

Recommendations and Actions Plan

Update : February 2021

No.	Recommendations	Evaluation of recommendations			Actions Plan
		In progress / already implemented	Scheduled to be implemented	Recommendation Not yet imple	
1	Assess Livelihood Restoration (LR) at the household (HH) level, not just individual Project Affected Persons (PAPs).	X			This has been implemented under RAP1 activities in 2020 as well as in the Global Livelihood Restoration Plan covering RAP 2-5.
2	Compile HH Profiles for each affected HH to tailor LR packages and facilitate a close-out audit.	X			HH profiles have been collected, updated and completed for RAP 1 in May 2020. TEPU has completed approximately 85% of the HH profiles for RAPs 2-5.
3	Use existing MS Excel files and data to establish HH Profiles, supplemented by updated information obtained by CLOs.	X			This is being utilised during the project implementation phase and is an on going process.
4	Ensure that this information can be transferred and captured in the Borealis system.	X			TEPU currently has 2 data clerks inputting data into Borealis. Target completion date is end March 2021.
5	Ensure adequate resources to establish HH Profiles and manage the data system and enable on-going monitoring and evaluation.	X			HH profiles have been collected, updated and completed for RAP1 in May 2020. TEPU has completed approximately 85% of the HH profiles for RAPs 2-5.
6	Complete resettlement houses for 30 Primary Residents (PR) as soon as possible.	X			There is a correction here, there are 29 PR but 30 houses as one PR had two houses. TEPU has completed all but 1 of the houses due to a tribal dispute on the identified land, which has now been resolved. 29 houses were occupied in Q4 2020 and formal handover took place on February 1, 2021. The last house is expected to be completed by mid 2021.
7	Transitional support: urgently re-visit displaced HH, in particular the 30 PR, land user who were displaced from the majority of their cropland, and vulnerable HH to assess whether they require any further support until livelihoods have been re-established.	X			There is a correction here, there are 29 PR but 30 houses as one PR had two houses. This point was actioned by TEPU who identified a number of PR who had vacated their land (see point 10). All were traced and assessed and paid compensation for vacating their land early. Subsequently, TEPU provided transitional support as part of the relocation exercise for the 29 PR HH.
8	Differentiate between mandatory LR and discretionary community development/ social investment.	X			This has been noted and is being differentiated within TEPU's activities (CSR vs. LR).
9	Focus on short to medium term LR and not community development, but where appropriate link to longer term community development initiatives.	X			TEPU is implementing this recommendation. The support is through each HH being given initial transitional support. For instance, vegetable garden for each HH and longer term cassava growing. This is further supported through the agricultural support programme.
10	Focus on 30 PR, land user HH who were genuinely economically displaced (100-200 HHs), and vulnerable HHs.	X			(Please refer point 6, 29 PRs) PR that did vacate their land before being required to, were each given a compensation payment from the time they vacated their land, equivalent to rental and subsistence expenses for each month vacated. Amendment of the Agricultural Support Services Contract is focusing on these categories of PAPs. The support is through each HH being given initial transitional support, vegetable garden for each HH and longer term cassava growing. This is followed mid term by the Agricultural support programme and then community development on a larger scale.
11	Give priority to (i) restoration of HH food security (especially vegetable gardens and cassava production) and (ii) restoration of HH income (vocational training, apiculture, marketing of produce).	X			Vegetable gardens and cassava production are a priority for the relocated residents. The Agricultural Support Services Contract is focusing on vegetable and cassava production (HH food security) as well as value addition of the excess production. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic restrictions, vocational training was suspended temporarily and will be restarted in 2021.
12	Cassava Production: expand to all economically displaced HH who require on-going LR assistance. Provide guidance on improved cassava production, preparation and storage methods.	X			TEPU plans to expand the existing cassava intervention to another 100 PAP by Q2 2021. This additional intervention will also provide technical guidance on production techniques, pre and post harvest handling etc to the beneficiary PAPs.
13	Vegetable gardening: provide training and assistance and promote (i) backyard and 'kitchen' gardens for 30 displaced PR (ii) gardens adjacent to the Nile river, and (iii) a community garden at Kirama village site.	X			(point 6, 29 PRs) All PR have been supported with the vegetable intervention upon relocation in 2020. This is in addition to the 72 PAPs HH already engaged in this intervention.
14	Apiculture: promote organizational development amongst beneficiaries and marketing of produce, provide on-going training and guidance.	X			TEPU is currently supporting 10 HH under this intervention. The focus will be to strengthen marketing aspects of this intervention during the second season that has started.

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15	Vocational training: tailor individual HHs LR packages to include vocational training as appropriate and follow up with additional training as required.	X			Vocational Training has been temporarily suspended in 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic and will be re-started in 2021 as soon as COVID 19 restrictions are lifted.
16	Gender considerations: ensure that women in economically displaced HH continue to fully benefit from LR mitigation measures (such as cassava production, preparation and storage, vegetable gardens, poultry and goat husbandry).	X			Every effort has been made to include women in all interventions. This will continue through out the implementation of all RAPs' livelihood restoration interventions.
17	Grievance management: ensure that all entries in the concerns log are given serious and adequate attention and followed up in the grievance log if warranted.	X			The concerns log is continuously reviewed and updated as necessary. The CLOs and Grievance officers are continuously following up on all the concerns and grievances and this will continue. The close out of grievances is 78% as at February 2021.
18	Existing and potential service providers: ensure that existing third-party organizations have adequate leadership and teams with appropriate LR qualifications and experience. Consider the involvement of other service providers to address specific needs.	X			This is a priority for TEPU. TEPU is supporting all existing service providers' teams with mentorship wherever possible. In addition, service providers are being encouraged to support their staff with in house mentorship / training as well as targeted recruitment process geared towards attracting and retaining high performers within the respective organisations.
19	Investigate longer term LR activities such as poultry production, livestock improvement (cattle, goats, pigs), improved animal health and veterinary support, improved pastures -link to community development initiatives where appropriate.	X			These aspects are under the Global Livelihood Restoration Plan focusing on RAPs 2-5. This will be revisited for RAP 1. Other interventions will be implemented under the Community Content Economic Development Management Plan focusing on the Project Affected Communities.
20	Poultry production: investigate whether some project affected HH (women in particular) would be interested in simple small-scale systems. If so, consider establishing a demonstration unit with one hhd and expand to others if successful	X			These aspects are under the Global Livelihood Restoration Plan focusing on RAPs 2-5. This will be revisited for RAP 1. Other interventions will be implemented under the Community Content Economic Development Management Plan focusing on the Project Affected Communities.
21	Cattle and Goats: Learn from CNOOC's livestock improvement programme. If successful promote as part of a longer-term community development strategy	X			These aspects are under the Global Livelihood Restoration Plan focusing on RAPs 2-5. This will be revisited for RAP 1. Other interventions will be implemented under the Community Content Economic Development Management Plan focusing on the Project Affected Communities.
22	Fish production: investigate whether small-scale fish production is permitted adjacent to the Nile river and whether there is a local interest. If so, establish a demonstration unit with one HH, and expand to other HH if successful.	X			These aspects are under Global Livelihood Restoration Plan focusing on RAPs 2-5. This will be revisited for RAP 1. Other interventions will be implemented under the Community Content Economic Development Management Plan focusing on the Project Affected Communities.
23	Fruit production: promote establishment of fruit trees as part of a long-term community development strategy.	X			These aspects are under Global Livelihood Restoration Plan focusing on RAPs 2-5. This will be revisited for RAP 1. Other interventions will be implemented under the Community Content Economic Development Management Plan focusing on the Project Affected Communities.
24	TEPUs organizational structure to implement RAPs should be reviewed, including positions, roles and responsibilities in Kampala and on-site. The roles and responsibilities of existing and potential new service providers also need to be reviewed.	X			After restart of work in Q3 2020, the whole social and land team of TEPU has been reinforced to cope with the workload ahead. This has involved increasing the team from 15 to 27 people.
25	Lessons learned from implementation of the Tilenga RAP1 to address physical and economic displacement should be documented to provide guidance for the implementation of future RAP projects.	X			Lessons learned on RAP1 are being documented and will be applied to RAPs 2-5 livelihood. The exercise has been conducted with our contractors and others stakeholders and lessons learnt documented on the physical relocation process.