



Republic of Uganda

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

REGIONAL PASTORAL LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE PROJECT (RPLRP)

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK (IPPF)



FINAL REPORT

October 2013

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS	V
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	VII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VIII
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2 PROJECT COMPONENTS	1
2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK.....	4
2.1 KEY DEFINITIONS.....	4
2.1.1 <i>Definition of Indigenous People</i>	<i>4</i>
2.1.2 <i>Marginalized</i>	<i>4</i>
2.1.3 <i>Vulnerable Groups</i>	<i>4</i>
2.2 RATIONALE FOR THE IPPF	5
2.3 PURPOSE OF THE IPPF	5
2.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE IPPF	5
2.5 SCOPE	5
2.6 METHODOLOGY FOR IPPF PREPARATION.....	6
2.6.1 <i>Reviews</i>	<i>6</i>
2.6.2 <i>Field Visits and Stakeholder Consultations</i>	<i>6</i>
2.6.3 <i>Information from the SA, RPF, and ESMF</i>	<i>7</i>
3 SITUATION OVERVIEW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN UGANDA.....	8
3.1 ETHNICITY PROFILE	8
3.2 RECOGNITION OF IPS	8
3.3 OVERVIEW OF IPS IN UGANDA.....	9
3.3.1 <i>Characteristics</i>	<i>9</i>
3.3.2 <i>IP Groups and Population in Uganda.....</i>	<i>9</i>
3.4 KEY CONCERNS AND ISSUES OF IPS IN UGANDA.....	10
4 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	11

4.1	LAWS AND REGULATIONS	11
4.1.1	<i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda</i>	11
4.1.2	<i>The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007</i>	11
4.1.3	<i>Other National Laws</i>	12
4.1.4	<i>Draft National Land Policy 2011</i>	13
4.1.5	<i>National Policy for Older Persons 2009.....</i>	14
4.1.6	<i>The Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan (SDIP 2) 2011/12 – 2015/16</i>	14
4.2	INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS	15
4.2.1	<i>UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.....</i>	15
4.2.2	<i>African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights.....</i>	15
4.3	THE WORLD BANK OPERATIONAL POLICY 4.10 (INDIGENOUS PEOPLES)	16
4.4	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS.....	16
4.4.1	<i>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</i>	16
4.4.2	<i>The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)</i>	16
4.4.3	<i>The Equal Opportunities Commission</i>	17
4.4.4	<i>Ministry in Charge of Karamoja Affairs</i>	17
4.4.5	<i>The Equal Opportunities Committee of Parliament</i>	17
4.4.6	<i>Non Governmental Organizations</i>	17
4.4.7	<i>International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)</i>	18
4.4.8	<i>Minority Rights Group International.....</i>	18
5	THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA	19
5.1	INDIGENOUS GROUPS	19
5.1.1	<i>The IK Community.....</i>	19
5.1.2	<i>The Benet/Ndorobo in Kween District.....</i>	20
5.2	VULNERABLE GROUPS	22
5.2.1	<i>Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).....</i>	22
5.2.2	<i>Vulnerable Ethnic Groups in Karamoja Subregion</i>	22
5.2.3	<i>Iteso Communities in Amuria, Bukedea and Katakwi Districts.....</i>	23
5.2.4	<i>Vulnerable Households</i>	24
5.2.5	<i>Women, Elderly and Children.....</i>	24
6	POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS OF RPLRP	26
6.1	CRITICAL ISSUES	26
6.2	PROJECT COMPONENTS WITH POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS	26
6.3	POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS	32
6.4	ANALYSIS OF RPLRP INTERVENTION RISKS.....	33

6.5	KEY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	33
6.6	BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION	34
6.7	STRATEGY FOR IPS PARTICIPATION.....	35
6.7.1	<i>Guidelines for Inclusion</i>	35
6.7.2	<i>Consultation and Mobilization.....</i>	35
6.7.3	<i>Working with Stakeholders.....</i>	35
7	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS	37
7.1	SUMMARY OF ISSUES	37
7.2	RECOMMENDATION FROM STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.....	38
8	PROCEDURES FOR SUB-PROJECT SCREENING AND PARTICIPATION OF IPS	39
8.1	OVERALL REQUIREMENTS.....	39
8.2	ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS UNDER WORK BANK POLICY ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE .	39
8.3	SUBPROJECT SCREENING PROCEDURE.....	39
8.3.1	<i>Screening for Indigenous Peoples</i>	39
8.3.2	<i>Social Assessment</i>	41
8.3.3	<i>Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC)</i>	42
8.3.4	<i>Indigenous Peoples Plan</i>	44
9	IPPF IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY NEEDS	46
9.1	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	46
9.2	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS.....	47
9.2.1	<i>National Level Implementation.....</i>	47
9.2.2	<i>Project Coordination at District Level</i>	47
9.2.3	<i>Project Implementation at Community Level.....</i>	48
9.3	CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS.....	48
9.3.1	<i>Institutional Capacity Building for Safeguards Management.....</i>	48
9.3.2	<i>Training of IPs to manage RPLRP Infrastructure.....</i>	49
9.4	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	49
10	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	51
10.1	OVERVIEW	51
10.2	MONITORING INDICATORS FOR IPS.....	51

10.3	MONITORING OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE	51
11	IPPF DISCLOSURE AND BUDGET.....	53
11.1	BUDGET.....	53
11.2	DISCLOSURE	53
12	REFERENCES	54
13	ANNEXES	56
	ANNEX 1: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SCREENING AND IMPACT CATEGORIZATION	56
	ANNEX 2: STANDARD OUTLINE FOR AN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLAN.....	58
	ANNEX 3: CONTENT OF A SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	59
	ANNEX 4: DETAILS OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS.....	60
	ANNEX 5: LIST OF CONSULTED PERSONS.....	72

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAU	ActionAid Uganda
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands.
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.
BLG	Benet Lobby Group
CBO	Community Based Organization.
CDO	Community Development Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization.
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DPO	District Production Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
FPIC	Free Prior Informed Consent
GOU	Government of Uganda
IGAD	Intergovernmental Action on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization.
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
IPPF	Indigenous People Plan Framework
IWGIA	International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries.
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENP	Mount Elgon National Park
NGO	Non Governmental Organization.
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit
OP	Operational Policy
PDO	Project Development Objective.
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project.
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULA	Uganda Land Alliance
UN	United Nations.

UNESCO	United Nations Education scientific & Cultural Organization.
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Forces
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
VPC	Village Peace Committee
VPDP	Vulnerable People Development Plan
WB	World Bank.

Glossary of Terms

Community A group of people living in a geographical area, who share common culture, interests and/or organized in a social structure that exhibits some awareness of common identity.

Culture Sum total of the ways in which a society preserves, identifies, organizes, sustains and expresses itself.

Disability Permanent and substantial functional limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environmental barriers resulting in limited participation (National Disability Council Act 2003).

Exclusion Being left out of the social, cultural, economic and political activities

Empowerment A process that enables people to make their choices, have a say in decisions that affect them, initiate actions for development, cause change of attitude and enhance increased consciousness of equal access to and control of resources and services so as to take charge of development opportunities.

Equality Equal opportunity in resource allocation, power, benefits or access to services to all persons irrespective of status or gender

Gender The social and cultural construct of the roles, responsibilities, attributes, opportunities, privileges, status, access to and control over resources as well as benefits between men and women, boys and girls in a given society.

Human Rights Inherent, inalienable and indispensable entitlements that protect every person from abuse and deprivation.

Marginalized groups Persons or groups of persons deprived of opportunities for living a respectable and reasonable life as provided for in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 as amended 2005.

Older persons Women and men aged 60 years and above (National Policy for Older Persons, 2009).

Orphan A person below 18 years who has lost one or both parents

Vulnerable child A child who is suffering or is likely to suffer abuse or deprivation and is therefore in need of care and protection

Vulnerability A state of being in or exposed to a risky situation where a person is likely to suffer significant physical, emotional or mental harm that may result in his/her human rights not being fulfilled

Youth A person aged between 12 and 30 years (The National Youth Policy – 2001)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Background

The Government of Uganda has received technical assistance from technical consortium of the development partners to finance the preparation of the proposed Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project that is to be implemented in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia. In Uganda, the project preparation is under the overall responsibility of MAAIF. The Project Development Objective is to enhance livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas through regional approaches. The project will be implemented in 12 districts which are Kaabong, Amudat, Kween, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Kotido, Abim, Napak, Katakwi, Bukedea, Kumi and Amuria which have cross border activities and trans-boundary stock routes linking pastoral communities on either side of the borders. The four components are detailed below:

Component 1: Natural Resources Management

At the national and sub-regional levels, this component will support the mapping of major natural resources (water resources, rangelands), their full embedment in the policy design/review process and a better planning of interventions related to them. It will rehabilitate natural resources that are crucial for livestock productivity and resilience to droughts, such as major water points and pasture. The activities will empower communities in sustainable natural resources management by introducing collective rangeland management systems. In order to achieve these, the interventions under this component will be implemented under three sub components namely; i) water resource development, ii) sustainable land management in pastoral and agro pastoral areas and iii) securing access to natural resources in the in the project areas and border countries

Component 2: Market Access and Trade

This component will support market infrastructure with a focus on those that support regional trade and export. The objectives are both to facilitate intra-regional trade of animals and animal products. It will build the capacity in the national veterinary services, as well as promotion of increased collaboration among countries. It will improve the surveillance and control systems of trans-boundary animal diseases that negatively impact trade. The component will finally assist the three countries and Intergovernmental Authority on Development in: (i) harmonizing their animal health and food safety standards as part of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards in compliance with international ones (set up by the World Organization for Animal Health and Codex Alimentarius); (ii) strengthening the national and regional market information systems; and (iii) establishing and improving regionally recognized animal identification and traceability systems.

Component 3: Livelihood Support

Investments under this component will address transboundary issues related to improved livestock productivity (fodder/feed production, animal health, and breed improvement) and diversification (processing, non-livestock products, etc.). This component will disseminate

across participating countries existing and tested approaches and/or technologies developed through research for the dry lands (e.g. by National Agricultural Research Organisation in Uganda). The component will be implemented under three key sub components namely; i) Livestock production and Health, ii) Food and Feed Production and productivity, iii) Livelihood diversification.

Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management

This component will strengthen existing national early-warning and response systems in the project districts and link them with sub-regional systems under the IGAD platform. It is aimed at helping pastoralists build resilience to drought and other climatic shocks. The activities will harmonize the response to disasters in communities and other stakeholders, including public institutions in charge of drought management, at the sub regional level. This could be done by organizing joint sub-regional training and disseminating recognized tools for drought response such as the “Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards”. The activities will also support conflict management with particular focus on cross-border issues, as livestock and access to natural resources (water and pasture) are the major drivers behind conflicts and security in the pastoral areas. The implementation will be under three key sub components; i) Pastoral risk Early warning and response systems, ii) Disaster Risk Management and iii) Climate Risk Management.

Purpose, Objectives and Scope of IPPF

This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework has been prepared to ensure that the World Bank’s Indigenous Peoples policy is applied to RPLRP subprojects. This framework takes into consideration both the Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups. An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework has been prepared because much as the project districts are known, it is not clear at this stage whether the project activities will be within the areas inhabited by the IPs or whether the siting of the projects may affect or not affect the IPs. The project is planned for the region as a whole and the actual impact can only be determined at siting of the proposed subprojects. However, it is worth noting that the project districts are located in the marginalized and vulnerable parts of Uganda. The scope of this IPPF includes:

- The potential positive and adverse effects of RPLRP subprojects on Indigenous Peoples
- A plan for carrying out the social assessment for RPLRP subprojects
- A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples’ communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation
- Institutional arrangements including capacity building where necessary for screening project-supported activities, evaluating their effects on Indigenous Peoples, preparing IPPs, and addressing any grievances
- Monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project
- Disclosure arrangements for IPPs to be prepared under the IPPF

Preparation of the IPPF

A thorough review of the World Bank Policy on Indigenous People was conducted to understand the requirements and scope of IPPF preparation. Various reports were reviewed to clearly

understand the definitions of vulnerability, marginalization and how to apply the terminologies in Uganda's context. Consultations were held with officials from different line ministries, district local government officials, NGOs with a presence in the project areas and communities. This IPPF was prepared alongside the Resettlement Policy Framework, the Social Assessment and the Environmental and Social Management Framework. In that regard, vital information from the other 3 reports was adopted and applied accordingly to prepare this IPPF. Therefore detailed information on IPs in Uganda as well as the methodologies used to capture some of the information adopted for use in the IPPF can be got from those 3 key reports.

Recognition and Situation of IPs in Uganda

There is no official definition of indigenous peoples, and neither are there criteria in place for their identification in Uganda. The term 'indigenous' is used to describe the different ethnic groups that historically have resided within Uganda's borders, an understanding that differs markedly from the manner in which the term is used by international and regional organizations and by experts in the area of indigenous peoples and indigenous issues. Uganda uses aboriginality, to the exclusion of other factors, as the only method of identifying indigenous people. Originally, the 1995 Uganda's Constitution referred to 56 indigenous communities in Schedule 3 and placed the date for determining indigeneity at 1926. This schedule was recently amended to include other minorities which have sought to assert their right to identity increasing the official number of ethnic groups to 65.

Among the 65 ethnic groups, there are a number of groups in Uganda that have been identified as satisfying the World Bank's policy for the identification of indigenous peoples and they include the traditional hunter/gatherer *Batwa* communities, also known as *Twa*, the *Benet/Ndorobo* and the *Ik*. These people have historically suffered, and continue to suffer, disempowerment and discrimination on economic, social and cultural grounds. Their livelihood is threatened mainly by the dwindling access they have to land and natural resources on which they depend either as pastoralists or as hunt-gatherers.

Legal Framework

Constitution of Uganda - The Constitution offers no express protection for indigenous peoples but Article 32 places a mandatory duty on the state to take affirmative action in favour of groups who have been historically disadvantaged and discriminated against. The Constitution also mandates Parliament to enact appropriate laws, including laws for the establishment of an Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), for the purpose of giving full effect to Article 32. Overall, the Constitution provisions fall short of international standards in regard with recognition of Indigenous People.

Other Laws - The Land Act of 1998, the UWA Act, and the National Environment Statute of 1995 protect customary interests in land and traditional uses of forests. However, these laws also authorize the government to exclude human activities in any forest area by declaring it a protected forest or National Park, within which activities are regulated, thus nullifying the full customary land rights of indigenous peoples.

National Land Policy 2011 - The new land policy addresses contemporary land issues in Uganda and regarding land rights of ethnic minorities (a term that implicitly refers to IPs and other vulnerable groups), the policy provides for Government shall in its use and management of natural resources, recognize and protect the right to ancestral lands of ethnic minority groups. In addition it also provides that Government shall pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by government action. Under the policy, Government will take measures among others to pay compensation to those ethnic minorities that have in the past been driven off their ancestral lands for preservation or conservation purposes.

Uganda is a signatory to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which affirms the right of indigenous peoples to the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed in the various UN human rights instruments. The Declaration also enumerates a number of rights guaranteed to indigenous peoples which include: the right to self-determination, which includes the right to autonomy or self-determination in matters relating to indigenous peoples' internal and local affairs, right to maintain distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, right to nationality, right to live as distinct people and not to be subjected to genocide, right not to be forcibly removed from their lands or territories, right to revitalize and practice their culture, right to redress, including restitution of cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without prior consent, religion and language related rights, right to education and to establish education institutions tutoring in indigenous languages among others.

IPs and Vulnerable Groups in the Project Area

Only two communities in the project area qualify as Indigenous Peoples as per the characteristics detailed in the World Bank Policy on Indigenous People namely the Benet-Ndorobo in Kween District and the Ik in Kaabong District. The vulnerable groups include women, orphans, IDPs, youth and the elderly. The vulnerable ethnic groups include the Tepeths in Napak District and the Iteso in Amuria, Bukedea and Katakwi Districts who suffer raids from Karamojong. Below are some of the major challenges and concerns faced by the indigenous and vulnerable groups:

- Uganda's constitution has no express protection for Indigenous Peoples, though it does provide for affirmative action in favor of marginalized groups.
- The Land Act of 1998 and the National Environment Statute of 1995 protect customary interests in land and traditional uses of forests. However these laws also authorize the government to exclude human activities in any forest area by declaring it a protected forest, thus nullifying the customary land rights of Indigenous Peoples. However, the new Land Policy 2011 seeks to address the issue of dispossession of indigenous people of their ancestral land as explained in the next chapter.
- Frequent attacks from hostile ethnic groups especially from the Karamojong.
- Eviction from homelands has limited the Indigenous Peoples' access to food, medicine, and shelter. As a result, some of them are plagued by starvation, sickness and exposure.

Potential Interaction of RPLRP with IPs

Potential Project Benefits

- The Benet people are both agriculturalists and pastoralists who keep cattle, goats, and sheep. The new facilities including water points, markets, and rehabilitation of rangelands will improve upon their pastoral livelihood and access to market in addition to recognizing their rights to natural resources especially watering points. Some of the Iks also look after cattle of their neighbouring tribes as a form of employment. However, if such new facilities are constructed in their own land, that could be a motivation for the Iks to look after their own animals.
- Distribution of drought tolerant crops will provide the IPs and vulnerable groups with drought tolerant crop varieties to overcome famine one of their major problems. The IPs will also certainly benefit from extension services to realize sustainable food production to feed their individual communities. This will enhance the agricultural skills of the IPs to enable them go beyond subsistence farming to producing crops for sale in the long-term.
- Since drought is one of the key challenges faced by the IPs targeted region especially the Ik, early warning information for droughts will help their communities plan on how to deal with drought periods.
- Famine is an issue among the IPs and the vulnerable groups and construction of storage facilities is likely to ensure safe storage practices to avoid losses due to storage pests.
- Conflict management with particular focus on cross-border issues is likely to promote peaceful coexistence, and to eradicate the discrimination and persecution of the Iks and Tepeths by other Karamojong groups as well as the neighbouring pastoral groups from Ethiopia and Kenya.

Potential Negative Interactions

Permanent effects - Permanent effects will result into an infinite loss of use of property, vegetation, or land by the affected person as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur where permanent installations such as laboratories and slaughter facilities are established. Such effects are anticipated to affect:

- IPs and vulnerable groups whose land is found suitable for these infrastructures and this can translate into either loss of land or crop cover or both. The main activity for land use among the Ik is subsistence farming dominated by cultivation of crops, bee keeping, hunting wild animals and gathering fruits. The mitigation is for MAAIF to maximize rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and only create new ones where they are critically needed to avoid the need for land acquisition and displacement of people. Where land acquisition is inevitable, the provisions in the RPF will be followed.
- Resettlement can also lead to the loss of access to communal resources:
 - ✓ Loss of land for grazing;
 - ✓ Loss of access to water;
 - ✓ Loss of medicinal plants; and
 - ✓ Loss of trees for charcoal production and firewood.

The above mitigations to minimize the need for new land acquisition should be considered in line with the requirements of the RPF.

- Increase of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS due to new interactions of communities that utilize the new facilities. Therefore, the IPs and Vulnerable Groups will have to be compensated as provided by the RPF where loss of land occurs. In addition, sensitization about HIV/Aids will be carried out to mitigate the IPs and Vulnerable Groups from contracting HIV/Aids.
- The above impacts can result in further indirect impacts, including causing the IP and vulnerable groups to be more vulnerable as the above can trigger poverty.

Temporal impacts - Temporal impacts will result into an interruption in the current use of property or land by the affected communities or individuals as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur during rehabilitation of existing infrastructure especially cattle crushes, holding grounds, pastureland, water points etc. This is likely to affect:

- IPs and Vulnerable Groups that currently use water points and pasturelands meant for rehabilitation and will therefore have to find temporary pastureland;
- IPs and Vulnerable Groups especially the poor who work at the existing slaughterhouses that will have to be temporarily closed during rehabilitated;

The mitigation measures to the above temporary impacts is for MAAIF to implement the project in phases i.e. one set of water points and pasturelands is rehabilitated while the others are in use to avoid the need for the IPs to search for alternative water points and pasturelands. After the first set is fully rehabilitated and functional, then the second set will then be rehabilitated.

Project Risks

- a) Infrastructure projects within and shared by different ethnic groups has the ability to achieve peace building goals of increasing interaction and fostering cooperation. However, there is a risk that new infrastructure improvements undertaken by the RPLRP project could increase conflict and instability especially in Karamoja subregion e.g. conflict originally fuelled by preferential access to natural resources could be restarted if these new dams or rehabilitation of pasturelands is undertaken.
- b) Apart from meeting a basic human need, new water points in Karamoja could have a direct impact on the distribution of livestock and human settlement. If new water point construction does not take into account grazing patterns, it has risk of creating environmental degradation by promoting permanent grazing patterns.
- c) Best practices emphasize that projects should be based on community-identified priorities. Lack of community ownership for infrastructure project can result in facilities going unused or being abandoned. Expensive infrastructure investments completed without local community input face a risk of poor use and maintenance. Previous efforts to upgrade infrastructure especially in Karamoja region in the form of roads, water supplies, health facilities and schools have faced challenges to sustainability since projects were implemented in a top-down manner.

- d) Increased agricultural production as a form of livelihood diversification and land use may come at the expense of former dry season grazing areas. To ensure that RPLRP interventions are conflict sensitive, MAAIF will have to carefully monitor the impact of agricultural livelihoods development and rangeland use among groups within communities. This will be critical to reduce the likelihood that expanding agricultural land use will further conflict among groups relying on accessing rangelands.
- e) Seed distribution programs have several risks, including creating dependency among communities for hand-outs, and limited crop performance when seeds distributed do not fit local contexts or do not reflect farmer variety preferences. Free distribution of seeds can create high expectations among recipients that the project will continue to provide seed year in year out. To avoid dependency creation, MAAIF will have to limit free seed distributions to a specific period and the project design should include a mechanism to inform and educate recipients about planning and savings for future seed purchases.

Recommendations

To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and, at the same time, ensure enhancement of benefits and full participation of the Indigenous People and vulnerable groups, the PCU at MAAIF in collaboration with the partner implementing agencies should apply the following:

- Ensure that IP communities and vulnerable groups in general and their organizations are not excluded by any means in activities selection, design, and implementation processes;
- MAAIF should ensure even distribution of the new facilities (water points and markets) in the project areas to ensure that the IPs and vulnerable groups get equal share of new facilities in their lands. A coordinated attempt to ensure the equitable distribution of services among neighboring tribes will also further reduce the likelihood of raids erupting as a result of newly formed disparities in economic assets and opportunities. Thus, MAAIF has to be mindful of the potential for harm caused by gaps in service provision;
- MAAIF should carry out specific assessments of the impact of proposed projects on the economic and social development of indigenous peoples and the vulnerable groups as an integral part of the project cycle, through a transparent process with the free and informed participation of the affected communities. MAAIF has to ensure that the RPLRP interventions do not unnecessarily and unintentionally exacerbate factors outside the scope of planned impacts;
- Together with IPs and vulnerable groups, MAAIF should carefully screen the activities of all subprojects for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts as detailed in the ESMF and RPF;
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts on IPs and vulnerable groups are unavoidable, the MAAIF, together with IPs and others knowledgeable of IP culture and concerns should immediately make an assessment of the key impact issues and possible mitigation measures;

- MAAIF should undertake the necessary tasks in order to adopt appropriate mitigation measures. The most important in this respect is intensive consultation with the IP communities, community elders/leaders, civil society organizations like NGOs and others who have experience working with IPs and other vulnerable groups.

Subprojects Screening and IPs Participation

The level of detail necessary to meet the requirements has to be proportional to the complexity of the proposed project and commensurate with the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential effects on the Indigenous Peoples, whether adverse or positive.

Screening - Initial screening of subproject impacts on IPs will be conducted as early as possible in the subproject cycle to categorize the impacts and identify subsequent approaches and resource requirements to address IP issues with due consultation. Once Indigenous Peoples are known to be present in a subproject area, MAAIF will proceed to undertake a social assessment and consultations. The sub-projects will fall under one of the following categories:

- i) Category A: subprojects expected to have significant impacts that require assessment to find alternatives that fall under Category B;
- ii) Category B: subprojects expected to have limited impacts that require preparation of IPPs and specific action for IP in resettlement plans and/or social action plan; and
- iii) Category C: subprojects not expected to have impacts on IPs and therefore do not require special provision for IPs.

Social Assessment - The main purpose of the social assessment is to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse impacts on the affected Indigenous Peoples. It is also used to inform project preparation to ensure that project activities are culturally appropriate, will enhance benefits to target groups, and is likely to succeed in the given socioeconomic and cultural context. In this way, the assessment will inform the preparation of the design of the project as well as any particular measures and instruments needed to address issues and concerns related to Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups affected by the project. The SA will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts.

Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation - The outcome of social assessment and programs/measures for IPs will be presented in community workshops and meetings. MAAIF through its Social Development Consultant will undertake a process of free, prior and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities and vulnerable groups during project preparation to inform them about the project, to fully identify their views, to obtain their broad community support to the project, and to develop project design and safeguard instruments.

Indigenous Peoples Plan - the Indigenous Peoples/Vulnerable Groups Plan will outline and communicate how, within an agreed timeframe, any adverse impacts identified will be minimized, mitigated and/or compensated by MAAIF as well as how benefits are to be identified and shared with the affected indigenous community. MAAIF with support from World Bank will review and approve subproject specific IPPs and other measures addressing Indigenous Peoples /vulnerable groups issues. The IPP will include a description of the Indigenous

Peoples/vulnerable groups affected by the project, a summary of the proposed project, detailed description of the participation and consultation process during implementation, description of how the project will ensure culturally appropriate benefits and avoid or mitigate adverse impacts, a budget, mechanism for grievance redress, and the monitoring and evaluation system. It will also include plans on capacity building.

IPPF Implementation

Roles and Responsibilities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
MAAIF	MAAIF will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recruit an in-house Social Development Specialist as the focal person at the ministry to coordinate social issues including IPs for the RPLRP as other projects under the ministry • provide technical assistance and facilitation to LGs and target communities to implement the project • develop the IPPFs/IPPs and fund the process of its preparation • consult on the IPPs with stakeholders, with special attention paid to including affected indigenous communities and relevant Government agencies • ensure the Plan has adequate resources to enable effective implementation • implement monitoring and reporting of the Plan, including arranging and paying for any independent monitoring that might be deemed necessary • notify the World Bank of any substantial change in the course of the Plan implementation • Build capacity of the relevant LG staff and IPs and Vulnerable Groups
District Local Government (Community Development Officer)	The District Community Development Officers will have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake social screening to confirm presence as well as the participation of IP communities in their area of jurisdiction • Implement the IPP in the district • Mobilize the relevant communities/create awareness about the project • monitor mitigation measures intended to involve participation of the IP communities and vulnerable groups in the RPLRP • Monitor the implementation of the IPP on ground
World Bank	The World Bank’s responsibilities will be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review and approve the IPPF and the specific subproject IPPs; • monitor the implementation of the IPP
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend and make contributions during stakeholder meetings • Participate in project implementation on ground • Safeguard and maintain project infrastructure as applicable

Other Key Stakeholders

IP Groups – The Benet people have a number of groups that advocate for their rights and therefore will have to be consulted to capture the views of the IPs. These include the Benet Lobby Group and the Benet Consultative Committee.

NGOs – A number of NGOs have been instrumenting in helping the IPs stand up for their rights and consultations with such NGOs will be critical as well. The key NGOs include the Uganda Land Alliance and ActionAid Uganda. In terms of mobilizing the vulnerable groups, working together with Mercy Corps, Oxfam and World Vision will be critical.

Capacity Needs

MAAIF has a limited institutional capacity to implement this IPPF. The ministry currently relies on assistance from other ministries for technical issues including environmental issues. Building in-house capacity is the sustainable solution to that critical gap. In that regard, MAAIF has committed to recruit a Social Development Specialist to fully address all social issues including indigenous and vulnerability issues of the project. The Social Development Specialist will train and guide the CDOs and other development partners including NGOs and CBOs on all social issues including issues of IPs and vulnerable groups and they will be facilitated by MAAIF to help implement and monitor the project on ground especially in terms of mobilization. The Social Development Specialist will be the focal person for all social matters related to the RPLRP and other existing or future projects under MAAIF.

Grievance Mechanism

Indigenous Peoples may raise a grievance at all times to the Local Government authorities about any issues covered in this Framework and the application of the Framework during project design and implementation. Village Peace Committees (VPCs) already exist at the village level in Karamoja Subregion and they could be used to register and mediate grievances at the village level. However, in areas where such committees don't exist, a local grievance redress committee (LGRC) will be initiated at the village level to record grievances and also help in mediation. This committee will comprise the LC I Chairperson, a trusted village elder, a religious representative, an elected PAP representative and specific vulnerable group representatives of relevance to the village i.e. women and the disabled. Disputes will be resolved at the village level as far as possible. At the District Level, the Grievance Redress Committee will be established to deal with any grievances unsettled at the village level. The Grievance Redress Committee at the district will at a minimum comprise the LC3 representative, representatives of vulnerable groups, District Land Officer/Surveyor, District Community Development Officer and a Grievance Officer from PCU who will oversee and coordinate grievance issues at the village level including setting up of LGRCs, provision of Grievance Logbooks and related logistics, training and orientation of LGRCs and VPCs, and providing advice on grievance resolution as well as compiling records of all RPLRP grievances raised and their mediation for the whole district. The grievance mechanism for the implementation process is as follows:

- (a) The LGRC/VPC will interrogate the PAP in the local language and complete a Grievance Form which will be signed by the leader of the LGRC/VPC and the PAP/complainant. This will then be lodged in the Grievance Log provided by the Grievance Officer;
- (b) The PAP should expect a response from the LGRC or VPC within seven days of filing the complaint. If the issue is not resolved, the LGRC/VPC will forward the complaint to the GRC at the District;
- (c) The GRC at the District will be given a fourteen day notice to hold a meeting. Two days after the meeting, the GRC will call the PAP and LGRC/VPC for discussions and resolution. The resolution will be presented to the PAP in written form within the same day of the meeting;

- (d) If there is no resolution to the grievance, the GRC at the district and the PAP shall then refer the matter to the District Land Tribunal for land issues or to MAAIF for any other issues;
- (e) Appeal to Court - The Ugandan laws allow any aggrieved person the right to access to Court of law. If the complainant still remains dissatisfied with the District Land Tribunal, the complainant has the option to pursue appropriate recourse via judicial process in Uganda. Courts of law will be a “last resort” option, in view of the above mechanism.

Monitoring and Evaluation

MAAIF will establish a monitoring system to monitor the implementation of this IPPF at the national, district and community level through recruitment of a Social Development Specialist who will work with the CDOs of the respective districts. The detailed baseline surveys of existing socio-economic status and cultural practices of IPs, which will be carried out during subproject feasibility study/design and social assessment will be the basis for establishing the baseline data to monitor the project impacts on IPs. The District/MAAIF PCU will prepare monitoring reports, post them on MAAIF website and submit to World Bank for its review. The monitoring of IPs and vulnerable groups related issues will be integrated in the overall RPLRP program M &E and reporting with a specific M &E section defined under IPPs and Vulnerable Groups Plans.

The socioeconomic baseline indicators will be used for measuring the outcomes and impacts on vulnerable communities. Monitoring indicators will include gender and vulnerability specific indicators, and monitoring reports will present data disaggregated by gender and vulnerability. Indicators that can be monitored for this purpose can include, how many vulnerable people participated actively in project activities, benefited from target assistance to enhance livelihoods, documentation of their opinions on project impacts and if any of their specific concerns were addressed during implementation.

Budget

The cost required to prepare and implement the individual IPPs will be financed by Government of Uganda through MAAIF. The budget will typically include administrative costs for surveys, social assessment, training programmes to build capacity, facilitation of NGOs to mobilize IP communities and vulnerable groups, and preparation of IPPs. MAAIF has committed an estimated budget of \$470,000.

Disclosure

Before finalizing an IPP, a draft should be disclosed together with the social assessment report or its key findings in a culturally appropriate manner to the Indigenous Peoples affected by the project. Language is critical and the IPP should be disseminated in the local language or in other forms easily understandable to affected communities – oral communication methods are often needed to communicate the proposed plans to affected communities.

After the World Bank has reviewed and approved the IPP as part of the overall proposed project for funding, the implementing agency (MAAIF), will disclose the final IPP again with affected communities, general public and interested institutions. The final IPP will also be disclosed at the World Bank Infoshop Website, prior to the project appraisal.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Uganda has received technical assistance from technical consortium of the development partners to finance the preparation of the proposed Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project that is to be implemented in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia. In Uganda, the project preparation is under the overall responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. The Project Development Objective of the RPLRP is to enhance livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas through regional approaches. The project aim is to mitigate the impact of droughts at the districts, national and regional levels by introducing regional interventions in complement to existing national initiatives. It will build capacities in the government of Uganda and among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. It will increase resilience of pastoral communities to address medium- and long-term climate-related vulnerabilities, like droughts, resource conflicts, and food insecurity.

1.2 Project Components

The four components are detailed below:

Component 1: Natural Resources Management

At the national and sub-regional levels, this component will support the mapping of major natural resources (water resources, rangelands), their full embedment in the policy design/review process and a better planning of interventions related to them. It will rehabilitate natural resources that are crucial for livestock productivity and resilience to droughts, such as major water points and pasture. The activities will empower communities in sustainable natural resources management by introducing collective rangeland management systems. In order to achieve these, the interventions under this component will be implemented under three sub components namely; i) water resource development, ii) sustainable land management in pastoral and agro pastoral areas and iii) securing access to natural resources in the in the project areas and border countries. This component focuses on:

- New water facilities to be constructed in the communities of the project districts
- Water facilities to be rehabilitated in the communities of the project districts
- Water sheds for the existing shared water facilities to be rehabilitate/develop in the communities of the project districts
- Pastoral and Agro-pastoral rangelands/field demonstration schools to established in the communities of the project districts

Component 2: Market Access and Trade

This component will support market infrastructure with a focus on those that support regional trade and export. The objectives are both to facilitate intra-regional trade of animals and animal products. It will build the capacity in the national veterinary services, as well as promotion of increased collaboration among countries. It will improve the surveillance and control systems of trans-boundary animal diseases that negatively impact trade. The component will finally assist the three countries and Intergovernmental Authority on Development in: (i) harmonizing their animal health and food safety standards (as part of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards - SPS)

in compliance with international ones (set up by the World Organization for Animal Health and Codex Alimentarius); (ii) strengthening the national and regional market information systems; and (iii) establishing and improving regionally recognized animal identification and traceability systems. Key subcomponent activities include:

- Livestock Markets to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts
- Border Check Points to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts
- Laboratories to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts
- Slaughter Facilities to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts
- Holding/Auction Grounds to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts
- Trading routes to be demarcated
- Grazing and strategic livestock feed reserves to be demarcation
- Watering points to be demarcated

Component 3: Livelihood Support

Investments under this component will address transboundary issues related to improved livestock productivity (fodder/feed production, animal health, and breed improvement) and diversification (processing, non-livestock products, etc.). This component will disseminate across participating countries existing and tested approaches and/or technologies developed through research for the dry lands (e.g. by National Agricultural Research Organisation in Uganda). The component will be implemented under three key sub components namely; i) Livestock production and Health, ii) Food and Feed Production and productivity, iii)Livelihood diversification. The subcomponent activities include:

- Communal demonstration permanent crushes (galvanized iron) to be constructed
- Crushes - Construction in selected sites (on average 5 per district) to be constructed
- Pasture improvement (degrade range rehabilitation/ reseeding, pasture seeds scheme)
- Training and demonstration for households in different income generation activities
- Support appropriate alternative income generating enterprises for households
- Field demonstration plots to be established
- Storage Facilities (24) in 12 districts to be constructed

Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management

This component will strengthen existing national early-warning and response systems in the project districts and link them with sub-regional systems under the IGAD platform. It is aimed at helping pastoralists build resilience to drought and other climatic shocks. The activities will harmonize the response to disasters in communities and other stakeholders, including public institutions in charge of drought management, at the sub regional level. This could be done by organizing joint sub-regional training and disseminating recognized tools for drought response such as the “Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards”. The activities will also support conflict management with particular focus on cross-border issues, as livestock and access to natural resources (water and pasture) are the major drivers behind conflicts and security in the pastoral areas. The implementation will be under three key sub components; i) Pastoral risk

Early warning and response systems, ii) Disaster Risk Management and iii) Climate Risk Management. Key subcomponent activities include:

- Support conflict management with particular focus on cross-border issues, as livestock and access to natural resources (water and pasture) which are the major drivers behind conflicts and security in the pastoral areas.
- Readily avail, timely disseminate, and understood early warning information
- Harmonized and strengthen Drought Resilience Mechanism policies
- Institutionalized effective responses to early warnings

2 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1 Key Definitions

2.1.1 Definition of Indigenous People

There is no universally accepted definition of “Indigenous Peoples.” Indigenous Peoples may be referred to in different countries by such terms as “Indigenous ethnic minorities,” “aboriginals,” “hill tribes,” “minority nationalities,” “scheduled tribes,” “first nations,” or “tribal groups.” In Uganda, the term “ethnic minorities” is used to refer to such groups. However, for this framework, the World Bank criterion to identify indigenous peoples from the 65 ethnic groups in Uganda has been adapted. These people have historically suffered, and continue to suffer disempowerment and discrimination on economic, social and cultural grounds. The term “Indigenous Peoples” is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the mainstream society or culture; or
- A distinct language or dialect, often different from the official language or languages of the country or region in which they reside.

2.1.2 Marginalized

The term “Marginalization” generally describes the overt actions or tendencies of human societies whereby those perceived as being without desirability or function are removed or excluded (i.e., are “marginalized”...) from the prevalent systems of protection and integration, so limiting their opportunities and means for survival.

2.1.3 Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerability refers to the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards. A vulnerable group is therefore a population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty than others living in areas targeted by a project. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, the mentally and physically disabled, at-risk children and youth, ex-combatants, internally displaced people and returning refugees, HIV/AIDS- affected individuals and households, religious and ethnic minorities and, in some communities or societies, women. On average, project region is recognized as vulnerable, marginalized and poor. Therefore, there are very little differences between the persons identifies as vulnerable/marginalized and displaced in the region.

2.2 Rationale for the IPPF

The IPPF recognizes the distinct circumstances that expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and impacts from development projects. As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, Indigenous Peoples are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limit their capacity to defend their rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, and restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. At the same time, the World Bank policy on Indigenous People, together with the Involuntary Resettlement policy, recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development and emphasizes that the need for conservation or development should be combined with the need to benefit Indigenous Peoples in order to ensure long-term sustainable management of critical ecosystems and people.

An Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework has been prepared because much as the project districts are known, it is not clear at this stage whether the project activities will be within the areas inhabited by the IPs or whether the siting of the projects may affect or not affect the IPs. The project is planned for the region as a whole and the actual impact can only be determined at siting of the proposed subprojects. However, it is worth noting as well that the project districts are located in the marginalized and vulnerable parts of Uganda.

2.3 Purpose of the IPPF

The objectives of the World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples are to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and to provide them with culturally appropriate benefits. This Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) has been prepared to ensure that the World Bank's Indigenous Peoples policy is applied to RPLRP subprojects.

2.4 Objectives of the IPPF

The principal objectives of the IPPF are to:

- (i) Ensure the full participation of the IPs in the entire process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project activities;
- (ii) Ensure that the project benefits also accrue to IPs and mitigate any adverse impacts;
- (iii) Define the institutional arrangement for screening, planning and implementation of IP plans for subprojects; and
- (iv) Outline the monitoring and evaluation process as well as an implementation budget.

The objectives of the framework in regard with vulnerable people are to:

- (i) ensure project benefits are accessible to all vulnerable communities living in project areas;
- (ii) ensure that any specific impacts on vulnerable people are minimized and mitigated;
- (iii) ensure that vulnerable people participate in the project decision making process;
- (iv) minimize further social and economic imbalances within communities; and
- (v) develop appropriate training/income generation activities in accordance to their own defined needs and priorities,

2.5 Scope

This IPPF provides for the screening and review of the RPLRP project activities in a manner consistent with the World Bank's OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples. This framework takes into consideration both the Indigenous Peoples and other ethnic groups who may not qualify under

the Bank's definition of "indigenous", but who have also suffered the consequences of generations of discrimination and marginalization. The Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) sets out:

- The potential positive and adverse effects of RPLRP subprojects on Indigenous Peoples
- A plan for carrying out the social assessment for RPLRP subprojects
- A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of project preparation and implementation
- Institutional arrangements including capacity building where necessary for screening project-supported activities, evaluating their effects on Indigenous Peoples, preparing IPPs, and addressing any grievances
- Monitoring and reporting arrangements, including mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project
- Disclosure arrangements for IPPs to be prepared under the IPPF

2.6 Methodology for IPPF Preparation

2.6.1 Reviews

A thorough review of the World Bank Policy on Indigenous People was conducted to understand the requirements and scope of IPPF preparation. Various reports were reviewed to clearly understand the definitions of vulnerability, marginalization and how to apply the terminologies in Uganda's context. In addition, a review of Uganda legislation and international instruments was conducted to understand the rights and recognition of IPs. In addition, a number of reports exist documenting the challenges faced by IPs in Uganda as well as the struggles of IPs in Uganda for their rights. Other documents reviewed included; draft country project document, draft country program paper, draft project implementation manual (PIM), animal census report 2008 and District Development Plan reports. Accessed different study reports from different institutions about the livestock sub sector, papers, UBOS surveys and abstract reports and the internet. This information formed the basis of literature review and secondary data analysis.

2.6.2 Field Visits and Stakeholder Consultations

The study utilized both quantitative and qualitative assessment methods during data collection to generate the required information. It drew its data from three broad data sources namely Household interviews, Key informant interviews, records, reports, and observations. Key project stakeholders were identified for consultations. The stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project were identified after undertaking literature review and preliminary consultations. The stakeholders consulted included District Local Government Officials (DVOs, DEOs, DAOs, CAOs, DPOs, District Planners, District Entomologist, District Water Officers) officials from the MAAIF, officials from MWE, NGOs like ULA, Action Aid -Uganda) and the local communities in Timu village (IK community), Lokinene village, (Kaabong District), Loletoi and Panyangara villages (Kotido district), Lochengeng Ward (Amudat district), Ochorimongin (Katakwi district,) Akumu village, Ongino, sub-county (Kumi District) and Chesimwo village (Kween district). Among these were men, women, and other vulnerable groups. Observations during field visits further helped in obtaining the untold information like the state of infrastructure and means of livelihoods. Key Informant Interviews provided a more in-depth analysis of the issues as informants were knowledgeable on the issues under study.

2.6.3 Information from the SA, RPF, and ESMF

This IPPF was prepared alongside the Resettlement Policy Framework, the Social Assessment and the Environmental and Social Management Framework. In that regard, vital information from the other 3 reports was adopted and applied accordingly to prepare this IPPF. Therefore detailed information on IPs in Uganda as well as the methodologies used to capture some of the information adopted for use in the IPPF can be got from those 3 key reports.

3 SITUATION OVERVIEW OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN UGANDA

3.1 Ethnicity Profile

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda referred to 56 indigenous communities in Schedule 3 and placed the date for determining indigeneity at 1926. This schedule was recently amended to include other minorities which have sought to assert their right to identity, including the Aliba, Aringa, Banyabutumbi, Banyaruguru, Barundi, Gimara, Ngikutio, Reli and Shana. Therefore, the population of Uganda is made up of 65 different ethnic groups. The Third Schedule of the Constitution, which names the 65 ethnic groups of Uganda, is titled ‘Uganda’s Indigenous Communities as of 1st February 1926’. This ethnic diversity plays a major role in shaping the behaviours and ways of life of people as their cultural and social life differ from one ethnic group to another.

The Karamoja region is organized into seven different districts – Kaabong, Kotido, Abim, Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak. The three principal ethnic groups in Karamoja are the Dodoth in the north, the Jie in the central region, the Karamojong (subdivided into the Bokora, Matheniko, and Pian groups) in the south. The Pokot, an unrelated tribe from a separate linguistic group, are located near the border of Kenya in the southeast of the region. There are also several minority ethnic groups – the Labwor, a sedentary group in the West, the Tepeth, Nyakwe, Ik, Ngipore, and Ethur who are located in the mountainous and border areas.

3.2 Recognition of IPs

There is no official definition of indigenous peoples, and neither are there criteria in place for their identification in Uganda. The term ‘indigenous’ is used to describe the different ethnic groups that historically have resided within Uganda’s borders. This understanding differs markedly from the manner in which the term is used by international and regional organizations and by experts in the area of indigenous peoples and indigenous issues. Uganda uses aboriginality, to the exclusion of other factors, as the only method of identifying indigenous people.

In the report of the concluding observations of the African Commission on the 3rd periodic report of the Republic of Uganda, it was observed that one of the factors restricting the enjoyment of the rights enshrined in the African Charter as the apparent lack of political will to take measures to realize the rights of indigenous populations especially the Batwa people as guaranteed under the Charter (ACHPR, 2009). The commission recommended that Uganda adopts measures to ensure the effective protection of the rights of indigenous populations especially the Batwa people as guaranteed under the Charter by establishing laws that protect land rights and natural resources of indigenous populations (ACHPR, 2009). Uganda has never ratified ILO Convention 169, which guarantees the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in independent states, and it was absent in the voting on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2007.

The World Bank OP 4.10 however uses the term *Indigenous Peoples* in a generic sense to refer to distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural groups possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees:

- (a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- (b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories
- (c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (d) An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

3.3 Overview of IPs in Uganda

3.3.1 Characteristics

There are a number of groups in Uganda that have been identified as satisfying the World Bank's policy for the identification of indigenous peoples and they include the traditional hunter/gatherer *Batwa* communities, also known as *Twa*, the *Benet/Ndorobo* and the *Ik*. These people have historically suffered, and continue to suffer, disempowerment and discrimination on economic, social and cultural grounds. Their livelihood is threatened mainly by the dwindling access they have to land and natural resources on which they depend either as pastoralists or as hunt-gatherers.

They rely on their land and environment to sustain themselves both physically (in terms of food, fuel and habitat) as well as culturally. Their economic systems exist separately to that of the mainstream community, and they tend to have minimal if any interaction with the socio-economic and legal systems of national governments. Health and education indicators are much lower than those of the rest of the community, often due to difficult access. This means that they are particularly vulnerable to changes in their socio-economic and physical environments. The common characteristics of these groups include social exclusion, deprivation from mainstream government services, lack of participation in development processes that affect them and in most cases uncertainty of land and natural resource tenure.

The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) and the Working Group on Indigenous Issues of the commission have argued that...the issue of indigenous peoples revolves around the assertion that certain marginalized groups are discriminated against in particular ways because of their particular culture, mode of production and subordinate position within the state and that state legal and policy frameworks have been impotent at addressing these challenges. This is a form of discrimination which other groups within the state do not suffer from. It is legitimate for these marginalized groups to call for the protection of their rights in order to alleviate this particular form of discrimination.

3.3.2 IP Groups and Population in Uganda

The Benet

The *Benet*, who number around 20,000 people, live in the north-eastern part of Uganda and are former hunter/gatherers. These people live on the margins of society in very remote and inaccessible parts on the slopes of Mountain Elgon. They depend on the forest as hunter-gatherers and are excluded from mainstream society, which has resulted in forced dispossession

of their forest land. They are said to have resided in the forest on Mountain Elgon for over 200 years, and while the colonial government moved to conserve this area, it accepted the residence of the Benet.

The Batwa

The 6,700 or so *Batwa*, who live primarily in the south-western region of Uganda, are also former hunter/gatherers. They were dispossessed of part of their ancestral land when the Bwindi and Mgahinga forests were gazetted as national parks in 1991.

The Ik

The *Ik* number about 12,000 people and live on the edge of the Karamoja – Turkana region along the Uganda – Kenya border. Whereas Karamoja has the highest poverty levels in Uganda, deprivation among the *Ik* is even worse. Their remote location in the mountainous parishes of Lokwakalmoi, Kamion and Timu in Kaabong District, which are difficult to access due to poor roads, leaves them lacking basic services such as health and education.

3.4 Key Concerns and Issues of IPs in Uganda

The non-recognition and identification of indigenous peoples are the major causes of their neglect and violation of a variety of their rights. According to the International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), dispossession of traditional lands and territories is one of the major problems of indigenous peoples in Africa. Dominating development paradigms in Africa perceive the modes of production of indigenous peoples - such as pastoralism and hunting/gathering - as primitive, non-productive and not in line with the modernization aspirations of present day African states. Therefore many development policies are either directly or indirectly geared towards weakening/eradicating the modes of production of indigenous peoples. In addition, IWGIA also notes that only few African states recognize and protect the basic collective rights of indigenous peoples in their constitutions or national legislation. Indigenous peoples suffer from weak political representation and from discrimination and negative stereotyping from mainstream society. In Uganda, below are some of the major challenges and concerns faced by indigenous groups:

- Uganda's constitution has no express protection for Indigenous Peoples, though it does provide for affirmative action in favor of marginalized groups.
- The Land Act of 1998 and the National Environment Statute of 1995 protect customary interests in land and traditional uses of forests. However these laws also authorize the government to exclude human activities in any forest area by declaring it a protected forest, thus nullifying the customary land rights of Indigenous Peoples. However, the new Land Policy 2011 seeks to address the issue of dispossession of indigenous people of their ancestral land as explained in the next chapter.
- Political participation of Indigenous Peoples remains limited and their socio economic rights are ignored by the state and society.
- Eviction from homelands has limited Uganda's Indigenous Peoples' access to food, medicine, and shelter. As a result, some of them are plagued by starvation, sickness and exposure.

4 LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 Laws and Regulations

4.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

Cultural and religious rights of all Ugandans are protected under Article 37 of the Constitution. The Article gives everyone a right to profess, practice, maintain and promote any culture, cultural institution, language, tradition, creed or religion in community with others. The Constitution, in the section on National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, provides that every effort shall be made to integrate all peoples while at the same time recognizing the existence of, amongst others, their ethnic, religious and cultural diversity. In this regard, the Constitution requires that everything necessary be done to promote a culture of cooperation, understanding, appreciation, tolerance and respect for each other's customs, traditions and beliefs.

The Constitution however offers no express protection for indigenous peoples but Article 32 places a mandatory duty on the state to take affirmative action in favour of groups who have been historically disadvantaged and discriminated against. An equally important relevant constitutional provision with respect to the situation of the historically marginalized indigenous communities is contained in Article 32. This article enjoins the state *“to take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for purposes of redressing imbalances that exist against them.”* In this regard the Constitution mandates Parliament to enact appropriate laws, including laws for the establishment of an Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), for the purpose of giving full effect to Article 32(1). Article 180 (2) c of the 1995 Constitution also provides for local government to enact laws to provide for affirmative action for all marginalized groups referred to in Article 32 of the same Constitution.

Thus, while the promulgation of the 1995 Constitution was a positive step in the recognition of the rights of indigenous people in Uganda, the provisions fall short of international standards in regard with recognition of Indigenous People.

4.1.2 The Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007

This is an Act to make provision in relation to the Equal Opportunities Commission pursuant to articles 32 (3) and 32 (4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution; to provide for the composition and functions of the Commission; to give effect to the State's constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them; and to provide for other related matters. Regulation 14 2(a) states on the functions of the commission being to investigate or inquire into, on its own initiative or on a complaint made by any person or group of persons, any act, circumstance, conduct, omission, programme, activity

or practice which seems to amount to or constitute discrimination, marginalization or to otherwise undermine equal opportunities.

In regard to IPs and the RPLRP, the Commission has to ensure that the rights of the IPs in the project area are respected and that they are not in any way hindered from their full participation in the project.

4.1.3 Other National Laws

The National Environment Act 255 defines the principles for environment management to include the encouragement of maximum participation by the people in the development of policies, plans and processes for management of the environment. The other principle defined by the Act is the conservation of the cultural heritage and use of the environment and natural resources for the benefit of both present and future generations. The law in effect, therefore, requires that indigenous peoples be consulted and involved in processes leading to the gazetting of their land. The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) provides for local communities to access forests for traditional uses provided such uses are compatible with sustainable development. The Acts also recognize historical rights of persons who resided inside conservation areas.

According to the UWA, ‘National Parks are areas of national importance for nature and landscape conservation and natural heritage preservation. They should be ecologically-viable units’. UWA details the permitted activities in the National Parks to include viewing and scientific research and the prohibited activities to include hunting wildlife and the disturbance of vegetation; harvesting/removal of approved resources may be authorized in designated areas.

Section 25 of the UWA Act: Historic rights of individuals in conservation areas states that:

- (1) The provisions of this Part shall not affect those persons whose rights have, until the coming into force of this Act, been preserved by
 - (a) the Game (Preservation and Control) Act, namely— (i) persons, their wives and children actually residing in game reserves on the 1st July, 1959; (ii) any persons actually residing in game reserves at the date of their declaration, for those game reserves declared after the 1st September, 1959;
 - (b) the National Parks Act, namely, those persons who lawfully acquired rights in national parks before the 3rd April 1952;
 - (c) the Forests Act, namely, those persons residing in forests whom the Minister may have exempted from the provisions of that Act and which forests have since been declared national parks under the National Parks Act.
- (2) The authority may establish guidelines for access of communities neighbouring conservation areas to resources which are crucial to the survival of those communities.
- (3) The authority may study, identify and protect historical or cultural interests of any individual or class of persons resident in a wildlife conservation area not protected by any other law.

- (4) The authority may recommend to the Minister that any rights to land protected under this section should be acquired in the public interest under article 237(2)(a) of the Constitution if the continued private ownership or control of those interests is contrary to the needs of the sustainable management of wildlife.
- (5) The authority may, in accordance with any procedures or policies in force, resettle any persons resident in a wildlife conservation area or in a specific area of the wildlife conservation area or outside it and, where resettlement is done within a wildlife conservation area; prescribe the permitted measures of land use.

Subsection 5 above seems to be the basis for a number of evictions of the *Benet* from MNEP in Eastern Uganda and the *Batwa* from Mgahinga in South Western Uganda.

In conclusion, the Land Act of 1998, the UWA Act, and the National Environment Statute of 1995 protect customary interests in land and traditional uses of forests. However, these laws also authorize the government to exclude human activities in any forest area by declaring it a protected forest or National Park, within which activities are regulated, thus nullifying the full customary land rights of indigenous peoples.

4.1.4 Draft National Land Policy 2011

Cognizant of the challenges and emerging issues of land acquisition and ownership in Uganda, the Government of Uganda has drafted a new land policy to address such contemporary land issues in the Country. The vision of the National Land Policy of 2011 is: “Sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy”. The goal of the policy is: “to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda’s land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development”.

The Rights for Minorities: As regards land rights of ethnic minorities (term implicitly refers to IPs and other vulnerable groups), the Policy states that:

- (a) Government shall, in its use and management of natural resources, recognize and protect the right to ancestral lands of ethnic minority groups;
- (b) Government shall pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their ancestral land by government action.

To redress the rights of ethnic minorities in natural habitats, Government will take measures to:

- (i) establish regulations by Statutory Instrument to:
 - recognize land tenure rights of minorities in ancestral lands;
 - document and protect such de facto occupation rights against illegal evictions or displacements;
 - consider land swapping or compensation or resettlement in the event of expropriation of ancestral land of minorities for preservation or conservation purposes;
 - detail terms and conditions for displacement of minorities from their ancestral lands in the interest of conservation or natural resources extraction;
- (i) pay compensation to those ethnic minorities that have in the past been driven off their ancestral lands for preservation or conservation purposes;

- (ii) deliberate and specify benefit-sharing measures to ensure that minority groups benefit from resources on their ancestral lands rendered to extractive or other industry;
- (iii) recognize the vital role of natural resources and habitats in the livelihood of minority groups in the gazettement or degazettement of conservation and protected areas

In regard to land rights of pastoral communities, Policy Statement is that **“Land rights of pastoral communities will be guaranteed and protected by the State.”** To protect the land rights of pastoralists, government will take measures to:

- (i) ensure that pastoral lands are held, owned and controlled by designated pastoral communities as common property under customary tenure;
- (ii) develop particular projects for adaptation and reclamation of pastoral lands for sustainable productivity and improved livelihood of communities;
- (iii) protect pastoral lands from indiscriminate appropriation by individuals or corporate institutions under the guise of investment;
- (iv) promote the establishment of Communal Land Associations and use of communal land management schemes among pastoral communities;
- (v) establish efficient mechanisms for the speedy resolution of conflict over pastoral resources, and between pastoral communities and sedentary communities

The new land policy above recognizes the rights of indigenous/marginalized people to their ancestral lands and should effectively address the challenges that have been faced by the IPs and marginalized groups in Uganda.

4.1.5 National Policy for Older Persons 2009

This policy is clearly set within the framework of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other laws that promote the rights of older persons among other vulnerable groups. It provides a framework for enhancing the recognition of the roles, contributions and potentials of older persons in the development process among others. The policy targets older persons aged 60 years and above with special emphasis on the vulnerable. Section 3.4 states that, “All stakeholders will ensure that issues of older women and men are included in planning and implementation of programmes.”

4.1.6 The Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan (SDIP 2) 2011/12 – 2015/16

The Social Development Sector fosters the rights of the vulnerable population, addresses gender inequalities, labour and employment as well as community mobilization and empowerment. The plan recognizes that addressing the rights and needs of the vulnerable and disadvantaged populations such as People with Disabilities (PWDs), older persons, youth, orphans and other vulnerable children and the chronically poor underpins the core concerns of national development. The mission of the SDS is promotion of gender equality, social protection and transformation of communities, while the vision is a better standard of living, equity and social cohesion. The Sector Strategic Objectives include to improve the well being of vulnerable, marginalized and excluded groups and to address gender inequality in the development process. Expected Outcomes of the plan include gender equality enhanced and vulnerable persons protected from deprivation and livelihood risks among others.

4.2 International Obligations

4.2.1 UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Uganda is a signatory to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples which affirms the right of indigenous peoples to the full enjoyment of the rights guaranteed in the various UN human rights instruments. The Declaration also enumerates a number of rights guaranteed to indigenous peoples which include: the right to self-determination, which includes the right to autonomy or self-determination in matters relating to indigenous peoples' internal and local affairs, right to maintain distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, right to nationality, right to live as distinct people and not to be subjected to genocide, right not to be forcibly removed from their lands or territories, right to revitalize and practice their culture, right to redress, including restitution of cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without prior consent, religion and language related rights, right to education and to establish education institutions tutoring in indigenous languages among others.

The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples calls upon States to consult with Indigenous Peoples to obtain their Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands and resources. Article 32 of UNDRIP states that:

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

Therefore, the RPLRP will have to recognize the principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the special approaches that need to be adopted in relation to Indigenous Peoples during implementation of the project in their lands. In addition, the Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups in the proposed project area have a right to choose to either be involved in the project or reject it or to choose particular components that meet their interests.

4.2.2 African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights

At the African regional level, the leading instrument from which the rights of indigenous peoples can be deduced is the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. This instrument guarantees individuals a number of rights to be enjoyed without distinction of any kind such as race, ethnic group, language, or national and social origin. In addition to all the rights in the Charter, it is important to note that there are certain categories of rights that are capable of addressing the problems faced by indigenous peoples in a very specific manner. These include the right to equality, right to self-determination, right to freely dispose of wealth and the right to economic, social and cultural development. In this regard, the Charter provides that all peoples

shall be equal; they shall enjoy the same respect and shall have the same rights and that nothing shall justify the domination of a people by another.

4.3 The World Bank Operational Policy 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples)

This policy contributes to the Bank's mission of poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that the development process fully respects the dignity, human rights, economies, and cultures of Indigenous Peoples. For all projects that are proposed for Bank financing and affect Indigenous Peoples, the Bank requires the borrower to engage in a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. The Bank provides project financing only where free, prior, and informed consultation results in broad community support to the project by the affected Indigenous Peoples. The policy establishes processing requirements: screening, social assessment, consultation with communities involved, preparation of plan or framework, and disclosure. It also requires the borrower to seek broad community support of Indigenous Peoples through a process of free, prior and informed consultation before deciding to develop any project that targets or affects indigenous communities.

The policy requires that Indigenous Peoples benefit from the commercial development of natural resources. Therefore, the project must include measures to (a) avoid potentially adverse effects on the Indigenous Peoples' communities; or (b) when avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. Bank-financed projects are also to be designed and structured in a manner to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits which are culturally appropriate and gender and intergenerationally inclusive.

4.4 Institutional Frameworks

4.4.1 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

The Ministry's mandate is to empower communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development. The vision of the Ministry is a better standard of living, equity and social cohesion, especially for poor and vulnerable groups in Uganda. The mission of the ministry is promotion of gender equality, labour administration, social protection and transformation of communities.

MAAIF will have to work with MGLSD to ensure that the vulnerable groups participate in the RPLRP.

4.4.2 The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC)

The UHRC is Uganda's national human rights institution created by the Constitution, with mandate, amongst others, to investigate violations of human rights and to monitor government compliance with its human rights obligations detailed in the Constitution. This is in addition to making recommendations to Parliament on measures to promote human rights. The Commission is obliged, every year, to report on the state of human rights in the country and to submit its report to Parliament. The Commission has since its establishment played a very important role in highlighting human rights violations in the country and making recommendations for rectification. The Commission has on several occasions investigated and published its findings with regard to the human rights problems of marginalized groups and made recommendations on how these could be rectified. A good example is the intervention during the Karamojong disarmament exercise in 2005. ***UHRC will be a key institution to***

ensure that the rights of the Indigenous People and vulnerable groups are respected during RPLRP implementation.

4.4.3 The Equal Opportunities Commission

The Equal Opportunities Commission was established by the Act of Parliament; the Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007; in pursuant to article 32(3) and 32(4) and other relevant provisions of the Constitution; to give effect to the State's Constitutional mandate to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on grounds of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, and take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them; and to provide for other related matters.

The mandate of the Commission is to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favor of groups marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them, and to provide for other related matters.

The EOC also has powers to hear and determine complaints by any person against any action, practice, usage, plan, policy programme, tradition, culture or custom which amounts to discrimination, marginalization or undermines equal opportunity.

4.4.4 Ministry in Charge of Karamoja Affairs

The Ministry in Charge of Karamoja Affairs was an initiative started in order to focus on and address the unique problems and development challenges of Karamoja and its peoples. In May 2011, the president elevated the ministry in charge of Karamoja affairs to a full ministry complete with a state minister for Karamoja affairs. Although it is still too soon to review the relevance and efficiency of this ministry, its elevation can be interpreted as the government's attempt to scale-up interventions to address the imbalances experienced such as water scarcity, food insecurity, insecurity and poverty in Karamoja region. *MAAIF will have to work hand in hand with the ministry during subproject screening/planning and actual implementation.*

4.4.5 The Equal Opportunities Committee of Parliament

Parliament established the Equal Opportunities Committee as one of its standing committees. The Committee has the mandate of monitoring and promoting measures designed to enhance the equalization of opportunities and improvements in the quality of life and status of all people. This includes groups that have been marginalized on the basis of gender, age (elderly, youth and children), disability or any other reason created by history, tradition or custom for the purposes of redressing the imbalances which exist against them.

4.4.6 Non Governmental Organizations

Mercy Corps - Mercy Corps is a global aid agency engaged in transitional environments that have experienced some sort of shock: natural disaster, economic collapse, or conflict. People working for it move as quickly as possible from bringing in food and supplies to enabling people to rebuild their economy with community-driven and market-led programs. To lay the groundwork for longer-term recovery, Mercy Corps focuses on connecting to both government

and business for the changes they would like to see. Mercy Corps is currently involved in the following in Karamoja:

- **Agriculture and Food:** Training farmer groups in business skills to grow subsistence plots to small-scale commercial farming operations
- **Economic development:** Providing jobs building roads that link farms to markets
- **Conflict & Governance:** Working with elder councils to promote peace building efforts and lead events to foster trust between tribes

Uganda Land Alliance (ULC) – set up in 1995, this is a consortium of 44 national and international NGOs as well as individuals, lobbying and advocating for fair land laws and policies that address the land rights of the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals in Uganda. ULC has experience of public interest litigation including assistance of the Benet in which court recognized their right to their ancestral land in MNEP in 2005.

ActionAid Uganda (AAU) - ActionAid is a non-political, non-religious organization that has been working in Uganda since 1982 to end poverty and injustice. ActionAid focuses on tackling the root causes of the injustice of poverty rather than just meeting people's immediate needs. The organization is primarily concerned with defending and raising awareness of human rights, be they economic, social, cultural, civil or political. AAU has been an influential partner in the Benet's struggle. AAU supported the Benets in building deeper understanding and skills for lobbying and advocacy. This capacity was built through formal training and practical accompaniment as the Benets planned and implemented their advocacy initiatives. *MAAIF should closely work with the different NGOs in the project areas to ensure that the land rights of the IPs are fully respected during project implementation.*

4.4.7 International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)

IWGIA is an international human rights organization staffed by specialists and advisers on indigenous affairs. IWGIA supports indigenous peoples' struggle for human rights, self-determination, right to territory, control of land and resources, cultural integrity, and the right to development. IWGIA was founded in 1968 by anthropologists alarmed about the ongoing genocide on indigenous peoples taking place in the Amazon. The aim was to establish a network of concerned researchers and human right activists to document the situation of indigenous peoples and advocate for an improvement of their rights. IWGIA works at local, regional and international levels to further the understanding and knowledge of, and the involvement in, the cause of indigenous peoples. IWGIA publishes a wide range of books, reports, handbooks, and audio-visual material about indigenous peoples' rights and the human right situation of indigenous peoples around the world.

4.4.8 Minority Rights Group International

Minority Rights Group International (MRG) is a nongovernmental organization (NGO) working to secure the rights of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and indigenous peoples worldwide, and to promote cooperation and understanding between communities. Their activities are focused on international advocacy, training, publishing and outreach. It is guided by the needs expressed by our worldwide partner network of organizations, which represent minority and indigenous peoples.

MRI has a wealth of information on Indigenous People and MAAIF can work with its researchers to further develop methods to ensure adoption of the agriculture related projects by the IPs.

5 THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA

Only two communities in the project area qualify as Indigenous Peoples as per the characteristics detailed in the World Bank Policy on Indigenous People. These are the Benet-Ndorobo and the Ik whose characteristics and issues are discussed in detail below.

5.1 Indigenous Groups

5.1.1 The IK Community

The Ik community is a small minority ethnic group in the Morungole Highlands, Kamion Sub-county in Kaabong District in Karamoja Subregion in the parishes of Kamion, Timu and Lokwakaramoe near the border with Kenya, along the escarpment between Timu forest in the South and Kidepo National Park on Uganda's northern frontier with Sudan. Kamion subcounty is located approximately 20 kms from Kaabong District headquarters and covers an area of approximately 74 square kms. The Ik are divided into 10 clans (Jigeta, Komokua, Telek, Ngidoza, Ilengik, Kadunkuny, Ngibongorena, Uzet, Nyorobat and Ngibonga). Their population is estimated at 12,000 people with a fertility rate of about 4%. The Ik community is neighbored by the following tribes; the Turkana (living in western Kenya) to the east, Dodoth to the west, the Toposa (living in southern Sudan) to the north and the Napore to the South. They live in several small villages after having been displaced when their land was converted into part of the Kidepo National Park. Their rituals and traditions are centered in the Timu forest which is steadily receding.

As a result of their location in relation to their neighbours, the Ik are incredibly vulnerable and liable to attacks from both Dodoth and Turkana warriors. They are historically a non-violent people and, as a result, they have become what one report has described as “the archetypal middlemen – unarmed, non-combative and numerically weak”. Their problems mainly arise, both directly and indirectly, from the activities of the Dodoth warriors. They directly suffer when they are attacked and their crops are stolen, and indirectly when services are unable to reach them due to the persistent insecurity. The Ik are geographically located between conflicting communities that are numerically strong and usually armed yet the Ik are numerically weak, not armed and their land is rich in pasture, a situation that makes them more vulnerable to constant attacks (CECORE, 2011).

The Ik exist in a precarious situation on the top of the escarpments and whilst their physical isolation in the mountains helps to protect them from violence at the hands of raiding warriors, it also serves to marginalize them from government services. Unlike the rest of the tribes in Karamoja, the Ik no longer keep livestock since it is a source of further insecurity from raiders. With the Ik located between these two dominant communities, each attack affects them as their land provides routes/pathways for raiders. Additionally, due to periodic drought, the Ik often face famine. The vital relief aid that has targeted the region has often not reached them. In general, the Ik are an indigenous group struggling to maintain their agricultural traditions and rituals amidst increasing poverty, drought, and raiding tribes.

Being subsistence farmers without cattle and having played off the Dodoth (a Karamojong sub-group) against the Turkana (in Kenya) for a long time, the Ik were rejected by most of their agro-pastoral Karamojong neighbours and were left to starve rather than be allowed to join nearby villages. This resulted in the deaths of some Ik, and others having to leave the area to become low-wage earners in nearby towns. The Ik (meaning head/first to arrive) acquired the name 'Teuso' (meaning poor people, dogs, or those without cattle or guns) from their neighbours after they were evicted from Kidepo (MRGI, 2001). They are marginalized because they practice a culture different from most Karamojong, even their language is different. For example while the Karamojong marry using cows, they marry with gourds, melons. They still use spears, arrows, etc and are predominantly agriculturalists. While Karamojong boys can marry Ik girls, Ik boys are not allowed to marry Karamojong girls.

Key Ik Issues and Challenges

Based on consultations with the Ik community as well as literature sources, below is a summary of the key issues and challenges currently faced by the Ik.

- Surrounded by many neighboring tribes, vulnerable to attacks from Dodoth and Turkana warriors, especially since they are typically known to be a non-violent group of people.
- Geographical isolation: frequent famine due to drought, aid that is sent usually doesn't reach them and is more directed to groups residing in the valley areas.
- Need of services such as better access to education, health care and some sort of protection of their lands to prevent them from raids that add to their losses from the frequent droughts.
- Frequently pressured into relocating their communities to the valleys where governmental services are readily available, but want to stay and have a future in their ancestral lands, thus, are in constant fear that they will be forced out of their homeland;
- Traditional agriculturalist, the Ik have witnessed the depletion of wild game in their areas due to the widespread use of illegal guns.
- The Timu forest in which they reside and also a center for their rituals and traditions is slowly reducing causing gathering methods to be more difficult as well as greatly minimalizing their center for rituals and traditions.
- The Ik are an indigenous group struggling to maintain their agricultural traditions and rituals amidst growing poverty, drought, and raiding tribes.
- The IK have about 12,000 people left which translates to a large advantage in preserving their culture, but are steadily being taken advantage of by raiding tribes.
- While they do speak their own native language (Icetot), many Ik have ventured outside of their culture and learned the language of surrounding tribes in order to herd cattle for these groups as a source of employment.
- Overall, the Ik are caught in the midst of raiding tribes, tourism, and governmental neglect due to their marginalization from the rest of Ugandan civilization

5.1.2 The Benet/Ndorobo in Kween District

Description

The Benet indigenous people, who are part of the larger tribe called the Sabin, are a pastoralist forest dwelling community who traditionally resided in the grassland and moorland areas of Mt Elgon forest. There are mainly two groups namely; the lowland Sabin people and the forest-dwelling Ndorobo people. Ndorobo are the indigenous Benets, the first occupants of Mt. Elgon.

The Ndorobo indigenous people have four social groupings namely; The Benet, the Piswa, the Kwoti, and the Yatui clans. The Benet community is a historical term which was used to describe the contested area of Mount Elgon where Ndorobo and settlers currently reside. The terms 'Benet' and 'Benet community' were revitalized to describe the people in that area (both settlers and Ndorobo) for the purposes of pursuing the legal strategy.

Although the 1983 resettlement scheme was meant to remove the Ndorobo Indigenous people from the Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve, it was found expedient to resettle the lowland Sabinu people, who had been rendered landless by the fatal cattle rustling raids of the Karamajong and the Kenyan Pokots, together with the Ndorobo indigenous people. During the 1983 resettlement exercise, the two groups were resettled together in the present day Benet Resettlement Area and thereby adopting the generic term Benet people. Their population is estimated at 20,000.

The Benet communities were allowed to remain in the moorlands of Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve without residence documentation on an understanding that this was their home. The assumption was that the Benet community would remain a small community, practicing pastoralism, hunting and fruit and herbs collecting for their livelihood. Later on their population and number of livestock grew significantly, thus interfering with forest regeneration. In addition to other activities they took up subsistence agriculture, growing Irish potatoes. In so doing, they damaged the fragile ecosystem within the moorland, bringing sizeable chunks of the montane forest under agriculture, thus encroaching. These activities became increasingly damaging and incompatible to the fragile ecosystem.

Key Livelihood Challenges

In February 2008, the Uganda Wildlife Authority and the Uganda People's Defense Forces evicted the Benet/Ndorobo communities living in Mount Elgon National Park in East Uganda. It is reported that people's houses and crops were destroyed, cattle were confiscated and the people were left homeless. They found shelter where they could: in caves and under trees. In October 2005, the High Court in Mbale ruled that the Benet were the "historical and indigenous inhabitants" of parts of Mount Elgon National Park. The ruling stated that the Benet should be allowed to "carry out agricultural activities" in the areas to which they have historical claim. Despite a landmark victory against the government in 2005, the Benet people continue to suffer from the effects of their evictions from the Mt. Elgon National Park. Landlessness and its resulting negative effects continued to top the list of frustrations for the Benet community in 2011. However, their resettlement by Government is ongoing. Three main challenges currently face the Benet namely:

- (1) The state expropriated their resources by evicting them from Mt. Elgon National Park in 2005
- (2) They feel they are deprived of their resources and that deprivation has impoverished them. Activities such as hunting, gathering fruits, grazing are prohibited and yet they provided people with means of securing food and nutrition.
- (3) The degradation of the forest continues in which they were resettled is continuing due to illegal tree cutting.
- (4) They have no tenure of the land where they have been resettled.

5.2 Vulnerable Groups

The vulnerable groups who may not qualify under the Bank's definition of "indigenous", but who have also suffered the consequences of generations of conflict, discrimination, and marginalization are highlighted below. It is important to note that whereas these groups of people are vulnerable and marginalized, they are not indigenous in the context of OP 4.10 application.

5.2.1 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

These are people who had to flee their homes as a result of rebel atrocities committed against their communities and are now virtually refugees in their own country and have not returned. Five years after the signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between GoU and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the majority of IDPs have left the camps. More than 98% of the 1.8 million IDPs who lived in camps at the height of the conflict have returned to their areas of origin or have resettled in new locations. They may however be still dependent on the NGO community and others for support. The last survey on IDP figures by the UNHCR sub-office in Gulu reported that there were still 29,776 IDPs in four sub-regions of Uganda as of December 2011 out of which 720 IDPs were reported in Katakwi and Amuria districts in Teso sub-region. IDP estimates do not take into account new patterns of displacement caused by land disputes which often arise after attempts to return. Latest figures for 2013 are not available at the moment. Sporadic cattle-raids in Karamoja are reported but there are no estimates of the number of people recently displaced in the region.

5.2.2 Vulnerable Ethnic Groups in Karamoja Subregion

Ethnicity is another source of discrimination and vulnerability in Karamoja Subregion (Ayoo et al 2013). Among the different ethnic groupings, the Jie and the Bokora have been cited as more vulnerable than the Dodoth and Matheniko. For a long time, the government concentrated its disarmament efforts among the Jie and Bokora, yet focused very little on the Dodoth. The Jie and Bokora became prone to attacks by the Dodoth, and as a result lost cattle and lives (CPRC, 2008). The Ik and the Tepeth are most marginalized ethnic groups in Karamoja. They are socially excluded because their language is not understood by the major groups, their cultural practices are different, and they are few in number (Ayoo et al. 2013). These minority groups are often poorer than the major groups. They are sometimes labeled and referred to as dogs or "*Ngingokin*."

The Tepeths/tepes who inhabit Napak District in Karamoja Subregion are nomadic hunters and gatherers. The Tepeth speak the Soo language. They reside in conical huts made of sticks, thatch and mud in the semi-arid savannahs and scrubby forests. Some few Tepeths are pastoralists and practice hunting. There is very little written about them, but local oral history records all these groups as having been the inhabitants of wider areas of present-day Karamoja who took refuge in the mountains when the Karamojong arrived from Ethiopia in the 1600s. They are one of the few peoples in Uganda to practice Female Genital Mutilation but the practice has been abandoned of recent due to a number of campaigns by the Government of Uganda. Their population is estimated at 17,000.



Figure 1: Tepeths Community in Napak District

5.2.3 Iteso Communities in Amuria, Bukedea and Katakwi Districts

The Iteso and Karamojong of northeast Uganda have existed side by side for centuries. They are closely related communities who trace back their origins to Ethiopia, and came to inhabit the arid lands in the far northeast of Uganda. Both traditionally pastoralist communities, the two groups have strived for amicable relations and depended on each other for their survival in harsh environments, by, for example, trading and intermarrying (Chapman and Kagaha, 2009). The communities speak mutually intelligible languages and share many customs. There have also been conflicts involving cattle rustling and disputed boundaries. Gradually some Iteso gave up pastoralism and became settled cultivators (Chapman and Kagaha, 2009).

In the Katakwi district on the border of the Karamoja region, however, Iteso feel that they are a targeted minority and are losing access to their traditional lands. As the result of a border dispute between the Iteso of Katakwi and the Karamojong of Moroto that is more than a century old, the two communities have lived under constant threat of conflict. The Karamojong, who are a pastoralist cattle-keeping community, regularly move into Teso territory in order to find grazing land and water. Because the rain that falls in the mountains near Moroto runs off quickly and drains into the wetlands in Teso, the Karamojong are known to say that they are following ‘their’ water into Teso. Recently, Karamojong have also been settling in what Iteso consider to be their territory based on a colonial-era map; Karamojong see the border differently. The border conflict has led to Karamojong raids into Teso territory, during which there are killings and property destruction. Iteso in turn have burned down Karamojong

settlements in Katakwi that they believe to be illegal. This type of traditional territorial conflict creates an escalating cycle of violence.

5.2.4 Vulnerable Households

Internal conflicts, drought, floods, historical marginalization, poor infrastructure, and diseases still affect the Karamoja region, with significant impacts on human welfare and quality of life. The sub-region has the lowest human development indices in the country. Nearly 80% of the population experiences some degree of food insecurity, mainly due to unreliable rainfall. The seven districts of Kaabong, Abim, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, Napak and Moroto, are all located within a "red" food security zone, according to a recent government assessment. WFP, working with the government's Karamoja Productive Assets Programme to increase household incomes and create assets, provided targeted relief food to the 140,000 extremely vulnerable persons in 2011. The Teso sub-regions has suffered from floods, drought and famine, conflicts and cattle raiding. This vulnerability to floods, compounded by unpredictable weather patterns and Karamojong cattle raiding, continues to negatively impact the livelihood security of people at community and household levels in the sub region. While internal displacement has ended in Teso, several factors are undermining sustainable resettlement and recovery. Gaps in social service provision and limited livelihood opportunities continue to hamper the quest for durable solutions.

Poor men and young uninitiated men in Karamoja are also discriminated because of poverty (Ayoo et al. 2013). The poor people are labeled the “*Ngikuliak*” and the rich labeled “*Ngikabarak*.” The *Ngikuliak* are people without cattle. They suffer the shocks of disasters like drought and poor harvests because they have no reserves or safeguards to fall back to. They eat one meal a day or even stay hungry some days to cope with deprivation. *The Ngikuliak* cope in bad times through temporary migration to neighbouring communities to look for food. Some of them migrate permanently out of the region (Ayoo et al. 2013).

5.2.5 Women, Elderly and Children

Women in Karamoja as in other parts the country face the highest risk of exclusion because of cultural biases, attitudes, and social status (Ayoo et al. 2013). The women are treated as inferior and socially excluded from decision making and other civic engagements because society accords them little worth. The women’s voice are not heard or not heard as loudly as of men because of the prejudice against women devalues their hearers’ credibility judgments to what they say (Ayoo et al. 2013). Other groups at risk of discrimination and exclusion are the terminally ill especially people living with HIV/AIDS and the disabled. As pastoral livelihoods have gradually transformed in Karamoja, women have decreased their involvement in animal husbandry (Ayoo et al. 2013). This governance gap has been exacerbated by gendered shifts in livelihood roles, whereby women are taking on increased responsibility for household survival as traditional pastoral livelihoods erode.

During raiding escapades, women and children are left at home to look after the families and provide for their basic needs. As children tend the cattle left behind, and women trek long distances in search of firewood and water, both are vulnerable to attack, especially when rival communities attack. The conflicts affecting the Ik have affected men, women, children (boys and girls) generally but have also affected particular groups differently. The Ik women suffer heavily due to gender roles that require them to often move out of their homesteads to fend for their families (like fetch firewood and water) thus exposing them to vulnerabilities like rape (CECORE, 2011). The livelihoods of women have been negatively affected as women resort to

risky survival mechanisms. Because of isolation, widows, the elderly, youth, persons with disabilities, orphans, and immigrants are vulnerable to becoming poorer (CPRC, 2008).

The women, children, and the elderly were the most vulnerable during raids and ambushes and they are still vulnerable in the post-conflict situation in Karamoja (Ayoo et al. 2013). These children experience negative outcomes, such as loss of education, morbidity and malnutrition, at a higher rate. Some of them, such as children who were formerly abducted and internally displaced, are often reported generally to live in anxiety about the future, to have low self-esteem and a lack of self-confidence, and to feel discriminated against. They bear a heavy psychological burden, having to adjust to a new life after having been forcibly displaced from home and culture, and trying to fit into a totally new socio-cultural environment in the host region. Girls are particularly vulnerable to the consequences of outmigration. They face sexual harassment, subsequently increasing their vulnerability to STDs and especially HIV/AIDS. Outmigration is said to be a leading cause of the spread of HIV/AIDS (CPRC, 2008).

The cattle raids caused several deaths of adult males resulting in many widows. In addition, women are prone to rape and even death as they travel long distances in search of firewood, water, charcoal, and wild fruits and vegetables. In the past, men also contributed to the welfare of the families through hunting and foraging for natural products. This has reduced as a result of restriction on the movement of men by the military as part of the government disarmament programme (Ayoo et al. 2013).

6 POTENTIAL INTERACTIONS OF RPLRP

6.1 Critical Issues

Based on interaction and consultations with the IP communities, it was very evident that the collective relationship that the Indigenous Peoples have with their lands, territories and resources is both multi-faceted and profound. It indeed has dimensions which are material, social, cultural, economic, political and spiritual in nature. This relationship is intergenerational and critical to the identity, economic sustainability and survival of these Indigenous Peoples as distinct cultural communities with their own world view and spirituality. Without access to their lands, territories and resources, the physical and cultural survival of Indigenous Peoples can be threatened. In that regard, a number of particular risks are relevant for the type of subprojects supported by RPLRP:

- Indigenous Peoples' rights - Particular rights of Indigenous Peoples are recognized in international agreements and for World Bank-supported projects by the Bank's own policy. Such rights especially access to their land are also recognized in the new 2011 National Land Policy. The implementation process of the RPLRP subprojects will have to identify and recognize these rights to ensure that activities do not adversely affect such rights.
- Loss of culture and social cohesion - Given Indigenous Peoples' distinct cultures and identities and their frequent marginalization from the surrounding society, RPLRP interventions may run the risk of imposing changes to or disruption of their culture and social organization, whether inadvertently or not. While these indigenous communities may welcome and seek change, they can be vulnerable when such change is imposed from external forces and when such change is rushed. Moreover, since many indigenous communities' culture and social organization are intertwined with their land and natural resource use practices, changes to these practices may result in unintended and unexpected changes in culture and social organization which may lead to social disruption and conflicts within and between communities and other stakeholders. This is relevant for all types of subprojects, but particularly for projects that aim to change livelihood and natural resource use practices and access and those that create new institutional structures at the local level.

6.2 Project Components with Potential Positive Impacts

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

Project Activities	Impact on IPs and Benefit Enhancement
--------------------	---------------------------------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water facilities to be rehabilitated in the communities of the project districts; • New water facilities to be constructed in the communities of the project districts; • Water sheds for the existing shared water facilities to be rehabilitate/develop in the communities of the project districts; • Pastoral and Agro-pastoral rangelands/field demonstration schools to established in the communities of the project districts. 	<p>Water scarcity has resulted in a number of conflicts due to competition over the few available sources among the Ik with neighbouring pastoral communities like the Dodoth and Turkana who predominantly require water for their animals. The invasion by these neighbouring communities is more frequent during the dry seasons when the pastoralists are in search of water and pasture (CECORE, 2011). The Ik are forced by armed Dodoth groups to wait in the line until all pastoral communities finish watering their animals. Therefore, these interventions will benefit the Ik by ensuring their security if other communities have enough water and the Benet/Ndorobo community will benefit as well through provision of facilities critical for their pastoral activities.</p> <p>According to CECORE (2011), the conflicts and attacks of the Ik by other groups are mainly caused by competition for resources like pasture and water in which the Ik community is richer compared to other neighbouring areas, the geographical location of the Ik area which is a transit route and hiding place for cattle raiders, among others.</p> <p>Therefore, MAAIF should ensure even distribution of these facilities in the project areas to ensure that the IPs and other ethnic groups get equal share of new facilities to prevent worsening of already existing conflicts.</p>
---	---

Component 2: Market Access and Trade

Project Activities	Impact on IPs and Benefit Enhancement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock Markets to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts; • Border Check Points to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts; • Laboratories to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts; • Slaughter Facilities to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts; • Holding/Auction Grounds to be rehabilitated/Construction in the communities of the project districts; • Trading routes to be demarcated; 	<p>The Benets are pastoralists and they keep cattle, goats, and sheep. These facilities will provide access to market for their livestock and will recognize rights to natural resources especially watering points for their livestock. As reported in Chapter 5, some of the Iks look after cattle of their neighbouring tribes as a form of employment. However, if such new facilities are constructed in their own land, that could be a motivation for the Iks to look after their own animals. These livestock markets will help vulnerable groups to build market capacity by attracting more buyers through providing space for pastoralists to bargain for higher selling prices.</p> <p>Much as rehabilitation and construction of livestock markets is a timely intervention, it is important to acknowledge that these local markets should have formal organization in terms of official oversight and associations that represent buyers which will impact the prices at which pastoralists can sell.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing and strategic livestock feed reserves to be demarcation; • Watering points to be demarcated 	<p>Therefore, initiatives that support pastoralists' ability to sell their cattle at better prices would be a valuable investment under the RPLRP. These can be as simple as construction of facilities that improve cattle's appearance at market – watering troughs, for instance.</p>
--	--

Sub component 3.3 Food and feed production and productivity

This sub-component aims at increasing feed and crop production and productivity. It will support appropriate production technologies suitable for drylands such as drought tolerant crops and conservation agriculture to improve animal nutrition and food security among the targeted communities. The appropriate technologies will be identified by zonal research institutions and those in the region through adoptive field based research. The technologies will be promoted through Agro Pastoral Field Schools and other farmer groups where the former do not exist.

Subcomponent Activity	Impacts and Benefit Enhancement
Distribute drought tolerant crops to farmers	<p>This will provide the IPs with drought tolerant crop varieties to overcome famine problems. Water issues in Karamoja directly affect the productivity of crop farming in the region. Promoting the use of drought-tolerant seeds and improved farming techniques is one way that might address the high variability of rainfall, impacts of climate change, and need for supplemental income. The Benets mainly cultivate cabbage and Irish potatoes.</p> <p>Although under way in many areas of Karamoja, the promotion of drought-tolerant agriculture and planting mechanisms for retaining soil moisture and fertility still should be a priority for agricultural livelihood development. Planting acacia to increase fertility of soils is a practice applied in several Karamoja communities.</p>
Enhancement of farm management skills	Historically, the Ik are mainly hunters and fruit gathers but are now engaged in subsistence agriculture and the Benet do keep livestock. This intervention will be an opportunity for them to learn modern crop cultivation practices because fruit gathering and hunting are no longer sustainable means of livelihood. For the case of the vulnerable people, these skills will enhance their ability to grow enough food to feed their families.
Promote adaptive field based research for legumes and cereals	It is important that research includes legumes cultivated or gathered by the IPs. If such legumes can be cultivated by the IPs, then reliance on gathering from forests can be minimized.
Enhance extension services and farmer to farmer training (logistical support, allowances, training, and fuel)	<p>The IPs will certainly benefit from extension services so they can realize better food production to feed their individual communities. The services will benefit the vulnerable groups as well as agriculture is one of their means of livelihood.</p> <p>However, farmer trainings as part of extension services are likely to face challenges related to the complexity of curriculum and training materials given low literacy rates especially among the</p>

	<p>Indigenous People and most areas of Karamoja region. Therefore, the training materials will have to be more concise, less theoretical, and more visually oriented.</p>
<p>Carry out field demonstration plots</p>	<p>This will enhance the agricultural skills of the IPs and other marginalized groups with potential to go beyond subsistence farming to producing crops for sale in the long-term.</p> <p>For effective training, Agro Pastoralist Field Schools (APFS) are recommended for effective programming in Karamoja and FAO already has an APFS in Kaabong District. APFS are ‘open-air classrooms’ directed by the members themselves where agro-pastoralists learn by doing through experiments and innovation tailored to the local context.</p> <p>MAAIF should however ensure that demonstration farms or plots are very convincing so that households are motivated to adopt new farming methods, purchase agricultural goods and increase interest in enrollment in training opportunities.</p>
<p>Distribute foundation seed stock of cereals and legumes</p>	<p>This is critical to ensure that the IPs and vulnerable groups access new varieties for cultivation. The major crops grown by the Ik are maize, beans, simsim, Irish potatoes, sorghum and pumpkins. Some of the District Local Government officials consulted noted that increased agricultural production for the region would be possible if agro-pastoralists were informed and provided with the means to access faster maturing and drought-resistant varieties of popular crops such as sorghum, millet, and maize, as well as if they received complementary training on cultivation techniques, such as rows, spacing, and priming in order to increase yields.</p> <p>The government of Uganda through the Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security (KAPFS) places an emphasis on strengthening crop production in Karamoja’s Agricultural Zone, and includes provision of improved seeds. Coordinating RPLRP activities with KAPFS activities will further ensure that these efforts are successful.</p>
<p>Improve on existing/ construct new storage facilities including community mobilization and training on storage facilities use and management</p>	<p>Famine is an issue among the IPs and vulnerable groups; construction of storage facilities is likely to ensure safe storage practices to avoid losses due to storage pests and to ensure that floods do not destroy the stored produce. Improved crop storage is also important since it allows farmers to sell grain or agricultural products later when prices are higher.</p>

Sub component 3.4 Livelihoods diversification

This sub component will seek to promote alternative livelihoods from livestock in order to increase the resilience of the communities. Ongoing efforts will be studied and appropriate livelihoods to be promoted will be identified. At least 15 alternative livelihoods will be promoted through training sessions and demonstration in the community field schools.

Subcomponent Activity	Positive Impacts and Recommendations for Benefit Enhancement
<p>Support appropriate alternative income generating enterprises for households</p>	<p>This is important and will certainly benefits the IPs whose main means of income is limited to subsistence agriculture. For those purely agricultural communities especially the Ik, cattle rearing could be an alternative although this can trigger more attacks from warrior ethnic groups.</p> <p>As drought, raiding, and livestock diseases have caused declines in the number of livestock, the Karamojong have also begun pursuing a number of additional livelihood activities to supplement incomes, such as brick making, small-scale mining, exploitation of natural resources, and wage labor. Honey is an additional, oft-cited livelihood option for Karamojong pastoralists. This RPLRP intervention therefore will benefit them by supporting the different income activities to ensure sustainable livelihoods.</p>
<p>Training and demonstration for households in different income generation activities</p>	<p>The IP communities currently have no skills save for the kind of work they are engaged in. The Benet women in Kween District are typically involved in basket weaving and subsistence agriculture. This intervention will indeed benefit them on how to survive through unconventional means. Firewood gathering and charcoal burning are the commonly employed coping strategies in Karamoja during droughts. But as drought conditions worsen and people increasingly rely on wood for fuel, construction material, and charcoal, the availability of these materials, and this means of coping, will also decrease hence the need for livelihood diversification.</p> <p>In 2010, Swisscontact – through local partners in the districts of Abim, Nakapiripirit, and Moroto began to use trainings to assist young Karamojong in finding or creating employment and income opportunities through their Skills Empowerment for Alternative Livelihood (SEAL-Karamoja) project. SEAL uses a “learning groups” model, which forms trainees into groups of 15-20 individuals who will rely on one another to problem-solve, mobilize resources, and start their own businesses in response to the technical skills trainings they receive. Since its launch in November 2010, SEAL has set up skills training learning groups throughout Karamoja targeted on such vocations as jewelry making, car washing, bicycle assembly and repair, hair dressing, weaving, and tailoring.</p> <p>MAAIF could learn more from such existing interventions on how to best disseminate knowledge on household income generation diversification. An assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the current training programs by other NGOs in the area including Mercy Corps can better inform the design of RPLRP training models in an effort to more effectively connect the populations to local labor markets. In addition, livelihood intervention should vary by region, by proximity to population centers, and by the socio-economic status of groups or households as detailed in the social assessment report.</p> <p>Building skills capacity in individual communities is integral to livelihood diversification. To ensure that programs are sustainable,</p>

	MAAIF should conduct assessments to gather pertinent information about existing income generation activities so that it focuses on where it can add value in the form of trainings, marketing and business skills, capacity building, planning, and management.
--	---

Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management

The aim of this component is ensuring that early warning information is readily available, timely disseminated, and understood in addition to conflict resolution mechanisms with the expected outcome of this component being enhanced drought preparedness, prevention and management.

Component Activities	Impact and Benefit Enhancement
<p>Support conflict management with particular focus on cross-border issues, as livestock and access to natural resources (water and pasture) which are the major drivers behind conflicts and security in the pastoral areas.</p>	<p>This intervention is likely to promote peaceful coexistence, and to eradicate the discrimination and persecution of the Iks and vulnerable ethnic groups especially the Tepeths and Iteso in Katakwi by Karamojong groups.</p> <p>MAAIF will have to identify the core grievances, conflict mitigators, and the drivers of conflict not only to clarify the overall development situation, but also to shed light on the types of development interventions that are likely to have the most success in the conflict context.</p> <p>Cattle raiding have been a driving factor of immobility in Karamoja. Mobility of pastoral communities has been compromised in areas with significant conflict, as people are afraid to travel as they otherwise would due to increased vulnerability when away from their home villages. Naturally, the longer people are immobile, the greater their immediate impact on their environment will be; concurrently, the more they exploit the natural resources in their immediate vicinity, the fewer resources will be available for future use. Therefore, conflict resolution will indeed reduce pressure on natural resources and the environment in general.</p> <p>In addition, the Ik settlements are perched on escarpments and mountain tops but they are willing to leave the mountain tops and settle on the lower lands if security is guaranteed which will help them access government services.</p>
<p>Early warning information is readily available, timely disseminated, understood.</p>	<p>Since drought is one of the key challenges faced by the IPs especially the Ik, early warning information will help their communities plan on how to deal with drought periods.</p>
<p>Drought Resilience Mechanism policies harmonized and strengthened.</p>	<p>It is important to note that the Ik have managed to minimize atrocities and disasters for years and have adopted traditional Conflict Early Warning Mechanisms that guide their movements, provide security alerts, and manage disasters (CECORE, 2011). Therefore MAAIF should internalize them and build on those mechanisms in the overall design of early warning mechanisms</p>
<p>Effective responses to early warnings are institutionalized</p>	

6.3 Potential Negative Impacts

The RPLRP subprojects are likely to have two categories of impacts on IPs:

Permanent effects - Permanent effects will result into an infinite loss of use of property, vegetation, or land by the affected person as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur where permanent installations such as laboratories and slaughter facilities are established. Such effects are anticipated to affect:

- IPs and vulnerable groups whose land is found suitable for these infrastructures and this can translate into either loss of land or crop cover or both. The main activity for land use among the Ik is subsistence farming dominated by cultivation of crops, bee keeping, hunting wild animals and gathering fruits. The mitigation is for MAAIF to maximize rehabilitation of existing dams and only create new one where they are critically needed to avoid the need for land acquisition and displacement of people. Where land acquisition is inevitable, the provisions in the RPF will be followed.
- Resettlement can also lead to the loss of access to communal resources:
 - ✓ Loss of land for grazing;
 - ✓ Loss of access to water;
 - ✓ Loss of medicinal plants; and
 - ✓ Loss of trees for charcoal production and firewood.

The above mitigations to minimize the need for new land acquisition should be considered in line with the requirements of the RPF.

- Increase of infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS due to new interactions of communities that utilize the new facilities. Therefore, the IPs and Vulnerable Groups will have to be compensated as provided by the RPF where loss of land occurs. In addition, sensitization about HIV/Aids will be carried out to mitigate the IPs and Vulnerable Groups from contracting HIV/Aids.
- The above impacts can result in further indirect impacts, including causing the IP and vulnerable groups to be more vulnerable as the above can trigger poverty.

Temporal impacts - Temporal impacts will result into an interruption in the current use of property or land by the affected communities or individuals as a result of the subproject activities. This is likely to occur during rehabilitation of existing infrastructure especially cattle crushes, holding grounds, pastureland, water points etc. This is likely to affect:

- IPs and Vulnerable Groups that currently use water points and pasturelands meant for rehabilitation and will therefore have to find temporary pastureland;
- IPs and Vulnerable Groups especially the poor who work at the existing slaughterhouses that will have to be temporarily closed during rehabilitated;

The mitigation measures to the above temporary impacts is for MAAIF to implement the project in phases i.e. one set of water points and pasturelands is rehabilitated while the others are in use

to avoid the need for the IPs to search for alternative water points and pasturelands. After the first set is fully rehabilitated and functional, then the second set will then be rehabilitated.

6.4 Analysis of RPLRP Intervention Risks

Some of the risks of RPLRP interventions include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Infrastructure projects within and shared by different ethnic groups has the ability to achieve peace building goals of increasing interaction and fostering cooperation. However, there is a risk that new infrastructure improvements undertaken by the RPLRP project could increase conflict and instability especially in Karamoja subregion e.g. conflict originally fuelled by preferential access to natural resources could be restarted if these new dams or rehabilitation of pasturelands is undertaken. This could trigger more attacks of the Iks by other warrior groups. Potential for conflicts should be captured as part of the subproject screening process.
- (ii) Apart from meeting a basic human need, new water points could have a direct impact on the distribution of livestock and human settlement. If new water point construction does not take into account grazing patterns, it has a risk of creating environmental degradation by promoting permanent grazing patterns.
- (iii) Best practices emphasize that projects should be based on community-identified priorities as the lack of community ownership for the new/rehabilitated infrastructure can result in facilities going unused or being abandoned. Expensive infrastructure investments completed without local community input face a risk of poor use and maintenance. Some of the previous efforts to upgrade infrastructure especially in Karamoja region in the form of roads, water supplies, health facilities and schools have faced challenges to sustainability since projects were implemented in a top-down manner.
- (iv) Increased agricultural production as a form of livelihood diversification and land use may come at the expense of former dry season grazing areas. To ensure that RPLRP interventions are conflict sensitive, MAAIF will have to carefully monitor the impact of agricultural livelihoods development and rangeland use among groups within communities. This will be critical to reduce the likelihood that expanding agricultural land use will further conflict among groups relying on rangelands access.
- (v) Seed distribution programs have several risks, including creating dependency among communities for hand-outs, and limited crop performance when seeds distributed do not fit local contexts or do not reflect farmer variety preferences. Free distribution of seeds can create high expectations among recipients that the project will continue to provide seed year in year out. To avoid dependency creation, MAAIF will have to limit free seed distributions to a specific period and the project design should include a mechanism to inform and educate recipients about planning and savings for future seed purchases.

6.5 Key Recommendations

To avoid or minimize adverse impacts and, at the same time, ensure benefits for the Indigenous People and marginalized communities, MAAIF will apply the following basic principles in selection and design of particular subproject activity:

- Ensure that IP communities in general and their organizations are not excluded by any means in activities selection, design, and implementation processes;
- MAAIF should ensure even distribution of the new facilities (water points and markets) in the project areas to ensure that the IPs get equal share of new facilities in their ancestral lands. A coordinated attempt to ensure the equitable distribution of services among neighboring tribes will also further reduce the likelihood of raids erupting as a result of newly formed disparities in economic assets and opportunities. Thus, MAAIF has to be mindful of the potential for harm caused by gaps in service provision;
- MAAIF should carry out specific assessments of the impact of proposed projects on the economic and social development of indigenous peoples and the vulnerable groups as an integral part of the project cycle, through a transparent process with the free and informed participation of the affected communities. MAAIF has to ensure that the RPLRP interventions do not unnecessarily and unintentionally exacerbate factors outside the scope of planned impacts;
- Together with IPs and vulnerable groups, MAAIF should carefully screen the activities of all subprojects for a preliminary understanding of the nature and magnitude of potential impacts, and explore alternatives to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts as detailed in the ESMF;
- Where alternatives are infeasible and adverse impacts on IPs and vulnerable groups are unavoidable, the MAAIF, together with IPs and others knowledgeable of IP culture and concerns should immediately make an assessment of the key impact issues;
- MAAIF should undertake the necessary tasks in order to adopt appropriate mitigation measures. The most important in this respect is intensive consultation with the IP communities, community elders/leaders, civil society organizations like NGOs and others who have experience working with IPs and other vulnerable groups.

6.6 Barriers to Participation

Each of the marginalized and vulnerable groups described above confronts a different set of problems that it must overcome in order to fully participate in the project as below:

- Women in general face the highest risk of exclusion because of cultural biases, attitudes, and social status as they are treated as inferior and socially excluded from decision making and other civic engagements because society accords them little worth.
- Disabled people confront physical barriers that prevent them from taking advantage of the services that may be available in their community, which, in turn, may make it more difficult for them to participate in the RPLRP. They also tend to be victims of social stigma that further limits their opportunities and isolates them.
- The indigenous groups live in remote, rural areas with significantly reduced access to basic social services and economic opportunities. The Ik's remote location in the mountainous parishes of Lokwakalmoi, Kamion and Timu in Kaabong District which is

difficult to access due to poor roads, leaves them lacking basic services such as health and education. Generations of ethnic discrimination has further exacerbated this isolation, where IP communities have not received the same benefits from government as other citizens.

- War-affected populations, whether widows, ex-combatants, returning internally displaced people (IDPs), or families that stayed in their village throughout the conflict, confront a shared reality of a community whose social and economic infrastructure and social fabric has been destroyed by war and must be rebuilt from the bottom-up.

6.7 Strategy for IPs Participation

IPs and Vulnerable Groups are usually excluded from accessing basic services because they are not sufficiently positioned to tap vital development opportunities. Below is the strategy to ensure their inclusion and participation in RPLRP.

6.7.1 Guidelines for Inclusion

Guidelines for including Vulnerable Groups include:

- Identify subgroups among the poor, especially those at risk of exclusion;
- Structure project rules and procedures to promote their participation;
- Determine participatory techniques that can help facilitate their involvement (where existing systems of social organization are highly inequitable, new groups may need to be created to enable excluded groups to participate);
- Ensure that intermediaries (NGOs, local government, etc.) working with communities have expertise in working with these groups and using participatory techniques;
- Investigate how local institutions can be made more responsive and inclusive of these groups;
- Include specific indicators related to these groups in monitoring and evaluation systems, and involve all stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation.

6.7.2 Consultation and Mobilization

RPLRP subprojects must be designed so that all community subgroups have a voice in decision-making and management. In order to enhance the positive benefits of the project, there should be adequate consultation and participation of indigenous people during the project design and implementation to ensure that the project adequately deals with the needs, priorities and preferences of the Indigenous People. Emphasis should also be put on mobilizing communities to manage and sustain the project infrastructure and services so as to encourage ownership of these investments. Focus should also be put on providing access to information that will enable all community members not only to know their rights, demand for services and hold leaders accountable but also fulfill their duties and responsibilities as project stakeholders. It will be critical to train and work together with the respective District Community Development Officers and the CSOs to mobilize the IPs and vulnerable groups to participate in the RPLRP.

6.7.3 Working with Stakeholders

The degree to which MAAIF will be able to collaborate, share information, and synthesize efforts will determine, to some extent, the success of RPLRP interventions in the proposed project areas. Engaging stakeholders will help MAAIF to:

- Identify and prioritize community development needs and opportunities for integration in design of RPLRP subprojects;
- Identify potential positive or negative impacts that RPLRP may further leverage or help to mitigate;
- Encourage community members involvement in project design, implementation, and monitoring;
- Identify and evaluate potential partners to implement the project; and
- Monitor project impacts and ensure that the project meets community expectations

Experience of already existing NGOs and other agencies in the project areas will be invaluable to MAAIF. The presence of NGOs like Mercy Corps, International Rescue Committee, and World Vision has helped in the promotion of peace through trainings, group formation and creation of employment for the youth (Ayoo et al. 2013). Mercy Corps is currently involved in training farmer groups in business skills to grow subsistence plots to small-scale commercial farming operations similar to one of the RPLRP activities. There is also already an existing agro-pastoral farmer's field school (APFS) managed by FAO in Kaabong District. Therefore, MAAIF needs to work with these NGOs to implement the project and where acceptable to utilize such existing infrastructure such as the APFS for implementation of particular subprojects especially those that require training.

7 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Consultations with different project stakeholders were done to assess the impact of RPLRP projects on the Indigenous Peoples in the area. Below is a summary of the key issues that are detailed in the ESMF and the Social Assessment Report. Minutes and location of the consultations are also presented in Annex 4.

7.1 Summary of Issues

Name and Institution	Issues
Henry Kizito, Principal Engineer - Ministry of Water and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water user committees are elected by the community and these work directly with the project implementer's right from the inception of the project throughout its operation. They manage the day to day running of the dam, set by laws and enforce them. They report to the district water office which later on transmits their reports to the ministry • Conflicts have arisen especially during the dry season between those who want to use the water for their animals and those who want it for human consumption. However, where they have arisen, water user committees have been in position to solve such amicably.
Uganda Land Alliance Achola Lillian-Legal Office Kotido Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Karamoja, there are village land committee which handle land disputes on a weekly basis and usually resolve land wrangles amicably; • Uganda Land Alliance offers free legal services to the vulnerable groups in the project area; however, Uganda Land Alliance has concentrated more in the Karamoja region because there are more vulnerable groups there. However, our services can be extended elsewhere within the country upon request • To access water sources situated within the protected area thus under the national forest authority or the Uganda Wildlife Authority, permission has to sought, as such dam citing for the RPLRP should as much as possible avoid these protected areas; • Pressure on land is increasing because of the mineral deposits in Karamoja and its fertility in some areas, for instance mining companies have grabbed land form local communities for mining without even compensation. They claim they have explicit permission from Kampala, Ministry Energy and Mineral Development; • Mediation process is also one way of resolving conflicts, because court procedures to settle issues take long to conclude. However, the courts also prefer issues to be settled outside court. • The communities need to be empowered to know their rights, ULA carries out monthly sensitization about land rights, women rights, compensation (fair and adequate).
Ik Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have been helped by other agencies • The roads in our community are so impassable, so how will the machines to construct the dams reach here? • We are harassed by other tribes especially the Dodoth who have guns; won't they attack us more if you give us water? • We like the project but we are afraid of owning what will bring our community more trouble.

<p>Chelimo Bosco Programme Officer</p> <p>Benet Lobby Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Benet were allocated land for resettlement i.e. quarter to half an acre after their eviction from MNEP and they are still demanding for more land from Government; • They said they had enough land for cultivation and keeping of animals before eviction; now they cant do hunting; • The project is welcome since the current rangelands utilized by the Benet indeed require rehabilitation; • For the Benet to fully participate in the project, they need to be mobilized and sensitized, by their lobby group; • The project should work very closely with Benet Lobby Group which has been in the project area for the last 37 years; • There is need for mobilization and sensitization of the Benet people for the project to succeed; • Any land acquired for project development should be compensated for. • They do welcome the project but wonder how they will fully participate since they have not been fully resettled; • They no longer resources especially honey and pastureland from Mt. Elgon National Park because UWA does not allow them to do so; • The land allocated to them is not enough. They claim households were given only 3 acres each which is not enough to sustain them. They appeal to Government for more land; • They have no tenure of the land where they have been resettled. They would like GoU to give them titles.
--	---

7.2 Recommendation from Stakeholder Consultations

A number of recommendations were suggested by stakeholders consulted as summarized below. Details of the recommendations and minutes can be found in the Social Assessment Report.

- Efforts should be made to make use of, and incorporate, indigenous knowledge and local resource management arrangements into project design;
- Special measures for the recognition and support of customary rights to land and natural resources may be necessary. This is particularly the case for subprojects that support the development of management plans and other forms of land and natural resource use planning;
- Special measures concerning women and other vulnerable groups in the communities may be necessary to ensure inclusive development activities;
- Capacity building activities for the indigenous communities to enhance their participation in project activities is necessary;
- MAAIF does not possess the necessary technical capacities concerning working with indigenous peoples, the involvement of experienced CBOs and NGOs acceptable to the affected indigenous peoples may be appropriate;
- Women, children as well as the men, should be involved in consultation and awareness actions during project implementation;
- Consultations should be gender sensitive and separate where possible to enable women and children to freely contribute their own views;
- Both men and women must be given equal opportunity in terms of labor employment and participation during project implementation; and
- Gender disaggregated monitoring data should be made a project policy in order to monitor impacts and mitigation actions as a result of the Project.

8 PROCEDURES FOR SUB-PROJECT SCREENING AND PARTICIPATION OF IPs

8.1 Overall Requirements

Projects affecting Indigenous Peoples, whether adversely or positively, need to be prepared with care and with the full participation of affected communities. The requirements include social analysis to improve the understanding of the local context and affected communities; a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities in order to fully identify their views and to obtain their broad community support to the project; and development of project-specific measures to avoid adverse impacts and enhance culturally appropriate benefits.

8.2 Assessment Requirements under Work Bank Policy on Indigenous People

A project proposed for Bank financing that affects Indigenous Peoples requires:

- (a) screening by the Bank to identify whether Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the project area;
- (b) a social assessment by the borrower;
- (c) a process of free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities at each stage of the project, and particularly during project preparation, to fully identify their views and ascertain their broad community support for the project;
- (d) the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Plan or an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework; and
- (e) disclosure of the draft Indigenous Peoples Plan or draft Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework

The level of detail necessary to meet the requirements has to be proportional to the complexity of the proposed project and commensurate with the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential effects on the Indigenous Peoples, whether adverse or positive. This needs to be determined based on a subjective assessment of project activities, circumstances of local communities, and project impacts. Minimum requirements for projects working in areas with Indigenous Peoples are identification of Indigenous Peoples and assessment of project impacts, consultations with affected communities, and development of measures to avoid adverse impacts and provide culturally appropriate benefits. In projects with no impacts this could be limited to consultations during implementation to keep local communities informed about project activities).

8.3 Subproject Screening Procedure

8.3.1 Screening for Indigenous Peoples

Initial screening of sub-project impacts on IPs will be conducted as early as possible in the sub-project cycle to categorize the impacts and identify subsequent approaches and resource requirements to address IP issues with due consultation with district representatives.

A Social Development Specialist to be recruited by MAAIF will identify IP groups, their population (number and ratio), and their characteristics as compared to the main population in the sub-project influence zone through primary and secondary data information collection. Meetings with District Local Government officials, CBOs representing causes of or IPs e.g. BLG and NGOs with a presence in those areas especially Mercy Corps and World Vision in Karamoja among others will be held to assess the population size of IPs, the sub-category within them, and the likely impact of the sub-project on each subgroup. The characteristics of Indigenous Peoples mentioned in OP 4.10 will be used as a basis for identification of IPs. Currently only the Benet/Ndorobo and the Ik qualify as IP groups in the proposed project areas. Screening will also be carried out based on group discussion with the communities in the project areas in order to identify presence of any vulnerable people. Under the project vulnerable people will include the following:

- All ethnic minorities
- Women headed households
- Poorest of the poor (based on local wealth ranking)
- Illiterate household heads;
- Disabled and old people without family support
- Landless
- IDPs

Subprojects will be categorized according to the level of impacts on IPs. The significance of impacts will be determined by the type, location, scale, nature, magnitude of potential impacts on IPs. The sub-projects will fall under one of the following categories:

- i) Category A: subprojects expected to have significant impacts that require assessment to find alternatives that fall under Category B;
- ii) Category B: subprojects expected to have limited impacts that require specific action for IP in resettlement plans and/or social action plan; and
- iii) Category C: subprojects not expected to have impacts on IPs and therefore do not require special provision for IPs.

The impacts on IPs will be considered significant if the project positively or negatively:

- (i) affect their customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources;
- (ii) change their socio-economic status;
- (iii) affect their cultural and communal integrity;
- (iv) affect their health, education, livelihood and social security status; and/or
- (v) alter or undermine the recognition of indigenous knowledge
- (vi) contributes to conflicts

If the screening of any RPLRP subproject identified in the IPPF indicates that Indigenous Peoples are present in, or have collective attachment to, the area of the subproject, MAAIF will have to ensure that, before the subproject is implemented, a social assessment is carried out and an IPP is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank policy. A social assessment was conducted alongside the preparation of this IPPF.

8.3.2 Social Assessment

The main purpose of the social assessment is to evaluate the project's potential positive and adverse impacts on the affected Indigenous Peoples. It is also used to inform project preparation to ensure that project activities are culturally appropriate, will enhance benefits to target groups, and is likely to succeed in the given socioeconomic and cultural context. In this way the assessment informs the preparation of the design of the project as well as any particular measures and instruments needed to address issues and concerns related to Indigenous Peoples affected by the project.

Once it has been determined that Indigenous Peoples are present in the project area; MAAIF will then undertake a social assessment as part of the detailed feasibility/design of the subproject. The SA will gather relevant information on demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts. The information will be gathered through separate group meetings within the IP community, including their leaders, NGOs, CBOs, and other affected persons. Discussions will focus on potential positive and negative impacts of the subproject, measures to enhancing positive impacts, and strategies/options to minimize and/or mitigate negative impacts. The level of detail of the assessment will depend on subproject activities and their potential impacts on local communities. If the subproject is small and has no or few adverse impacts, this assessment will be done as part of early project preparation by MAAIF mainly based on secondary sources and MAAIF's own experience working in the project area. In all cases the assessment will be based on consultations with the affected communities.

For small scale projects with no direct impacts on indigenous communities, the social assessment report is short and includes a brief overview of the indigenous communities affected by the project, project activities as they relate to the local communities, how project implementation will address the particular circumstances of Indigenous Peoples, and how they will participate and be consulted during implementation. For bigger subprojects, a more elaborate report is required and should include the following elements, as needed:

- A description, on a scale appropriate to the project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples;
- Baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the affected indigenous communities, and the land and territories which they traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied and the natural resources in which they depend;
- Description of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consultation and participation during implementation;
- Assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected indigenous communities given their distinct circumstances, close ties to land, and dependence on natural resources, as well as their lack of opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies they live in;

- Identification and evaluation based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project and measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects.

Based on the report, the project will develop appropriate mitigation measures and livelihood enhancement activities for IPs. In case of limited resettlement impacts, specific actions for IPs will be spelled out in resettlement plans and/or social development plan for the subproject. If SA identifies that the project will have significant differential impact compared to the mainstream population, an IPP will be prepared to enhance distribution of project benefits and promote the development of IPs. However, where the general population has almost homogeneous impacts, the design will be enhanced to incorporate the issues.

The IPP will consist of a number of activities and include mitigation measures of the potential negative impacts through modification of project design and development assistance to enhance distribution of project benefits. Where there is land acquisition or structural losses in the indigenous communities, the Project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation measures will follow the Resettlement Framework of the Project that was prepared alongside the ESMF and this IPPF.

Vulnerability Assessment

A social assessment with focus on potential vulnerability covering all affected groups will be performed to ensure effective consultations and culturally appropriate benefits for each group. As part of this analysis, project preparation will assess the vulnerability of different groups in particular project contexts (in terms of potential exclusion from project benefits, negative project impacts, and the need for specific culturally compatible mechanisms for participation, e.g. for women, the widowed, permanently disabled, elderly etc.), and will incorporate adequate measures to address such vulnerability in project design.

8.3.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC)

Obtaining FPIC implies a process of good faith engagement whereby the parties establish a dialogue allowing them to find appropriate solutions in an atmosphere of mutual respect with full and equitable participation. The outcome of social assessment and programs/measures for IPs and Vulnerable Groups will be presented in community meetings. The Social Development Specialist to be recruited by MAAIF will undertake a process of free, prior and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities during project preparation to inform them about the project, to fully identify their views, to obtain their broad community support to the project, and to develop project design and safeguard instruments. In most cases, this process is best done as part of the social assessment although consultations are likely to continue after its completion. Given the social setup of the identified IPs and Vulnerable Groups, consultation will definitely require time and an effective system of communication amongst interested parties to ensure that it adequately deal with their needs, priorities, and preference. Special focus group discussions will be held with indigenous groups to assess the project impacts and benefits to these groups. Accordingly, the project plans, including IPP will be prepared in consultation with IPs. The IPs will be provided with relevant project information in language(s) and manner suitable to them. Indigenous Peoples should be able to:

- Participate either directly or through their own freely chosen representatives and/or customary or other institutions
- Specify which of these is entitled to express consent (or lack of) on their behalf.

Free	Prior	Informed	Consent
No manipulation.	None of the following should be undertaken before consent has been obtained: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorization or commencement of activities • land acquisition • Finalization of development plans. 	Information to be provided should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be accurate • be in an appropriate language • include information, when available, on social, economic, environmental and cultural impacts and reasons for proposed activities, duration, affected locality, proposed benefits sharing and legal arrangements and people likely to be involved • be in a form that is understandable and that takes into account traditions of the community 	Form may vary for different communities: so may be oral or written but will always involve consultation and participation.
No coercion.			The process should be participatory.
No incentives.	Specific time requirements of the consultation/consensus process should be set.		Decision-making should not exclude or marginalize individuals due to gender, ethnicity or other factors.
No intimidation.			

For projects affecting indigenous communities, whether positively or adversely, a more elaborate consultation process is required. This will include, as appropriate:

- Inform affected indigenous communities about project objectives and activities
- Discuss and assess possible adverse impacts and ways to avoid or mitigate them
- Discuss and assess potential project benefits and how these can be enhanced
- Discuss and assess land and natural resource use and how management of these resources may be enhanced
- Identify customary rights to land and natural resource use and possible ways of enhancing these
- Identify and discuss (potential) conflicts with other communities and how these might be avoided
- Discuss and assess food security and how it might be enhanced through project interventions
- Elicit and incorporate indigenous knowledge into project design
- Facilitate and ascertain the affected communities' broad support to the project
- Develop a strategy for indigenous participation and consultation during project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation.

All project information provided to indigenous peoples should be in a form appropriate to local needs. Local languages should usually be used and efforts should be made to include all community members, including women and members of different generations and social groups. MAAIF does not currently possess the necessary technical capacities, or if its experience with Indigenous Peoples is weak. Therefore, the involvement and facilitation of the respective District Community Development Officers, experienced local community organizations and NGOs is appropriate to carry out the FPIC. The above should be acceptable to all parties involved. The experience of locally active NGOs especially Mercy Corps, International Rescue Committee and World Vision and Indigenous Peoples experts will be

useful. Below is a sample of Indigenous Peoples organizations among others that will have to be consulted:

Benet Lobby Group (BLG) - The BLG is a representative organization of the Benet people and has fought for their rights for the last 37 years. The Benet, through BLG aim to continue to put pressure on the government to honour the 2005 court ruling to restore the ancestral rights of the community over MENP, first by securing permanent land for all Benet and, secondly, by securing the affirmative action, in the form of social services, that they desperately need.

Benet Consultative Committee (BCC) – is an organization unifying the Ndorobo and the settlers for the purposes of the legal struggle around land rights. The Benet Consultative Committee offered the unified leadership for the Ndorobo and the settlers to take their case against Government in 2005 forward.

Consultation of Vulnerable People

Interest in the project may vary among different vulnerable groups (and individuals) in the community, and they may be affected differently. It is important to keep this in mind during the consultation process, and in some cases it may be more appropriate to consider the needs and priorities of sub-communities rather than those of a whole village. The inclusion of a gender perspective and the participation of women are essential, as well as the involvement of community members of different ages as appropriate. This will often be best achieved through discussions in focus groups specific to each category (female only groups, youth only groups and so on). The consultative and communication strategy will place a special emphasis to ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in decision making throughout project planning, implementation and evaluation. The social mobilization practices adopted under the project will also place an emphasis on ensuring the inclusion of all ethnic groups, women and other vulnerable groups in the project.

Community meeting, which should be open to all, will be the recommended primary means of community consultation and information dissemination for vulnerable people. Where participation of certain group of people in community meetings is difficult, due for example to geographical distance or social segregation, other methods such as door-to-door visits, structured and unstructured interview, separate community meetings or other participatory techniques will be considered.

8.3.4 Indigenous Peoples Plan

Based on the consultation and social assessment process, the subprojects are refined and particular measures and instruments prepared to address issues pertaining to Indigenous Peoples. The instrument to address the concerns and needs of Indigenous Peoples is usually an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). The Indigenous People's Plan is the key document that shall outline and communicate how, within an agreed timeframe, any adverse impacts are to be minimized, mitigated and/or compensated by MAAIF as well as how benefits are to be identified and shared with the affected indigenous community as appropriate. MAAIF with support from World Bank will review and approve subproject specific IPPs and other measures addressing Indigenous Peoples issues. In cases where Indigenous Peoples are the sole or the overwhelming majority of direct project beneficiaries, the elements of an IPP should be included in the overall project design, and a separate IPP is not required. In this case the project application provides more details as to how Indigenous Peoples' issues are addressed during implementation. The IPP will address the:

- (i) aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected indigenous peoples;
- (ii) local social organization, cultural beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected indigenous peoples;
- (iii) potential positive and negative impacts on indigenous peoples;
- (iv) measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects;
- (v) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to indigenous peoples;
- (vi) measures to strengthen LGs' capacity to address indigenous peoples issues;
- (vii) the possibility of involving local organizations and non-governmental organizations with expertise in indigenous peoples issues;
- (viii) budget allocation; and
- (ix) monitoring framework

At minimum the IPP should include a description of the Indigenous Peoples affected by the project; summary of the proposed project; detailed description of the participation and consultation process during implementation; description of how the project will ensure culturally appropriate benefits and avoid or mitigate adverse impacts; a budget; mechanism for complaints and conflict resolution; and the monitoring and evaluation system that includes monitoring of particular issues and measures concerning indigenous communities. **The detailed content of a typical IPP is provided in the annex.**

For the case of vulnerable groups, the IPP will include the following as well for the benefit of the vulnerable groups:

- Number of vulnerable people impacted negatively and by losses from project interventions and the magnitude and nature of these impacts
- Documentation of consultations with vulnerable groups to ascertain their views about project design and proposed mitigation measures
- Mechanisms for targeted assistance to these groups, including training and income generation activities
- Modalities to ensure regular and meaningful consultations with these groups during project preparation and implementation

9 IPPF IMPLEMENTATION AND CAPACITY NEEDS

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

MAAIF is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the requirements of this Framework. It will have to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are consulted and that they fully benefit in culturally appropriate ways. They will avoid adverse impacts on indigenous communities, or where this is not possible develop with the participation of affected communities measures to mitigate and compensate for such impacts. MAAIF is also responsible for reporting to both affected indigenous communities and the World Bank on project progress and any unexpected and unintended events affecting Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable groups. The particular roles and responsibilities of all institutions are summarized below:

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
MAAIF	<p>MAAIF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recruit an in-house Social Development Specialist as the focal person at the ministry to coordinate social issues including IPs for the RPLRP as other projects under the ministry • provide technical assistance and facilitation to LGs and target communities to implement the project • develop the IPPFs/IPPs and fund the process of its preparation • consult on the IPPs with stakeholders, with special attention paid to including affected indigenous communities and relevant Government agencies • ensure the Plan has adequate resources to enable effective implementation • implement monitoring and reporting of the Plan, including arranging and paying for any independent monitoring that might be deemed necessary • notify the World Bank of any substantial change in the course of the Plan implementation • Build capacity of the relevant LG staff and IPs and Vulnerable Groups
District Local Government (Community Development Officer)	<p>The District Community Development Officers with guidance from the Social Development Specialist at MAAIF will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake social screening to confirm presence as well as the participation of IP communities in their area of jurisdiction • Implement the IPP in the district • Mobilize the relevant communities/create awareness about the project • monitor mitigation measures intended to involve participation of the IP communities and vulnerable groups in the RPLRP • Monitor the implementation of the IPP on ground
World Bank	<p>The World Bank's responsibilities will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review and approve the IPPF and the specific subproject IPPs; • monitor the implementation of the IPP.
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend and make contributions during stakeholder meetings • Participate in project implementation on ground • Safeguard and maintain project infrastructure as applicable

9.2 Project Implementation Recommendations

MAAIF has proposed a project implementation mechanism as detailed in the Project Implementation Manual. However, adjustments are required to ensure full participation and engagement of the IPs and vulnerable groups as below:

9.2.1 National Level Implementation

Proposed in Project Implementation Manual (PIM) - The project implementation arrangements will involve different key ministries; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Trade and Marketing, Ministry of Water and Environment and Department of Disaster Preparedness under Prime Ministers' Office.

Recommendation - Include the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to ensure that gender and vulnerability issues are addressed during project implementation.

Proposed in PIM - The NPCU will be the implementation unit of MAAIF and will be responsible for technical project implementation and budget execution. NPCU's will coordinate project planning, supervision, monitoring, evaluation, knowledge learning and management of the project activities. It will coordinate the different technical implementation activities by other ministries and agencies. The NPCU will be coordinated by National Project Coordinator as the overall technical manager of the project, 4 heads of thematic components (Natural Resource Management, Marketing and Trade, Livelihood Support and Pastoral Risk Management) of the project.

Recommendation - Social Development Specialist should be recruited by MAAIF to fully address all social issues including indigenous and vulnerability issues of the project. The Social Development Specialist will train and guide the CDOs at the district level on all social issues including issues of IPs and vulnerable groups and the CDOs will be facilitated by MAAIF to implement and monitor the project on ground. Given the current lack of a social expert by the MAAIF, the recruited in-house Social Development Specialist will not be limited to only the RPLRP but will as well be responsible for all projects' social issues within the entire ministry. **Recruitment of an in-house Social Development Specialist as opposed to hiring consultants on a per project basis is the only sustainable solution to the ministry's lack of in-house capacity.**

9.2.2 Project Coordination at District Level

Proposed in PIM - At the district, a committee composed of Animal health sector, Crop production, Environment, Works, planning, Market and trade, Local Council Five, secretary for production, Resident District Commissioner and Chief Administrative Officers will be formed to oversee the implementation of the project. The committee will provide policy guidance and financial management of the project funds. It will be chaired by the Chief Administrative Officer as the overall accounting officer of the project activities and funds in the district. The district Project Coordinator will be the secretary to this committee.

Recommendation – Include the District Community Development Officers and Gender Officers as part of the committee to oversee project implementation at the district level. In addition, MAAIF should work with IP/Vulnerable Groups representatives such as BLG etc. It is

also very important for MAAIF to work together with the UPDF especially in Karamoja where the contractors may need security during the setup of infrastructure. In addition, the UPDF has experience in conflict mediation and resolution in that region. MAAIF will therefore have to facilitate the CDOs, IP/Vulnerable Groups and the UPDF to implement and monitor the project.

9.2.3 Project Implementation at Community Level

Proposed in PIM - Through the existing Local Council 1s, 2s & 3s (Government structures), farmer groups, clans and other groupings, the beneficiaries will participate in the meetings, trainings and implementation of different project activities. The principle of community participatory planning, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation will be adhered to by the project implementation teams.

Recommendation – Ensure that IP representatives or lobby groups as well as representatives of the different vulnerable groups are involved in implementation of the project at the community level. This is important for the individual IPs and the vulnerable groups to get confidence and assurance from their own leadership.

Involvement of NGOs in the project areas to deliver capacity building services is important to ensure participation of IPs and other vulnerable groups. Capacity building at the community level will involve helping communities to conduct participatory needs assessments to identify, prioritize and plan projects and to choose members to represent them as part of the community level project coordination. NGOs could also perform an ombudsman role or serve as a steward of the ‘rules of the game’. If a particular group feels that it was not being treated fairly or the project components have not been implemented, it could contact an appointed NGO to share its grievance. The NGO will, in turn, make sure that the RPLRP operating norms had been respected.

Public consultation and information dissemination, for them to be effective and meaningful, in turn requires adequate community mobilization to ensure all stakeholders are well informed and have their voices heard. IPs and vulnerable groups have to be mobilized to encourage their active participation in consultation and information dissemination processes. Where such groups lack capacity, local NGOs will be engaged to help mobilize them to carry out consultation and information dissemination.

9.3 Capacity Building Needs

9.3.1 Institutional Capacity Building for Safeguards Management

MAAIF has a limited institutional capacity to implement this IPPF. The ministry currently relies on assistance from other ministries for technical issues including environmental issues. MAAIF has a limited institutional capacity to implement this IPPF. The ministry currently relies on assistance from other ministries for technical issues including environmental issues. Building in-house capacity is the sustainable solution to that critical gap. In that regard, MAAIF has committed itself to recruit a Social Development Specialist to fully address all social issues including indigenous and vulnerability issues of the project. The Social Development Specialist will train and guide the CDOs and other development partners including NGOs and CBOs on all social issues including issues of IPs and vulnerable groups and they will be facilitated by MAAIF to help implement and monitor the project on ground especially in terms of

mobilization. The Social Development Specialist will be the focal person for all social matters related to the RPLRP and other existing or future projects under MAAIF. The Social Development Specialist in close collaboration with the districts will work closely with the PCU with duties including:

- a. Identifying IP communities within the project areas;
- b. Identifying and explaining the rights of IPs as enshrined in Uganda's legal framework;
- c. Designing appropriate tools to under free, prior and informed consultations with the IPs;
- d. Dissemination of the draft IPP to the IPs for their consent and input;
- e. Conducting and participating in training in matters related to the identification, communication and provision of services to indigenous peoples;
- f. Ensure that appropriate media are used to communicate with IP communities;
- g. Training of CDOs, NGOs and CBOs at the district and community levels and IP/vulnerable groups on project implementation and monitoring.

9.3.2 Training of IPs to manage RPLRP Infrastructure

Improving the management of new and existing markets and water points and increasing community capacity to care and maintain them will contribute to efforts to improve water security in the project area. There is need to mobilize the respective communities to form Water User Committees among the IP communities to oversee the day-to-day use of the constructed water points. In that respect, MAAIF can support the IP through water point management training or by assisting the organization of IP communities to maintain the RPLRP infrastructure e.g. by plant and care for grass and tree species needed to stabilize soils and evaporation rates around water points etc.

9.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Indigenous Peoples may raise a grievance at all times to the relevant LGs (LC I, LC3 etc.) about any issues covered in this Framework and the application of the Framework during project design and implementation. The Affected communities will be informed about this possibility and contact information of the respective organizations at relevant levels should be made available. Article 40 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples states that, *“Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.”*

Village Peace Committees (VPCs) already exist at the village level in Karamoja Subregion and they could be used to register and mediate grievances at the village level. However, in areas where such committees don't exist, a local grievance redress committee (LGRC) will be initiated at the village level to record grievances and also help in mediation. This committee will comprise the LC I Chairperson, a trusted village elder, a religious representative, an elected PAP representative and specific vulnerable group representatives of relevance to the village i.e. women and the disabled. Disputes will be resolved at the village level as far as possible. At the District Level, the Grievance Redress Committee will be established to deal with any grievances unsettled at the village level. The Grievance Redress Committee at the district will at a minimum comprise the LC3 representative, representatives of vulnerable groups, District Land Officer/Surveyor, District Community Development Officer and a Grievance Officer from PCU who will oversee and coordinate grievance issues at the village level including setting up of

LGRCs, provision of Grievance Logbooks and related logistics, training and orientation of LGRCs and VPCs, and providing advice on grievance resolution as well as compiling records of all RPLRP grievances raised and their mediation for the whole district. The grievance mechanism for the implementation process is as follows:

- (a) The LGRC/VPC will interrogate the PAP in the local language and complete a Grievance Form which will be signed by the leader of the LGRC/VPC and the PAP/complainant. This will then be lodged in the Grievance Log provided by the Grievance Officer;
- (b) The PAP should expect a response from the LGRC or VPC within seven days of filing the complaint. If the issue is not resolved, the LGRC/VPC will forward the complaint to the GRC at the District;
- (c) The GRC at the District will be given a fourteen day notice to hold a meeting. Two days after the meeting, the GRC will call the PAP and LGRC/VPC for discussions and resolution. The resolution will be presented to the PAP in written form within the same day of the meeting;
- (d) If there is no resolution to the grievance, the GRC at the district and the PAP shall then refer the matter to the District Land Tribunal for land matters or to MAAIF for any other grievances.
- (e) Appeal to Court - The Ugandan laws allow any aggrieved person the right to access to Court of law. If the complainant still remains dissatisfied with the District Land Tribunal, the complainant has the option to pursue appropriate recourse via judicial process in Uganda. Courts of law will be a “last resort” option, in view of the above mechanism.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Overview

The PCU at MAAIF will establish a monitoring system to monitor the implementation of this IPPF. The M&E system will systematically collect and analyze information as the project progresses. It will compare actual project achievement against the planned activity targets, subcomponent outputs and component outcomes. It will aim at improving the efficiency and effectiveness of a project implementation. The information to be collected and analyzed will be based on targets set and activities planned under the five project components. In order to undertake the monitoring and evaluation activities, an M&E specialist will be recruited to provide technical support to the National Project Coordination Unit. The M&E specialist will develop a result based monitoring and evaluation indicators. The M&E operation framework will be established and mainstreamed into the Ministry of Agriculture and IGAD M&E systems.

The monitoring of IPs and vulnerable groups related issues will be integrated in the overall RPLRP program M &E and reporting with a specific M&E section defined under IPPs and Vulnerable Groups Plans.

10.2 Monitoring Indicators for IPs

The detailed baseline surveys of existing socio-economic status and cultural practices of IPs, which will be carried out during subproject feasibility study/design, will be the basis for establishing the baseline data to monitor the project impacts on IPs. The respective IPPs will also specify the system to collect data and monitor the changes and will include terms of reference for monitoring agency/consultant. The PCU at MAAIF will prepare monitoring reports, post them on MAAIF website and submit to World Bank for its review. Key indicators for both benefits and IP participation will include:

- Number of consultations with IPs at all stages of RPLRP
- Number of dams, water points and markets established in IP communities
- Number of existing dams and markets rehabilitated
- Number of IP households that received drought-resistant seeds
- Number of income generation trainings conducted among the IPs
- Coverage of extension services to the IPs a
- Mobilization of IPs to manage the infrastructure established

Indicators for negative impacts on IPs will include:

- Number of IP households and individuals physically or economically displaced by the project;
- Increase in conflicts and attacks from other warrior groups as a result of new infrastructure

10.3 Monitoring of Vulnerable People

Monitoring indicators will include gender and vulnerability specific indicators, and monitoring reports will present data disaggregated by gender and vulnerability. To effectively monitor project impacts on the vulnerable, the socio-economic baseline established for the project will include data on representative vulnerable households. The socioeconomic baseline indicators

will be used for measuring the outcomes and impacts on vulnerable communities. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms adopted for the project will ensure that in addition to process and outcome indicators appropriate impact indicators are defined to related to specifically to impacts on vulnerable groups and their livelihoods. Indicators that can be monitored for this purpose include, how many vulnerable people participated actively in project activities, benefited from target assistance to enhance livelihoods, documentation of their opinions on project impacts and if any of their specific concerns were addressed during implementation.

In measuring the extent and quality of participation, it will be important to understand and capture how gender differences will affect the participation of women in RPLRP activities. Gender analysis will therefore be an integral part monitoring and evaluation of RPLRP activities. It is recommended that an impact evaluation be undertaken about 6 months before project completion to assess the changes in the overall living standards compared to the former living status of living for these groups.

11 IPPF DISCLOSURE AND BUDGET

11.1 Budget

The cost required to implement the individual IPPs will be financed by Government of Uganda through MAAIF. The budget will typically include administrative costs for surveys, social assessment, training programmes to build capacity, facilitation of NGOs to mobilize IP communities and vulnerable groups, and preparation of IPPs. Below is a breakdown of the estimated budget for the IPPF committed by MAAIF.

Component	Estimated Cost (USD)
Training of NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, CDOs in IP and vulnerable groups issues	40,000
Preparation of IPPs/Vulnerable Peoples Plans (hiring of a consulting firm)	80,000
Facilitation to NGOs, CBOs and CSOs to mobilize the IPs and vulnerable groups	200,000
Facilitation of CDOs in the 12 districts to implement and monitor the IPPs	150,000
Estimated Total	\$470,000

11.2 Disclosure

Before finalizing an IPP, a draft should be disclosed together with the social assessment report or its key findings in a culturally appropriate manner to the Indigenous Peoples affected by the project. Language is critical and the IPP should be disseminated in the local language or in other forms easily understandable to affected communities – oral communication methods are often needed to communicate the proposed plans to affected communities.

After the World Bank has reviewed and approved the IPP as part of the overall proposed project for funding, the implementing agency (MAAIF), will disclose the final IPP again with affected communities, general public and interested institutions. The final IPP will also be disclosed at the World Bank Infoshop Website, prior to the project appraisal.

12 REFERENCES

Domelen Julie Van 2007: Reaching the Poor and Vulnerable: Targeting Strategies for Social Funds and other Community-Driven Programs. SP Discussion Paper NO. 0711 May 2007.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Social-Funds-DP/0711.pdf>

Ayoo Sandra, Robert Opio, and Oliver T. Kakisa, 2013: Karamoja Situational Analysis. CARE International in Uganda.

<http://www.careevaluations.org/Evaluations/Karamoja%20Situational%20Analysis%20-%20Final%20Report%2029.01.2013.pdf>

The Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan (SDIP 2) 2011/12 – 2015/16.

<http://www.mglsd.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Plans/THE%20SOCIAL%20DEVELOPMENT%20SECTOR%20STRATEGIC%20INVESTMENT%20PLAN.pdf>

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ICF International Inc. 2012. *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2011*. Kampala, Uganda: UBOS and Calverton, Maryland: ICF International Inc.

<http://www.ubos.org/onlinefiles/uploads/ubos/UDHS/UDHS2011.pdf>

Chapman Chris and Alexander Kagaha 2009: Resolving conflicts using traditional mechanisms in the Karamoja and Teso regions of Uganda. Minority Rights Group International, published August 2009, ISBN 978-1-904584-89-6

Laura A. Young and Korir Sing'Oei 2011: **Land, livelihoods and identities: Inter-community conflicts in East Africa**. Minority Rights Group International 2011

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_Report_3039.pdf

African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) 2009: **Concluding Observations of the African Commission on the 3rd Periodic Report of the Republic Of Uganda**. Accessed at:

http://www.achpr.org/files/sessions/45th/conc-obs/uganda:-3rd-periodic-report,-2006-2008/achpr45_conc_staterep3_uganda_2009_eng.pdf

African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. Accessed at: <http://www.humanrights.se/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/African-Charter-on-Human-and-Peoples-Rights.pdf>

Cultural survival 2010: *Quarterly magazine*, <http://www.culturalsurvival.org>

Center for Conflict Resolution (CECORE), 2011: Conflict Early Warning: The Ik of Kaabong District. <http://cecore.or.ug/wp-content/downloads/Ik%20report.pdf>

Chronic Poverty Research Center (CPRC) 2008: Understanding Chronic Poverty and Vulnerability Issues in Karamoja Region. http://www.drt-ug.org/?publication=understanding-chronic-poverty-and-vulnerability-issues-in-karamoja-region&wppa_open=1

Luzinda Henry, 2008: Mobile Boundary and Mobile People: Involuntary Resettlement of the Benet People In Mt. Elgon National Park, Uganda
http://www.umb.no/statisk/noragric/publications/master/2008_henry_luzinda.pdf

The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), 2011: The Indigenous World 2011. Accessed at:
http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0454_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD-2011_eb.pdf

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) 2011: **Update 2011 – Uganda**. Accessed at: <http://www.iwgia.org/regions/africa/uganda/901-update-2011-uganda>

Okwaare S. and Hargreaves S. 2009: The Benet Community of Uganda.
http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/mountains_of_trouble.pdf

Minority Rights Group International, 2001: Uganda: The Marginalization of Minorities. Accessed at:
http://www1.chr.up.ac.za/chr_old/indigenous/documents/Uganda/Report/Marinalization%20of%20Minorities-%20Wairama.pdf

Abraham, Curtis . “Uganda: Rituals of the Ik.” Travel Africa Winter 1997: n. pag. Travel Africa Magazine. Web. 17 Oct. 2009.

Dorian, Nancy. Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1992. Print.

Lewis, M. Paul (ed.), 2009. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Sixteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <http://www.ethnologue.com/>.

The Horn of Africa and East Africa: *Uganda*. Forest Peoples Programme/ IWGIA/ The Indigenous World, n.d. Web. 1 Dec. 2009.
www.forestpeoples.org/documents/arica/uganda_idig_world_09_eng.pdf

The United Nations in Uganda 2011: Finding lasting solutions in Karamoja: Quarterly Newsletter – *June-September 2011*
http://www.unicnairobi.org/newsletter/unnewsletterug_june_sept2011.pdf

World Bank (1996): *The World Bank Participation Sourcebook*, Washington D.C.: The World Bank.
<http://www4.worldbank.org/afr/ssatp/Resources/HTML/Gender-RG/Source%20%20documents/Tool%20Kits%20&%20Guides/Participatory%20Project%20Approaches/TLPAR8%20WB%20Participation%20Sourcebook.pdf>

Uganda Humanitarian Profile 2012
http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/uganda_humanitarian_profile_2012.pdf

13 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Indigenous Peoples Screening and Impact Categorization

A. Project Data

District

Sub-project Title:

B. Identification of indigenous peoples in sub-project area

Impact on Indigenous Peoples (IPs)	Not known	Yes	No	Remarks or identified problems, if any
Are there Indigenous Peoples present in subproject locations?				
Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities that may make them vulnerable to hardship?				
Are there any of the following vulnerable groups in the project area? Poor, Youth, Elderly, IDPs, Widows or women				
Will the subproject restrict their economic and social activity and make them particularly vulnerable in the context of the project?				
Will the subproject change their socioeconomic and cultural integrity?				
Will the subproject disrupt their community life?				
Will the subproject positively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?				
Will the subproject negatively affect their health, education, livelihood or social security status?				
Will the subproject increase conflicts between the IPs and other communities?				
Will the project alter or undermine the recognition of their knowledge, preclude customary behaviors or undermine customary institutions?				
In case no disruption of indigenous community life as a whole, will there be loss of housing, strip of land, crops, trees and other fixed assets owned or controlled by individual indigenous households?				

C. Anticipated project impacts on indigenous peoples

Project activity and output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1.		
2.		
3.		
n.		

D. Decision on Categorization

After reviewing the answer above, it is determined that the subproject is (tick one):

	Categorized as an A project, an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is required:
	Categorized as a B project, a specific action favorable to indigenous peoples is required and addressed through a specific provision in related plans such as a Resettlement Plan, or a general Social Action Plan:
	Categorized as a C project, no IPP or specific action required

Assessed By:

.....
Social Development Consultant

Date.....

Reviewed By

.....
Project Coordinator

Date.....

Approved By:

.....
Head of PCU, MAAIF

Date.....

Annex 2: Standard Outline for an Indigenous Peoples Plan

The Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) should be prepared in a flexible and pragmatic manner, and its level of detail should vary depending on the specific subproject and the nature of effects to be addressed. The IPP will typically include the following elements:

- A summary of the legal and institutional framework of Uganda applicable to Indigenous Peoples and a brief description of the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.
- A summary of the social assessment.
- A summary of results of the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities that was carried out during project preparation and whether it led to community support or rejection of the project;
- A framework for ensuring free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities during project implementation;
- Formal agreements reached during the free, prior, and informed consultation during project preparation.
- Grievance mechanism taking into account local dispute resolution practices.
- An action plan of measures to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, including, if necessary, measures to enhance the capacity of MAAIF;
- When potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, appropriate action plans with measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for these adverse effects;
- Special measures for the recognition and support of customary rights to land and natural resources may be necessary.
- Special measures concerning women and marginalized generational groups may be necessary to ensure inclusive development activities.
- Capacity building activities for the indigenous communities to enhance their participation in project activities
- The cost estimates and financing plan for the IPP;
- Procedures appropriate to the project to address grievances by the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities arising from project implementation. When designing the

grievance procedures, the consultant/MAAIF will take into account the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples;

- Mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of the IPP. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for the free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities.

Annex 3: Content of a Social Assessment

The breadth, depth, and type of analysis required for the social assessment are proportional to the nature and scale of the proposed project's potential effects on the Indigenous Peoples. The social assessment includes the following elements, as needed:

- (a) A review, on a scale appropriate to the project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to Indigenous Peoples.
- (b) Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, the land and territories that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.
- (c) Taking the review and baseline information into account, the identification of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the Indigenous Peoples at each stage of project preparation and implementation
- (d) An assessment, based on free, prior, and informed consultation, with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
- (e) The identification and evaluation, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities, of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the Indigenous Peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.

Annex 4: Details of Stakeholder Consultation Meetings

Meeting with Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) - Department of Water for Production Official

Venue: MoWE Headquarters

Date: 4/9/2013

Participants:

1. Henry Kizito, Principal Engineer
2. Moses Basoma
3. Mugenyi
4. Ms Grace Baalikowa



Consultations with the Principal Engineer MWE (Photo by M Basoma 2013)

ISSUES

Water sources (Dams) in the project area

- ✓ In all the 12 districts of the project area, there are a number of old dams which need to be rehabilitated and in some instances, reconstructed because they are beyond repair. For instance in Amuru district alone, there are about 60 dams which have been earmarked for rehabilitation while in Katakwi district, there are 40 - 50 dams which require rehabilitation.
- ✓ The Ministry (Department of Water for Production) is currently rehabilitating some dams in the project area but is constrained financially. Hence the coverage is still low;
- ✓ An attempt has been made to address the issue of siltation of the dams as a result of the catchment activities. However, the people's perceptions on watershed management are still low in the project area. People still need more sensitization on tree planting and other restoration activities;
- ✓ Teso region dam rehabilitation funded through the Office of the Prime Minister, (Teso Affairs);

Land Acquisition

It was noted that land for dam construction used to be given out freely by communities to government without compensation once they identified the right location for the construction. However after the parliamentary directive in 2010, the issue of compensation of land for dam construction started. The directive compels government to compensate the land owners for the land acquired either cash for land or land for land. Once Government has identified a piece for land for dam construction, the concerned community is approached and negotiations are initiated. The Government Valuer is used to determine the rates to be used but now every District has its own property rates which are reviewed periodically.

Water source management

- ✓ Water user committees are elected by the community and these work directly with the project implementers right from the inception of the project throughout its operation. They manage the day to day running of the dam, set by laws and enforce them. They report to the district water office which later on transmits their reports to the ministry
- ✓ The Ministry has taken charge of maintenance costs of dams considering the high costs involved.

- ✓ To ensure quick responses to emergencies on dams, the Ministry has entered into framework contracts with contractors and suppliers who supply materials or carry out any repair on the affected dams whenever called upon. This has helped the ministry to respond to emergencies in time without going through the normal procurement cycle which is long and bureaucratic.

Conflicts over water usage

- ✓ Conflicts have arisen especially during the dry season between those who want to use the water for their animals and those who want it for human consumption. However, where they have arisen, water user committees have been in position to solve such amicably;

Capacity building needs

- ✓ Communities lack the basic skill to handle the simplest repairs;
- ✓ Some districts have not attracted the required key personnel to date;
- ✓ Generally the country does not have enough trained personnel in dam construction and maintenance.

Recommendations

- ✓ Sensitize the communities about the benefit of the projects. For instance, planting of trees is still a challenge in Karamoja region, the Karamojong don't value trees much;
- ✓ More dams should be constructed to meet the current demand, the ministry's budget cannot meet the current demand for water for production in the project area;
- ✓ Fill up the current staffing gaps with right personnel;
- ✓ More interventions should be initiated in the catchment areas so as to minimize dam siltation

Meeting with Uganda Land Alliance

Venue: Uganda Land Alliance
Headquarters -Kampala

Date: 4/9/2013

Participants:

1. Achola Lillian- Legal Office Kotido
2. Moses Basoma
3. Mugenyi
4. Ms Grace Baalikowa



Consultations with ULA (Photo by Francis Mugenyi, 2013)

Issues that came up during Consultations

- ✓ The Karamojongs have started to feel the effects of climate change and are now turning away from typical pastoralist to agro-pastoralist.
- ✓ Pressure on land is increasing because of the mineral deposits and its fertility in some areas, for instance mining companies have grabbed land from local communities for mining without even compensation. They claim they have explicit permission from Kampala, Ministry Energy and Mineral Development;
- ✓ In pastoralist area most of the land tenure is customary land
- ✓ Fertile land 22sq/km was gazetted thus Nabowale village for agriculture
- ✓ Administration structures are yet to be established, district don't have facilities to handle.
- ✓ In Karamoja 80% are vulnerable
- ✓ To access water sources situated within the protected area thus under the national forest authority or the Uganda Wildlife Authority, permission has to be sought, as such dam citing for the RPLRP should as much as possible avoid these protected area;
- ✓ Land is acquired through community land association;
- ✓ In Karamoja, there are village land committee which handle land disputes on a weekly basis and usually resolve land wrangles amicably;
- ✓ Uganda Land Alliance offers free legal services to the vulnerable groups in the project area, though; they have concentrated more in the Karamoja region because there are more vulnerable groups there. Nonetheless, their services can be extended elsewhere within the country upon request

Way forward

The communities need to be empowered to know their rights, ULA carries out monthly sensitization about land rights, women rights, compensation (fair and adequate).

Meetings with Kween District Officials

Venue: Kween District Headquarters

Date: 22/8/2013

Participants:

1. Chemisto Samuel (Ag DNRO)
2. Dr Yeshe Nelson (DVO)
3. Mungasho Robert (District Planner)
4. Moses Basoma

Issues that came up during the consultative meeting

- ✓ Water for production is majorly from the several streams and rivers that cross the district. However, most of them dry up in the dry season;

- ✓ No watershed management interventions in place save for River Atara under the Atara riverbank management project. However, this project only handles a small portion of the river bank for demonstration purposes only;
- ✓ Boreholes are used as sources of water for the animals during the dry season;
- ✓ Conflicts do exist between usage for production and water for human consumption;
- ✓ Cattle get emaciated because of walking for long distances and therefore fetch low prices on market;
- ✓ Soil erosion is enormous in the district;
- ✓ Cattle markets exist but without proper structures, not clearly fenced and no proper documentation to ascertain ownership;
- ✓ Four (4No.) slaughter slabs exist in the district;
- ✓ There are no veterinary demonstrations schools in the district but a non-functional district farm institute exist which can be turned into a demonstration school;
- ✓ Low staffing levels of the district veterinary office;
- ✓ The cattle markets house so many people from different parts of the country and from the Kenya, however, no HIV/AIDS interventions exist in these cattle markets;
- ✓ Because of the low staffing levels of the district veterinary office, disease control and management is problematic.

Recommendations & Suggestions:

- Need to institute water shed management interventions for all major rivers;
- Existing cattle markets need to be refurbished;
- Institute soil management interventions in the district;
- Provision of water for production in the district is very crucial (dams, gravity flow schemes);
- Institute HIV/AIDS interventions in the markets
- Staffing of the district veterinary office should be enhanced, to have at least a Veterinary officer at each sub county.

Meetings with Nakapiripirit District Officials

Venue: Nakapiripirit District Headquarters

Date: 23/8/13

Participants:

1. Tengei Mario Lokut (A DAO)
2. Dr Kathiya Dominic Lokeris (DVO)
3. Odeng Emmanuel (Ag. DEO)
4. Moses Basoma Consultant

Issues that came up during the consultative meeting

- ✓ Cattle water draw water mainly from the swamps in the dry season and from the streams and rivers during the wet season;
- ✓ The catchment for these rivers and streams has been greatly encroached on for cultivation;
- ✓ There are valley dams though these have been silted over time without major rehabilitations. Most of these dams are located on the western side of the district bordering Teso region;

- ✓ Generally, the watersheds are highly degraded;
- ✓ Surface run off in the district is high due to the topography of the district;
- ✓ The dry spell lasts for as long as six months;
- ✓ Boreholes dry up in the dry season and this usually triggers a conflict between water for production and water for human consumption;
- ✓ The road network in the district is very poor and some sub counties are inaccessible during the wet season;
- ✓ Pastoral field schools exist under KALIP;
- ✓ The district veterinary office is understaffed and most veterinary related work and Disease control and management is handled by community animal health workers and the animal cross border committees;
- ✓ The HIV/AIDs prevalence rate for Nakapiripiti is at 2.5% compared to 5.3% for the entire Karamoja region. However, there is no major HIV/AIDs intervention in the cattle markets;
- ✓ A laboratory has been constructed at the district headquarters but has not yet been equipped

Recommendations & Suggestions:

- ✓ Existing dams should be rehabilitated and more new ones constructed;
- ✓ Institute watershed management interventions;
- ✓ Institute soil and water conservation interventions;
- ✓ Enhance staffing level of the district veterinary office;
- ✓ Community animal health workers should be given some formal trainings;

Meetings with Moroto District Officials

Venue: Moroto District Headquarters

Date: 26/8/2013

Participants:

1. Achula O (DPO)
2. Dr Orongo T T W (DVO)
3. Moses Basoma

Issues that came up during the consultative meeting

- Several earth dams, ponds and streams exist and are used for watering animals;
- Most of these dams are silted;
- The pastoral communities live away from these water sources;
- The water sheds are highly degraded, they have been encroached on to give way for activities like cultivation, establishment of settlements, charcoal burning, and firewood collection;
- A laboratory is under construction by the Karamoja Livelihood Improvement Project (KALIP) which will also equip it;

Recommendations and Suggestions:

The most important issues that should be considered so as to improve pastoral livelihood resilience in Moroto district include the following;

- Provision of adequate and constant water supply to the animals'

- Improvement of the range land and the pasture in there;
- Controlling and management of livestock diseases'
- Management of wild fires;
- Elimination /management of resources conflicts.

Meetings with Katakwi District Officials

Venue: Katakwi District Headquarters

Date: 26/8/13

Participants:

1. Okwakol Lawrence (ACAO)
2. Dr Elungat J I (DVO)
3. Denis Mudoola Interviewer

Issues that came up during the consultative meeting

- Major source of water for productions are the earth dams. However, they are highly silted. There are 9 sub counties in the district and at least each sub county has one functional dam. Water is drawn directly from these dams and no management regime is in place. The Agricultural Livelihood Recovery Project (ALREP) is currently rehabilitating 3 other dams;
- The Local revenue is not insufficient enough to cater for the rehabilitation of these dams;
- The other sources of water for production are the, boreholes, swamps. However, the swamps have been highly encroached on for farming especially rice cultivation;
- There are five major cattle markets in the district. Ochorimongin is the largest of these. The markets operate on every Friday of the week. It attracts traders from as far as south Sudan and Kenya. On a single market day, over 2,000 animals (cattle, Sheep goats) are traded.
- Meat inspection is on a daily basis in the town council of Katakwi while it's only on the markets days in other sub counties;
- There are only two staff in the district Veterinary office; thus; one Veterinary officer and one Livestock Hide Improvement officer. As such, disease control and management is still a challenge. These are assisted by the Animal Service Providers under the NAADS arrangement;
- Most cattle dips are non-functional and hand spray pumps are commonly used. Drug shops are located in trading centers, other are mobile outlets as found in the cattle markets;

Recommendations and Suggestions:

- Communities should be encouraged to harvest rain water so as to reduce the pressure on the existing water sources;
- Other dams not considered for rehabilitation under the Agricultural Livelihood Recovery Project (ALREP) should targeted for rehabilitation under this project;
- Cattle markets should be improved to provide the basic facilities for cattle markets, thus; holding grounds, waste disposal facilities, etc.
- There is need for improvement on tick control and management, rehabilitate cattle dips and crushes or construct new ones in the target project sub counties; Formulate and implement a pest and pesticide management plan for the project area

Meeting with Amuria District Officials

Venue: Amuria District Headquarters

Date: 27/8/13

Participants:

1. Otim Charles (DNRO)
2. Dr Opolot John (DVO)
3. Moses Basoma (Consultant)

Issues Raised

- The major sources for water production are swamps, dams and valley tanks. There 59 dams in the district 6 valley tanks. However, over 80% of these are silted and only temporally used during the rainy season when there is enough water;
- A wetland management plan for Omunyal wetland has been developed and is being implemented, other wetlands continues to be utilized haphazardly;
- 80% of the households in the district have at least some livestock. However, they are not of very good quality. Farmers have not yet adopted improved breeds for fear of the labour associated with these animals
- There are no proper slaughter facilities in the whole district; the town council has a designated place where animal are slaughtered but without the basic structures. The waste at this place is poorly handled, and the skinning is done on the ground;
- The district veterinary office is under staffed with only 1 senior veterinary officer and 4 Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer. Hence there is inadequate meat inspections, disease control and surveillance;
- The district is not connected to the national grid as yet and therefore storage of vaccines is still problematic (No cold chain);
- The livestock feed exclusively on natural grass.
- There are 12 functional cattle crashes in the district and no functional cattle dip due to their high maintenance costs. Usually, cattle are sprayed using hand spray pumps to control ticks;
- Acaricides are acquired by farmers themselves from drug shops in trading centers and cattle markets. The handling, disposal of the acaricides is poor

Recommendations and Suggestions:

- All the dams and valley tanks need immediate rehabilitation to provide adequate water for the livestock throughout the year;
- Develop and implement Wetland management plans for all other major wetlands so as to enhance their sustainable utilization;
- Provide a better slaughter facility especially in Kapelbyong and Amuria town council, the land for such facilities has already been identified and allocated;
- Farmers and the community animal health workers who administer the acaricides and other drugs need to be trained in basic Health, Safety and Environment techniques;
- There is need to revive preventive measures for disease control for example; cattle dips, isolation units

Meeting with Amudat District Officials

Venue: Amudat District Headquarters

Date: 23/8/13

Participants:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cheptilak Lonah | (District Councilor) |
| 2. Alungat Joyce | (District Councilor) |
| 3. Dr Kaziro Micheal | (DVO) |
| 4. Ms Deborah Alinga | (DNRO) |
| 5. Lomwai Shadrack | NAADS Coordinator |
| 6. Moses Basoma | |

Issues Raised

- ✓ The major sources for water production are the seasonal rivers and streams, water ponds. The Kanyangaring river system and the Greek rivers are the major rivers where water is drawn;
- ✓ Generally, the watersheds and rangelands are degraded, cultivation, brick making, settlements, and charcoal burning are the major activities there in;
- ✓ Generally the district has enormous challenges and needs that require interventions from central government and development partners. We have very long periods of drought, hence making crop farming almost impossible. Our farmers still use the hand held hoes, and farming is not yet commercialized;
- ✓ If the project can also provide water for irrigation, it will be a welcome idea since our people are beginning to settle and want to grow crops on top of rearing animals;
- ✓ Farmers need sensitization on modern farming practices to enable them grow fast growing food crops and cash crops;
- ✓ The World Food Programme has always intervened in situations of drought with food aid. However, the communities should be further empowered to produce more of their own food;
- ✓ The Pokot in particular lack sustainable livelihood options mainly due to scarce natural resources and recurrent inter-tribal conflicts;
- ✓ There are three prominent cattle markets in the district which operate once in a week. These designated open grounds without basic facilities for a cattle market. The markets attract traders from both Kenya and Uganda and both Kenya and Uganda currencies are used in these markets;
- ✓ However, no HIV/AIDS interventions are undertaken in these markets;
- ✓ There are no slaughter facilities (abattoirs) in the whole district
- ✓ The district has only one veterinary officer who is assisted by 3 animal health workers;
- ✓ The cross border animal health committees to a little extent help in disease surveillance but are more preoccupied in issuing cattle movement permits, which are issued at a fee;

Recommendations & Suggestions:

- ✓ Develop and implement watershed management plans for all major rivers and streams so as to enhance their sustainable utilization;
- ✓ Communities be sensitized, provided with improved planting materials and empowered to engage in crop farming on top of cattle rearing;
- ✓ Irrigation should be emphasized in the district;
- ✓ Provide a better slaughter facility especially in Amudat town council, the land for such facilities has already been identified and allocated by the town council.

Meetings with Bukedea District Officials

Venue: Bukedea District Headquarters

Date: 4th Sept, 2013

Participants:

- Dr Ongelech Francis (DVO)
- Ongaba Steven (District Planner)
- Oluka Micheal (Senior Entomologist)
- Okul Micheal (AAHO)

Issues that came up during the consultative meeting

- ✓ The population of both humans and livestock in the district is increasing at an alarming rate and therefore the pressure on the rangelands is high;
- ✓ The poverty levels of the community is generally very high;
- ✓ communities in the district practice both crop and animal husbandry, though crop production is more prominent;
- ✓ Some farmers especially in Kachumbala and Bukedea sub counties have begun rearing improved breeds of cattle. This is being encouraged by the HEIFER project and the response is good so far;
- ✓ Water sources in the district include dams, valley tanks, swamps and streams. There are three dams in the district, all of which are non-functional at the moment. All the valley tanks and dams have been silted over the years.;
- ✓ The district does not have enough funds , let alone the expertise in dam rehabilitation;
- ✓ The swamps and some rangeland have been encroached on for cultivation, rice cultivation is the most prominent in the swamps;
- ✓ Most herds of cattle have been shifted to the sub counties near the lake where they are assured of water supply throughout the year. The owners of the cattle may not specifically reside in the sub counties;
- ✓ There are cattle markets located in almost all sub counties of the district. The most prominent ones are; Bukedea and Kachumbara markets. These are open gazetted places. There no structure within the markets and they are not fenced off;
- ✓ Pesticides, acaricides and other animal drugs are sold in these markets;
- ✓ The district had constructed wooden cattle crushes some time back , but these have since broken down;
- ✓ Farmers who are far away from the district are assisted by the NAADS animal service providers to administer drugs to their livestock;
- ✓ There is one senior veterinary officer, 3 veterinary officers and 3 animal husbandry officers in the district;
- ✓ No HIV/AIDS intervention within the markets nor under the entire production department;
- ✓ There are no veterinary demonstration schools and non-have been planned for by the district;
- ✓ The PRDLP is constructing a laboratory for the district at the district headquarters;

Recommendations & Suggestions:

- ✓ Range lands should be planned for and managed sustainably by the user communities;
- ✓ Farmers should be encouraged to use improved seeds for crop production and improved breeds of livestock;
- ✓ Existing water sources (dams) should be rehabilitated and even new ones constructed;
- ✓ Cattle markets should be improved/upgraded;
- ✓ Metallic cattle crushes should be constructed, these will last longer;
- ✓ Some HIV/AIDS interventions should be initiated in the production department targeting the cattle markets. A lot of money exchanges hands and there is a lot of alcohol sold within these markets. The two are good catalysts for HIV/AIDS transmission.

Meetings with Kumi District Officials

Venue: Kumi cattle Market

Date: 6th Sept, 2013

Participants:

1. Ms Apolot Jane Francis AVO
2. Dr Onyaiti Alfred Opiede DVO

Issues that came up during the consultative meeting

- ✓ Common water sources in the district are springs, wetlands and dams. Kodukul dam in Ongino Sub County is the major source for most livestock in the district. The dam is currently being silted and requires desilting. It had broken down completely in 2004 but was later on renovated in 2008 with assistance from the Irish Aid;
- ✓ The largest population of cattle in the district is in Ongino sub county which is near lake Bisina
- ✓ Animal move from all the other sub counties to this dam or to the shore of lake Bisina during the dry season in search for water and pasture;
- ✓ The rangelands have open access, thus no restrictions on who enters and how long they stay or consume, this poses a management problem (Common good);
- ✓ Currently, the dam provides water for both [production and domestic usage
- ✓ The wetland streams dry up shortly after the rains and most of them have been encroached for cultivation. Rice cultivation is the predominant crop in the wetlands. The district has not made any interventions in watershed management;
- ✓ Farming practices are still rudimentary and soil erosion is rampant;
- ✓ There are four major cattle markets in the district, thus; Ongino, Kumi, Mukongoro and Kanyuma, They are all open places, not fenced and without structures;
- ✓ Like elsewhere, the males dominate the market activities in these markets. Females are majorly engaged in the sale of food stuffs, clothes, and alcohol, while the males completely dominate the sale of livestock
- ✓ Livestock disease monitoring and surveillance is still poor in the whole district, farmers their cell phones to communicate outbreaks of diseases;
- ✓ The response to the farmers' call is not very good since the department is under staffed. There is only one veterinary officer, assisted by four animal husbandry officers. The NAADS staff is not supportive here. There are community health workers but these still have not been trained; and
- ✓ The department regularly receives students from Arapai agricultural college.

Recommendations & Suggestions:

- ✓ Construct more dams in other sub counties since the whole district has communities engaged in livestock rearing;
- ✓ Piped water system be constructed to draw water from lake Bisina, this water could be for domestic consumption so that the dam are relieved of some pressure.
- ✓ Management plans for the rangeland should be formulated, these should also provide for formulation of some by-laws to guide their usage.

Meeting with Ik Community in Lokinene Village, Timu Parish in Kaabong District

Date: 24th August 2013



The IK community in Timu sub county, Kaabong District with the consultants (2013)

Issues

- We have been helped by other agencies
- The roads in our community are so impassable, so how will the machines to construct the dams reach here?
- We are harassed by other tribes especially the Dodoth who have guns; won't they attack us more if you give us water?
- We like the project but we are afraid of owning what will bring our community more trouble.

Meeting with Benet Lobby Group

Venue: Mengya village,

Date: 22/08/2013

Participants:

1. Chelimo Bosco Programme officer (BLG)
2. Moses Basoma
3. A megenyi

Issues Raised

- The Benet is the location where the Ndorobo live. The indigenous people are called Ndorobo they now live in Benet, Kigwoi, and Kwosir sub counties in Kween district, upper belt. Their population is estimated to be 20,000 people. The formerly lived in the protected areas on Mount Elgon and have been evicted and resettled in the above sub counties.
- The Benet Lobby group was formed to advocate for the rights of the Ndorobo who were believed to be land less then.
- Other civil society organizations in the area include; Action Aid, and Food for the Hungry (schools and health centers).
- There are two cattle markets in the area, Binyinyi and Bright, and these are without the necessary structures; (holding ground, slaughter facility, sanitary facilities etc)
- They are agro-pastoralists and also hunters and gatherers.
- They still practice female genital mutilation. However, with the Benet Lobby Group in place, a lot has been achieved and the practice is slowly dying out.
- They are culturally organized in clans, headed by clan leaders who are used as advisors and also resolve conflicts within the clans. There are 15 clans for example; Kapros, Kaprotosis, Kapkoremge, Kapkwei, Kapbul. Conflicts involving other clans or tribe are referred the police and the Local council systems.
- For the bent to fully participate in the project, they need to be mobilized and sensitized, by their lobby group.

Recommendations and Suggestions:

- ✓ The project should work very closely with Benet Lobby Group which has been in the project area for the last 37 years;
- ✓ There is need for mobilization and sensitization of the people for the project to succeed;
- ✓ Any land acquired for project development should be compensated for

Annex 5: List of Consulted Persons

Sr No.	NAME	M/F	DESIGNATION	DISTRICT
1	Okwakol Lawrence	M	ACAO	Katakwi
2	Otim Charles	M	DNRO	Amuria
3	Dr Opolot John	M	DVO	Amuria
4	Apolot Jane Francis	F	AVO	Kumi
5	Dr Onyaiti Alfred Opiede	M	DVO	Kumi
6	Ongaba Stephen	M	District Planner	Bukedea
7	Dr Ongelech Francis	M	DVO	Bukedea
8	Chemisto Samuel	M	Ag DNRO	Kween
9	Dr Yeshe Nelson	M	DVO	Kween
10	Tengei Mario Lokut	M	A DAO	Nakapiripiti
11	Dr kathiya Dominic Lokeris	M	DVO	Nakapiripiti
12	IDITEMANY VICTOR	M	ADWO	NAKAPIRIPIT
13	LONYEE JOHN	M	SEC. WORKS AND TECH. SERVICES	NAKAPIRIPIT
14	IDITEMANY VICTOR	M	ADWO	NAKAPIRIPIT
15	Odeng Emmanuel	M	Ag DEO	Nakapiripiti
16	Lomwai Shadrack	M	Ag DPO	Amudat
17	Ariong Deborah Alinga	F	DNRO	Amudat
18	Dr Kaziro Micheal	M	DVO	Amudat
19	Achula O	F	DPO	Moroto
20	Dr Orongo T T W	M	Ag DVO	Moroto
21	Dr Elungat J I	M	DVO	Katakwi
22	OKUL MICHAEL	M	AAHO	BUKEDEA
23	OLUKA MICHAEL	M	SENIOR ENTOMOLOGIST	BUKEDEA
24	ONGOM B. SILVER	M	DISTRICT PRODUCTION OFFICER	KATAKWI
25	DR. ELUNGAT. J	M	DISTRICT VETERINARY	KATAKWI

			OFFICER	
26	LOKAKWA GEOFFREY L.	M	PARISH CHIEF	MOROTO
27	NAKIRU SUSAN	F	NATIVE	MOROTO
28	DR. ONYAIT. A	M	DVO/AGDPC	KUMI
29	OKALANG EMMANUEL	M	DNRO	KUMI
30	OKIRICU ALEX	M	DCDO	KUMI
31	MUBANI ARAPKISSA	M	Ag.DAO	KWEEN
32	CHEPKURUI ISAAC	M	DISTRICT NAADS COORDINATOR	KWEEN
33	Dr. YESHO NELSON	M	DVO/Ag.DPO	KWEEN
34	CHEBET ROSE	F	DCDO	KWEEN
35	OKWAKOL JOSEPH	M	RDC	KWEEN
36	MALINGA MARTIN	M	FARMER	KWEEN
37	CHELIMO STEPHEN	M	FARMER	KWEEN
38	CHEROTIN PATRICK	M	SNC NGENGE S/C	KWEEN
39	MULAKI ANTHONY	M	CHAIRMAN S/C FARMERS' FORA	KWEEN
40	CHEPSIKOR D. JUMA	M	S/C CHIEF NGENGE	KWEEN
41	KENYATIA K. ALFRED	M	FARMER	KWEEN
42	KITIYO MOSES	M	FARMER	KWEEN
43	LABU HABIBU	M	FARMER	KWEEN
44	SANYA LABU	M	COUNCILLOR LC.III	KWEEN
45	CHABANG JAMES	M	COUNCILLOR LC.III	KWEEN
46	MANDE JEREMIAH	M	FARMER	KWEEN
47	KASSAJA TAKWENYI	M	FARMER	KWEEN
48	CHEPTAI ALEX	M	FARMER	KWEEN
49	AMWENYUN DUNCAN	M	FARMER	KWEEN
50	ATEBENI SOLOMON	M	FARMER	KWEEN
51	MUTULEI STEPHEN	M	CHAIRMAN LC.I SOSHO	KWEEN

52	ACHOCHORO BECKY	F	COUNCILLOR LC.V	AMUDAT
53	SAGAL HENRY	M	D/DISO	KOTIDO
54	OGWANG CONSTANTINE	M	SAHO	KOTIDO
55	UMA CHARLES	M	DEPUTY CAO	KABONG
56	AJOK JANET	F	AHO	KOTIDO
57	NATYANG CECILIA	F	CAO	KOTIDO
58	SAGAL HENRY	M	D/DISO	KOTIDO
59	LOKWEE JOHN JUAN	M	ACAO	KABONG
60	BAATOM BEN KORYANG	M	DCDO	KABONG
61	LOTINYANG FRANCIS FRANK	M	DISTRICT VICE C/PERSON	KABONG
62	NAKIRU LILLY GRACE	F	COUNCILLOR LC.V	KABONG
63	OGWANG JINO	M	Ag.DPO	ABIM
64	Dr. OLUGE PETER	M	DVO	ABIM
65	OJOK ANJELO KENNETH	M	Ag. DAO	ABIM
66	LAMMY OYOLLO	M	SCDO	ABIM
67	ODONG ORYONO ROBBIN	M	DYC	ABIM
68	KAZIBA MOSES NANDHALA	M	CAO	ABIM
69	OKONG PAUL MWANGA	M	DYC	ABIM
70	OCHEN SIMON PETER	M	FARMER	KABONG
71	LEMUKOL PAUL	M	FARMER	KABONG
72	LOCHUL INYASIO	M	FARMER	KABONG
73	ASIYO ANTHONY	M	FARMER	KABONG
74	SAMALITA THOMAS	M	FARMER	KABONG
75	NAMONGIN JULIANA	F	FARMER	KABONG
76	MACHU CECILIA	F	FARMER	KABONG
77	BENGA TITUS	M	DNC	NAPAK
78	LOCHUNGOKOL JOHN	M		NAPAK
79	KORYANG TICOCHY	M	ACAO	NAPAK
80	RIISA JOSHUA JEFFERSON	M	SUB COUNTY CHIEF	NAPAK
81	Dr. OPOLOT JOHN	M	DVO	AMURIA
82	Dr. CHELI PETER	M	DVC	AMURIA
83	OLOIT MICHAEL	M	DCDO	AMURIA
84	EPAJU PIUS	M	CAO	AMURIA
85	OBONG ALFRED	M	NAADS COORDINATOR	AMUDAT
86	LOGIEL ANTHONY ABBOT	M	CDO	AMUDAT
87	ASIO ANGELLA	F	AASP	AMUDAT

88	LOSEKORI JOSEPH	M	COUNCILLOR OF PWDs LC.V	AMUDAT
89	CHEPTILAK LONAH	F	CHAIRPERSON FINANCE COMMITTEE, DISTRICT COUNCL	AMUDAT
90	LOCHUL EMMANUEL	F	MALE YOUTH COUNCILLOR LC.V	AMUDAT
91	NANGIRO ROBERT	M	NAADS COORDINATOR, AMUDAT TOWN COUNCIL	AMUDAT
92	LOKONIOLO SAMSON	M	FARMER	AMUDAT
93	LONWAI SHADRACK	M	AAG. DPO	AMUDAT
94	LOKIRU PAUL	M	FARMER	AMUDAT
95	YARAKORI LOKONG	M	FARMER	AMUDAT
96	AMASILE AMOS	M	FARMER	AMUDAT
97	LOGWE GABRIEL	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
98	ACHAU PETER	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
99	ABOL LOKOYA	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
100	KEEM MATEO	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
101	ACHAU ENIWA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
102	LONGOROK APAI	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
103	LOKOL TODOO	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
104	DEDENG PETER	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
105	IMADI GWARAKORI	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
106	ODEKE ROBERT	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
107	LOMURIA KETE	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
108	ADUPA DENIS	M	FARMER	KABONG
109	LOKOL ALEX	M	FARMER	KABONG

110	LONPE MARK	M	FARMER	KABONG
111	LOKONG SIMON	M	FARMER	KABONG
112	LOKIDING PAUL	M	FARMER	KABONG
113	LONGOLI SAMSON	M	FARMER	KABONG
114	KALI CLEMENT	M	FARMER	KABONG
115	MODING CHRISTINE	F	FARMER	KABONG
116	ILUKAL MARIA	F	FARMER	KABONG
117	LUKUYANA	F	FARMER	KABONG
118	EKURE PHILIP	M	FARMER	KABONG
119	NAYAON PHILIP NERI	M	FARMER	KABONG
120	LOKORU PETER	M	FARMER	KABONG
121	LEMU ROBERT	M	FARMER	KABONG
122	LOJORE INYASIO	M	FARMER	KABONG
123	CHILLA CHARLES	M	FARMER	KABONG
124	ILUKAL THOMAS	M	FARMER	KABONG
125	LONGOLI PETER	M	FARMER	KABONG
126	LOCHOM JAMES	M	FARMER	KABONG
127	ILUKAL MOSES	M	FARMER	KABONG
128	LOCHUL JACOB	M	FARMER	KABONG
129	NAMUYA N. FRANCESCA	F	ACDO	AMUDAT
130	CHENANGAT PENINAH	F	FARMER	AMUDAT
131	LOROT SYLVIA	F	FARMER	AMUDAT
132	APEYO LOKWAMUDANG	M	Jie Elder, Kotido	Kotido I
133	NALII ANNA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
134	LOMUSE LUCIA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
135	NGURA MARIA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
136	AMIN DADA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO

137	ANGOLERE BEYE	M	Elder	Kotido
138	RIPLANGET MICHAEL FRED	M	FARMER	KWEEN
139	MASAU RASHID	M	FARMER	KWEEN
140	MAMA ESTHER	F	FARMER	KWEEN
141	KITIYO MARTIN	M	FARMER	KWEEN
142	CHEKWEMBOI DIANA	F	FARMER	KWEEN
143	CHEBOJUMA CAROLINE	F	FARMER	KWEEN
144	KAPSOL TOM CHEROP	M	FARMER	KWEEN
145	LEMU ALICE	F	FARMER	KABONG
146	ARIKO MATAN	F	FARMER	KABONG
147	LOKWANG MARK	M	FARMER	KABONG
148	LOKOL JOSEPH	M	FARMER	KABONG
149				
150	LOTEE ZADORY TWALA	F	ACDO	MOROTO
151	EJAJAWAI GODFREY JULIUS	M	AASP	MOROTO
152	OPOLOT JONATHAN	M	AASP	MOROTO
153	AKOL Y. LILLY	F	OA	MOROTO
154	ONYANGA RONALD	M	SNC	MOROTO
155	ALANY FAUSTINO	M	LC I CHAIRMAN	MOROTO
156	LOPEYOK PETER	M	ELDER	MOROTO
157	ODONG ALICE	F	HOUSE WIFE	MOROTO
158	NACHUGE VERONICA	F	HOUSE WIFE	MOROTO
159	LOCHORO MARIO	M	LC II CHAIRPERSON	KOTIDO
160	ADOME LOLERE	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
161	MUNYES JOSEPH	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
162	LOKWI APAKAKEB	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
163	AWOT SIMON P.	M	FARMER	KOTIDO
164	AKULLO SOPHIA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
165	KIYONGA MARTINA	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
166	KORIAN NG NIGHT	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
167	ACHEN ROSE	F	FARMER	KOTIDO
168	ABONYO AGNES	F	Youth, community Member	Kotido District
169	ACHAYO GLORIA	F	Youth, community Member	Kaabong District
170	AGUMA BETTY	F	Youth, community Member	Kotido District
171	AKELLO IRENE	F	Youth, community Member	Kotido District
172	AKOL ANNA GRACE	F	Youth, community Member	Napak

Records of Consultations with the Ik Community in Lokinene Village, Timu Parish in Kaabong District



Nelson & Associates

Hot Springs Restaurant Building
Plot 27 Clement Hill Road
P. O. Box 4066, Kampala - Uganda
Tel : +256-41-4382924
Mob: +256-77-2458903
E-mail: nelsonomaqor@gmail.com

ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Ik members RPLRP Date: 21/08/13

PROJECT RPLRP

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
ADUPA DENIS	Villager		
LOKOL ALEX	"		
LONIFE MARK	"		
LOKONG SIMON	"		
LOKIDING PAUL	"		
LONGOLI SAMSON	"		
KALI CLEMENT	"		
MOBING CHRISTINE	"		
ILUKAL MARIA	"		
LUKUYANA	"		



Nelson & Associates

Hot Springs Restaurant Building
 Plot 27 Clement Hill Road
 P. O. Box 4066, Kampala - Uganda
 Tel : +256-41-4382924
 Mob: +256-77-2458903
 E-mail: nelsonomaqor@gmail.com

IK

ATTENDANCE LIST

Location LOKINENE IK members Kaabong Date: 24.8.2013

PROJECT: RPLRP

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
NAYON PHILIP NERI	Village member	0756272544	
EKURE PHILIP	"	0756272705 0773901496	
LOKORU PETER	"		
LEMU ALBERT	"		
LOJORE INYASIO	member		
CHILLA CHARLES	"		
ILUKAL THOMAS	"		
LONGOLI PETER	"		
LOCHOM JAMES	"		
ILUKAL MOSES	"		
LOCHUL JACOB	"		



Nelson & Associates

Hot Springs Restaurant Building
 Plot 27 Clement Hill Road
 P. O. Box 4066, Kampala - Uganda
 Tel : +256-41-4382924
 Mob: +256-77-2458903
 E-mail: nelsonmajor@gmail.com

22

ATTENDANCE LIST

Location IK COMMUNITY KABONG DISTRICT Date: 24/3/13

PROJECT RPLRP

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
OCHEN SIMON PETER			
LEMUKOL PAUL			
LOCHUL INYASIO	MEMBER		
ASIYO ANTHONY	"		
SAMALITA THOMAS	"		
NAMONGIN JULIANA	"		
MACHU CECILIA	"		
LEMU ALICE	"		
ARIKO MATAN	"		
LOKWANG MARK	"		
LOKOL JOSEPH	"		

Records of Consultation Meetings in Kween District



Nelson & Associates

Hot Springs Restaurant Building
Plot 27 Clement Hill Road
P. O. Box 4066, Kampala - Uganda
Tel : +256-41-4382924
Mob: +256-77-2458903
E-mail: nelsonomaqor@gmail.com

ATTENDANCE LIST

Location KWEEN DISTRICT (NGENGE SUB-COUNTY) Date: 22nd / 08 / 2013

PROJECT PAPLP

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
KENTATIA K. AUGREO	TUTOBEI / FARMER	0777771707	<i>[Signature]</i>
KITIYO MOSES	FARMER WOROYO	0773299196	<i>[Signature]</i>
LABU HAZIBU	TWAMA FARMER	0775673310	<i>[Signature]</i>
SANYA LABU	COUNSELLOR L.III	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
CHEBANG JAMES	COUNSELLOR L.III	0787756234	<i>[Signature]</i>
MANDE JEREMIAH	WOROYO / FARMER	0789732638	<i>[Signature]</i>
KASSAJA TAKWENYI	ANIO - IKWENIIL	0779733817	<i>[Signature]</i>
CHORTAI ALEX	KOKWANYI	0775307679	<i>[Signature]</i>
DANCAN AMWENYUN	KAPTULEL	0789250115	<i>[Signature]</i>
ATEBEN 1 SOHOMON	KAPTULEL	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
MUJULEI STEPHAN O/MAN	SOGHO	0785502678	<i>[Signature]</i>

Records of Meetings with Amudat District Officials



Nelson & Associates

Hot Springs Restaurant Building
Plot 27 Clement Hill Road
P. O. Box 4066, Kampala - Uganda
Tel : +256-41-4382924
Mob: +256-77-2458903
E-mail: nelsonomaqor@gmail.com

ATTENDANCE LIST

Location AMUDAT Date: 23rd / 08 / 2013

PROJECT REGIONAL PASTORAL LIVELIHOOD RESILIENCE PROJECT

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
Hon: ACHOCHORO BECKY IN	D. Cllr - C/person Social Service	0787814295	
Hon: ALUNBAI IDICE	D. Cllr - Youth female fin	0787805898	
HON: LOSEKORI JOSEPH	D. Cllr OF PWDS M	0753404369	
HON. CHEPTILAK LONAH	D. Cllr - C/person ^{Yanance} comm	0774544588	
HON: LOCHUL EMMANUEL	LCI Cllr M. youth	0787411081 0758411081	
NAWURO ROBERT	NAADS COORDINATOR AMUDAT TOWN COUNCIL	0712350331 0751350331	
Lokoniolo Samsay	Farmer	-	
LONWA GETADRACK	FOR DPO	0774861865	
Lokiru Paul	FORMER	-	
YARAKORI LOKONGE	''	0753854727	
AMASILE AMOS	''	0759309335	

Records of Consultations with Abim District Officials



Nelson & Associates

Hot Springs Restaurant Building
 Plot 27 Clement Hill Road
 P. O. Box 4066, Kampala - Uganda
 Tel : +256-41-4382924
 Mob: +256-77-2458903
 E-mail nelsonomaqor@gmail.com

ATTENDANCE LIST

Location Abim District Date: 21/08/13

PROJECT RPLRD

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
OGWANGY JIMO	Ag DPO	0772348054	
Dr Juge Peter	DNC	0772938097	
OJOK ANJELO KENNETH	Ag. DAD	0777591516	
Lanny Oyollo	SCDO	0772858609	
ODONGBI OYONO ROBBIN	DYC	0752966016	
KAZIBA MOSES RANDBALA	CAO	0772517398	
Okonko Paul Mwankwa	DYC (Pub. Sec)	0774827774	