



## RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN 1 (RAP1)

for the proposed Industrial Area and N1 Access Road

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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January 2018

## DOCUMENT CONTROL

Document Title:	TILENGA Project: Resettlement Action Plan (RAP 1) for the proposed Industrial Area and N1 Access Road <a href="#">EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</a>		
Document ID/Reference Number:	SRS_CA1&LA2_TP_RAP1_02 (ES)		
Version Number:	02		
Date of Version Number:	12 <sup>th</sup> January 2018		
Current Revision Level:	02		
Client:			
Prepared by:	ATACAMA CONSULTING In association with SYNERGY GLOBAL CONSULTING LTD AND NOMAD CONSULTING		

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Purpose of the RAP Report**

This document acts as an executive summary to the TILENGA Resettlement Action Plan 1 Report (RAP 1 Report).

The objective of the RAP 1 report is to document the procedures that Total E&P Uganda B.V (TEP Uganda) and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (TUOP) will follow and the actions that they will undertake in order to mitigate adverse effects, compensate for losses, and provide livelihood restoration programs to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities affected by the land acquisition and resettlement for the Priority Areas.

This RAP is guided by relevant Ugandan legislation, the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) which was developed by the Joint Venture (JV) Partners (CNOOC, TUOP and TEP Uganda) and Government of Uganda (GoU) and international best practice requirements. The LARF was disclosed to stakeholders at the end of 2016; its objective is to standardize the way in which land acquisition and resettlement planning is conducted across all licence areas in the Albertine Graben and assuring a consistent approach in line with the IFC Performance Standards 2012, and in particular, Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition.

### **1.2. Project description**

TEP UGANDA is the operator of Contract Area 1 and TUOP is the operator of Licensed Area 2, together with the GoU they plan to develop the licensed petroleum fields in the Albertine Graben. TILENGA is the name of this project in which several facilities will be developed and located in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts (facilities located in Murchison Falls National Park).

The land acquisition and resettlement planning process has been broken down into four phases, each of which contains various project facilities:

- Priority Areas (RAP 1 Project Area)
- Feeder Pipeline Components
- North – Eastern Components
- North – Western Components
- Enabling infrastructure – road upgrades

This RAP 1 Report focuses on the Priority Areas (see Figure 1) which occupy an area of 785.724 Acres (317.97 hectares) and consists of the following components:

- Industrial Area (comprised of the Central Processing Facility, Operational Camps and Yards and Contractor Camps and Yards): 770.824 Acres (311.941 hectares);
- Access Road N1: 13.68 Acres (5.536 hectares); and
- Orphan land : 1.22 Acres (0.493 hectares)

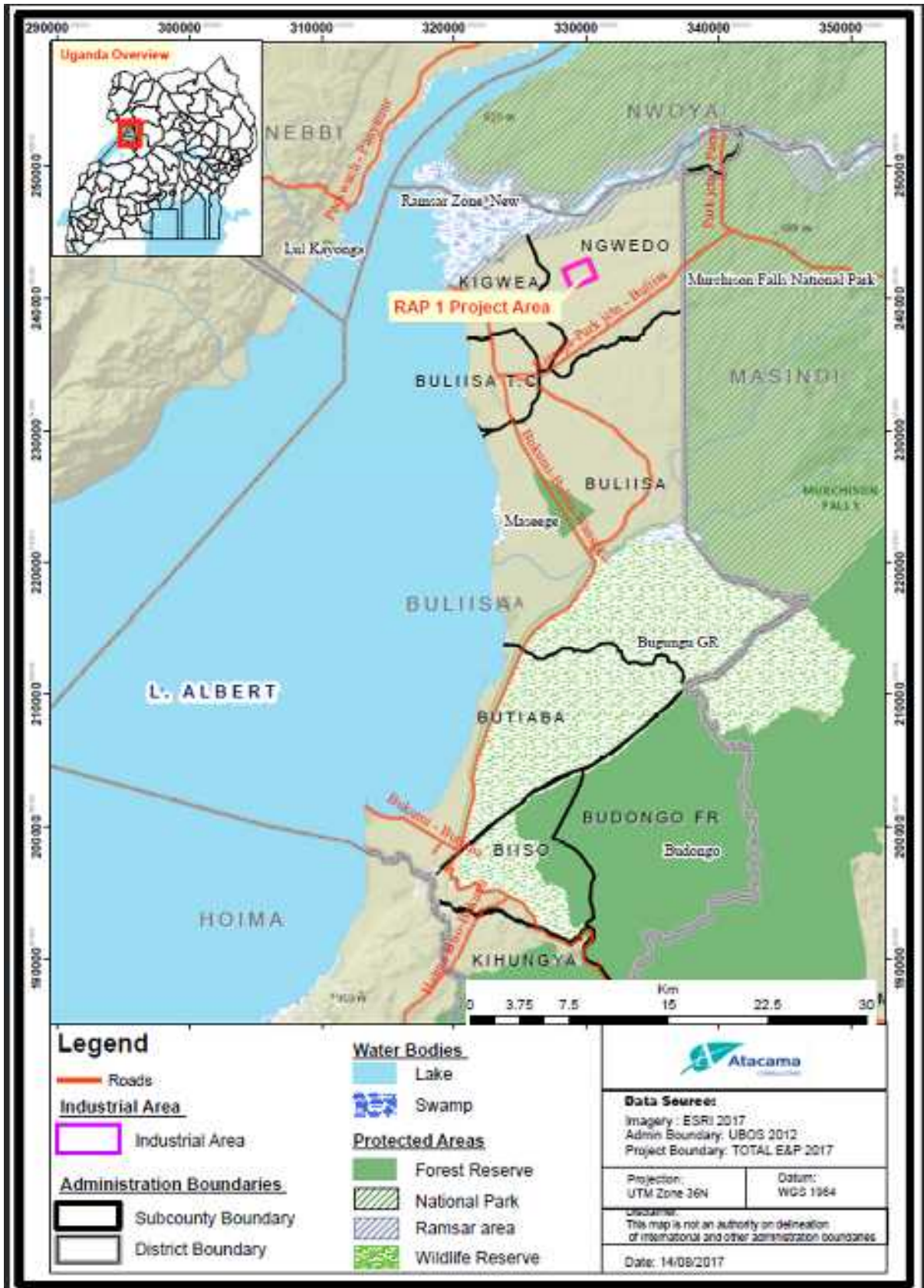


Figure 1 - RAP 1 Project Area in the context of Lake Albert and Buliisa

### 1.3. RAP 1 Project Area

The RAP 1 project site is predominantly located in Kasenyi village, Ngwedo Sub-County in Buliisa District and is approximately 3 km south of the Victoria Nile River, 9 km east of the northern end of Lake Albert, 6.8 km west of Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and 3.3 km south of the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System (Ramsar site no. 1640).

The development of the Industrial Area and N1 Access Road requires the acquisition of 784.504 Acres<sup>1</sup> (without Orphan Land). This land will need to be acquired from 185 landowners<sup>2</sup> including 121 individuals, 62 families and 2 clans. There is also an incremental land take for 11 properties which are partly covered by the RAP 1 project areas where the retained land cannot sustain the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAP). Following consultations, 9 of the 11 landowners agreed to relinquish their land resulting in an additional Orphan land take of approximately 1.22 Acres thus giving a total land take of 785.524 Acres.

The development of the Industrial Area and N1 Access Road requires the potential displacement of 610 asset holders or PAPs<sup>3</sup> including:

- 26<sup>4</sup> Physically displaced (only) – where PAPs will lose residential land, dwellings and structures;
- 345 Economically displaced (only) – whereby PAPs will lose their means of livelihood, primarily crop production, livestock grazing and natural resource gathering, and;
- 239 both physically and economically displaced.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

To adequately collect information pertaining to this RAP 1, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. The various methodologies and approaches are summarised below (see section 5.1 of the RAP 1 report for further details).

### 2.1. Literature review

The review of primary and secondary sources was ongoing throughout the planning phase and during the development of each activity. The collection of primary data occurred prior to and during the Cadastral Land and Asset Valuation survey, the Socio-Economic Household survey and the Legal due diligence. Secondary sources such as Social screening studies, Social and Health Baseline Study, ESIA, etc., have been used to:

- Understand the context of the TILENGA project, the wider communities, and the impact of the resettlement project including options for avoidance;
- Assist with the tailoring of survey tools to capture the most useful data for the area, and;

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<sup>1</sup> Tilenga RAP 1 Valuation Report

<sup>2</sup> Tilenga RAP 1 Valuation Report

<sup>3</sup> PAPs are asset holders and this is not the same as households as recorded in the baseline survey, see section 1.4

<sup>4</sup> This should not be confused with the number of PAPs with Primary residences (which is 28). There are 26 PAPs who are only physically displaced and not economically displaced, this refers to anyone losing any residential structure (primary or secondary) who is not also economically displaced. This number is purely a categorization of the type of displacement and has no bearing on the number of primary residences or entitlement to replacement housing

- Assist with the analysis of the findings from the surveys i.e. the other studies offer a contextual background to help understand the results of the surveys and offer a comparison of findings from similar surveys in the area.

The RAP Team also referred to national legislation, project documents and international best practice guidance.

## 2.2. Stakeholder Engagement

In order to guide the design and schedule of activities, the Resettlement Team developed a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (“RAP 1 SEP”) specific to the resettlement process – an internal document, setting out the overarching engagement principles and approach alongside ‘live’ detailed action plans for engagement between TEP UGANDA, TUOP, and national, regional and local stakeholders.

The RAP 1 SEP was prepared following:

- The initial site visit to Buliisa district and Ngwedo sub-county, undertaken by the stakeholder engagement RAP contractor staff and TUOP and TEP UGANDA staff members in February 2017;
- The review of the project documentation, including the ESIA socio-economic baseline, and;
- The initial resettlement disclosure activities related to RAP 1 Project undertaken during March 2017.

Internal and external stakeholders also provided inputs on the RAP 1 SEP development during a stakeholder engagement training held in Kampala between 28<sup>th</sup> February and 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2017.

The RAP 1 SEP guided the team and relevant TEP UGANDA and TUOP staff members in the stakeholder engagement activities. The RAP 1 engagement process has been and will continue to be used for:

- Identifying and prioritising stakeholders affected by and interested in the RAP 1, and;
- For establishing and managing relationships with those stakeholders throughout the resettlement process.

The RAP Team carried out several activities between March and August 2017 in collaboration with TEP UGANDA and TUOP internal staff and representatives from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development.

The engagement activities were conducted with the wider affected communities, individual PAPs and through the Buliisa District Resettlement Committee (DIRCO) and the Resettlement Planning Committee (RPC) at village level. Key activities included:

- Initial disclosure of the RAP process (14<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> March 2017)
- Inauguration of the Buliisa DIRCO (11<sup>th</sup> April 2017)
- Announcement of Cut-off Date/Moratorium (16<sup>th</sup> May 2017)
- Asset and cadastral surveys, due diligence and socio-economic surveys – including handling of grievances (April to July 2017)
- Socio-economic and livelihood restoration interview programmes (April to July 2017)



- Strip map disclosure and PAPs verification (25<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> July 2017)
- Election of the RAP 1 RPC (31<sup>st</sup> July to 4<sup>th</sup> August 2017)
- Inauguration of the RAP 1 RPC (7<sup>th</sup> August 2017)
- Community meeting in the project affected village of Kasenyi (10<sup>th</sup> August 2017)
- RAP 1 Project report consultation (prior to submission of the draft RAP report to GoU) with the DIRCO and RPC on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> August 2017.
- RAP 1 Project report consultation (prior to submission of the final RAP report to GoU) with PAU, CSOs/NGOs, NEMA, Department of Housing, and other GoU Agencies on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017, 29<sup>th</sup> September 2017, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2017, 4<sup>th</sup> October 2017 and 5<sup>th</sup> October 2017 respectively.
- Review and amendment of the RAP 1 Livelihood Restoration plan as requested by PAU on November 30<sup>th</sup> 2017.
- Engagements with the PAPs on Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> of January 2018 at Kasenyi Village, Buliisa District, the Government of Uganda team led by the Minister of Land and Minister of Energy communicated to the PAPs that the land rate applicable for RAP1 proposed industrial area and access road N1 would be set at 3,500,000 UGX per acre. This is therefore the value which was used in the RAP 1 updated valuation report in January 2018 submitted to the Office of the CGV for approval.

### 2.3. Cadastral Land and Asset Valuation Surveys

The cadastral land and asset valuation surveys included the following activities:

- Demarcating the RAP 1 project area and pegging the boundaries using wooden pegs;
- Identification and registering of all the affected people and affected plots of land with an identification number; recording all land owners and boundaries;
- Creating strip maps of the affected areas, showing the extents of the sites, the affected people in the area and their respective land sizes, the affected gardens, structures, graves and cultural heritage sites;
- Physically inspecting and valuing all affected assets in accordance with the Laws of Uganda and the requirements of MLHUD as well as taking into consideration the requirements of the LARF;
- Market research of land transactions, market prices for crops, construction materials, and labour costs.
- Recording the location of all assets with a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) machine; and photographing assets.

The surveys were carried out within the RAP 1 Project Area between the 18<sup>th</sup> April and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and 26<sup>th</sup> June and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2017 (the latter mainly to handle any grievances and any additional outstanding form hand overs and signing) in the presence of the land owners, and the land users in the presence of the spouse (where married), a witness and, the local council chairpersons. The cadastral land and asset valuation survey exercise was also witnessed by representatives from the office of the Chief Government Valuer (MLHUD) and MEMD.

## 2.4. Legal Due Diligence

Legal Due Diligence of land was carried out to establish true ownership of the affected parcels of land, resolve any ownership and boundary disputes, and establish unclaimed land and absentee land lords. This was done through interviewing the affected PAPs and making various document checks such as Personal Identification (to prove the true identity of the PAP), Proof of ownership and land agreements. In addition, the Legal Due Diligence exercise involved the signing of Land Acquisition Forms (containing details of the land and its ownership - confirmed by the LC3 chairperson who signed as a witness), Spousal Consent Form (where the PAP was married and the land was family land), Cut-off Date forms (once the valuation team had completed assessing one's land and assets thereon). Additionally, a Title Deed Search was also conducted.

Legal Due Diligence Field work was conducted from 19<sup>th</sup> April 2017 to 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2017; and from 26<sup>th</sup> June 2017 to 5<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

## 2.5. Socio Economic Baseline studies

The Socio-Economic Baseline studies were carried out through the following activities:

- **Household Socio-Economic Surveys** were undertaken between 25<sup>th</sup> April and 16<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and between 26<sup>th</sup> June and 7<sup>th</sup> July 2017 with the aim of profiling the socio-economic conditions of physically and economically displaced households. Trained enumerators visited each household within the affected area using survey questionnaires. The team was accompanied by Resettlement Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) who briefed the PAPs on the resettlement process.
- A **Qualitative Interview Programme** was carried out in parallel with the household socio-economic survey with several stakeholders. The objective of the interview program was to support the household survey by understanding the reasons behind social trends, demographic changes, settlement patterns or changes in the communities that were identified. The interviews also assisted in understanding community perceptions of the project and oil development in the area.
- **Separate Supporting Studies** covering livelihoods, cultural heritage, archaeology, gender, and public health were also undertaken in the same period as the socio-economic surveys.

## 2.6. Livelihood Restoration Planning

Information regarding the current livelihoods being practiced on site was obtained primarily through the Socio-Economic Household Survey and Interview Program, an Institutions & Employment Study and supported by relevant information from relevant secondary sources. The interview program included questions about possible Livelihood Restoration measures with local authorities and NGOs to capture their local knowledge and understanding of the feasibility of such options, and any suggestions for Livelihood Restoration Options. Fact finding missions were also carried out on each of the Livelihood Restoration Options which involved interviews with key stakeholders.

### 3. KEY BASELINE FINDINGS AND IMPACTS

Following the asset and cadastral, legal due diligence and socio-economic surveys, the findings are summarised below (see chapters 4 and 5 of the RAP 1 report). Table 1 also includes resulting impacts of the resettlement process (see 5 of RAP 1):

**Table 1 – Key Impact Findings**

POPULATION		Source
Total number of project affected persons (PAPs) <sup>5</sup>	610	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of affected households	601	Socio-economic Household survey
Percentage of affected population living in Kasenyi	67.8 %	Socio-economic Household survey
LAND OWNERSHIP		
Total number of affected individual landowners	121	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of affected family-owned land	62	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of Clan-owned land	2	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
Total number of absentee landowners	0	Cadastral survey, legal due diligence survey
HOUSES & STRUCTURES		
Total number of affected residential structures (completed) in the Priority Areas	275	Asset survey
... of which are used for primary residence	28	Asset survey
Total number of affected residential structures (uncompleted) in the Priority Areas	104	Asset survey
SOCIAL, ECONOMICS and LEGAL		
Total number of identified PAPs who are physically displaced only	26 <sup>6</sup>	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of identified PAPs who are economically displaced (only)	345	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
Total number of identified PAPs who are both physically and economically displaced	239	Asset and cadastral, legal due diligence surveys
CULTURAL HERITAGE		
Total number of graves in the Priority Areas	49	Cultural Heritage and Archaeological survey
Total number of sacred sites (clan cultural sites) around the Priority Areas <sup>7</sup>	2	Cultural Heritage survey
Total number of sacred sites (family shrines) in the Priority Areas	15	Cultural Heritage survey

<sup>5</sup> The number of PAPs will be verified during the implementation phase.

<sup>6</sup> This should not be confused with the number of PAPs with Primary residences (which is 28). There are 26 PAPs who are only physically displaced and not economically displaced, this refers to anyone losing any residential structure (primary or secondary) who is not also economically displaced. This number is purely a categorization of the type of displacement and has no bearing on the number of primary residences or entitlement to replacement housing.

<sup>7</sup> The level of impact of the resettlement process on the sacred sites will be determined during the implementation phase.

#### 4. OTHER KEY CONSIDERATIONS

**Limited land availability:** Land use in the proposed industrial area is limited to farming, cattle grazing and natural resource harvesting (see below). Farming is characterised by small-scale-farm plots for household subsistence and some trading.

Livestock rearing is an important livelihood strategy and, according to the Household Survey, is undertaken by up to 80% of all registered PAP households. The most common livestock kept are goats and chickens, followed by cattle, ducks, sheep, pigs, pigeons and rabbits. Only 54% of surveyed households own cattle, but cattle numbers per household can reach several hundred head. Cattle breeds are mainly the East African Zebu shorthorn with some Ankole longhorn cattle and their crosses. The unrestricted grazing causes conflicts between grazers and crop growers.

Several factors (including expanding residential, cropped, and industrial land take) is reducing the availability for grazing land, and constraining grazers' ability to move to good pastures and to water resources, further increasing the potential for conflict.

**Use of natural resources in the Priority Areas:** Nearly all project affected households (98%) indicated that they harvest natural resources present in the Industrial Area, of which half consider such resources to be of high importance in sustaining household livelihoods. The most common resources that are collected include firewood, grass for thatching, wild fruits and vegetables, and medicinal plants.

The collection of natural resources is a very important component of rural livelihoods, and the proposed Industrial Area is a prime source of these items for residents in the surrounding villages, including for registered PAPs and members of the wider community.

The loss of the Industrial Area will increase pressure on the remaining areas of common, uncropped land, and may lead to a more rapid degradation of the natural environment and possibly increase in encroachment on conservation areas.

**Land speculation:** Land speculation was identified from the outset as a key challenge for this resettlement process. Speculative activities had several effects on the planning process, including the identification of land disputes due to land speculation in the past; and the management and identification of the high number of structures and assets during the survey period which are eligible for compensations. For example, a total of 68.03 hectares of land were being actively farmed (gardens) at the time of the Asset Survey. This was a two times increment in the amount of land (36.55 hectares) than was being actively utilised in 2014 as indicated by the open fields that were digitised using Arc GIS desktop software on 2014 satellite imagery.

#### 5. ENTITLEMENT AND COMPENSATION

The RAP Team has used national legislation, the LARF and IFC PS5 to assess PAPs' eligibility and entitlement to compensation. For example, the Entitlement Framework in Annex 5 of the LARF provides details of assets that may be affected, categories of PAPs, and the types of compensation and assistance that will be given for losses of assets, to ensure that all PAPs are treated fairly. The entitlement framework included in the RAP 1 report has been adapted to cater for the impacts identified in the proposed industrial area, it explains:

- Who is eligible for compensation?
- What lost item is eligible for compensation and under which circumstance?, and;
- What are the types of compensation?

According to the LARF and IFC PS5, TEP Uganda and TUOP are required to take into consideration those who have formal legal rights to land and/or other affected assets (including customary and traditional rights to the use of land or other assets); and those who do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but who have a claim because they occupy and/or use the land.

### 5.1. Types of losses

Identified PAPs will be entitled to replacement or cash compensation<sup>8</sup> (replacement cost), if they are owners of:

- Dwellings used as primary residence
- Land for primary residential plot
- Agricultural land (crop land)

Identified PAPs will be entitled to only cash compensation (replacement cost), if they are owners of:

- Dwellings used for secondary purposes
- Separate sanitation facilities (pit latrines and bath shelters)
- Movable and other structures (fences, livestock enclosures, livestock water points etc.)
- Incomplete buildings and structures
- Grazing land
- Annual crops
- Perennial crops

Identified PAPs will be entitled to relocation assistance and in-kind compensation, if they are owners of:

- Graves/cemeteries
- Shrines

### 5.2. Types of assistance

The project is also required to provide assistance and support to individual PAPs beyond the cash compensation or replacement items they may receive:

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<sup>8</sup> The PAP will be compensated based on IFC PS5 principle of “replacement cost”: in the case of land for example, the value has been based on pre-project or pre-displacement market value of land of equal productive potential or use, located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus statutory disturbance allowance and land transaction cost. Severance and injurious affections have also been taken into account where applicable. See entitlement Matrix in section 8.3 of the RAP1 Report.

- The GoU requires companies to disburse a Statutory Disturbance Allowance of 30% on any cash compensation amount associated with land acquisition.
- The LARF and international best practices such as IFC PS5 requires companies to create Livelihood Restoration assistance support PAPs in reducing the impact of the resettlement process on individuals and their communities (see section 6 below).
- For PAPs losing a primary residence or crop land, the project will provide additional support in the form of an allowance for transport costs to the PAP's new place of residence for all movable assets as well as registration cost and required formalities to ensure security of tenure.

### 5.3. Eligibility requirements

The entitlement framework provides details of the eligibility requirements specific to each item lost due to the resettlement, but in general they require:

- PAP must be the **owner** of the item lost (established through final asset surveys)
- Item lost must be **within the project area** at the time of the cut-off date (16<sup>th</sup> May 2017)
- Item lost must be **present** and **identified** before the cut-off date (16<sup>th</sup> May 2017)

(See chapter 8 of RAP 1 report for further details).

### 5.4. Resettlement and Relocation Packages

International best practice suggest that new resettlement locations should avoid breaking up communities, because the maintenance of the social networks linking members of the affected communities may be critical to the successful adaptation of those communities to their new circumstances. Furthermore, the selection of resettlement sites should provide people with reliable access to productive resources (arable and grazing land, water, and woodlands), employment, and business opportunities is key to the restoration of livelihoods.

Nevertheless, site selection and the shelter and infrastructure options provided at the new sites should reflect both the preferences of the affected population and the best opportunities for timely restoration of livelihoods. For these reasons, all community members must be consulted and provided with appropriate options for resettlement.

Due to the limited availability of land around the proposed Industrial Area and existing environmental pressures on conservation and land use, the RAP Team and the project have consulted the Buliisa DIRCO and the RAP 1 RPC in the identification of resettlement land and to introduce resettlement options.

### 5.5. Resettlement options for loss of houses and residential plots of land

PAPs that may lose an identified residential structure or residential plot of land<sup>9</sup> due to the resettlement process are entitled to choose one of the following types of compensation:

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<sup>9</sup> This is land which was identified during the survey period to be use for the construction of PAP's primary residence  
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**Option 1.** The PAP identifies and negotiates the purchase of a residential plot of land within the allocated budget and agreed area. The project buys the residential plot of land on behalf of the PAP and builds one replacement house.

**Option 2.** The RPC identifies and negotiates replacement land for a Resettlement Village within allocated budget and agreed area. The project buys the land on behalf of the PAP and builds 1 replacement house for each PAP as well as other facilities (such as water, sewage, electricity, etc.).

**Option 3.** The PAP decides not to have house or residential plot of land replaced (e.g. the PAP prefers cash compensation at replacement cost).

## 5.6. Resettlement options for loss of agricultural (crop) land

PAPs that may lose agricultural land are entitled to choose the following compensation options:

**Option 1.** PAP identifies and negotiates the purchase of land within the allocated budget and agreed area. The project buys the land on behalf of the PAP.

**Option 2.** PAP decides not to have land replaced (e.g. PAP prefers cash compensation at replacement cost).

The report provides guidance and requirements PAPs and the project will need to follow to identify new land according to national and international legal requirements. Assistance will be given to PAPs who are unable to identify replacement land themselves and to vulnerable PAPs.

## 6. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The IFC defines the objective of Livelihood Restoration (LR) as being: *To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons*<sup>10</sup>.

In RAP-1 there are economically and physically displaced persons whose property has been registered under the cadastral and asset survey, and also households who are not registered, but have lost access to grazing and natural resource harvesting within the Priority Area. Both are covered under the LR programme.

The **primary focus** of livelihood restoration is on re-establishing household food sufficiency and food security for those losing land, crops and trees. The **secondary focus** is on introducing household income diversification, skills development, and capitalising on opportunities for non-farm employment/entrepreneurship provided by the oil industry, tourism industry and other sectors. The **third strand** of livelihood restoration is the enhancement of the quality of life of the communities most affected by the loss of access to grazing and natural resources in the Priority Area (principally Kasenyi village) through improvements to education, health, water and sanitation. This last strand of livelihood restoration will be also be addressed through the Community Development Plan and other social management plans within the ESIA.

The main types of livelihoods encountered in the Priority Area are land-based livelihoods with some non-land micro-businesses (tailoring, hairdressing, boda-boda), and livelihood options have been

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<sup>10</sup> IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability; effective January 1, 2012 - PS5, page 32

selected accordingly. As land in the vicinity of the Priority Area is limited in its availability, and resettlement will lead to increased pressure on grazing land and natural resources, emphasis has been given to alternative livelihoods (through vocational and business training and linkages to potential employers and microfinance); improving life options (through adult and youth literacy and numeracy – including financial literacy and use of mobile money), improving the quality of life (through improved health, water, sanitation and education services) and improving the productivity and profitability of farming activities through training and advisory services, improved inputs and access to credit).

At the time of writing, it is not known how many PAPs will prefer cash compensation for cropland and main residences, and how many will opt for replacement cropland and housing - either in a location of their individual choosing, or (if a suitable location can be found and purchased) in a resettlement village in a location chosen by the RPC. This means that the given scale of each LR activity and their associated budgets are only indicative at this stage.

### **Potential Livelihood Restoration Options**

The table below summarises the Livelihood Restoration options for directly-affected and registered PAPs (those registered by the cadastral and asset survey as having property within the Proposed industrial area and access road N1).

In addition to directly affected and registered PAPs, there are also indirectly-affected communities (residents in the 4 villages located around the Proposed industrial area and access road N1), some of whose households used the land for grazing and for the harvesting of a variety of natural resources. The village most affected is Kasenyi as most of the land of the proposed industrial area and access road N1 lie within its village boundaries. In addition, it is assumed that much of the resettlement of PAPs will take place within Kasenyi village. The other villages bordering directly onto the proposed industrial area are Kisomere, Uduk-2 and Kibambura. These are much less affected than Kasenyi by the loss of grazing and natural resources. Livelihood restoration measures for indirectly affected communities residents of these three villages have not been included in this plan, as they will be addressed through the other Project ESIA social management plans and in particular the Community Development Plan.

### **Table 2 – Summary of Livelihood Restoration Options**



<b>I. Priority LR measures</b>	
<b>A. Financial literacy and Capacity Building</b>	A.1. Support to the establishment and to strengthening existing farmer groups and VSLA
	A.2. Training on financial management and Business management including Financial Literacy, opening of bank accounts and links to microfinance
<b>B. Food security and Agriculture</b>	B.1. Provision of dry rations to PAPs for 6-months
<b>C. Improve Management of Natural Resources &amp; Access to Energy</b>	C.1. Commercial tree nursery at Kasenyi
<b>II. Medium-term to Long term LR measures</b>	
<b>A. Financial literacy and Capacity Building</b>	A.3. Vocational training and linkage to employment
<b>B. Food security and Agriculture</b>	B.2. Drip irrigation and kitchen gardens
	B.3. Agricultural extension packages
	B.4. Cassava improvement (High Quality Cassava Flour)
<b>C. Social Assistance</b>	C.2. Measures for vulnerable groups (Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment and Senior Citizen's Grants)
<b>III. LR Infrastructure measures subject to Detailed Feasibility Studies</b>	
<b>C. Improve access to Health, Water and Sanitation</b>	C.3. Upgrade for Avogera Health Centre
	C.4. Feasibility study and water supply program for Kasenyi

## 7. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

Within the context of resettlement and land acquisition the term “vulnerable groups” is given to individuals, households, or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process based on their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status within their community.

During the RAP 1 planning phase, the RAP Team has identified a number of vulnerable groups through the socio-economic baseline survey, which included a set of questions aimed at identifying potentially vulnerable households and individuals within households.

The LARF requires the development of a Vulnerable People Programme, which includes the identification of vulnerable groups and the development of measures to support them during resettlement planning, agreement negotiation, compensation disbursement, physical relocation, and livelihood restoration where needed.

The management of vulnerability will be undertaken via a structured programme that is part of the implementation process and continues into the monitoring programme. Identification of specific households that require potential assistance, as per the programme, will be a key initial task of the

post resettlement planning and initial implementation programme. As such the implementation agent will develop a list of qualifying households, informed largely by the socio-economic baseline survey but also assisted by direct stakeholder input. The list of qualifying households will be matched with intervention criteria and form an aspect of overall implementation management. This will be actively monitored by the implementing agent and scrutinised by the client.

## 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Consistent with the requirements of the LARF and IFC PS5, the Resettlement Team in collaboration with TEP UGANDA and TUOP will establish and implement a monitoring and evaluation system based on two levels.

The internal monitoring has the objective of informing the Project Management Team of the progress in the implementation RAP 1: Priority Areas to identify corrective actions modify procedures and additional resources. It comprises monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities and tracking the progress in meeting predicted or scheduled resettlement milestones.

The external monitoring will be undertaken to obtain an independent assessment of the effectiveness of the RAP implementation. Upon conclusion of the resettlement, a Completion Audit is to be prepared by an external specialist. The overall aim of the audit will be to verify that resettlement and livelihood restoration activities have been undertaken in line with the requirements of the RAP, the LARF and IFC Performance Standards 5.

A detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is included in Table 47 of the RAP 1 Report.

## 9. RAP 1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and responsibilities of different government agencies, resettlement committees and third-party organisations in RAP implementation are summarised in Table 3 (see chapter 14 of the RAP 1 Report for further details).

**Table 3 – Summary of key government agencies and roles and responsibilities**

GoU Agency	Roles and Responsibilities in RAP Implementation
Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)	<p>PAU is the lead agency, responsible for overseeing and approving all the TILENGA Project activities. PAU has a regulatory role in the oil and gas industry and is, therefore responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that the Project is compliant with Uganda legislation in all of their activities, and;</li> <li>• Approving both project technical and financial planning. Since the activities carried out by the TILENGA Project are cost-recoverable, PAU approval of planned and executed work is required.</li> </ul>
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban	This is the responsible government agency which should collaborate with the TILENGA Project in cases where affected persons reject

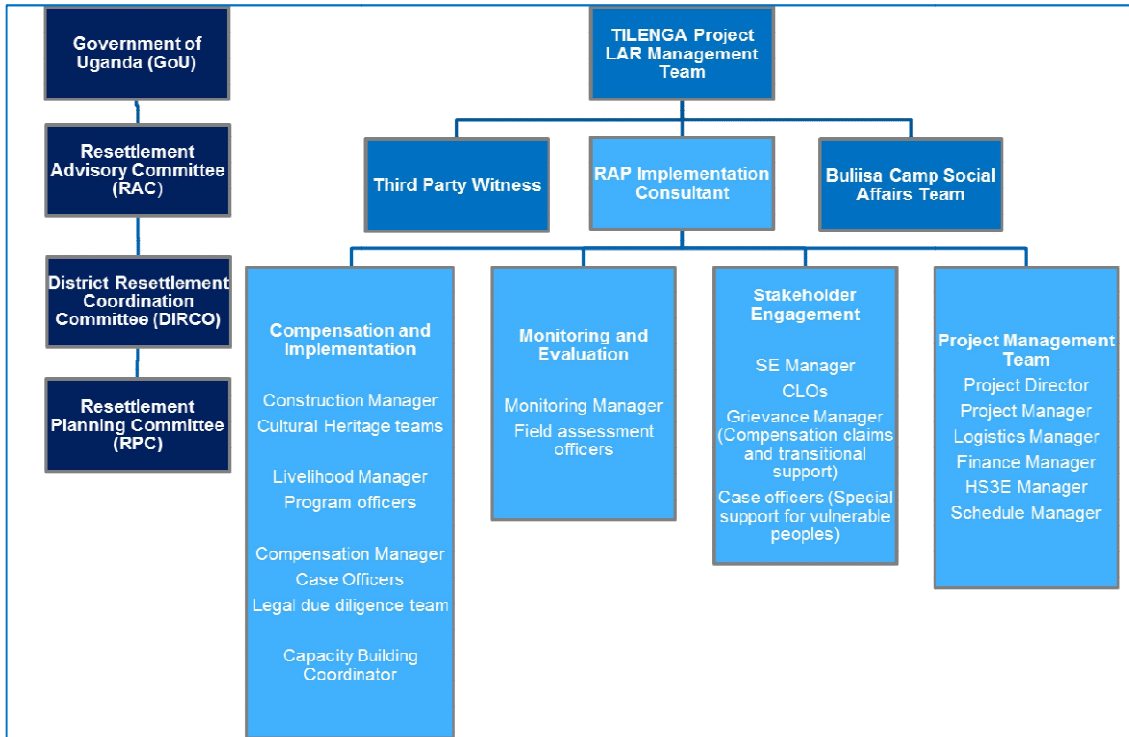
GoU Agency	Roles and Responsibilities in RAP Implementation
Development (MLHUD)	<p>compensation and, as a result, expropriation or other legal procedures are initiated.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the MLHUD is the line ministry for the Office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV). The office of the CGV in conjunction with the District Land Board (DLB) of Buliisa District provided approved updated compensation rates (FY 2017/2018) used for calculations of compensations.</p> <p>Furthermore, the office of the CGV was responsible for authenticating and approving the final Valuation report which is to be used as a basis for compensating PAPs during RAP Implementation.</p> <p>The CGV's office is also involved in resolving public complaints and disputes that arise from valuation for land acquisition and compensation payments.</p> <p>It is further anticipated that, the Land Administration, Land Registration, and the Surveys and Mapping Departments, as well as the Ministry Zonal Offices at regional level (for RAP 1 this is the Masindi Zonal Office which is yet to be established) will be involved in resettlement activities.</p> <p>Additionally, the Department of Lands under the Directorate of Lands, shall liaise with the District Land Board (DLB)<sup>11</sup> in the registration and transfer of land.</p>
Buliisa District Local Government (DLG)	<p>All districts have four levels of local councils (LCs), and these LCs are responsible for local policy matters, economic development, resolving local conflicts and providing orderly leadership. In the RAP 1 project-affected area, LCIs, LCIIIs and LCIIIIs interact directly with the affected population. These councils will thus be able to aid during the verification of rightful property owners, and resolving compensation grievances.</p> <p>The DLG includes the District Land Office, District Land Board and Area Land Committees whose responsibilities are stated below.</p>
Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)	<p>Coordinate efforts and provide technical support and recommendations on how GoU agencies can support the land access and acquisition process for the Project;</p> <p>Ensure alignment in respect of the LARF (2016);</p> <p>Providing advice and guidance on GoU requirements for Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR), resettlement packages, resettlement housing and communication strategy (at national and local</p>

<sup>11</sup> The MLHUD has the responsibility to train and build the capacity of the District Land Board.

GoU Agency	Roles and Responsibilities in RAP Implementation
	<p>level), and provide technical support/guidance to the DIRCO and Local RPCs;</p> <p>Ensure the development of a holistic approach to resettlement aiming at the restoration and improvement of community wellbeing and livelihoods;</p> <p>Support LAR implementation including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the JV Partners’ proposed footprint of petroleum production surface facilities and advise on their integration in physical planning documents;</li> <li>• Consultation on the status of LAR activities linked to the JV Partners’ project operations including adherence to LARF principles;</li> <li>• Advice in respect of the eligibility criteria, resettlement site preference and livelihood restoration and alternative livelihood options;</li> <li>• Provide guidance on the consultation / negotiation process with affected and host communities.</li> </ul> <p>Identify key risks and facilitate the approval of LAR process and documents in a timely manner;</p> <p>Provide direction to the DIRCO and RPC on LAR issues such as but not limited to; consultation/grievances with affected and host communities, implementation of livelihood strategies etc.</p>
<p><i>Buliisa District Resettlement Committee (DIRCO)</i></p>	<p>Building trust and relationships with PAPs and authorities;</p> <p>Act as the primary interface between TEP Uganda and TUOP, PAPs, and the RAC;</p> <p>Building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation; and</p> <p>Playing a primary role in dissemination of information to affected communities.</p>
<p><i>RAP 1 Resettlement Planning Committee (RPC)</i></p>	<p>Building trust and relationships with PAPs and local authorities, building awareness of the resettlement requirements and, fostering greater cooperation.</p> <p>Facilitating the land acquisition and resettlement implementation process, consulting the communities and agreeing on resettlement measures and other entitlements. The RPCs include; representatives from vulnerable social groups such as women, youth, single-headed households, elderly, disabled, etc.</p>
<p><i>Third Party Witness Organisation</i></p>	<p>Third party witness organization(s) should lead the capacity building processes in the affected community, build trust with the affected communities and play a central role in the implementation of the</p>

GoU Agency	Roles and Responsibilities in RAP Implementation
	livelihood restoration and development programmes committed to in the RAP.
<i>TILENGA Project Land Acquisition and Resettlement Management Team (LAR)</i>	<p>Coordinating and overseeing the resettlement process and all those participating in it;</p> <p>Interfacing with the project in relation to engineering options, the timing/phasing of the resettlement process etc.;</p> <p>Facilitating all consultation and engagement activities with affected communities;</p> <p>Finalising the resettlement packages;</p> <p>Budget control and formulating and operating compensation disbursement mechanisms;</p> <p>Ensuring conflict resolution, addressing grievances and alerting the DIRCO and RAC to any additional problems;</p> <p>Providing particular support and assistance to vulnerable groups;</p> <p>Facilitating resettlement assistance provisions and livelihood restoration programmes to ensure that local needs are met; and</p> <p>Guiding the resettlement monitoring and evaluation process and reporting to the resettlement committees.</p>

Figure 2 provides an overview of the RAP Implementation Team Structure. An overview of the roles and responsibilities of each entity indicated is been provided in Table 43 to Table 44 of the RAP 1 Report.



**Figure 2 RAP 1 Implementation team structure**

## 10. RAP 1 IMPLEMENTATION

Table 4 – RAP 1 Implementation Provisional Costings Summary

	Item	Total (USD)
1	Cash Compensation	
	Sub-Total	2,001,464
2	Physical Resettlement	
	Sub-Total	1,590,000
3	Other Costs (implementation)	
	Sub-Total	330,000
4	Livelihood Restoration	
	Sub-Total	2,086,915
	10% Contingency	600,838
	<b>COMBINED TOTAL (USD)</b>	<b>6,609,217</b>

**Table 5 – Implementation Schedule**

No	Activity / Task	S	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9	Month 10	Month 11	Month 12	Month 13	Month 14	Month 15	
	<b>PROJECT MANAGEMENT &amp; ADVICE</b>	S e r v i c e  O r d e r  I s s u e d	Kick off meetings															
	<b>DATA VERIFICATION &amp; ALIGNMENT</b>																	
	<b>CONTINUOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT &amp; GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT</b>																	
	<b>COMPENSATION</b>																	
	Cash Compensation agreements including written consents required by PAU)																	
	Agreement and Cash Compensation Delivery Report														MILESTONE			
	Facilitating Payment																	
	Individual notice to vacate period + salvaging of materials																	
	Replacement land identification and PAP agreements for physical relocation																	
	Legal procedures where PAPs reject compensation																	
	<b>LAND ACQUISITION</b>																	
	Identification. Confirmation of availability and purchase of replacement land including survey of new land and village land																	
	Identification of land for resettlement villages																	
	Notarizing & conveyancing																	
	Final Signed land access forms for the Project																	
	Replacement land registration and titles (dependant on sign off by relevant authorities with GoU)																	
	<b>PHYSICAL RELOCATION</b>																	
	Finalisation of house designs (including consultation with PAPs)																	
	Town planning																	
	Construction management (including sign off of houses and snag list issues)																	
	Hand-over of replacement land / houses																	
	<b>CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT</b>																	
	Relocation of graves and sacred sites																	
	<b>LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION</b>																	
	Oversight																	
	Management																	
	Preparation of ToRs																	
	Engagement																	