number of homesteads affected (buildings, land, trees, crops); - Number of owners compensated by type of loss; - Amount compensated by type and owner; - Number of replacement houses constructed;

Aspect	Indicator	Variable
Hazards and Disturbances	Re-establishment of Owned Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Size, construction, durability and environmental suitability of replacement houses; - Possession of latrines; - Water supply access; and - Number of replacement businesses constructed.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community buildings replaced; - Number, type of plants lost; - Number of seedlings supplied by type; and - Number of trees planted.
Social/Demographic	Introduction of Nuisance Factors to Homestead Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of homesteads affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homestead size; - Gender distribution; - Marital status; - Relationship to homestead head; and - Status of vulnerable homesteads.
Population Migration	Residential status of homestead members; and Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential status of homestead members; and - Movement in and out of the homestead (place and residence of homestead members).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance/travel time to nearest water source, communication facility, school, energy source, church, shop, and village.
Changes to Access	Changes to Health Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of people with disease, by type (STDs, diarrheal, malaria, ARI, immunizable disease); - Mortality rates; - Access to health care services (distance to nearest facility, cost of services, quality of services); - Utilization of health care services; - Disease prevention strategies; - Extent of educational programs; and - Latrine provision at schools (school child population per VIP on site).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Literacy and educational attainment of homestead members; - School attendance rates (age, gender); and - Number, type of educational establishments.
Changes to Status of Women	Participation in training programs;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of credit facilities; - Landholding status; and - Participation in jobs and other activities resulting from the project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ownership of capital assets; - Landholding size, area cultivated and production volume/value, by crop; - Landholding status (tenure); - Employment status of economically active members; - Earnings/income by source, separating compensation payments; - Changes to income-earning activities (agriculture) – pre- and post disturbance; and - Access to income-generating natural resource base (wood, grass, sand, stones).
Changes in Social Organization	Population Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizational membership of homestead members; and - Leadership positions held by homestead members
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth in number and size of settlements, formal and informal; and - Growth in market areas.
Consultation Program Operation	Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of local committees established; - Number and dates of local committee meetings; - Type of issues raised at local committees meetings; - Involvement of local committees in RAP development planning; and - Number of participating NGOs.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number, position, staffing of Information Centers;

Aspect	Indicator	Variable
Dissemination	Grievance Redress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffing, equipment, documentation of Information Centers; - Activities of Information Centers; - Number of people accessing Information Centers; and - Information requests, issues raised at Information Centers.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of grievances registered, by type; - Number of grievances resolved; and - Number of cases referred to court.
Operation of Training Program	Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of local committee members trained; and - Number of affected population trained in Project-related training courses.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of implementing agencies by function; - Number of GOM ministry officials available by function; and - Number of office and field equipment, by type.
Procedures in Operation	Procedures in Operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census and asset verification/quantification procedures in place; - Effectiveness of compensation delivery system; and - Number of land transfers effected.

Examples of RAP monitoring form and TOR for External Monitoring are shown in Attachment-2.

2.10 Consultation and Public Participation

PAPs must be fully informed at the earliest possible time. They should be closely consulted and encouraged to participate in any decision-making pertinent to resettlement. Project disclosure and consultation at an early stage provides a good venue for PAPs to express their opinions, apprehensions, and even objections. It opens grounds for discussion and question and answer session, most of which can be incorporated into the final design and resettlement plan. This will minimize, if not totally avoid, delay in implementation caused by unforeseen stand-offs.

Stake holder meetings (SHMs) and public consultation meetings (PCMs) were held in March 14 and 17, and May 25 and 28, 2016 respectively. SHM aimed to explain the EIA/DARAP to District government officials such as CAO, DISO, RDC, DAO, CDO, DEO, and so on who should be involved into the Project for the smooth implementation, and to make safety sure for the PCM that would be held in local venues in following days. PACC members were also invited for the purpose of informing community people of the progress of the meeting.

PCM also aimed at explanation of EIA/DARAP and invited all community people. For the announcement of the meeting, radio broadcasting and noticing posters were used as shown in Table 2.10.1 and

Table 2.10.2 and in Attachment-4. For the convenience for the community people, local languages together with English were used for these announcing media and in the meeting. As for the radio announcement, it was not used for the second meetings held in May. Because according to the community people, communication from PACC members were effective enough to convey the information of the meeting.

Adding to these meetings, a SHM with MoGLSD was held in March 14, 2016 to explain PISD project and MoGLSD gave useful inputs regarding health and safety during the construction implementation. Minutes of meeting is shown in Attachment-6.

There was no great dissent from community people about the Project. Generally community people were favorable toward the Project and they showed their opinion that they wanted to be selected as the project site.

Table 2.10.1 Schedule of Radio Announcement

District	Radio station	Language	Duration
Kween	KTT	Swahili	3 days: 14-16 March Morning 2 days Evening 3 days
Bulambuli	Elgon FM	Lumasaba and Swahili	3 days: 15-17 March Morning 2 days Evening 3 days
Bukedea	OPG, Step Radio	Lumasaba, Swahili and Iteso	3 days: 16-18 March Morning 2 days Evening 3 days

Table 2.10.2 Number of Distribution and Languages of the Noticing Poster

Language	Distributed Place
Lumasaba (20)	Bukedea (5), Kween (3), Bulambuli (12)
Swahili (8)	Bukedea (2), Kween (5), Bulambuli (1)
Iteso (4)	Bukedea (4)
English (7)	Bukedea (2), Kween (2), Bulambuli (3)

Summary of these meetings are as followings and minutes of meeting are shown in Attachment-5.

(1)SHM (Kween District)

Date: 14 March 2016
Venue: Church next to the District Office
Time: 11:30~ 16:00
Language: Swahili, English,
Participant:

Stakeholders	Number	Descriptions
Other District Staffs	4	CAO, Asst. CAO, Deputy DSO (representative RDC), DPC,
PDCC	4	District Planner (2), District forestry Officer, District Engineer,
PACC	16	
C/P Task force	3	Mr. Patrick(MWE), Mr. Eno(MWE), Ms. Shila(MWE),
L/C(AWE)	3	
JICA Study Team	2	Ms. Sumi, Mr. Roy

Agendas:

- Opening remarks
- Prayer
- Introduction
- Remarks by Assistant CAO, Mr. Patric (MWE), Sumi (JST)
- Presentation by AWE
- Discussion
- Closure remarks by Assistant CAO, CAO, deputy DSO

Issues raised by PACC:

Issues/Concerns	Responses
Security during implementation, because there will be many unknown people for the construction. Possibility of a new police station.	Security was assured by deputy DSO.
Possibility new schools, bore holes, health centres if the Project comes.	
Flooding in Cherommi	Cherommi is the outside of the Project.

(2)SHM (Bulambuli District)

Date: 15 March 2016
Venue: District Office under the mango tree
Time: 10:30 ~ 13:45
Language: Swahili, Kuksabini, English,

Participant:

Stakeholders	Number	Descriptions
Other District Staffs	8	CAO, RDC, DSO, Commercial Officer, Head of Production Officer, representative LCS, Wealth Creation Officer, DEO
PDCC	1	DAO
PACC	32	Buwebele 14, Bunamaliro 7, Bunamburye 11
C/P Task force	3	Mr. Patrick(MWE), Mr. Eno(MWE), Ms. Shila(MWE),
L/C(AWE)	3	
JICA Study Team	2	Mr. Negishi, Ms. Sumi, Mr. Roy

Agendas:

- Opening remarks
- Prayer
- Introduction
- Remarks by CAO, Mr. Patric (MWE), Negishi (JST)
- Presentation by AWE
- Discussion
- Closure remarks by Assistant CAO, CAO, deputy DSO

Issues raised by PACC:

Issues/Concerns	Responses
River course change	Dyke will be built to protect the river course (by DEO)
The distance of buffer zone from the river (they've heard it's 30 m during meeting of CRMP)	

(3)PCM (Kween District)

Date: 17 March 2016
Venue: Atari Primary School
Time: 10:50~ 15:00
Language: Swahili, Lugisu, English,

Participant:

Stakeholders	Number	Descriptions
Other District, Sub-county staff	5	DPC, Deputy DPC, Representative of Kween District, Sub-county Chief of Ngenge, Agriculture Extension Officer
PDCC	2	DAO, District Development Officer
PACC	29	
Community	200	
C/P Task force	2	Mr. Silas(MAAIF), Mr. Enou(MWE)
L/C(AWE)	3	
JICA Study Team	4	Negishi, Shemsu, Sumi, Roy

Agendas:

- Opening remarks
- Prayer

- Agendas:
- Introduction
 - Remarks by LC1 of Buwebele, Sikwa, Mr. Silas (MAAIF)
 - Presentation by AWE
 - Discussion

Issues raised by the Community:

Issues/Concerns	Responses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remarks from Sub-county chief of Ngenge; the Project will take long time to be implemented. So do not jump to the conclusion. It will result to problems. • Considerations for farmers of outside the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the amount of the water resource allows, the project can provide the water to out growers. (by Mr. Silas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of installing domestic water • Flooding • Portion of the irrigating land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project is for irrigation water. • The dyke will prevent the flooding. • The project will consider the equality of the irrigation water to prevent the conflict of both side of the river. (by Mr. Negishi)



Stakeholder Meeting (15 March 2016, Bulumbuli District)

Photo 2.10.1 Atmosphere of Stakeholder Meetings (March)

(4)SHM (Kween District)

Date: 23 May 2016
Venue: School building next to the District Office
Time: 11:20 ~ 15:40
Language: Kukuabini, English,

Participant:

Stakeholders	Number	Descriptions
Other District Staffs	3	CAO, RDC, DAO,
PDCC	6	District Planner, District forestry Officer, District Engineer, Production Officer, Physical Planner (Urban), CDO
PACC	13	
C/P Task force	1	Mugabe (MWE)
L/C (AWE)	8	
JICA Study Team	2	Hatano, Sumi, Roy

- Agendas:
- Prayer
 - Introduction
 - Opening remarks by CAO, Chairman of PDCC
 - Presentation by AWE and JST
 - Discussion
 - Closure remarks by RDC, Mr. Mugabe (MWE)

Issues raised by PACC:

Issues/Concerns	Responses
Scientific terms of plants or animals are difficult for community people.	Local names will be used at the public consultation meeting.
Technical terms such as ICUN are incomprehensible.	More easy words will be used at the PCM.
For analysis of water or animal, not only international standard but Ugandan standard should be used.	Noted.
What will happen to farmers who have land only within the protection dyke?	DARAP are being prepared. GoU will consider those farmers in the DARAP.
What will happen to the grazing land?	If the landowner converts his land to farmland, the cattle owner has to find grazing land by himself.

(5)SHM (Bulumbuli District)

Date: 24 May 2016
Venue: District Climate Change Adaptation Hall
Time: 10:30 ~ 14:05
Language: Lugisu, English,

Participant:

Stakeholders	Number	Descriptions
Other District Staffs	3	Deputy CAO, Veterinary officer, Extension Service officer,
PDCC	2	DAO, assistant CDO
PACC	32	Buwebele 14, Bunamaliro 7, Bumambuteye 11
C/P Task force	1	Mugabe (MWE)
L/C (AWE)	8	
JICA Study Team	2	Hatano, Sumi, Roy, David

Agendas:

- Prayer
- Introduction
- Opening remarks by Veterinary officer, DAO, Mr. Mugabe (MWE)
- Presentation by AWE and JST
- Discussion
- Closure remarks by Mr. Mugabe (MWE)

Issues raised by PACC:

Issues/Concerns	Responses
What will happen to farmers who have land only within the protection dyke?	DARAP are being prepared. GoU will consider those farmers in the DARAP.
What will happen to cattle keepers? Whose land will be used for grazing?	Basically people are grazing their cattle at

will be grazing land?	surrounding other people's land now. If the landowner converts his land to farmland, the cattle owner has to find grazing land by himself.
The width of buffer zone from the centre line of the river is rather wide.	The most suitable width considering controlling floods and preserving eco-system will be decided.
How will the flood become to the neighbouring land outside the project site?	Drainage, intake facility, and canal will control the flood. There will be no harm to the neighbouring outside land.
What will happen to graves?	DARAP are being prepared. GoU will consider graves and spiritually important place.
Dyke should be extended to upstream beyond the project site to prevent floods.	Noted.

(6)PCM (Kween District)

Date: 26 May 2016
Venue: Atari Primary School
Time: 10:50~ 13:55
Language: Swahili, Lugis, English,

Participant:

Stakeholders	Number	Descriptions
Other District, Sub-county staff	6	Kween: Physical Planner, Sub-county Chief of Ngenge, Sikwa Parish chief Bulambuli: Agriculture Extension Officer, CDO of Sub-county Bunambutye, Bwelbere Parish chief
PDCC	2	DAO, Coordinator of Operation Wealth Creation,
PACC	29	Kween: 13, Buwebele 15
C/P Task force	150	
L/C (AWE)	2	Patrick, Mugabe, Enou, (MWE)
JICA Study Team	8	
	4	Negishi, Hatano, Sumi, Roy, David, Norah

Agendas:

- Prayer
- Introduction
- Opening remarks
- Presentation by AWE and JST
- Discussion
- Closure

Issues raised by the Community:

Issues/Concerns	Responses
The project should employ community people as the construction worker.	There are two types of workers, skilled and unskilled. Skilled workers may be employed from outside the community, but if there are skilled workers in the community, they will be employed. For the unskilled worker, community people will be prioritized to be employed.
Dyke should be extended to upstream beyond the project site to prevent floods.	Noted. It's better to write your request to Ministry through District. Controlling floods in downstream will lead to controlling it in upstream as well.

Measures HIV/AIDS?	MAAIF/MWE will deal with it as the mitigation measure for the possible negative impact. i.e. Sensitization for construction workers and community people, and providing condoms.
When the project starts, will Health Centre, bore halls and schools will be improved?	As a result of the project, development will lead population increase, and population increase will lead government's services. Further, development will lead increase of income. When income increases, community people can improve these public facilities by yourselves. Community people also can write your request to Ministry through District.
Environmental impact to wild animals?	The project will be designed to mitigate the negative impact on animals. Buffer zone will protect animals and aqua species along the river.
What will happen to graves?	DARAP are being prepared. GoU will consider graves and spiritually important place.
What will happen to vulnerable group?	DARAP will consider them.
About the Atari River course changing: Atari river course should be reversed to the original course considering that the line of original course is the boundary of two Districts.	Project is planning to change the river course to the its original course considering controlling floods and silting, not considering the District boundary. District boundary is the political matter and the project will not touch about the boundary.



Photo 2.10.2 Atmosphere of Stakeholder Meetings (May)