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9 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

This Chapter presents the Project's approach to livelihood restoration. The plan considers the district context of livelihood strategies, which has been informed by the RAP surveys and engagements, and identifies the types of livelihoods programs relevant for the Project-affected communities. Eligibility of various PAP and PAH groups to livelihoods programs is described (as outlined in Chapter 7).

9.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the major challenges associated with resettlement, particularly in rural contexts where people are reliant on land and the use of natural resources, is the restoration of existing livelihood strategies.¹

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

Livelihood restoration is distinct from social investment programs, which may be financed by the Project and aim to reach a larger number of community members who are not directly affected by the land acquisition program. Rather this LRP focuses on the restoration of those livelihoods that are impacted by the Project's land acquisition program. For these Project-affected households the Project will provide opportunities to enhance, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living. The Project's social investment program will be complementary to the livelihood restoration program and aim to harness synergies where possible; it will be set out in a strategic document separate from this RAP.

Livelihood restoration measures will consider the overall livelihood activities of each Project Affected Household (PAH) and the severity of impacts to the livelihoods of these households induced by the Project land acquisition. The LRP will be introduced to all those households where compensation alone, whether monetary or in-kind, may not guarantee the restoration or improvement of displaced families' existing livelihoods.

The overall aim of the LRP is to ensure that the production, income-earning capacity, standards of living, and overall means of livelihood for displaced households will be improved, or at least, restored to pre-project levels.

The specific objectives of this Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are to:

1. Provide feasible and sustainable livelihood restoration packages to PAHs.
2. Provide mechanisms for those receiving monetary compensation to optimize opportunities and use their compensation money effectively.

¹ Livelihoods, in the sense that the term is used here, refers to strategies that households and individuals employ to meet their economic and survival needs. Such strategies may involve cash income, but this is not necessarily the case – a household may also meet its needs by growing its own food, bartering produce for necessities, etc. A household or individual may also engage in more than one (1) form of livelihood, some being cash-based and others being subsistence-oriented. Subsistence-orientated livelihoods are the main component of the PAPs livelihood strategies.

3. Promote self-reliance and foster socio-economic empowerment.
4. Ensure that LRP activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation and consent of those affected.

9.2 KEY PRINCIPLES UNDERPINNING THE LRP

The approach to livelihood restoration used in this LRP is based on relevant national policies and laws and international financial institution standards. The key foundation principles are set out below.

Principle	Description
Additionality	Livelihood restoration is provided for eligible households in addition to their monetary compensation and other in-kind compensation entitlements.
Sustainability	Sustainability principles must be applied throughout LRP planning and implementation to ensure the strategy is resilient without compromising the natural environment.
Adapted locally	Design considers context of the project area such as current livelihoods and land use systems, land capability and local capacities.
Multi-faceted	Incorporation of a range of different approaches to restore, and / or improve livelihood activities.
Participatory	Sustainability requires household participation so they can make informed choices about their preferred livelihood options. Inclusive participation by women and potentially vulnerable and/or marginalized groups is necessary.
Transparent	Households will be provided with relevant information and support to enable fully informed decision making.
Vulnerability	Particular focus and consideration will be given to vulnerable households/groups throughout the livelihood restoration process; where relevant vulnerable households will receive additional, targeted support.
Capacity building	Local capacity building is a core principle; it needs to be inclusive and make provisions for the development of skills for different groups.
Gender appropriate	Both men and women will be given opportunities to benefit from the programs and household packages will include activities that the women prefer, can benefit from or undertake traditionally.
Transitional support	Pending completion of the implementation of the LRP, subsequent to land acquisition and displacement, transitional support is required to support the income earning capacity and household food security of eligible households until their livelihood activities have been restored. Eligibility, start and end points for transitional support will be clearly defined.
Multi-sectoral partnerships	Technical expertise and institutional support will to be utilized across multiple service providers to ensure successful delivery and outcomes.
Monitoring and evaluation	Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are key elements of an improved livelihoods strategy. Indicators need to be used to measure change, outputs and outcomes, as applicable.

9.3 LIVELIHOOD CONTEXT OF PROJECT-AFFECTED AREA

This Section summarizes the livelihoods context of the Project-Affected area along with the impacts on livelihoods from the land acquisition program. This context across the pipeline corridor has informed the development of this LRP.

In developing the livelihoods context the following factors in the Project-Affected area and of PAHs have been considered:

- Livelihood activities and strategies, (Section 9.3.1), including:
 - Primary livelihood activities;
 - Access to agricultural land;
 - Other livelihood activities and sources of household income;
 - Food security;
 - Climate;
 - Cultural characteristics (see Chapter 5);
 - Livelihood challenges;
 - Livelihood restoration needs and preferences; and
 - Initiatives and programs suggested for PAHs and other stakeholders to restore livelihoods in each Project-affected district.
- Current livelihood programs and providers; and
- Project land acquisition impacts on livelihoods (Chapter 6 and summary in Section 9.4).

The livelihoods context has been gathered using a combination of:

- Socio-economic household surveys.
- Additional stakeholder engagements on livelihood activities, including Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with relevant local Government officials e.g. CDOs, Production Officers etc.; NGOs.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with different groups of affected people on their livelihood activities.
- Critical observations of the way-of-life of PAHs and the Project-affected communities.
- Desk-based review of published records, such as District Development Plans (DDP).

9.3.1 Livelihood Activities & Strategies in the Project Area

9.3.1.1 Primary Livelihood Activities

The livelihood activities undertaken along the pipeline route are indicated in Table 9-1. The majority of the route (92%) runs through rural areas, the livelihoods of most PAPs are land based, with the majority of households growing crops and economic trees for their own subsistence consumption and some income generation.

Agricultural activities, involving both crop farming and livestock, are sources of livelihoods for 86% of households. The majority of households are subsistence crop farming on less than 10 acres with many households holding significantly less than this. Many PAHs who hold kibanja, bonafide/lawful interests and customary rights have Project-affected land parcels which are less than 0.5 acres. The majority of PAPs indicated that they have more than one parcel of land they farm and during the socio-economic surveys it was observed that 93% of PAPs referred to their

other land outside the pipeline corridor. Only a small percentage of households are engaged in commercial crop farming, which is associated with the larger landholdings. Subsistence livestock husbandry activities are undertaken by a small percentage of households and commercial livestock husbandry is undertaken by a similar small percentage of households, except in Gomba where 44% of households have more than 20 head of cattle.

Table 9-1 Household Livelihood Sources Along Route (Pipeline Corridor & AGIs)²

	Hoima	Kikuube	Kakumiro	Kyankwanzi	Mubende	Gomba	Sembabule	Lwengo	Rakai	Kyotera	Total
HH has sources of income (%)	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %	99 %	99 %	99.6 %
Sources of household livelihoods & income (%):											
<i>Crop farming - subsistence (1-10 acres)</i>	76%	93%	93%	85%	56%	33%	70%	79 %	77 %	65 %	74%
<i>Crop farming - commercial (10 acres+)</i>	7%	3%	5%	12%	20%	5%	2%	3%	0%	6%	7%
<i>Livestock husbandry-subsistence</i>	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	8%	7%	2%	1%	3%	2%
<i>Livestock husbandry- commercial (above 20 heads of cattle)</i>	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%	44%	10%	1%	1%	2%	3%
<i>Wage based activities</i>	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	4%	2%	6%	3%
<i>Self employed</i>	14%	2%	1%	2%	13%	8%	10%	12%	18%	18%	10%
<i>Others</i>	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%

Crops: Agriculture in the pipeline areas is rain-fed and depends on the two seasons of April-May and August-October. The majority of households focus on the production of seasonal crops along the route with the most common crops being: maize (77% of PAHs), beans (73%), cassava (54%), banana (47%), coffee (43%), ground nuts (31%), sweet potato (23%), Irish potatoes (17%), rice (11%) and fruit trees (10%). With the exception of coffee, perennial crops such as sugar cane, tobacco, vanilla and tea are less frequently grown. There is some variation of the crops grown along the route (see Table 5-5). For example: less PAHs grow bananas in the more northerly districts of Hoima and Kikuube compared with the other districts; rice is grown in the districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Kakumiro but not generally in the other seven Districts apart from by a few PAHs; and coffee growing increases further along the route with it being a key crop grown in Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera.

Livestock: Nearly half of all households reported that they keep poultry, followed by a third keeping pigs and goats. Only a relatively small proportion (17%) raise cattle (both indigenous and cross-breed). Of the ten (10) Project-affected districts, Gomba has the highest percentage of households keeping cattle, at 30% and 50% for indigenous and cross-breeds respectively.

9.3.1.2 Access to Agricultural Land

Almost all PAHs reported having access to land with only 0.3% of surveyed households reporting they did not have access to land. The data shows general consistency in land use activities across the 10 districts, although a higher proportion of households use land for livestock production in Gomba and Sembabule, which tend to be drier than other districts and therefore less suited to

² The households at the MCPYs in four of the Districts undertake a similar pattern of livelihood activities and strategies.

crop production.

9.3.1.3 Other Livelihood Activities/Sources of Household Income

Only a small proportion of household members participate in off-farm/non-agricultural activities and these include some self-employment and very limited wage-based activities:

- Almost two-thirds of households undertake some self-employed enterprise activity. This rate varies across the 10 districts: Hoima (95%), Kikuube (95%), Rakai (85%), Gomba (83%), Kyotera (73%), Mubende (61%), Kakumiro (58%), Kyankwanzi (55%), Lwengo (42%) and Sembabule (39%).
- The self-employed enterprise activities identified as being run by the household members include: agri-business, retail trade, wholesaling, vehicle driving, hairdressing, baking and cooking, mechanical maintenance work, earth extraction, rental services, and embroidery and tailoring.
- Most of these are informal sector activities that do not require specialized skills. Only 30% of these enterprise activities maintain any business records. This could indicate low levels of financial literacy among PAHs or that, given the small informal nature of some businesses, formal records are not seen as necessary.
- Very few respondents stated that they have professional skills.

Other livelihood activities within the wider Project-affected districts include:

- In Hoima District, fishing mainly from Lake Albert, mining of gold along Kafu River basin, hematite, kaolin and clays mainly used for bricks and pottery.
- In Kakumiro, because of the relatively dry climate, cattle ranching for beef and dairy farming are favourable activities. Fish farming is being implemented increasingly in the district as well.
- In Kyankwanzi, logging/charcoal-making is one of the key major economic activities practised in the district along with crop husbandry and livestock keeping.
- In Sembabule, other livelihood activities include tourism e.g. forest reserves with animals like monkey, sitatunga, cob, bushbuck, reedbuck, waterbuck and various other antelope, leopard, wild pig, baboon, hyena, buffalo and squirrels, amongst others.
- In Lwengo the means of earning a livelihood include livestock husbandry along with the fishing trade and tree felling and pit sawing. Fish farming in Kyotera district is being implemented increasingly as well.
- Milk production and some processing is a key activity in Sembabule and Gomba districts.

9.3.1.4 Food Security

As presented in Section 5.2.12, 85% of surveyed households suffer from food shortages in certain months of the year. This data is generally consistent across the 10 districts, but with higher rates of food insecurity in Gomba (97%), Sembabule (91%) and Kyotera (91%). Gomba and Sembabule districts are particularly susceptible to food insecurity due to being located in the dry cattle corridor where conditions are less suited to crop farming. Across the 10 districts, the survey showed that food insecurity can occur during any month but is commonly more severe during the months of January, March, April, July, and November. The table below presents a summary of food security per district:

Table 9-2 Summary of Food Security per District

District	Summary of Food Security:
Hoima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year compared with 85% of households across all 10 districts. Months with highest rates of food shortages in Hoima are March (41%), April (61%) and May (45%), compared with 21%, 22% and 14% respectively across all 10 districts. Conversely, only 3% of Hoima households experience food shortages in July compared with 32% across all 10 districts
Kikuube	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, the same as 85% of households across all 10 districts. Months with highest rates of food shortages in Kikuube are March (40%), April (45%) and May (31%), compared with 21%, 22% and 14% respectively across all 10 districts. Conversely, only 11% of Kikuube households experience food shortages in July compared with 32% across all 10 districts.
Kakumiro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, just higher than the 85% of households across all 10 districts. Months with highest rates of food shortages in Kakumiro are February (24%), March (49%) and April (41%), compared with 21%, 22% and 14% respectively across all 10 districts. Conversely, only 11% of Kakumiro households experience food shortages in July compared with 32% across all 10 districts.
Kyankwanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, lower than the 85% of households across all 10 districts. Months with highest rates of food shortages in Kyankwanzi are January (28%), March (37%) and April (46%), compared with 21%, 21% and 22% respectively across all 10 districts. Conversely, 19% of Kyankwanzi households experience food shortages in July compared with 32% across all 10 districts.
Mubende	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 74% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, lower than the 85% of households across all 10 districts. Months with highest rates of food shortages in Mubende are January (28%), February (26%) and July (34%), compared with 21%, 18% and 32% respectively across all 10 districts.
Gomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, higher than the 85% of households across all 10 districts and the <u>highest of all the 10 districts</u>. Months with highest rates of food shortages in Gomba are June (38%), July (83%) and August (55%), compared with 15%, 32% and 16% respectively for these months across all 10 districts - i.e. the seasonality of food shortages in Gomba differs from districts to the north.
Sembabule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, <u>higher than the 85% of households across all 10 districts</u>. The month with the highest rate of food shortages in Sembabule is July (57%), compared with 32% for July across all 10 districts – this is the highest rate of food shortages in July of all 10 districts.
Lwengo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, slightly higher than the 85% of households across all 10 districts. The months with the highest rates of food shortages run from July to October: July (41%), August (25%), September (36%), October (32%), compared with 32%, 16%, 19% and 21% respectively for these months across all 10 districts.
Rakai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, close to the 85% of households across all 10 districts. The months with the highest rates of food shortages in Rakai are July (30%) and November (42%) compared with 32% and 21% respectively for these months across all 10 districts.
Kyotera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% of households suffer from food shortages in some months of the year, <u>higher than the 85% of households across all 10 districts</u>. The months with the highest rates of food shortages are July (36%), September (30%), October (36%) and November (62%) compared with 32%, 19%, 19% and 21% respectively for these months across all 10 districts.

The monthly patterns of food insecurity indicate that the Project-affected districts suffer from transitional/temporary food insecurity. PAPs reported that this transitional/temporary food insecurity is associated with cyclical factors and events, mainly: unpredictable seasonal rains; shortfalls in seasonal harvest; dwindling food stocks due to household consumption; and increases in food prices towards the end of the dry season. The months of food insecurity broadly coincide with dry season months as reported in the DDPs, i.e. January, February-March and June-July.

9.3.1.5 Climate

The climate of the region is an important consideration as this can determine the suitability, and timing, of various agriculturally based livelihood restoration approaches. Uganda has a tropical climate. Average maximum air temperature within the pipeline route peaks at approximately 35°C in February–March and September–October. The average minimum temperature varies little throughout the year, ranging between approximately 9°C (June–July) and 11°C (March).

Precipitation in Uganda is seasonal and its timing, intensity and duration vary considerably across the country. The timing of rainfall can vary considerably from year to year. The onset of rainy seasons can be 15 to 30 days earlier or later, while the duration of the rainy season can change by 20 to 40 days.

The area that the pipeline route traverses experiences two rainy seasons per year from March to May and from August to November. During these two seasons, the monthly mean precipitation exceeds 100 mm/month and the maximum can exceed 250 mm/month. Rainfall occurs on 17 days/month on average.

During the RAP surveys and stakeholder engagements the following views were recorded:

- climate variability has resulted in sustained lengthening of the dry seasons, making access to water sources and pastures difficult for livestock; and
- weather conditions are a major challenge noted by 80% of PAHs affecting their agricultural production.

9.3.1.6 Livelihood Challenges

There are various challenges to livelihood activities which were reported by PAHs during the survey and other stakeholders in the FDGs, KIIs and engagement meetings. Some of these challenges are also discussed in certain published documents. The challenges are summarized below, as well as specific livelihood challenges raised by certain groups:

Agricultural Production:

Agricultural production suffers from several constraints and challenges in the Project-affected districts (see Table 5-12 in Chapter 5). Challenges identified were:

- low prices for sale of produce (identified by 85% of households) - more common in the remote rural districts of Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi, Gomba, and Sembabule;
- pests and diseases (82%);
- weather conditions (80%);
- a third of households surveyed raised theft, poor yields (from various factors), lack of

markets to access and poor roads as challenges;

- nearly a quarter of households recorded challenges with livestock diseases, lack of production knowledge and skills, lack of extension workers, limited supply of farm inputs, poor farming technology, vermin and infertile land; and
- poor storage as an issue was raised by 13% of PAHs with some variation though across the districts and less than 10% referring to the challenge of scarcity of land.

The challenges raised appear to be exacerbated by limited access to agricultural support, such as extension services, technology (skills and tools), shortages of farm inputs and limited access to arable land and water. A number of the factors raised as challenges could contribute to low yields, such as pests/diseases/vermin, unpredictable weather conditions (drought), infertile soils and shortage of water for livestock and crop irrigation

Whilst the key challenges were reported across the ten (10) districts with limited variation there are some noticeable variations with specific challenges in certain districts (see Table 5-12). These will be considered in further detail when preparing the operational District LRPs to address specific district level issues.

Household Income ‘v’ Household Expenditure:

The survey data indicates that households in half of the districts tend to spend more than their regular household income – in Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi and Rakai. Expenditure can exceed income when households source food from subsistence agriculture (non-monetary) and when they adopt coping strategies, such as borrowing to meet immediate expenditure obligations.

The apparent low levels of disposable income reported during the surveys in these districts are supported by information in the DDPs for Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi and Rakai districts. These DDPs state that these districts depend on subsistence scale agricultural livelihoods and suffer from low agricultural production and productivity due to poor farming methods, pests and diseases and the effects of climate change.

9.3.1.7 Livelihood Restoration Needs & Preferences

Nearly all surveyed PAHs (91%) indicated their preference to continue with their existing livelihood activities with only 9% indicating a preference to switch to new sources of livelihood. For those who wanted to switch over two thirds expressed a preference for enterprise-based livelihood options.

Reasons given for wanting to maintain existing sources of livelihoods included:

- Availability of cheap labour;
- Existing production skills and experience (skills in crop farming or livestock husbandry);
- Access to markets for sale of produce;
- Perceived higher profit returns; and
- Established source of daily livelihood.
- Some PAHs also said their reasons included ‘favourable natural conditions’ i.e. land size, fertile soil, rich pasture, good climate conditions, availability of water for irrigation etc., which for other PAHs are raised as challenges.

Those who would prefer to maintain current livelihood activities identified a range of support

needs, which is summarized below. Some of these support needs could be addressed as part of the LRP. However, other expressed needs outside the scope of the RAP/LRP could possibly be addressed as part of a wider separate social investment program (not covered in the scope of this LRP) in conjunction with local government authorities. Responses on type of support mentioned during the household survey were reasonably consistent but the percentage of PAHs highlighting specific types of support did vary across the ten (10) districts:

- **Financial Assistance** in the form of financial grants, improved access to micro-credit on reasonable terms, to help households expand production inputs (e.g. size of land, seeds, tools, pesticides, labour, technology).
- **Improved access to natural assets** in the form of arable land, seeds, seedlings, planting materials, farming materials and equipment; livestock breeds (beef and dairy cattle, poultry, improved local breeds, fish beehives, artificial insemination); and water for irrigation and livestock; as well as small scale agricultural processing, e.g. maize milling.
- **Skills development** through extension services, training centres, demonstration schools or demonstration farms, natural resource management skills to reduce environmental degradation, marketing skills and entrepreneurship skills. Skills development focused on improved farming methods identified above, including: application of pest control, intercropping, mulching, use of compost or other organic material, crop rotation, use of chemical fertiliser, use of disease resistant seeds and seedlings and improved storage.
- **Entrepreneurial skills development** which could include: business management, financial management, customer care, marketing, strategic approaches, time management.
- **Access to physical capital assets** through establishing market outlets, storage facilities and work space. PAHs also raised the need for the removal of transport bottlenecks on the feeder and access roads, however such infrastructure development goes beyond the scope of the LRP.
- **Establishing cooperatives and farmer/business networks.** In Uganda these include Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCO) and Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA).

From the FDGs with certain groups the following needs and preferences were identified:

- **Women** emphasized the need for agricultural training and provision of agricultural inputs to improve their livelihoods. In addition, they sought financial literacy, vocational and job skills training with a view to diversification. Women were concerned about the potential adverse effects of the Project such as environmental pollution, loss of agricultural and grazing land, as well as the loss of access to other land-based natural resources like wetlands and forests.
- **Youths** requested the provision of free agricultural inputs (to use on their household/family farms), promotion of the value-chain through production up to marketing; skills empowerment and promotion of cottage industries.

9.3.1.8 *Livelihood Restoration Initiatives/ Programs Suggestions³*

During the FDGs, KIs and other engagements various livelihood restoration initiatives and

³ During the FDGs, KIs and wider livelihood investigations other suggestions of programs and initiatives were noted. Many of the suggested initiatives which were raised fall outside the limits of the RAP/LRP, with some relevant to being considered as discretionary social investment initiatives. The Project's social investment program will be complementary to the livelihood restoration program and aim to harness

programs for the Project to consider were suggested by stakeholders in the various districts. These are summarized below:

Table 9-3 Livelihood Restoration Initiatives/Programs Suggestions per District

District	Livelihood Restoration Initiative/Programs for the Project to consider - suggested by stakeholders during FDGs, Klls and
Hoima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Forming of groups and SACCO's to teach PAHs credit and saving skills. Facilitate access to rural finance services to agricultural farmers to increase productivity through initiatives such as buying improved seeds. Support and encourage microfinance services for produce traders and other business people. Entrepreneurship skills training. Train women in business skills and support saving groups for women • Vocational skills training: such as for youth, a vocational facility for training in mechanics, carpentry and joinery, oil and gas, brick making, salon and consider provision of start-up capital/resources; training to men, women and youth in: metal work, carpentry, saloon, liquid soap making, tailoring, paper making and electricals. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in: value addition to crops and better farming methods; use of irrigation, pesticides and fertilizers. Support farmers with seeds so that they improve on agriculture production. • Small scale agriculture should be encouraged like kitchen gardens, especially as people may have limited land. Encourage growing of vegetables and fruits. • Bee-keeping should be encouraged on a small-scale because there is ready market for honey. • Livestock/Animals/Fish: Encourage project to consider a piggery program because it is easy to manage, brings in money and is a nutritious food product. Consider a poultry program which can also provide eggs for commercial purposes; districts may be able to provide the chicks. Provide access to livestock for milk. Promote fishing related programs. • Provide quality tree seedlings to the affected persons, train them on forest management so that in the next few years each home has trees to sell hence improving their livelihoods.
Kikuube	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Forming of groups and offer affordable loans or access to finance. Some women have organized savings groups. Access to start-up capital for small businesses was raised specifically by women and widow groups. • Vocational skills training: vocational training for people to create employment and improve their livelihoods (including in carpentry, mechanics, crafts, casual labor, tailoring, weaving, salon, building etc.) and support for vocational training institutions. Youth training in skills like carpentry, bricklaying, hair salon, metal work, etc. Equip women traders with skills like liquid soap making, marketing skills, financial management skills, tailoring skills, hair and cosmetics. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to improve methods of farming including on modern methods, use of tractors, improved seeds, pesticides and fertilizers, plus provision of extension workers to train the farmers. Improve on agriculture and linking the farmers to the market. Train farmers on how to handle agricultural products during the harvest and post-harvest. Promote the entire value chain through production up to marketing; most NGOs do not help in post-harvest, they just stop at provision of seeds. Community stores so that people can keep their produce instead of selling at low prices. • Introduce and encourage irrigation systems for farmers to increase their productivity. • Improved livestock species like cattle, goats and pigs to increase productivity and income. Access to capital to start income generating activities, crop farming, piggery, goat rearing and bee-keeping. • Train youth in the value chain of production because they are not patient enough to plant, weed and harvest. Value addition programs so farmers reduce losses. • Promote water for production and provide planting materials to farmers. • Target food security and income security programs. • Small projects for the elderly like rearing pigs and chicken which can easily be managed at home
Kakumiro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs so that they can manage the finances received and invest it for sustainable livelihoods. • Enterprise Development: Access to loans at low interest rates. Credit facilities and saving associations already exist, people need to be trained on financial management. Loans could be given to the groups where individuals

synergies where possible; it will be set out in a strategic document separate from this RAP/LRP.

District	Livelihood Restoration Initiative/Programs for the Project to consider - suggested by stakeholders during FDGs, KIs and
	<p>borrow and return at a favorable low interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational skills training: including in carpentry, metal work, bricklaying, tailoring, hair dressing etc. Support local vocational schools that are accessible and affordable where youth, women and men can be trained with life skills so that they are able to develop and grow sustainable livelihoods. Sponsorships to students since many parents cannot afford to educate their children especially for university education. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in: modern farming methods; introduction of new crops; livestock; use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers; irrigation; forest and tree planting; fruit production and horticulture; • Improved access to extension workers. • Improved access to markets could benefit local communities. • Support with storage facilities for crops post-harvest.
Kyankwanzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Access to low rate soft loans/credit facilities, including to women. Loan facilities / support for bee-keeping may assist in increasing scale of bee-keeping activities. • Vocational skills training: including in carpentry, tailoring, shoe making and repairing, liquid soap making, mechanics etc. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in: agricultural activities; post-harvest handling strategies; use of pesticide and fertilizers; plant populations, soil tillage, water retention, bee-keeping (modern methods, storage and extraction etc.); etc. • Improved access to markets could benefit local communities. • Agricultural inputs (e.g. improved seeds etc.). Inputs for bee-keepers. • Improve access to and support to extension workers (currently very low number per number of farmers). • Support for improved storage facilities for crops.
Mubende	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs in how to handle compensation. Concerns raised about increased risk of domestic violence issues and poor handling of compensation hindering agricultural output. • Enterprise Development: Extend and improve access to credit facilities/loans. Creation of a Fund Unit which is transparent way to borrow the money. Should operate like the original cooperative societies. Soft loans for women to help to sustain their livelihoods through boosting their businesses. Support forming of SACCOS for soft loans to help boost our agricultural production, livestock and better repayment conditions. • Vocational skills training: Support vocational training institutes to empower the youth with skills. Vocational training for people for activities they can do at the homestead (including in tailoring, weaving baskets, mats, making liquid soap, art and crafts, table clothes etc.). • Support/influence Government to provide training to forest growers on maintenance and management of forests especially the National Forest Authority (NFA). <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs to: improve pastures for cattle farmers; provide improved seeds (with a shorter gestation period and higher yields); training in conservation farming and how to increase yields & outputs of small land parcels; training in modern farming; improve storage facilities for crops; trainings in improved farming methods in both crop and animal production, including improved methods for managing small plots; modern farm technologies used, etc. • Support provision of water pumps to enable cultivation in dry season. • Training in skills for improved kitchen / vegetable gardens (vulnerable groups). • Provision of and linkages to markets. Extensions of markets at village level which will assist selling products direct. • Livestock programs: Access to improved or hybrid breeds to improve of breeds that are local. Influence government to provide animal clinics in communities to avoid walking long distances. • Value-added programs: e.g. maize processing machines, dairies in villages.
Gomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Extend and improve access to credit facilities/loans. • Vocational skills training: Vocational training (including in tailoring, carpentry, soap making, improved farming skills, metal fabrication skills, etc.). <p>Agricultural Focused:</p>

District	Livelihood Restoration Initiative/Programs for the Project to consider - suggested by stakeholders during FDGs, KIs and
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs: Training in improved farming methods, crop farming, livestock farming (including cross-breed rearing – during engagements it was noted that livestock improvement programs should not be based on introducing completely new breeds to the area but should focus on developing cross breeds with local livestock which tend to be somewhat more resistant to diseases prevalent in the area), better irrigation and use of fertilizers and pesticides. Improved linkages to markets. • Distribution of improved seeds. • Value-added programs: e.g. milk market. • Bee-keeping could be increased but needs programs to help develop and needs capital.
Sembabule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs so that they can manage the finances received and invest it for sustainable livelihoods. Training in business plan development, investment decision making, and savings. • Enterprise Development: Access to affordable/low interest rate loans. PAHs have viable business ideas but are limited by their lack of investment capital. Women for example already have organized saving groups that could be financially supported. • Vocational skills training: support vocational schools that are accessible and affordable where youth, women and men can be trained in: tailoring, hair dressing, mechanics, carpentry etc. Provide capacity and skills development training in welding and fabrication, mechanics, carpentry, hairdressing, liquid soap making etc. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in improved agricultural production. • Improve farmers' access to markets where they can take their produce and sell it themselves rather than brokers who buy at very low prices. There are no gazetted markets to sell agricultural produce so these farmers end up selling their produce at a very low price to brokers. • The project could consider supporting / encouraging the restoration of cooperative unions in the district which used to market produce.
Lwengo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Extend and improve access to credit facilities/loans. • Vocational skills training: such as in tailoring, hair dressing, welding etc. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs: Training in modern farming methods, cultivation of treated seeds, use of improved fertilizers, use of pesticides, rearing of cross breed cattle, better irrigation methods etc. Supply of agricultural inputs. Training on farming on small pieces of land i.e. such as in growing tomatoes, vegetables etc. Training in livestock and piggery programs (preference towards this by some communities as seen to generate more money and less susceptible to impacts of climate change). Bee-keeping undertaken in some communities and developing in others; some groups expressed a lot of interest in bee-keeping. • Support and empower PAHs to establish small scale projects for example piggery, poultry etc. including by giving them access to credit facilities etc. • Improve linkages to markets.
Rakai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Training PAPs on how to draft business plans, how to start businesses, bookkeeping, etc. Focus on self-chosen enterprises by the beneficiary PAPs. Access to credit and saving schemes for farmers/PAHs to access financial assistance with minimum interest rate. • Vocational skills training: including in tailoring, welding, hair dressing, carpentry, and weaving mats and baskets to support their families. Award bursaries and scholarship for the local people. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs: Training on how to improve on their income especially in agricultural sector, including on irrigation, water harvesting, modern farming techniques, use of pesticides and herbicides, farming small pieces of land, • Improve on irrigation/ harvesting water technologies, digging valley tanks using tapelines, iron sheets at household level and construct protected wells in the community. Agricultural inputs such as, seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, orchids and animals. • Value-added enterprises e.g. cattle rearing through bull fattening nutrients - buy bulls - feed them - sell them off to earn money; poultry farming should be considered to increase in supplies of eggs to make money. • Encourage tree planting in communities and distribute seedling for planting to improve on climatic conditions. • Improved linkages to market for agricultural products. Assist in creating farmers cooperatives for togetherness and help them to market their produce in bulk. • Training and support to improve on tomato and passion fruit production.

District	Livelihood Restoration Initiative/Programs for the Project to consider - suggested by stakeholders during FDGs, KIs and
Kyotera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial literacy and money management training for PAHs. • Enterprise Development: Access to low rate loan schemes for farmers/PAHs. Training in business orientated skills linked to agricultural enterprises. Open up SACCOs for people to save from and develop the habit of saving. • Vocational skills training: including in metal fabrication, carpentry, bakery, soap making, yogurt making, etc. Work with Government to establish vocational training institute. <p>Agricultural Focused:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on: proper use of pesticides, herbicides and spray machines; irrigation; how to improve income from crops and dairy products; how to improve productivity of land; and post-harvest handling. • Provision of agricultural inputs: improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, spray machines, animals etc. Consider providing inputs at group-level (e.g. such as livestock) to reduce likelihood PAPs will simply sell them. Support the set-up of irrigation systems and stores for produce. • The Project should consider piggy program for those with small pieces of land. • Vulnerable groups noted a preference towards maize, groundnuts and bean growing programs. Other groups noted supporting perennial crop farmers for crops like passion fruits, tomatoes, water-melons and others since they understand the Government is already supporting coffee and maize farmers. • Work with veterinary doctors and agricultural officers by facilitating them to go to farms to treat animals and give knowledgeable information on crop and animal production. • Improved linkages to market for agricultural products. • Value-added initiatives e.g. processing equipment such as maize or coffee processors. Training in value added options for those involved in cattle rearing. • Support farmer cooperatives e.g. setting up a seed capitalization fund. • Set up an agricultural institute to train farmers and establish a demonstration farm.

9.3.1.9 Summary of Key Themes for LRP

From the analysis of livelihoods data across the pipeline corridor presented above the following key themes have been identified, which have informed the LRP:

- Agriculture, mainly crop production, is the dominant economic activity and basis for household food security across the area along with some livestock husbandry. Commercial farming is carried out by a small minority of households, generally associated with the large landholdings. There is a difference in the distribution of economic activities across the 10 districts. Subsistence crop farming is most widely practised in the districts of Kikuube (93%) Kakumiro (93%), reflecting remote rural locations, with poor road conditions, but with weather and soil conditions that are conducive to crop production. In Gomba the percentage of crop farming significantly reduces due to the presence of the cattle corridor and dry rangelands. Commercial large-scale crop farming is generally low across the ten (10) districts (average 7% PAHs having income from this activity) except for Mubende where it is noticeably higher (20%) and Kyankwanzi (12%).
- Livestock farming, both subsistence and commercial, occurs most in the districts and specifically at higher rates in Gomba and Sembabule. Parts of these two districts are situated in the cattle corridor, through which the pipeline route passes. The Sembabule District Development Plan (DDP) states that the district lies in the south-western dry rangelands (cattle corridor) and in some parts of the district up to 70% of the population is engaged in livestock production.
- The main crops grown along the route are maize, beans, cassava, bananas, coffee and ground nuts. There is some variation across the route of crops grown, such as bananas, rice and coffee.

- Nearly half of PAHs keep poultry with a third keepings pigs and goats. Only 17% of the PAHs raise cattle, with this being a key livelihood activity where the pipeline crosses the cattle corridor and dry rangelands in Gomba (30% and 50% of PAHs keep indigenous and cross-breed cattle respectively) and also Sembabule for some PAHs. These two districts are also more susceptible to food insecurity during certain months of the year.
- Households in the ten (10) Project-affected districts tend to earn income from more than one economic activity. This is an indicator of livelihood diversification.
- Non-farm/off farm activities remain limited with only a small percentage earning income from self-employed enterprise, largely in the informal sector (e.g. retail trade, hair dressing, baking, mechanical work, tailoring etc.) or wage-based sources of livelihood.
- Nearly all PAHs surveyed (91%) indicated a preference to continue with existing livelihood activities. Those 9% who indicated they would like to switch to alternative livelihood activities raised a preference for more enterprise-based livelihoods.

During the PAH surveys, FDGs, KIs and other engagements there were clear themes of livelihood needs for support and suggested livelihoods programs for the Project to consider in the LRP. Some specific variations of the types of programs were evident in certain districts due to specific crops grown and agricultural livelihoods activities in these districts. These themes are summarized below:

- **Financial Literacy & Money Management Training:** The need for financial literacy and money management training of PAHs was identified in all districts and suggested by a number of groups.
- **Enterprise Development Program:** initiatives/programs for enterprise development were highlighted in all districts including: access to soft / low rate loans or affordable credit facilities and savings schemes for PAHs, women groups/household members and youth; training PAHs and women in business skills and savings; and access to start-up capital and support.
- **Vocational Skills Training:**
 - Provision of vocational skills training and support to vocational training institutes was a repeated theme during engagements across the Project-affected districts.
 - The types of training suggested included: mechanics, carpentry, brick laying, hair dressing, tailoring, liquid soap making, paper making, electrical, metal working, welding, shoe making & repairing, arts and crafts, bakery etc.
 - The value of vocational training in skills which people can do at their homesteads, especially the elderly, women and vulnerable individuals was raised (e.g. tailoring, weaving baskets, mats, making liquid soap, arts & crafts, table clothes etc.).
 - The need for vocational training for youth household members was specifically highlighted.
- **Food Security:**
 - Food insecurity is prevalent across the pipeline Districts during certain months of the year, and is specifically high in Gomba, Sembabule and Kyotera. This highlights the need for the LRP to include measures to promote food security and provide transitional support post-displacement. Specific measures identified which could promote food security include:

- support with improving water retention, management and water harvesting;
 - improving tillage systems and soil management;
 - growing drought-resistant varieties of crops and agroforestry species;
 - growing of vegetable gardens within Household backyard and 'kitchen' gardens where suitable and there is access to water (e.g. eligible physically displaced PAHs who select a replacement house will be provided with means to collect rain water from roofs; for economically displaced households reviews would be required locally to assess access to water for vegetable gardens); and
 - reducing post-harvest losses (e.g. storage) and promoting value-addition.
- **Agricultural Improvement Programs:**
 - The analysis of the livelihood context and suggested programs for livelihood restoration across the ten (10) districts highlights the importance of focusing on farming activities.
 - Provision of agricultural training was highlighted in all districts, with the following types of training being suggested: modern and improved farming methods, use of irrigation, pesticides and fertilizers, improved seeds, livestock rearing and farming, fruit production and horticulture, how to increase yields, conservation farming techniques, post-harvest handling, and improved ways to farm small pieces of land to increase production. Support to improve access to/provision of agricultural extension workers was a matter raised across the districts and a need identified from the analysis.
 - Supporting development of and skills in small-scale agriculture (which can be done at the homestead or using small pieces of land), such as:
 - kitchen gardens and growing of vegetables and fruits – also to aid food security and possible for women, elderly and other vulnerable household members to participate in;
 - bee-keeping program;
 - poultry keeping program; and
 - piggery program (*was a repeated theme across a number of districts as seen as easy to manage, brings in income and nutritious food source. Also, identified small scale piggery and poultry raising can be managed at/near the homestead by elderly, women and vulnerable household members*).
 - Supporting development of and skills in livestock production, such as:
 - livestock (cattle and goats/other small ruminants, pigs and poultry) husbandry, rearing and management;
 - access to improved livestock (especially cattle or goats/other small ruminants).
 - Provision of various forms of other support, such as to: improve/provide linkages to markets; improve storage of crops and reduce post-harvest losses; and support creation of farmers' cooperatives.
 - Other value-added programs, such as: processing equipment for coffee, maize, etc.

9.3.2 Current Livelihood Improvement Programs & Providers

A number of livelihood improvement programs already operate in the Project area. Information was gathered from district and sub-county officials and secondary data sources. As far as

possible, the LRP will look to leverage and learn from current livelihood improvement programs being implemented in the area identifying opportunities for possible collaboration and partnerships with existing programs to ensure coordination and to harness possible synergies.

9.3.2.1 Agricultural Training

Agricultural training has been provided by both the Government and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as indicated below:

- Kyotera and Rakai: the training organisations include: National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Radio Buddu, Rakai District Farmers Association and Send a Cow.
- Sembabule, Gomba and Lwengo: NAADS, Uganda Livestock Farmers Association, Dairy Cooperation, Uganda Meat Producers Cooperation, District, Sub-county, Sembabule District Farmer's Association (SEDFA) and SACCOs (Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations).
- Mubende district – Sub-county officials, Bageza SACCO, BUKADEF, NAADS, Kaweeri Coffee Factory, IBERU Coffee, FACOMU, Care Uganda, Tukolere Wamu Farmers Group, Fellow Farmers, Hunger Project and Nsanja Agro-Chemicals.
- MADDO (Masaka Dioceses Development Organisation operates in all the districts of the greater Masaka e.g Lwengo, etc.).
- Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro and Kyankwanzi-HOCADEO. The following NGOs are active and operational in these districts and delivering some training. Hoima Caritas Development Organization, HODFA- Hoima District Farmers Association. UNFFE- Uganda National Farmers' Federation, ECO-Agriculture Uganda, SWISS Contact, Agriculture Cluster Development Project, Youth Livelihood Programme, Operation Wealth Creation and UWESO.

Only 39% of households reported having received training in improved farming methods. Whilst this rate is generally consistent across all 10 districts, the lowest rate was recorded in Gomba at 13%, which is likely to reflect the prevalence of livestock farming as the primary economic activity in the district.

Almost all farmers who reported having received training stated that they had put the improved farming methods into practice. The main forms of improved farming methods adopted by farmers were reported to be: application of chemical pest control and use of synthetic chemical fertilizer⁴, intercropping, mulching, use of compost or other organic material, crop rotation, use of disease resistant seeds and better storage.

9.3.2.2 Other Government programs

Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) was launched by the Government in all districts aimed at the socio-economic transformation of households to reduce poverty and improve household income. It provides agricultural inputs in terms of seeds, seedlings for coffee, mangoes, oranges and bananas to organized groups of farmers and individuals who are interested. The program also facilitates model farmers to share their experiences with other farmers.

Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP) is implemented by the districts and

⁴ These are contested by some organizations as a form of improved farming. The Project and this RAP are not therefore presenting them as improved farming methods, rather presenting the findings from the surveys/engagements as reported.

targets women. It aims at improving women's access to financial services, equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. In addition, it supports women to access good quality farm inputs like seeds and fertilizers, they also receive training in agro-business. Key informant interviews with several technical staff at district level indicate that UWEP is the most successful program with regards to loan repayment rates with women benefiting from sustainable income-generating programs. The major challenge is inadequate funding.

Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO) (Hoima): these programs empower the youth with financial literacy training and they learn the skills of saving, business and borrowing. UWESO is still operational in Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro and Kyankwanzi district, but has phased out in Sembabule, Gomba and Lwengo districts. UWESO also gives support to small farmers by giving inputs, they support victims of domestic violence with credit and link the farmers group to credit facilities.

Youth Livelihood Program (YLP): The Youth Livelihood Program (YLP) is a government program implemented by the districts and targeting youth aged 18-30 years. The program is aimed at improving youth's socio-economic well-being and increasing their levels of income.

Youths are given free interest loans as start-up capital for income-generating activities. The loans are given to youths organized in groups of about 10 members with at least 30% composition of female members. Income-generating activities funded include goat rearing, crop farming, tomato growing, watermelon growing, bull fattening, piggery, poultry keeping, passion fruit growing, among others.

Whereas some youth have benefited from the loans received, the Program has experienced low repayment rates.

Coffee Development Authority (Kakumiro) farmers are given coffee seedlings to plant but before they germinate they are tested by the expert to make sure that seeds are good.

Special Grant for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) is a grant from Government provided on a quarterly basis to support people living with disabilities including the elderly to support their socio-economic needs. Eligible people apply for the grant and grants are generally used for growing crops; piggery and poultry keeping.

Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE): The program focuses on the elderly of 80 years and above. The elderly in this age group register at the district and receive a monthly payment of UGX 25,000 (USD 6.7) to cater for their basic needs. The money is received through a government-contracted bank in each district.

Rwenzori Luwero fund (Rakai) Rakai district is a beneficiary of the Rwenzori Luwero fund under the office of the prime minister. The fund targets youth and women organized in groups and under a network umbrella for youth and women.

9.3.2.3 CSO & NGO programs

World Vision (Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi) is an international NGO with a strong track record in community level programs focusing on economic development, poverty reduction, health and food security. They have assisted communities with small scale community, kitchen and backyard gardens in the Hoima District.

HOCODEA (Hoima) is a Christian founded Organization which supports farmers with extension services and provision of farm inputs. The organization supports the youth with skills training in business, life skills, soap making, candle making, tailoring, hair dressing etc. It operates in all the Bunyoro districts of Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Kibaale and Kagadi.

Technoserve is an international NGO seeking opportunities to partner in livelihood restoration and community development projects. Their main focus is on building capacity of farmers and building agricultural value chains, also skilling youth without formal education with basic livelihood and vocational skills. Wide experience with vegetable, poultry and livestock production. Technoserve appears to have comprehensive experience and skills, particularly with agrarian capacity building.

SEFDA (Sembabule) has established agricultural demonstration farms. These demonstration farms are meant to provide practical skills in crop and animal production to farmers. SEFDA has set up a village savings association for member farmers where members access loans at a very low interest rate for personal development. They also promote coffee and bean production, tree planting, value addition, saving and credit services.

SNV (Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Netherlands Development Organization)) (Kakumiro, Mubende) their main target is improvement in nutrition especially among the young people and capacity building in communities; they are encouraging schools to grow crops to improve on nutrition of learners and to generate income.

Emesco Development Foundation (Kakumiro) targets schools by supporting the growing of crops like vegetables and fruits, by providing seedlings in selected schools with an aim of improving nutrition.

Global climate change alliance (GCCA) (Mubende) the main purpose is to help communities build resilience to climate change, giving them alternatives to crops. In Mubende district, they reported having four valley tanks which were excavated, with the help of these valley tanks people have been given irrigation opportunities. For example, Lugala village is where they have a valley tank, pipes and the pumps where they do their group work and they have been able to harvest increased tomatoes, which were taken to market and have boosted their livelihoods.

C-CARE (Mubende) has supported farmers in environmental protection, trained farmers and supplied them with trees.

BIVA Foundation (Mubende) has constructed valley dams for animals and provided support during drought seasons.

Dreams project (Gomba) targets mainly the girls of age 15-18 years. The organization partners with the Rakai Health Science Program (RHSP) in helping out the vulnerable children and the women. It offers cottage/skills training for example in making both bar soap and liquid soap, confectionary, hair dressing, tailoring etc. The program also offers entrepreneurship skills training and mentorship to the youth.

Silk Saving models for both the youth and adults (Gomba) done through the silk saving model and the youth saving model. It is a component under the Dreams Project being implemented under Rakai Health Sciences Project; the Dreams project is in its third year of operation. For the silk saving model, the adults do savings and lending out to the communities at an interest rate while their money accumulates for a period of 12 months while in the case of the youth saving

model, the youth have a saving cycle for 6 months to accumulate their money.

Agro enterprise (Gomba) program implemented by MADDO promotes backyard gardening and farmer's field school. The backyard gardens are small gardens which are at times called kitchen gardens in people's compounds. In these gardens, the locals grow some food like vegetables for subsistence purposes.

ECO-TRUST (Kakumiro) has supported foresters with free tree seedlings, and training in tree management.

Vocational training programs

St Simon Peter Vocational Training center, Hoima is a private vocational training institute that offers practical technical courses ranging from 3-6 month courses in welding, building, tailoring, carpentry etc.

Millennium Business School, Hoima, is a catholic founded vocational Business School, It mainly offers life skills to the youth especially the girl child in tailoring, catering services, and Hotel management.

Nile Vocational Institute (Hoima) is a church of Uganda founded Institute. Its main objective is skilling the youth, they offer technical skills in plumbing, tailoring, hair dressing, metal work and entrepreneurial skills for the youth.

St. Joseph's Vocational Training Institute (near Hoima) provides a variety of vocational training and skills development courses including welding, carpentry/ joinery, bricklaying and building construction, tailoring, hairdressing, business management and enterprise development. It has trained young men and women from communities affected by CNOOCs development of the Kingfisher site and access road.

9.4 SUMMARY OF LIVELIHOODS IMPACTS

Impacts identified in the Project area due to land acquisition and resettlement include:

- Loss of land;
- Loss of dwellings and other structures;
- Loss of trees and crops;
- Loss of grazing land;
- Impacts on communal and institutional facilities;
- Impact on public utilities and infrastructure;
- Impacts on forests, woodlots and other natural resources including wetlands, rivers and riverbanks;
- Impact on cultural heritage assets including graves and shrines; and
- Impacts on vulnerable individuals and groups.

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

- A total of 3,792 PAPs are affected, comprising 3,096 PAPs with land interests and 696 licensees with structures, crops or trees growing on land owned by other PAPs. Seventy-two (72) of these PAPs are institutional and the remaining PAPs are treated as Project

Affected Households (PAHs)⁵. Though it should be noted that there may be a few cases where there is more than one PAP in a PAH, so this may mean there are less PAHs than presented here. As referenced in Chapter 5, there were 3,130 Project Affected Households (PAHs) participated in the surveys (3,045 along the pipeline route and 85 at the Priority Areas).

- The pipeline affects approximately 2,740 acres of land, the majority of this land is rural (92%) with the remaining land being in more urban areas. Much of the Project-affected land is used for agricultural activities, such as crop farming and livestock rearing and grazing;
- PAPs own varying types of land tenure and interests in land. Licencees have access to small piece of land, with the lawful and bonafide occupants having access to smaller farms hence lower productivity. Many Kibanja owners also hold small farms, with some having medium scale farms. The mailo landlords, freeholders and leaseholds hold medium and much larger areas of land. The large commercial farming is mostly done on freehold or leased land. A reasonable proportion of the freehold, leasehold and mailo land along the route is encumbered by other land interests.
- Reflecting the linear nature of the Project, the majority of PAHs will only have a small proportion of their land parcels affected, with 55% losing less than 20% of their land parcel area, and only 15% of affected land parcels losing 50% or more. In addition, the majority of PAHs stated that they owned other land parcels outside the pipeline corridor which are not affected by the Project. This means that the livelihood impacts on the majority of PAHs will be relatively low, and PAPs will be able to continue a reasonable proportion of their land-based livelihoods on their residual land parcels and other land holdings not affected by the Project;
- The Project's eligibility criteria, compensation strategy and livelihoods restoration entitlement framework (as presented in Chapter 7) has taken a precautionary approach of basing entitlements on the loss to the PAHs Project-affected land parcels **only**. A PAHs other land holdings outside the pipeline corridor have not been considered as part of this. The majority of PAHs referred to them having other land parcels they use for their dwellings and/or livelihood activities outside the pipeline corridor, this therefore will provide an additional buffer for these PAHs during the restoration of livelihoods;
- Agriculture is the primary source of livelihoods throughout Project affected land areas. PAPs will experience some level of economic displacement in the form of impacts on crops and trees. Over 90% of PAHs own perennial crops and/or economic trees which are affected by the pipeline. Some of these households were noted to farm seasonal crops as part of their livelihood activities, however as these will be harvested prior to displacement these were not recorded for valuation purposes. PAHs will be provided where possible with the opportunity to harvest seasonal crops prior to displacement. Where this is not possible compensation will be provided for lost seasonal crops;
- An additional 293 households were recorded during the surveys as having only seasonal crops affected;
- Commonly affected crops include maize, cassava, sugar cane, yams and sweet potato – where possible opportunity will be provided to harvest these crops prior to Project land

⁵ Individuals who are part of families affected by the Project's development are collectively referred to as Project Affected Households (PAHs), which includes members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by the Project. In other words, as per UNBS, a household is defined as a person or group of persons who normally cook, eat and live together irrespective of whether they are related or unrelated.

access for the construction phase;

- Over 55% of PAHs are affected by loss of trees, including fruit trees, such as mango, avocado, passion fruit, paw, guava and jack fruit; and timber trees, such as acacia, teak, eucalyptus, bark cloth and bamboo;
- The Project affects approximately 36 acres of land in the Taala Central Forest Reserve in Kyankwanzi District which the pipeline corridor traverses;
- The pipeline will cross a number of rivers, including the River Kafu, River Nabakazi and River Katonga and wetlands towards the Tanzania border and north-western corner of Lake Victoria;
- Grazing activities, which are particularly important to livelihoods in Sembabule and Gomba, will not be significantly impacted due to the small areas of Project affected land relative to large areas of grazing land in the vicinity. The construction process will be designed to minimize impacts on livestock movements, and once in operation, the pipeline corridor will not be fenced so livestock movements and grazing will not be restricted;
- Other non-land based livelihood activities are not expected to be significantly impacted. Only 7 mixed use commercial / residential structures and 1 kiosk are impacted, and with the planned compensation and entitlements, PAPs will be able to continue livelihood activities run from these premises; and
- The vast majority of PAHs are likely to need some form of financial literacy and management training to prepare them for the cash they receive as compensation. This is to encourage the use of this money to assist in the restoration of their livelihoods.

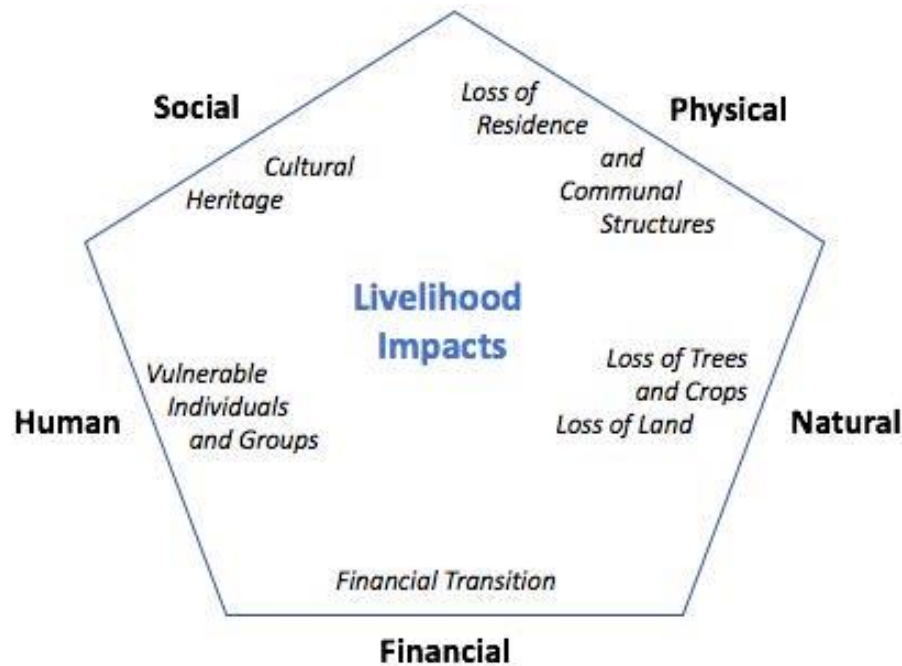
9.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Livelihoods in the Project-affected area are multi-faceted. The restoration and enhancement of livelihoods needs to consider several interconnected assets which contribute to sustaining livelihoods, namely social, physical, natural, human and financial capital (DFID Sustainable Livelihood Framework⁶). The impacts on livelihoods have been assessed and the Livelihood Restoration Plan has been developed considering these five key assets, indicated below in Figure 9-1.

The types of programs and livelihood restoration packages has considered the five key assets to sustain livelihoods. The assessment of impacts on livelihoods and the existing livelihood context of the Project-affected areas, households' livelihood strategies and their livelihood needs and challenges have informed the LRP strategy and programs identified. These programs will be further refined at a district level in short operational plans (i.e. DLRPs) to address specific district level issues. The LRP approach to eligibility of households to programs has been developed considering the significance of impacts on their livelihoods and their vulnerability. This is explained in Chapter 7 and the basis of the Entitlement Framework for these entitlements.

⁶ The DFID has developed a 'Sustainable Livelihood Framework' (SLF) which is one of the most widely used livelihoods frameworks in development practice.

Figure 9-1 Livelihood Impacts Categorized



9.5.1 Eligibility for Livelihood Restoration Support

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance, depending on the severity and significance of impacts experienced by PAPs / PAHs, and their resilience or vulnerability to restore livelihoods. PAPs/PAHs have been grouped therefore depending on the significance of impacts and their vulnerability. Entitlement to Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Support Packages, along with resettlement assistance, is linked to which Group they fall into. The grouping is presented in Chapter 7 and the Entitlements Framework in Table 7-7, this consists of seven main groups, with sub-groups within these.

(Physically and Economically Displaced):

- Group 1 Physically (and Economically) Displaced PAPs/PAHs

*(Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who **Lose Land**)*

- Group 2 Customary, Mailo, Kibanja, Bonafide Occupants and Lawful Occupants
- Group 3 Freehold & Leasehold
- Group 4 Economically Displaced PAPs who lose Grazing Land

*(Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who **do not Lose Land**)*

- Group 5 Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees, structures or other assets only, but do not lose land⁷ or residential dwellings

(Wetlands/Riverbank Areas)

- Group 6 Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs in wetland and/or riverbank areas

⁷ That they have a recognizable legal right or claim to.

(Central Forest Reserve)

- Group 7 Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs in Central Forest Reserve (CFR)

The grouping distinguishes whether PAPs/PAHs are physically and economically displaced or only economically displaced. Livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support entitlements will have a cumulative value for PAPs/PAHs with multiple affected land parcels (or those with multiple valuations). A PAH can be affected by a number of impacts / losses from the land acquisition program and therefore can be eligible for a number of compensation entitlements (e.g. a PAP/PAH who loses land may also lose crops and trees), and a PAH/PAP will only be placed in one eligibility group and be eligible for one livelihood restoration package, which includes a number of entitlements.

Where there is more than one PAP who has a valuation for loss of land and/or assets in the same household, the household generally will only be eligible for one livelihood restoration package relevant to the affected household. This will be reviewed though on a case-by-case basis and with the consideration of the household size and dependence on the lost land and other assets.

Potential vulnerable PAPs and those with limited remaining land will be eligible for additional livelihoods restoration assistance and transitional support. If a PAP/household is potentially vulnerable, relocation and livelihood restoration assistance will be as appropriate to the vulnerability factors of the PAP/household and tailored accordingly. Support for finding and securing agricultural replacement land would be offered to potentially vulnerable PAPs with customary land only (see Chapter 7).

EACOP vulnerability officers (and potentially a PAH Support Services Contractor (when in place)) will focus on ongoing review and identification of vulnerable PAHs and vulnerable household members. Where a household member is identified during the ongoing work who has vulnerable factors (i.e. disabled, dependency on other household members etc.) the vulnerable member's household may be categorized as Category 3 'At-Risk' and more focus would be given to structuring the PAHs livelihood restoration package appropriately. Further details on this are provided in Chapter 10, in the VPP.

The table below presents the PAP/PAH Groups and entitlements for livelihood restoration (LR), relocation/resettlement assistance and transitional support for food security. Further details on the LR packages, program options and phasing of the LRP is presented in sections below.

Table 9-4 Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support Entitlements

PAP/PAH Group	Type of Loss/Impact and Eligibility Criteria	Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support Entitlements
Group 1: Physically (and Economically) Displaced PAPs/PAHs:		
1A	Physically displaced PAP/PAH whose dwelling is affected and PAP/ PAH holds a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy and use for their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>lose land</u>). Plus two (2) additional livelihood restoration options. Relocation assistance (e.g. moving support) and transitional support for a period (up to 12 months, reviewed at end of first harvest) after displacement.
1B	Physically displaced PAP/PAH whose dwelling is affected and PAP/PAH does not ⁸ hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy and use for their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs that <u>do not lose land for which they have a recognized legal right or claim</u>). Relocation assistance (e.g. moving support) and transitional support for a period (up to 12 months, reviewed at end of first harvest) after displacement.
Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who Lose Land (for which they hold a recognizable legal right or claim) (<i>Other than Grazing Land – see Group 4</i>):		
Group 2: Customary, Mailo, Kibanja, Bonafide Occupants and Lawful Occupants		
2A	PAP/PAH loses ≤ 20% of land and is potentially vulnerable (Cat. 1 or 2, or has ≤ 0.5 acres remaining).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package. Plus one (1) additional livelihood restoration option. Transitional support for a period (up to 6 months or to end of first harvest) after displacement.
2B	PAP/PAH loses ≤ 20% of land and is not potentially vulnerable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package.
2C	PAP/PAH loses > 20% of land and is potentially vulnerable (Cat. 1 or 2, or has ≤ 0.5 acres remaining), or loses ≥ 80% of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package. Plus tailored package with at least two (2) additional livelihood restoration options. Transitional support for a period (up to 12 months or to end of first harvest) after displacement.
2D	PAP/PAH loses >20% of land and is not potentially vulnerable <u>but</u> have ≤ 1.5 acres remaining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package. Plus tailored package with at least one (1) additional livelihood restoration option. Transitional support for a period (up to 6 months or to end of first harvest) after displacement.
2E	PAP/PAH loses >20% of land and is not potentially vulnerable and has ≥ 1.5 acres remaining.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package.
Group 3: Freehold & Leasehold Land (All Land Types – including Grazing)		
3A	PAP/PAH loses land. Land is encumbered <u>or</u> unencumbered land not used for livelihood activities by PAP (or their household).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not eligible for livelihood restoration program.
3B	PAP/PAH loses land. Parts of the affected land is unencumbered <u>and</u> used for livelihood activities by PAP (or their household).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package
Group 4: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose Grazing Land		
4	PAP/PAH who loses land predominantly used for grazing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package.
Group 5: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees, structures or other assets only, but do not lose land for which they hold a recognizable legal right or claim or residential dwellings. (Physically displaced PAHs/PAPs would be included in Group 1B above).		
5	PAP/PAH who loses eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs/PAHs that <u>do not lose land</u>).

⁸ In terms of IFC PS 5, paras. 17(iii) and 22 in which displaced persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use, are only eligible for the loss of assets other than land at full replacement cost and relocation assistance sufficient for them to restore their standard of living at an adequate alternative site.

PAP/PAH Group	Type of Loss/Impact and Eligibility Criteria	Livelihood Restoration, Relocation/Resettlement Assistance & Transitional Support Entitlements
<u>Group 6: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose access to land and/or assets in wetland and/or riverbank areas</u>		
6A	PAPs/PAHs who hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy/use in the wetland and/or riverbank areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Group 2 PAPs/PAHs depending on loss and vulnerability. (Some of the PAPs/PAHs have land affected by the Project outside these areas so will be part of the relevant Group above).
6B	PAPs/PAHs do not hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy/use in the wetland and/or riverbank areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs/PAHs that <u>do not lose land</u>)
<u>Group 7: Economically Displaced PAPs/PAHs who lose access to land and assets in Central Forest Reserve (CFR) (i.e. Taala CFR) (Physically displaced PAPs would be included in Group 1B above).</u>		
7	PAPs/PAHs who lose crops, trees or other assets, but not land or residential dwellings. (PAPs/PAHs do not hold a recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy/use in the CFR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Livelihood Restoration Package (for PAPs/PAHs that <u>do not lose land</u>) comprising: Financial Literacy and money management training; and One (1) Enterprise Development & Vocational Training Option or one (1) Agricultural Improvement Option.

9.5.1.1 Household Profiles

In order to assess whether the required objectives and outcomes of the LRP are being addressed and achieved it is important to consider affected households as a whole and not just individual PAPs. To this end, household profiles for PAPs and their household members will be developed to enable an evaluation of whether livelihoods have been restored, or corrective actions are required, and will ultimately facilitate the close-out audit. This will include the information gathered at a household level during the socio-economic survey and will consider the severity of impacts on the household. The data within the profile will also have been used and continue to be used to undertake the assessment and review of vulnerability of the PAHs. The data within a Household Profile will develop during the RAP planning and implementation. As the Project gathers more data on a household during the RAP planning and implementation (and M&E) this will be recorded appropriately within their profile.

The detail within a specific Household Profile will depend to a degree on the significance of Project impacts on a household and their vulnerability. More detailed information will be required concerning the circumstances of vulnerable and marginalized households who are likely to have difficulty re-establishing their livelihoods without assistance. Conversely, relatively little information will be required concerning those households who experience minimal livelihood impacts and are not vulnerable (just enough information to confirm this status and their ability to readily restore their livelihoods).

Household Profiles will be maintained and updated in the course of land acquisition and livelihood restoration. However, once it has been determined that a PAH's livelihood has been successfully restored and there is no need for any corrective actions, this should be recorded and then there will no longer be any need to update or continue the Household Profile.

Thus, the number of active Household Profiles will be the greatest at the commencement of livelihood restoration activities but is likely to tail off relatively quickly as the livelihoods of PAHs with limited impacts are successfully re-established. Subsequently, only those Household Profiles of vulnerable PAHs who may be having difficulty in re-establishing their livelihoods will need to be maintained and updated. It may be necessary to maintain some Household Profiles for lengthy periods for a few remaining severely impacted and vulnerable households who may need assistance for more than one or two cropping seasons to restore their livelihoods.

9.5.2 Livelihood Restoration Entitlements – Packages & Program Options

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance, depending on the severity and significance of impacts experienced by PAHs / PAPs, as per the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 5. The livelihood restoration entitlement packages and options are indicated in **Error! Reference source not found.** for each PAH/PAP Group.

These livelihood restoration entitlements are linked to PAPs and will have a cumulative value for PAPs with multiple affected land parcels/valuations and PAPs/households will only be eligible for one livelihoods package per household which includes a number of entitlements.

Licensee PAPs/PAHs who do not lose land for which they have a recognizable legal right or claim and only their assets on land (e.g. structures, eligible crops and trees) will be entitled to monetary compensation for the lost assets (but not land). They will be eligible for a livelihoods package but this will be different to PAPs/PAHs who lose land or dwellings for which they have a recognizable legal right or claim.

Table 9-5 Livelihood Restoration Entitlement Packages & Program Options

PAP/PAH Group	Livelihood Restoration Programs / Options:
PAPs/PAHs WHO LOSE LAND	
Standard Livelihood Package: PAPs/PAHs who <u>lose land</u> (which they use for livelihood activities).	
Groups 1A, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 3B, 4 & 6A Each eligible PAP/household entitled to:	One (1) Core Agricultural Improvement Program (Options below) and One (1) Food Security Program (FSP): Development and planting of vegetable gardens.
	Financial Literacy and money management training.
	Enterprise Development and vocational training: (Each eligible household eligible to access one (1) support package).
Additional Optional Programs Depending on PAP/PAH Group and preference:	
Groups 1A & 2C: Each eligible PAP/household entitled to two (2) additional options (i.e. one (1) Additional Agricultural Improvement Option and one (1) Additional Enterprise Development and vocational training package). Groups 2A & 2D Each eligible PAP/household entitled to one (1) additional option (i.e. one (1) Additional Agricultural Improvement Option or one (1) Additional Enterprise Development and vocational training package). (Group 6A – relevant Group 2 package)	Agricultural Improvement Programs (AIPs): will likely be 5 options, but these will be confirmed during final development of detailed operational livelihood restoration plans per District (DLRPs). Likely to comprise for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option A: - Improved cassava production or Improved maize production (crop will be confirmed at a District level). Option B: - Improved agricultural production (including diversification) Option C: – Improved livestock (cattle/goats/small ruminants) program Option D: – Small-scale poultry or piggyery program (will be confirmed at a District level). Option E: - Improved beekeeping practices
	Additional Enterprise Development and vocational training.
PAPs/PAHs WHO DO NOT LOSE LAND	
Standard Livelihood Package: PAPs/PAHs who do not <u>lose land</u> (e.g. who are licensees only).	
Groups 1B, 5, 6B & 7 Each eligible	Financial Literacy and money management training.

PAP/PAH Group	Livelihood Restoration Programs / Options:
PAP/household entitled to:	Enterprise Development and vocational training: <i>(Each eligible household eligible to access one (1) support package).</i>
Additional Optional Programs Depending on PAP/PAH Group and preference:	
Groups 1B, 5, 6B & 7 Each eligible PAP/household entitled to one (1) additional option (i.e. one (1) Additional Agricultural Improvement Option or one (1) Additional Enterprise Development and vocational training package).	Agricultural Improvement Program: will likely be 2 options, these will be confirmed during final development of detailed LRPs per District. Likely to comprise ones which are not solely dependent on access to crop land, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option D: – Small-scale poultry <u>or</u> piggery enterprise at the homestead <i>(will be confirmed at a District level depending of PAHs preferences)</i> Option E: - Improved beekeeping practices PAPs who have other land available may instead opt for a land-based program (e.g. Improved cassava program or Improved agricultural production (including diversification)) if available in their area.
	Additional Enterprise Development and vocational training.

9.5.3 Potential Livelihood Restoration Programs

An outline of potential livelihood restoration programs including land-based and non-land-based activities is presented. The LRP provides preliminary information on the content, suitability and potential for implementation of the programs. The operational district level plans (DLRPs) will identify the specific program options to be offered per district and provide further details on them.

The livelihood restoration programs described below provide vehicles to respond to livelihood impacts, contexts and needs. For example, since most PAHs will receive some form of monetary payment so a financial literacy and enterprise development or vocation training program linked to agricultural activities from a small business perspective is a non-land-based program on offer to maximize opportunities for use of monetary compensation.

While women and men will have equal entitlement to any livelihood restoration measures, additional support to assist PAPs/PAHs to access modules will be offered to PAPs/PAHs identified as particularly vulnerable. Some will be given some direct support, i.e. those vulnerable PAPs/PAHs who lack resilience to the upheaval and dislocation related to resettlement, be it because of illness, age, physical ability, marginalization, or other personal circumstances.

Programs will generally be run at a village or sub-county level (depending on numbers of PAPs/PAHs and location). PAPs (and spouses/other household members) will be asked during entitlement briefings (see Chapter 14) to indicate their preferred livelihood restoration program options. This will be used to further inform and refine the programs to be delivered to households in each district. Priority will be given to implementation of the Phase 1 transitional support and Phase 2 programs (see Section 9.5.4) and additional refinement of Phase 3 programs will be done during Phase 1 and 2.

For eligible physically displaced PAPs/PAHs who select replacement housing and have to relocate to a new location, appropriate support will be offered post-displacement to help prepare new farming/gardening areas (of a minimum area equal to land lost).

Approach – Training, Capacity Building and Access to Agricultural Inputs

The programs are presented in the form of ‘training’ and ‘capacity building’ modules to groups of qualifying PAPs/PAHs. Certain agricultural inputs will be provided to PAPs (and eligible household members) who have participated in these programs. Provision of inputs will be conditional on this participation and actual implementation of agricultural practices learned during training and capacity building.

The programs/options are listed below and outlined in the following tables:

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

Table 9-6 (Food Security) Development and planting of vegetable gardens

Development and planting of vegetable gardens	
Context	Household backyard and ‘kitchen’ gardens and small-scale community gardens can contribute significantly to household food security, are usually popular amongst women’s groups and elderly household members and can provide some supplementary household income. Most suitable where access to reliable water supplies is not a problem. Planting of fruit trees may be evaluated for inclusion in this program in specific districts, for some districts though fruit trees would be a longer-term intervention.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to food security of eligible PAHs • To improve livelihood resilience of vulnerable households/household members, including women. • Improved skills of eligible PAHs.
Spatial Application	Affected districts along the pipeline corridor where access to water is possible. Sources of water are likely to include rainwater harvesting from roofs and collected in tanks, or rainfall run-off collected in small catchment tanks or dams, shallow wells, boreholes, or rivers, streams and wetlands (where this is legally permitted). Various pump and irrigation systems are available in Uganda (in particular low maintenance solar pumps) that would enable vegetable gardening of larger areas, such as community gardens. For example, where adequate water supplies and suitable land are available, the use of easily operated and maintained small solar pumps, piping to a header tank at the highest end of the garden, and a gravity distribution system by a hosepipe or sprinklers could significantly reduce labor inputs and extend the area under cultivation that could be managed by a PAH or a gardening group of PAHs.
Eligible PAHs	All PAHs who lose land, are eligible for Livelihood Restoration and selection of this option (see Tables 9-3 & 9-4). Eligible Women Household members – Category 3 in VPP
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officers • Local district-based NGO’s/CBOs • Local women’s groups • Local land preparation and development contractors (tractor operators, water tank and small dam builders, well diggers, borehole drillers, irrigation suppliers and specialists) • Local community-based labour
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI) Tilenga project • National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) • Buliisa Agriculture Department • World Vision (Hoima/Kikuube); Agro Enterprise (Gomba).
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in vegetable gardening. • Demonstration gardens. • Training in rainwater harvesting, shallow-well digging (where feasible and permitted), solar pump systems, garden irrigation options (hand watering, drip, sprinkler and flood irrigation) and support – rainwater collection tanks will be provided for physically displaced PAPs who select replacement housing. • Planning and developing village level community gardens and irrigation systems. • Establishing a garden group or groups if a significant number of participants and suitable gardening areas are available in one village/sub-county and providing training in organizational development, vegetable production, business management and marketing.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of inputs provided • Level of participation in training • Successful establishment of functioning garden groups • Improvement in vegetable production and increased income from sale of surplus vegetables • Adoption of improved gardening practices, including irrigation systems, composting and seedling management • Improved household food security and access to food year-round by PAHs

Table 9-7 (AIP) Improved cassava production or Improved maize production

Improved Cassava Program or Maize Production	
Context	<p>Cassava and maize are two of the most commonly grown crops by Project-affected households. In terms of contribution to household food security they are the most important staple food crops. A successful programme with an improved variety of cassava has been implemented for the Tilenga project resettled households.</p> <p><i>(The selection of crop for this program per district shall be done in the operational district level plans and be informed from further engagement with relevant stakeholders (e.g. District officers) and the preferences of PAHs).</i></p>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the existing cassava or maize production practices of eligible PAHs • To increase the yield of existing cassava or maize production of eligible PAHs • To increase the income generated from cassava or maize production by eligible PAHs • To improve eligible PAHs' drought resilience by promoting the use of appropriate cassava or maize crop varieties • To increase food security for eligible PAHs
Spatial Application	Districts along route – crops shall be selected depending on district level engagements and PAHs preference per District/area, and the suitability of local soils, land capability, rainfall and climate.
Beneficiaries	All PAHs who lose land, are eligible for Livelihood Restoration and selection of this option (see Tables 9-3 & 9-4)
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officers • Local district-based NGO's/CBOs • Local land preparation contractors (tractor operators) • Local community-based labor • NAADS / OWC
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI) Tilenga project • National Agricultural Research Organization • Buliisa Agriculture Department • Technoserve (Uganda) (maize production projects -but not cassava production) • Livelihood Improvement Program of Uganda (LIPRU) • Shiloh Farms (Uganda) Ltd. • NAADS/ OWC
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify effectiveness of farmer associations as an implementation platform. • Training on improved land preparation and production practices. • Demonstration plots. • Access to drought resistant seed varieties. • Improved post-harvest storage technologies. • Improved access to markets and efficient processing (milling) facilities (value-added). • Related agricultural inputs may be provided to PAPs (and eligible household members) who participate in these programs. Provision of inputs will be conditional upon this participation and actual implementation of agricultural practices learned during training and capacity building.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes of inputs provided • Improvement in cassava or maize yields • Increased income from cassava or maize • Adoption of improved production practices • Improved household food security and access to food year-round by PAHs

Table 9-8 (AIP) Improved Agricultural Production Practices

LRA 4 Improved agricultural production practices	
Context	<p>While maize and cassava are the two most important and commonly grown crops, the vast majority of PAHs are engaged in various types of agricultural crop production as their primary source of livelihood, with the majority of PAHs expressing a preference to continue this livelihood activity but with a need to access training and support, including better linkages to markets and some value-added related enterprises to increase income.</p> <p>Among the 21 crops commonly grown by PAHs, maize, beans and cassava are among those grown in all 10 affected districts for food and income. Some of these crops are also prioritized by the Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) (see section 9.3.2) as part of improvement of food security for farm households. However, production of these and other crops is faced by a number of challenges, including: pests and diseases, low sale prices and limited access to markets, poor storage and post-harvest handling, lack of improved seed varieties and certain agricultural inputs, lack of access in some areas to low rate/soft loans, limited water supplies and irrigation management systems, etc. A program that will improve production of these and other important crops for PAHs, as well as other crops adapted to soil and climate conditions in relevant geographic areas has been identified as a core need to support PAHs to restore, and possibly improve, existing livelihoods.</p>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve crop production practices and agricultural output of eligible PAHs • To increase the yields of crops grown by eligible PAHs • To increase the income generated from crops grown by eligible PAHs • To improve eligible PAHs' drought resilience through implementation of improved crop production practices and improvement of water supply management/irrigation options • To encourage the diversification of cropping practices of PAHs (i.e. increased growing of more productive crops) • To improve post-harvest handling of crops • To increase household food security
Spatial Application	All Project-affected districts
Beneficiaries	All PAHs who lose land, are eligible for Livelihood Restoration and selection of this option (see Tables 9-3 & 9-4)
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Agricultural Officials. • Government and CSOs providing training in affected areas (e.g. NAADS, MADDO, Farmers Associations, etc.). • Local district-based CSOs and NGOs, such as Send a Cow Uganda, Hoima Caritas Development Organization (HOCADDO), Bagezza Agro processing Association, and Uganda Rural Development and Training Programme (URDT) among others.
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) • Uganda Women's Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP) • District level programs e.g. SEFDA, GCCA, etc.
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training in a range of subjects including: modern and improved farming methods: use of rainwater harvesting, shallow wells and boreholes, irrigation systems, solar pumps; land preparation; safe use and handling of agrochemicals; making and use of organic manure and fertilizers; improved seeds, seed selection and propagation; planting, field management including weed, pests and diseases control, soil and water management/conservation; intensification and improvement of farming on small pieces of land; harvesting and post-harvest handling (drying and storage); vertical integration of activities and value addition, improved marketing; and record keeping and money management. • Support for existing farmers' groups/ associations and creation of new groups. Linking farmer groups to credit facilities / loan facilities. • Facilitating improved access to agricultural extension workers. (This is likely to be more appropriately addressed in a separate Social Investment Program (outside the scope of

	<p><i>this LRP for the broader community but could be linked to LRP initiatives).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating linkages to markets and to existing Government programs. Related agricultural inputs may be provided to PAPs (and eligible household members) who participate in these programs. Provision of inputs will be conditional on this participation and actual implementation of agricultural practices learned during training and capacity building.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of inputs provided Improvement in crop yields / agricultural production Adoption of improved agricultural production practices Improved marketing outlets Increased income from crops Successful establishment of Farmers' Groups/ associations Improved household food security and access to food, year-round by PAHs

The selection of whether an improved livestock (cattle or goats/other small ruminants) program (Table 9-9) and/ or a small-scale poultry or piggery program (Table 9-10) will be offered per district shall be determined in the operational district-level plans (DLRPs) and be informed from further engagement with relevant stakeholders (e.g. District Agricultural Officers) and preferences of PAHs. It is likely the livestock (cattle) program will be more relevant for Gomba and Sembabule districts where there is a significantly higher proportion of PAHs keeping cattle. The Project will consider supporting small ruminants (goats) production program if requested by PAHs (for example, cross-bred Boer goats with local indigenous Mubende goats).

Table 9-9 Improved Livestock Program

Improved Livestock (Cattle/Goats/Other Small Ruminants) Program	
Context	<p>Across the Project-affected districts only 17% of PAHs keep cattle with this predominantly being a more significant livelihood strategy for PAHs in Gomba and Sembabule Districts where the pipeline crosses the dry rangelands and the cattle corridor. However, poor animal health is a key issue and there is limited access to veterinary assistance and supplies. There is minimal use of pesticides to spray or dip livestock as a means of controlling and managing transmission of parasites and transmission of related diseases. During engagements, PAHs and other stakeholders in certain districts raised the need for: access to improved, hybrid/cross-breeds to improve the local stock (i.e. developing cross breeds with local livestock which tend to be somewhat more resistant to diseases prevalent in the area rather than introducing new breeds completely), as well as access to training in cross-breed rearing and livestock management.</p> <p>The access to and sale of fresh milk by investigating possible dairy opportunities was also an area of interest for value-added programs raised by stakeholders.</p> <p>Since there are some overgrazed areas, especially in Sembabule, livestock improvement programmes should not focus on increasing the number of animals but on improving yields from existing numbers of livestock and improving existing grazing resources and the availability of fodder, including post-harvest crop residues such as maize stover.</p> <p>However, the introduction of any more intensive livestock production systems will need to take account of existing cultural practices and cultural acceptability, especially gender issues, related to the management and use of livestock. Experience elsewhere has shown that caution needs to be exercised in rapidly introducing too many new systems of livestock production and that success is more likely to be achieved if gradual change is based on incremental improvements to existing production systems.</p>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve livestock production of eligible PAHs To increase the potential income generated from livestock production by eligible PAHs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve animal husbandry practices amongst PAHs who own livestock
Spatial Application	Districts along the pipeline route where a reasonable number of PAHs keep livestock and select this option – <i>likely to be a program focused on districts where a key livelihood strategy is livestock farming (e.g. Gomba, Sembabule and possibly Mubende).</i>
Beneficiaries	All PAHs who lose land, are eligible for Livelihood Restoration and selection of this option (see Tables 9-3 & 9-4)
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Agricultural Officials, District Veterinary Officers etc. Local district-based NGOs/CBOs Livestock interest groups Private sectors (e.g., traders) NAADS/ OWC MAAIF NARO
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Send a Cow Uganda Technoserve (Uganda) Livelihood Improvement Program of Uganda (LIPRU) Community Integrated Development initiatives (CIDI)
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to superior cross-breeding stock. Training on better husbandry practices such as livestock breeding, pests and diseases, pasture management, record keeping. Facilitating access to supplementary feed – including possibly looking at available fodder options including post -harvest crop residues. Improving capacity of livestock extension service. <i>(This is likely to be more appropriately addressed in a separate Social Investment Program (outside the scope of this LRP for the broader community but could be linked to LRP initiatives).</i> Improving access to veterinary information and supplies Improving access to water for livestock (e.g. wells, boreholes, solar pumps, troughs) Improving access to regular spraying, control of pests and diseases services to livestock farmers. Facilitating access to improved processing of products and marketing channels.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<p>Outcomes of inputs provided</p> <p>Adoption of improved animal husbandry practices.</p> <p>Improved range and pasture management</p> <p>Improved livestock production and contribution household food security and incomes</p>

Table 9-10 Small-Scale Poultry or Piggery Program

Small-Scale Poultry or Piggery Program	
Context	<p>Nearly half of PAHs keep poultry and a third keep pigs. Small-scale poultry production of broilers and eggs can provide a sustainable income and contribute significantly to the nutrition and livelihoods of rural households provided there is access to supplies (broiler chicks, layers, water, feed and veterinary supplies) and an adequate and reliable market for produce. Poultry production amongst households is generally limited to keeping a few local chickens uncaged around the household compound, which forage and scratch for their own food from household scraps and the surrounding environment (insects, plant seeds, grass). Only those rearing on commercial basis often have chicken houses. Thus, for a majority of households there are no feeding or poultry housing costs, but disadvantages include losses to predators and eggs laid in hidden nests. There is thus an opportunity to increase local production through introduction of improved small-scale poultry production systems.</p> <p>During the engagements with PAHs and other stakeholders across the Project-affected districts access to a poultry and/or piggery program was raised. Rearing of pigs and poultry were highlighted</p>

	as small-scale projects which vulnerable members of households could undertake. Preference was made in some districts for training in setting up piggeries. More intensive small-scale poultry and pig production systems can be an important component of the mix of livelihood activities for rural households. Comprehensive engagement with women in project affected households, and local women's groups, will be critically important since within the local culture it is the women who take care of household chickens and pigs. Setting up a small demonstration unit with an interested local household would serve as an example for other households.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve poultry / piggery production of eligible PAHs To increase the income generated from poultry and pigs by eligible PAPs, especially women and vulnerable members of the household To establish poultry / piggery enterprises to improve household food supplies and income generation by PAHs To encourage the improvement and diversification of agricultural practices of PAHs To improve resilience of eligible PAHs to livelihood setbacks/ shocks (such as drought) and increase food security
Spatial Application	(All districts along route where a reasonable number of PAHs select this option.)
Beneficiaries	All PAHs who are eligible for Livelihood Restoration & may select this option (<i>Tables 9-3 & 9-4</i>) Eligible Women Household members – Category 3 in VPP
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Agricultural Officials, District Livestock Officers etc. Local district-based NGOs/CBOs Poultry and piggery interest groups Private sector (traders, etc) District Farmers Associations
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living Earth Uganda Shiloh Farms (Uganda) Ltd Technoserve (Uganda) Livelihoods improvement Program of Uganda (LIPRU)
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to superior genetic birds / pigs. Training on better husbandry practices, health & disease control, housing & record-keeping. Establishing demonstration unit(s) Facilitating access to housing equipment, feed, vaccinations and medicine. Improving capacity of extension services for poultry and/or pigs. Facilitating access to improve processing and marketing channels.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of inputs provided Improved yields Increased income Adoption of improved production practices Improved household food security and access to food year-round by PAHs

Table 9-11 Improved Bee-keeping Practices

Improved Beekeeping Practices	
Context	In a number of the Project -affected districts bee-keeping is an increasing livelihood activity and a number of interest groups during engagements expressed a preference to be trained in bee-keeping (see Table 9-3 – Hoima, Kyankwanzi, Lwengo). This could be introduced as an improvement to an existing livelihood activity or a new livelihood activity to some PAHs (as was done for the Tilenga Project and some other projects across the country). If effective, it could contribute to the restoration of livelihoods and has potential to provide a means to earn some household cash income.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and/or improve honey production of eligible PAHs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the potential income generated from beekeeping by eligible PAHs To improve beekeeping husbandry practices amongst PAHs To improve beekeeping production practices for PAHs already undertaking this activity To improve the resilience of eligible PAHs to livelihood setbacks and shocks (such as drought) To increase food security of eligible PAHs
Spatial Application	(All districts along the pipeline route where a reasonable number of PAHs select this option.)
Beneficiaries	All PAHs who are eligible for Livelihood Restoration may select this option (<i>see Tables 9-3 & 9-4</i>) Eligible Women Household members – Category 3 in VPP
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Agricultural Officials Beekeeping Officers (district) Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation Local district-based NGOs/ CBOs Private sectors (traders, processors of honey and suppliers of packing materials, marketing and sales)
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CIDI implemented programme for Tilenga project Bees for Development, Kampala Bees Abroad, Hoima The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation Kasiisi Project
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on beekeeping practices. Improving access to better hives. Improving capacity of extension service (e.g. possibly by working with existing local beekeepers to mentor others. Also building capacity of the agricultural extension workers to provide the services to the bee farmers). Facilitating access to improved processing and marketing channels.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome of inputs provided Adoption of improved beekeeping practices Volume of /improvement in production of honey Income generated from sales of honey Available markets

Table 9-12 Enterprise Development and Vocational Skills Training

Enterprise Development and Vocational skills training	
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stimulation of enterprise development among the PAHs takes pressure off the demand for land to meet livelihood needs and creates employment opportunities outside of the Project for local communities. The provision of vocational training and practical skills may lead to greater employment opportunities where they exist and contribute to the stimulation or growth of new enterprises within different sectors. During engagements and surveys initiatives/programs for enterprise development were highlighted in all districts including: access to start-up capital and support and access to soft / low rate loans or affordable credit facilities and savings schemes for PAHs, women groups/household members and youth; training PAHs and women in business skills and savings; etc. Provision of vocational skills training and support to vocational training institutes was a repeated theme raised by PAHs and stakeholders during engagements across the Project-affected districts. The type of training suggested included: mechanics, carpentry, brick laying, hair dressing, tailoring, liquid soap making, paper making, electrical installation and maintenance, metal working, welding, shoe making & repairing, making arts and crafts, baking, etc. The value of vocational training in skills which people can do at their homesteads, especially the elderly, women and vulnerable individuals was raised

	(e.g. tailoring, weaving baskets, mats, making liquid soap, arts & crafts, table clothes, etc.). The need for vocational training for youth household members was specifically highlighted.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase and broaden PAHs and household members vocational skills and capacity and match to employment opportunities and/or support establishment of small-scale self-employed business activities (including from homesteads) To increase the capacity of entrepreneurs to function more effectively and expand their businesses To provide time-bound business support to new and existing enterprises, aiming to grow them into more viable and sustainable businesses To provide seed capital based on viable business plans to PAHs interested in starting or expanding SMEs To promote skills development amongst PAHs that enables the establishment of new SMEs
Spatial Application	(All districts along the pipeline route where a reasonable number of PAHs select this option.)
Beneficiaries	All PAHs who are eligible for Livelihood Restoration (see <i>Tables 9-3 & 9-4</i>) Eligible Women Household members – Category 3 in VPP
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Officials Local district-based NGOs/ CBOs Training institutions and facilities Mentors and demonstrators (e.g. successful established enterprises).
Existing Programs (within Uganda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples include: UWEP, UWESCO, YLP, Dreams Project, Silk Saving models Future Options St. Joseph's Vocational Training Institute (Hoima District) Various other vocational training institutes
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify interested PAH members, including vulnerable or at-risk household members. Access to short informal and formal training courses. Provide training on Entrepreneurship and Business Management. Development of a District-based SME Fund and dispersal mechanism. Support to participating / potential SMEs to develop viable Business Plans.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of inputs provided Numbers of PAH members following training course and finding employment or self-employment Sustainability of SMEs established and / or supported

Table 9-13 Financial Literacy and Money Management Training

Financial Literacy and Money Management Training	
Context	<p>PAPs are not accustomed to receiving relatively large amounts of cash and may spend / invest it unwisely. An identified potential Project risk is that of PAPs taking out loans against anticipated compensation payments. In addition, literacy and numeracy levels are low in rural areas, and particularly low for women. The project will provide support for the development of financial literacy among PAHs defined as <i>"having the knowledge, skills and confidence to manage one's finances well, taking into account one's economic and social circumstances"</i>. The training will be simple and tailored to the audience. The PAPs will be supported to gain "financial knowledge", "skills" and "confidence". While the project will not provide credit services to PAPs and communities, households will be linked to existing community and district micro-credit facilities and encouraged to save and invest in businesses.</p> <p>Male family members are often the decision-makers on the utilization of proceeds from land and property and deciding on how household income is used. Often men have the greater control over financial assets and resources, such as land. This can result sometimes in women household members being disadvantaged during the compensation and resettlement</p>

	<p>program. Disagreements over sharing/utilization of the compensation and the form of compensation could potentially increase the risk of GBV.</p> <p>The need for financial literacy and money management training of both men and women of PAHs was identified in all Districts and suggested by a number of groups.</p>
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist PAPs (men and women) to use their cash compensation sensibly to restore their livelihoods and build a sustainable future. To increase employment and knowledge of opportunities through improved numeracy and money management skills. To ensure that all PAPs and their spouses receive money management training and advice on different options for investment
Spatial Application	All Project-affected districts.
Beneficiaries	All PAHs.
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Banks Local district-based NGOs/ CBOs Local community and district micro-credit associations, savings clubs & interest groups. Local village leaders
Existing Programs <i>(within Uganda)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach the Youth Uganda (in Lwengo District) World Vision Future Options Local savings clubs/associations
Possible Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training for all households receiving cash compensation and participating in any LR Program will take a 3-phased approach: pre-compensation, during and post-compensation mentorships/handholding. Financial training sessions will include basic numeracy skills; money management and basic household budgeting; savings and strategic cash management; basic literacy; and advisory services. The Project will seek to involve local banks or other similar micro-finance service providers to provide this training. A series of financial management training sessions will be provided to men and women from all households prior to them receiving monetary compensation. The training will aim to reduce the risk of misuse of compensation and cover key issues related to gender, including raising awareness of the increased risk of GBV.
Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators	<p>Outcomes of inputs provided</p> <p>Adoption of good money management practices.</p>

9.5.4 Transitional Support

Transitional support will be provided to complement compensation payments to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain their standard of living once access to their land has been lost and until they have had opportunity to restore their livelihoods to pre- project levels. The nature and extent of the transitional support will be tailored according to the severity of impacts (highly impacted or only partially impacted) and the vulnerability of the household. These early support (Phase 1) components, incorporate:

- Transitional support in the form of food baskets and other provisions⁹ to ensure households are food secure during the transitional period; and
- Financial management training for all households receiving cash compensation to provide

households with the tools and skills to manage the cash they received – see Table 9-13 above.

To benefit from transitional support, households will be required to register with (and participate in) the Project's livelihood restoration program. The components of transitional support include a "basket of goods" as required while eligible.

The components of transitional support include food rations (beans, rice, cooking oil, salt, sugar & posho) based on a percentage of a PAHs nutritional requirements. The requirements have been based on a typical United Nations World Food Program food basket providing cereal, rice, pulses, oil, and salt. Since all households will still have some livelihood capacity, assistance will commence with just over 75% of the household nutritional requirements for the first 6 months, reducing to 50% for the remaining period for certain eligible households. Experience elsewhere has shown that while transitional support is critically important in ensuring household food security, care must nevertheless be taken to also ensure that households do not become dependent on transitional support in the longer term and that they are actively encouraged and motivated to re-establish their livelihoods. The amount provided to eligible PAHs will be dependent on and tailored to the numbers in each affected household (as recorded in the household survey) and ages of household members to establish nutritional requirements.

The average household size of 6.8 persons was generally consistent across all districts. So, for seven (7) household members the items provided to each household per week for the first six months could include the following, as an example only:

- maize (approx. 10.5kg);
- cassava (approx. 7.5 kg);
- beans (approx. 7.3 kg);
- cooking oil (approx. 0.35 l) and salt.

This will be adapted to provide staples consumed in the district in consultation with affected communities. Vulnerable and highly impacted (lose > 20% of land) households will be assessed individually and monitored closely to ascertain whether the support provided is adequate and to consider any adjustments to the basket of goods, or additional support.

A PAHs eligibility for Transitional Support is presented in the Entitlement Framework (Table 7-7) and in Table 9-14. The entitlements are presented in further detail below:

Table 9-14 Transitional Support Entitlements

Household Category:LR Group	Period of Support	Rationale and Recommendations
Highly Impacted Households: Physically Displaced PAHs and Potentially Vulnerable PAHs who lose > 20% of land: Groups 1A & 1B Group 2C	Up to 12 months or end of first harvest, post displacement then re-assessed – may extend or be provided at reduced quantities up to end of second harvest if required. (Support will be structured to discourage food dependency).	It is expected that these households will take longer to restore their livelihoods and will therefore need a longer duration of transitional support. An assessment will be undertaken six (6) monthly / at the end of first harvest to determine whether support must continue, stop or be reduced. One transitional support package per household – where more than one PAP is present in a household only one package of support generally for such a household will be applicable.

Partially Impacted Households:

PAHs lose land and are either potentially vulnerable or have limited remaining land:

Groups 2A & 2D

Up to six (6) months and/or to end of first harvest, post displacement. (Support will be structured to discourage food dependency).

These households only lose part of their livelihoods and those that loose land have not been assessed as vulnerable. It is therefore expected that their livelihoods will be restored relatively quickly as a result of the LRP. Support will be provided until it can be demonstrated that livelihoods have been restored effectively or that households have been provided with necessary support to restore their livelihoods. For Group 2A PAPs who are vulnerable an assessment will be undertaken at six (6) months and / or at end of first post displacement harvest.

One transitional support package per household – where more than one PAP is present in a household only one package of support generally for such a household will be applicable.

In addition, Group 5 PAPs who lose eligible crops (i.e. perennial), trees, structures or other assets only, but do not lose land or dwellings, and who are considered very vulnerable, may at the discretion of the Project be eligible for transitional support.

9.5.4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of transitional support

Households will be assessed to determine whether they are eligible to remain on the transitional support program. An assessment will be undertaken at six (6) months, 12 months, and 18 months, if required (expected only in exceptional cases) to determine which households may still need transitional support. There will be flexibility to continue transitional support for as long as is necessary until households have had enough opportunity to restore livelihoods. Additional support options will be considered for those struggling beyond 18 months. Households will no longer be eligible for transitional support if:

- Households have replaced the cash income they have lost as a result of the Project or are able to harvest to the level they could prior to the Project; or
- A member of the household has achieved gainful employment, or the household is benefiting from another income source. A household's ability to replace their cash income and standard of living will be monitored using existing baseline data on household income levels for each household category and recorded in Household Profiles for each eligible PAH; or
- They do not demonstrate willingness to undertake activities to restore their livelihoods. Each household benefiting from transitional support will be required to demonstrate that they are taking active steps, either through the LRP or another means, to restore their livelihood.

Individual Household Profiles will be maintained to monitor the above eligibility criteria for transitional support. The level of detail for each Household Profile will depend on the severity of impacts, vulnerability of the PAH and any key issues or particular household circumstances. In cases where impacts on a PAH are limited, such as loss of only a very small portion of land, the Household Profile will only need to be very brief noting that impacts are limited.

9.5.5 Phasing of the LRP

Given the scale and potential complexity associated with the implementation of the LRP, it will be completed across three phases (see Figure 9-2), namely:

- Phase 1: Transitional Support
- Phase 2: Immediate Livelihood Restoration and Support; and

- Phase 3: Additional Livelihood Enhancement.

The purpose of implementing the LRP across three phases is to allow for a more refined approach, efficient resourcing and also to ensure there are limited delays in restoring livelihoods impacted by the Project.

Phase 1 Transitional Support

Phase 1 transitional support will be provided to complement compensation payments to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain their standard of living once access to their land has been lost and until they have had opportunity to restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels. Where possible households will be given the opportunity to harvest their existing crops prior to vacating their land right and transitional support will only commence from the date PAHs are required to vacate their land. The nature and extent of the transitional support will be tailored according to the severity of impacts (highly impacted or only partially impacted) and the vulnerability of the household. See Section 9.5.4 above for further details on Transitional Support program.

Transitional support in the form of food baskets to ensure households are food secure during the transitional period will be provided to eligible households. Financial management training for all households receiving cash compensation to provide households with the tools and skills to manage the cash they received will also be delivered during Phase 1 (see Table 9-13 above).

Phase 2: Immediate Livelihood Restoration and Support

Phase 2 will focus on the immediate restoration of directly impacted livelihoods and the enhancement of food security for the PAHs in the short term. While the exact programs offered in each phase may differ depending on the district, the LRP options selected by PAPs and the nature of the impact, it will focus on household food security and the core agricultural improvement programs. These programs may be refined further at a district level in the district level operational livelihood restoration plans (DLRPs). In certain districts where PAPs affected land is predominantly used for grazing, and the local livelihood strategies are more reliant on livestock, it may be more appropriate for other related shorter term programs to be expedited and some core Agricultural Improvement Programs (AIPs) moved to Phase 3.

Phase 3: Additional Livelihood Enhancement.

Phase 3 will offer additional programs that will look to further enhance and potentially diversify livelihoods in the longer term. It is important to note that it will be possible to implement Phase 2 and some Phase 3 programs in parallel. However, the initial focus of time and resources will be devoted initially to Phase 1 transitional support followed by implementation of Phase 2 programs which will later run into Phase 3. Where appropriate, and in order to promote synergies over the longer term, some Phase 3 programs may be linked to a **separate** on-going Social Investment Program (*outside the scope of this LRP*) for the broader community.

Figure 9-2 provides an overview of the LRP implementation phasing.

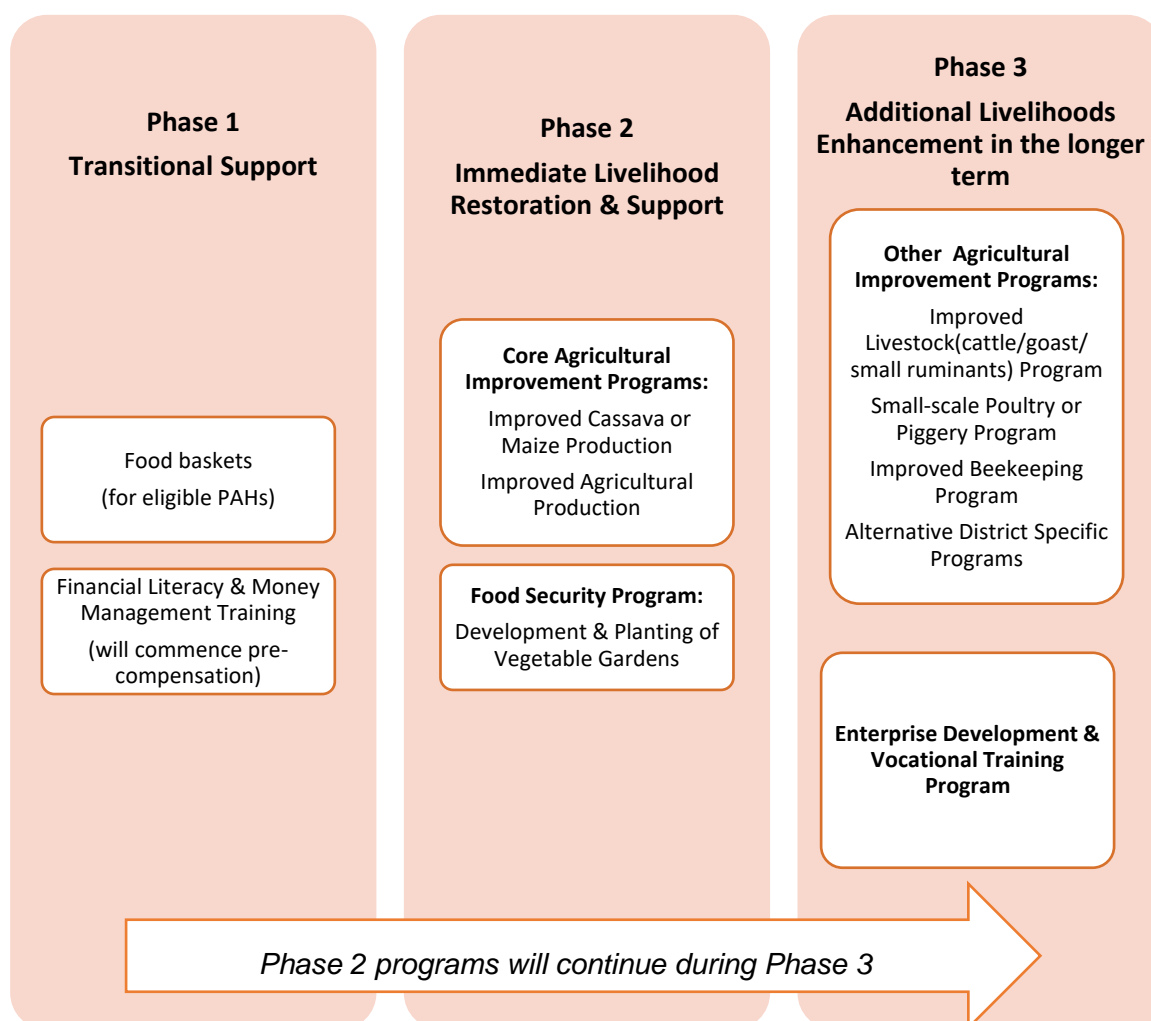


Figure 9-2 Indicative Phases of LRP Implementation

9.6 PROCESS TO APPOINT SERVICE PROVIDERS / IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

An overview of the process to appoint service providers /implementing partners to assist with the development and implementation of programs is outlined below. Further detail will be added in the District Livelihood Restoration Plans (DLRPs).

- Determine and shortlist suitable implementing partners, and post-training support agents for each activity in each geographic area;
- Undertake key respondent interviews and mini-focus group discussions with possible implementing partners to determine fit with the Project's principles and needs;
- Conduct key respondent interviews to identify possible opportunities to build on existing programs and skills in the Project area;
- Shortlist potential implementing partners identifying synergies as well as risks;
- Invite shortlisted implementing partners to submit proposals for aspects of the livelihoods restoration program with unit costs for participation and timeframes;
- Present proposals for discussion and comment to relevant parties (i.e. JV Partners, relevant Government stakeholders etc.);

- Select implementing partners;
- Ensure that contracts are designed to focus on required outcomes (confirmed successful re-establishment of each affected household's livelihood) and not just outputs (number of participants, compensation and support provided, training courses held, etc.).
- Contract the implementing partners inclusive of a clear outline of organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, timeframes and payment structures;
- Liaison with district technical staff to assist with co-ordination and integration with existing livelihood support initiatives where applicable;
- With partners, develop a detailed execution plan, including organizational structures, responsibility and accountability, grievance management and redress;
- Develop monitoring and evaluation plans including Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) focusing on outcomes and not just outputs;
- Commence with livelihoods restoration; and
- Commence with monitoring and evaluation.