



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

ELECTRICITY ACCESS SCALE-UP PROJECT (EASP)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

Updated May 2024

ESMF TEAM COMPOSITION

S/N	Name	Position	Entity
1	Dr. Paul Okiror	Environmental Specialist	MEMD
2	Caroline Aguti	Head, Health and Safety Unit	MEMD
3	Noel Komunda	Gender Specialist	MEMD
4	Peter Makero	Environmental Apprentice	UECCC
5	Charles Omara Bisimungu	Risk Manager	UECCC
6	Moses Eriatu	Senior Social Development Officer	MEMD
7	Caroline Nambozo	Senior Social Development Officer	MEMD
8	Noel Komunda	Gender Specialist	MEMD
9	Dorothy Achan	Social Safeguards Specialist	MEMD
10	Brenda Owomugisha	Safeguards Officer	MEMD
11	Edgar Mugisha	Consultant	Atacama Consult Ltd
12	Hillary Arima	Health and Safety Officer	MEMD
13	Moses Ocen	Environment Officer	MEMD
14	Anthony Katusiime	Environment Officer-Engineering	MEMD

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	7
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 ESMF Purpose	2
1.3 Objectives	2
1.3.1 Other key implementation aspects of the ESMF.....	3
1.4 Methodology and Approach used to develop the ESMF.....	4
1.5 Limitations in the preparation of the ESMF.....	5
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	5
2.1. Introduction.....	5
2.2. Description of Project Components.....	6
2.2.1 Component 1: Grid Expansion and Connectivity.....	6
2.2.2 Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale-up.....	6
2.2.3. Component 3: Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities.....	7
2.2.4. Component 4: Project Implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions.....	7
2.2.5. Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response	8
2.2.6. Project Exclusion List	8
2.3 Project Implementation Arrangements.....	8
2.3.1 Project Beneficiaries	8
<i>MEMD Project Implementation Unit</i>	10
2.3.3 Institutional Arrangements and Roles	11
2.4 Implementing Partners and Contractors	15
3.0 POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	19
3.1 Relevant Policy Framework	19
3.2 Relevant Legislative Framework	22
3.3 International Conventions and Treaties ratified by the Government of Uganda (GoU)	26
3.4 World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard Applicable to EASP and Risk Classification	28
3.5 World Bank EHS Guidelines Applicable to EASP.....	37
3.7 Comparison of the World Bank ESS and the National Requirements	41
3.7 Institutional Framework	41
4.0 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.....	45
4.1 Project Location.....	45
4.2 Biological Environment.....	46
4.2.1 Forest cover.....	46
4.2.2 Uganda’s wetlands.....	48

4.2.3 Climate change	49
4.2.2 Flora.....	49
4.2.3 Fauna.....	50
4.3 Socio-economic Environment.....	51
4.3.1 Population	51
4.3.2 Employment.....	51
4.3.3 Refugee Influx.....	51
4.3.4 Vulnerable and marginalised groups in Uganda	52
4.3.5 Land tenure and land use in Uganda	52
4.3.6 Energy access and its usage in Uganda.....	52
4.3.7 Health	53
4.3.8 Education	53
4.3.9 Crime, Fire Emergency and Road safety.....	54
4.3.9.1 Management of Crime in Uganda.....	54
4.3.9.2 General Crime Trends in Uganda.....	54
4.3.9.4 Fire Emergency Trends in Uganda.....	55
4.3.10 Uganda Economic Outlook.....	57
4.3.11 Uganda’s Government Structure	57
5.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT.....	57
5.1 Stakeholders engaged	58
5.2 Summary of key issues raised by EASP Stakeholders.....	58
5.3 Inclusion of stakeholder recommendations in the ESMF	64
6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES.....	65
6.1 Potential Positive Impacts	65
6.2 Potential Negative impacts and Mitigation measures	66
6.3 Indirect Impacts	85
6.4 Potential Cumulative Impacts.....	85
6.5 Potential impacts of the COVID-19 disease on EASP implementation	85
7.....ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE	90
7.1 Overview of the Environmental Screening and Impact Assessment Process.....	90
7.5 Screening in accordance with the World Bank ESMF	92
The categorization of EASP components in accordance with the World Bank ESF is as indicated below:	92
7.6 World Bank approval of ESIA’s and their ESMMPs.....	93
7.7 ESMF Disclosure	93
8.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	95
8.1 Regular Monitoring and Inspection of Compliance.....	95

8.2 Quarterly Monitoring and Reporting	96
8.3 Contractors and Solar Developers Progress Reporting	97
8.4 Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	97
8.5 Emergency Reporting	98
8.5.1 Reporting procedure	98
8.6 Roles and Responsibilities	99
9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	100
9.1 Grievance Redress committees by Component	100
9.2 Grievance Process	102
9.2.1 Receipt of Grievances	102
9.2.2 Grievance Screening	103
9.2.3 Grievance Resolution Committee process.....	103
9.2.4 Implementing agencies resolution at central level (second stage)	104
9.2.5 Closure of Grievances.....	104
9.2.6 Grievance Records and Documentation	104
YES.....	105
NO	105
YES.....	105
NO	105
9.3 Workers' Grievance Mechanism	106
10.0 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING	107
10.1 Environmental and Social Capacity Building Plan	109
10.1.1 Personnel from: MEMD, UECCC, and other MDAs closely associated with EASP.....	109
11.0 ESMF IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET	111
11.1 ESMF Budget	111
REFERENCES	119
ANNEXES.....	121
Annex 1: Comparison of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Ugandan Policy and Legal Framework	121
Annex 2: Detailed Matrix of issues raised during stakeholder consultations and engagements	149
Annex 3: Attendance Lists for Stakeholder consultations and engagement.....	160
Annex 4: Environmental and Social Screening Form	186
Annex 5: Contents of a Project Brief	196
Annex 7: Sample Terms of Reference (ToRs) for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	199
Annex 8: Format/Outline for preparation of the ESMP	206
Annex 9: Chance find Procedures	207
Annex 10: Incidence notification procedure/form	208

Annex 11: E&S reporting Format/Template.....	211
2. General	211
3. Status of the Environmental and Social Action Plan	213
4. Environmental Monitoring Data	214
6. Human Resources Management.....	216
7. Occupational Health and Safety Data	218
8. Stakeholder Engagement.....	219
9. Community Interaction and Development.....	220
Annex 12: Lessons learned from the World Bank projects	220
Annex 13: Actions taken by GOU to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination.....	2232
Annex 14: Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring	234

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Institutional Arrangements & Roles	10
Table 2.2: Roles and Responsibilities of the Implementing Partners and Contractors	13
Table 3.1 Relevant Policy Framework	17
Table 3.3: Key International Conventions and Treaties Ratified by GoU that are applicable to EASP	24
Table 3.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards applicable to EASP	25
Table 3.5: World Bank EHS Guidelines applicable to EASP	35
Table 3.6: Project Component Risk Classification	36
Table 3.7 Institutions; their Roles, Responsibilities and Relevance to the EASP	38
Table 4.1 Summary of the Refugee status in Uganda (UNHCR, 2020)	43
Table 5.1: Summary of Stakeholders Engaged During Preparation of the ESMF	50
Table 5.2: Summary of Key Issues Raised by EASP Stakeholders	51
Table 6.1 Positive Impacts of the EASP	56
Table 6.2 Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	58
Table 10.1: Capacity Building Needs and Training Schedule	82
Table 10.2 Proposed Training Format for ESMF Implementation	83
Table 10.2 Awareness Raising and Training for Contractors, Private Energy Companies, CFIs and Supervision Consultants	84
Table 11.1: ESMF Implementation Schedule and Budget Estimates	86
Table 14-1: Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring Steps.....	xx
Table 14-2 : Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring Process.....	xx
Table 14-3: Complaint Management for Vulnerable or Marginalized Individuals or Groups.....	xx

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: MEMD EASP Implementation Design Structure	9
Figure 2: PCU Structure	10

Figure 3: MEMD PIU for Grid Expansion and Connectivity Component	11
Figure 4.1: Refugee settlement districts in Uganda (Source: Atari, Odwa &McKague 2019).	44
Figure 4.2: General crime trends in Uganda from 2014 to 2018 (source: Uganda Annual crime reports for 2014 to 2018)	49
Figure 4.3: Cybercrime Trends in Uganda from 2014 to 2018 (Source: Uganda Annual Crime reports for 2014 to 2018)	50
Figure 4.4: Fire Emergency Trends in Uganda from 2015 to 2018 (Source: Uganda Annual Crime reports for 2015 to 2018)	51
Figure 4.5 Crashes From 2015 to 2018 (Source: Uganda Annual Crime reports for 2015 to 2018)	52
Figure 4.6: The Three Arms of the Uganda Government	53
Figure 7.1 EIA Process in Uganda	76
Figure 9.1: General Project Grievance Resolution Mechanism for the EASP	87

LIST OF ACRONYMS

(D)CDO	(District) Community Development Officer
CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CFRs	Central Forest Reserves
DLG	District Local Government
DMM	Department of Museums and Monuments
EASP	Electricity Access Scale-Up Project
ESA	Environmental and Social and Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoU	Government of Uganda
GERP	Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Project
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Services of the World Bank
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
ICRW	International Centre for Research on Women
IDA	International Development Association of the World Bank
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LC	Local Council

MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NEA	National Environment Act
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PWDs	People With Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
REP	Rural Electrification Programme
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UECCC	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPF	Uganda Police Force
USEA	Uganda Solar Energy Association
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
VEESC	Valued Environmental and Social Component
VMGF	Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

The Ugandan energy sector has registered significant progress in electricity generation having increased its installed generation capacity from about 300 MW in 2002 to 964 MW in 2018 of which 90% of the electricity generated in Uganda is from renewable resources while the remaining 10% is from non-renewable resources. GoU has also undertaken significant investments to further increase the generation capacity with additional 183 MW from Isimba hydropower dam, which was commissioned in March 2019, and the 600 MW Karuma hydropower dam is expected to be commissioned at the end of 2020. This will increase the installed capacity to 1,747MW.

The aforementioned achievements notwithstanding, the sector still faces multi-dimensional challenges. First, access to electricity remains low; the national electricity access rate stands at 41 percent. The rural access rate stands at 28 percent, compared to other countries in the region such as Kenya (70 percent) and Tanzania (33 percent). Some of the major factors that have hindered the electricity access relate to incentives, capacity to meet connection targets, affordability of service connections charges and internal wiring facilities of potential consumers of the electricity.

In order to address the electricity access challenges, the Government of Uganda through support from the International Development Association of the World Bank, intends to implement the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP). The EASP will support the country's electricity connection, which intends to increase access from the current 41% to 60% by 2027.

In March 2024, following the enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2023, this document and its annexes were updated to include specific measures to mitigate the risk of discrimination against or exclusion of any affected individuals or groups in providing or receiving benefits in World Bank-financed projects and program in Uganda. These measures are described in various sections of this document including section 6 and annexes 13 and 14.

Project Development Objectives

The Objective of EASP will be to increase access to energy for households, commercial enterprises, industrial parks, and public institutions. The project will also increase access to clean energy cooking services by supporting private sector enterprises promoting efficient and clean cooking solutions. The project will also support interventions to increase access to clean, affordable, and reliable energy services in refugee areas.

Project Location: The EASP will be implemented nationwide with undefined specific project works and implementation sites.

Project Components: The EASP project components include (1) Grid expansion and connectivity, including investments in MV/LV network expansion and strengthening, and service connections; (2) Financial intermediation for energy access scale-up; (3) Energy access in refugee host communities; (4) Project Implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions; and (5) Contingent emergency response.

Project Implementing Agencies: EASP will be implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)-Directorate of Energy Resources Development and Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company (UECCC). The MEMD will have a PCU and a PIU under the Directorate of Energy Resources Development for

the Grid expansion and connectivity component and UECCC has a PIU for the Financial Intermediation / off grid and clean cooking Components. The PCU under MEMD will report to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising of MEMD, UECCC, OPM, MOFPED, MOJCA, SG, and MoLG and coordinate the different project beneficiaries.

Methodology

The Framework was prepared through review of relevant documents and through stakeholder consultative meetings with officials from various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), solar companies and financial institutions. The ESMF is structured into eleven (11) chapters and this include: the introduction, project description, policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework, baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions, environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures, environmental and social screening and impact assessment procedure, monitoring plan, grievance redress mechanism, stakeholder consultations and engagement, capacity building and the ESMF implementation schedule and budget.

Environmental and Social Baseline Information

Baseline information for the Project area has been discussed, in two main categories namely biological environment (forest cover, wetlands and climate change) and the socio-economic environment (population, employment, refugee influx, vulnerable and marginalised groups, land tenure and land use, health, education and governance structure, crime, fire emergence and road safety). The detailed site-specific conditions will be studied once the areas are selected by the respective implementing agencies.

Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Both the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and the National legislation relevant to the Project have been considered in relation to the applicable policy, legal and administrative framework within which this ESMF. GoU in collaboration with The World Bank Environmental and Social Management Specialists undertook a comprehensive review of the country's policy legal and institutional framework for management of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with this project. Where gaps have been identified, the ESF will be adopted to mitigate the negative impacts arising from the project implementation.

Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks for the EASP

The proposed Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) is associated with both positive and negative impacts. The potential positive impacts of the project include; improved health and education standards through electrification of schools and healthy centers, electrifying refugee settlements and host communities, employment opportunities for the local communities and reducing pressure on protected areas from which communities may be sourcing woody biomass for their energy needs. However arising from component (1) and (3) the environmental and social impacts is expected to have moderate to substantial environmental and social impacts, and on that basis this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been developed in line with the national policy, legal, and institutional framework and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) to mitigate the potential negative Environmental and Social Impact of the project. The ESMF entails the principles, rules, guidelines and procedures for E&S screening, assessing and mitigating environmental and social risks to ensure compliance of the project activities with both the requirements of the Republic of Uganda and the World Bank ESF. One of the main risks is of discrimination against vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups. Potential risk of discrimination from employment in the project and the benefits of the project due to age, gender, ethnicity, disability, etc.

The EASP will have **Substantial Risk** as components that include grid expansion and connections with Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) power distribution lines, Financial Intermediation and Project Implementation

Support are anticipated to have low to substantial environmental or social risks and/or impacts in line with World Bank ESF, 2018.

Environmental and Social screening and impact assessment process

The ESMF outlines the screening process and the associated impact assessment for risk classification of the electricity access scale-up project.

Monitoring plan

The ESMF describes monitoring, inspection and reporting for compliance environmental and social risks and impacts to ensure proper appraisal on the effects of project activities. The emergence reporting procedure by the respective PIUs has been described.

In addition, the World Bank will provide support for enhanced monitoring of the risk of exclusion or discrimination for individuals or groups who may be vulnerable or marginalized. Further details of this support are found at Annex 14.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism is established to ensure effective solving of concerns and achieving remedies for the communities and project-affected people during the implementation of the project. The GRM shall put in place a functional and sensitive systems (with provisions for confidentiality such as a toll-free hotline) that will address issues of social exclusion based on all types of vulnerabilities. The GRM will be augmented by the World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS) that allows for Project-affected communities and individuals to directly submit World Bank projects related complaints.

Stakeholder consultations and engagement

As per the World Bank requirements, the borrower is responsible for gathering information and provide evidence of meaningful and inclusive consultation with all the stakeholders who are likely to be affected by the environmental and social impacts of EASP. It also helps in gaining support from the communities where the project will be implemented.

A team from MEMD and UECCC carried out public consultations as an input in the development of EASP safeguards documents. The stakeholder Engagement Framework that has been developed for this project spells out how consultations will be carried out during the project implementation phase.

January 2024: Additional consultations on non-discrimination

In January 2024, additional consultations were undertaken on the project to specifically discuss the vulnerability of some individuals or groups to discrimination.

During the consultations, key issues raised relating to EASP included:

- a) Limited capacity of project's staff in assessing and addressing exclusion risks
- b) Project staff inability to ensure vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups' participation in public consultations and
- c) Vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups unwillingness to use the project's GRM for fear of retaliation, as addressing some of these complaints might cause harm to the parties involved.

The approach to managing these issues and other issues raised during the consultations are found at section 6 of this ESMF. A summary of these additional consultations is posted on the Uganda Consultations on Non-discrimination and Inclusion Website: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/brief/consultations>.

ESMF implementation Budget and capacity building

The ESMF implementation budget refers to all costs that will be incurred to the requirements or activities of the ESMF. The ESMF activities will ensure that the Project implementation integrates environmental and social issues for the sustainability of the project at the same time with the project sub-components. Among other things the ESMF recommends the following key issues, namely; training, capacity building and monitoring mechanisms. MEMD and UECCC will have dedicated staff for environmental and social due diligence. The total cost of capacity building and implementation of the ESMF is estimated to be around **USD18.5 million**, of which over USD10 million will be required for RAP preparation and implementation. The implementation of the ESMF will be partially financed by IDA under the EASP – it is expected that GOU counterpart funding will be provided for the full implementation of activities.

Conclusion and recommendations

The proposed project once implemented shall have more positive benefits to the host communities and surrounding environment. The project impacts can easily be identified, medium to short term, site-specific, limited in scope, and readily mitigated using available technologies, and best construction practices. The project EA Category is Substantial, given the likely overall low impact of the project activities. The project will require establishment of clear implementation arrangements, and budget provision to ensure actual implementation of the environmental and social aspects, without which, the positive and expected benefits of the project will not be realized.

Specific measures shall be implemented by Contractors, and such measures shall form part of the Contractors' ESMPs. Socioeconomic impacts such as those associated to involuntary resettlement and compensation can be easily dealt with through RAP, ARAP– relevant guidance will be available on the RPF prepared in parallel to this ESMF.

All project components shall be subjected to following the EA process and guidance set out in this ESMF, and will include project aspects that are assumed to be managed by the Contractor. These aspects tend to pose most challenges because of the Client's tendency to leave such to Contractors. For this project, the Client is encouraged to take interest and supervise the Contractors during acquisition and operation of auxiliary facilities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), is pursuing securing funds from the World Bank for the proposed Electricity Access Scale-up Project (EASP). The EASP will support the country's efforts to scale up access to electricity for households including for refugees and host communities; industrial parks and commercial enterprises; and health and education facilities, in line with Uganda's Vision 2040 goal of increasing energy access in Uganda to spur socio-economic transformation. The project will build on earlier World Bank interventions in the energy sector for and its estimated duration is for period of five (5) years.

It is evident that the energy sector has registered some positive achievements across the value chain. Over 90% of the electricity generated in Uganda is from renewable resources while the remaining 10% is from non-renewable resources; with 70% of this being consumed by the industrial sector and about 30% being used for domestic purposes. Installed generation capacity has increased from about 300 MW in 2002 to 964 MW in 2018, of which 77 percent is hydropower. Moreover, the GoU has undertaken significant investments to further increase the generation capacity – the 183 MW Isimba hydropower dam was commissioned in March 2019, and the 600 MW Karuma hydropower dam is expected to be commissioned at the end of 2020. That will further increase the installed capacity to 1,747MW. On the electricity transmission side, the network has expanded from about 1,165 km in 2003 to 1,627 km in 2016, and investments targeting interconnection with neighboring countries such as Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan are also ongoing. Electricity sales nationally have doubled from 2,000 GWh in 2008 to 4,000 GWh in 2018. On the distribution side, UMEME has improved efficiency within the electricity distribution system by reducing distribution losses from 38 percent in 2005 to about 17.3 percent in 2017, and thereby increasing revenue collections from 80 percent in 2005 to over 99 percent in 2017.

The aforementioned achievements notwithstanding, the sector still faces multi-dimensional challenges. First, access to electricity remains low; the national electricity access rate stands at 41 percent nationally and about 28 percent in rural areas, compared to other countries in the region such as Kenya (70 percent) and Tanzania (33 percent). Some of the major factors that have hindered the electricity access expansion relate to incentives and capacity to meet connection targets, and affordability of service connections charges and internal wiring facilities of potential consumers of the electricity. The EASP through the Electricity Connection Policy and provision of credit for internal wiring to the households will help overcome these challenges. Secondly, access to clean cooking fuels and technologies has been slow. Of the 20 countries with the largest clean cooking access deficit, Uganda is one of two countries where, since 2010, the access to clean cooking rate has declined due to additional people relying on wood fuels for cooking due to population growth. The other challenges include; lack of investments to support private sector led developments, and lack of consumer awareness and financing support to fill the affordability gap. The off-grid market development of the EASP will address the affordability barrier and improve the clean cooking technologies available through provision of working capacity to private clean cooking technology distributors and importers.

The ESMF has been developed in tandem with a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF), and the Vulnerable and Marginalized Group's Framework (VMGF) as a set of due diligence instruments required to address and manage the environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the EASP. The framework has been prepared to meet the Government of Uganda's and the World Bank's Environmental and Social safeguard requirements and will be disclosed as part of the project appraisal process. MEMD and UECCC and the Contractors will be responsible for implementing the provisions and recommendations outlined in the ESMF.

In order to aid various stakeholders to identify and effectively manage potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project during implementation; environmental and social due diligence instruments

have to be prepared in accordance with international good practice as well as the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards and Government of Uganda (GoU) requirements.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared in compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, as well as by the Government of Uganda's environmental and social management legal provisions which stipulate that funding of development plans and programs shall be subject to prior assessment and the mitigation of potential environmental and social effects of planned projects.

The ESMF has a number of principles, which include the following:

- a) A systematic procedure for a participative process of environmental and social screening of the specific project areas and activities;
- b) A stepwise process to identify and prevent potential environmental and social impacts of the planned project activities;
- c) An environmental and social management plan to deal with potential environmental and social aspects during the implementation of the project, including the potential exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project activities and benefits.
- d) A monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of mitigation measures and actions, including a World Bank Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring (EISM) to assess whether the mitigation measures for the non-discrimination of the vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups are being adequately implemented;
- e) Draft recommendations for training needs requirements for planning and monitoring of the project, including training on non-discrimination to clients, contractors and communities; and
- f) A budget to ensure that the project has the necessary resources to achieve the desired objectives, particularly those related to the preparation and implementation of sub-projects/sub-components.

The development of this ESMF has been informed by the fact that specific aspects related to; locations, designs, the nature and scope of the project are not known at this stage and thus a detailed assessment of potential environmental and social impacts is not feasible at this time.

1.2 ESMF Purpose

The main purpose of the ESMF is to: (a) Establish clear procedures and methodologies for the environmental and social assessment, review, approval and implementation of investments to be financed under the project; (b) Specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outline the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to project investments; (c) Specify how environment and social aspects will be incorporated into: the specific work design process, in the independent monitoring/verification processes of works, and the associated procurement process for works and consultants; (d) Determine the training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF and the subsequent ESIA/ESMPs, as applicable; and (e) Provide practical information on resources required to implement the ESMF requirements.

Principally, this ESMF is meant to set out the modalities for the environmental and social assessment of the EASP as well as the post assessment situation, as the specific aspects of the project become known during its implementation.

1.3 Objectives

The major objectives of the ESMF include:

- a) Providing a framework for integration of social and environmental aspects throughout the project cycle;
- b) Enhancing the positive environmental and social aspects of the project whilst avoiding, minimizing, managing and compensating for any potentially adverse aspects/impacts;

- c) Setting out the roles and responsibilities for the management of environmental and social issues;
- d) Ensuring that the necessary framework for monitoring environmental and social aspects is in place and ideally based on a proactive approach;
- e) Successful implementation of the project by ensuring that the key actors in the project are afforded the necessary training and capacity building; and
- f) Ensuring that environmental and social information is made available to stakeholders and the public to foster consensus and project ownership or collective responsibility for socio-environment actions.

1.3.1 Other key implementation aspects of the ESMF

- i. Roles and responsibilities of the key institution at the core of implementing the EASP should be clearly articulated coupled with the adequate resources required (both financial and human resource) being available to it.
- ii. The supervision consultant, contractors that shall be engaged by the project shall recruit Environment, Social and Gender Experts with the requisite expertise for effective implementation of the project environment and social safeguards prior to site deployment and works commencement.
- iii. Standard/generic ESMMPs shall be developed for certain types of works can be modified for individual works as needed. The ESCP and ESIA shall inform the development of the standard/generic ESMMPs for the different work sites.
- iv. Environmental and social risks and impacts will be fully assessed prior to project implementation and others that may emerge as the project progresses. The measures in the ESMP may be insufficient; therefore site-specific mitigation measures will need to be put in place before the contractor starts work and this aspect updated accordingly.
- v. A standalone Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) shall be developed for UECCC for effective management of environmental and social systems, procedures and capacity for assessing, managing and monitoring risks and impacts of sub-projects derived from both wholesale and direct lending practices. All Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) (e.g., commercial banks, micro-finance institutions, SACCOs) participating in the project will be required to comply with the World Bank ESF and develop an ESMS. In approving sub-loans, the CFIs will require beneficiaries (e.g., solar companies) to also provide a declaration to be responsible for collection, transportation, and environmental safe disposal of residual waste (batteries, lamps, and related waste) after the useful life of the accessories in consultation with the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).” For wholesale lending activities, UECCC will continue using the same ESMS established under the Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III Project (ERT-3) (P133312). However, implementation of direct lending activities will only be allowed after UECCC has established an expanded ESMS satisfactory to the Bank.
- vi. Proper incorporation of environment and social considerations into the procurement process by ensuring that the project procurement manual and the associated procedures are informed by the ESMF’s environmental and social considerations and findings of the project specific environmental assessments which shall be carried out before the bidding process. The ESMP(s) shall be appended to the SBDs.
- vii. An emergency preparedness plan shall be developed to deal with unplanned issues to take into consideration non-compliances, unanticipated impacts such as spills or extreme weather, pandemics etc. For emergency and critical situations, designated phone numbers, and persons to be contacted will be clearly communicated during the component implementation.
- viii. Manuals for contractors and supervisors will be developed and engagements with contractors and works supervisors will be undertaken after they have been recruited and prior to civil works commencement.
- ix. An independent Third-Party Monitor (TPM), NGO or any firm experienced in environmental and social safeguards monitoring will support MEMD in its project supervisory and monitoring mandate during project implementation, including on issues concerning the potential exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities.

Following the World Bank Group’s communication of its concerns with the enactment of the AHA, the Government of Uganda issued five Circulars (see Annex 8). Of particular importance is the Circular on

Uganda's Social Safeguard Policies issued on September 21, 2023, by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, to all Accounting Officers, Ministries, Departments and Agencies and Local Governments which states that:

- *"All World Bank-financed projects must be implemented in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination as provided Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. These projects should also be implemented in accordance with World Bank policies and applicable Legal Agreements.*
- *Under these projects, no one will be discriminated against or stigmatized, and the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion will be adhered to. Support should be provided to all project beneficiaries.*
- *All implementing entities of World Bank projects will implement specific mitigation measures to address non-discrimination.*
- *These mitigation measures will require enhancing project grievance redress mechanisms as well as strengthening existing project monitoring by implementing entities including third-party monitoring [the Enhanced Implementation Support Mechanism] where applicable.*
- *Each project implementation entity shall develop comprehensive guidelines to address non-discrimination."*

The environmental and social risk management documents including this ESMF have been updated to identify the additional risks and describes mitigation measures to address these risks. They include the implementation, monitoring, and reporting arrangements, and roles and responsibilities to assess the efficacy of the additional mitigation measures being implemented. They also include the risks identified in the public consultations on these documents involving the Government of Uganda and civil society organizations.

Noteworthy is that the World Bank will provide support to the Government of Uganda, particularly its Project Implementation Units, to help them to implement the additional mitigation measures for this project.

1.4 Methodology and Approach used to develop the ESMF

The ESMF was prepared by a joint team from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) and the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) in line with good international practice, the World Bank Environment and Social Framework and taking into account provisions in sections 110-116 of the National Environment Act of 2019.

Stakeholder identification meetings were held by the joint team and following which, Stakeholder consultation meeting request letters were dispatched to the respective stakeholders. During the meetings, the background and objectives of the EASP were presented to the stakeholders and their concerns and clarifications about the project were addressed. These mainly related to aspects to do with; the project design, benefits, potential risks and mitigation measures.

The ESMF was prepared based on the following approaches:

1.4.1 Document review

In the process of preparing the ESMF, a number of documents were reviewed. These included; the Draft National Development Plan (NDP III 2020/21-2024/25), Uganda's Vision 2040, newspaper articles, World Bank energy sector project implementation reports, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Ministerial Policy Statements (MPS), Project Authorization Documents (PAD), and Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) of EASP. Other documents reviewed were the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), international Multilateral Environmental Conventions ratified by Uganda, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other relevant policies and laws. Criminal, fire emergency and road safety reports were reviewed and analysed to ascertain trends and recommendations made for safe and effective implementation of the EASP. Reports and guidelines from Development Partners such as GIZ and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) were also reviewed.

1.4.2 Consultations with key stakeholders

Key Stakeholder Interviews and focus group discussions were held to obtain views from the different stakeholders regarding the proposed project.

Public consultations were also conducted with national stakeholders to establish feasible resettlement alternatives and compensation principles for land and other assets affected by the project and to generate information for evidence-based impacts and recommendations. The feasible resettlement alternatives include;

- Minimizing involuntary resettlement;
- Providing people displaced by a project with the means to improve, or at least restore, their former living standards, earning capacity, and production levels;
- Involving both resettled and hosts in resettlement activities;
- A time-bound resettlement plan;

These interviews were conducted with key stakeholders from the following entities: Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Water and Environment, GIZ, Uganda Solar Energy Association, Fenix International and Ultra Tech Ltd (Fenix International and Ultra Tech being solar energy equipment services providers). Other stakeholders included: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA), in the event that the electricity transmission lines may traverse through to close to protected areas.

In January 2024, additional consultations were undertaken on the project to specifically discuss the vulnerability of some individuals or groups to discrimination. The approach to managing these issues and other issues raised during the consultations are found at section 6 of this ESMF. A summary of these additional consultations is posted on the Uganda Consultations on Non-discrimination and Inclusion Website: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/brief/consultations>.

1.4.3 ESMF preparation meetings and workshops

Under the coordination of the MEMD, several meetings that included personnel from MEMD, UECCC, and the World Bank safeguards team were held to plan, draft and review the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP). Two-(2) document preparation retreats were also organised by MEMD to fast-track the process.

1.5 Limitations in the preparation of the ESMF

During the preparation of the EASP framework documents, the team had planned to undertake field-based stakeholder consultations and engagement for all the documents. However, the outbreak of the Coronavirus (COVID 19) pandemic and the associated lockdown coupled with project time constraints did not allow field consultations. However, the team consulted national level stakeholders and reviewed relevant available literature. In addition, we recommend wide consultations with other stakeholders at district, refugee settlement camps, community and village level during preparation of project and site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plans (ESMMPs).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Introduction

The EASP will be implemented by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)'s through the Directorate of Energy Resources Development and the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC). The implementation of EASP is estimated to take five (5) years. The project will be implemented nationwide and structured around five main components each of which is discussed below. The specific project works and locations are yet to be ascertained. The EASP is designed to accelerate access of electricity in Uganda and therefore, will not finance any medium or large-scale power generation facilities.

2.2. Description of Project Components

2.2.1 Component 1: Grid Expansion and Connectivity

This component will finance the scale-up of “last-mile” connections (household, commercial) in line with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP), while supporting the necessary 33kv power distribution lines and associated low voltage reticulation network strengthening and extensions. This component will be implemented by the MEMD’s PIU under the Directorate of Energy Resources Development in close collaboration with all Service Providers (SPs) for harmonising technical specifications and procuring distribution network and connection materials.

Sub-component 1-1: Last-mile connections. This sub-component will consist of short distribution connections that will support “last-mile” connections of both households and commercial electricity consumers in line with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP). This will be within 1 km from the existing network to maximise the number of connections to be realised with the available funds, leveraging on the high number of potential customers requiring the least amount of construction material and civil works. The medium and low (33kV) power distribution connections will be designed to run close to the existing land boundaries, national roads and district access roads purposely to avoid possibilities of displacement of people and buildings/structures. Negative environmental impacts are not envisaged since these are just short distribution connections in mainly built up areas and no lines are expected to traverse wetlands, rivers, lakes, and forests.

Sub-component 1-2: Network expansion and strengthening. This sub-component will finance network expansion and strengthening through Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) grid extension, upgrades and intensification. *At this stage, for planning purposes, the possibility of including grid extension as a project component will not be ruled out. The ESMF has therefore been developed to incorporate activities implemented under grid extension in case the need arose.*

2.2.2 Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale-up

This component will provide a line of credit and credit guarantee instruments for the promotion of productive uses of electricity and energy efficient appliances, quality-certified standalone solar systems, clean cooking technologies, and institutional solar systems (e.g. for health facilities, schools).

This component will be managed by the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for scaling-up modern energy access solutions for household, commercial, industrial and institutional consumers, including public institutions (e.g., health facilities, schools). This component will provide access to finance through working capital loans, micro finance, and medium-term loans to private entrepreneurs and end-users on a first-come, first-serve basis to promote efficient appliances, stand-alone solar technologies for lighting and productive uses and clean cooking solutions.

Under this Component 2, the UECCC will continue implementing an existing working capital line of credit and credit guarantee facility for participating Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for on-lending to solar companies that promote quality-certified solar products. The scope of the existing facility will be expanded to promote modern energy technologies, for example, efficient appliances for cooling and productive uses, clean cooking technologies, for household, commercial, industrial and institutional consumers, including public institutions (for example, health facilities and schools), and internal wiring of facilities. Besides continuing the wholesale role on lending through CFIs (e.g., commercial banks, micro-finance institutions, SACCOs), the UECCC will include direct retail lending for three types of clients, namely standalone solar equipment distributors, companies providing electricity to public institutions, and companies selling cook stoves and clean fuel technologies. **The Clean Technology Fund (CTF)** will support the implementation of this component through the establishment of a Contingent Grant Facility (CGF), which will be managed by the UECCC and will provide comfort to participating Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for on-lending to companies offering stand-alone solar and clean cooking solutions. The CGF will de-risk the exposure of CFIs to technology risk, therefore enabling private companies to raise debt at attractive terms.

Sub-component 2-1: Financial intermediation through participating Commercial Financial Institutions.

This sub-component will provide access to credit through the UECCC to the Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for the promotion of stand-alone solar systems, efficient electric appliances including for productive uses such as solar water pumps, solar refrigeration units, clean cooking solutions, etc.

Sub-component 2-2: Electrification of public institutions by stand-alone solar technologies. This sub-component will support electrification of public institutions (e.g., health facilities, schools) by stand-alone solar system, which are far from grid network.

2.2.3. Component 3: Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities

This component will increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions for refugees and their host communities. This component will support ongoing efforts under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), to ensure the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees and other vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups, and equitable access to development opportunities for social stability in Uganda.

The component will also include sensitization and training of the refugees and their host communities on the risk associated with access and use of electricity. For example, human electrocution, house fires as a result of short circuits etc.

This component will be implemented by the MEMD's Directorate of Energy Resources Development (Sub-component 3-1) and UECCC (Sub-component 3-2) in close collaboration with the OPM and relevant stakeholders. The component will ensure that resources from the IDA Refugee sub-window are utilised to finance the interventions under Components 1 and 2 that are to be implemented within the selected 11 districts in Uganda hosting refugees. This component will be implemented by the MEMD's PIU and Directorate of Energy Resources Development), and UECCC in close collaboration with the OPM and relevant stakeholders.

Sub-component 3-1: Grid connectivity and expansion. The MEMD's Directorate of Energy Resources Development will implement this sub-component following the implementation design of Component 1 to provide access to electricity to household, commercial, industrial, and public institution consumers either through extending MV/LV grid networks or mini grids.

Sub-component 3-2: Financial intermediation through participating Commercial Financial Institutions.

UECCC will implement this subcomponent following the implementation design of Component 2 to promote access to renewable electricity through stand-alone solar technologies, financing of internal wiring of houses and facilities, promotion of efficient appliances for productive uses, cooling technology and clean cooking solutions in refugee settlements and their host communities

2.2.4. Component 4: Project Implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions

This component will finance project implementation and enable environment support to increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda. Among other activities, this component will finance the establishment of an adequately staffed, Project Coordination Unit, Project Implementation Units (PIUs) under the MEMD's Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC, through the recruitment of necessary consultancy services, capacity building activities, and operations costs and facilitate the activities of the Steering Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary- MEMD. This component will be implemented by the MEMD's PCU, PIU and Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC.

Sub-component 4-1: Implementation support. This sub-component will support the GoU's efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for electrification and project implementation including environment and social safeguards, as well as implement distribution sector reforms, which are essential to increasing electricity access in Uganda. This sub-component will finance the PIU at the MEMD and PIU under the MEMD's Directorate of Energy Resources Development and PIU at UECCC, which will be responsible for the day-to-day oversight, coordination, planning and implementation of all activities under the project, as well as other TA and capacity development activities required to accelerate access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda.

Sub-component 4-2: Ensuring equity in energy access. This sub-component will support private sector entrepreneurs to remove certain barriers preventing them from scaling up the innovative energy technologies to promote electrification in Uganda. The grant will be provided toward removing market entry barriers, information and communication campaign costs, affordability constraint of the consumers, high operating cost to serve customers in remote areas, and so on. The grants support price setting at a level accessible to lower-income beneficiaries.

2.2.5. Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response

This component will improve the Government's ability to respond effectively in the event of an emergency during the lifetime of the project. There is a risk that during the life of the project, the Government may experience a crisis like COVID-19 or something entirely different, resulting in a request to the World Bank to support mitigation, response, and recovery measures. This component will enable a rapid project restructuring, including the reallocation of funds and disbursements if needed.

2.2.6. Project Exclusion List

The following projects shall not be financed by the EASP;

- Large scale power dams
- Medium scale power generation facilities
- High Voltage Power transmission lines
- Substations for high voltage power transmission lines

2.3 Project Implementation Arrangements

2.3.1 Project Beneficiaries

The EASP beneficiaries will include:

- i. Domestic households, and commercial and industrial enterprises that will benefit from the rapid scale-up of electricity connections.
- ii. Public institutions, including schools and health centres.
- iii. Energy entrepreneurs involved in the promotion of solar energy and clean cooking alternatives.
- iv. Financial institutions that will receive funds from the project for onward lending to renewable energy businesses.
- v. Refugees and the associated host communities.
- vi. Personnel from the project implementation institutions.
- vii. Vulnerable and marginalised groups

2.3.2 Project Management Structure

At the project implementation level, the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development has put in place a Project Governance structure comprising of a Project Steering Committee (PSC)-figure 1, Project Coordination Unit (PCU) -figure 2 and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) figure 3. The MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC shall establish Project Implementation Units (PIUs) consisting of Engineers, Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers and other relevant staff. The safeguards team at the Directorate of Energy Resources Development PCU, PIU and UECCC PIUs shall carry out due diligence and ensure the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plans are developed and implemented. Consultants will also be hired to support the development of environment and social impact assessments and ESMP for the projects before commencement of works.

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

A PSC chaired by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development will be established prior to declaring the proposed project effective. The PSC will ensure effective coordination and project oversight, while providing strategic guidance during project implementation.

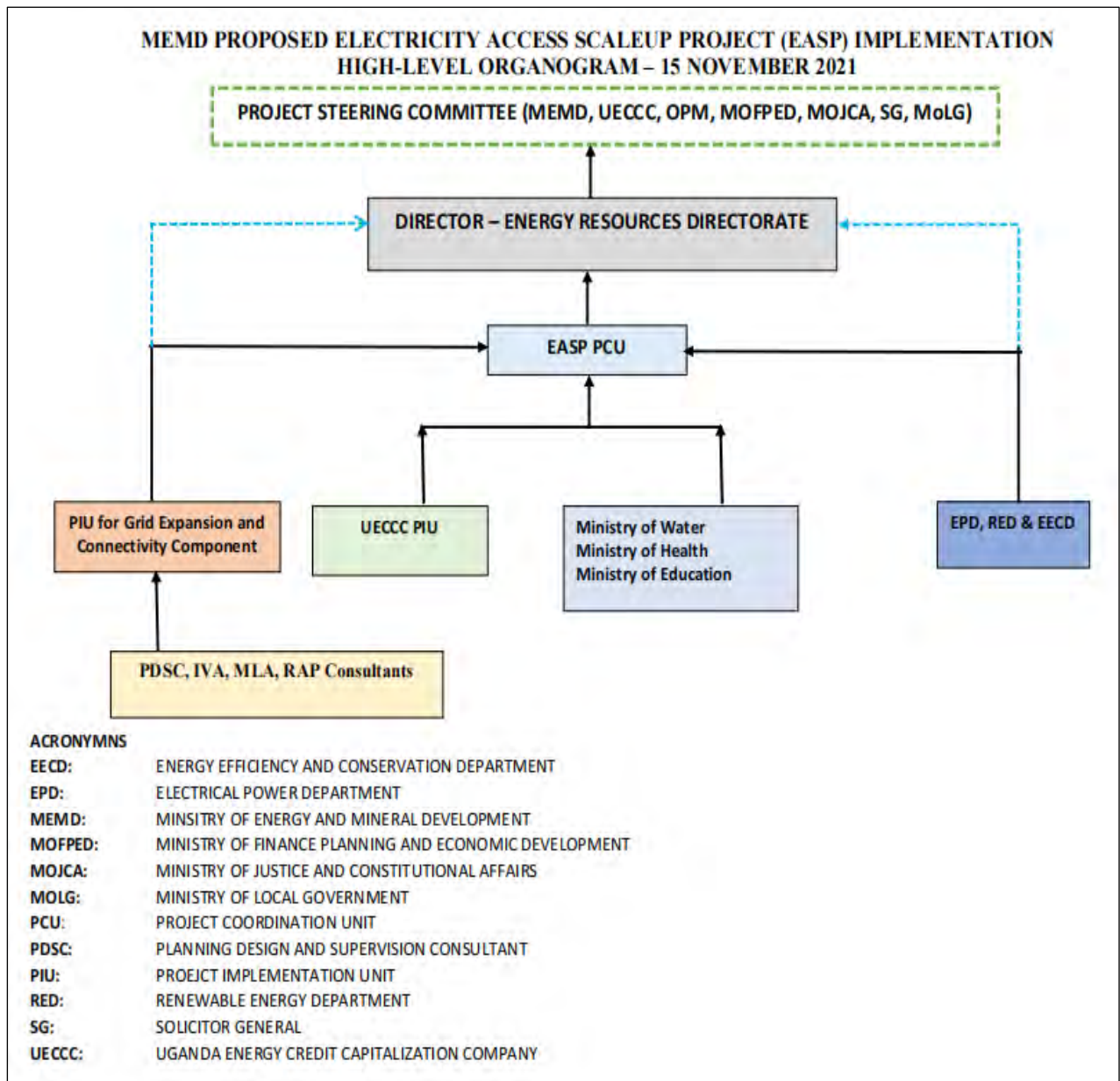


Figure 4: MEMD EASP Implementation Design Structure

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (PS-MEMD). Other members include; Managing Director for Uganda Electricity Credit Capitalization Company (MD-UECCC), Office of the Prime minister (OPM), Solicitor General (SG), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED). This is to ensure effective coordination and project oversight, while providing strategic guidance during project implementation.

Project coordination Unit

Considering the matrix-based project implementation structure with linkages across different functionalities, a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) shall coordinate all components of the EASP. Thus, the PCU shall carry out

the monitoring and coordination role for all the PIUs including the Ministries of Water, Education, Agriculture and Health. The PCU Organogram is shown in Figure 2 below.

The PCU will be headed by the EASP Coordination Manager, who will be supported by staff covering various areas. The EASP Coordination Manager will report directly to the Director- Energy Resources Development, MEMD. For the successful implementation of the project, the MEMD will appoint the following eight staff to establish the PCU before effectiveness: (a) EASP Coordination Manager, (b) Technical Operations Specialist, (c) Procurement Specialist, (d) Project Accountant, (e) Environmental Specialist, (f) Social Safeguards Specialist, (g) Gender Specialist and (h) Clean Cooking Technology Coordinator.

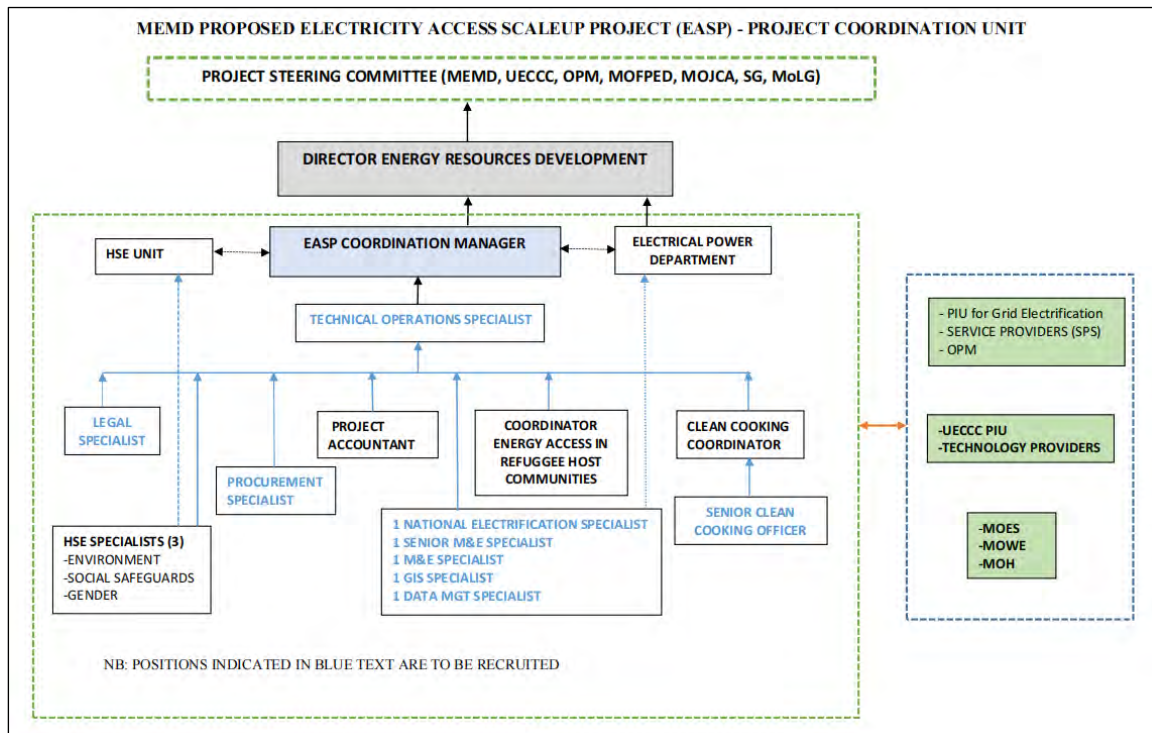


Figure 5: PCU Structure

MEMD Project Implementation Unit

To effectively coordinate project activities, a Project implementation Unit (PIU) will be established before effectiveness under the Director of Energy Resources Development at the MEMD for day-to-day coordination of all project components and implementation of cross-cutting activities.

The MEMD Project Implementation Unit (PIU) shall carry out the implementation role of the Grid Expansion and Connectivity Component in accordance with the Project Implementation Manual. The other responsibilities include; Procurement of Consultants and Sourcing of Contractors, Construction Budget Control and maintain the project work plan with support from the Planning Design and Supervision Consultant (PDSC). The PIU Structure is depicted in Figure 3 below.

The Grid Expansion and Connectivity Component shall comprise of five (5) key consultants / service providers that is (1) Planning, Design and Supervision; (2) Material Logistics Service Provider; (3) RAP Consultant; (4) Independent Verification Agency; (5) Marketing Consultant; The other service providers shall include; a) Bulk Material Supply (BMS) providers, b) Contractors, c) Electricity Service Providers / utility companies (SPs) and Connection Service Contractors (CSCs). The services to be provided under these consultancies are briefly described below.

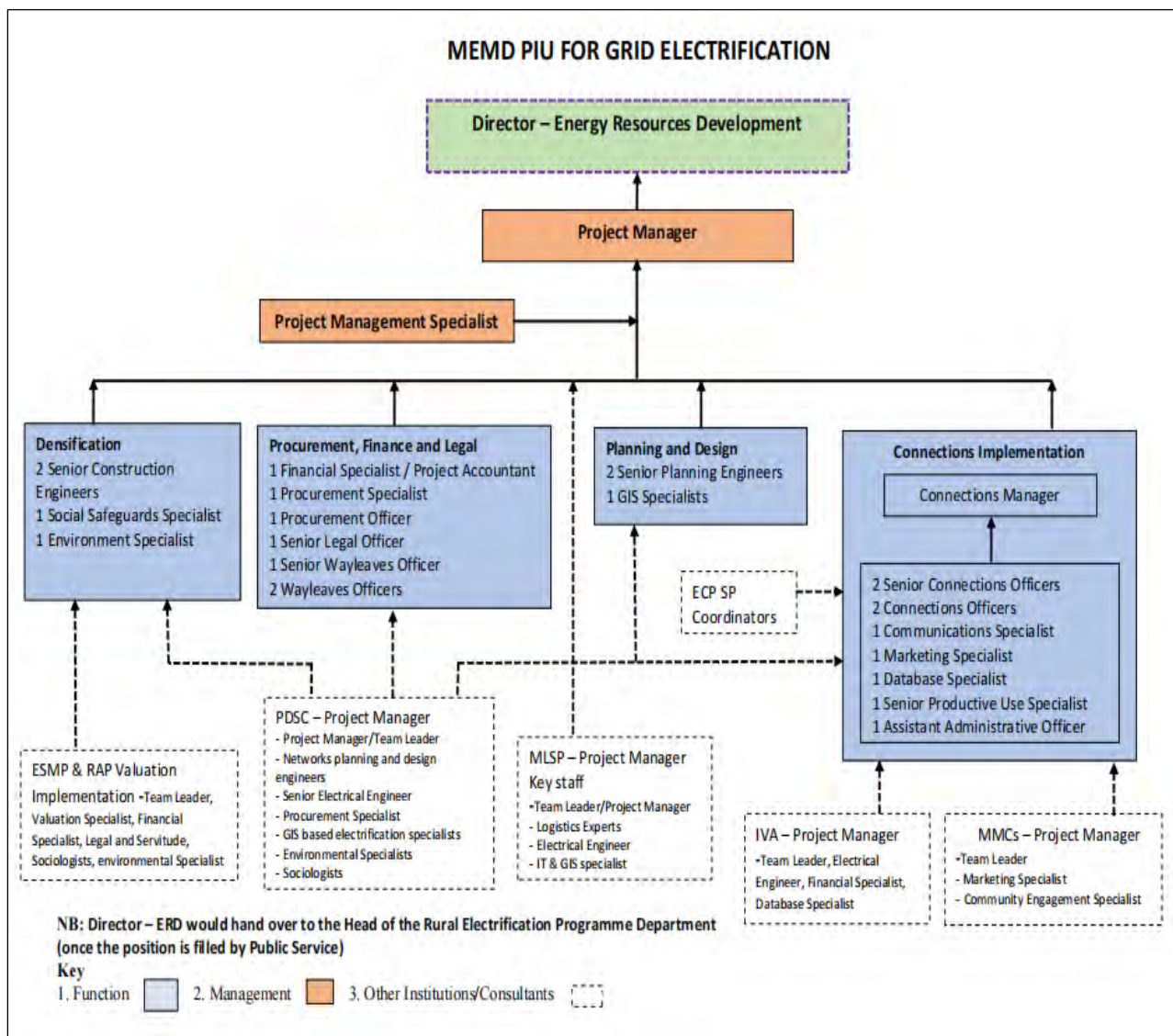


Figure 6: MEMD PIU for Grid Expansion and Connectivity Component

The PIU will be represented at the PSC meetings through the Director - Energy Resources Development - MEMD, who will provide regular updates on project implementation progress and challenges. MEMD will appoint the remaining six staff at the PIU within six months of effectiveness. These are: (a) Legal Specialist, (b) GIS Specialist, (c) National Electrification Specialist, (d) Senior M&E Specialist, (e) M&E Specialist (f) Senior Clean Cooking Officer.

2.3.3 Institutional Arrangements and Roles

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development-MEMD shall supervise the Project Coordination Unit that will also supervise Project implementation Unit (PIU). The PCU will oversee and coordinate the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) of the Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC and other implementing partners.

The composition and roles of the different implementing Agencies as pertains to the environment and social standards are described in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Institutional Arrangements & Roles for implementation of EASP

No	Institutional Arrangement	Composition	Description roles
1.	Steering Committee to be Chaired by Minister of State for Energy – MEMD	MEMD, UECCC, OPM, MOFPED, MOJCA, SG, MoLG	Provide strategic direction / decision making during implementation of the project. Overall supervision of project activities.
2	Project Coordination Unit to be hosted by MEMD	Coordination Manager, HSEU, Electrical Power Department, Legal specialist, accountant, Procurement Specialist, Coordinator energy access in refugee host communities, clean cooking coordinator, Senior clean cooking officer, 2 Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists, National electrification specialist, GIS specialists, Data management Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Gender Specialist, Social Specialist, Communication Specialist, and Project Administrator.	Take lead in co-ordination of beneficiary stakeholders in implementing the project, supervision and ensuring compliance to safeguards. Implementation of activities falling under MEMD PCU.
3	MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources Development	Director	Overall coordination of projects activities to ensure compliance to safeguard Policies of the Bank and National laws
4	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)-UECCC	Director Transaction Execution (Project Manager), Risk Manager, Environment Specialist [vacant position - to be filled], Social Safeguard Specialist [vacant - to be filled] and 4 Transaction Execution Specialists [two positions filled, two positions vacant].	Provide financial support to private companies
5	Service Providers	N/A	Undertake electricity connections and densification.

S. N	Component	Institutional Arrangement	Composition	Description of roles
------	-----------	---------------------------	-------------	----------------------

1.	All	Project Steering Committee to be Chaired by the Ministry.	MEMD, UECCC, OPM, MOFPED, MOJCA, SG, MoLG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide strategic direction / decision making during implementation of the project; ii. Overall supervision of project activities; and iii. Provide guidance on the escalated ESHS aspects of the project, particularly those associated with the potential exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities.
2	All	Project Coordination Unit to be hosted by MEMD	Coordination Manager, HSEU, Electrical Power Department, Legal specialist, accountant, Procurement Specialist, Coordinator energy access in refugee host communities, clean cooking coordinator, Senior clean cooking officer, 2 Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists, National electrification specialist, GIS specialists, Data management Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Gender Specialist, Social Specialist, Communication Specialist, and Project Administrator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Take lead in coordination of project implementation by the implementing agencies in the various PIUs, ii. supervision PIUs and ensure compliance to safeguards documents and project financing agreement; iii. Coordinate the Project monitoring and reporting activities; iv. Act as secretariat to the Project steering Committee for the project; v. Coordinate the development and implementation of all safeguard documents by the different implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and ensure reporting of the ESHS aspects to the World Bank; and vi. Ensure development and implementation of the ESMS for the MEMD.
3	1, 3, 4, 5	Project Implementatio	MEMD PIU Project Manager, Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Monitoring and supervising of contractors

		<p>n Unit (PIU) under the Directorate of Energy Resources Development</p>	<p>Specialist, Financial Specialist, Procurement, Finance and Legal</p> <p>1 Financial Specialist / Project Accountant, 1 Procurement Specialist, 1 Procurement Officer</p> <p>1 Senior Legal Officer, 1 Senior Wayleaves Officer 2 Wayleaves Officers,</p> <p>Connection Implementation</p> <p>1 Connections Manager, 2 Senior Connections Officer, 2 Connections Officers, 1 Communications Specialist, 1 Marketing Specialist, 1 Database Specialist, 1 Senior Productive Use Specialist, 1 Assistant Administrative Officer</p> <p>Planning and Design</p> <p>2 Senior Planning Engineers 1 GIS Specialists</p> <p>Densification</p> <p>2 Senior Construction Engineers, 1 Social Safeguards Specialist 1 Environment Specialist officer</p>	<p>and consultant as part of project works to ensure compliance with the agreed environmental and social standards;</p> <p>ii. Handling all environmental and social grievances related to the project. These may be from the PAPs including refugees, project affected communities, refugee host communities and project workers; and</p> <p>iii. Implementation of the RAP by making timely compensation for damaged property (Trees and Crops).</p>
4	2, 3, 4, 5	<p>Project Implementation Unit (PIU)- UECCC</p>	<p>Director Transaction Execution, Project Manager, Risk Manager, Program Manager Productive Uses, Solar Productive Use Officer, Electrical Appliances and Internal Wiring Officer, Program Manager RBF, Grants Officer, Clean Cooking Officer, Program Manager Public Institutions, Public Institutions Officer, Program Manager Solar Facility, Working Capital Facility Officer, End User/Tier IV Officer, Refugee Coordinator,</p>	<p>i. Provide financial support to private companies;</p> <p>ii. Development of Environment and Social Management plan for the implementation of the components, ESMS development and implementation;</p> <p>iii. Development of checklists for monitoring and auditing the integration of the ES aspects by financial</p>

			Marketing Specialist, Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist, Health Safety and Environment Specialist, Credit Analyst, Procurement Specialist, Administrator.	institutions and follow-up of the beneficiaries.
--	--	--	---	--

2.4 Implementing Partners and Contractors

Various implementing partners shall be involved in the implementation of the EASP. The Ministry of Health (MoH) shall be engaged during the electrification of Health institutions within the project areas; and the Ministry of Education will lead the selection and electrification of public schools. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) is mandated to develop and manage policy and standards relating to land management, housing, and urban development and as such will play a pivotal role in land compensation aspects during project implementation. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development's Directorate of Labour will be responsible for carrying out regular statutory inspections to ensure that good health and safety practices are upheld in the workplace, including for electrification activities. The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) as the borrower shall be responsible for ensuring that implementing agencies effectively implement the project working closely with the World Bank. The private sector players will be responsible for the provision of quality products such as solar and clean cooking technologies through support from the implementing agencies. Detailed roles that will be played by the different partners/contractors and their responsibilities are summarised in the **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Roles and Responsibilities of the Implementing Partners and Contractors

S. N	Component	Implementing Partners/Contractors	E&S Roles and Responsibilities	Relevance to the EASP
1	2, 3, 4, 5	MoH/Health Centres	MoH is mandated to do policy review and development, supervision of health sector activities, formulation and dialogue with health development partners, strategic planning, setting standards and quality assurance, resource mobilisation, advising other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) on health-related matters, and ensuring quality, health equity, and fairness in contribution towards the cost of health care.	MoH will collaborate with UECCC in supporting off-grid electrification of health facilities in the project areas. Such form of collaboration may include development of a strategic approach in identifying the priority health facilities and providing administrative support to UECCC. The Administration of the Health Centres will ensure that the contractors operate within the required E&S standards.
2	2, 3, 4, 5	MoES/Schools	The MoES is mandated to provide quality education and sports services in the country, which are constitutional obligations for	MoES will collaborate with UECCC in enabling off-grid electrification of education facilities. Such collaboration may involve

			the Ugandan State and Government. Its mission is "to provide technical support, guide, coordinate, regulate and promote quality education, training and sports to all persons in Uganda for national integration, development and individual advancement."	communication with the priority education facilities about the project to obtain administrative support. The School Administration of the respective project beneficiaries will ensure that the contractors operate within the required E&S standards including protection of learners against abuse and exploitation.
3	1, 3, 5	MoLHUD	The MoLHUD is mandated to develop and manage policy and standards relating to land management, housing, and urban development.	MoLHUD will be responsible for administrative services relating to land acquisition, housing, and urban development during project planning and implementation.
4	1, 3, 5	MoGLSD	The Ministry through its Directorate of Labour (which is responsible for administering the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006) carries out regular statutory inspections to ensure good health and safety practices in the workplace, including for electrification activities.	MoGLSD's functions in relation to the EASP will be: ensuring that employment policies are in line with the country's labour policies and guidelines; monitoring compensation for occupational injuries and diseases; mediating labour disputes; participating in conflict resolution; monitoring compliance with the labour standards; and ensuring that the equipment and technologies brought into the country comply with the desired safety and health standards. The Ministry will also oversee management of child protection and gender activities to address Violence Against Children (VAC), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Gender Based Violence risks and impacts, and the potential exclusion from employment opportunities

				of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups.
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Private Sector Actors/Contractors	<p>These include trade associations for private companies in the renewable energy sector, professional bodies and Non-governmental Organisations.</p> <p>The private companies in the renewable energy sector have the responsibility to source and provide quality electrical energy products and services that are resource efficient and not a hazard to the users.</p> <p>The professional bodies act as umbrella associations to bring together people in the same professions for knowledge sharing and standardisation.</p> <p>Other interested groups such as the Civil Society Organisations have the responsibility of community engagements and advocating for an equitable and environmentally friendly energy sector.</p>	<p>Private Companies such as the solar companies and the clean cooking fuel and technology companies that promote quality-certified solar products will be supported in providing Off-grid market development for rural communities, refugee and host communities.</p> <p>Implementing agencies need to utilise professionals recognised by their respective umbrella associations and subsequently in order to uphold the utmost level of professionalism when participating in the EASP activities.</p> <p>Other private sector players such as the Civil Society Organisations will be key in ensuring community sensitisation and gathering acceptance of the EASP.</p>
6	All	MoFPED	<p>The Ministry is responsible for macroeconomic stability, which includes prudent fiscal management and ensuring appropriate distribution of Government funds to provide efficient and effective delivery of services. The Ministry is responsible for promoting and sustaining transparency in addition to administering the collection and utilisation of energy revenues in line with the relevant laws. It is also tasked with ensuring appropriate management of</p>	<p>The Ministry will work closely with the World Bank to implement the bilateral financing modalities of the EASP; and also</p> <p>Ensure that the implementing agencies effect the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) in accordance with the financing agreement of the EASP.</p>

			revenues coupled with assessment and monitoring of impacts that accrue from monitoring the energy revenues on the economy.	
7	3, 4	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	UNHCR is mandated to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a Third country.	EASP components 1 and 2 involve On-Grid and Off-Grid electrification of public schools and Health Centres for the Refugees and Refugee host communities.
8	All	The World Bank	The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world such as Uganda, in a bid to reduce poverty and support development.	World Bank is the funding agency for the EASP and will be responsible for providing financial and technical support for building capacity among the implementing agencies to deal with environmental and social issues prior to implementation of the EASP. It will support MEMD in developing the ESCP for the project and support capacity building for implementing institutions, follow up on implementation of ESCP during Implementation support missions of EASP.

3.0 POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In this section the Uganda policies, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for environmental and social management are discussed, and also the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

3.1 Relevant Policy Framework

The relevant policy framework to the EASP are discussed in table 3.1 below

Table 3.1: Relevant Policy Framework

Policy	Goal/Aim	Relevance to EASP
The Uganda Vision 2040	The goal is to foster Socio-economic transformation from a subsistence-based economy to an industrialized one.	This vision recognizes the importance of the energy in socio-economic transformation thus the proposed Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) is in conformity to this vision.
The Energy Policy for Uganda 2002	The main aim of the policy is to meet the energy needs of Uganda's population for socio-economic development in and environmentally sustainable manner. The policy supported by other sub-policies including one for the renewable energy sector and another for the petroleum sector.	EASP will be implemented in conformity with this policy through management of energy related environmental, social, health and safety impacts within the project areas.
The Renewable Energy Policy, 2007	The objective is to ensure that rural electricity production conforms to acceptable environmental standards. As part of the policy objectives, the policy aims at mainstreaming poverty eradication, equitable distribution, social services and gender issues in renewable energy strategies.	Components 1, 2 and 3 of EASP will promote renewable on-grid and off-grid energy technologies. In specifically, the clean cooking technologies in Component 2 will focus on clean cooking fuel and stand-alone solar systems for productive use. In addition, Components 1-3 will include gender interventions to ensure that the benefits of the project are equitably distributed among male and female beneficiaries
National Electrification Strategy	National Electrification Strategy (NES) aimed at sustainably and rapidly increasing national electricity access using appropriate and cost-effective technologies, as well as increasing productive uses of electricity and promoting energy efficiency in a more effective and sustainable manner	EASP is one of key interventions identified in the diagnostic study to enhance access to energy in the country.

<p>The National Land Policy, 2013</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The policy addresses the need to mitigate the impacts of investments (such as those that will be attributed to EASP) on land and other natural resources to deliver equitable and sustainable development; and protect the land rights of citizens in light of such investments, including the rights of vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2007</p>	<p>Provides a framework for prevention of further spread of HIV and mitigation of the socio-economic impact of the epidemic within the world of work in Uganda. It provides the principles and a framework for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS in Uganda's work places.</p>	<p>As required by this policy, it is important that MEMD and UECCC as the implementing agencies have adequate measures to mainstream HIV/AIDS into the proposed EASP interventions.</p>
<p>The National Environment Management Policy, 1994</p>	<p>It provides for sustainable economic and social development, through a number of strategies that include Environmental Assessments.</p>	<p>Aspects of Environmental and Social Risk Assessment and Management have been integrated into the project with the objective of ensuring sustainability in the project interventions.</p>
<p>The Uganda Gender Policy, 2007</p>	<p>The goal of the Policy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of Uganda's socio-economic development</p>	<p>This policy will especially apply to recruitment of construction labour workforce for component 1 of the EASP activities, where women should have equal opportunity as men for the available jobs at all levels of the project. The recruitment process will be carried out in conformity with this policy.</p> <p>The EASP will contribute to the improvement in female entrepreneurship in distribution of products, and access to finance for equitable access to services and products provided under the project through the Financial Intermediation Component.</p>
<p>The National Employment Policy (2011)</p>	<p>It is aimed at increasing productivity, competitiveness and employability of the labour force, especially the youth and other most vulnerable members of the labour force. It also aims at promoting and</p>	<p>Employment to the EASP will be carried out in line with this policy. Furthermore, no child labour will be practiced.</p>

	protecting the rights and interests of workers in accordance with existing labour laws and fundamental labour standards.	
The Uganda National Culture Policy, 2006	The policy was designed to enhance the integration of culture into national development.	The EASP project activities could have an impact on both the intangible and tangible cultural heritage aspects, and therefore the necessary cultural resources safeguards would need to be put in place.
The National Water Policy, 1999	This policy aims to manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner. The water policy requires an integration of the water and hydrological cycle concerns in all development programs	The policy applies to component 1 of EASP that may involve construction of distribution lines within or across the water sources. Implementation of EASP components will be done in conformity with this policy.
The National Land Use Policy, 2011	The aim of the policy is to: “achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilization”	The implementation of EASP component 1 will entail restrictions on the use of the land and this will be carried out in conformity with this policy
The Climate Change Policy 2013	The Climate Change Policy 2013 promotes harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate resilient and low carbon development for sustainable development. It promotes conservation of water, forests, wildlife and fisheries in climate change adaptation and mitigation measures	The EASP will promote reduction on dependence of wood fuel and hence promote the conservation of forests through promotion of clean cooking technologies. EASP will be implemented in conformity with this policy.
Forestry Policy, 2001	The Goal of the Policy is to ensure an integrated forest sector that achieves sustainable increase in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees by all the people of Uganda, especially the poor and vulnerable.	Grid densification and expansion may cross some of the forest reserves and therefore the implementation of this component under EASP will be done taking into consideration the Forestry Policy and guidelines from the National Forestry Authority and District Local Governments that manage affected forest reserves.
Universal Secondary Education (USE) policy 2007	The policy aims to increase access to quality secondary education for economically vulnerable families.	The EASP will support the electrification of priority educational facilities across the country there by enhancing learning and retention of teaching staff.

Universal Primary Education (UPE) Policy 1997	Aim is the acquisition of literacy, numeracy, life skills and values for lifelong education and useful living.	The EASP will support the electrification of priority or selected UPE schools.
National Child Labour Policy, 2006	This policy is aimed at prohibiting employment of children	Children may be enticed to the EASP project areas in search of employment opportunities. The Project implementation Unit will ensure child labour is not engaged by any of the project implementing agencies, partners or contractors.

3.2 Relevant Legislative Framework

The key legislative framework relevant to the planning and implementation of EASP is presented in table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 Legislative Framework Relevant To the EASP

Legislation	Objective/goal	Relevance to the EASP
The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995	This is the supreme law in the country and it, among other things, calls upon the Government of Uganda to promote sustainable development and public awareness of the need to manage, promote and protect the rational use of natural resources, in a balanced and sustainable manner for present and future generations.	The EASP ESMF outlines the mechanisms for Environmental and Social Risk Assessment and mitigation measures to ensure that EASP is in compliance with constitutional obligations.
The Electricity Act, 1999	Provides for regulation of generation, transmission, distribution, sale, export, import and distribution of electrical energy in Uganda	The EASP component 1 is aimed at increasing grid electricity access across the country through distribution of electricity to communities.
The Land Acquisition Act, Cap 226	The Act spells out modalities that the Government has to follow for purposes of compulsory acquisition of land for public use whether for temporary or permanent use	Acquisition and restrictions on the use of land by the host communities of the EASP will be carried out within the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The guidelines in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) shall be closely adhered to during the lifetime of EASP.

<p>The National Environment Act, 2019</p> <p><u>Associated regulations</u></p> <p>The National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessment) regulations, 2020</p> <p>The National Environment (waste management) regulations, 2020</p> <p>National Environment (Noise Standards & Control) Regulations, 2003</p> <p>The National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3/2000.</p> <p>The National Environment (Hilly and Mountainous) Regulations, 2000</p>	<p>The objectives of the Act include: to provide for the management of the environment for sustainable development; to provide for strategic environmental assessment; and to address emerging environmental management issues, among others</p>	<p>The Act through its respective schedules addresses electrification projects among those that may be subjected to environmental assessments. This to a large extent depends on the nature and scale of the projects. For example, electricity distribution lines of voltage 415 and below are exempted from environmental assessments. On the other hand, ESIA's are mandatory for electrical power transmission lines of more than 15km in length and electricity distribution lines of a voltage of more than 33kV. For power transmission lines of a length of between 10 to 15km, and for voltage distribution lines 11kV but up to a maximum of 33kV, project briefs are to be submitted.</p> <p>Also worth noting is that hazardous waste will be generated from project activities and particularly hazardous waste that includes used batteries and electronic waste that consists of mainly solar panels and electrical cabling. The waste will have to be addressed in line with the National (Waste Management) regulations of 2020.</p>
<p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006</p>	<p>This Act consolidates, harmonises and updates the law relating to occupational safety and health. Section III of the Act provides for duties,</p>	<p>Potential hazards associated with the activities of EASP project components jeopardise the safety and well-being of project workers as well as the project</p>

	<p>obligations and responsibilities of employers. Section VI of the Act provides for duties, rights and responsibilities of workers.</p>	<p>host communities. This could for example be attributed electrical hazards, among some of the project hazards. Section 48 of the Act addresses safety aspect of electrical apparatus and states that: <i>All electrical apparatus, fittings and conductors shall be sufficient in size and power for the work they are meant for and shall be constructed, installed, protected, worked and maintained to prevent danger, as far as is reasonably practicable.</i> Therefore, project implementing agencies, contractors and project workers will have a duty to uphold safety and health standards in the work place and the communities in which they operate.</p>
<p>The Public Health Act, Cap 281</p>	<p>The objective is to provide local authorities with administrative powers to take all lawful, necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the occurrence of, or deal with, any outbreak or prevalence of any infectious, communicable or preventable disease and to safeguard and promote public health.</p>	<p>The EASP Implementing Agencies shall put in place measures to protect the public's health during project implementation. Of particular significance is the issue of transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>
<p>The Workers Compensation Act, 2000</p>	<p>This law provides for compensation to be paid to workers (or their dependents) for injuries suffered and scheduled diseases incurred in the course of their employment.</p>	<p>Workers that are injured or ill due to employment during the implementation of the EASP, especially component 1 will need to be compensated in line with the Act.</p>
<p>The Water Act, Cap 152</p>	<p>This law provides for the management of water resources and the protection of the water supply. It regulates public and private activities that may influence the quality and quantity of water available for use and establishes the Water Policy Committee to maintain an action plan for water management and administration. It gives general rights to use water for domestic use, firefighting or irrigating a subsistence garden. A permit is required to use water for constructing or operating any works.</p>	<p>Water may need to be abstracted for use in some of the project activities and so such use will be governed by the provisions of the Act.</p>

<p>Employment Act, 2006</p>	<p>Provides for the recruitment, contracting, deployment, remuneration, management and compensation of workers. Section 32 of the Act prohibits employment of children under 12 years. A child of 12-14 years can only be employed for light work under supervision of an adult and not during school hours. The Act also prohibits employment or work, which is injurious to a child's health, dangerous, hazardous or otherwise unsuitable.</p>	<p>Labour conditions and relations during the implementation of EASP will be governed by the employment Act. In accordance with the Act and World Bank ESS2, EASP implementing partners and contractors shall ensure that children below the legal age requirement are not employed. Even under employment for light works that are possible at the project campsites, contractors shall ensure that children do not work beyond permitted working hours and for a permitted time period. The most important consideration is that any piece of work should not jeopardize the health and wellbeing of a child.</p> <p>It is worth noting that there is no conflict between the Employment Act and ESS2. Both emphasize that work should not jeopardize the health, education, and morals of a child.</p>
<p>The Local Government Act, 1997</p>	<p>This Act provides for the decentralised governance and devolution of central government functions, powers and services to local governments that have their own political and administrative set-ups</p>	<p>The respective district local governments in the host project districts will be consulted and involved in the implementation and monitoring of the project activities in their areas.</p>
<p>The Historical Monument Act, Cap 46</p>	<p>The main goal of the reservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. It requires that any person who discovers any portable object in the course of an excavation shall surrender such objects to the Minister who shall deposit them in the museum.</p>	<p>Archeological, paleontological, ethnographical, traditional and historical monuments may be discovered as part of project construction activities and particularly where excavation work is involved.</p>
<p>The Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019</p>	<p>The main goal of the Act is the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife.</p>	<p>There is a possibility that EASP project activities might be undertaken in areas neighboring protected areas although efforts will be made to avoid routing of lines within such areas. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Wildlife Act will regulate the electrification of communities, refugee settlements and</p>

		public institutions that are adjacent to protected areas such as wildlife and forest reserves.
The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003	The objective of this policy is to foster Conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda	Component 1 of the EASP may directly affect forests through which the grid lines may traverse. This will require getting permits especially where gazetted forests (Central or Local Forest reserves, Community or Private Forests) are encroached upon through densification and extension of grid lines. In non-gazetted forests, project implementation teams will negotiate with the owner(s) on the most appropriate means of restoration or compensation.
The Refugee Act, 2006	The Act provides for the legal standards and protection of Refugees in Uganda	Component 2 of the EASP involves the electrification of schools and health centers within the refugee settlements and their host communities.

3.3 International Conventions and Treaties ratified by the Government of Uganda (GoU)

The key international conventions and treaties ratified by GoU that are applicable to the planning, implementation and monitoring of EASP are discussed in **table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Key International Conventions and Treaties Ratified by GoU that are applicable to EASP

Convention/treaty	Objective/Aim	Relevance to EASP
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992	The three main goals of the convention are conservation of biodiversity; sustainable use of biodiversity; and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.	The EASP component 1 that may affect protected areas and the associated biodiversity will be implemented in line with this convention.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	This convention seeks to ensure that international trade in species of wild fauna and flora does not threaten their survival in the wilderness.	This Convention will be relevant to prevention of poaching of wildlife in wildlife conservation areas imprinted by EASP project activities.

Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)	The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, called the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources.	The implementation of EASP shall promote the conservation of wetlands and waterfowl in case of project areas within wetlands.
The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1968	Encourage conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and fauna for the present and future welfare of mankind, from an economic, nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic point of view.	This will be relevant to the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and fauna within the EASP project areas.
The World Heritage Convention, 1972	The primary mission of the Convention is to identify and protect the world's natural and cultural heritage considered to be of Outstanding Universal Value.	The convention will be relevant to the protection of cultural heritage (if any) that may be identified in the EASP project areas during project implementation.
The Stockholm Declaration, 1972	The objective of the declaration is to coordinate global efforts to promote sustainability and safeguard the natural environment.	The declaration will be relevant in the management of environmental and social risks of EASP.
Bonn Convention, 1979	The objective of the Bonn Convention is the conservation of migratory species worldwide.	The EASP in line with this convention will be mindful of the effects of it project that may be located along migratory routes.
East African Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resources, 2006	The objective of this protocol is to provide for EAC joint effort to co-operate in efficient and sustainable use and management of natural resources and promote adaptation to climate change.	The protocol will be relevant in promoting efficiency and sustainable use and management of the natural resources in a way that promotes adaptation to climate change mainly through the use clean energy.
The Nile Basin Cooperation Framework Agreement, 2010	Objective of the agreement is to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources.	The impact of EASP could have a ripple effect on some of the Nile Basin riparian countries.
OAU Convention, 1969	Specifies the aspects of the Refugee problem in Africa. Who a refugee is, who is excluded from international protection, when refugee status ceases, the rights of refugees, their obligations and administrative matters.	The convention will be relevant for Component 2: Off-grid market development for rural communities, refugee and host communities.
The Paris Agreement	The Paris Agreement requires all countries both developed and developing to make	The EASP will be deploying clean technologies or low

	significant commitments to address climate change through decreasing global warming described in article 2 of UNFCCC.	carbon project interventions that are critical for reversing the effects of climate change.
--	---	---

3.4 World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard Applicable to EASP and Risk Classification

In October 2018, the World Bank launched ten (10) Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) designed to help ensure that programs proposed for Bank Financing are environmentally and socially sustainable, and thus improve decision-making. Table 3.4 outlines the ESS and their application to the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP).

Table 3.4 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards applicable to EASP

S. N	Environmental and Social Standard	Objectives	Applicable ?		Reason
			Y	N	
1	ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs. ● To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach. ● To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project. ● To utilize national environmental and social Institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate. ● To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance Borrower capacity. 	Y		<p>Project activities under all the 3 components of EASP will have ES risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activities to increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions for individuals, businesses, and institutions are expected to generate limited social and environmental risks and impacts that will be small in scale. ● In areas where gender discrimination is very common, the project may widen the gender gaps when it provides preferential opportunities to men, leaving out women. ● Adverse social impacts such as Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Child Abuse, social exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities, and other forms of

					<p>violence against children, and the transmission of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS on affected communities may also occur as a result of project activities, including labour influx, social exclusion, and/or other socio-economic activities that are associated with a new development project in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), will guide on screening and any environmental and social assessments.
2	ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote safety and health at work. ● To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers. ● To protect project workers, including vulnerable workers such as women, persons with disabilities, children (of working age, in accordance with this ESS) and migrant workers, contracted workers, community workers and primary supply workers, as appropriate. ● To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor. ● To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law. 	Y		<p>EASP will involve civil works during grid densification and construction of off-grid facilities. The project will have direct workers, contracted workers, primary supply workers and possibly community workers.</p> <p>The Project shall prepare standalone Labour Management Procedures (LMP). The LMP shall set out the manner in which project workers shall be managed in accordance with National law and consistent with the WB ESSs.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns and grievances, including concerns about the exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities. 			
3	ESS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials. ● To avoid or minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities. ● To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants. ● To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste. ● To minimize and manage the risks and impacts associated with pesticide use. 	Y		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is expected that during the project implementation, limited air emissions will be generated from project vehicular traffic in the project areas, and fugitive dust will be generated during the dry season. Those most likely to be affected are workers and communities living within proximity of planned distribution networks and off-grid facilities. The relatively short-term and small-scale nature of works suggests that noise levels will not be excessive or cause long-term nuisance. The construction civil works will, however, present short-term nuisance at some of the project sites. ● Construction workers' camps will access different water sources in communities where they camp. This may have impact on community access to water and is likely to bring about conflicts and tension between the contractor and the communities.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Also worth noting is the hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that may be generate by project activities although these are to be managed in the lien with the waste management regulations.
4	ESS4: Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances. ● To promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change, in the design and construction of infrastructure, including dams. ● To avoid or minimise community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials. ● To have in place effective measures to address emergency events. ● To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities. 	Y		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EASP civil works will be undertaken in all components. This will include extension of gridlines in communities: public infrastructure such as schools, health centres, markets; and across various settings (trading centers, farms, etc.), and therefore ensuring affected communities' health and safety throughout the construction phase is critical. ● Construction can disrupt homesteads, community safety and health as well as institutions such as schools through emission of dust, noise, and increased generation of solid waste. In addition, chemicals used in electricity distribution infrastructure networks might affect project affected persons. ● issues related to infrastructure and equipment safety that could impact on affected communities during construction, operation and decommissioning of the project.
5	ESS5: Land Acquisition,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when 	Y		No land acquisition is expected under the project

	<p>Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement</p>	<p>unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To avoid forced eviction ● To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or ● Restrictions on land use by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. ● To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure ● To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant. ● To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected. 		<p>since the establishment of on-grid networks will consist of planting and stringing of poles, which do not require land acquisition but might cause damage to existing trees and crops – the Borrower will be required to develop an RPF to address any impacts on assets and affected persons livelihoods.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

6	ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats. ● To apply the mitigation hierarchy⁴ and the precautionary approach in the design and implementation of projects that could have an impact on biodiversity. ● To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources. ● To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities. 	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This may be applicable where the distribution lines traverse national parks, forests and wetland areas. The ESIA and ESMMP will provide mitigation measures to ensure that project activities at these protected areas if any does not cause any harm or alter habitat. ● The EASP components will be designed to avoid traversing the forest reserves or wildlife reserves. However, being a national project, it is expected that the ESS6 will be referred to during the electrification of communities, refugee settlements and public institutions adjacent to protected areas. Permits will be obtained from the relevant regulatory agencies to pass the distributions lines through the sensitive ecosystems.
7	ESS7: Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities. ● To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, 	Y	Batwa and Iuk community are present in the country and might be affected by project activities. - They are considered vulnerable and disadvantaged in Uganda and as such, a Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework (VMGF) has been prepared to provide guidelines on how to avoid adverse impacts of the project on Batwa/Iuk communities and ensure their access to services and

		<p>mitigate and/or compensate for such impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive. ● To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life cycle. ● To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples in the three circumstances described in this ESS. ● To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them. 			<p>potentially participation in high labour intensity works and other project benefits. Project activities will not cause relocation or impact resources or cultural heritage of Batwa/lk groups</p>
8	ESS8: Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation. ● To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development. ● To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage. ● To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage. 	Y		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Being a nationwide project, project activities may occur in or near culturally sensitive sites or have an impact on people's intangible cultural heritage. ● Some of the notable cultural heritage sites include; the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi, the tombs for the Bunyoro-Kitara Kings at Mparo, the Nyero Rock paintings site

					<p>(a three tiered rock that shelters primitive paintings on their inner surfaces), among others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Chance Finds Procedure will be developed and implemented to ensure EASP project work does not adversely affect these sites as part of the (ESMMP).
9	ESS9: Financial Intermediaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To set out how the UECCC will assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the sub-projects financed through wholesale and direct lending practices. In its wholesale role, the UECCC will extend lending to Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) (e.g., commercial banks, micro-finance institutions, SACCOs) for on-lending to final beneficiaries (e.g., solar companies). ● To promote good environmental and social management practices among UECCC and CFIs participating in the project. ● To promote good environmental and sound human resources management among the UECCC and CFIs participating in the project. 	Y		<p>ESS9 will be applicable to Component 2 and 3. The UECCC will develop and implement an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for effective identification, assessing, managing, and monitoring of risks and impacts of sub-projects financed through wholesale and direct lending practices.</p>
10	ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in 	Y		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stakeholder engagement is crucial throughout the project cycle. ● A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed to include engagement with relevant

		<p>particular project-affected parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance. ● To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them. ● To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format. ● To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances. 		<p>directly affected populations, including the refugee populations and their host communities, and Vulnerable or marginalised individuals or groups,.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to handle complaints (with provisions for confidentiality) by project affected persons regarding adverse, temporary or permanent project impacts will be put in place.
--	--	--	--	---

3.5 World Bank EHS Guidelines Applicable to EASP

Components 1 and 3 of the EASP will involve power distribution to project beneficiaries and therefore the following World Bank EHS General Guidelines and World Bank Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution in table 3.5 below will apply.

Table 3.5: World Bank EHS Guidelines applicable to EASP

World Bank Guidelines	Recommended measures
World Bank EHS General Guidelines	
<p>Terrestrial habitat alteration</p> <p>Right of Way construction and Maintenance</p>	<p>Site transmission and distribution rights-of-way, access roads, lines, towers, and substations to avoid critical habitat through use of existing utility and transport corridors for transmission and distribution, and existing roads and tracks for access roads, whenever possible; 4</p> <p>Installation of transmission lines above existing vegetation to avoid land clearing</p> <p>Avoidance of construction activities during the breeding season and other sensitive seasons or times of day;</p> <p>Revegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species; ·</p> <p>Removal of invasive plant species during routine</p>
<p>Occupation Health and Safety issues</p> <p>Live wire</p> <p>Working at height on poles</p>	<p>Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment.</p> <p>Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines;</p> <p>Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback distances, specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan</p> <p>Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work; ·</p> <p>Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; inspection, maintenance, and replacement of fall protection equipment; and rescue of fall-arrested workers, among others; ·</p> <p>Establishment of criteria for use of 100 percent fall protection (typically when working over 2 meters above the working surface, but sometimes extended to 7 meters, depending on the activity). The fall protection system should be appropriate for the</p>

	<p>tower structure and necessary movements, including ascent, descent, and moving from point to point; · Installation of fixtures on tower components to facilitate the use of fall protection systems;</p> <p>Provision of an adequate work-positioning device system for workers. Connectors on positioning systems should be</p> <p>Signs and other obstructions should be removed from poles or structures prior to undertaking work; ·</p> <p>An approved tool bag should be used for raising or lowering tools or materials to workers on structures.</p>
<p>Community Health and Safety</p> <p>Electrocution</p> <p>Visual amenity</p> <p>Noise and Ozone</p>	<p>Grounding conducting objects (e.g. fences or other metallic structures) installed near power lines, to prevent shock</p> <p>Extensive public consultation during the planning of power line and power line right-of-way locations;</p> <p>Accurate assessment of changes in property values due to power line proximity;</p> <p>Burying transmission or distribution lines when power must be transported through dense residential or commercial areas</p> <p>Use of noise barriers or noise cancelling acoustic devices should be considered as necessary.</p>
<p>World Bank Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution</p>	
<p>Terrestrial Habitat Alteration</p>	<p>Site transmission and distribution rights-of-way, access roads, lines, towers, and substations to avoid critical habitat through use of existing utility and transport corridors for transmission and distribution, and existing roads and tracks for access roads, whenever possible;</p> <p>Installation of transmission lines above existing vegetation to avoid land clearing;</p> <p>Avoidance of construction activities during the breeding season and other sensitive seasons or times of day;</p> <p>Revegetation of disturbed areas with native plant species;</p> <p>Removal of invasive plant species during routine vegetation</p> <p>Management of construction site activities as described in relevant sections of the General EHS Guidelines</p>
<p>Aquatic habitat alteration</p>	<p>Site power transmission towers and substations to avoid critical aquatic habitat (e.g. watercourses, wetlands, and riparian areas), as well as fish spawning habitat, and critical fish over-wintering habitat;</p>

	<p>Maintaining fish access when road crossings of watercourses are unavoidable by utilizing clear span bridges, open-bottom culverts, or other approved methods; ·</p> <p>Minimizing clearing and disruption to riparian vegetation;</p> <p>Management of construction site activities as described in the relevant sections of the General EHS Guidelines.</p>
Electric and magnetic fields	<p>Evaluating potential exposure to the public against the reference levels developed by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Average and peak exposure levels should remain below the ICNIRP recommendation for General Public Exposure;</p> <p>Considering siting new facilities so as to avoid or minimize exposure to the public. Installation of transmission lines or other high voltage equipment above or adjacent to residential properties or other locations intended for highly frequent human occupancy, (e.g. schools or offices), should be avoided;</p> <p>If EMF levels are confirmed or expected to be above the recommended exposure limits, application of engineering techniques should be considered to reduce the EMF produced by power lines, substations, or transformers.</p> <p>Examples of these techniques include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shielding with specific metal alloys²⁰ • Burying transmission lines • Increasing height of transmission towers • Modifications to size, spacing, and configuration of conductors
Hazardous Materials	<p>Replacing existing transformers and other electrical equipment containing PCB, and ensuring appropriate storage, decontamination, and disposal of contaminated units;</p> <p>Prior to final disposal, retired transformers and equipment containing PCB should be stored on a concrete pad with curbs sufficient to contain the liquid contents of these containers should they be spilled or leaked. The storage area should also have a roof to prevent precipitation from collecting in the storage area. Disposal should involve facilities capable of safely transporting and disposing of hazardous waste containing PCB;</p> <p>Surrounding soil exposed to PCB leakage from equipment should be assessed, and appropriate removal and / or remediation measures should be implemented, as addressed in the section on contaminated soil in the General EHS Guidelines.</p>

3.6: Project Component Risk Classification

Table 3.6 below specifies project component impact and risks classification.

Table 3.6: Project Component Risk Classification

Project Component	Potential Impacts and risks	Risk Classification
Component 1: <i>Grid Expansion and Connectivity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Disruption of flora and fauna ii. Surface water contamination iii. Noise and Vibrations iv. Non-hazardous wastes v. Electronic waste vi. Electrocutation vii. Violence against Children viii. Gender based Violence ix. Social exclusion 	Substantial
Component 2: <i>Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale up</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Electronic waste ii. Non-hazardous waste iii. Violence against Children iv. Gender based violence v. Social exclusion 	Moderate
Component 3: <i>Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Disruption of flora and fauna ii. Surface water contamination iii. Noise and Vibrations iv. Non-hazardous wastes v. Electronic waste vi. Electrocutation vii. Violence against Children viii. Gender based Violence ix. Social Exclusion 	Substantial
Component 4: <i>Project Implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions</i>	N/A	N/A
Component 5: <i>Contingent emergency response</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Disruption of flora and foundation ii. Electronic waste iii. Electrocutation iv. Violence against Children v. Gender based Violence vi. Social exclusion vii. Disturbance of the Cultural heritage sites viii. Community health and safety issues e.g. possible spread/transmission of communicable diseases e.g. Covid-19, HIV/AIDS, 	Substantial

	STDs to the communities along project routes etc.	
--	---	--

The overall E&S Risk classification which is rated as 'Substantial'

3.7 Comparison of the World Bank ESS and the National Requirements

The Ugandan policy and legal framework is generally consistent with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) albeit some gaps. For example, the National Environment Act (NEA) 2019 requires consideration of both environmental and social impacts during project risk assessment and mitigation which is materially consistent with the ESS1. The ESS2 on Labour and Working conditions is aimed at ensuring health and safety of workers and to promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers. Much as ESS2 is materially consistent with the Constitution, the Employment Act (2006) and Equal Opportunities Act (2007), there is weak enforcement of Ugandan laws leading to non-compliance by Employers and gender-based discrimination at the workplace to the extent that some jobs such as construction of low voltage (LV) and medium voltage (MV) power lines are dominated by men. A detailed comparison of the Uganda's national environmental and social requirements and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) is presented in **Annex 1**.

3.7 Institutional Framework

Two Government institutions will be the main implementers of the proposed Electricity Access Scale-up project namely: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) and Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC). These may collaborate with other Government institutions/agencies and/or private sector actors in implementing the project. For instance, UECCC will collaborate with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education and Sports in implementing relevant sub-components of EASP. The roles and responsibilities of the two key implementing agencies (MEMD, UECCC) as well as other collaborators in the management of environmental and social risks and impacts related to the proposed EASP are outlined in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Institutions; their Roles, Responsibilities and Relevance to the EASP

S/ N	Agency / Institution	E&S Roles and responsibilities	Relevance to the EASP
1	MEMD	The Ministry is responsible for the formulation and implementation of energy related policies and projects including establishment and supervision of agencies in the energy sector.	<p>The MEMD PCU and Health, Safety and Environment unit (HSE) will ensure smooth implementation of the EASP by the various implementing agencies under the project.</p> <p>The HSE unit will ensure that the required instruments for managing E&S risks are prepared and implemented including: ESCP, ESMF, RPF, SEF, ESIAs, ESMMPs and RAPs.</p> <p>The ESIAs and ESMMPs will be prepared once the project locations have been identified but before commencement of implementation of the components.</p>

			In addition, the human resource unit of MEMD will oversee the management of social aspects under its jurisdiction such as adherence to labour and working conditions and HIV/AIDS.
	MEMD through the Directorate of Energy Resources Development	The mandate of Directorate of Energy Resources Development is to facilitate the government's goal of increasing energy access.	<p>The Directorate of Energy Resources Development will implement two sub-components (1 and 3) to facilitate rapid scale-up of electricity connections for households, commercial, and industrial users through network expansion, strengthening and service connections through PCU and PIU.</p> <p>A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) shall coordinate all components of the EASP. Thus, the PCU shall carry out the monitoring and coordination role for all the PIUs including the Ministries of Water, Education, Agriculture and Health.</p> <p>The MEMD Project Implementation Unit (PIU) shall carry out the implementation role of the Grid Expansion and Connectivity Component in accordance with the Project Implementation Manual. The other responsibilities will include: Procurement of Consultants and Sourcing of Contractors, Construction Budget Control and maintenance of the project work plan with support from the Planning Design and Supervision Consultant (PDSC).</p>
3	UECCC	The main mandate of UECCC is to facilitate investments in Uganda's renewable energy sector, with a particular focus on enabling private sector participation. Its main objective is to provide financial, technical and other support for	<p>UECCC will implement Component 2, 3, and 4 as described in project description.</p> <p>UECCC will support the electrification of public institutions (e.g., Health facilities and schools) by private sector energy service</p>

		renewable energy projects and programmes.	<p>providers under performance-based contracts.</p> <p>UECCC relies on MEMD for support on E&S risks and impacts management. EASP will support building of UECCC's capacities in the management of E&S aspects for effective monitoring risks and impacts related to subprojects financed through wholesale and direct lending practices.</p> <p>The World Bank ESF requires the UECCC (as financial intermediary) to develop and implement an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). For wholesale lending activities, the UECCC will continue using the same ESMS established under the Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III Project (ERT-3) (P133312). However, implementation of direct lending activities will only be allowed after the UECCC has established an expanded ESMS satisfactory to the World Bank.</p>
4	OPM	The mandate of the office of the prime minister is to instil and maintain efficient and effective systems in government that enable Uganda rapid development of Uganda.	Component 2 and 3 of the EASP involve the electrification of schools and healthy centres for the refugees and refugee host communities.
	Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs)	The participating CFIs (e.g., commercial banks, micro-finance institutions, SACCOs) will provide on lending to companies offering stand-alone solar and clean cooking solutions, as well as efficient appliances and productive use equipment.	CFIs will participate in the implementation of Component 2, 3, and 4 as described in the project description. CFIs benefiting from project funding will be required to provide a statement of compliance with World Bank's environmental and social safeguards requirements.

	Contractors	The Contractors in the renewable energy sector have the responsibility to source and provide quality electrical energy products and services.	<p>Private Companies such as the solar companies and the clean cooking fuel and technology companies that promote quality-certified solar products will be supported in providing Off-grid market development for rural communities, refugee and host communities.</p> <p>EASP subprojects and their sub - contractors will also be required to employ Environmental and social safeguard specialists to support monitor and report on the ESMF to the respective PIUs on their subprojects</p>
	Supervision/ verification consultants	Supervision and verification consultants supervise and monitor projects on behalf of Project Implementation Units. The consultants have skills and experience to monitor and supervise ESHS risks.	<p>All contracts/agreements with solar project developers and or contract workers will include EHS routine progress/monitoring reporting aspects in their agreements with the participating financial Institution lending the project fund.</p> <p>PIUs Environmental and Social safeguard specialist of implementing Agencies shall perform quarterly spot checks and field visits on sub-projects to verify authenticity of reports submitted by sub-projects and supervision/verification consultants.</p>

4.0 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Introduction

This chapter gives details about the environmental and social concerns within the country. This information is important in monitoring the impact of the project within the project areas if need arises and furthermore, this information is important in informing decisions aimed at reducing or mitigating the current existing issue.

4.1 Project Location

EASP will be a National-wide project and thus, the rationale for selecting project areas will be devised by the respective PIUs under its implementation; however, the refugee host communities are already known as shown in figure 4.1. More details on the refugee districts are presented in Table 4.1.

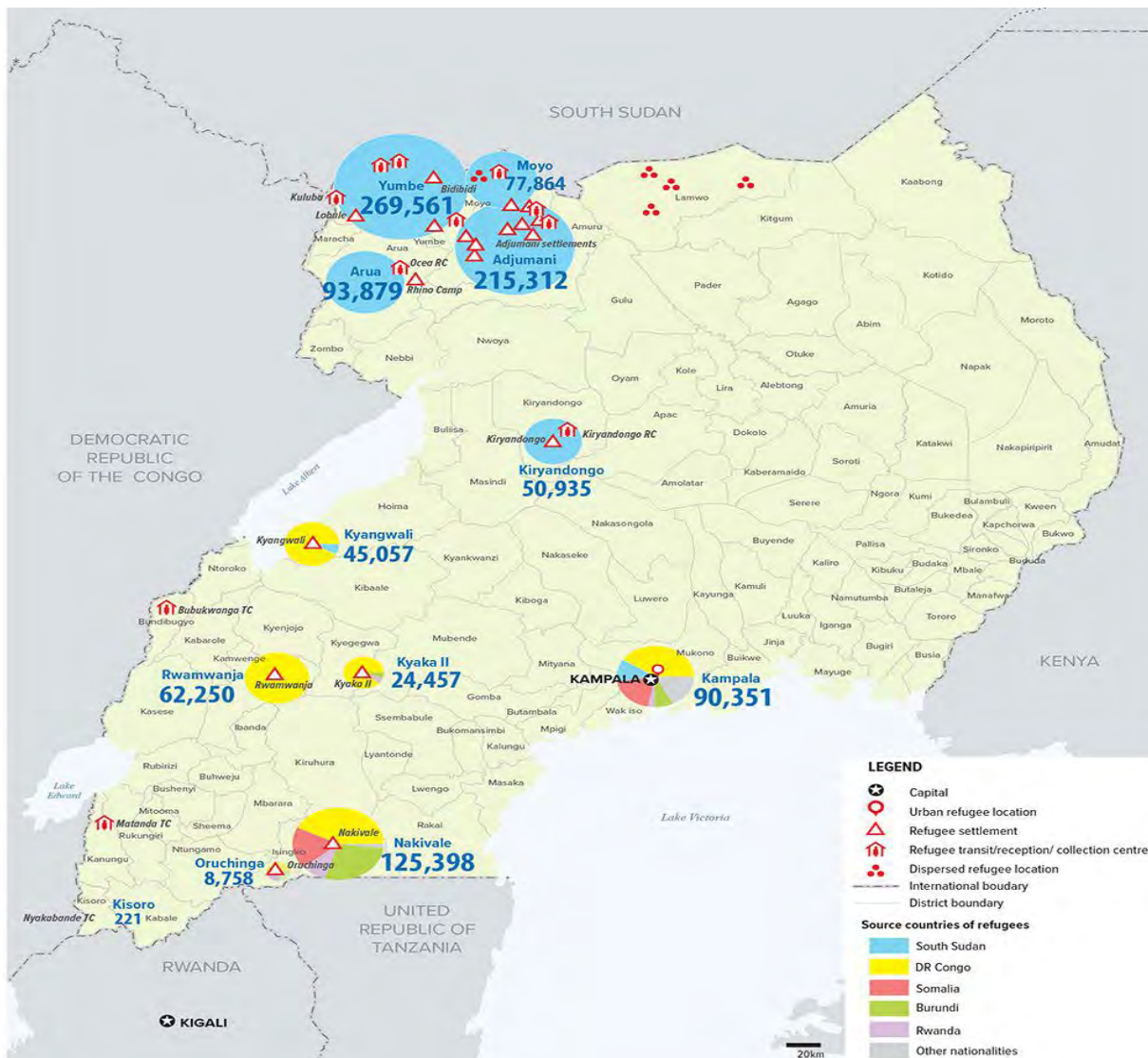


Figure 4.1: Refugee Settlement Districts in Uganda (Source: Atari, Odwa & Mckague, 2019).

Table 4.1: Refugee hosting districts

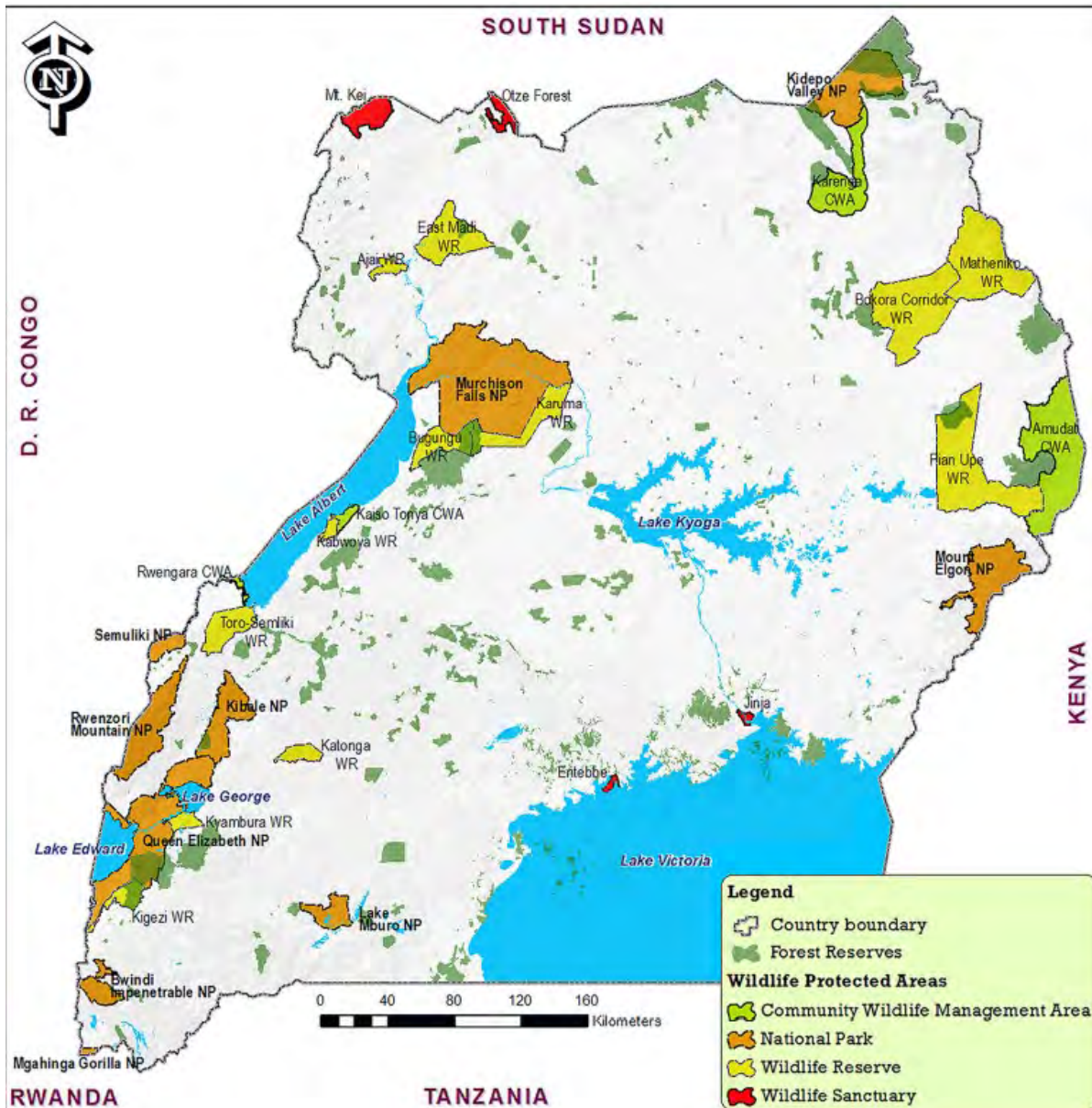
S/No	District name	Total Number of Refugees
1.	Yumbe	269, 561
2.	Adjumani	215,312
3.	Moyo	77,864
4.	Arua	93,879
5.	Kiryandongo	50,935
6.	Kyangwali	45,057
7.	Rwamwanja	62,250
8.	Kyaka II	24,457
9.	Kampala	90,351
10.	Nakivale	125,398
11.	Oruchinga	8,758
12.	Kisoro	221

4.2 Biological Environment

4.2.1 Forest cover

One of the leading environmental challenges Uganda currently faces is deforestation. Uganda has continued to experience forest loss at an unprecedented scale as indicated by a reduction of forest cover from 24% in 1990 to 8% of the total land cover in 2019. There are currently 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) in Uganda under the management of the National Forestry Authority (NFA). With over 90% of the household in Uganda deriving energy from woody biomass and charcoal for cooking, the pressure exerted on forests and other associated forest losses is likely to increase. Although the country has an established environmental management framework that is supposed to avert the effects of forestry degradation, substantial efforts are still required for effective results to be realised. There are a number of tree planting initiatives that have been undertaken countrywide focusing on increasing forest cover such as the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme (SPGS), which provides grants to promote the planting of forests by private individuals as a way of easing pressure on the forestry stock in the existing central forestry reserves. Increased electricity access to households, commercial and industrial users, public institutions in the rural areas, refugee settlements, peri-urban and urban areas as envisaged in the EASP should result in a reduction on reliance on forests for meeting energy requirements. The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) facilitated the creation of 192 Local Forest Reserves (LFRs) approximately 5,000 ha, and 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) totalling about 1.2 million hectares. The gazetted wildlife protected areas and the forest reserves cover about 18.87% of land cover

Figure 7: Map Showing the National Parks, Game Reserves, and forest reserves in Uganda



4.2.2 Uganda's wetlands

Uganda is host to a number of wetlands of international importance. The wetlands which are Ramsar sites include; Rwenzori mountains, lake George, Rugezi-Burera-Ruhondo, Lake Mburo-Nakivali wetland system, Sango Bay-Musamba Island-Kagera Wetland system (SAMUKA), Nabugabo wetland system, Mabamba Bay wetland system, Lutembe bay wetland system, lake Nakuwa wetland system, Lake Bisina wetland system, Lake Opeta wetland system and Murchison falls-Albert delta wetland system. However, over the years, the country's wetland cover has reduced due to wetland degradation. Over 80% of Ugandans are involved in agriculture and 69% rely on subsistence farming and are heavily dependent on wetlands. As a result of the increased use of wetland areas, there has been an increase in the frequency of wetland degradation mainly by encroachers. EASP through productive use for solar energy presents an opportunity to shift farming practices from wetlands by providing water for production to intended beneficiaries such as farmer through solar-operated irrigation systems/schemes.

Figure 8: Map showing the Uganda's wetlands and the RAMSAR sites



4.2.3 Climate change

Uganda continues to experience the effects of climate change in the form of deteriorating snow cover on Mount Rwenzori, extreme weather events such as floods and landslides, all of which have destroyed property and claimed lives of many Ugandans as well as affected the associated livelihoods. Uganda launched its National Climate Change Policy in 2015 and submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or propose greenhouse gas emissions reductions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2018.

The EASP will contribute greatly to climate change mitigation through the investment in clean energy technologies under the project will as well reduce over reliance of fossil fuel for the SMEs with access to funding for the technologies being made available to private investors.

4.2.2 Flora

Vegetation in Uganda is exceptionally diverse, a result of the different microclimates of the country. Vegetation zones can be roughly classified according to the rainfall/ climatic zones; Lake region, Northern Region, and Highlands of the Southeast and northern Uganda. In the highlands southwest, however, cultivation is intensive even on the high mountain slopes and there are scattered patches of thick forest or elephant grass and mvuli trees, providing excellent timber.

The cooler western highlands contain a higher proportion of long grass and forest. In the drier northern region, short grasses appear, and there are areas of open woodland; thorn trees and *Borassus* palms also grow.

Vegetation is heaviest in the south and typically becomes wooded savannah in central. Savannah grasslands cover most of Uganda but vary in different regions depending on the altitude and temperatures. Southwest is wooded, shrubby to the north, and dry to the northeast. Savannah habitat is dominated by grassland dotted with *Borassus* palms, woodland with forest patches.

The woody vegetation is dominated by acacia-dotted savanna species, *Olea*, and *Boscia* species. Forest savannah mosaic vegetation is scattered throughout the country in areas close to water bodies. The forest vegetation has high amounts of evapotranspiration, increasing the rainfall around the region. The forest vegetation lessens soil erosion, flooding and ensures that streams continue to flow in the dry season.

Uganda is in the cradle of mountains, which means mountain vegetation covers most of the countryside, like in the Rwenzori mountains and the Mount Elgon region. Budongo forest, in Murchison Falls National Park, is the largest natural mahogany forest with ironwood trees. Hygrophilous vegetation thrives in highly humid areas, lining near the Great Lakes, such as papyrus swamp and narrow lush riparian woodland bands.

4.2.3 Fauna

Uganda hosts a rich biodiversity: 53.9% of the world's remaining population of mountain gorillas *Gorilla beringei beringei*, 11% of the world's recorded species of birds (50% of Africa's bird species), 7.8% of the global mammal diversity (39% of Africa's mammals), 19% of Africa's amphibian species, 14% of Africa's reptile species, 1,249 recorded species of butterflies and 600 species of fish (Anon., 2012a)

In protected areas, there is increase in wildlife populations. Populations have increased for some species for instance Mountain Gorilla population increased from 292 in 1995 to over 400 in 2017, the Elephant population more than doubled, increasing from about 2000 in 1995/1996 to 5,808 in 2017, Buffaloes increased from about 18,000 in 1995-1996 to 37,054 in 2017, the Giraffe population increased from 250 individuals in 1995 to 880 in 2017 and the Chimpanzee population increased from 3,300 in 1997 to 4,950 in 2003. For certain species such as Grant's gazelle, a decline from 100 individuals in 1995 to 57 in 2017 was recorded. The population of Beisa Oryx, Eastern Black rhino, Northern White rhino and the Lord derby's Eland seriously declined to extinction in the wild. The Black rhinos have, however, significantly increased in captivity from 8 in 2004 to 22 in 2017. However, wildlife outside protected areas are under threat from conversion of existing habitat for cultivation and grazing, illegal hunting as well as illegal wildlife trade

4.3 Socio-economic Environment

4.3.1 Population

According to 2019 estimates, the population of Uganda is around 44.27 million with 84% of the population living in rural areas. Uganda is an ethnically diverse country with the Baganda making up 16.9% of the population, followed by the Banyankole, Basoga and Bakiga tribes, which make up 9.5%, 8.4% and 6.9% respectively. There are many other tribes however, they constitute a very small percentage of the total population. The population size is a reflection of the number of people that are likely to be impacted by the project. The appropriate number of beneficiaries from the EASP will be determined upon the confirmation of the project areas within which the project will be implemented.

4.3.2 Employment

According to 2016/17 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), Uganda's working age population stood at 19,104,000 of which 78.8 % were working. The largest proportion of the population (65%) being employed in agriculture. The rest are engaged in trade, manufacturing, transport etc. Women made up 44.4 % of the working population. The EASP will enhance electrification of the project areas both Grid and off-grid and it is hoped that stimulate investment and thereby creating jobs especially for women and youth.

4.3.3 Refugee Influx

Uganda is ranked third in the worlds in terms of the number of refugees hosted by any given country. The areas hosting refugees (see table 4.1) have unique challenges in terms of inadequate water supply, limited energy for cooking, poor road networks, lack of extension services, in adequate health services, remoteness, access to social services and a host of others. The aforementioned factors and particularly those pertaining to resource scarcity have tended to create tension between refugees and their host communities. Components 2&3 of EASP will enable UECCC through the IDA18 Refugee sub-window to support electrification of schools and health centers for refugees and refugee host communities.

Table 4.1 Summary of the Refugee status in Uganda (UNHCR, 2020)

District	Percentage	Population of refugees
Yumbe	16.6	231,395
Adjumani	15.3	212,710
Arua	13.0	180,860
Isingiro	9.5	132,387
Obongi	8.8	122,238
Kyegegwa	8.7	121,106
Kikuube	8.5	118,040
Kampala	5.6	78,501
Kamwenge	5.2	71,707
Kiryandongo	4.7	64,777
Lamwo	3.8	52,547
Koboko	0.4	5,393

4.3.4 Vulnerable and marginalised groups in Uganda

In Uganda, there are four (4) groups of persons that have been identified as satisfying the international criteria for the identification of indigenous peoples. These are the Batwa (located in South western part of the country in the districts of Kanungu, Kisoro and Rukungiri), the Ik (located in North Eastern part of the Karamoja sub region in Kaabong District), the Tepeth located Moroto District and Benet communities located in Mt Elgon in Eastern Uganda).. 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 to land and natural resources on which they depend either as pastoralists or as hunter-gatherers. It should be emphasised, however, that although the law in Uganda does not expressly recognise these, it makes provision for addressing some of the negative effects arising from ethnic vulnerability and imbalances. The EASP Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups Framework (VMGF) identifies specific risks and impacts and proposes interventions for inclusion of project affected vulnerable and marginalised groups in its activities'.

4.3.5 Land tenure and land use in Uganda

In Uganda, land can either be owned in perpetuity or for a given period of time. The Land Act (1998) identifies four forms of land tenure systems in Uganda which include; Customary, Leasehold, Freehold and Mailo. The mailo land tenure system is similar to the freehold except that for the former, the occupants are obliged to pay an annual nominal ground rent. Although Uganda's statutory laws grant men and women equal rights to land and other property regardless of their marital status, application of these laws has not supported equitable distribution and benefits. This is partly due to weak institutional capacity of the legal system, particularly in rural areas, that hampers effective enforcement and administration of the laws (ICRW, 2011).

Practices around marital property and inheritance, in particular, continue to be dominated by customs that impose serious constraints on women's ability to own and control land resources. These customs limit the user rights of land by women to their relationships with the male family members (heads), thereby making their user rights secondary to those of the men (heads) who tend to have rights to land as a right at birth. Women are also vulnerable to land grabbing, and denial of land rights is usually exacerbated by events such as the loss of a spouse or parent. In consideration of this situation, it will be important during the implementation of the EASP especially during the compensations for way leaves or land takes that may occur therein to support equitable benefits among male and female members of households from compensations for land and crops. The consent of both women and men of the households will be sought prior to compensation in order to ensure that the opinions and views of the women and other vulnerable family members are considered in the management of project displacement impacts.

4.3.6 Energy access and its usage in Uganda

According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 2017 report, two thirds (64%) of households in Uganda used firewood for cooking while (30%) of households used charcoal. Therefore, at 94%, biomass fuel accounted for the largest share of cooking fuel used by households in Uganda. The other sources of energy used for cooking (electricity, kerosene, gas, etc.) accounted for only 6%. There were variations by residence whereby 96% of households in rural areas used biomass fuels compared to 89% of households in urban areas. The majority of households in urban areas used charcoal for cooking (66%) compared to households in rural areas (16%). Ten percent (10%) of households in urban areas also use other sources of energy for cooking (electricity, kerosene and gas). The EASP will through grid and off grid connections aim to increase access to clean energy.

4.3.7 Health

Health facilities in Uganda include Hospitals and Health Centres (IV, III and II). The health facilities are unevenly distributed across the regions of the country, whereby 45 percent of the health care facilities are located in the central region. The western region has the highest number of Regional Referral Hospitals and Health Centre IVs while the Eastern region has the highest number of Health Centre IIIs. Between 2016/17 and 2017/18, there was a reduction in the number of Health Centre IIs and General Hospitals while there was a six-fold increase in the number of clinics. It is worth noting that most of the facilities remain poorly equipped with some having no access to grid electricity or reliable off-grid electricity solutions. It is not uncommon to read about stories of health workers having to use the lights on their mobile phones whilst carrying out life-saving medical procedures. According to the National Budget Framework Paper for FY 2019/2020, the budgetary allocation to the health sector for the FY 2019/2020 stood at 8.9% as a share of the national budget for FY 2019/2020. Also, worth noting was that 54% of the budget for the sector was to be bridged through Development partner support.

4.3.8 Education

The education system of Uganda is comprised of an early childhood programme that caters for children aged 3-5 years (pre-primary education), followed by seven (7) years of primary education, four (4) years of Ordinary Level secondary education, two (2) years of Advanced Level secondary education and the final tier is three (3) to five (5) years of Tertiary education. Each level is nationally examined with certificates awarded. The country has about 20,305 primary schools and 2,995 secondary schools. Primary education is the largest sub-sector of education in Uganda in terms of enrolment, human resource requirements and the budget.

Secondary Education is the second largest sub-sector of education in the country. Secondary education is provided through a network of schools comprising of three types (i.e. Government owned, private sector owned and community owned). Government schools comprise of a mix of schools established by government and grant aided schools that were once community owned but have been taken over by government. Private secondary schools are founded and owned by private individuals, community, religious bodies or NGOs. There are also a very small number of international schools that deliver foreign curricula.

Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) is an integral part of Post Primary Education and Training (PPET). It constitutes both the second and third levels of the education system. The BTVET second level education system is comprised of those technical and farm schools that are at the secondary school level (i.e. those that admit Primary seven school leavers), while the third level BTVET education system comprises of those institutions which admit "O" level as well as "A" level secondary education leavers.

The tertiary education level in Uganda is comprised of two categories: namely degree awarding universities and 'other tertiary institutions' (i.e. the technical subsector which offers diplomas and certificates). Both Universities and "Other tertiary Institutions are further categorised into public and private. While public universities/ institutions are established by an Act of Parliament, private universities/Institutions are chartered, licensed or unlicensed. The duration of tertiary education ranges from two to five years depending on the duration of the course enrolled for. The EASP will electrify public schools and tertiary institutions with stand-alone solar systems to improve their operations. It is also expected that graduates from the vocational and technical institutes will get employed in various project activities such as wiring and, construction of medium and low voltage power lines.

4.3.9 Crime, Fire Emergency and Road safety

4.3.9.1 Management of Crime in Uganda

The management of crime in Uganda is the responsibility of the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOs) that includes institutions that are mandated to administer justice and maintain law, order and human rights. These institutions include; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), The Judiciary, Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda Prison Service (UPS), Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Judicial Service Commission (JSC), The Ministry of Local Government (Local Council Courts), The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (Probation and Juvenile Justice), The Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC), The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), The Law Development Centre (LDC), The Tax Appeals Tribunal (TAT), The Uganda Law Society (ULS), Centre for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER), and The Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB).

4.3.9.2 General Crime Trends in Uganda

The UPF prepares the Annual Crime and Traffic/Road Safety Reports that are published around May to July of each year. The crime trends for the period 2013 to 2018 are as shown in **Figure 4.2**. According to the UPF, the year 2018 saw a decrease in the volume of crime by 5.2%, where 238,746 cases were registered compared to 252,065 cases registered in 2017 (UPF 2017 & 2018). Cases taken to court in 2018 were 73,035 and of these, 22,263 cases secured convictions; 1,248 cases were acquittals; and while 90,763 cases were still under inquiry by the end of the year. There was however an increase in homicide, sex related crimes, break-ins, robbery, political/media crimes and narcotic cases. The electricity connections component will attract a high number of migrant workers and could potentially increase crime in the project areas. The EASP PIUs shall develop crime prevention and management plans and work with the UPF in apprehending suspects.

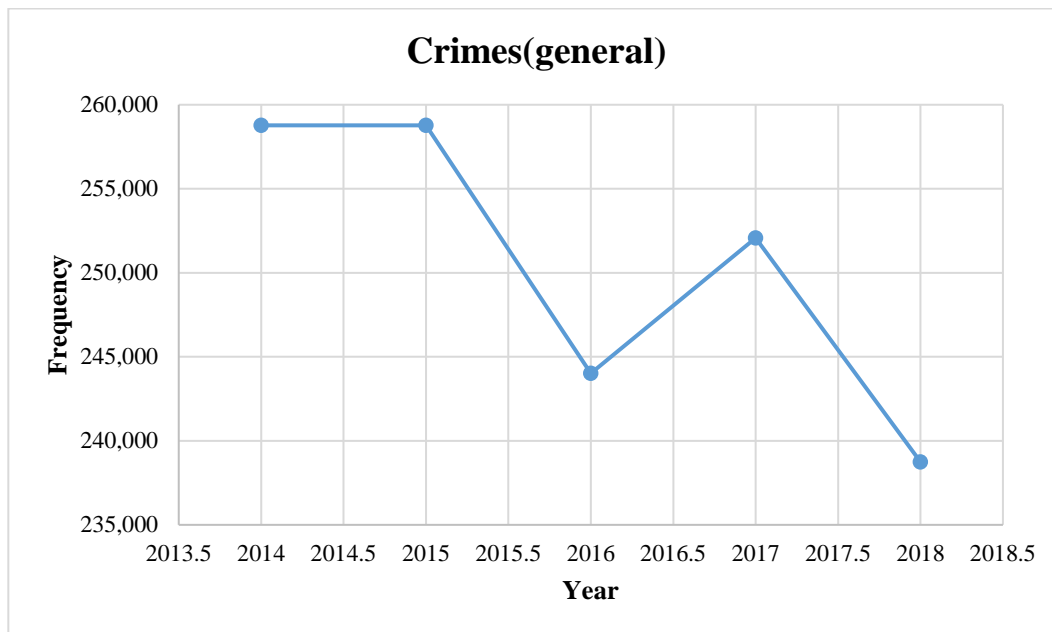


Figure 4.2: General crime trends in Uganda from 2014 to 2018 (source: Uganda Annual crime reports for 2014 to 2018)

4.3.9.3 Cybercrime Trends in Uganda

Computer or internet-based crimes were at their lowest number (104) in 2014 (**Figure 4.3.**) The peak in of cybercrimes (210) was recorded by the UPF in 2015 and this dipped to 106 cases in 2016. There seems to have been an upward trend in cybercrimes from 2016 onwards. Cybercriminals may pose a higher risk to the Financial Intermediation component under UECCC and other EASP components that may involve online transactions. A Cyber risk assessment will be undertaken and prevention and control measures shall be developed prior to project implementation.

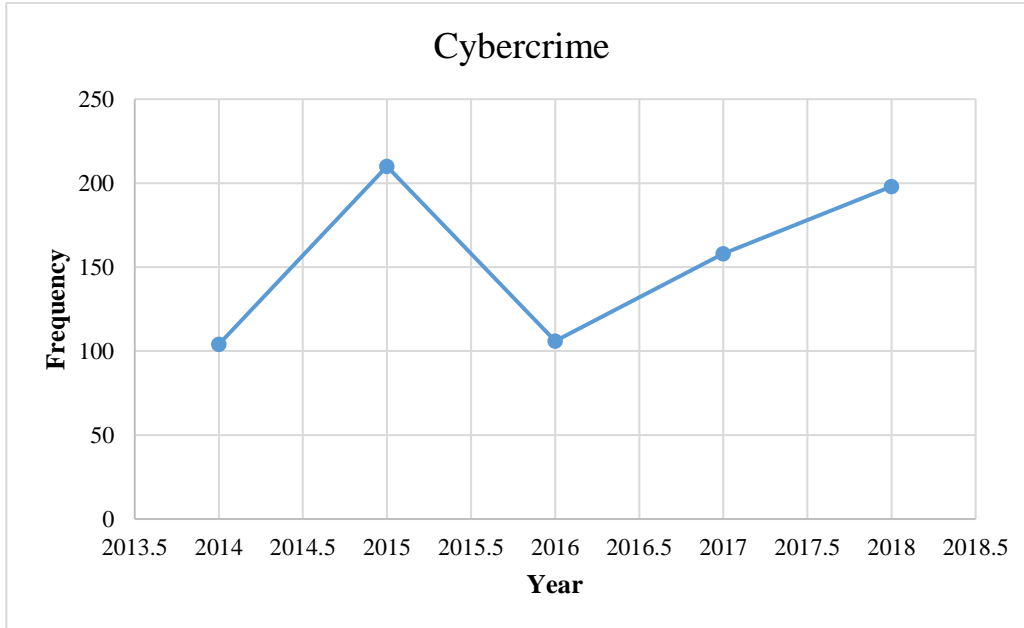


Figure 4.3: Cybercrime Trends in Uganda from 2014 to 2018 (Source: Uganda Annual Crime reports for 2014 to 2018)

4.3.9.4 Fire Emergency Trends in Uganda

There was a 7.3% decrease in fire emergencies handled by Police between 2017 and 2018 (**Figure 4.4**). This was explained by the increased fire safety sensitisation and public awareness campaigns throughout the year 2018 (UPF, 2018). Fires, and particularly the electrical related ones, are an aspect that will have to be taken into account as part of EASP implementation activities. Particularly worth noting is that there have been a number of fire outbreak in boarding schools in Uganda and so the necessary safeguards will have to be put in place when extending electricity to such institutions and other facilities to which electricity will be extended.

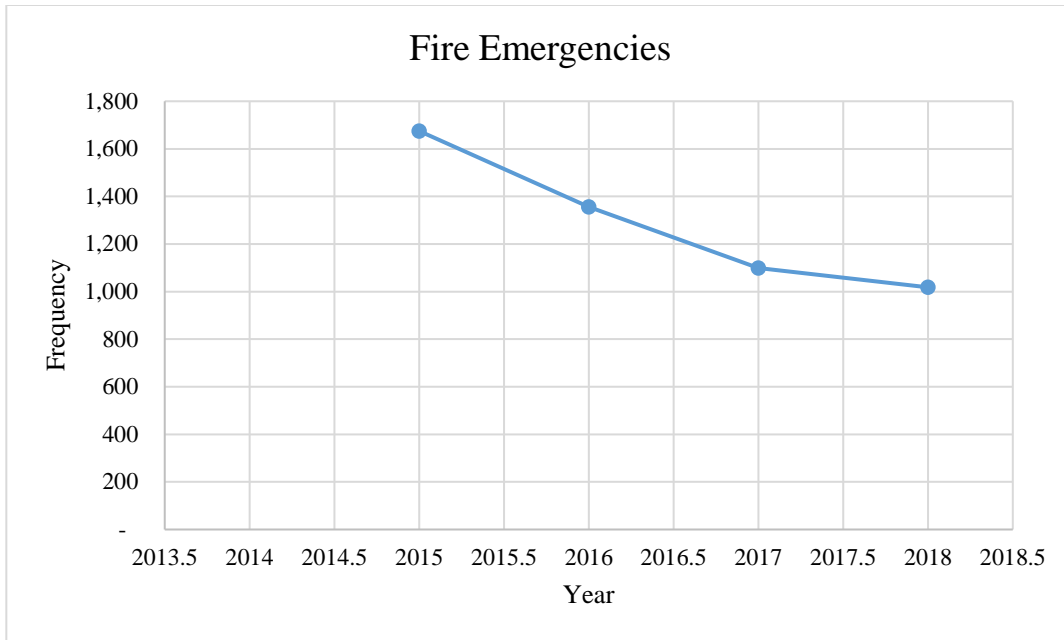


Figure 4.4: Fire Emergency Trends in Uganda from 2015 to 2018 (Source: Uganda Annual Crime reports for 2015 to 2018)

4.3.9.5 Crash Trends in Uganda

A review of the road accident crash report for Uganda as produced by the UPF revealed a 3.0% reduction in the number of crashes reported in 2018 compared to 2017 (Figure 4.5). Fatal crashes however increased by 4.7% although serious crashes reduced by 6.8% between 2017 and 2018 (UPF, 2018). In the context of EASP, where project vehicles and construction vehicular traffic will be operated, it is recommended that project specific traffic and road safety plans targeting major causes of accidents such as over speeding, drink driving, and incompetent drivers are implemented.

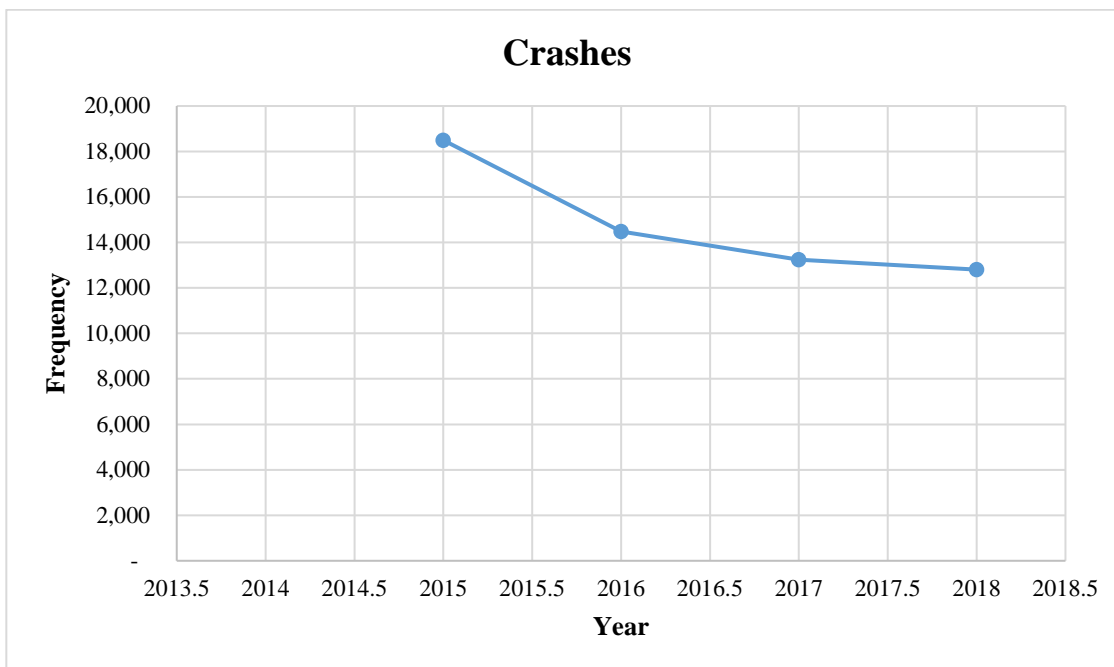


Figure 4.5 Crashes From 2015 to 2018(Source: Uganda Annual Crime reports for 2015 to 2018)

4.3.10 Uganda Economic Outlook

According to the African Development Bank, Uganda’s economy registered strong growth in 2019 estimated at 6.3%. This was largely attributed to growth in the services sector at 7.6%, which has been a major driver of development. However, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, Uganda’s economic growth rate for the FY 2019/20 has been revised downwards from 6% to about 3%. It is also anticipated that the services sector will be the most severely affected by the downward trend in growth and this will likely have an impact on all sectors of the economy including the EASP project beneficiaries and contractors whose economic standing may not be as sound due to loss of income generating opportunities or disruption of livelihoods brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic and its associated lockdown of the aspects of many aspects of the Ugandan economy.

4.3.11 Uganda’s Government Structure

The governance structure in Uganda is constituted of both the central and local government structures. The central government in itself is comprised of three arms (Figure 4.6) that is: the Executive headed by the President; the Parliament being headed by the Speaker; and the Judiciary that is headed by the Chief Justice. The local government structure on the other hand is constituted of five levels of the local governments know as Local Councils (LCs) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Within the urban setting, the local governments are comprised of: Wards, Divisions, Municipalities and City Councils. The EASP will leverage the existing central government and local government structures while implementing its activities.

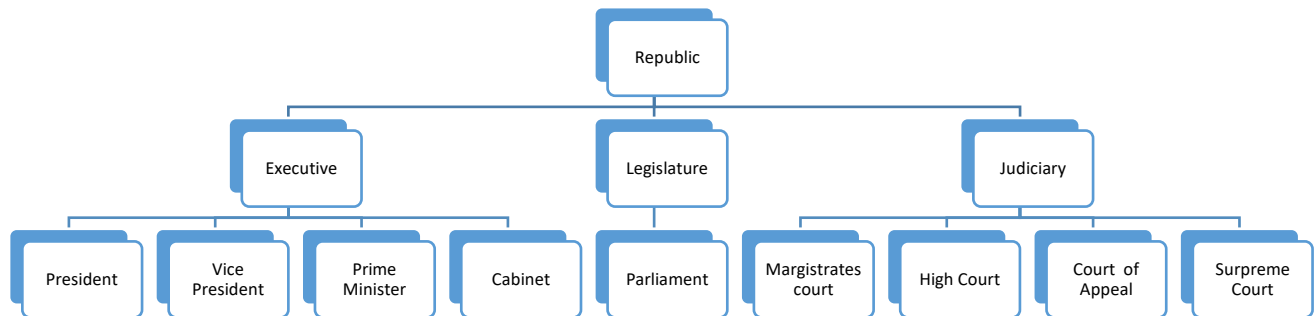


Figure 4.6: The Three Arms of the Uganda Government

5.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

To gather views on the potential benefits, design, scope, risks and mitigation measures for the proposed Electricity Access Scale-Up project (EASP), stakeholders from sixteen (16) institutions were consulted. The consultations were carried out as part of project preparation. The stakeholder engagements guided the preparation of EASP safeguards documents such as this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF), Vulnerable and Marginalised Group Framework (VMGF) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). As such, most of the chapters in this ESMF have been informed by the input from the stakeholder engagement process.

Further consultations will be undertaken during the development of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for Component 2 of the EASP, preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for component 1 and 3 of the project. Also, it is worth noting that in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, there are a number of concerns especially those concerning the Environment-Health nexus that

may have since come to the fore and may add a new perspective to some of that were initially put forward by the respective stakeholders.

5.1 Stakeholders engaged

The respective stakeholder that were consulted are summarised in **Table 5.1**. A total of 73 individuals participated in the consultations and of these, 40 (54.8%) were men and 33 (45.2%) were women. The stakeholder consultation meeting attendance lists are presented in **Annex 2**.

Table 5.1: Summary of Stakeholders Engaged During Preparation of the ESMF

S/ N	Institution	Male	Female	Total	Date of consultations
1	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	3	1	4	9/03/2020
2	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	3	5	8	18/02/2020
3	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	8	5	13	14/02/2020
4	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MoTWA)	3	1	4	10/02/2020
5	National Forestry Authority (NFA)	3	4	7	11/02/2020
6	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	1	1	2	13/02/2020
7	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)	2	2	4	
8	Department of Museums and Monuments (DMM)	5	2	7	19/02/2020
9	Uganda Solar Energy Association (USEA)	1	1	2	12/02/2020
10	FENIX International	2	0	2	12/02/2020
11	Ultra Tech	0	1	1	12/02/2020
12	Village Power	1	0	1	12/02/2020
13	Kombasco Tech	1	0	1	12/02/2020
14	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company (UECCC)	1	5	6	24/02/2020, 3/03/2020, 5/03/2020
15	United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)	3	2	5	9/03/2020
16	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	3	3	6	21/02/2020
	Total	40	33	73	

5.2 Summary of key issues raised by EASP Stakeholders

Upon presentation of the project scope and progress of the project preparation process, several valued design, environmental and social components (VESC)s were identified to be associated with the EASP by the stakeholders. The issues raised on the VESC)s and the recommendations for escalation of positive impacts and the mitigation of adverse impacts are presented in **Table 5.2**. A detailed matrix of issues raised by the stakeholders is provided in **Annex 2**.

Table 5.2: Summary of key issues raised by EASP stakeholders

S.N	Valued Design, Environmental and Social Component (VESC)	EASP stakeholder	Recommendations and comments
1.	Project Design	Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) to engage the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) during the design of any power transmission lines likely to traverse through Protected Areas to avoid impacting on critical habitats such as breeding grounds and nesting sites. 2. Follow the mitigation hierarchy i.e. Avoidance (divert the lines), Minimize (bury the cables, painting poles in green colours, choosing the best routing options, avoid the existing tourism routes, use the off-grid infrastructure that blends with the National Parks, work with UWA during the design phase for the grid expansion and densification component), and follow UWA Guidelines for the design of Biodiversity Offsets. 3. Connect power to Queen's Pavilion at Queen Elizabeth National Park. 4. UWA is planning the Cable Car at Mt. Rwenzori NP and will require power. <p>Alternative project designs should be explored to ensure that the project does not adversely impact the tourist value of the protected areas.</p>
		National Forestry Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The design of clean cooking technologies should be aligned with the culture of the people, for example, firewood is considered the best for steaming food and roasting meat. 6. Livelihood options should be proposed by the affected households and involve the Physically Displaced Persons (PDPs) in the design of the resettlement houses that may be required for the EASP. 7. Align the components under the EASP with another World Bank financed Forest Landscape Project , especially on the clean cooking and firewood sub-components to ensure synergies and avoid duplication of resources and efforts.

		Office of the Prime Minister	<p>8. Assess the characteristics of the middle income electricity consumer and use it in the design of the EASP.</p> <p>9. The design of the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) and the Development Response to Displacement Project (DRDIP) should be aligned to ensure synergies and avoid institutional conflicts since both projects are financed by World Bank and target refugee host communities.</p> <p>10. Clear implementation modalities of the refugee component should be developed in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR and District Local Governments prior to project implementation.</p> <p>11. Projects with multiple Implementation Units have a risk of implementation delays and conflicts. These risks should be managed.</p> <p>12. DRDIP and NUSAF uses the District Local Governments as the key implementation centres with support from the mandated MDAs. The PIUs were encouraged to use the same pre-existing structures for effective project implementation of the EASP.</p>
		Uganda Investment Authority	<p>13. Buy Uganda and Build Uganda (BUBU) should be factored in the design and implementation of EASP to escalate the intended benefits.</p> <p>14. EASP should be designed to cater for power for production and upcoming growth centres in Uganda.</p>
2.	ESIA Studies	National Environment Management Authority	Ensure that ESIA studies undertaken and approvals granted prior to project implementation.
3.	Influx of Labour, and Working Conditions	Ministry Of Gender Labour and Social Development	<p>1. EASP to develop a Labour Force Management Plan to ensure workers are given contracts, have descent and safe working conditions and are allowed to bargain collectively.</p> <p>2. Document the number of jobs and quality (casual, semi-skilled and skilled labour) that will be created by EASP.</p> <p>3. The project should employ locally available labour and expertise to the greatest extent.</p>

			<p>4. Document the jobs created by the EASP so that the impact of the project can be further emphasized.</p> <p>5. EASP should use the existing labour force management frameworks e.g. District Labour Officers.</p> <p>6. Undertake skilling of the rural people in order for them to participate in the project. The PWDs, Youth, Women, and Girls should be trained to take up off-grid project opportunities.</p> <p>7. Sourcing for Contractors should be done locally and fairly especially for off-grid projects.</p> <p>The project should put in place measures to avoid Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC).</p>
4.	Health and Safety of workers and communities	Ministry Of Gender Labour and Social Development	<p>1. The PCU and PIUs to work with the Department of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) in the monitoring and supervision of contractors to ensure workers' and community health and safety are properly managed during EASP implementation.</p> <p>Infrastructure such as schools, water supply schemes and health centres should be designed with participation of both host communities and the refugees to ensure that the infrastructure is sustained after the refugees have been repatriated.</p>
5.	Energy efficiency and quality of solar equipment	Office of the Prime Minister	<p>1. Survey on affordability and assessment of the energy mix should be undertaken.</p> <p>2. The use of digital equipment, e.g. mobile phones should be enhanced in northern Uganda to enhance solar energy uptake.</p> <p>3. EASP to study the DRDIP energy and environmental component in order to build synergies.</p>
		Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) should be engaged for Quality Assurance of solar systems to avert the increasing poor quality of solar systems in the market.

6.	Loss of Land and Restrictions in Land Use	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where necessary, the PIUs should acquire land (Right of Way) prior to project implementation. 2. Adequate and timely compensation should be provided to project affected communities. Cut-off dates should be communicated earlier to the Project Affected Communities.
7.	Environment, Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management	Ministry of water and Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electricity expansion and connection component should not be implemented among communities that encroach/occupy protected areas as this may legitimize their illegal occupation. 2. Natural resources, wildlife, Forestry and Biodiversity Experts should be part of the ESIA studies especially for sub-components that traverse protected areas such as Forest Reserves and National Parks. 3. There is a potential risk of electronic waste being generated. EASP should include E-waste management strategies in the ESMF. 4. Reuse, and recycling of waste is being undertaken by the USEA members.
8.	Vulnerable or Marginalised Individuals or Groups	Office of the Prime Minister	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The vulnerable individuals or groups were identified as female-headed households, people with disabilities (PWDs), the elderly, child headed households, women at risk, and people with diseases. 2. The Batwa, Ik and the Benet were also recorded among the marginalized communities in Uganda. The people who live in Islands were also identified as marginalized. 3. Consider installing the Water Supply Systems as was done in Ayilo 1 and 2 in Adjumani District to reduce the distance trekked by refugees to fetch water. 4. The UNHCR has over 140 Solar hybrid pumping stations that require back-up that could benefit from EASP. 5. Consider the refugee camp as a nucleus for Component 3 or the project be designed to cater for the Refugee Host District. 6. Consider solar lighting for dark spots in the refugee settlements and host communities. 7. Study the viability of all existing clean cooking and energy technologies.

			8. Consider increasing the grant component to enhance the services to the refugees.
9.	Physical and intangible Cultural heritage	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage the Department of Culture at MoGLSD to develop the capacity on culture management during EASP. 2. Always engage the Department of Culture in advance to avoid emergency response when cultural aspects impede project activities.
		Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Engage caretakers of the intangible sites. 4. Work with the Local Leaders and the Cultural institutions during the mapping and relocation process for of Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs). 5. Support appeasement ceremonies during relocation of PCRs. 6. Support the MoTWA to introduce cultural resource centres for Refugee camps. Support relocation of the PCRs
10.	Financial intermediation	Uganda Solar Energy Association	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repossession of solar products that are acquired on loans by beneficiaries should be minimized through due diligence and sensitization of beneficiaries of the Financial Intermediation (FI) component of EASP. 2. The Uganda Solar Energy Association that will largely partner in the implementation of the FI Component should be included on the Project Steering Committee to effectively represent the interests of their members. 3. A clear subsidy should be provided in the project design for the off-grid component.
11.	Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake stakeholder analysis before selection of partnerships. 2. Engage the Uganda Wildlife Authority as one of the key stakeholders during project design and implementation monitoring.
		Ministry of Water and Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Engage the Ministry of Water and Environment especially in the Clean Energy component since it has positive impact in the environmental conservation.

		Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	<p>4. Consult the Department of Culture at MoGLSD for input on the PCRMs.</p> <p>5. Consult the Department of Museums and Monuments.</p> <p>6. Consult cultural institutions such as Buganda Kingdom and other Cultural Institutions in the countryside on the management of cultural artifacts.</p>
		Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF)	<p>7. Consult Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) Uganda Country Office during the design of the Clean Cooking sub-component. WWF has implemented many projects and documented lessons, challenges and opportunities.</p>
		Uganda Hotel Owners' Association	<p>8. Engage the Uganda Hotel Owners' Association to ascertain the lodges that are in dire need of the power connection. UHOA is a great private Sector player.</p> <p>9. Use the appropriate language during stakeholder engagements.</p> <p>10. EASP should develop and implement Stakeholder Engagement Plans.</p> <p>11. Use Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) during stakeholder engagement.</p>

5.3 Inclusion of stakeholder recommendations in the ESMF

The recommendations from stakeholders were used in the preparation of the following chapters of the ESMF:

- a) Policy, Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework;
- b) Baseline environmental and socio-economic conditions;
- c) Environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- d) Environmental screening and impact assessment procedure;
- e) Monitoring plan;
- f) Grievance redress mechanism;
- g) Stakeholder consultations and engagement;
- h) capacity building and Training; and
- i) ESMF implementation schedule and budget.

6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) will be associated with both positive and adverse impacts. The detailed impact analysis and development of mitigation measures will be undertaken during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Components 1 and 3.

Specific mitigation and monitoring strategies for the project impacts shall be used to develop the generic Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plans (ESMMPs) for the project components. This will be required for all works (e.g. as part of contract) and be updated as needed to reflect sub-project/work specific impacts and risks.

The impacts presented in this chapter arose from the stakeholder engagement process involving Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government of Uganda and other relevant development partners.

6.1 Potential Positive Impacts

The EASP is expected to have significant positive impacts that are largely of a socio-economic nature as indicated in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Positive Impacts of the EASP

Project component	Impacts
Component 1: Grid expansion and Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved electricity access to the project beneficiaries that will include the household and industrial consumers, public institutions, refugees and their host communities, as well as the private sector energy companies. ● Access to electricity will improve the economic status through enhancement of small and medium enterprises. ● Improved health and education standards through electrification of schools and health centers in the refugee host communities. ● Employment opportunities for the local communities. ● Power connection may lower the pressure on Protected Areas from which communities may be sourcing woody biomass for their energy needs. ● Reversing the negative effects of climate change and environmental degradation through promotion of renewable energy.
Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased use of clean energy by rural communities, including the refugee host communities. ● Reduced dependence on wood fuel and petroleum for the agro-processing enterprises. ● Improved economic development through access to electricity for SMEs and household.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Employment opportunities for the local communities within the project areas such as salons, refrigeration business, agro-processing among others. ● Clean cooking technologies will be promoted for use by the rural communities, including refugee host communities. ● Reversing the negative effects of climate change and environmental degradation through promotion of renewable energy. ● Improvement to safety of women in public places such as health centres, markets and education institutions.
Component 3: Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved education and health standards for refugees and host communities through Off-grid electrification of the health and education facilities. ● Employment opportunities to the solar installers ● Working capital enhancement for the solar companies ● Small scale solar and electricity dependent business development for the refugees and host communities that will improve the household incomes ● Improvement in security of water collection and other dark spot areas through provision of security lights and hence reduction in crime rates
Component 4: Project Implementation Support and Affordable Modern Energy Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to the implementing agencies in the smooth coordination of the EASP activities ● Enhancing knowledge on national laws and regulations on environmental and social risks and impacts management; environmental and social management systems; World Bank ESF and ESMS of the World Bank projects.
Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve the Government's ability to respond effectively in the event of an emergency (e.g., COVID19) through mitigation, response, and recovery measures.

6.2 Potential Negative impacts and Mitigation measures

The implementation of the proposed project will result in a number of environmental and social impacts for the program as a whole.

The potential negative environmental and social impacts (both direct and indirect) of the proposed EASP include the following:

- Destruction of crops and gardens of PAPs
- Conflicts between neighbors on boundaries.
- Air pollution
- Emission of exhaust gases and particulate materials from vehicles transporting construction materials
- Disruption of flora and fauna habitats
- Noise and Vibrations
- Generation of Non-hazardous wastes
- Generation of electronic waste and other hazardous waste
- Lowering of visual aesthetics of the protected or culturally important areas
- Soil erosion

- Surface water contamination (mainly due to soil erosion)
- Electrocution
- Increase in Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) Incidents
- Violation of children's rights.
- Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Violence Against Children (VAC)
- Exclusion and discrimination of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities.
- Transport related accidents (both construction materials and workers to sites)
- Conflicts between Refugees and Refugee host communities

Proposed mitigation measures

In order to avoid or minimize impacts associated with activities to be funded under the Project, mitigation measures must be implemented as part of the subproject operations to ensure compliance with local and international environmental and social guidelines and standards. These measures must be included as part of each subproject ESMP and will be budgeted for in the Technical Specifications of each subproject. A generic ESMP for general guidance on mitigation of impacts is presented in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2: Generic Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
Acquisition of right of way and sites for power distribution lines and solar plants	1 & 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Destruction of crops and gardens of PAPs ● Distribution and utilization of compensation funds may breed and escalate conflicts between women and men hence domestic violence ● Limited access to compensation proceeds by women in a household. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Valuation and compensation of destroyed gardens ● Engaging household members on proper utilization of compensations for mutual benefit among spouses and families ● Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be compensated for their losses at "full replacement" cost prior to their actual move or before taking of land and related assets or commencement of project activities. ● Particular attention will be paid to the needs of disadvantaged groups 	MEMD's Directorate of Energy Resources Development	Whenever required

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The corridors for the electricity distribution infrastructure triggers restrictions in land use. 	<p>such as the elderly, child headed households, chronically ill, refugees, women and children including those without legal title to assets especially female headed households to prevent the impacts of the project falling disproportionately on them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meaningful all-inclusive stakeholder engagements. Adequate valuation and timely compensation for crops and trees loss; and if applicable for limited uses in distribution line right-of-way A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be implemented, including provisions of confidentiality and, where necessary, a toll-free number will be made available. 		
Transportation of construction materials on dusty roads using trucks	1, 2 & 3	<p>Air pollution</p> <p>There is a risk of exceeding the air quality standards due to civil works as mainly undertaken in existing public infrastructures such as trading centres, schools, health centres, markets, affected communities health and safety throughout the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dust suppression and routine vehicle maintenance shall be applied to minimize the impact of Air emission during construction phase. 	Contractors	continuous

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
		<p>construction phase shall be pertinent as it can disrupt institutions such as schools through dust emission, fumes and other substances.</p> <p>Emission of exhaust gases and particulate materials from vehicles transporting construction materials</p>			
<p>Clearing the right of way for the distribution lines</p> <p>Construction of temporary access roads for distribution line installation</p> <p>Excavation of pits for poles especially within protected areas</p>	1	Disruption of flora and fauna habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minimizing temporary access road construction, tree cutting and vegetation clearing as much as possible ● Reuse of wood materials from tree cutting and vegetation clearing ● Implement a re-vegetation approach for impacted areas ● The right of way activities shall be programmed outside the breeding bird season. ● Birds' nests relocation shall be done in accordance with the Uganda Wildlife Act ● Establishing and maintaining a protected buffer Zone for migratory nesting birds by the biodiversity expert ● Strengthening local authorities and conservation personnel 	<p>Directorate of Energy Resources Development /Contractors</p> <p>Contractors</p> <p>Contractors</p> <p>Directorate of Energy Resources Development /MEMD</p>	Whenever required during construction

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			responsible for managing natural resources		
Electrification of areas adjacent to protected areas such as wildlife and forest reserves	1, 2 & 3	Grid Densification around protected areas is reported to have a tendency of increasing the encroachers in Protected Areas. Project activities associated with the impact:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Induction of contractors and workers on the requirements of wildlife and forest management in partnership with the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) ● Enforcement of Codes of Conduct for workers ● Sensitization of the communities against encroachment on protected areas. ● Patrolling of protected areas during construction activities 	Electrification of areas adjacent to protected areas such as wildlife and forest reserves	Continuous
<p>Felling of trees in the Right of Way (RoW) of power distribution lines</p> <p>Operation of construction equipment</p> <p>Movement of vehicles during transportation of materials</p>	1, 2 & 3	Noise and Vibrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cordon off worksites ● Noise and vibration measures will be applied during construction, such as ensuring proper vehicle noise control (e.g., mufflers) ● Limiting time for noise generating activities (e.g., not at night). ● Development and enforcement of the provisions of the ESMS. 	Contractors/ MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources Development /UECCC	Whenever required

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
Construction of LV/MV power distribution lines	1, 2 & 3	Generation of Non-hazardous wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Waste reduction, reuse and recycling from solar batteries ● Provision of waste disposal bins within labour camps ● Provision of mobile toilets at project site(s) ● Waste segregation for recycling each site (including offices, colonies and worker camps) will be provided with at least 2 separate bins for degradable and non-biodegradable waste. ● Waste reuse of construction wastes, to extent feasible. 	Contractors	

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
<p>Solar installations within the communities</p> <p>Construction vehicle maintenance (fuel oils, batteries, etc.)</p> <p>Solar wastes such as batteries from used solar panels</p>	1, 2 & 3	Generation of electronic waste and other hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate waste collection, reuse and disposals measures will be put in place such as E-waste management • Recycling and Re-use of waste solar batteries, inverters through NEMA licensed waste management companies in line with the The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations,2020. • Designation of allowable areas and methods for construction equipment maintenance • Proper construction equipment waste management including collection, reuse, disposal and spill control procedure. • Proper disposal of end of life batteries, damaged inverters etc. by a NEMA licenced hazardous waste handler as per the relevant National laws. 	Contractors	
Establishment of LV/MV power lines adjacent to the national parks or forest reserves or within the community settings.	1	Lowering of visual aesthetics of the protected or culturally important areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working together with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), alternative designs to protect the value of tourist attractions will be sought such as underground cables. • Considerations of aesthetic and cultural values in design of project features 	Directorate of Energy Resources Development /Contractors	Whenever required

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoidance of all culturally important sites 		
The construction activities for power distribution lines and installation of solar systems may result in soil erosion especially in steep areas.	1 & 3	Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare and implement an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) ● Train workers on soil and water conservation practices ● Drainage and erosion prevention and modified construction techniques during the construction period ● Re-vegetation programme 	Directorate of Energy Resources Development /MEMD/Contractors	Continuous
The soil eroded and other debris from the construction activities may contaminate surface water	1 & 3	Surface water contamination (mainly due to soil erosion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare and implement an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) ● Train workers on soil and water conservation practices ● Collect, and efficiently dispose solid wastes that may contaminate soils and water, including unblocking drainage channels ● Appropriate locations for handling, storing and disposing of oil products and other harmful chemicals ● Limited use of pesticides 	MEMD (Directorate of Energy Resources Development) Contractors Contractors	continuous
Installation of LV/MV power distribution lines	1 & 3.	Electrocution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of certified wiremen and women for all the project wiring activities ● Sensitization of the communities about the dangers of unauthorized wires men ● Training of personnel that will be engaged with connections 	Installation of LV/MV power distribution lines	Continuous

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
Expansion and densification of electricity distribution network under Component 1.	1, 2 & 3	Increase in Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) Incidents	<p>World Bank Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution entails the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only allowing trained and certified workers to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment; • Deactivating and properly grounding live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity, to the lines; • Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards. Qualified or trained employees working on transmission or distribution systems should be able to achieve the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Distinguish live parts from other parts of the electrical system ○ Determine the voltage of live parts ○ Understand the minimum approach distances outlined for specific live line voltages ○ Ensure proper use of special safety equipment and procedures when working near or on exposed energized parts of an electrical system 	MEMD (Directorate of Energy Resources Development) /UECCC/ Contractors	Continuous

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers should not approach an exposed energized or non-conductive part even if properly trained unless the worker is properly insulated from the energized part with gloves or other approved insulation • Where maintenance and operation is required within minimum setback distances, specific training, safety measures, personal safety devices, and other precautions should be defined in a health and safety plan. • Workers not directly associated with power transmission and distribution activities who are operating around powerlines or power substations should adhere to local legislation, standards, and guidelines relating to minimum approach distances for excavations, tools, vehicles, pruning, and other activities; • Minimum hot stick distances may only be reduced provided that the distance remaining is greater than the distance between the energized part and a grounded surface. 		

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work • Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures; inspection, maintenance, and replacement of fall protection equipment; and rescue of fall-arrested workers, among others; • Establishment of criteria for use of 100 percent fall protection (typically when working over 2 meters above the working surface, but sometimes extended to 7 meters, depending on the activity). The fall protection system should be appropriate for the tower structure and necessary movements, including ascent, descent, and moving from point to point; • Installation of fixtures on tower components to facilitate the use of fall protection systems; • Provision of an adequate work-positioning device system for workers. Connectors on positioning systems should be compatible 		

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
Installation and operation of solar plants at schools and hospitals			<p>with the tower components to which they are attached;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hoisting equipment should be properly rated and maintained and hoist operators properly trained; ● Safety belts should be of not less than 16 millimeters (mm) (5/8 inch) two-in-one nylon or material of equivalent strength. Rope safety belts should be replaced before signs of aging or fraying of fibers become evident; ● When operating power tools at height, workers should use a second (backup) safety strap; ● Signs and other obstructions should be removed from poles or structures prior to undertaking work; ● An approved tool bag should be used for raising or lowering tools or materials to workers on structures. ● Require contractors and solar plant providers to implement an acceptable OSH Plan ● Signs and other obstructions should be removed from poles or structures prior to undertaking work ● Only trained and certified workers will be allowed to 		

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			<p>install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Safety belts should be of not less than 16 millimetres (mm) (5/8 inch) two-in one nylon or material of equivalent strength. Rope safety belts should be replaced before signs of aging or fraying of fibers become evident. ● Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards. ● Induction training/sensitization of workers and site supervisors on the health and safety risks and mitigation measures, including Tool Box talks ● Safety awareness for communities neighbouring construction sites, refuge communities with grid/energy access, and schools and hospitals with solar power generation ● Provision of applicable health and safety personnel protection equipment (PPE) for workers. ● First Aid kits and emergency response procedure will be in place for the workers ● Liaison with nearby Health Facilities to manage major OSH incidences that occur at construction sites. 		

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of incident reporting and follow-up procedures. ● Establishment and operationalization of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) 		
Implementation of activities that involve casual work and employment of locals as preferred by affected communities	1, 2 & 3	<p>Violation of children's rights.</p> <p>Child labour during implementation of the project activities.</p> <p>Labour influx at the work sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of the Labour Management Procedures. ● Recruitment of workers after due diligence by the local leaders. ● Sensitization and Enforcement of Codes of Conduct for workers ● Regular monitoring and enforcement of labour contracts by the Project Implementing Units and PIU ● The contractor will liaise with local Government Authorities and service providers to mitigate the risk of Violence Against Children (VAC). ● Provision of workers camps with all the amenities to prevent workers from mixing with local communities 	Implementation of activities that involve casual work and employment of locals as preferred by affected communities	continuous
<p>Construction of LV/MV power distribution lines and installation of solar systems</p> <p>Vending of foods and other</p>	1, 2 & 3	Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Violence Against Children (VAC). the potential exclusion of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sensitization and signing/enforcement of codes of conduct for all project workers and contractors. ● Use of Toolbox talks and sessions to address emerging issues on 	<p>Contractors</p> <p>MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources</p>	Continuous

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
materials to the project workers by community members		<p>vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits.</p> <p>During project implementation, gender-based violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse of children, violence against children (child labor, etc.) and transmission of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS might impact affected communities as a result of project activities.</p>	<p>GBV/SEA/VAC and non-discrimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation and strict enforcement of Codes of Conduct for workers. ● Establishment of GBV/SEA referral pathways to address eventual cases ● The contractor will liaise with local service providers to implement HIV/AIDS sensitization campaigns for both the workers and affected communities. ● Operationalization of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, paying special attention to confidentiality for sensitive grievances from vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups. ● Establishment and operationalization of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) 	<p>Development, UECCC</p> <p>Directorate of Energy Resources Development / Contractors</p> <p>MEMD (Directorate of Energy Resources Development), UECCC and Contractors</p> <p>UECCC</p>	
Electricity grid connections and extensions, and installation of solar systems is expected to involve movement of vehicles transporting workers and materials, with potential escalation of accident	1, 2 & 3	Transport related accidents (both construction materials and workers to sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Routine inspection and servicing of vehicles. ● Training of drivers and machine operators ● Compensation for accident victims. ● Incident notification and reporting form prepared and implemented. ● Employing safe traffic control measures such as employing road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions 	<p>Contractors</p> <p>Contractors</p> <p>Contractors</p> <p>MEMD (Directorate of Energy Resources Development)</p>	Continuous

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
incidences in Uganda			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Collaborating with local communities on education about traffic and pedestrian safety (e.g. school education campaigns) ● Monitor and evaluate the potential traffic and road safety risks associated with project activities ● Install humps to limit the speed of vehicles 		
<p>Electrification of Schools and health centers for either refugees or host communities</p> <p>Provision of solar for productive uses and clean cooking technologies.</p> <p>Support to investments for refugees and host communities</p>	3	Conflicts between Refugees and Refugee host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proper sensitization about the project activities and beneficiaries ● Ensuring equity in provision of services to both the refugees and host communities ● Establishment of a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism, with provisions of confidentiality and, where necessary, a toll-free number. 	MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources Development	Continuous
Electricity grid connections and extensions, and installation of solar systems in culturally sensitive areas	1, 2 & 3	Impacts on physical-cultural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage the Department of Culture at MoGLSD to develop the capacity on culture management during EASP. ● Engage the Department of Culture in advance to avoid emergency response when cultural aspects impede project activities. ● Engage caretakers of the intangible sites. ● Work with the Local Leaders and the Cultural 	MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources Development	Continuous

Project Activities	*Project Component	Risk or Impact	Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Timeframe
			<p>institutions during the mapping and relocation process for of Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support appeasement ceremonies during relocation of PCRs. ● Support the MoTWA to introduce cultural resource centres for Refugee camps. ● Support relocation of the PCRs 		

Non-Discrimination of Vulnerable or Marginalized Individuals or Groups.

The following section relates to vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups.

One of the main potential risk is of vulnerable and marginalised individuals or groups being excluded from project benefits. This refers to all vulnerable individuals or groups who by virtue, for example, of their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical, mental or other disability, social, civic or health status, economic hardships ,and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so.

The Government of Uganda notes that discrimination of any person contravenes Article 21 of the Ugandan Constitution. The Republic of Uganda (the "Borrower") has committed to uphold the Bank's policy requirements for non-discrimination on all World Bank financed projects. The measures outlined below are intended to ensure that mechanisms exist to identify potential discrimination and to promptly remediate its impacts. Specifically, these mitigation measures will ensure that:

- an individual or groups with concerns or grievances would be afforded appropriate avenues to submit their grievances or concerns including through the grievance mechanism corresponding to World Bank financed project.
- the implementors of the referred mechanisms, the World Bank and the Government of Uganda will do what is required of them to ensure that such concerns or grievances are addressed promptly and effectively.

Risks

These risks were identified through a process of stakeholder engagement conducted from March 2023 to January 2024 with civil society organizations, donors, and other interested parties. Stakeholder engagement on the mitigation measures and updating of instruments took place between June 12 and June 23, 2023, as well as between August 28 and September 22, 2023. This engagement was led by the World Bank and included meetings with Government of Uganda representatives, other Development Partners and NGOs/CSOs. In addition, in January 2024, the GoU led consultations on the whole World Bank portfolio with key community stakeholders.

Identified risks include:

- (i) The risk of the project denying access to vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups who are project beneficiaries.
- (ii) The risk of not accessing project services for fear of rejection or retaliation.
- (iii) The possibility of exclusion from employment opportunities.
- (iv) Limited capacity of project's staff in assessing and addressing exclusion risks
- (v) Project staff inability to ensure vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups' participation in public consultations and
- (vi) Vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups unwillingness to use the project's GRM for fear of retaliation, as addressing some of these complaints might cause harm to the parties involved.

Mitigation measures

The following mitigation measures are proposed to manage the risks of exclusion and discrimination.

These mitigations will be implemented by the project implementation unit with the support of an Enhanced Implementation Support Mechanism firm, agency) to be hired by the World Bank and IFC with a strong track record of providing implementation support and monitoring project performance and knowledge of the Ugandan context. This entity is expected to work with NGO/CSOs and country-based development partners in implementing these mitigation measures.

Specifically, the firm will:

- Assist project teams to enhance existing project-level grievance mechanisms and develop and operate an independent mechanism that would identify, manage, and monitor cases of discrimination.
- Assist the WB in strengthening the capacity of Project Implementation Units, workers, and contractors, subcontractors, and service providers.
- Ensure contracts, codes of conduct, hiring procedures, whistle-blower protection protocols, and other measures, as needed, are in place to require remediation of cases of discrimination.
- Develop a strong data management system and process that secures personal data and information in a manner that is safe, ethical, and confidential.
- Where cases of discrimination are reported through the above mechanism, the EISM will report the grievances to the Bank, propose appropriate remediation, and follow up on agreed actions to resolve the case.
- Support the WB/IFC to monitor the efficacy of the agreed measures to mitigate the impacts on WB/IFC financed operations.

A more detailed explanation of the enhanced implementation supports this organisation will provide is found at Annex 14.

Mitigation measures to be implemented by PIUs with the support from the entity listed above include:

- Develop training, sensitization and Information, Education and Communications material on the obligations of project participants to ensure non-discrimination of individual or groups who are vulnerable or marginalized, and to ensure they have access to appropriate expertise to help them do that.
- This includes training on inclusion and non-discrimination for project staff (e.g., workers, contractors, and sub-contractors) and mobilization of communities,
- Enhance and strengthen supervision through the establishment of World Bank Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring (EISM)
- Undertake targeted consultations with external stakeholders, including as appropriate NGO/CSOs, local governments and other stakeholders to ensure there is broad understanding of the obligations of project participants to ensure non-discrimination under the project.
- Review all Project contracts, Codes of Conducts, human resource procedures and protocols, whistle-blower protection protocols, and other measures, as needed, to ensure they have a requirement regarding remediation of cases of discrimination.
- Review the human resource procedures and protocols, whistle blower protections and other relevant policies and protocols to ensure appropriate principles of non-discrimination are included.
- Enhance the project Grievance Redress Mechanism to include an effective, safe, ethical and confidential referral pathway to ensure that individuals or groups are comfortable reporting incidents of discrimination or exclusion and that such grievances are addressed quickly, efficiently and appropriately.

Project Operational Manual - To facilitate the implementation of the provisions for inclusion and nondiscrimination that cover vulnerable or marginalized individuals and groups, the Project Operational Manual (POM) will specify the how to implement the guidelines. The Project Operation Manual will clearly lay out how the projects guidelines will ensure inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups.

The Project Operation Manual will provide detailed information on how exactly the mitigation measures will be implemented. Furthermore, it will specify the timelines and roles and responsibilities to implement the different mitigation measures. The Project Operation Manual will also provide detailed information on how exactly the World Bank enhanced implementation support and monitoring, will be implemented. The Project Operation Manual will be developed or updated no later than two months after the redisclosure of the project's instruments or before the first Monitoring occurs.

6.3 Indirect Impacts

The EASP is likely to trigger indirect impacts such as construction of energy generation facility and/or transmission line in order for proper function of grid extensions (e.g., more power needed to meet the additional demand by the new grid extension). The indirect impacts are however not significant.

6.4 Potential Cumulative Impacts

The potential cumulative environmental and social impacts arising from the project may include:

- i. SEA, GBV and VAC due to the probable existence of other projects in the area that will be contributing to the same.
- ii. Air pollution-dust from the project activities such as transport of the materials and excavations may increase particulate matter in the atmosphere but this will not be significant.
- iii. Disruption of community livelihoods through acquisition of right of way for the distribution line amidst other construction activities in the area but the impact will be considered short term and not significant
- iv. Disruption of cultural customs due to existence of persons speaking vulgar language that may not be compatible with the culture of the area and behavior which could also be attributed to existence of other groups in the area.
- v. The potential exclusion of vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups from project benefits and activities.

6.5 Potential impacts of the COVID-19 disease on EASP implementation

The outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) is likely to affect the stakeholder engagement processes and project implementation activities of the EASP with respect to social distancing, hand washing and lockdowns that may be imposed. The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) shall work closely with the Ministry of Health in developing and operationalizing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for preventing the spread of COVID-19 during EASP implementation. COVID-19 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be developed and translated in the local languages and site specific training on COVID-19 risks and prevention measures will be undertaken. In addition, the PIUs, Contractors and Service Providers shall work with the local Health Centres in the management of COVID-19 suspects and cases.

6.6 ESMS for Financial Intermediaries (UECCC and CFIs)

The FIs will put in place and implement an ESMS. The ESMS contains the elements that allow the FIs to manage the environmental and social risk of their operations and the subprojects it supports. The ESMS will be commensurate with the nature and magnitude of environmental and social risks and impacts of FI subprojects, the types of financing and the overall risk aggregated at the portfolio level.

The elements of an ESMS include:

- a) Environmental and social policy;
- b) Procedures for the assessment and monitoring of subprojects;
- c) Organizational capacity and competency of the FI;
- d) Stakeholder engagement; and
- e) Monitoring and reporting.

6.6.1 Environmental and Social Policy

The environmental and social policy of the FI will be endorsed by the FI's senior management and will include organizational commitments, objectives, and metrics with regard to the FI's environmental and social risk management. The policy will clearly state applicable requirements for FI subprojects, and will include the following:

- a) All FI subprojects will be prepared and implemented in accordance with relevant environmental and social national and local laws and regulations
- b) All FI subprojects will be screened against exclusions in the legal agreement;
- c) All FI subprojects will be screened for environmental and social risks and impacts;
- d) All FI subprojects which involve resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health and safety, labor and working conditions, biodiversity or cultural heritage will apply relevant requirements of ESSs.

6.6.2 Environmental and Social Procedures

The FI will put in place and maintain clearly defined environmental and social procedures which reflect and implement the FI's Environmental and Social Policy. The procedures will be proportionate to the nature of the FI and the level of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the FI subprojects.

The FI's environmental and social procedures will include measures to:

- a. Screen all FI subprojects against any exclusions in the legal agreement;
- b. Screen, review, and categorize the FI subprojects according to their potential environmental and social risks and impacts;
- c. Require that all FI subprojects are assessed, prepared, and implemented to meet national law and, in addition, where an FI subproject involves resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health and safety, labor and working conditions, biodiversity or cultural heritage, the relevant requirements of the ESSs are applied
- d. Ensure that the measures needed to satisfy the requirements of (c) above are set out in the legal agreement between the FI and the sub-borrower;
- e. Monitor, keep, and regularly update environmental and social information on FI subprojects;
- f. If the risk profile of an FI subproject increases significantly, apply relevant requirements of the ESSs and document these appropriately; and
- g. Monitor the environmental and social risk of the FI portfolio.

The FI will develop and adopt a categorization system for subprojects with clearly defined risk categories. The categorization system will take into account (i) the nature and magnitude of environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects; (ii) sectoral and geographical context; and (iii) type of financing.

As part of its environmental and social risk categorization system, the FIs will categorize any subproject which involves resettlement (unless the risks or impacts of such resettlement are minor), adverse risks or impacts on Indigenous Peoples or significant risks or impacts on the environment, community health and safety, labor and working conditions, biodiversity or cultural heritage, as high or substantial risk

6.6.3 Organizational Capacity and Competency

The FI will develop and maintain organizational capacity and competency for implementing the ESMS with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The FI will designate a representative of the FI's senior management to have overall accountability for environmental and social performance of the FI subprojects, including the implementation of this ESS and ESS2 and resources necessary to support such implementation. The representative will:

- a. designate a staff member to be responsible for day to day implementation of the ESMS, including the environmental and social procedures;
- b. ensure that adequate resources are available for management of and training in environmental and social issues; and

- c. ensure that adequate technical expertise, either in-house or external expert support, is available to carry out due diligence and manage the environmental and social risks of the FI subprojects, including providing implementation support as required

6.6.4 Monitoring and Reporting

The FI will monitor the environmental and social performance of the FI subprojects in a manner proportionate to the risks and impacts of the FI subprojects, and provide regular progress reports to the FI's senior management. This will include periodic review of the effectiveness of the FI's, ESMS.

The FI will promptly notify the PCU of any significant accidents or incidents associated with FI subprojects. If the risk profile of an FI subproject increases significantly, the FI will notify the PCU and will apply relevant requirements of the ESSs in a manner agreed upon with the PCU and the World Bank, as set out in the ESMS. The FI will monitor the measures and actions agreed upon, and report to PCU and then to World Bank as appropriate.

The FI will submit to PCU and the Bank Annual Environmental and Social Reports on the implementation of its ESMS, including its environmental and social procedures, this ESS and ESS2, as well as the environmental and social performance of its portfolio of FI subprojects. The annual report will include details of how the requirements of this ESS are being met, the nature of the FI subprojects financed through the project, and the overall portfolio risk, profiled by sector.

6.6.5 Stakeholder Engagement

The FI will require the FI subproject to conduct stakeholder engagement in a manner proportionate to the risks and impacts of the FI subproject, and which reflects the type of FI subprojects it will finance. The relevant provisions of ESS10 will be included in the FI's environmental and social procedures. In certain circumstances, depending on the risks and impacts of the project and the type of FI subprojects it will finance, the Bank may require the FI to be engaged in stakeholder engagement.

The FI will put in place procedures for external communications on environmental and social matters proportionate to the risks and impacts of the FI subprojects, and the risk profile of the FI's portfolio. The FI will respond to public enquiries and concerns in a timely manner.

The FI will disclose through the FI's website, if a website exists, and permit, in writing, the Bank to disclose on the Bank's website, a summary of each of the elements of the FI's ESMS.

The FI will require its sub-borrowers to disclose, in relation to FI subprojects, any project-related documents required (a) by the application of the ESSs; (b) for any FI subprojects categorized as high risk in accordance with the FI's own categorization system; and (c) any environmental and social monitoring reports relating to (a) or (b).

6.7 Mitigation of Risks Associated with Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs)

The EASP has potential negative impacts to the VMGs. The impacts and the mitigation measures are therefore presented in Table 6.7.

This section refers to Indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities. Which in the case of Uganda are identified also as vulnerable and marginalized groups plan development and implementation

Table 6.7: Risks and negative impact of the project on VMGs

Negative Impacts	Mitigation measures
<p>There is a likelihood of impact on livelihoods of the VMG during the construction of power lines and this may adversely affect socio-economic conditions of VMGs.</p>	<p>EASP team will carry out the social economic impact assessments of the project before the project is implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation measures for negative impact will be implemented in the ESMP. These among others will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment for skilled and non-skilled locals • supporting agriculture initiatives and food security. • Provide market for locally produced items like crafts and food stuffs • Identification and support of priority community livelihood needs as part of Corporate Social Responsibility <p>Summaries of the relevant sections of the ESMPs will be summarized and translated in the local languages. In addition, the project will ensure that this information is also disclosed through culturally appropriate methods (Focus Group Discussions to target vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups, Public Meetings, etc.) using community representatives and/or interpreters.</p>
<p>Impact on gender relations. While the impact of power supply on gender relations is not much pronounced, male domination in access, utilization and decision on utilization in predominantly patriarchal communities which are very common in Uganda subject women and girls to marginalization. This risk is likely among the marginalized and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Conduct extensive awareness on shared benefits of equitable access to and utilization of electricity. In the case of Batwa and Ik, awareness activities will be carried out in a culturally appropriate manner.</p>
<p>There will an influx of labour due to jobs that will be created by the project. This may cause some social impacts such as diseases, Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual exploitation and Abuse (SEA), child labor and, crime.</p>	<p>The project will ensure that local people both skilled and unskilled are used within the project area. Other measures will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation and sensitization of contractors and VMGs on GBV/SEA (In the case of Batwa and Ik, awareness activities will be carried out in a culturally appropriate manner). • Integration of GBV/SEA in the grievance redress systems, • Supporting existing initiatives and structures in the region • Implementation and strict enforcement of Codes of Conduct for labour. • Work with law enforcement officers to curb crimes

Negative Impacts	Mitigation measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Toolbox talks and sessions to address emerging issues
<p>During the implementation of the project, there will be destruction of vegetation, indigenous trees, assets, and other natural resources such as wells of the vulnerable and marginalized groups.</p>	<p>Avoidance of destruction of vegetables, trees and other natural resources will be of high priority. Compensation for damage crops and other assets will be done while applying the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in line with RAP implementation.</p>
<p>Electricity could electrocute people especially those attempting illegal connections or others who are using it for the first time in their lives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create wider awareness and ensure continuous and culturally appropriate sensitization of VMGs (Batwa and Ik) on using only certified electrical installation personnel, safety and handling electrical appliances and equipment. • Ensure service providers and electrical installation personnel in the VMG locations include safety awareness sessions during household wiring and installation
<p>High cost of energy connection fees and bills may scare away VMGs from accessing and utilization of electricity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on alternative affordable off-grid power options provided under the project. • Advocate for prioritization of the VMG households for subsidized electricity connections under the Electricity Connection Policy

7 ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

7.1 Overview of the Environmental Screening and Impact Assessment Process

According to the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework for projects standard 1 (ESS1), it is the responsibility of the borrower to screen, assess, manage and monitor environmental and social risks and impacts. The standard further stipulates that the borrower will ensure compliance with national regulations and laws to screen and assess environmental impacts and risks. The key regulations for environmental and social assessment in Uganda include; The National Environment Act, 2019, and the National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessment) Regulations, 2020. They both define the role of ESIA as a key tool in environmental management, especially in addressing potential environmental and social risks and impacts at the pre-Project stage.

The Regulations define the ESIA preparation process, required contents of an ESIA, and the review and approval process including provisions for public review and comment. The regulations are interpreted for developers and practitioners through the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (1997). Therefore, during project activities implementation, it is expected that the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (1997) will be used and augmented as needed by the WB ESS1. The steps below shall be incorporated in any future project activities' preparation and approval process. The ESIA regulations and procedures focus on the following.

7.2 The Screening Process

The screening process is designed to determine which projects are exempt, require partial assessment (Project Brief) or require a full ESIA process. The nature, type and location of the project are described in the environmental screening form with a preliminary indication of potential socio-economic and biophysical impacts (number of people/ communities affected sensitive habitats, threatened species, etc). Based on the screening exercise, NEMA makes a decision on whether an ESIA is required or not. In the event of an ESIA is not required, the proponent is still obliged to describe methods and procedures for proper environmental management, including health and safety management. The projects listed under Schedule 5 of the NEA Act, 2019 undergo mandatory full ESIA.

7.3 The screening form

A standardized Project Brief is submitted by a developer using a Screening Form **Annex 4**. The form requires that the developer submit information on the proposed project and it focuses on the following:

- a. Developer;
- b. Contact address;
- c. Location and size of the site/facility;
- d. Project design, activities-during & after, inputs required (utilities and raw materials);
- e. Products and by-products (finished products and wastes);
- f. Methods of waste disposal;
- g. Anticipated environmental and social impacts (number of people/communities likely to be affected, sensitive habitats, vulnerable groups and species etc).
- h. Proposed mitigation actions responsible centers, and budget estimates.

The Schedule 5 of the National Environment (Environmental and Social Assessment) Regulations, 2020, lists the issues that are considered in making environmental and social impact assessment, and these include:

- a. Ecological considerations, which encompass biological diversity, sustainable use, and ecosystem maintenance;
- b. Social considerations, including employment, social cohesion & disruption, culture, human health, communication and local economy;
- c. Landscape impacts and

d. Land use impacts.

Upon completion by the developer, the form is submitted to NEMA. The NEMA determines the follow-up actions required in consultation with the lead department. If necessary, the Authority, the lead department, and/or a designated sectoral working group may visit the proposed project site to clarify details or complete the information required.

7.4 Review and approval

Based on information obtained from the screening form, a systematic review of the information is completed by NEMA to determine whether an ESIA needs to be conducted or not (exception). Evaluation criteria have been established which provides a general guide for determining whether or not a full ESIA is required. This ensures a fair and consistent review of all proposed projects at this screening stage, based on the information provided by the project proponent. As a result of this screening, the project is classified in the following manner: The project is listed under Schedule 5 of the NEA Act, 2019 and therefore shall undergo either a project brief or a mandatory full ESIA depending on the scope.

7.5 Consultations during the ESIA Process

NEMA upon receiving a Project Brief it invites public comments on statements of project intent submitted to it especially from those most likely to be affected by a proposed project. It is only subsequent to the consultations and the public hearing that the Authority is required to invite interested organs of the State to comment on both the statement and the comments to follow. A public enquiry/hearing is the final form of consultation. The ESIA process in Uganda usually follows the following schematic process (Figure 7.1).

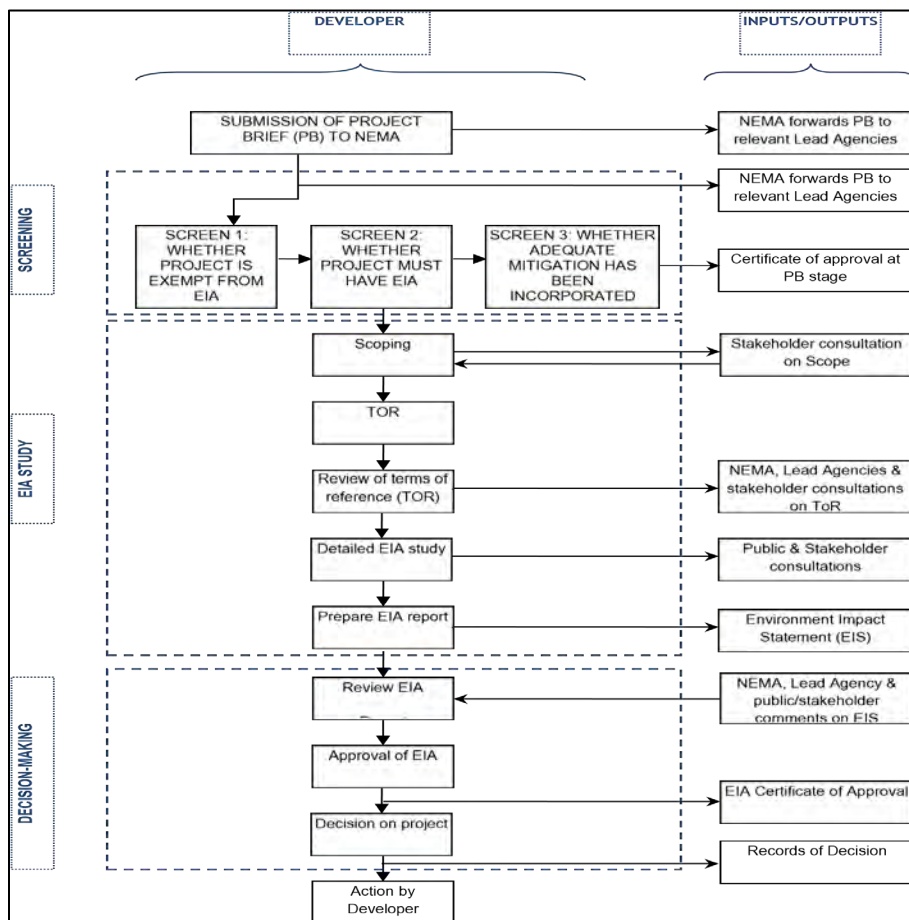


Figure 7.1 EIA Process in Uganda

7.5 Screening in accordance with the World Bank ESMF

The categorization of EASP components in accordance with the World Bank ESF is as indicated below:

- a. **High Risk:** Project has significant adverse or long-term environmental and or social risks and impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented. These may require more specialised technical or financial means to manage them which the borrow may not have
- b. **Substantial Risk:** Project have potential limited adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible, and readily addressed through mitigation measures.
- c. **Moderate Risk:** Projects have minimal adverse environmental or social risks and/or impacts.
- d. **Low Risk: Project** has no adverse environmental and social risks and impacts.

The environmental categories to be applied to EASP components will rely on the screening of environmental and social impacts, which takes place during the pre-appraisal of the investments. As per the current screening, EASP will have **Substantial Risk** as components that include grid expansion and connections with Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) power distribution lines, Financial Intermediation and Project Implementation Support are anticipated to have low to substantial environmental or social risks and/or impacts in line with schedule 4 part 3 (c) the National Environment Act, No.5, 2019 and ESF, 2018.

Screening will be carried out to ascertain the level of detail that should be included in an environmental report through screening if the project will have adverse environmental impacts, whether the impacts' and mitigation measures can easily be identified and if the impacts and mitigation measures are not easily known to determine of the details of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS), the steps indicated below under the EASP ESMF will be used to screen subprojects:

- a. Step 1: E&S screening, with reference to the screening checklist and risk classification.
- b. Step 2: E&S documentation through review of documents such as E&S instruments and tools as required by national regulations and World Bank ESF, including ESMF, ESCP, SEF, the generic ESMP, RPF, VGMP, site conditions, etc any other document as deemed necessary to determine detail of the environment study. A detailed ESIA/Project Brief will be developed.
- c. Step 3: Disclosure and public consultation on the Project Brief.
- d. Step 4: Review and clearance of the E&S documentation if no significant impacts are identified and if impacts and mitigation measures have been identified, NEMA may provide an environment approval.
- e. Step 5: Implementation, monitoring and supervision and reporting, which should make reference to GRM and various management and monitoring plans that have been/will be developed.

Component 2 of the project involves the Financial Intermediaries whose compliance will be managed through Environment and Social Management Systems (ESMS) developed by UECCC as the FI to guide direct lending and wholesale on lending activities. The other FIs like Commercial Banks and Micro finance institutes who will on lend to private enterprises are expected to:

- a. Have in place an adequate Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) at their level that will incorporate requirements of the UECCC's ESMS
- b. Commit to conduct E&S due diligence, prepare risk assessment and management instruments, including ESMPs, in line with the requirements of relevant World Bank ESSs
- c. Properly categorize these subprojects in line with the categorization system in the FIs' ESMS
- d. Have in place adequate capacity for risk assessment and monitoring in relation to the WB-supported subprojects
- e. Provide regular reporting to UECCC on progress and implementation
- f. Promptly notify UECCC of any material incidents or accidents affecting compliance of subprojects with UECCC's ESMS and/ or World Bank ESSs
- g. Commit to participating in E&S capacity building activities to be organized by UECCC and World Bank

7.6 World Bank approval of ESIA and their ESMPs

The ESIA and ESMPs that will be developed will be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for approval. However, the PCU, relevant PIUs, and World Bank will also independently review and clear those documents. The approved ESMPs will be included in project work bids and contracts.

The Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMP) developed in accordance with this ESMF will contain specific provisions on the management non-discrimination of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups. These provisions are consistent with recent GoU measures to ensure non-discrimination in accordance with Article 21, including circulars issued by the GOU included in Annex 13.

The purpose and objective of these provisions is to ensure that in accordance with World Bank policies and Article 21 of the Ugandan Constitution: (i) project impacts do not fall disproportionately on individuals or groups who, because of their particular circumstances, may be vulnerable or marginalized; (ii) there is no prejudice or discrimination toward individuals or groups in providing access to development resources and project benefits, particularly in the case of those who may be vulnerable or marginalized; (iii) Bank financed operations are implemented through their respective life cycles in a manner that is aligned with the non-discrimination principles embedded in applicable Bank requirements.

7.7 Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

To facilitate the implementation of the provisions for non-discrimination that cover vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups, the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will be updated to specify how the mitigation measures will be implemented. The Project Operation Manual will clearly lay out how the project will ensure non-discrimination of individuals or groups.

The Project Operation Manual will provide details of how the mitigation measures will be implemented. Furthermore, it will specify the timelines and roles and responsibilities to implement the different mitigation measures. The Project Operation Manual will also provide detailed information on how exactly the project will support and interact with the World Bank Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring. The Project Operation Manual will be developed or updated no later than two months after the redisclosure of the project's instruments or before the Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring mitigation measures are agreed to and in place.

7.7 ESMF Disclosure

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development made the draft ESMF public locally prior to the Appraisal of the EASP. Once the World Bank cleared the initial ESMF, it was then officially disclosed on the World Bank's External Website. The Government of Uganda will also be expected to disclose the ESMF document internally to the different national stakeholders.

8.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Regular Monitoring and Inspection of Compliance

The different PIUs will put in place adequate institutional arrangements, systems and resources to ensure effective monitoring of the ESMF and the relevant plans associated with project works in each component. The goals of monitoring will be:

- To measure the success rate of the activities;
- Determine the effectiveness of the mitigation measures to the negative impacts; and
- Determine further interventions (such as mitigation) are required or enhance the monitoring.

The goal of inspection activities is to ensure that component activities comply with the plans and procedures laid out in the ESMF. Monitoring responsibilities and inspection activities will be carried out by PIUs of the implementing agencies which will administer the overall project-related environmental and social monitoring and implementation as laid out in this ESMF through their Environment and Social specialists.

EASP supervision and verification consultants hired to supervise and monitor projects on behalf of PIUs must demonstrate skills and experience to monitor and supervise ESHS risks. EASP sub-projects and their sub-contractors will also be required to employ environment and social safeguard specialists to support their monitoring and reporting on the ESMF to the respective PIUs on their subprojects. PIUs Environment and Social safeguard specialists of implementing agencies shall perform quarterly spot checks and field visits on sub-projects to verify authenticity of reports submitted by sub-projects and supervision/verification consultants.

Additionally, a multi and intra-sectoral monitoring Committee shall be constituted to carry out third party monitoring and reporting on behalf of the PIUs in line with section 5-part p (iv) of the National environment Act,2019 given the intra-sectoral nature of the project. The Officers who shall be nominated to constitute the Committee shall have demonstratable experience and skills and experience to monitor and supervise ESHS risks.

All contracts/agreements between financial institutions participating in the project and the solar project developers (and or contract workers) will include EHS routine progress/monitoring reporting aspects in their agreements.

This ESMF is the overall document that will guide the development of sub-project specific ESMMPs. The respective PIUs Environment and Social specialists will assess the compliance of the activities of the project and its workers against the ESMMPs and will report possible non-compliance to the PIU Project Coordination Manager. Third party monitoring will be undertaken by lead agencies such as NEMA, NFA and Department of Labour of the Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development among others. This department has the authority to inspect any facility for compliance with national requirements on safety in workplaces. The World Bank will undertake project implementation support and supervision missions.

Upon project completion, the World Bank may undertake an assessment of the success of the ESMF and include relevant information in the Project Completion Report. This is to ensure that all ESMF and site specific ESMMPs objectives have been achieved. In case of non-compliance with any of the ESMF objectives, remedial measures may be undertaken.

World Bank Enhanced implementation support and monitoring

The World Bank will provide Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring to all World Bank operations on non-discrimination to vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups in Uganda. The World Bank together with IFC will hire a renowned independent entity with a strong knowledge of the Ugandan context and a track record of enhanced third-party implementation support and performance monitoring. The entity will in turn hire NGO/CSOs with expertise and experience in inclusion and non-discrimination issues related to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups in Uganda.

The hired entity by the World Bank to support the PIU will primarily focus on:

- Enhancing implementation support in addressing grievances and concerns from beneficiaries, communities, and workers relating to discrimination from project benefits.
- Enhancing existing project level grievance mechanisms and developing and operating an independent mechanism that would monitor and manage issues of discrimination raised directly through this mechanism or some other channel.
- Assisting the World Bank in strengthening capacity of Project Implementation Units, workers, and contractors to address inclusion and non-discrimination, including conducting consultations on inclusion and non-discrimination with vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups.
- Developing a strong IT system and process that secures personal data and information in a manner that is safe, ethical and confidential to ensure that it can't be used to discriminate against vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups.

Where cases of discrimination or exclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups are reported, the entity will report the grievances to the World Bank and PIU and follow up on agreed actions to resolve the case. In addition, the entity will monitor the efficacy and effectiveness of the implementation of the mitigation measures at ensuring inclusion and non-discrimination of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups and allow recourse where incidents of exclusion or discrimination are reported. Details on the objectives, scope and roles and responsibilities of the Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring (EISM) are found in Annex 14.

8.2 Quarterly Monitoring and Reporting

A standardized E&S reporting template(s) has been prepared and attached in annex 11 that will be referred to by the MEMD and UECCC PIUs for reporting. The findings from the regular monitoring and inspection for compliance on Environmental and Social risk management (monitoring reports) will be compiled by Environmental and Social Specialists under the MEMD and UECCC PIUs and sent to the Environment specialist and Social Safeguards specialist at the PCU at MEMD for review, validation and compilation. These quarterly monitoring reports, along with a quarterly summary of the ESMF implementation prepared by the PIU, will be consolidated by the Environmental specialist at the PCU who will share the reports with the World Bank for review, after which the reports may be shared with other interested stakeholders by the Project Coordination Manager. This is further aimed at tracking the status of implementation of the ESMF and national safeguards requirements and to ensure compliance with the ESMF plans and procedures throughout the implementation of the project.

EASP sub-projects and their sub - contractors are required to report all environmental and social incidents to their respective PIUs in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Toolkit requirements. An incident notification and reporting procedure for EASP sub-projects and their sub-contractors has been prepared and attached in Annex 10. Contracts for all contract workers will include a code of conduct, which will be signed when hired with provisions to report all Environmental and Social incidents on sites.

The respective PIUs (MEMD-Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC) will report all the environmental and social incidences to the PCU regularly for submission to the World Bank in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Incident Reporting Tool Kit (ESIRT). Reports on major incidences

such as fatalities, HSE incidences, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (rape and defilement, GBV/VAC), exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities will be compiled and reported to the World Bank within 24 hours whereas minor incidences will be reported to the World Bank through incidental, monthly and quarterly reports. Such incidence reporting (major and minor) will be included in relevant project contracts for grid works, solar projects and work supervision consultants.

8.3 Contractors and Solar Developers Progress Reporting

A standardized E&S reporting template(s) has been prepared and attached in annex 11 to facilitate reporting by the MEMD and UECCC PIU's. A standard ESHS reporting template customised to contractors and solar developers will be developed by the PCU-HSEU to facilitate reporting. The works contractors and solar project developers will be required to include EHS aspects in their routine progress/monitoring reports as required by their contracts. The basic EHS aspects to be reported will include: noise and dust suppression, vibration, accidents, incidence and near misses, biodiversity considerations, sexual abuse and exploitation (rape, defilement, Gender Based Violence and Violence against Children).

8.4 Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

The CERC is designed to provide swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergence through a portion of the undisbursed project envelope to address immediate post-crisis and emergency financing needs. The CERC may be used following natural disasters or other crises and emergencies allowing funds to be reallocated from other components of the project. In the event of an emergency event, it is not anticipated that a re-allocation of project funds will cause serious disruption to project implementation.

Activities under the EASP will be governed by the World Bank Directive Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) (October, 2017). The PIU for MEMD and UECCC will be the implementing Agency for the CERC.

Disbursement of emergency financing under the CERC will be contingent upon:

- a) the recipient establishing a nexus between the disaster event and the need to access funds to support recovery and reconstruction activities (an "eligible event"); and
- b) Submission to and no objection granted by the World Bank of an Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

The EAP will include a list of activities, procurement methodology and safeguards procedures. The EAP will require consideration of safeguard implications for any proposed emergency supplies procurement or reconstruction activities. The World Bank, through the no objection process, will closely examine the nature of the proposed activities, particularly those Grid expansion and last mile connection, to ensure

- (i) that they are not prohibited under the negative list and
- (ii) that the recipient is aware of the required safeguard compliance documentation before initiating the process by which the proposed works will be prepared and implemented.

Emergency activities financed under the CERC will involve financing provision of critical goods or emergency recovery and rehabilitation works and it is likely these will fall into substantial or high risk according to the World Bank ESF risk classification.

Activities that fall under high risk could involve procurement of emergency supplies such as medicine and water and do not require the application of safeguard instruments, post-screening or assessment.

Other emergency supplies, such as fuel products, will require safeguard instruments (such as ESMPs) to ensure procurement, storage and dispensing procedures are adequate.

Preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will have regard to this ESMF and safeguard instruments will require World Bank approval prior to commencement of activities. Importantly, the ESMP will need to include procedures for:

- i. Consultation and disclosure;
- ii. Integration of costed mitigation measures and performance standards into contracts; and
- iii. Supervision/monitoring and reporting measures to ensure compliance.

In order to ensure that CERC subproject activities comply with the requirements of the Bank's Safeguard Policies, a positive and negative list has been for in section 5.2 and 5.3 of this ESMF

8.5 Emergency Reporting

The respective PIUs (MEMD-Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC) will be responsible for reporting the environmental and social incidences to the PCU regularly whenever such incidences occur within 12 hours. The PCU will compile and report incidences to the World Bank within 24 hours for major incidences such as fatalities, HSE incidences, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (rape and defilement, GBV/VAC), exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities. whereas other minor incidences will be reported to the World Bank through incidental, monthly and quarterly reports. Such incidence reporting (major and minor) will be included in relevant project contracts for grid works, solar projects and work supervision consultants.

8.5.1 Reporting procedure

Initial communication

Initial communication of the emergency/incident to the responsible personnel/ project worker at the project site will involve making a written communication to the respective PIU environment and social specialist in line with the incident notification and reporting format in annex 10 and 11.

Classification

Classification of the incident will entail ascertaining the seriousness of the incident, that is; whether the incident is major or minor. The degree of seriousness will further inform the reporting timelines to the PIU and the World Bank respectively. Major incidences will be reported to the Bank within 24 hours while minor ones can be reported monthly or quarterly.

Notification

Notification will involve getting details of the victim, the circumstances under which the incident occurred to the victim and the time within which the incidence occurred. An incidence notification and reporting form has been developed for the project in annex 10.

Investigation

After the respective PIU of the incident has been notified, investigations will commence focussing on how the incidence occurred. The details of what happened and why such an incident occurred will then be gathered.

Response

Responding to incidences includes will involve coming up with remedial actions as well as preventive measures to ensure that such incidences do not occur again.

Follow up

This is aimed at finding out if the response was complete, its effectiveness and any lessons that can be learnt from the process.

8.6 Roles and Responsibilities

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at MEMD will assume the overall implementation of the project. The MEMD PIU Project Manager, Project Management Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Social Safeguards Specialist, Gender Specialist and other technical officers at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development shall constitute the PIU. The PIU shall be responsible for consolidation of E&S management reports, verification of incidences and quality control and quality assurance of the reports before they are submitted to the World Bank.

The project Coordination Unit (PCU) Environment Specialists, Social and Gender specialists will be responsible for overseeing the monitoring of the ESMF for the Project Components through the HSEU.

The PIU Environment and Social staff of the respective implementing agencies (MEMD and UECCC) will oversee the implementation of the monitoring plan. The PIU Environment and Social Staff will conduct field supervision visits to the different project sites

Site-specific ESIA and ESMMPs will be developed and implemented by the implementing agencies with support of hired consultants to assist in the development of the ESIA. The implementing agencies will ensure that the ESIA and ESMMPs are in alignment with the ESMF.

The PIUs Environment and Social staff will be responsible for applying the screening checklist at site level to determine whether an ESIA, Project Brief or ESMMP will be required and monitor the implementation of ESMMPs.

Overall, the World Bank will undertake project implementation support and supervision missions twice a year to ensure effective environmental and social safeguards management and that the project development objectives are realised. Additionally, the World Bank will equally supervise and assess the environmental and social performance through review of the quarterly E&S monitoring reports submitted by the MEMD PCU.

9.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The objective of the grievance mechanism is to resolve and remedy complaints that may result from direct and indirect consequences of the EASP activities. They will leverage existing Local Grievance Redress Mechanisms, which included Local Chairman 1 (LC1) and relevant stakeholders.

9.1 Grievance Redress committees by Component

Table 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Component	Grievance redress committees
<i>Component 1: Grid Expansion and connectivity</i>	Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be set up in all the sub-counties where network expansion and strengthening through Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) grid extension, upgrades and intensification will be undertaken.
<i>Component 2: Financial Intermediation for energy access scale-up</i>	The existing GRM structures will be utilized and supplemented with project specific arrangements. Consultative meetings will be conducted prior to formation of additional Grievance Redress committees (GRCs). This sub-component will provide access to credit through UECCC to the participating Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for the promotion of productive uses of electricity and efficient appliances, and facilitation of internal wiring for household consumers and three phase connections.
<i>Component 3: Energy Access in refugee host communities</i>	<p>Grievance Redress committees will be established in the various refugee settlements traversed by the EASP. The existing structures will be utilized and supplemented with project specific arrangements. Consultative meetings will be conducted prior to formation of additional Grievance Redress committees (GRCs). Accessibility for disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or refugees will be key during project implementation. The GRM will be designed based on an understanding of the issues that are likely to be the subject of concerns and grievances. Ugandan communities living close to refugee sites have given land to host these refugees, and overall maintain good relations with their neighbors. There are, however, tensions between refugees and their hosts over natural resources, livelihoods and land.</p> <p>Positive relations between the refugee and host communities exist, this will be upheld through equitable sharing of potential project benefits and social interaction. This component will increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions for refugees and their host communities. This component will support ongoing efforts under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), to ensure the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees and equitable access to development opportunities for social stability in Uganda.</p>
<i>Component 4: Project implementation support and</i>	A worker's and community GRM will be established. This component will finance project implementation and enabling environment support to increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda. Among other activities, this component will finance the establishment of an adequately-staffed Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at MEMD, and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at

Component	Grievance redress committees
<p><i>affordable modern energy solutions</i></p>	<p>Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC, through the recruitment of necessary consultancy services, capacity building activities, and operations costs. This component will be implemented by MEMD-PCU, MEMD PIU and UECCC.</p> <p>The proposed Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM) will address grievances in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner, that arise in the Project, either due to actions by UECCC or REP, the contractor/sub-contractors employed by the implementing Agencies that affect communities and external stakeholders.</p> <p>A separate mechanism will be developed to address worker grievances. MEMD, Directorate of Energy Resources Development and UECCC are responsible for managing the GRM, but many of the grievances on the Project will likely relate to the actions of the Contractor and so will need to be resolved by the Contractor. Implementing Agencies with the support of the Implementation Consultant will administer the GRM process deciding whether they or the Contractor is responsible and determining the best course of action to resolve the grievance. The Implementation Consultant will support implementing agencies to monitor grievance resolution being undertaken by the contractor.</p>

The project GRM will have an integrated and holistic strategy by combining the various project components through action coordination and planning to meet the unique needs of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups, including indigenous groups, men, women, youth, workers, among others. The project GRM deals with the issues of land and other assets acquisition (e.g. amount of compensation, suitability of residual land plots, loss of access roads, land tenure, denied access, GBV and VAC, exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities, as well as the losses and damages caused by construction works, and any direct or indirect environmental and social impacts. Therefore, the grievance redress mechanism has to be in place by the time implementing Agencies start preparation of RAP, ESIA and shall function until the completion of all construction activities and beyond till the defect liability period ends. PAPs and other potential complainants should be fully informed of the GRM, its functions, procedures, timelines and contact persons both verbally and through booklets and information brochures during consultations meetings and other stakeholder engagement activities.

Anticipated grievances for the EASP project will include those related to:

- Loss of land
- Crop damage
- Sexual Exploitation and abuse
- Discrimination
- Family wrangles
- Noise pollution
- Waste Management.

- Wrongly recorded personal or community details
- Wrongly recorded assets including land details and/or affected land area/crops
- Recent change of asset ownership
- Incorrect computation of compensation
- Name missed out of RAP register

Implementing Agencies will implement an effective GRM, with the objective of helping third parties to avoid resorting to the judicial system as far as possible. The project's GRM includes two successive tiers of extra-judicial grievance review and resolution: (i) the first tier is the Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) at the district level; (ii) the second tier is the GRM Focal Persons at implementing Agencies headquarters. Complainants can seek redress from the judicial system at any time. The step-by-step process does not deter them from approaching the courts. All grievance related correspondence will be documented, and the grievance resolution process will be systematically tracked. A standardized grievance log in form will be used for all the project components. One GRM database will be set up to allow recording and retrieval of all cases received, responses sent, dates of actions taken and responses. The project GRM data base will also monitor adherence to standards, assess, track the extent to which progress is being made to resolve them.

9.2 Grievance Process

The two-stage grievance resolution process involves the following main steps:

- a) Receipt of grievances;
- b) Screening of grievances, including provisions of confidentiality.;
- c) Grievance Resolution Committee (first stage);
- d) Implementing agencies resolution at central level (second stage);
- e) Closure of grievances;
- f) Grievance records and documentation.

These steps are described hereafter.

9.2.1 Receipt of Grievances

Anyone from the affected communities or anyone believing they are affected by the Project can submit a grievance:

By completing a written grievance registration form that will be available at Liaison centers, districts, construction sites, project's website and in implementing agencies offices An example of a grievance log will be provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Project's Community Development Officer or Grievance Officer of each district will review the received grievances and record them in a Grievance Register. To promote the principle of accessibility a variety of grievance log in channels will be used such as a dedicated phone number, web sites, e-mails, in-person, anonymous, suggestion box among others. Provisions of confidentiality shall be built into the mechanism, and where necessary, a Toll-free number will be made available.

Grievances received be written down by the Community Development Officer on the grievance registration form and logged into the Grievance Register. A copy of the logged grievance will be signed by aggrieved person and Community Development Officer

The Community Development Officers will explain the possibilities and ways to raise a grievance to local communities during meetings organised in each affected area at the time of RAP preparation. The GRM procedures will be disclosed through the Project's website and will also be advertised on billboards/posters in each community and at the entrance of the contractor's yard. Information material on the GRM will also be made available at the information desks in districts traversed by the project.

In order to ensure that all grievances are captured, the implementing agency will explain how the grievances received by district GRC members may be channelled through the Project's GRM. Training will be conducted for all GRC members on their roles and responsibilities and the implementing agency shall regularly monitor to ensure no grievances are missed.

9.2.2 Grievance Screening

All grievances will be registered, reported and tracked by implementing agency in the Grievance Register by a Grievance Focal Point who is responsible for receiving, logging, referring and following up on grievances. Once a grievance is logged, the related event(s) that caused the grievance will be tracked to prevent similar grievances. The status number and trends of grievances will be discussed during weekly E&S meetings during the construction phase.

9.2.3 Grievance Resolution Committee process

A local Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) will be established in districts, sub-counties, with an office. Once a grievance has been logged, the corresponding local GRC will be engaged to define a solution to solve the grievance. At this stage the grievance is reviewed in an informal (oral) way and the Grievance Redress Committee members make and sign the minutes on the matter. If at Stage 1 the PAP's complaint is not resolved the PAP is informed about grievance resolution procedures of Stage 2. A PAP has the right to use the procedures of Stage 2 without applying to Stage 1 procedures. Timeframe for resolving the stage 1 grievance is 30 days. The GRC shall convene as per necessity (but at least once a month) and shall include six members. Special provisions will be made for any complaints of a confidential nature. Complaints on Gender Based and Violence Against Children shall be received and referred immediately to service providers. The GRC is a six-member committee comprising of the following:

- 1) Representative from the implementing agency (Directorate of Energy Resources Development, UECCC, MEMD)
- 2) Grievance Officer or CDO
- 3) Selected Village GRC member
- 4) Representative of a Project Affected People (AP) as a Committee member;
- 5) Female Representative
- 6) The Local Councillor 1

The LC 1 or Grievance Officer will act as secretary of the GRC (creation, coordination, and documentation). Members of the GRC will be invited in accordance with the types of complaints to be addressed. The meeting will start without the complainants by reviewing all PAP complaints received since the last GRC meeting, and to propose a solution to all grievances within the past one month. Then, the GRC will welcome the complainants whose grievances had been reviewed during the previous meeting to discuss proposed resolution.

For each grievance, the GRC will determine whether additional investigations are warranted. If so, additional information will be collected before the next GRC meeting and will also be provided to the PAP before the meeting. The GRC will then inform the PAP about the date, time and place of its review meeting, and invite the PAP accordingly.

The GRC will receive the complainant and discuss with them a solution to their grievance. The committee shall draw up and sign the minutes of their discussion on the matter. If the grievance is satisfactorily resolved, the PAP will also sign the minutes in acknowledgement of the agreement. In cases where the project has agreed to put in place additional measures, these will be specified, with a timetable for delivery, in the minutes of the meeting. If the grievance remains unresolved, the PAP will be explained the Stage 2 escalation process. Stage 3 shall be handled by the implementing agencies heads of department together with other relevant stakeholders.

9.2.4 Implementing agencies resolution at central level (second stage)

If the PAP is not satisfied, the grievance redress mechanism assists him/her in lodging an official grievance in accordance with the procedures of Stage 2 (the plaintiff should be informed of his/her rights and obligations, rules and procedures of making a grievance, format of grievance, terms of grievance submission, etc.).

9.2.5 Closure of Grievances

A grievance will be considered “resolved” or “closed” when a resolution satisfactory to both parties has been reached, and after corrective measures have been successfully implemented. When a proposed solution is agreed between the Project and the complainant, the time needed to implement it will depend on the nature of the solution. However, the actions to implement this solution will be undertaken within one month of the grievance being logged and will be tracked until completion. Once the solution is being implemented or is implemented to the satisfaction of the complainant, a complaint close out form will be signed by both parties (Representative of the implementing agency, Local councillor 1 and the complainant), stating that the complainant considers that his/her grievance is closed. The grievance then, will be archived in the Project Grievance database.

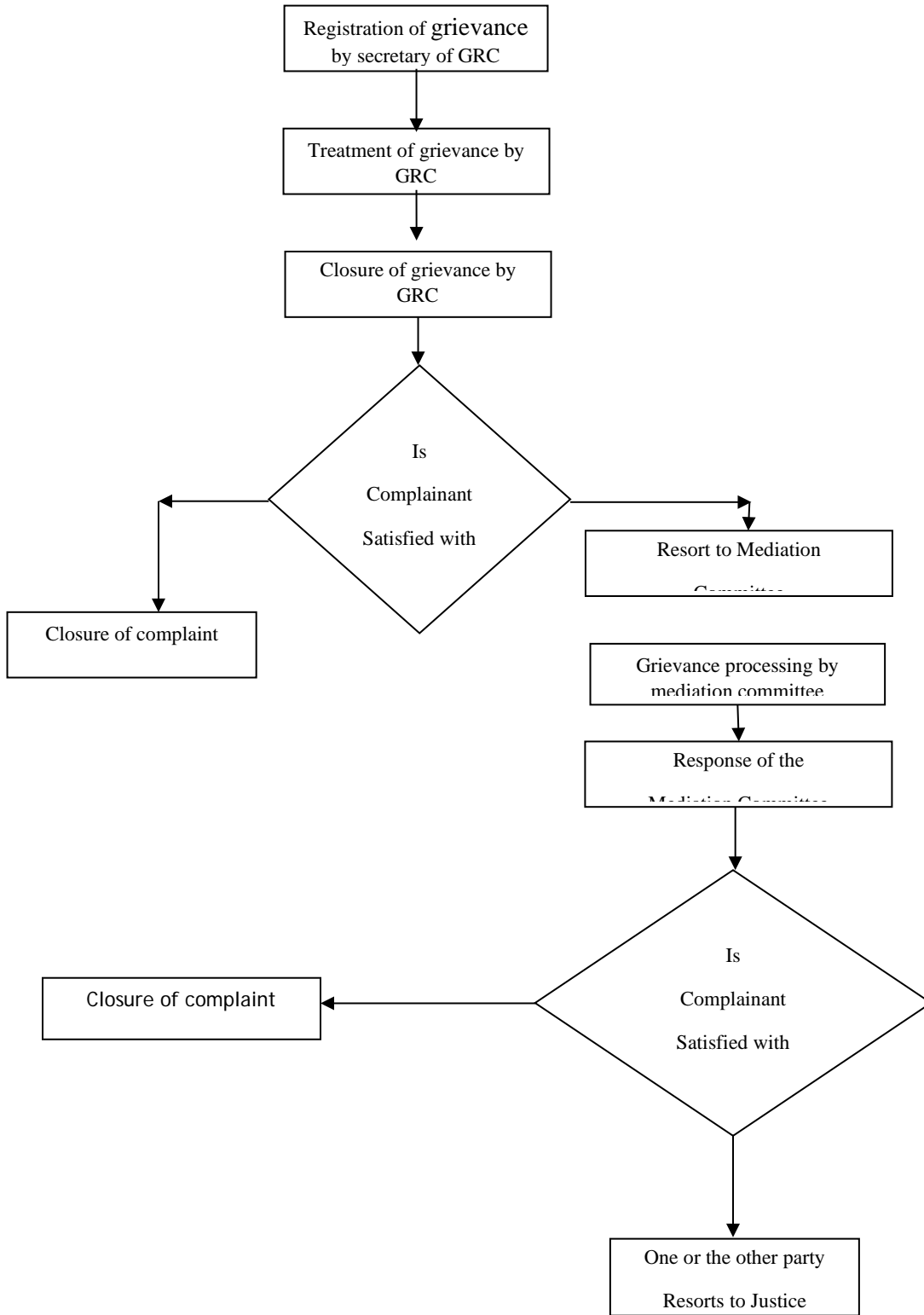
In certain situations, however, the Project may “close” a grievance even if the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome.

9.2.6 Grievance Records and Documentation

Directorate of Energy Resources Development or UECCC will nominate a GRM Focal Point to manage a grievance database to keep a record of all grievances received. The database will contain the name of the individual or organization lodging a grievance; the date and nature of the grievance; any follow-up actions taken; the solutions and corrective actions implemented by the Contractor or other relevant party; the final result; and how and when this decision was communicated to the complainant.

The supervising consultant and contractor in their monthly monitoring reports will provide information on grievance management. Grievance monitoring and reporting will occur in quarterly, annual reports.

FIGURE 9: THE PROCESS FLOW CHART OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM



9.3 Workers' Grievance Mechanism

The EASP Implementing Agencies will provide a grievance mechanism for workers to raise reasonable workplace concerns. Workers grievances can be raised during tool box meetings, email, suggestion box, anonymous, site emergency contact numbers and Toll-free numbers, designated person among others. The implementing Agency will inform the workers of the grievance mechanism at the time of hiring, and make it easily accessible to them. The mechanism will use an understandable and transparent process that provides feedback to those concerned, without any retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under law or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance mechanisms provided through collective bargaining powers.

Once a worker's grievance has failed to be addressed at contractor's level it is then escalated to the supervision consultant, implementing agency, District GRC, MEMD PCU and finally to the Project steering committee that shall be chaired by the Permanent Secretary-MEMD. The Electricity tribunal shall also be engaged for grievances beyond the Project steering committee. It should be noted that some grievances, and crimes will be directly reported to Justice Law and Order sector. This includes police, law society, Directorate of Public Prosecution, Uganda Prison's Service, among others.

All workers, contractors shall sign Codes of Conduct (CoC) and shall be bound by the clauses their in. Awareness raising, training shall be undertaken prior to signature of CoC and all through during project implementation. This will ensure that all the requirements in CoC's are clearly understood by all workers. This CoC's shall prohibit workers from engaging in discrimination, SEA, GBV, and VAC while employed under the project. Sanctions will be applied if a worker is confirmed as a perpetrator such as formal warning, suspension from duty, termination or referral to the police or other authorities as warranted.

10.0 CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

Introduction

Key sector institutions, including the MEMD and UECCC will have responsibilities for implementing the proposed project. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) is in the process of transforming into (Rural Electrification Programme) REP at MEMD, REA implemented the now closed Energy for Rural Transformation Phase II (ERT-2) and is currently implementing ERT-3. Under ERT-2, REA lacked a framework to effectively manage compensations under ERT-2. REA also initiated ERT-3 without all the required implementation arrangements and personnel being in place, which resulted in overall implementation delays. REA has been addressing these issues and has made some incremental improvements, notably in safeguards management over the past two years. For example, there were two Social Development specialists, 10 Wayleave Officers (handling compensations), and two Environmental Specialists at REA supporting ERT III, and overall safeguards performance for the project have been rated satisfactory for the past year. As part of this project, the Rural Electrification Programme (REP) will move towards the establishment of a fullystaffed Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with specialists dedicated to the implementation of the project and the effective coordination among REP's technical divisions.

The measures adopted under ERT-3 to strengthen REA's institutional capacity will continue into the proposed EASP and directly benefit EASP implementation, ensuring that the MEMD Directorate of Energy Resources Development capacity for implementing the EASP will be strong from the beginning of the project. This will include the integration of additional staff recruited under ERT-3 into the EASP's PIU. In addition, the Directorate of Energy Resources Development will also contract additional support for the implementation of project activities, including Design and Supervision Consultant, Material Logistics Agent, Bulk Materials Suppliers, Labor-based Contractors for lines and service connections, and Independent Verification Agent(s).

The current PIU structure at UECCC, which was established to manage the credit facility under the ERT-3 project will be expanded and further strengthened with additional staff to carry out EASP project activities – they will include an Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist.

MEMD has developed adequate capacity through the implementation of World Bank-funded projects to carry out the overall coordination of project activities. It will also establish an EASP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) that will be adequately staffed to supervise, monitor, and report on all project activities. The PCU will also benefit from support provided by the Health, Safety, Social, and Environment Unit (HSSE) of the MEMD, which will be further strengthened under the EASP.

Although the implementing institutions (MEMD and UECCC) have managed environment risks and impacts under the National Environment Assessment system including World Bank safeguard policies in the current projects, a systematic capacity building of the relevant staff in these institutions on the new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements will be necessary.

Therefore, for effective implementation of the EASP, it is important for staff from the implementing agencies to undertake capacity building and training on national laws and regulations on environmental and social risks and impacts management; environmental and social management systems; World Bank's ESF and Environmental and Social Management Systems (ESMSs) for World Bank projects. The project will also seek to provide training on non-discrimination for clients, contractors and communities through service providers,

The details of the capacity building are presented in **Table 10.1**.

Table 10.1: Capacity Building Needs and Training Schedule

Aspect	Key issues to be addressed	Mode of engagement	Stakeholders	Responsible entity	Timing
World Bank ESF	World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESSs)	Training	Technical personnel from: MEMD's PCU and, MEMD-Directorate of Energy Resources Development PIU, UECCC PIU, CFIs and other MDAs closely associated with EASP.	WB	Prior to commencement of project activities.
EHS	ESHS requirements, including those specified in ESMMPs and project contracts	Training	Contractors, Private Energy Service providers, Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) and supervision/verification consultants	WB	During project implementation
Safeguards Specialist	Safeguards awareness	Training	Senior Managements of PIUs and other staff of the PIUs	WB	During project Implementation

10.1 Environmental and Social Capacity Building Plan

10.1.1 Personnel from: MEMD, UECCC, and other MDAs closely associated with EASP.

It is also recommended that prior to commencement, a 2-3-day workshop is held in Kampala targeting MEMD, UECCC, and other MDAs closely associated with the project. The workshop outlines as detailed below will aim at providing attendees with the basic approach to implementing the guidelines provided in the ESMF combined with the use of appropriate tools, such as the screening form, ESMP template and ESMF Annual Reporting Form. Refresher courses should be held as needed during the course of the project.

Table 10.2: Proposed Training Format for ESMF Implementation

Module	Duration (days)
Day 1 Introduction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Objective of the ESMF Key stakeholders with a role in the ESMF Relevant legislative and regulatory acts and World Bank ESF Baseline Environmental and Social Conditions Structure and role of Project Implementation units and relevant governmental authorities 	1
Day 2 Summary of guidelines for the subprojects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and Social Screening and Impact Assessment Stakeholder Consultations and Engagement Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures, including measures to mitigate the potential risk of exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities. Monitoring and Reporting, including the World Bank enhanced implementation support and monitoring for non-discrimination. Grievance Redress Mechanism ESMP & ESMS 	1
Day 3 Capacity Building and Implementation Budgets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building requirements Budgeting for the implementation of EMPs, ESMS, RAPs, non-discrimination mitigation measures, and other safeguard management plans Q&A session 	1 day
Total	3 days

10.1.2 Training of Contractors, Private Energy Companies, Commercial Financial Institutions and Supervision Consultants

The training will also cover some of the safeguards areas of specific interest, including but not limited to: Development & Implementation of Contractor's ESMP, Health and Safety Management systems (both Occupational and Community Safety), management and use of Auxiliary Facilities (Equipment Storage Yard), environmental and social due diligence, Labour influx management and use of Code of Conduct,

Child abuse/defilement, Grievance Redress Management, Incident notification and reporting under the Project and so on.

A proposed format for a 2-day training is provided in **table 10.2** below

Table 10.2 Awareness Raising and Training for Contractors, Private Energy Companies, CFIs and Supervision Consultants

Module	Duration (days)
Day 1 Awareness raising <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental & Social awareness and the importance of effective mitigation Sound Practice for Environmental and Social mitigation measures Compliance with WB ESF and local legislation on OHS, ESIA and ESMP requirements Stakeholder engagements SEA, GBV and VAC Exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities Contract management requirements 	Half day
Day 2 Technical training <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development/Implementation & scope of Contractors' ESMPs Environmental, Health & Safety Management onsite Acquisition & management of auxiliary facilities and construction materials sites Labour influx management and child abuse Grievance Redress Mechanism, Process and Committees Implementation of the ESMP (contract clauses) Implementation of inclusion and non-discrimination measures Monitoring and Reporting of ESMPs (and RAPs) Climate change Biodiversity 	1.5 days
Total	2 days

10.1.3 Training of Safeguard staff

As part of best practice, and in order to comply with international standards for Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS), Environmental and Social Management Practices. During the Implementation of the project and as part of capacity building for support towards the Implementation of this ESMF and its associated tools, the safeguard specialist will undergo the following international recognise training:-

- Occupational Health and Safety Management System ISO 45001:2018 (Lead implementers and Auditors)
- Environmental Management System ISO 14005:2019 (Lead Implementers and Auditors).
- Quality Management System 9001 (Lead Implementer and Auditors).
- Labour Management practices by ILO.
- NEBOSH
- Land acquisition and management related courses

- g. SEA, GBV and VAC training
- h. Non-discrimination
- i. Stakeholder engagement related training.
- j. Attend international conferences on climate change, biodiversity, impact assessments to share and learn best practices for replication in the project implementation.

11.0 ESMF IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

This section presents the budget estimates for implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). However, detailed budgets for project specific works/sub-projects will be developed during the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMMPs) and the Contractors' Environmental and Social Management Plans (C-SEMP), especially for components 1-3 of EASP.

11.1 ESMF Budget

The budget, implementation timing and responsibilities are presented in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: ESMF Implementation Schedule and Budget Estimates

Environment and Social Management Measure	Implementation stage or phase	Timing and Frequency	Budget in USD			
			UECC C-PIU	DERD - PIU	DERD-PCU	TOTAL
Preparation of the relevant Environmental and Social safeguard documents				1,00,000		3,360,000
i. Environmental and social assessment	Project effectiveness	Once				
ii. Environmental and social audits	One year on obtaining ESIA	Twice		600,000		
iii. Monitoring of environment compliance	Project effectiveness	Quarterly	40,000	800,000	120,000	
iv. Permit, consents and authorizations	Project effectiveness	Once		60,000		
v. Third party monitoring-Multisectoral monitoring committee meetings				80,000	260,000	
Development and implementation of relevant ESHS management systems				30,000	120,000	150,000
i. Environment, Social,						

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Management system (ESMS) Health and Safety Management system iii. Institutionalising the HSE Unit iv. Incidents and accidents notification 							
Recruitment of safeguard specialists UECCC (1), MEMD PIU (7), MEMD PCU (3)	Before project implementation	To be conducted once before project implementation	350,000	1,608,000	900,000	2,833,000	
Development of management plans (ESMS, GBV, SEA, VAC, GRM, non-discrimination, stakeholder Plans and VMGP)	Before project implementation	To be conducted before the project implementation	20,000	60,000	40,000	120,000	
Labour and working conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Labor management procedures ii. Grievance mechanism for project workers iii. OHS measures iv. Emergency preparedness and response v. Project workers training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Training clinic and awareness for the PIU staff on the ESMF, Implementation systems (ESMS, GBV, SEA, VAC, GRM, non-discrimination, stakeholder Plans and VMGF) 	Throughout the project Implementation stage During the implementation of the project	To be conducted once, during early stages of project activities. Early stages of the project implementation	20,000	30,000 30,000 100,000 50,000 375,000	30,000 30,000 100,000 50,000 375,000	770,000	

<p>b. Technical Capacity building for safeguard staff</p> <p>c. Training of project implementing partners (CFI, private energy companies, contractors and Refugee hosting communities)</p>	During project implementation	To be conducted at early stages of the project				
Monitoring and reporting of the Environmental and social risk of the project, including on discrimination risks. .	Throughout the project	Quarterly throughout the project implementation	10,000	90,000	120,000	200,000
<p>Equipment and Retooling (Field equipment)</p> <p>i. Fuel, vehicle maintenance and lubricants</p> <p>ii. Noise metres</p> <p>iii. Air Quality monitor</p> <p>iv. Gas metres</p> <p>v. Water Quality kit</p> <p>vi. Voice recorders</p> <p>vii. GPS</p> <p>viii. GIS Equipment</p> <p>ix. Cameras</p> <p>x. Greenhouse gas emission measuring equipment and software</p> <p>xi. Safe kits testing and monitoring tools for hazardous substances</p> <p>xii. Safety shoes</p> <p>xiii. Helmets</p> <p>xiv. Overalls</p> <p>xv. Reflector jackets</p> <p>xvi. Safety goggles</p> <p>xvii. First aid kit</p> <p>xviii. Rain coats</p>	Early stages of the project	To be purchased during the start of project implementation		444,359	500,000	944,359
Development of strategies, guidelines and manuals					500,000	500,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Health, Safety and Environment ii. Biodiversity offsets guidelines iii. Climate change iv. RAP guidelines for the sector v. Health Impact assessment manuals and guidelines vi. Green procurement strategy and strengthening of ESHS in procurement, manuals and guidelines vii. Gender analysis and integration viii. Procedures - managing Contractors & subcontractors ix. Dissemination of strategies, guidelines and manuals 						
<p>Resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Management of waste and hazardous materials 						
<p>Community health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Traffic and road safety ii. Community health and safety iii. GBV and SEA risks iv. of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups v. Security management plan security personnel 	<p>Bidding documents at project effectiveness</p>	<p>Throughout project implementation</p>		<p>150,000</p>	<p>120,000</p>	<p>270,000</p>

Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement i. Resettlement plans ii. Wayleaves compensation iii. Monitoring and reporting iv. Grievance mechanism v. Rap audit				1,300,000 8,108,108 300,000 300,000	80,000	8,108,108
Indigenous peoples/Sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities. i. Vulnerable and marginalized groups plan development and implementation				60,000	50,000	110,000
Cultural heritage i. Support the joint implementation of the Chance Finds Procedures by MEMD PIU and the Department of Museums and Monuments (DMM) and District Local Governments . ii. Identify measures to address risks and impacts on cultural heritage.				45,000	45,000	90,000
Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure i. Prepare, disclose and implement Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEP) for subprojects. ii. Develop and disseminate IEC materials	After project effectiveness			200,000	400,000	600,000

Purchase of office equipment i. Conference table Chairs ii. Conference table iii. Desks iv. Office chairs v. Cabinets vi. Printers vii. Photocopier viii. Scanners ix. Desk computers x. Laptops xi. Projectors xii. Accessories xiii. Tablets xiv. Paper shredding machine xv. Stationery, tonner and printer cartridges				179,440	179,440
Apprenticeship and Shadowing program i. Environment and Biodiversity Officer ii. Sociologists iii. Gender Officer iv. Safety Officer v. HSEU Office administrator vi. Driver vii. Support staff				231,000	231,000
Trainings, Awareness clinics, Conferences and exchange visits i. Resettlement Action Plan, Land governance ii. Gender and gender audits iii. Environment and Social and Environmental Audits iv. Climate change v. Health and Safety vi. ISO 14001-environment, ISO 45001-Health &	Throughout the project period			300,000	300,000

Safety and ISO 9001-Quality)						
vii. Biodiversity offsets						
viii. Sustainable and Green procurement public procurement						
ix. Health impact assessment						
x. Biodiversity						
Total budget						14,352,467

12.0: Conclusion and recommendations

The proposed project once implemented shall have more positive benefits to the host communities and surrounding environment. The project impacts can easily be identified, medium to short term, site-specific, limited in scope, and readily mitigated using available technologies, and best construction practices. The project EA Category is Substantial, given the likely overall low impact of the project activities. The project will require establishment of clear implementation arrangements, and budget provision to ensure actual implementation of the environmental and social aspects, without which, the positive and expected benefits of the project will not be realized.

Specific measures shall be implemented by Contractors, and such measures shall form part of the Contractors' ESMPs. Socioeconomic impacts such as those associated with involuntary resettlement and compensation can be easily dealt with through RAP, relevant guidance will be available on the RPF prepared in parallel to this ESMF.

All project components shall be subjected to following the EA process and guidance set out in this ESMF, and will include project aspects that are assumed to be managed by the Contractor. These aspects tend to pose most challenges because of the Client's tendency to leave such to Contractors. For this project, the Client is encouraged to take interest and supervise the Contractors during acquisition and operation of auxiliary facilities.

REFERENCES

African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), 2009: Feasibility Study on Technologies for Improving Banana for Resistance against Bacterial Wilt in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nairobi, Kenya: African Agricultural Technology Foundation.

African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC), 2013: Uganda Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report. Accessed at: <http://community.eldis.org/.5b9bfce3/ARCC-Uganda%20VA-Report.pdf>

Atari, Odwa & McKague, Kevin. (2019). Using livelihoods to support primary health care for South Sudanese refugees in Kiryandongo, Uganda. *Sudan medical journal*. 12. 38-43.

Businge, Z. (2017). Drivers of Wetland Degradation in Western Uganda and Iceland and How they are Addressed in the Current Policies and Legal Frameworks. Keldenholt : United Nations University, 2017. Economic Policy Research Centre/EPRC 2010 Public Expenditure Tracking on Road Infrastructure in Uganda.

Focus Economics (2020). Uganda Economic Outlook. URL: <https://www.focus-economics.com/countries/uganda>. Accessed on April 2, 2020 at 19:00 Hrs.

GIZ - Uganda, Piloting Energy Access in Refugee Settlements and Host Communities to Create Evidence for Market-Based Approaches. *Energizing Development* 2018.

GoU (2019). The National Environment Act, 2019. The Uganda Gazette No. 10, Volume CXII, dated 7th March, 2019. Uganda Printing and Publishing Corporation (UPPC), Entebbe, Uganda.

Ministry of Water and Environment. *State of Uganda's Forestry*. Kampala : MWE, 2016.

Ministry of Water and Environment. *The National Forest Plan 2011/12 – 2021/22*. Kamapala : Directorate of Environmental Affairs, 2013.

Nabanyumya, R. (2017). Forests Plantation Industry in Uganda and the Role of Small Growers. *New Forests for Africa*, 5.

National Environment Management Authority (2004). Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector. NEMA, Kampala, Uganda. 140 pp.

Office of the Auditor General. *Value for Money Audit Report on Solid Waste Management in Kampala*. Kampala, 2010.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

UBOS (Uganda Bureau of Statistics). *Statistical Abstract*. Kampala : UBOS, 2017.

UBOS (Uganda Bureau of Statistics). *National Population and Housing Census*. Kamapal : UBOS, 2014.

UBOS Energy for Transformation Baseline Survey (2018),

UPF (2015). Annual Crime Report-2018. Uganda Police Force. Kampala-Uganda.

UPF (2016). Annual Crime Report-2018. Uganda Police Force. Kampala-Uganda.

UPF (2017). Annual Crime Report-2018. Uganda Police Force. Kampala-Uganda.

UPF (2018). Annual Crime Report-2018. Uganda Police Force. Kampala-Uganda.

UNHRC (2020) 'Refugees and Asylum-seekers from South Sudan, February 2018', Available at:<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2018

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Comparison of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and Ugandan Policy and Legal Framework

3.1.1 Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

ESS Objectives	National requirements	Legal	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To identify, evaluate and manage the environment and social risks and impacts of the project in a manner consistent with the ESSs.	The National Environment Act (NEA) 2019 requires consideration of both Environmental and social impacts.		The role of ESIA prescribed by NEA 2019 in the identification and management of social risks is not clearly defined through supporting guidance and regulation nor is it fully understood by all relevant institutional actors. No standards for social impact assessment are provided.	The ESS1 that focuses on an integrated Environmental and social risks and impacts will be followed during project implementation in synergy with the NEA 2019.
(ii) To adopt a mitigation hierarchy approach	The NEA (2019) (section 5.2(j) explicitly requires the application of the mitigation hierarchy in ESIA's (avoid, minimize, restore, offsets)		Although current legislative framework seeks to avoid and mitigate social risks, there is no explicit directive to minimize impacts or to promote the adoption of a clearly-defined mitigation hierarchy approach to managing social risks. In addition, the current system emphasizes cash compensation as a mitigation measure and hence does not address other losses.	The ESS of the World Bank will be adopted during project implementation.
(iii) To adopt differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups, and they are not disadvantaged in sharing development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.	Ugandan Constitution promotes the protection and enhancement of equal opportunities and the rights of vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups. The NEA 2019 requires consideration of vulnerability. As with all social issues however, the NEA provides no details		The provisions in the Constitution do not explicitly require consideration of the differentiated impacts a project can have on vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups in social impact assessment and hence do not accord with the requirements of ESS1.	The ESS will be adopted for this particular case.
(iv) To utilize national environmental and	There are various institutions systems, laws and regulations for		The mandated institutions have limited resources for the effective environmental and social	The ESS1 will be applied during to address this Gap.

social Institutions, systems, laws, regulations and procedures in the assessment, development and implementation of projects, whenever appropriate.	the Environmental and Social management in the country	implementation and with some exceptions, monitoring and compliance assessment is inadequate or absent.	
(v) To promote improved environmental and social performance, in ways which recognize and enhance Borrower capacity	As discussed in 1(ii) above	As discussed in 1(ii) above	As discussed in 1(ii) above

2.1.2 Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Objectives	ESS	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To promote safety and health at work.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Industrial Policy 2008 provides strategies for OHS. - Workers Compensation Act, 2000 provides for the provision of financial compensation for work related injury or illness. - Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2006 consolidates, harmonizes and updates the law relating to occupational safety and health. It requires that every factory is clean, including floors, walls, workrooms, ceiling or top of rooms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is still no policy to guide its implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2006). This, along with the poor staffing and funding of MoGLSD, has left many workers in unsafe working conditions. - There are conflicts between the mandates in the OSH and the Physical Planning Acts. There is also limited coordination between DOSH, Police, and Ministry of Health on data collection and oversight of OSH compliance in the workplace.¹⁷ - The Auditor General (2016), reports a low rate of inspection and many workers continue to work in precarious conditions at risk of occupational diseases and accidents¹⁸. - HS practices are in place for World Bank and other donor funded projects, but less so for government, parastatals or 	The ESS shall be given priority during project implementation

		some private sector projects.	
(ii) To promote the fair treatment, non-discrimination and equal opportunity of project workers, including vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 31(b) of Constitution guarantees (inter alia) gender equality and labour rights, and equal opportunity in political, economic, and social activities, including through affirmative action. - Vision 2040 prioritises gender equality - National Development Plan II (2015-2020) prioritises the mainstreaming of women's empowerment and gender equality in key sectors. - Domestic Violence Act (2010) ensures protection of women from acts or omissions that may harm them. The 2012 Regulations of the 2006 Employment Act prohibit sexual harassment in the workplace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment laws have weak or non-existent penalties for violations. Sections 43 to 46 of the Employment Act No 6 (2006) address the payment of wages and outlaws the making of certain deductions from an employee's pay, but offers no remedy for non-compliance in the timely payment of wages or for unlawful deductions. Section 53 of the Act sets the maximum acceptable working hours per day and per week but, with exception of overtime, the law provides no remedy for workers who are obliged to work beyond even 10 hours a day. Section 59 of the Act requires employers to provide written particulars (i.e., contracts) to their employees, but provides no penalty/fine for failures to do so.¹⁹ 	The implementation of the project will apply the ESS2

ESS2 Objectives	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(iii) To protect project workers, including vulnerable and disadvantaged workers.	Employment Act (2006) requires the protection of workers during employment	The enforcement is lacking, in part due to lack of budgeting and staffing, as well as the high unemployment in the country, which facilitates the exploitation of workers. Furthermore, no specific attention given to the vulnerable	With the budgeting allocated for this project, harmony will be sought for both the ESS and the national requirements
(iv) To prevent the use of all forms of forced labor and child labor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Employment Act (2006) (<i>inter alia</i>) prohibits the use of child labour - Labour policies that specifically address Gender and Vulnerability include the 2012 Employment (of Children) Regulations, 2012 Employment (Sexual Harassment) Regulations, National Gender Policy, National Action Plan on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Uganda (2012/13-2016/17), and National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No applicable legislation on a minimum wage. Section 32 of the Employment Act contradicts other Ugandan laws, by allowing for the employment of children aged 14 for "light work" under adult supervision (in contradiction to Section 7 of the Children (Amendment) Act (2016) which sets the employment age at 16). - The Employment Act fails to clearly define hazardous employment. - The legal framework also fails to provide express punitive penalties for those found in violation of laws prohibiting the employment of minors, contributing to high school dropout rates, teenage pregnancies and health issues as children find work on project sites. 	The ESS shall be given priority during project implementation
(v) To support the principles of freedom of association and collective bargaining of project workers in a manner consistent with national law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Constitution (1995) guarantees, in its Objective XIV(a), the right of all Ugandans to (<i>inter alia</i>) freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, and paid vacation (Chapter Four). These and other rights are detailed in a set of laws that includes the Employment Act (2006), Workers' Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate political space/bargaining power for ethnic minorities and historically disadvantaged groups²¹ - The casual nature of employment affects unionization, as employees paid per day are unable to make the monthly check off in support of union activities. On an individual level, employers have also 	The World Bank ESS2 that is stronger in terms of supporting the freedom of association will be adopted

	<p>Act (2000), NSSF Act (1985), Labour Unions Act No 7 (2006), and Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act (2006), Occupational Safety and Health Act (2006).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unions Act 2006 allows workers to establish and join unions and as such accords with provisions in ESS2. 	<p>deployed legal machinery to delay and subsequently deny access to justice, especially for vulnerable workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ugandan labor movement is weaker with low worker participation and conflicts among unions this in return has an implication on the representation of workers in policy discussions 	
<p>(vi)</p> <p>To provide project workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.</p>	<p>National Employment Policy for Uganda (2011) requires a mechanism to raise workplace concerns</p>	<p>There is an alignment of the Uganda's laws with the ESS2 regarding provision of workers with accessible means to raise workplace concerns.</p>	<p>There is freedom during implementation of the project to adopt either the ESS2 or the national legislations</p>

9.3.1 Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management

ESS Objectives	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To promote the sustainable use of resources, including energy, water and raw materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NEA 2019, Section 5 (d) includes the principle that there shall be "optimum sustainable yield in the use of renewable natural resources" - 2011 EIA Guidelines for water resources related projects assist planners, developers, practitioners safeguarding water resources through EIAs. - Land Act Cap 227 obliges any person who owns or occupies land to manage and utilize it in accordance with the Water statute, the National Environment Act, the Forest Act and any other law. 	The NEA 2019, EIA guideline and others as stated in this section accord with the ESS on the promotion of sustainable use of resources	The National requirements shall be employed during project implementation
(ii) To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimizing pollution from project activities.	<p>National Water Policy, 1999: promotes integrated water resources management. Stipulates that drainage water shall not pollute surface or ground water, prevent increase in salinity levels, and prevent soil pollution.</p> <p>Water Act cap 152: Provides for use, protection, supply, management of water; establishes water and sewerage authorities, facilitates devolution of water and sewerage undertakings. Regulations are: Water Resources Regs (1998), Water Supply Regs (1998), Waste Water Discharge Regs (1998), Sewerage Regs (1999).</p>	Pollution remains a significant problem throughout Uganda (air, soil, water and noise). As with most other safeguards, adherence to best practice is only relatively good for bank or donor funded projects but poor when it comes to smaller proponents, many government projects and where contractors from some countries are involved.	The World Bank ESS3 will be employed as with most Bank funded projects for effectiveness of this ESS

	- Public Health Act Cap 281 requires every local authority to take measures for preventing any pollution dangerous to public health.		
(iii) To avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short and long-lived climate pollutants.	- NEA 2019, section 69 deals extensively with climate change, while Section 5(s) includes the principle that in the implementation of PPP projects approaches that increase both the environment and people's resilience to impacts of climate change, are prioritized; - NEA 2019, Section 6 creates a Parliamentary Committee on Environment to (inter alia) provide guidance in the formulation and implementation of environmental and climate change PPPs. Section 9(2)(a) empowers NEMA to advise on the formulation of such PPPs	The National requirement as stated in this section accord with the ESF requirements	The national requirements will be applied during project implementation.
(iv) To avoid or minimize generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act, No. 1 of 2006 controls and regulates the manufacture, storage, distribution and trade in, use, importation and exportation of agricultural chemicals Uganda is a Party to the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.	Hazardous waste management is still a big challenge. Not enough is being done by government, the private sector, CSOs and other stakeholders to raise awareness. There is widening gap between CSOs and government and the private sector, making it difficult for the establishment of a cordial working relationship	Measures regarding hazardous and non-hazardous in the ESS3 will be applied
(v) To minimize and the risk and impacts associated with pesticide use	- Crop Protection Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries for plant pest prevention or eradication programmes.	Although there are no gaps between international good practice on pest management and the Ugandan legal system, there are no comprehensive	The ESS3 will be applied

	<p>The department is also responsible for enforcing regulations on registration and the use of pesticides and other agrochemicals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agricultural Chemicals Control Board (ACB) regulates herbicides and pesticides - District Agricultural Officers and District Fisheries Officers are responsible for the surveillance and monitoring with regards to pest management and pesticide use chain. - There are several NGOs that monitor pest management pesticides 	<p>regulations to guide the implementation of the various Acts. This hampers the control of the use of damaging pesticides</p>	
--	--	--	--

3.1.4 Standard 4: Community Health and Safety

ESS Objectives	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
<p>(i) To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities during the project life cycle from both routine and non-routine circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health and wellbeing are strongly articulated in the Constitution of Uganda and these principles have been carried through to the environmental policy and the NEA; - The EIA Registration require NEMA to send a Project Brief and/or EIA to lead agencies for comments. Lead agencies vary by activity and sector so a health-related project (or one with major health implications) is sent to the Ministry of Health (MoH). - Relevant sector legislation includes the Employment Act, No 6 of 2006, the Occupational Safety and Health Act, No 9 of 2006 and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health and safety issues are generally taken care of in World Bank and donor funded projects, but less so otherwise - Most EIAs conducted focus mostly on environmental issues, with social and health issues receiving considerably less attention. - As in other countries, while the impacts of the project on the receiving environment are assessed in the EIA, issues around occupational health and safety at the workplace are often neglected because worker and workplace health are considered under separate bodies of law 	<p>The ESS4 that is more comprehensive standard will be applied regarding the anticipation and avoidance of adverse impacts on the health and safety of project-affected communities</p>

	<p>the Workers Compensation Act, No 8 of 2000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EIA regs specifically require EIAs to consider health issues - 2008 Guidelines for OHS, Including HIV provide a framework for workplace health & safety for all workers within the health sector. - HIV/AIDS Policy 1992: recognizes HIV/AIDS is a risk in infrastructure projects, encourages employers to develop in house HIV/AIDS policies, provide awareness and prevention measures to workers and avoid discriminating against workers with HIV/AIDS. - The Public Health (Control Of COVID - 19) Rules published on 24th of March, 2020 provides for Control of public gatherings, meetings, etc to prevent spread of COVID -19 - National Health Policy, 2010 requires GOU to address increasing burden of water borne diseases associated with safe and clean water, hygiene and environmental sanitation. - MoGLSD has a Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health, and is responsible for implementation of Labour policies and laws. 		
<p>(ii) To promote quality and safety, and considerations relating to climate change, in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2019 NEA provides for emerging environmental issues including climate change - Principle 5(s) of the NEA requires that in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - However, there are substantive gaps between the international good practice requirements on the Safety of Dams and the Ugandan regulatory 	<p>The ESS4 will apply to project implementation since there is no legal framework</p>

<p>design and construction of infrastructure, including dams.</p>	<p>implementation of public and private projects, priority must be given to approaches that increase both the environment and people's resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 69 of NEA deals specifically with managing climate change impacts on ecosystems. The NEA requires ESIA's for Hydro-power generation facilities; including dams with an installed capacity of more than 1 megawatt, the construction of valley dams and valley tanks where the threshold is 1,000,000 m3 or more. - The NEA establishes the Policy Committee on Environment, whose responsibilities include providing guidance in the formulation and implementation of environmental and climate change policies, plans and programmes (PPPs) - The NEA establishes NEMA, whose functions include advising on the formulation and implementation environmental and climate change PPPs; - Uganda has a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, and makes disaster preparedness and management an integral part of the development planning process. The policy calls for community participation, public awareness and education, institutional capacity building, adequate 	<p>framework. There are inadequate competent professionals to design and supervise the construction of dams and implementation of dam safety measures through the project cycle. There is also no strong institution to regulate the safety of dams in Uganda.</p>	<p>for implementing the Policy.</p>
---	--	--	-------------------------------------

	expertise and technology, vulnerability analysis, human rights observance, social, environment and economic costs, climate change, partnership and coordination and regional and international partnerships.		
(iii) To avoid or minimize community exposure to project-related traffic and road safety risks, diseases and hazardous materials.	<u>As discussed in 4 (i) and (ii) above</u>		
iv) To have in place effective measures to address emergency events.	<u>As discussed in 4 (i) and (ii) above</u>		
v) To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the project-affected communities	<u>As discussed in 4 (i) and (ii) above</u>		
vi) Ecosystem services (provisioning and regulating) not compromised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Constitution (1995) requires GOU to ensure environmental protection & provides Ugandans a right to clean & healthy environment. - Section 4(1) of the NEA (2019), proclaims the "nature has the right to exist, persist, maintain and regenerate its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland cover decreased from 13 per cent in 1990 to 8.6 per cent in 2015. It is estimated that Uganda loses 846 km² of its wetlands annually. - Fish production is depleted due to over fishing, illegal 	The World Bank ESS standard will be adopted to ensure Ecosystem services are not compromised

	<p>vital cycles, structure, functions and its processes in evolution". Section 4(2) provides that "a person has a right to bring an action before a competent court for any infringement of rights of nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NEA (Act 44) empowers the Minister of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoW&E) to prepare a National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) which will include in clause (3)(h) the maintenance of ecosystem services and measures for preventing, reversing or mitigating any deleterious effect. - In 2011, the MoW&E set up the Environment Protection Police Unit (EPPU) to enforce environmental laws and prevent the degradation of protected areas. The functions of the EPPU are wide-ranging and include (inter alia) monitor and enforce compliance with laws regarding the protection and maintenance of ecosystem services. - The National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, 2000 highlight the importance of wetlands and other water bodies in the maintenance of a healthy ecosystem and state that they should be protected from the negative effects of development projects. Under Regulation 5, EIA is mandatory for all activities in wetlands that could have an adverse impact. Regulation 8 provides for declaration of certain wetlands as fully protected wetlands because of national or international 	<p>fishing gear and invasive species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most rural water samples do not comply with national drinking water quality standards. - Soil fertility is compromised because of nutrient mining, loss of soil cover and organic matter, low rainfall infiltration and soil compaction. - Within protected areas, most wildlife populations are stable but human-wildlife conflicts have increased because of habitat degradation, growth in urban settlements, agriculture expansion, and infrastructure developments. Other threats are illegal wildlife trade and alien invasive species. - Cultural sites are threatened by quarrying, agriculture and erosion. - Natural forest cover has been declining because of agriculture, charcoal and wood fuel demand, infrastructure development, and excessive harvesting. - Rangelands are under pressure from crop production, overgrazing, privatization of the communal rangelands and invasive species. 	
--	--	--	--

	<p>importance for biodiversity, ecology, natural heritage or tourism, and it prohibits all activities in such wetlands except for research, tourism, or restoration or enhancement. Various of the regulations require protection zones of between 30 and 200 meters along riverbanks and lake shores and state that no activity shall be permitted in the protection zones without the approval of the NEMA Executive Director. Local government environmental officers have a duty to assist in implementation of the regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Art 54 of NEA 2019 (wetland management) requires the lead agency to identify wetlands of local, national and international importance as ecosystems and habitats of species of fauna and flora - Art 67 of NEA 2019 (payment of ecosystem services) empowers NEMA to issue guidelines and prescribe measures and mechanisms for (<i>inter alia</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifying and valuing ecosystem services that are critical for the environment and human well-being; - the instruments and incentives to generate, channel, transfer and invest economic resources for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the sources of ecosystem services; and - The criteria for the design of payment for ecosystem schemes that ensure ecosystem sustainability. 		
--	---	--	--

vii) Safety of dams must be ensured	See 4ii		
-------------------------------------	---------	--	--

3.1.5 Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

ESS Objectives	National requirements	Legal	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.	-1995 Constitution guarantees protection of private property rights and the Government's power to compulsorily acquire private land for public use or in public interest. The terms "public use" and "public interest" however, are not clearly defined, leaving room for varied interpretations. - Article 237(3) establishes four distinct land tenure systems, but these multiple regimes require multiple approaches to compensation for land.		The law does not, however, define any corresponding tenure-specific approaches to land acquisition or compensation, which has resulted in contested compensation processes in practice	The ESS5 will be employed during project implementation
ii) Mitigate impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing timely compensation for asset loss at replacement cost and assisting displaced persons to improve or restore, their livelihoods and living standards, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	- The Land Acquisition Act Cap 226 governs compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes in addition to the Art 26 (2) of Constitution of Uganda and S. 42 and S.77 of the Land Act. - Compensation and resettlement rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution and Land Act (Cap 227). The consent of spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction by head of households on land on which the family lives.		- Land Acquisition Act contradicts the Constitution on several points. Law does not recognise other rights to land (e.g., the right to farm, build, hold a mortgage, occupy and grant use to another) nor the eligibility of renters, licensees, informal settlers or users of public lands for compensation when the land on which they reside or operate is compulsorily acquired, occupation or use is less than 12 years, or occupants/users have ignored calls to leave. - No legal requirement in cases of land	Harmony will be made between the ESS and the Ugandan legislations to minimize the impact of land acquisition or restriction on land use by providing timely compensation for asset loss and restoration of livelihood.

		<p>acquisition to set a cut-off-date after which people moving into a project area are no longer entitled to compensation, regulate the management of the displacement and resettlement of project-affected persons, prioritise avoidance and minimisation of land acquisition, require the special protection of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups, require the conducting of socio-economic and cultural studies or the undertaking of stakeholder consultation, participation, and information sharing, or define the social development aspects of the resettlement process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In some case studies, resettled people were not assisted to resettle in their new communities; the resettlement policy does not have regard to the impact of the new community in which the resettled person has been resettled to. - The 2016 Safeguard Diagnostic Report listed (<i>inter alia</i>) the following as gaps between WB requirements and Ugandan laws: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ugandan laws do not appear to make provisions for avoidance or 	
--	--	--	--

		<p>minimizing of involuntary resettlement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The legal right to resettlement is applicable to only those with propriety interest in the affected land. Entitlement for payment of compensation is essentially based on the right of ownership or legal user/occupancy rights. - In Uganda law those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands (e.g. tenants) are not entitled to be resettled or compensated. - Those without formal legal rights or claims to such lands and/or semi-permanent structures are not entitled to resettlement assistance or compensation. - The 2019 SRM Technical report identified the following weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outdated, incomplete and/or overlapping laws and regulations, and lack of a clear and comprehensive national policy and guidelines; 	
(ii) To avoid forced eviction	The Ugandan Constitution 1995 is aligned with this principle and explicitly states in Article 26(2) that no person shall be compulsorily deprived of property unless the acquisition is for public use and done under a law that makes provision for	The law does not, however, define any corresponding tenure-specific approaches to land acquisition or compensation, which has resulted in contested compensation processes in practice.	The ESS5 will be employed in case of compensations for land during project implementation

	<p>the prompt and prior payment of fair and adequate compensation as well as right of access to a court of law by any person with an interest or right in the acquired property</p> <p>Article 237(3) establishes four distinct land tenure systems, but these multiple regimes require multiple approaches to compensation for land.</p>		
<p>(iii) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.</p>	<p>The Ugandan Constitution declares that prompt and adequate compensation must be paid prior to acquisition of the affected property.</p> <p>The Land Acquisition Act Cap 226 governs compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes in addition to the Art 26 (2) of Constitution of Uganda and S. 42 and Section 77 of the Land Act.</p> <p>Compensation and resettlement rights of spouses and children are protected under the Constitution and Land Act (Cap 227). The consent of spouse and children must be acquired prior to any transaction by head of households on land on which the family lives.</p>	<p>The Land Acquisition Act contains no requirement that payment be made prior to acquisition and posits that the government may take possession of land once the compensation amounts have been determined.</p> <p>No legal requirement in cases of land acquisition to set a cut-off-date after which people moving into a project area are no longer entitled to compensation,</p> <p>Furthermore, both the law and practice of resettlement in Uganda are almost exclusively focused on the payment of cash compensation and do not explicitly consider aspects such as livelihood restoration, transitional assistance or post resettlement support and assessment – principles enshrined in ESS5. At present there is no requirement for an assessment of the impacts of resettlement on affected people (beyond</p>	<p>The ESS5 will be adopted regarding the issue of compensations that may occur during project implementation.</p>

		asset valuation) making it impractical to seek to mitigate impacts.	
(iv) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups who are physically displaced and facing disproportionate risks of discrimination through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure	<i>As discussed in 5 (iii)</i>		
(v) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	<i>As discussed in 5(iii)</i>		

3.1.6 Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

ESS Objectives	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To protect and conserve biodiversity and habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Constitution (1995) requires GOU to ensure environmental protection & provides Ugandans a right to clean & healthy environment. - Section 4(1) of the NEA (2019), proclaims the "nature has the right to exist, persist, maintain and regenerate its vital cycles, structure, functions and its processes in evolution". Section 4(2) provides that "a person has a right to bring an action before a competent court for any infringement of rights of nature 	The National requirements on protection of Biodiversity accord with the ESS6	The national requirements will be adhered to since they accord with the ESS6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wildlife Act Cap 200 provides for sustainable management of wildlife, to consolidate laws relating to wildlife management, establishes the Uganda Wildlife Authority, requires developers doing projects which may affect wildlife to undertake EIAs - Wildlife Policy, 2014 aims at conserving wildlife in a manner that contributes to SD and wellbeing of people. Includes management of wildlife protected areas. - Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) provides for the conservation, sustainable management and development, and use of forests for the benefit of the people. It provides that the forests shall be developed and managed so as to conserve natural resources, especially soil, air and water quality - Forestry Policy 2001 seeks to establish an integrated forestry sector that achieves sustainable increases in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees by the people of Uganda, especially the poor, vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups. One of the strategies is 		
--	--	--	--

<p>(ii) Where biodiversity impacts likely, apply mitigation hierarchy and precautionary approach in project design & implementation</p>	<p>Mitigation hierarchy is explicitly required by the NEA (2019) (section 5.2(j) and further elaborated (section 115) - (avoid, minimize, restore, offsets), but maximizing benefits is not emphasized.</p>	<p>-implementation is variable – good in the case of donor or Bank funded projects, but modest to poor otherwise. - Even though screening of projects is undertaken by NEMA at an early stage to identify potential biodiverse areas, political interference puts certain natural habitats at risk especially wetlands and forests.³² - According to NEMA, members of the district land boards are a significant contributor to environmental degradation especially of wetlands where local governments have been issuing land titles in designated wetlands in contravention of conservation laws.</p>	<p>The ESS6 will be adopted for EASP being a bank funded project so as to achieve good compliance</p>
<p>(iii) To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources.</p>	<p><i>As discussed in 6 (ii)</i> Fisheries Policy, 2004 aims at developing cooperation with neighbours on management of shared water bodies, and stocking to improve fisheries diversity and productivity.</p>	<p>The implementation is highly variable as discussed in (ii) above</p>	<p>The ESS6 will be adopted</p>
<p>(iv) To support livelihoods of local communities, including Indigenous Peoples, and inclusive economic development, through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs</p>	<p>National Land Policy 2013 is aimed at ensuring efficient, equitable and optimal and sustainable utilization and management of land resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and socioeconomic development</p>	<p>The implementation is highly variable due to low enforcement</p>	<p>The ESS6 will be applied</p>

and development priorities		
----------------------------	--	--

3.1.7 Standard 7: Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities

ESS Objectives	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.	There is no legislation, which is equivalent to this ESS7 principle in Ugandan Law. However, Article 37 of the Constitution seeks to protect the right of all Ugandans to have their culture and traditions respected. Specifically, the Article enshrines the right to belong to, enjoy, practice, profess, maintain and promote any culture, cultural institution, language, tradition, creed or religion in community with others The National Land Policy 2013 affirms that the land rights of pastoral communities will be guaranteed and protected by the state, by ensuring that pastoral lands are held, owned and controlled by designated pastoral communities as a common property under customary tenure. The Land Act of 1998 and the National Environment Act protect customary interests in land and traditional uses of forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In practice, however, there is no legislation nor institutional arrangements in place to enable this to happen. As such, it is fair to say that while it is not the intention of the Government to exclude traditional local communities, - The Ugandan system does not include the necessary provisions to overcome the historical obstacles to such communities enjoying the benefits of the development process. 	The ESS7 will prevail during project implementation
(ii) To avoid adverse impacts of projects on Indigenous Peoples or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize, mitigate and/or	Article 37 of the Constitution seeks to protect the right of all Ugandans to have their culture and traditions respected	There is no legislation, which is equivalent to this ESS7 principle in Ugandan Law.	The ESS7 will be applied in

compensate for such impacts.			
(iii) To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a manner that is accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 36 of the Constitution protects the rights of minorities to participate in decision-making processes, and states that their views and interests shall be taken into account in making national plans and programs. - And as noted above, Article 32 places a duty on the state to take affirmative action in favor of groups that have been historically disadvantaged on the basis of history, tradition or custom, for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against the - In principle, these two articles allow for the involvement of traditional local communities in development planning and affirmative action to ensure they benefit from the development process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In practice, however, there is no legislation nor institutional arrangements in place to enable this to happen. As such, it is fair to say that while it is not the intention of the government to exclude traditional local communities, the Ugandan system does not include the necessary provisions to overcome the historical. - Obstacles to such communities enjoying the benefits of the development. The Ugandan system does not include the necessary provisions to overcome the historical obstacles to such communities enjoying the benefits of the development process. 	The ESS that clearly outlines promotion of sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples will be adopted when implementing the project in areas with such baa category of people.
(iv) To improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life cycle	There are no provisions under Ugandan law requiring enhanced consultation for traditional local communities. However, the National Environment Act 2019 requires that ESIA be carried out with human rights risk assessment Section 111(3) and in due regard for international	The NEA, 2019 accords with the ESS7	<i>The National legislation will be applied in harmony with this ESS during the implementation of the project</i>

	human rights standards section 5(2)(r) and thus it requires consultations with cultural leaders for the traditional local communities		
(v)To obtain the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples in the three circumstances described in this ESS.	There is no equivalent concept to FPIC in either existing or planned Ugandan legislation.	The proposed SIAA Bill fronts consultation as an important part of the project development process.	<i>The ESS that emphasizes the FPIC of the affected stakeholders and communities shall be adopted</i>
(vi)To recognize, respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples, and to provide them with an opportunity to adapt to changing conditions in a manner and in a timeframe acceptable to them.	Article 37 of the Constitution seeks to protect the right of all Ugandans to have their culture and traditions respected	There are no provisions for adapting the development process for the particular needs of traditional local communities.	<i>The ESS7 shall be adopted</i>

(i)To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation.	The Historical Monument Act, Cap 46requires Preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. It requires that any person who discovers any portable object in the course of an excavation shall surrender such objects to the Minister who shall deposit them in the museum	The Historical Monument Act is in alignment with this ESS	The National legislation will be adopted since it accords with the ESS8
--	---	---	---

(ii) To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development.	The Uganda National Culture Policy, 2006 enhances the integration of culture into national development.	This policy accords with the ESS8	The National policy framework on culture and sustainable development will be adopted
(iii) To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage.	The Constitution requires the consultation of people on matters that affect their lives, including development projects	The lack of legislation to guide the consultation of people on matters that affect them remains a big loophole in ensuring planning and budgeting of meaningful consultations.	The ESS that is well elaborate on promotion of meaningful consultations with stakeholders will be applied during project implementation
(iv) To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage	As discussed in 6 (iv)		

3.1.8 Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

ESS Objectives	National Legal requirements	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation.	The Historical Monument Act, Cap 46 requires Preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. It requires that any person who discovers any portable object in the course of an excavation shall surrender such objects to the Minister who shall deposit them in the museum	The Historical Monument Act is in alignment with this ESS	The National legislation will be adopted since it accords with the ESS8
(ii) To address cultural heritage as an integral aspect of sustainable development.	The Uganda National Culture Policy, 2006 enhances the integration of culture into national development.	This policy accords with the ESS8	The National policy framework on culture and sustainable development will be adopted

(iii) To promote meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding cultural heritage.	The Constitution requires the consultation of people on matters that affect their lives, including development projects	The lack of legislation to guide the consultation of people on matters that affect them remains a big loophole in ensuring planning and budgeting of meaningful consultations.	The ESS that is well elaborate on promotion of meaningful consultations with stakeholders will be applied during project implementation
(iv) To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage	As discussed in 6 (iv)		

Standard 9: Financial Intermediaries

ESS Objectives	National requirements	Legal	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To set out how the FI will assess and manage environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the subprojects it finances.	Financial Institution Act 2004 provide for the regulation, control and discipline of financial institutions by the Central Bank;		There is no law that compels FI to assess and manage E&S risks and impacts associated with projects	The WB ESS9 will be adopted
(ii) To promote good environmental and social management practices in the subprojects the FI finances.	As discussed in (i) above		As discussed in (i) above	As discussed in (i) above
(iii) To promote good environmental and sound human resources management within the FI.	As discussed in (i) above		As discussed in (i) above	As discussed in (i) above

Standard 10: Stakeholder Consultants

ESS Objectives	National requirements	Legal	Gaps	Recommended Actions
(i) To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will	The Constitution requires the consultation of people on matters that affect		The lack of legislation to guide the consultation of people on matters that affect them remains a big loophole in ensuring planning and	The ESS10 will be employed during project implementation.

<p>help Borrowers identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project-affected parties.</p>	<p>their lives, including development projects</p> <p>National Environment Act (2019) requires consultation</p>	<p>budgeting of meaningful consultations.</p> <p>The Consultations required by the NEA would be insufficient for the effective management of social risks on a project with significant impacts since it considers mainly environmental risks.</p>	
<p>(ii) To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.</p>	<p>The Constitution requires the consultation of people on matters that affect their lives, including development projects.</p>	<p>There is no legislation describing how to do this in practice. As such, there is a general lack of planning and budgeting for meaningful consultation and inclusion of local stakeholders views in projects designs</p>	<p>The ESS 10 will be applied</p>
<p>(iii) To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.</p>	<p>The Decentralization Law requires project implementing agencies to engage with project affected communities in coordination with local governments.</p>	<p>The decentralization tends to be hampered by capacity and resource limitations. Ministries often fail to include local governments in institutional arrangements for managing a project. National projects may begin with local engagement but not follow up or may even be implemented without the knowledge of local authorities.</p>	<p>The ESS10 will be applied to promote effective inclusion of project affected parties in the implementation</p>
<p>(iv) To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible and appropriate manner and format.</p>	<p>The National Environment Act (2019) and EIA Regulations (1998) require the explanation of project impacts to project affected persons, public participation in ESIA studies, and the dissemination of information via newspapers and other mass media. There should also be access to information and contact with project staff at the local level.</p>	<p>There is clear alignment of these national legislations and the ESS</p>	<p>The ESS and the applicable national legislations may be harmonized during project implementation</p>

<p>(v) To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, including functional provisions for confidentiality to address sensitive grievances from vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups, and allow Borrowers to respond to and manage such grievances.</p>	<p>Ugandan law makes no provision for project level GRMs. However, there are a number of formal and traditional mechanisms for grievance redress that operate at the local level which support and reinforce project level GRMs.</p>	<p>There tends to be lack of support for enforcement of the local GRMs due to various reason</p>	<p>The project GRMs shall be adopted in accordance to this ESS10</p>
--	--	--	--

Annex 2: Detailed Matrix of issues raised during stakeholder consultations and engagements

STAKEHOLDER VIEWS ON THE VMGS- TELEPHONE CONSULTATION (May 29-30, 2020)

1. THE IK, Kamion Sub-county, Kaabong District

	Names	Position/Organisation	Telephone contact
1.	Lomeli John Mark	District Councilor, Kamion Sub-county	0782 911102
2.	Nancy	SAS/Sub-county Chief, Kamion Sub-county	0782 109980
3.	Jimmy	District Community Development Officer	0772 448025

2. The Batwa, Kanungu and Kisoro Districts

	Names	Position/Organisation	Telephone contact
1.	Kalimunda Benon	Batwa Community Chairperson, Kanyantorogo sub-county, Kanungu District	0787281920
2.	Mwesigwa Jones	SAS/Sub-county Chief, Bwambara Sub-county, Kanungu District	0782 109980
3.	Kamara Christopher	Community Batwa Focal Person	0772658174
4.	Ngabirano Justus	Secretary for Production, Rukungiri District Local Government	0774298649

KEY ISSUES RAISED

VMG Group	Issues raised
The Ik	<p>The Ik live in the Morungole mountains in Kamion sub-county, Kaabong District. The Ik community is unique and vulnerable. Apart from being a border population (occupying borderline of Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan), they stay in hilly areas and this makes exposure and access to information and other services difficult. They are highly marginalized and vulnerable.</p> <p>Subsistence Land use The Ik are hunter-gatherers and they depend on honey and fruits from the forests. Those who are able to slope downhill's practice subsistence farming with small portions of maize and beans. The Ik are not pastoralists and as a result, they have limited movements and have remained neutral in cattle rustling and other movement related conflicts affecting their neighbours.</p> <p>Poor road network Kamion sub-county and Kaabong District generally is an area characterised by very bad terrain and poor road network. Accessibility to the Ik is a problem mainly due to the mountainous nature of the area. This limits access to markets and other social services. Construction of access roads as part of the project corporate social responsibility will improve communication through road infrastructure development in the area.</p> <p>Socio-economic issues Although the Ik community is positive to development, education levels have remained very low with high rates of school drop-out due to limited number of schools in the area and long distances to schools. There is not much economic activity in the Ik land due to poor roads and accessibility of the area. The Ik sell honey, which they harvest from the</p>

	<p>forests. Forests are an important preserve and source of means of survival and preservation of their unique identity.</p> <p>There is high prevalence of alcohol abuse. Other major social problems include poverty, child marriages and domestic violence.</p> <p>Sensitization about electricity</p> <p>Electricity is a new development in the area and embracing it requires extensive mobilization and sensitization because currently, the existing types of housing and petty economic activities do not seem to press a high demand of electricity in that area. People may be hesitant to electricity connections because they believe it is costly and a privilege that not everyone can afford.</p> <p>Leadership</p> <p>In 2015, Iki County became a constituency and since 2016 the Iki people got their first representation in Parliament of the Republic of Uganda in the 10th Parliament. Local leadership is optimistic that this representation can help to advocate for further recognition of the Iki to ensure that under the implementation of the NDP III, better infrastructure can be established in the area and electricity once extended in the area can transform the lives of the Iki.</p> <p>The District Local Government works with some voluntary NGOs to address the socio-economic challenges facing the Iki but they still prevail.</p> <p>Other issues and suggestions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work with and facilitate local government authorities to reach the vulnerable and marginalized community of the Iki in the delineated area and sensitize them about economic opportunities and better farming methods. Implementation of such initiatives through EASP will contribute to the actualization of ongoing government initiatives towards attainment of the various local development goals/ targets for the Iki. ● Electricity access is very necessary for schools and health facilities. With access to electricity, local leadership is optimistic that more boarding schools can be established and health centres can be elevated. The only secondary school in the sub-county can have more pupils and improve the education standards of the Iki. ● More sensitization and awareness about importance of electricity to households and economic development should be enhanced to effect mindset change. ● Provide subsidized power supply to support small enterprises and individuals who cannot currently afford connection, maintenance and electricity bills.
The Batwa	<p>The Batwa tribe, which is also known as the Pygmies are one of the vulnerable group living in Kisoro, kabala, Kanungu and Bundibugyo districts. These people are believed to have migrated from the Democratic Republic of Congo in search for wild animals and honey. According to 2002 population census, the Batwa population is about 6000. They live in small huts made of sticks and grass.</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>High poverty levels in the community caused by highly undependable climate, low produces and low market prices, for their produce even if the community would depend farming.</p> <p>Nature of households and dwelling for electrification</p> <p>The Batwa live in grass-thatched houses and according to their leader, access to electricity and household connections may not be something they will quickly embrace. Most Batwa prefer darkness to light even though many civil societies have been engaged in campaigns to change their perception. There are also fears that without adequate sensitization, many people can be electrocuted.</p> <p>There may be serious challenges with maintenance of electricity equipment and the cost.</p>

	<p>According to the community leaders, EASP will be of good importance because currently the government has constructed a school within their community and it requires electricity.</p> <p>Inadequate land for settlement Some Batwa people are mobile due to unclear land tenures. They move when their lands are acquired from them or when they need to grow crops, away from where animals threaten to destroy them. When they are not assured of permanent settlement, they construct temporary shelters.</p> <p>Economic activities The Batwa commonly known as beggars have received many initiatives from various NGOs including BPD, BMCT, and UOBDU, but have not yet embraced self-reliance. Kanungu District, for instance, has persistently provided various crop seeds through their agricultural initiatives but the Batwa have in turn sold such agricultural inputs. Although they are known as hunters, they also do other forms of labour at low pay. Some do basic jobs or agriculture, while others make handicrafts and jewellery for sale to locals and tourists. They also do singing and dancing as form of entertainment for payment by visitors. Tourists pay some money to the dancing groups to be entertained.</p> <p>Education Batwa, access to education means change at the most basic level, such as being able to read public signs and notices. It allows self-sufficiency and promotes self-esteem; it offers the potential to undertake training in technical skills or to access employment, all of which would help Batwa people overcome the poverty they live in. Even when Batwa children do access school, they experience direct and indirect discrimination.</p> <p>Health service access Many Batwa people do not access and utilize health care services because they cannot pay for consultations and medicines. Even in government facilities, they are said to be discriminated as they do not have the documents and identity cards needed to obtain hospital treatment, or are subjected to humiliating and discriminatory treatment.</p> <p>Social dynamics Women participation in social and community management activities is minimal compared to men. There are small numbers of women that participate in community meetings and this reflects the power dynamics in society; few Batwa women have the level of education needed to take up positions in local governance or obtain government employment.</p> <p>Impact of the EASP According to responses from consultations, EASP will not have negative effects to the Batwa community given that no cultural or traditional site will be destroyed during and after the implementation. There is need to work with Local government and Batwa Community leadership structures to undertake more sensitization and awareness about importance of electricity to households and economic development to effect mind-set change and make Batwa become beneficiaries of Government Development initiatives like electricity.</p> <p>Local leadership also proposes that the project should provide casual employment to local Batwa instead of importing them from other areas.</p>
--	--

Valued Environmental	Issues raised/Comments	Recommendations
----------------------	------------------------	-----------------

and Social Component (VESC)		
<p>Vulnerable or Marginalized Individuals or Groups</p>	<p>Project may displace and affect the culture of elderly and children</p> <p>The use of digital equipment, e.g. mobile phones should be enhanced in northern Uganda to enhance solar energy uptake.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Female headed households, PWD, Elderly ● Document the information about the project for the vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups ● ESIA studies to involve an Archaeologist to document the PCRs, map project impacts and mitigation measures ● Engage the Batwa that live near the PAs. The Batwa live near Bwindi NPP and Semuliki NP. ● Forest adjacent communities are marginalized by the vermins and the forest shades that lower their harvests ● The Batwa (Mt. Rwenzori), Tepeth (Kotido), Ndorobo (Benets) and the Ik (Moruongole) are marginalized ● NFA staff is also vulnerable because of attacked by forest encroachers ● West Nile is largely marginalized. There is overreliance on solar systems. ● Finix considers anybody who does not have electricity or uses Tadoba (Tier 0) as marginalized because they cannot afford. ● The Child Headed households, elderly and rural village communities are vulnerable. ● Other vulnerable and marginalized groups are fisherfolks, informal sector and the nomads
<p>Heritage sites</p>	<p>Lack power connection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Karamoja Regional Museum, Wadilai Fort and Fort Patiko should be prioritized for power connection under the EASP. This will aid tourism and education
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support relocation of the Physical Cultural resources

Refugee camps	Lack of power is one of the issues that is affecting the refugee camps in Uganda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The clustering of the refugees and the hosts has proved to be more effective ● Off-grid components are effective for refugees because of the semi-permanent structures used by refugees. ● Support appeasement ceremonies during relocation of PCRs ● Support the MoTWA to introduce cultural resource centres for Refugee camps
Intangible spiritual sites	Some intangible spiritual sites may be overlooked during project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage caretakers of the intangible sites ● Work with the Local Leaders and the Cultural institutions during the mapping and relocation process
Stakeholders to be engaged	More stakeholders should be engaged prior and during the implementation of EASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage the Uganda Wildlife Authority ● Connect power to Queen's Pavilion at Queen Elizabeth National Park ● UWA is planning the Cable Car at Mt. Rwenzori NP and will require power ● Engage the Ministry of Water and Environment especially in the Clean Energy component since it has positive impact in the environmental conservation ● Consult Department of Culture at MoGLD for input on the PCRM ● Consult the Department of Museums and Monuments ● Consult cultural institutions such as Buganda Kingdom and other Cultural Institutions on the country side ● Consult WWF UCO on the Clean Cooking component. WWF has implemented many projects and documented Lessons, challenges and opportunities. ● Engage the Uganda Hotel Owners' Association to generate the lodges that are in dire need of the power connection. UHOA is a great private Sector player

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use the appropriate language during stakeholder engagements ● EASP should develop Community Engagement Plans ● Use Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) during stakeholder engagement
Positive Impacts	<p>There are positive impacts of this project especially from the clean cooking component that will relieve buffer zones from tree felling by communities</p> <p>Communities within the park at L. Mbuho and those adjacent to Mt. Rwenzori NP will benefit from this EASP</p> <p>Power connection may lower the pressure on Protected Areas from communities near Protected Areas</p> <p>The EASP will create employment opportunities to the host communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage the poor communities in benefiting from the EASP ● Power should be provided at a cheap cost to enhance affordability. ● EASP to develop a Labour Force Management Plan ● Document the number of jobs and quality (casual, semi-skilled and skilled labour) that will be created by EASP ● The project should employ locally available labour and expertise in the EASP. ● Document the jobs created by the EASP so that the impact of the project can be further emphasized
Negative Impacts	<p>Grid Densification has a tendency of increasing the encroachers in Protected Areas</p> <p>Repossession of solar products that are acquired on loans by beneficiaries</p> <p>Electricity has the potential to electrocute people.</p> <p>Excavation during the grid densification may impact on the vegetation</p> <p>Wildlife habitats will be affected by the EASP if it is implemented in CFRs</p> <p>The solar distribution has potential environmental degradation impacts from the waste solar batteries and panels</p> <p>High Voltage Power lines and distribution lines lower the touristic value of the <i>True African Wilderness</i> especially Kidepo Valley National Park. This explains why UWA and private investors resist power projects.</p> <p>Establishment of infrastructure in the forest estate negatively impacts on the CFRs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage UWA on the contested areas within Protected Areas to avoid escalating encroachment ● There should be mechanisms of protecting people from electricity shocks associated with illegal power connections. ● EASP should consider the subsidies for those who may face difficulties in paying ● UWA should be engaged as much as possible in case of excavation within parks. ● The solar distribution companies need to employ the Recycle and Reuse model ● Engagements with UWA prior to designing of any power lines through Protected Areas ● Alternative project designs should be explored to ensure that the project does not damage the

		<p>tourist value of the protected areas</p>
Facilities in need of electrification	<p>Various facilities lack electricity despite their importance in promoting Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focus on Protected Area Headquarters that do not have electricity or that are being run by off-grid systems ● Some Park Headquarters may benefit from off-grid component to spur tourism ● UWA should provide the priority list for PA Headquarters that should benefit from the EASP ● Consider connecting the Eco-tourism facilities/lodges within the protected areas for either off-grid on on-grid electrification to enhance foreign exchange. The Eco-tourism facilities owners are willing to sustain this power usage ● The communities near the National Parks such as Karamoja need off-grid systems
Collaboration	<p>For the effective implementation of the project, the project should consider collaboration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MoTWA will participate in stakeholder engagement at the Protected Areas ● NFA is grateful for the partnership with the Energy sector especially in restoration of forests affected by previous projects ● Department of Museum and monuments should also be involved in case of heritage materials ● Undertake stakeholder analysis before selection of partnerships ● Unlike the EASP packaging, Implementing Partners include NGOs in refugee interventions. The language in EASP and OPM should be harmonized
Equity	<p>There is a tendency to take power away from the power generation sites</p> <p>Islands of Uganda are not powered</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Priority should be given to the communities near the power generation areas ● The benefits should not be for the elites and the those who are already resourced ● It is important to consider the stakeholders with multiple

		<p>rooms/huts with limited ability to pay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UECCC should focus on islands to boost the Blue Economy for tourism and hotels and employment opportunities
Clean cooking	Affordability for clean cooking is still a major challenge to its adoption in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subsidizing gas and other clean cooking technologies is one of the opportunities for relieving forests from degradation for charcoal. ● The country should be zoned based on feasible clean cooking technologies. ● Feasible sustainable cooking fuel in and around protected areas is needed as an incentive for their conservation efforts ● The charcoal sector is informal. EASP should support household charcoal production to save the CFRs from degradation. ● Charcoal production from Bamboo is being piloted to save the CFRs. ● Survey on affordability and assessment of the most energy mix should be undertaken
Policies	A number of policies are recommended during the implementation of EASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019 ● The Tourism Act ● National Environment Act (NEA, 2019) ● The Museums and Monuments Act ● NFA operates under the NFTP, 2003 and the Forest Policy of 2001 ● Employment Act, 2006
Culture	Integration of cultural issues should be prioritised during the implementation of EASP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage the Department of Culture at MoGLSD to develop the capacity on culture management during EASP ● Always engage the Department of Culture in advance to avoid emergency response when cultural aspects impede project activities ● The design of clean cooking technologies should be aligned with the culture of the people for

		example, firewood is considered the best for steaming food and roasting meat
Grievance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The frameworks should be set up at the District and lower Levels to handle grievances • Involvement of local leaders in resolving of the grievances
Monitoring and Evaluation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set clear performance indicators • A national multi-sectorial M&E Team should be formed to monitor EASP.
Refugees	Refugee settlement is <i>ad hoc</i> . They are settled near CFRs. The environment has suffered from refugee settlement in Uganda because of their settlement in and around CFRs or Protected Areas, demand for wood fuel, water among other resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFA has a partnership with the UNHCR to provide fuel woodlots and the restoration of degraded CFRs and distribution of seedlings to refugee settlements and the host communities. • Their livelihoods should be restored holistically including provision of clean water, fuel wood, education, etc. • According to the international refugee law, the Refugees should be settled at least 100 Km from the mother country and the refugees should be settled at least 50 Km from the protected areas • Infrastructure such as schools, water supply schemes and health centres should be designed with participation of both host communities and the refugees to ensure the infrastructure is sustained after the refugees have been repatriated • EASP to study the DRDIP energy and environmental component in order to build synergies
E-waste management	Management of waste from solar poses a great challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Off-grid Association has an e-waste policy working group that should be emphasized. • Reuse, recycle of waste is being undertaken by the USEA members • There is a potential risk of electronic waste management. EASP should include E-waste management strategies in the ESMF

Code of conduct	Workers sign the Code of Ethics to ensure the community is protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers Ethics and Codes of Conduct should be adhered to during the implementation of the EASP especially for solar installers and contractors.
Gender Based Violence and SEA among the solar workers	The USEA screens with the members about the conduct of workers before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project should put in place measures to avoid GBV resulting from project implementation
Solar products quality management	<p>There have been challenges with the quality assurance of solar products</p> <p>Best solar technologies are available on market</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNBS will commence the implementation of the Quality Assurance Framework in April 2020 The best solar technologies are from Switzerland and Germany There is need for MoH and MoES to engage the local solar companies in the supply and installation of solar systems Local content promotion is needed from MoH and MoES
Land acquisition	There are delays in acquisition of customary land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to acquire land prior to implementation Adequate and timely compensation should be provided to project communities Cut off dates should be communicated earlier to the Project Affected Communities
Governance of the EASP	Involvement of solar companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Solar companies request representation in the Project Steering Committee (PSC) Anthropologists should be engaged during the relocation of spirits
Settlements within Protected Areas	Some settlements can be reported within protected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements are strictly prohibited in Protected Areas Connecting power to encroachers in Protected Areas should be avoided because this will be a form of legitimizing the their stay
Employment	EASP will create employment opportunities to the host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EASP should use the existing frameworks e.g District Labour Officers Capture the information on the employment opportunities created by EASP and share with

		<p>the Employment Division of MoGLSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Undertake skilling of the rural people in order for them to participate in the project ● Sourcing for Contractors should be done locally and fairly especially for off-grid. The PWDs, Youth, Women, Girls should be trained to take up off-grid opportunities.
Affordability of electricity	The greatest concern is electricity affordability. This limits the usage of electricity in many families most for cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Affordability studies be undertaken ● Free solar panels are recommended ● Small scale cottage industry assessment should be undertaken under EASP in order to spur Value Addition and employment opportunities ● Small scale industrialists should be considered and given lower tariffs ● Off-grid systems should be prioritized for rural communities and refugee while on-grid systems are feasible for industry consumers







**Annex 3: Attendance Lists for Stakeholder consultations and engagement
MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE AND ANTIQUITIES**

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS
FOR EASP**

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: <i>10 Feb 2020</i>					
Ministry <i>Tourism</i> District		Municipal/Town Council		Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
<i>01</i>	<i>Owot Demisiano</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>0701334200</i>	<i>owotdeme@gmail.com</i>	
<i>02</i>	<i>Mugaba Michael</i>	<i>WO</i>	<i>0775338632</i>	<i>michaelmugaba@gmail.com</i>	
<i>03</i>					
<i>03</i> <i>04</i>	<i>DR. PAUL OKIROR</i>	<i>Environmental Specialist MEMD</i>	<i>0782224228</i>	<i>pokiror@energy.gov.ug</i>	
<i>04</i> <i>05</i>	<i>Catherine Ajambo</i>	<i>RO</i>	<i>0782499093</i>	<i>catherine.ajambo@gmail.com</i>	
<i>05</i> <i>06</i>	<i>JAMES MBOJANA</i>	<i>TDU</i>	<i>0772577760</i>	<i>jinbojana2@gmail.com</i>	
<i>06</i> <i>07</i>	<i>Elisha Lugolobi</i>	<i>Transaction Execution Specialist</i>	<i>0701407330</i>	<i>elugolobi@ueca.or.ug</i>	

1. ESMF: Environmental and Social Management Framework; RPF: Resource Protection Framework; SEF: Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF: Voluntary Management Framework; ESCP: Environmental and Social Compliance Plan

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date:	10th Feb 2020				
Ministry	Tourism	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
07 08	Noel Komunda	Off. Specialist	0751027124	ncl-komunda@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
08 09	Dorothy Achan	S.S.S	077247207	dorothy.achan@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
09 10	Peter Makero	UECC	0758289019	makero-peter@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
10 11	Charles Omara	UECC	077209116	comara@uecc.org - mpfmu	<i>[Signature]</i>
11 12	Brenda Owangiga	MEMD	077315779	b.owangiga@energy.go.ug	<i>[Signature]</i>
12 13 14	Francis Xavier Ochundi	MEMD SOCIOLOGIST	0704526478	frankxavier256@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>

1. The Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) is a sub-project of the Energy Access Project (EAP) under the National Policy Framework (NPF) for Energy. The EASP is a sub-project of the EAP under the NPF for Energy. The EASP is a sub-project of the EAP under the NPF for Energy.

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

Stakeholder/Agency/Community	NATIONAL FORESTRY AUTHORITY				
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date:	Tuesday 11th Feb 2020				
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority NFA		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	AHEEBWA JUSTINE	ENVIRON ment. Manage. mad officer	0782446231	justinechebwa@gmail.com	Aheebwa
02	KABI Maxwell	Coordinator Forest Resource Utilization (CFRU)	078245383	maxkabi@nfa.go.ug Kabimaxwell@yahoo.com	Kabi
03	DR. PAUL OKILO	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	078224826	pkokilo@energy.go.ug	PK
04	Noel KOMUNDA	GENDEL SPECIALIST	0751027127	noel.komunda@gmail.com	NK
05	Francis Xavier O'Chandi	Sociologist	0704526428	frankxavier256@gmail.com	O'Chandi
06	MAXIMILIEN GRACE	Sociologist	077736754	maxkabinigrae@gmail.com	Maximilien
07	Brenda Owomugisha	Safeguards	0773187290	browomugisha@energy.go.ug	Brenda

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

- 08 JULIUS ARIHO MISROFFICE 0752306100 arifol@yahoo.com
- 09 - GALIMA STEPHEN CNFM 0772925762 stepdong@nfa.go.ug
- 10 - Peter Makero URS 0758289019 makeroptec@gmail.com
- 11 -
- 12 -

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS
FOR EASP**

Stakeholder/Agency/Community <u>NATIONAL FORESTRY AUTHORITY</u>					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: <u>Tues 17 Feb 2020</u>					
Ministry		District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority <u>NFA</u>	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
<u>11</u> <u>08</u>	<u>Charles Omara</u> <u>Director</u>	<u>Risk Manager</u> <u>UECC</u>	<u>077244160</u>	<u>c.omara@uecc</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>12</u> <u>09</u>	<u>Nalukanda Mackline</u>	<u>NFA</u>	<u>0778140510</u>	<u>nalukanda.mackline@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>13</u> <u>10</u>	<u>Christine</u>	<u>FEK</u> <u>Community</u>	<u>028241724</u>	<u>christine@nfa.org</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>14</u> <u>11</u>	<u>Dorethy Achen</u>	<u>MEMD</u>	<u>077244201</u>	<u>dorethy.achen1@gmail.com</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>15</u> <u>12</u>	<u>Elisha Lugolobi</u>	<u>UECC</u> <u>TES</u>	<u>0704407350</u>	<u>elugolobi@uecc.org</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
<u>15</u> <u>16</u>	<u>Namuddu</u> <u>Jacqueline</u>	<u>Legal officer</u> <u>NFA</u>	<u>078344319</u>	<u>jacqueline.namuddu@nfa.org</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

UGANDA SOLAR ENERGY ASSOCIATION (USEA)

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA SOLAR ENERGY ASSOCIATION (USEA)

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)					
	ESMF	RPF	SEF	VMGF	ESCP
Date: <u>Tues 11th Feb 2020</u>					
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Joyce Nkuyahaga	C.EO	0759586933	joyce.nkuyahaga@usea.org	
02	Marcel Koomson	Manager	0779260340	marcel.koomson@Mechallengesgroup.com	
03	Noel Komunda	Asst. Specialist	0751027027	noel.komunda@gmail.com	
04	DR. PAUL OKUBA	Environmental Specialist MEMD	0782224828	pokuba@energy.gov.ug	
05	Francis Xavier Ochandi	Environment Sociologist	0704526428	frankxavier25@gmail.com	
06	Nakabini Grace	Sociologist	0777360784	Nakabini.grace@gmail.com Nakabini	
07	Charles Omara B	Risk manager UECC	077244161	comara@uecc.or.ug	
08	Peter Makero	Environment UECC	0755289019	pmakero@uecc.or.ug	
09	Dorothy Achun	S.S.S	0772472551	dorothy.achun1@gmail.com	
10	Brenda Owamugisha	Spreadsheets	0713187290	bowamugisha@energy.gov.ug	

SOLAR COMPANIES

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

SOLAR COMPANIES (FENIX INTERNATIONAL, VILLAGE KAMBASA, ULTRA TECH, ROSEL, FENIX)

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: wed 12th feb 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / CONTACT	Sign/Initial
01	MORISON PwakaKamba	Director of Policy	Fenix International	mmwaka@fenixhd.com	[Signature]
02					
03	Dorothy Akhu	S.I.S.S MEMD	MEMD	dorothy.akhu.1@gmail.com 0772472551	[Signature]
04	DR. PAUL OKIRON	Environmental Specialist	MEMD	p.okiron@encostgroup +256782224828	[Signature]
05	HOEL KOMUNDA	Social Debt Specialist	MEMD	0751027127	[Signature]
06	Charlesomara B.	Risk Manager	VECC	0772491675	[Signature]
07	Elisha Lugobosi	Transaction Execution Specialist	VECC	0701407330	[Signature]

ESMF: Environmental and Social Management Framework; EOP: Environmental Policy Framework; ESCP: Stakeholder Consultation Framework; RPF: Risk Prevention Framework; SEF: Safeguard Enhancement Framework; VMGF: Vulnerability Management Framework

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS
FOR EASP**

SOLAR COMPANIES (ULTRA TECH FINIX INTERNATIONAL, VILLAGE KAMBASCO POWER TECHNOLOGIES)

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: Wed 12th Feb 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
8	FRANCIS XAVIER OCHANDI	Sociologist MIZIND	0704526428	frankxavier256@gmail.com	
9	Edith Achedo	Aelini	077583494	ultraatcworld@gmail.com	
10	Brenda Owangisha	Safeguards	07318720	bawangisha@energy.go.ug	
11	Joyce Nkuyahaga	C.EO (USEA)	0759586933	joyce.nkuyahaga@usea.ug	
12	Allan Okello	VILLAGE POWER (WLT) USEA	078277952	okello@village-power.ug	
13	peter Makero	UECC	0758289019	pmakero@uecc.or.ug	
14	Kalyango Mohammad Kambi	Kambasco Technologies Ltd	0782311077	kambasco@gmail.com	
15	Daniel Willette	MD Finix Intl	0785047124	dwillette@finixintl.com	

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY (UWA)

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: Thursday 13th Feb 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
				UWA	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial
01	Edgar Buhanga	Deputy Director Planning, Monitoring & Research	0782572521	edgar.buhanga@wildlife.go.ug	[Signature]
02	Justine Namoga	Manager ETA & oil monitoring	0772443432	justine.namoga@wildlife.go.ug	[Signature]
03	DR. PAUL OKIROR	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	MEMD	0782224828 p.okiror@energy.go.ug	[Signature]
04	CAROLINE NAMBORO	STAFF OFFICER SIA	RETA	cnamboro@nea.org	[Signature]
05	Charles omara Bumungu	Risk Manager UECC	UECC	comara@uecc.or.ug	[Signature]
06	Peter Makero	Environmental Sp UECC	UECC	pmakero@uecc.or.ug	[Signature]
07	Francis Xavier Ochadi	Assoc Secretary MEMD	MEMD	francisxavier256@gmail.com	[Signature]

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input type="checkbox"/>					
Date: Thursday 13th Feb 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council	
				Authority UWA	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial
8	Brenda Owomugisha	Safeguards	MEMD	b.owomugisha@energy.go.ug 0773187290	
9	Noel Komunda	SDG-Spe	MEMD	0751027127	
10	Dorothy Achah	S.F.S	MEMD	dorothy.achah.1@gmail.com 0772472551	
11	Elisha Luqolobi	T-ES	UECCC	elugolobi@uecc.org.ug 0701407330	

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

MGLSD (01) / 03

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOUR & SOCIAL DEVT

Stakeholder/Agency/Community						
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Date: 14 Feb 2020						
Ministry: MGLSD		District: ...		Municipal/Town Council: ...		Authority: ...
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)						
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development						
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial	
01	Mujuni Bernard	Commissioner for PSMGLSD		bernardmujuni@gmail.com		
02	Tuscaasire Ruth Mugeta	Psolfa CFA		ruthmugeta1966@gmail.com		Tuscaasire
03	Muhumuza Hilary	Psdo	ESRS MGLSD	muhumuza@gmail.com		Muhumuza
04	DR. PAUL OKIRIA	Environmental Specialist	MEMD W.B. Pipit	pokim@creaf.org + 256782224828		PO
05	Noel Kamunda	Social Justice Officer	MEMD	0751027127 noel.kamunda@moel.go.ug		NK
06	Elisha Lyalaba	TES	UECC	0701407330 elugdosia@uecc.or.ug		E
07	Peter Makero	Environmental Safeguards	UECC	075289019 pmakero@uecc.or.ug		P

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

EVA KATUSABE Principal Safety Inspector MGLSD Lynmzs@yahoo.com 0779651582
 Eriath Moses Sociobiology MGLSD 0772360689

Mohamed (02/03)

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MGLSD

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: 14 Feb 2020					
Ministry MGLSD		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
08	Charles omara B.	RSLU Manager URZC	0772491676	comara@urzee.org	UmprmaE
09	Mas Masiga-st	MGLSD	0772510981	SEMSEM KUBWA G. MACHOCHI	MS
10	Kifiro Pichon	MGLSD	0782526268	kifiro.pichon@urzee.org	kpichon
11	Ndizeye Simon	MGLSD	0777730156	gashcliff@gmail.com	Nye
12	Maloba Franklin Wanyama	MGLSD	0787635680	frankmaloba@gmail.com	Franklin
13	Francis Xavier Ochari	MEMD	0704526428	frankxavier256@gmail.com	Ochari
14	Benda Oumugisha	MEMD	071318720	bendamugisha@energy.go.ug	Benda

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

- 15 Ssentongo Amber MGLSD OSHD 0756538396 ambrase.ssentongo@mglst.go.ug
- 16 Agui. CAROLINE MEMD 0772619300 caguidu777@gmail.com Agui
- 17 ODONG FRANCIS MGLSD 0772614393 francis.odong@mglst.go.ug

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9
+4290L

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date:	Wed 18th Feb 2020				
Ministry	MLHUD District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Kaganzi Emmanuel	ACPP	MLHUD	Kaganzi@gmail.com	
02	Martha Muganyizi	ACPP	MLHUD	marsharuk50@gmail.com	
03					
04	DR. PAUL OKIROR	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	MEMD WIS PNE	0782224828 p.okiror@emk.org.ug	
05	Noel Kamunda Rodney	Gender Specialist	MEMD/ WB Project	0751027127	
06	Dorothy Achon	SOUTH SAFEGUARDS SPECIALIST	MEMD	0772472551	
07	Ronald-Nkurungi	PP	MLHUD	0774720219	

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

8 AGUI. CAROLINE HSEU MEMD 0772619300

(02)

Handwritten note: "xuetal"

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVT

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: 18th Feb 2020					
Ministry MLHD District		Municipal/Town Council		Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
1	Francis Xavier Ochudi	Sociologist	MLHD	frankxavier256@gmail.com 0704526428	[Signature]
2	Joran Kayira	Project Data Specialist	MLHD	janankayira@yahoo.com	[Signature]
3	Navia Nanteza	AG EO	MLHD	navia.nanteza@yahoo.com	[Signature]
4	Jacqueline Nsubuna	Sociologist	MLHD	jacqueline.nsubuna@gmail.com	[Signature]
5	Dennis Tomuhera	Sociologist	UETCL	dvs123@gmail.com	[Signature]
6	Elisha Lugolobi	Transaction execution Specialist	UECC	elugolobi@uecc.or.ug	[Signature]
7	Sarah Karisija	Sociologist	UETCL	karisija@uetcl.com	

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS
FOR EASP**

03
x UETCL

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEV

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input type="checkbox"/>					
Date: 18 Feb 2020					
Ministry MHUD District		Municipal/Town Council		Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Akol Sarah P.	UETCL SP/SA	0772425268	Sarah.ako1@uetcl.org	
02	LATIM ANELA	Physical Planner MLWD	0787434827	pamelakar2@juncil.com	
03	Mary Frances Namakula	SGV MHUD	0779625996	frs	
04	Kunikina Joseph	UETCL	0782347495	joseph.kunikina@uetcl	
05	Dwathy Achon	MEMD	077247207	dwathy.achon@gmail.com	
6	Brenda Ocomogaha	MEMD	0773187290	boucomogaha@energy.go.ug	
6	peter Maceo	UETCL	0758289019	maceopeter@gmail.com	

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS (DMM)

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUMS & MONUMENTS

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date:	Wed 19th Feb 2020				
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority DMM		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					






S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial
01	Catherine Ajambo	Research & Conservation Officer	Department of Museums	catherine.ajambo@gmail.com	
02	DANSWER ALEMAYEH	Conservation Officer	DMM	dirsongwana@gmail.com	
03	Caroline Kambozo	STAFF SOCIAL DEVT OFFICER	REA	cnambozo@rea.or.ug	
04	DR. PAUL OKIROR	Environmental Specialist	MEND	p.okiror@energy.gov.ug +256782224828	
05	Peter Makeru	Environmental Safeguards	UECCC	pmakeru@ueccc.or.ug makerupete@gmail.com 0758 289019	
06	NGANWEYU EUNICE	RESEARCH OFFICER	UGANDA MUSEUM	nganweyu@gmail.com 0773490366	
07	David Helago	Conservation Officer	Uganda Museum	0778021648	

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCE= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

08	Ngabirwa vicent			ngabirwa@yaho	
09	Mugume Anon	Natural Scientist	Uganda Museum	amugume@yahoo.co.uk	
10	Kibirika Naser	Engineer	DMM	birikake@yahoo.com	

→ ~~March 2014~~

→ ~~was a grant?~~

SN?	Name	Designation	Entity	Email/Contact	Signature
11	Elisha Lugolodhi	Transaction Executive Specialist	UECC	elugolodhi@uecc.or.ug	
12	Francis Xavier Olandi	Secretary	MEMD	frankxavier256@gmail.com	
13	Dwight Achan	social & adv. mts	MEMD	doro@y1achan1@gmail.com	
14	Brenda Owoyemi	foreguards	MEMD	bwoyemigda@energy.gov.ug	
15	Charles Omona B	Risk Manager UECC	UECC	Comerid@uecc.or.ug	

C

UGANDA ENERGY CREDIT CAPITALIZATION COMPANY (UECCC)

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UECCC

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: 24 Feb 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
08	Charles Omar O	(UECCC) Risk Mgmt	077241673	comara@ueccc.org	[Signature]
09	Peter Makero	UECCC	0758284019	pmakero@ueccc.org	[Signature]
10	Elisha Lugwabi	UECCC (TES)	0701407330	elugwabi@ueccc.org	[Signature]
11					
12					
13					
14					

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

5

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA ENERGY CREDIT CAPITALIZATION COMPANY

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: <i>24 Feb 2020</i>					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council	
				Authority <i>UECC</i>	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
<i>01</i>	<i>Ndagire Special Kimeru</i>	<i>MD</i>	<i>077266-2538</i>	<i>sndagiro@uecc.or.ug</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>02</i>	<i>ROY N. BAGUMA</i>	<i>DIE</i>	<i>0772 469229</i>	<i>rbaguma@uecc.or.ug</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>03</i>	<i>Michael Rutalo</i>	<i>STES</i>	<i>0705 322 796</i>	<i>mrutalo@uecc.or.ug</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>04</i>	<i>Nbel Komunda</i>	<i>G/SD Specialist</i>	<i>0751027 127</i>	<i>noel.komunda@gmail.com</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>05</i>	<i>DR PAUL OKIROH</i>	<i>E/Specialist MEND</i>	<i>078224828</i>	<i>p.okiroh@energy.gov.ug</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>06</i>	<i>Francis Xavier Okundi</i>	<i>Sociologist</i>	<i>0784576428</i>	<i>frankxavie256@gmail.com</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>07</i>	<i>Brenda Ocamugisha</i>	<i>Safeguards</i>	<i>0173157290</i>	<i>bocamugisha@energy.gov.ug</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

01

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS

UECCC SMT on EASP

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF RPF SEF VMGF ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: 5 March 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Ndagire Stacioza Kibera	MD UECC	0772 662538	ndagire @ueccc. or.ug	
02	ROY NYAMUTALE BOMBUWA	DFE UECC	0772 469229	rbaguma @ueccc.or.ug	RBA
03	Eng. MICHAEL RUTALO	STES UECC	0705 322 795	mrutalo@ ueccc.or.ug	Rutalo
04	DR. PAUL. SEKIND	Specialist	070224 528	p.sekine energy.gov	Ke
05	Noel Komunda	G/SD Specialist	0751027 127	Noel.Komunda @gmail.com	JK
06	Francis Xavier Ochieli	Sociologist	0704526 478	frankxavier 256@gmail.com	Ochieli
07	Charles Omon Bilumby	Risk Manager UECC	07724566	comanduecc.or.ug	UOmon

DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

22

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS

UECCC SMT ON ESCP

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF RPE SEF VMGF ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: 5th March 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
08	Peter Marero	UECCC	0758289019	marero@ueccc.org p.marero@ueccc.org	
09	Elisha Lugoloti	UECCC	0701407330	elugoloti@ueccc.org	

DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (OPM)

2/102

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Dr. Robert Limlin	Director Opm			Rh
02	Lanta Anwar Bala	FSS	06104 @gmail.com		Lanta
03	Deaya Samuel Dewen	Project Engineer	0752037202		Deaya
04	Dr. Paul Okipol	ENVIRON MENTAL SPECIALIST	0782 224 828	po.kipol@energy.gov.ug	P.O.
05	Klisha Lugolobwa	Transaction Execution Specialist	0701 407 330	elugolobwa@eccc.m.ug	Klisha
06	Francis Xavier Ochandi	Sociologists	0704 526 278	frank-xavier256@gmail.com	Francis
07	Charles Omara Biziimungu	Risk Mgr UECC	077241 676	comara@ueccc.m.ug	Charles

DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

02
102

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS

OPM

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: Nov 15 March 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
08	Peter Makero	Environment Unit UECC	075828 9019	pmakero@uecc- or-ug	
09	Lekgaya Moses	Env. Officer OPM/DRBP	07829249	sekgayamo@minil- com	
10					
11					
12					

DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

**CONSULTATIONS DURING PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTS FOR
THE PROPOSED ENERGY ACCESS SCALE-UP PROJECT (EASP) WITH GIZ**

21ST FEBRUARY, 2020 AT AMBER HOUSE, GIZ BOARDROOM

ATTENDANCE LIST

NAME	INSTITUTION	SEX	DESIGNATION	CONTACT (email & Tel)	SIGNATURE
Anthony Katusima	MEMD	M	E.O (Eng)	KatusimaAnthony@Giza.1cm 0706948720	
Hillary Arima	MEMD	M	HSO	amathu@53@gmail.com 0701640788	
Actual. CAROLYNES	MEMB	F	PHSES	0772619300 ceyuh599@gmail.com	
RITHT NAKIRYOUT	GIZ BREEP	F	Advisor Policy/sector/tech Project Coordinator	nikol.nakiryout@giz.de	
Moses Kaseora	GIZ Pn Minilands	M	Project Coordinator	moses.kaseora@giz.de	
Lukia Nabwandamuka	GIZ EBE	F	Energy Advisor Project Coordinator	lukia.nabwandamuka@giz.de	
Valentin Hollain	GIZ GBE	M	Project Coordinator	Valentin.hollain@giz.de	
Sven Egbers	GIZ GRV	M	Head of company	sven.egbers@giz.de	
Aria Rohde	GIZ Energy RESEARCH	F	Project Manager	aria.rohde@giz.de	
Justine Akumu	MEMB-REX	F	Energy Officer	jakumu@energy.go.ug	

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

1/2

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS

UNHCR

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VMGF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: <u>Nlon 05th March 2020</u>					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	DAVID HYORRE	Sr. Technical Coordinator	0752783558	ryorred@unhcr.org	[Signature]
02	Enid Odungu	Sr. Protection Officer	0780139048	ochieng@unhcr.org	[Signature]
03	Sam Masallai	Associate Protection Officer (CS)	0722701103	masallai@unhcr.org	[Signature]
04	DR. PAUL OKIRON	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	0782224228	p.okiron@energy.gov.ug	[Signature]
05	Francis Xavier Ochandi	Sociologist	0704526428	frankxavier256@gmail.com	[Signature]
06	Peter Makero	Environment UCC	0758289019	pmakero@uecc.or.ug	[Signature]
07	Elisha Lugolobi	Transaction Execution Specialist	0701407330	elugolobi@uecc.or.ug	[Signature]

DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

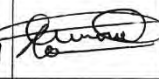
7/2

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS

UNHCR

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RPF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SEF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VGMF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESCP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Date: Mon 05th March 2020					
Ministry		District		Municipal/Town Council Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					
S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
08	MIRIAM NATABO	ASSOCIATE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY OFFICER	075899113	natabo@unhcr.org	MN
09	Emmanuel EKA KOSO	ENERGY OFFICER	076710028	e.kakoro@unhcr.org	
10	Charles amara B	VECC Res. Mgr.	077241676	comara@vecc.rw.ug	amaram

DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VGMF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

Annex 4: Environmental and Social Screening Form

Please type or print clearly, completing this form in its entirety. You may provide additional information on a separate sheet of paper if necessary. Kindly note that the information you are to provide is required by the National Environment Act, 2019.

Component under EASP	
Name of Subproject	
Project Objective	
Expected Commencement Date	
Proposed Main Project Activities	
Location (District, Parish, Village)	
Name of Evaluator	

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT -----

EMPLOYEES AND LABOURERS

Number of people to be employed: Employees and Labourers	During Construction	During Routine Operation
FULL-TIME		
PART-TIME		

DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS THAT COULD BE IMPLEMENTED

Briefly describe the type and nature or type of the project at the site.

List the type and quantity of raw materials to be used in the project and highlight their sources

Material	Quantity	Source

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Please indicate environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the proposed project.

A. The Biological Environment

The Natural Environment

Describe the habitats and flora and fauna in the project area and in the entire area expected to be affected by the sub-project (e.g. downstream areas, access roads):

Will the project directly or indirectly affect:

Natural forest types?

Swamps?

Wetlands (i.e., lakes, rivers, swamps, seasonally inundated areas)?

Natural critical habitats (parks, protected areas)?

Other habitats of threatened species that require protection under Ugandan laws and/or international agreements? YES _____ NO _____

Are there according to background research/observations any threatened/ endemic species in the project area that could be affected by the project? YES _____ NO _____

Will vegetation be cleared? If yes, please state the distance/length of affected area YES _____ NO _____

Will there be any potential risk of habitat fragmentation due to the clearing activities? YES _____ NO _____

Will the project lead to a change in access, leading to an increase in the risk of depleting biodiversity resources? YES _____ NO _____

Provide an additional description for "yes" answers:

Protected Areas

Does the subproject area or do subproject activities: Occur within or adjacent to any designated protected areas? YES _____ NO _____

Affect any protected area downstream of the project? YES _____ NO _____

Affect any ecological corridors used by migratory or nomadic species located between any protected areas or between important natural habitats (protected or not) (e.g., mammals or birds)? YES _____ NO _____

Provide an additional description for "yes" answers:

Invasive Species

Is the sub-project likely to result in the dispersion of or increase in the population of invasive plants or animals (e.g., along distribution lines)? YES _____ NO _____

Provide an additional description for a "yes" answer:

B. Sensitivity of the project

issues	Sensitivity
--------	-------------

	low	moderate	Substantial	High
Natural habitats	No natural habitats present of any kind	No critical natural habitats or other natural habitats	Receptor has a limited capacity to accommodate physical or chemical changes or influences	Critical natural habitats present
Water quality and water resource availability and use	Project activities does not need use of available water resource	Water flows exceed any existing demand; low intensity of water use; potential water use conflicts expected to be low; no potential water quality issues	Medium intensity of water use; multiple water users; water quality issues are important	Multiple water users; potential for conflicts is high; water quality issues are important
Natural hazards vulnerability, floods, soil, stability/ erosion	No known volcanic/seismic/ flood risks.	Flat terrain; no potential stability/erosion problems;	Medium slopes; some erosion potential; medium risks from volcanic/seismic/ flood/ hurricanes	Mountainous terrain; steep slopes; unstable soils; high erosion potential; volcanic, seismic or flood risks
Cultural Heritage	No known or suspected cultural heritage (Tangible and intangible).	Suspected cultural heritage sites; known heritage sites in broader area of influence	Known heritage sites in Project area that shall have interaction with the project activities	Known heritage sites in Project area which can be affected by project activities.
Historically underserved/Ethnic minorities and inclusiveness	No indigenous population	presence of indigenous population near the project area	Dispersed and mixed indigenous populations; highly acculturated indigenous populations	Indigenous territories, reserves and/or lands; vulnerable indigenous populations
Stakeholder engagement	The stakeholders are in support of the project and have been well engaged.	Stakeholders are in support of the project but do not have not been well engaged	Some stakeholders are in agreement with the project while another group is not.	Stakeholders are not well engaged or not in agreement with the proposed project activities

Impact identification and classification

When considering the location of a subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects. The following table should be used as a reference.

Roads and Footpaths	Potential for Adverse Impacts				
	None	Low	Medium	High	Unknown
Soil erosion or flooding concerns (eg, due to highly erodable soils or steep gradients)					
Number of stream crossings or disturbances					
Wet season excavation					
Creation of quarry sites or borrow pits					
Significant vegetation removal					
Wildlife habitats or populations disturbed					
Environmentally sensitive areas disturbed					
Cultural or religious sites disturbed					
Economic or physical resettlement required					
New settlement pressures created					
Other (specify):					

	Potential for Adverse Impacts				
	None	Low	Medium	High	Unknown
New access (road) construction					
New access (road) construction					
Existing water sources supply/yield depletion					
Existing water users disrupted					
Downstream water users disrupted					
Increased numbers of water users due to improvements					
Increased social tensions/conflict over water allocation					
Sensitive ecosystems downstream disrupted					
Economic or physical resettlement required					
Local incapacity/inexperience to manage facilities					
Other (specify):					

C. The Physical Environment
Geology/Soils

Will slope or soil stability be affected by the project? YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject cause physical changes in the project area (e.g., changes to the topography)? YES _____ NO _____

Will local resources, such as rocks, wood, sand, gravel be used? YES _____ NO _____

Could the subproject potentially cause an increase in soil salinity in or downstream the project area? YES _____ NO _____

Could the soil exposed due to the project potentially lead to an increase in lixiviation of metals, clay sediments, or organic materials? YES _____ NO _____

Provide an additional description for a "yes" answer:

Landscape / Aesthetics

Is there a possibility that the sub-project will adversely affect the aesthetics of the landscape? YES _____ NO _____

Provide an additional description for a "yes" answer:

Pollution

Will the sub-project use or store dangerous substances (e.g., large quantities of hydrocarbons)?

YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject produce harmful substances? YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject produce solid or liquid wastes? YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject cause air pollution? YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject generate noise? YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject generate electromagnetic emissions? YES _____ NO _____

Will the subproject release pollutants into the environment? YES _____ NO _____

Provide an additional description for a "yes" answer:

D. The Social Environment

Land Use, Resettlement, and/or Land Acquisition

Describe existing land uses on and around the sub-project area (e.g., community facilities, agriculture, tourism, private property, or hunting areas):

Are there any land use plans on or near the sub-project location, which will be negatively affected by subproject implementation? YES _____ NO _____

Are there any areas on or near the subproject location, which are densely populated which could be affected by the sub-project? YES _____ NO _____

Are there sensitive land uses near the project area (e.g., hospitals, schools)? YES _____ NO _____

Will there be a loss of livelihoods among the population? YES _____ NO _____

Will the sub-project affect any resources that local people take from the natural environment? YES _____ NO _____

Will there be additional demands on local water supplies or other local resources? YES _____ NO _____

Will the sub-project restrict people's access to land or natural resources? YES ____ NO ____

Will the project require resettlement and/or compensation of any residents, including squatters? YES ____ NO ____

Will the subproject result in construction workers or other people moving into or having access to the area (for a long time period and in large numbers compared to permanent residents)? YES ____ NO ____

Who is/are the present owner(s)/users of resources/infrastructures the subproject area?

Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees, and Household Infrastructure

Will the subproject result in the permanent or temporary loss of:

Crops?

Fruit trees / coconut palms?

Household infrastructure?

Any other assets/resources?

Occupational Health and Safety, Health, Welfare, Employment, and Gender

Is the sub-project likely to safeguard worker's health and safety and public safety (e.g., occupational health and safety issues)? YES ____ NO ____

How will the project minimize risk of HIV/Aids/spread of Covid-19 among site workers and communities (along the project routes)?

How will the sub-project minimize the risk of accidents? How will accidents be managed, when they do occur? _____

Is the project likely to provide local employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women? YES ____ NO ____

Provide an additional description for "yes" answers:

Historical, Archaeological, or Cultural Heritage Sites

Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the sub-project alter:

Historical heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same? YES ____ NO ____

Archaeological heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same? YES ____ NO ____

Cultural heritage site(s) or require excavation near the same? YES ____ NO ____

Graves, or sacred locations (e.g., fetish trees or stones) or require excavations near the same? YES ____ NO ____

Provide an additional description for a "yes" answer:

Note: If any of the responses above is yes, then the project is not ESIA exempt, and therefore a project brief should be prepared at the minimum, otherwise an ESMMP should suffice for category C and B projects.

CERTIFICATION

We certify that we have thoroughly examined all the potential adverse effects of this subproject.

Reviewer:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Environmental and Social Checklist Form

A. Grid Extension Projects

Issues	Mitigation Measures
Natural Habitat Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthening local authorities and conservation personnel responsible for managing natural resources ● Public Awareness Programme ● Agricultural extension programmes ● Provision for energy (kerosene subsidies and wood fuel lots as required during the construction period) ● Avoid disturbance of important areas of biodiversity ● Avoid placement of transmission lines across birds and bats flyways and provide devices that will discourage birds and bats from flying into lines and nesting on pylons
Erosion and sedimentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drainage and erosion prevention and modified construction techniques during the construction period ● Re-vegetation programme
Community Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Communities near or on-site should be informed of project activities ahead of time especially if it affects their use of resources (traffic for example, etc.) ● Extensive public consultation during the planning of power line and power line right-of-way locations ● Accurate assessment of changes in property values due to power line proximity ● Siting power lines, and designing substations, with due consideration to landscape views and important environmental and community features ● Location of high-voltage transmission and distribution lines in less populated areas, where possible ● Use of signs, barriers (e.g. locks on doors, use of gates, use of steel posts surrounding transmission towers, particularly in urban areas), and education /public outreach to prevent public contact with potentially dangerous equipment ● Grounding conducting objects (e.g. fences or other metallic structures) installed near power lines, to prevent shock. For more detailed guidelines, refer to the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution¹.
Worker Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Only trained and certified workers will be allowed to install, maintain, or repair electrical equipment; ● Ensuring that live-wire work is conducted by trained workers with strict adherence to specific safety and insulation standards. ● Testing structures for integrity prior to undertaking work; ● Implementation of a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures;

¹ [Final - Electric Power Transmission & Distribution.doc \(birdlife.org\)](#)

	<p>inspection, maintenance, and replacement off all protection equipment; and rescue of fall-arrested workers, among others;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Safety belts should be of not less than 16 millimeters (mm) (5/8 inch) two-in one nylon or material of equivalent strength. Rope safety belts should be replaced before signs of aging or fraying of fibers become evident; ● When operating power tools at height, workers should use a second (backup) safety strap; ● Signs and other obstructions should be removed from poles or structures prior to undertaking work; ● An approved tool bag should be used for raising or lowering tools or materials to workers on structures. ● Training of workers in the identification of occupational EMF levels and hazards; ● Establishment and identification of safety zones to differentiate between work areas with expected elevated EMF levels compared to those acceptable for public exposure, limiting access to properly trained workers; For more detailed guidelines, refer to the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution.
Water and soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriate locations for handling, storing and disposing of oil products and other harmful chemicals ● Limited use of pesticides
Involuntary resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoid siting infrastructure where people will be disturbed and where resettlement could be an issue ● Consultations with affected persons ● Prepare and implement resettlement plan and alternatives for affected persons ● Cash compensation based on District assessment rates for loss of up to 25% of property or production ● Relocation support and livelihood development plan for those affected by more than 25% of property or production ● Affected peoples given opportunity to identify potential settlement areas ● Host communities brought into the planning process for resettlement ● Strengthening of local authorities and line agencies responsible for carrying out resettlement and agricultural extension and possible involvement of local NGOs
Impacts on Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Considerations of aesthetic and cultural values in design of project features ● Re-vegetation programme
Loss of Cultural Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Avoidance of all culturally important sites

B. PV System Projects

Issues	Mitigation Measures
Impacts on Landscape	· Considerations of aesthetic and cultural values in design of project features
Loss of Cultural Property	· Avoidance of all culturally important sites
Resettlement	· Avoid disturbing existing land use patterns and inhabited areas or alterations of existing structures · Consultations with affected persons if required · Mechanism for prompt and fair payments, monitoring and grievance procedures if necessary

Annex 5: Contents of a Project Brief

- (a) a description of the proposed project, including the name, purpose and nature of the project in accordance with the categories in Schedule 4 of the Act;
- (b) the proposed location and physical boundaries, including a map and coordinates of the project clearly showing the projected area of land or air that may be affected by the project activities, or, if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity and an alternative route, if any; or
 - (ii) an activity on a water body, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken;
- (c) an evaluation of project alternatives, including a zero or no-project alternative in terms of project location, project design or technologies to be used, and a justification for selecting the chosen option;
- (d) the design of the project and any other project related components and associated facilities, including the activities that shall be undertaken and a description of the major material inputs to be used during construction or development and operation of the project;
- (e) the estimated cost of the project evidenced by a certificate of valuation of the capital investment of the project, issued by a qualified and registered valuer;
- (f) the size of the workforce;
- (g) a description of the manner in which the proposed project and its location conform to existing laws, standards and international agreements governing the projects, including reference to relevant plans required under the Physical Planning Act, 2010 and Building Control Act, 2013;
- (h) an indication of permits, licences or other approvals that may be required for the project;
- (i) baseline conditions of the physical, biological and socio- economic environment of the project area, including results of relevant studies and other geophysical and geotechnical studies;
- (j) a description of potential direct, indirect, induced, cumulative, transboundary, temporary and permanent environmental, health, social, economic and cultural impacts of the project and their severity, and the proposed mitigation measures to be taken during the planning, design, pre-construction, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project;
- (k) proposed mitigation and preparedness measures for potential undesirable impacts that may arise at project implementation, but were not contemplated at the time of undertaking the project brief;
- (l) a description of climate-related impacts associated with the project, including potential climate benefits and carbon footprints of the proposed project, as well as the potential vulnerability of the proposed project or activity to climate change, and the proposed adaptation and mitigation measures;
- (m) a description of alternative resettlement areas for project affected persons, if any, their associated environmental and social impacts, and or any plans for compensation to project affected persons;
- (n) an environmental management and monitoring plan developed in accordance with regulation 46, incorporating climate adaptation and mitigation plan;
- (o) plan for stakeholder engagement throughout the proposed project or activity development, including details on how to address potential related grievances or requests for information, and evidence of stakeholder consultation; and
- (p) any other information required by the Authority or lead agency.

Annex 6: Outline of the Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS)

1. Cover page of the environmental and social impact statement shall have—
 - (a) Title of the proposed project.
 - (b) Location of proposed development.
 - (c) Name, address and contact information of the developer.
 - (d) Date of submission.
2. Format of environmental and social impact statement.
 - (a) Declaration sheet signed by all the environmental practitioners who undertook the environmental and social impact study.
 - (b) Executive summary.
 - (c) Acknowledgement.
 - (d) Acronyms.
 - (e) Details of the environmental practitioners who undertook the study, including their names, contact details, and areas of expertise.
 - (f) Structure of the environmental and social impact statement, including—
 - (i) introduction;
 - (ii) findings;
 - (iii) summary and conclusions;
 - (g) a reference list detailing the sources used for the descriptions and assessments included in environmental and social impact statement;
 - (h) appendices.
3. Content of the environmental and social impact statement.
 - (a) A description of the proposed project, including the name, purpose and nature of the project.
 - (b) Approved terms of reference.
 - (c) The proposed location and physical boundaries, including maps and coordinates, and site layout plans, of the project clearly showing the projected area of land or air that may be affected by the project activities, or, if it is—
 - (i) a linear activity, a description of the route of the activity and analysis of site selection procedure and alternative routes; or
 - (ii) an activity in a water body, the coordinates within which the activity is to be undertaken.
 - (d) An evaluation of project alternatives, including a zero or no- project alternative in terms of project location, project design or technologies to be used, and a justification for selecting the chosen option.

- (e) The design of the project and any other project related components, including the activities that shall be undertaken and a description of the major material inputs to be used during construction or development and operation of the project.
 - (f) The projected costs of the project evidenced by a certificate of valuation of the capital investment of the project issued by a qualified and registered valuer.
 - (g) The size of the workforce.
 - (h) A description of the manner in which the proposed project and its location conform to existing laws and standards governing such projects, including a reference to relevant plans required under the Physical Planning Act, 2010.
 - (i) An indication of permits, licenses or other approvals that may be required for the project.
 - (j) Baseline conditions of the physical, biological and socio- economic environment of the project area, including results of relevant studies and other geophysical and geotechnical studies.
 - (k) An assessment of potential environmental, health, social, economic and cultural impacts of the project and their severity, and the proposed mitigation measures to be taken during the pre- construction, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the project.
 - (l) proposed mitigation and preparedness measures for potential undesirable impacts that may arise at project implementation, but were not contemplated at the time of undertaking the environmental and social impact assessment;
 - (m) An assessment of climate- related impacts associated with the project, including potential climate benefits and carbon footprints of the proposed project, as well as the potential vulnerability of the proposed project or activity to climate change, and the proposed adaptation and mitigation measures.
 - (n) An assessment of alternative resettlement areas for project affected persons, if any or any plans of compensation.
 - (o) An assessment of the secondary or cumulative impact of the project and associated activities.
 - (p) An assessment of the residual impacts, and proposals for offsets and other compensation mechanisms.
 - (q) An assessment of the environmental risks, where required.
 - (r) A detailed environmental management and monitoring plan incorporating a climate adaptation and mitigation plan.
 - (s) Evidence of stakeholder consultation, including how the stakeholders were involved.
 - (t) Any other information required by the Authority.
4. The environmental and social impact statement should be outlined in the format set out in paragraph 2 with the chronology of items indicated in the content in paragraph 3, as appropriate.

Annex 7: Sample Terms of Reference (ToRs) for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

1.0 Introduction

The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, is pursuing securing funds from the World Bank for the proposed Electricity Access Scale-up Project (EASP). The EASP will support the country's efforts to scale up access to electricity for households including for refugees and host communities; industrial parks and commercial enterprises; and health and education facilities, in line with Uganda's Vision 2040's goal of increasing energy access in Uganda to spur socio-economic transformation. The project will build on earlier World Bank interventions in the energy sector for an estimated period of five (5) years.

It is evident that the energy sector has registered some positive achievements across the value chain. Over 90% of the energy in Uganda is generated from renewable resources while the remaining 10% is from non-renewable resources with 70% consumption from the industrial sector and about 30% from the domestic consumption. Installed generation capacity has increased from about 300 MW in 2002 to 964 MW in 2018, of which 77 percent is hydropower. Moreover, the GoU has undertaken significant investments to further increase the generation capacity – the 183 MW Isimba hydropower plant was commissioned in March 2019, and the 600 MW Karuma hydropower plant is expected to be commissioned at the end of 2020 that will further increase the installed capacity to 1,747MW. On the transmission side, the network has expanded from about 1,165 km in 2003 to 1,627 km in 2016, and investments targeting interconnection with neighboring countries such as Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan are also ongoing. Electricity sales nationally have doubled from 2,000 GWh in 2008 to 4,000 GWh in 2018. On the distribution side, Umeme has improved efficiency within the electricity distribution system, reducing distribution losses from 38 percent in 2005 to about 17.3 percent in 2017 and increasing revenue collections from 80 percent in 2005 to over 99 percent in 2017.

The sector still faces multi-dimensional challenges. First, access to electricity remains low; the national electricity access rate remains low at 26.7 percent nationally and about 18 percent in rural areas, compared to other countries in the region such as Kenya (70 percent) and Tanzania (33 percent). Some of the major factors that have hindered the electricity access expansion relate to incentives and capacity to meet connection targets, and affordability of service connections charges and internal wiring. The EASP through Electricity Connection Policy and provision of credit for internal wiring to the households will help overcome these challenges. Secondly, access to clean cooking fuels and technologies has been slow. Of the 20 countries with the largest clean cooking access deficit, Uganda is one of two countries where, since 2010, the access to clean cooking rate has declined due to additional people relying on wood fuels for cooking due to population growth. The other challenges include lack of investments to support private sector development and lack of consumer awareness and financing support to fill the affordability gap. The off-grid market development of the EASP will enhance the affordability barrier and improve the clean cooking technologies available through provision of working capacity to private clean cooking technology distributors and importers.

2.0 Description of Project Components

2.1 Component 1: Grid Expansion and Connectivity

This component will finance the scale-up of "last-mile" connections (household, commercial) in line with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP), while supporting the necessary MV/LV network strengthening and extensions. This component will be implemented by the MEMD Rural Electrification Programme (REP) in close collaboration with all SPs for harmonizing technical specifications and procuring distribution network and connection materials. Over the lifetime of the project, about 750,000 million

household connections (3.5 million people) are expected to be provided, out of which 225,000 connections to female-headed households and additional 37,000 connections to commercial enterprises.

Sub-component 1-1: Last-mile connections. This sub-component will support “last-mile” connections of both households and commercial consumers in line with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP) and within 1 km from the existing network to maximize the number of connections to be realized with the available funds, leveraging on the high number of potential customers requiring the least amount of construction material and civil works.

Sub-component 1-2: Network expansion and strengthening. This sub-component will finance network expansion and strengthening through Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) grid extension, upgrades and intensification.

2.2 Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale-up

This component will provide a line of credit and credit guarantee instruments for the promotion of productive uses of electricity and efficient appliances, quality-certified standalone solar systems, clean cooking technologies, and institutional solar systems (e.g., health facilities, schools). Through the activities envisaged in the sub-components, the proposed project expects to provide: 100,000 household connections through off-grid solar solutions (benefiting about 470,000 people), access to energy to 11,000 social and commercial loads, and clean cooking for 100,000 households (benefiting 470,000 people). In addition, the proposed interventions are expected to provide access to finance for productive uses to about 30,000 beneficiaries.

This component will be managed by the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company (UECCC) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for scaling-up modern energy access solutions for household, commercial, industrial and institutional consumers, including public institutions (e.g., health facilities, schools). This component will provide access to finance through working capital loans, micro finance, and medium-term loans to private entrepreneurs and end-users on a first-come, first-serve basis to promote efficient appliances, stand-alone solar technologies for lighting and productive uses and clean cooking solutions.

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) will support the implementation of this component through the establishment of a Contingent Grant Facility (CGF), which will be managed by the UECCC and will provide comfort to participating Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for on-lending to companies offering stand-alone solar and clean cooking solutions. The CGF will de-risk the exposure of CFIs to technology risk, therefore enabling private companies to raise debt at attractive terms. A detailed description of the CTF structure and implementation arrangements is provided in Annex 3.

Sub-component 2-1: Financial intermediation through participating Commercial Financial Institutions. This sub-component will provide access to credit through the UECCC to the Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for the promotion of stand-alone solar systems, efficient electric appliances including for productive uses such as solar water pumps, solar refrigeration units, clean cooking solutions, etc.

Sub-component 2-2: Electrification of public institutions by stand-alone solar technologies. This sub-component will support electrification of public institutions (e.g., health facilities, schools) by stand-alone solar systems, which are far from grid networks.

2.3 Component 3: Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities

This component will increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions for refugees and their host communities. This component will support ongoing efforts under the leadership of the Office of the Prime

Minister (OPM), to ensure the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees and equitable access to development opportunities for social stability in Uganda. Though the activities envisage in the sub-component, the proposed project expects to provide: 20,000 household connections through on-grid connectivity, 150,000 household connections through off-grid solar solutions (overall providing access to about 800,000 people), provision of energy access to 6,500 public and commercial loads, and clean cooking for 100,000 households (benefiting 470,000 people). In addition, the proposed interventions are expected to provide access to finance for productive uses to about 7,000 beneficiaries.

This component will be implemented by the MEMD (Sub-component 3-1) and UECCC (Sub-component 3-2) in close collaboration with the MEMD, OPM and relevant stakeholders.

Sub-component 3-1: Grid connectivity and expansion. The MEMD will implement this sub-component following the implementation design of Component 1 to provide access to electricity to household, commercial, industrial, and public institution consumers either through extending MV/LV grid networks or mini grids.

Sub-component 3-2: Financial intermediation through participating Commercial Financial Institutions. UECCC will implement this subcomponent following the implementation design of Component 2 to promote access to renewable electricity through stand-alone solar technologies, financing of internal wiring of houses and facilities, promotion of efficient appliances for productive uses, cooling technology and clean cooking solutions in refugee settlements and their host communities

2.4 Component 4: Project implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions

This component will finance project implementation and enable environment support to increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda. Among other activities, this component will finance the establishment of an adequately staffed Project implementation Unit (PIU) at MEMD, and Project coordination Units (PCUs) at the MEMD and UECCC, through the recruitment of necessary consultancy services, capacity building activities, and operations costs. This component will be implemented by the MEMD's PIU, and UECCC.

Sub-component 4-1: Implementation support. This sub-component will support the GoU's efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for electrification and project implementation including environment and social safeguards, as well as implement distribution sector reforms, which are essential to increasing electricity access in Uganda. This sub-component will finance the PIU at the MEMD and PIUs under the MEMD and UECCC, which will be responsible for the day-to-day oversight, coordination, planning and implementation of all activities under the project, as well as other TA and capacity development activities required to accelerate access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda.

Sub-component 4-2: Ensuring equity in energy access. This sub-component will support private sector entrepreneurs to remove certain barriers preventing them from scaling up the innovative energy technologies to promote electrification in Uganda. The grant will be provided toward removing market entry barriers, information and communication campaign costs, affordability constraint of the consumers, high operating cost to serve customers in remote areas, and so on. The grants support price setting at a level accessible to lower-income beneficiaries.

2.5 Component 5: Contingent emergency response

This component will improve the Government's ability to respond effectively in the event of an emergency during the lifetime of the project. There is a risk that during the life of the project, the Government may experience a crisis like COVID-19 or something entirely different, resulting in a request to the World Bank

to support mitigation, response, and recovery measures. This component will enable a rapid project restructuring, including the reallocation of funds and disbursements if needed.

1.3 The need for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

The National Environmental Act (NEA), 2019 has provisions for environmental management and protection including the need to carry out ESIA for projects listed in its Fourth Schedule. The network expansion and strengthening through Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) grid extension, upgrades and intensification as in schedule 4 of the Act is among the projects that are likely to have significant Impacts on the Environment and therefore, requires an ESIA approval from National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

1.3.1 Objectives of the ESIA

The aim of this ESIA is to ensure that during implementation, environmental and social impacts of the EASP are identified and measures to address them outlined. The ESIA shall be prepared to provide guidance to implementing agencies of the project based on understanding of its environmental and social consequences to facilitate the protection, restoration and enhancement of the environment.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The ESIA of the proposed EASP will be carried out with the following specific objectives

- Document existing environmental and social baseline information in the project areas;
- Identify the negative environmental and social impacts of the project and propose feasible mitigation measures to address such impacts;
- Evaluate project options and advise on the most appropriate option taking into account, a combination of environment and social dimensions;
- Provide a set of recommendations for the project design to avoid and/or minimize the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the project.
- Prepare an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP)

1.4 Scope of the ESIA Study

The consultant shall prepare an Environment and Social Impact Statement (ESIS) for the EASP (Component 1). This will be carried out in accordance with the following scope of work

- a) Establishment of baseline environmental (biophysical, social) description of the project areas including both the direct and indirect areas of influence. This should include the following aspects; Forestry Water quality, Wetlands in the vicinity of the project areas, avifauna and other animal groups, population (including identification of vulnerable groups), economic activities, air quality conditions, climatic conditions, amongst others

Social baseline assessments will include assessing the HIV/AIDS prevalence, education, employment, gender composition and the potential impacts of the project and propose measures to address such concerns during project implementation

- b) The Consultant will provide a detailed assessment and evaluation of the positive and negative, direct and indirect, immediate and long term, and permanent, temporary and cumulative impacts due to the establishment and operation of the proposed grid extension activities, including impacts on vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups. Assessment of the impacts shall

be done against the different baseline conditions (Environmental and Socio-economic) during and after project implementation.

- c) Identify and provide a description and an evaluation of possible project alternatives in terms of the technology, design and lay outs, and location consideration of the project sites. The assessment of alternatives should cover assessment of the sites and routes. An analysis for each alternative in terms of cost and technical feasibility should be given and the best option justified.
- d) The consultant shall identify and describe the pertinent regulations and standards- both local and World Bank Environmental and Social Framework governing the environmental quality, health and safety, protection of sensitive areas, land use control at the national and local levels and ecological and socio-economic issues among others. The Consultant will thus identify the project activities that should comply with the identified regulations and provide cost effective compliance measures.
- e) Prepare an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) detailing measures for addressing potential negative environmental and social impacts of the project, including the potential exclusion of vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups from project benefits and activities. In addition, the ESMMP should clearly identify institutional roles, responsibilities and costs in addressing the mitigation measures that will be proposed in the ESIA; and
- f) Prepare an Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan with clear monitoring indicators and institutional roles to be used in tracking the implementation and compliance of the proposed mitigation measures

1.5 Reporting Requirements and Timelines

The consultant shall prepare and submit to the Permanent Secretary MEMD the following documents.

S/N	Deliverable	Timeline
1	Draft scoping report	4 weeks after contract signature
2	Final scoping report	6 weeks after contract signature
3	Draft ESIA report	12 weeks after contract signature
4	Final ESIA report	16 weeks after contract signature

1.6 Duration of the Assignment

The assignment shall be completed within Four (4) months from the time of contract signing.

1.7 Qualifications of the safeguards firm

The consultancy firm should have the following minimum requirements;

- Valid registration with National Environmental Management Authority as Environment (NEMA) practitioner.

- At least Five (5) consecutive years of similar consultancy experience in Environmental and Social safeguards assessment of infrastructure projects in Uganda.
- Evidence of availability of required experts (as indicated in section 1.7.1) for the assignment
- Evidence of Uganda Revenue Tax clearance
- Certified physical address
- Certificate of incorporation, or any other applicable certificate/ permits
- And any other mandatory requirements for a firm to provide services to the Government entity in Uganda

1.7 Team Composition and Qualification

The consultant shall provide personnel necessary for the completion of the assignment. The team will include but not limited to the following personnel;

- Team Leader
- Environmental Specialist
- Occupational health and safety specialist
- Sociologist
- GIS Specialist
- Other personnel relevant in carrying out the assignment

1.7.1 Qualifications of the Personnel

S/N	Expert	Qualifications	Responsibility
1	Team Leader	A Master's Degree in Environmental Management, Forestry, Natural Resources, or relevant degree with ten years of relevant experience working on Donor funded infrastructure projects and biodiversity assessment. Demonstrated evidence of leading safeguards teams during ESIA, RAP studies and supervision is required. Specialized training in Project Planning and Management, M&E or Human Resources Management from a recognized Institution will be an added advantage. Must be registered as an ESIA team leader by the responsible statutory body.	To take overall responsibility of the assignment, mobilizing and organizing the supervision team and delivering quality outputs.
2	Environmental Expert	A Master's Degree in Environmental Science or Natural Resources Management, Forestry, Botany or Zoology from a recognized institution and having ten years' experience in forest restoration assignments. Registration with a relevant association is an added advantage.	To lead in environmental impact assessment, assessment of alternatives, review of technical feasibility reports and preparation of ESMMPs.

3	Gender/Social Development Expert	<p>A Master's Degree in relevant field such as Social Work, or related Social Sciences, with ten years of relevant experience working on donor funded infrastructure Projects. Experience in supervising resettlement action plan including interpretation of land valuation and survey data, socio-economic data as well as knowledge of environmental principles. Ability to integrate social and ecological components of the project to fulfill donor needs, guidelines and requirements in line with local legislation. Experience in supervising social impact assessments, stakeholders' engagement, Social Audits, Gender Audits, Labour Audits, Child Protection, grievance management etc in infrastructure related projects is required. Registered with NEMA.</p> <p>The Expert must be familiar with the implementation of World Bank Policies of large scale infrastructure projects. Experience in Social analysis, community management, training in land management, acquisition, resettlement or forced displacement will be an advantage</p>	To lead the social and gender impact and risk assessments and development of mitigation measures.
4	Surveyor	A minimum of a University Degree in Survey or relevant degree and having ten years' experience in related assignments and must be registered by Surveyors Registration Board (SRB).	Responsible for undertaking surveys and maps for the project sites, affected properties and ecosystems, among others.

1.8 Services to be provided by the Client

The Client will:

- Designate staff to serve as coordinators for the assignment including the Environmental Specialists, Social and Gender Specialist.
- Provide documentation relevant to the project
- Establish contacts with the relevant stakeholders for purposes facilitating the study process such as the District Local Governments and other stakeholders
- Liaison and assistance to obtain any other information and documents required from other Government of Uganda (GoU) agencies and which the client considers essential for completion of the assignment.

Annex 8: Format/Outline for preparation of the ESMP

An ESMP will be formulated in such a way that it is easy to use. References within the plan should be clearly and readily identifiable. Also, the main text of the ESMP needs to be kept as clear and concise as possible, with detailed information relegated to annexes.

The ESMP should identify linkages to other relevant plans relating to the project, such as plans dealing with SEP, VGMP and resettlement issues. The following aspects should typically be addressed within ESMPs.

Summary of impacts:

The predicted adverse environmental and social impacts for which mitigation is required should be identified and briefly summarized.

Description of mitigation measures:

The ESMP identifies feasible and cost-effective measures to reduce potentially significant adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels. Each mitigation measure should be briefly described with reference to the impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (for example, continuously or in the event of contingencies). These should be accompanied by, or referenced to, descriptions of project activity, site location and operating procedures which elaborate on the technical aspects of implementing the various measures. Where the mitigation measures may result in secondary impacts, their significance should be evaluated.

Description of monitoring program:

Environmental performance monitoring should be designed to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented, have the intended result, and that remedial measures are undertaken if mitigation measures are inadequate or the impacts have been underestimated within the ESIA report. It should also assess compliance with national standards and World Bank Group ESF requirements or guidelines.

The monitoring program should clearly indicate the linkages between impacts identified in the ESIA report, indicators to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions, and so forth. Although not essential to have complete details of monitoring in the ESMP, it should describe the means by which final monitoring arrangements will be agreed.

Institutional arrangements:

Responsibilities for mitigation and monitoring should be clearly defined. The ESMP should identify arrangements for coordination between the various actors responsible for mitigation.

Budget: Outline the estimated costs for implementation of the mitigation and monitoring measures.

Annex 9: Chance find Procedures

A Chance Finds Procedure to guide management of any accidental discoveries of histo-cultural resources in the process of implementing the RRF and this will be included as an annex to the contractor's contract. The procedure will be as follows:

- a. Stop the construction power lines in the area of the chance find; Delineate the discovered site or area;
- b. Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Directorate of Museums and Monuments take-over;
- c. Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Directorate of Museums and Monuments under the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (within 24-48 hrs or less);
- d. The Directorate of Museums and Monuments would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists of the Directorate of Museums and Monuments (within 24 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- e. Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the Directorate of Museums and Monuments. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- f. Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Directorate of Museums and Monuments; and
- g. Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Directorate of Museums and Monuments concerning safeguard of the heritage;
- h. These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed;
- i. Construction work will resume only after authorization is given by the responsible local authorities and the National Museum concerning the safeguard of the heritage; and
- j. Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Implementation Supervision Reports (ISRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

Annex 10: Incidence notification procedure/form
 EASP INCIDENT NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE/FORM

Incident details	
Notification of a: Death Serious Injury Serious illness dangerous incident	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Provide an explanation of the type of incident (<i>e.g. a category of 'serious injury' is 'immediate treatment for serious head injury'</i>):	
Incident date, time and location	
Date of incident:	Incident address:
Time of incident	Postcode
Describe the specific location of the incident	
Description of the incident <i>Please provide as much detail as possible, for instance: the events that led to the incident; the work being undertaken when the incident happened; the overall action, exposure or event that best describes the circumstances that resulted in the injury, illness, fatality or dangerous incident; the object, substance or circumstance which was directly involved in inflicting the injury, illness, death or dangerous incident; the name and type of any machinery, equipment or substance involved. Was anyone else involved? Was electricity or electrical equipment involved?</i>	

(Attach a separate piece of paper if necessary)

Did the incident involve licensed work (e.g. high risk work, electrical work?)

No Yes Please provide details of the type of licensed work:

Is the workplace a registered major hazard facility? No Yes

Person's injury/illness and treatment details (if required)

Title: Surname: Last Name:

Date of birth Contact Number

Residential Address Plot no: street No
District/town/county/village Nationality

Occupation (main duties)

Relationship to the entity notifying

Worker self-employed Member of public labor hire contractor

apprentice/trainee other (please specify)

Description of injury/illness: (e.g. fracture, laceration, amputation, strain, electrical shock, burn, Q fever)

Body location: e.g. wrist, lower back, internal organs):

Did the person receive treatment following the injury/illness? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Please describe treatment received			
Where was the injured person taken for treatment?		(if applicable	
Details of business or undertaking notifying of the incident			
Legal name of business:			
Business address:			
Contact phone number:			
Business email address:			
Main business activity (e.g. manufacture, construction, electrical installation)			
Describe any actions taken immediately following the incident to prevent reoccurrence:			
Describe any longer term action proposed to prevent a reoccurrence:			
Notifier's details			
Title:	First name:		Last Name
Position at workplace:		Contact phone number	
Email:			
Is this the person that should be contacted for further information?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	If no, please provide the name and contact details of the appropriate person should further information be required	

<input type="checkbox"/> Mr	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms	First name:	Last Name
Position		Contact number	phone		

Annex 11: E&S reporting Format/Template

EASP ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL REPORTING FORMAT/TEMPLATE

1. Company Details
Company Name:
Company Address:
Country:
Town/Location:
<p>Company authorized representative</p> <p>I certify that the data contained in this report completely and accurately represents operations during this reporting period.</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> <p>Title: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Contact Details</p> <p>Telephone: _____</p> <p>Mobile: _____</p> <p>E-mail: _____</p>

Reporting Period:

2. General		
Is the project materially compliant with all applicable environmental and social laws and regulations?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If No, please provide details of any material non-compliances:

<p>Have there been any accidents or incidents that have caused damage to the environment, brought about injuries or fatalities, affected project labour or local communities, affected cultural property, or created liabilities for the company?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, please describe, including details of actions to repair and prevent reoccurrence:</p>
<p>Have there been any changes to environment, social, labour or health and safety laws or regulations that have materially affected the company?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, please describe:</p>
<p>How many inspections did you receive from the environmental authorities during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Number:</p>	<p>Please provide details of these visits, including number and nature of any violations found</p>
<p>How many inspections did you receive from the health and safety authorities during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Number:</p>	<p>Please provide details of these visits, including number and nature of any violations found</p>
<p>How many inspections did you receive from the labour authorities during the reporting period?</p>	<p>Number:</p>	<p>Please provide details of these visits, including number and nature of any violations found:</p>
<p>Have these visits resulted in any penalties, fines and/or corrective action plans?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, please describe, including status of implementing corrective actions to address any violations found:</p>
<p>Has the Company engaged any contractors for project-related work in the reporting period?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, please state for which types of work, and how the company has monitored the compliance of contractors with the Environmental and Social Action Plan:</p>

Were any of the violations stated above the responsibility of contractors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please provide details, including how the Company is ensuring that corrective actions are implemented by the Contractor?
Have any operations been reduced, temporarily suspended or closed down due to environmental, health, safety or labour reasons?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please describe:
<p>Please describe any environment or social programmes, initiatives or sub-projects undertaken during the reporting period to improve the company's environmental or social performance and/or management systems:</p> <p>Please indicate the level of associated expenditure (capital expenditure and operating expenditure), and whether this relates to the requirements of the Environmental and Social Action Plan, or to any other initiative:</p>		

3. Status of the Environmental and Social Action Plan

Please provide information on the status of each item in the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). If the ESAP has been updated during the reporting period, please attach a copy of the new plan.

--

4. Environmental Monitoring Data

Please provide the name and contact details for your environmental manager:				
Parameter ²	Value ³	Unit	Compliance Status	Comments ⁴
Waste Water				
Total waste water generated				
BOD				
COD				
Suspended Solids				
Phosphorus				
Nitrates				
Heavy metals				

² Not all parameters will necessarily apply. Please complete those rows that are most relevant to the industry sector. Additional parameters can be added as necessary.

³ Please ensure that the units of measurement are clearly stated

⁴ In addition to any other relevant comments, please indicate whether the measurements reported apply to all or only some process operations at the facility

Please provide the name and contact details for your environmental manager:				
Parameter ²	Value ³	Unit	Compliance Status	Comments ⁴
[Other]				
Air Emissions				
SO ₂				
NO _x				
Particulates				
CO ₂				
CH ₄				
N ₂ O				
HFCs				
PFCs				
SF ₆				
[Other]				
Other Parameters				
Noise				
[Other]				
Solid Waste				
Please provide details of the types and amounts of solid wastes generated by the project. Indicate where wastes are classified as hazardous. Indicate the final re-use, recycle or disposal method for each waste type.				

5. Resource Usage and Product Output

Parameter	Value	Measurement Unit	Comments ⁵
Fuels used			
Oil			
Gas			
Grid Electricity			

6. Human Resources Management

Please provide the name and contact details for your Human Resources manager:			
	Total	Recruited in this reporting period	Dismissed in this reporting period
Number of direct employees:			
Number of contracted workers:			
Were there any collective redundancies during the reporting period?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please describe the redundancy plan, including reasons for redundancies, number of workers involved, how they were selected, consultation undertaken, and measures to mitigate the effects of redundancy:	
Are there any planned redundancies to the workforce in the next year?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please describe the redundancy plan, including reasons for redundancies, number of workers involved, and selection and consultation process:	
Were there any changes in trade union representation at Company facilities during the reporting period?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please provide details, and summarise engagement with trade unions during reporting period:	

⁵ In addition to any other relevant comments, please indicate whether the measurements reported apply to all or only some process operations at the facility. Please include any relevant fuel quality parameters (e.g. calorific value)

Were there any other worker representatives (e.g. in the absence of a trade union)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please provide details and summarise engagement with them during reporting period:
Were there any changes in the status of Collective Agreements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please provide details:
Have employees raised any grievances with the project during the reporting period?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please state how many, split by gender, summarise the issues raised in grievances by male and female staff and explain how the Company has addressed them:
Have employees raised any complaints about harassment or bullying during the reporting period?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please state how many, split by gender, summarise the issues raised by male and female staff and explain how the Company has addressed them:
Have there been any strikes or other collective disputes related to labour and working conditions at the Company in the reporting period?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please summarise nature of, and reasons for, disputes and explain how they were resolved
Have there been any court cases related to labour issues during the reporting period?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please summarise the issues contested and outcome:
Have there been any changes to the following policies or terms and conditions during the reporting period in any of the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Union recognition • Collective Agreement • Non-discrimination and equal opportunity • Equal pay for equal work • Gender Equality • Bullying and harassment, including sexual harassment 	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, please give details, including of any new initiatives:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of young persons under age 18 • Wages (wage level, normal and overtime) • Overtime • Working hours • Flexible working / work-life balance • Grievance mechanism for workers • Health & safety 		
--	--	--

7. Occupational Health and Safety Data

Please provide the name and contact details for your Health and Safety manager:					
	Direct employees	Contracted workers		Direct employees	Contracted workers
Number of man-hours worked this reporting period:			Number of Fatalities ⁶ :		
Budget spent on OHS in this period (total amount and currency):			Number of disabling injuries:		
OHS training provided in this period in person-days:			Number of Lost Time Incidents (including vehicular) ⁷ :		
Number of lost workdays ⁸ resulting from incidents:			Number of cases of occupational disease:		
Number of sick days:					
Accident causes (falling, heavy loads, struck by object, contact with energy source etc):					

⁶ If you have not already done so, please provide a separate report detailing the circumstances of each fatality.

⁷ Incapacity to work for at least one full workday beyond the day on which the accident or illness occurred.

⁸ Lost workdays are the number of workdays (consecutive or not) beyond the date of injury or onset of illness that the employee was away from work or limited to restricted work activity because of an occupational injury or illness.

Please provide details of any fatalities or major accidents that have not previously been reported to EBRD, including total compensation paid due to occupational injury or illness (amount and currency):
Please summarise any emergency prevention and response training that has been provided for company personnel during the report period:
Please summarise any emergency response exercises or drills that have been carried out during the report period:

8. Stakeholder Engagement	
Please provide the name and contact details for your external relations or community engagement manager:	
Please provide information on the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and summarise interaction with stakeholders during the reporting period, including:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting or other initiatives to engage with members of the public or public organisations during the report period, - information provided to members of the public and other stakeholders during the report period relating to environmental, social or safety issues - coverage in media, - and interaction with any environmental or other community groups, including additional consultations with vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups. 	
Please describe any changes to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:	

How many complaints or grievances did the project receive from members of the public or civil society organisations during the reporting period? Please split by stakeholder group. Summarise any issues raised in the complaints or grievances and explain how they were resolved:

9. Community Interaction and Development

Please summarise any social or community development initiatives undertaken by the company during the reporting period, and any associated expenditure:

Annex 12: Lessons learned from the World Bank projects

Below is a summary of some lessons learned from the implementation of several World Bank-funded projects.

World Bank funded Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III (ERT-3) Project (P133312)–which supports the construction of distribution lines, while increasing on- and off-grid electricity access.

- i. **Cut-off date:** The cut-off date in the payment for easements for distribution lines is not practical, since the land is not acquired and hence limiting enforcement and communities continued use of their property.
- ii. **Compensation for easements:** Only easements are required for the establishment of the distribution lines. No disturbance allowance is given to the project affected persons since the nature of the works on the land is temporal.
- iii. **Temporary physical and economic displacement:** Restrictions on the land use does not lead to temporary physical and economic displacement since the easements required are only 10 meters for the work purpose and for a given period.
- iv. **Diversion of the lines due to changes on the ground:** The temporal nature of the easement acquisition leads to delays and double compensations in case the land owner decides to replant since they remain on the land making the projects costs high.
- v. **Due to inadequate focus on vulnerable groups,** lack of gender strategy, analysis and audits and inadequate collection of sex segregated data, monitoring and evaluation, how different sections of the society have benefited from the project cannot be clearly indicated.
- vi. **Connection of schools to the grid** has improved on the performance of the schools in the project areas.
- vii. **Compensation for crops and trees before construction causes delays in construction.** PAPs tend to replant crops even after the cut-off date since they remain on the land.

Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Project (P133305) – which supports the construction of the Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua transmission line

- i. The project survey and asset inventory exercise was comprehensive enough and covered most of the PAPs and affected property and valuation report factored in inflation.
- ii. The projects acquisition of a continuous 50km stretch required lots of time causing delays in project effectiveness.
- iii. Continuous sensitization and engagement should form part of the project design.

Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III Project (ERT-3 – P133312) operationalized a working capital and guarantee facility to support targeting solar companies selling quality certified solar home systems on cash, pay plan, or pay-as-you-go basis

- i. Specification of lighting Global standard by the World Bank for Solar companies in the market led to few companies qualifying for funding since they dealt in component based Solar system.
- ii. Lack of a standard for component based Solar system led to delays in qualifying some solar companies' products for funding.
- iii. Many of the Solar companies in Uganda don't qualify for lending by commercial banks due to poor audited books of accounts that report loss as part of their business operations and therefore not bankable in order to qualify for lending from commercial banks.
- iv. Minimal consideration of the environmental and social risks throughout the project cycle leads to non-compliance and none documentation of an Environmental and Social Management system.
- v. Use of single use batteries for solar systems causes more environmental challenges for waste management the need for rechargeable batteries.
- vi. There was no company that have invested in recycling of Solar Batteries or e-waste management leading to careless disposal of solar batteries.

- vii. There is need to put in place a system to report environmental and social risks arising from solar business as part of the environment commitment plan of the lenders and beneficiaries.
- i. **Electricity Sector Development Project (P119737)**The set-up of an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was not fully complied with as the RAP recommended a GRM including the use of the Village Grievance Committee, the Land Tribunals and Courts of law. Although the registration of cases with LC1 is considered as part of the GRM by the implementing unit, there was lack of consistency in engaging the committees on matters arising from resettlement leading to some PAPs seeking legal redress. Under GERP continuous stakeholders engagements has enhanced Environment and Social acceptability of the project.
 - ii. Information regarding the project should be provided by the project implementing unit and the consultants to promote clarity of information and manage PAP expectations.
 - iii. For future projects, systematic, consistent and wide sensitization should take place and initiated early. Continuous sensitization and engagement should form part of the project design.

Annex 13: Actions taken by GOU to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination.

Annex 13 highlights recent actions taken by the GOU to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination of vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals or groups. It also includes transcripts of relevant Guidelines and Circulars issued by the GOU.

The Anti-Homosexuality was passed on May 26, 2023. The GOU has continued to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination in all its projects and consistent with this, the GOU has taken the following actions and measures:

- **Letter of Assurance** (Sept 21, 2023) to all Ministries, Agencies, and local governments to implement mitigation measures on non-discrimination in WB-financed operations.
- **Budget execution circular** (July 10, 2023) to all public servants to ensure that projects are in line with Ugandan Constitution which emphasizes equality of all persons without prejudice or discrimination.
- **Circular on provision of health services** (June 5, 2023) that includes not to discriminate or stigmatize any individuals who seek health care for any reason.
- **Circular on provision of education** (August 18, 2023) services to all people without discrimination and exclusion in the delivery of education services, programs, and projects.
- **Circular issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions** (August 25, 2023) stating that prosecutors should seek guidance from ODPP before decision to charge is made under the AHA.

Of particular importance is the Letter of Assurance of September 21, 2023, from the Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury on Uganda's Social Safeguard Policies following excepts:

"Following the World Bank Group's concern with Uganda's enactment of the Anti-Homosexual Act, 2023 and as communicated in the budget Execution Circular 2023 of FY 2023/2024 on 18th July 2023, we guide:

- *All World Bank-financed projects must be implemented in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. These projects should also be implemented in accordance with World Bank policies and applicable Legal Agreement*
- *Under these projects, no person will be discriminated against or stigmatized, and the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion will be adhered to. Support should be provided to all project beneficiaries.*
- *All implementing entities of World Bank projects should agree and implement specific mitigation measures to address non-discrimination.*

- *These mitigation measures will require enhancing project grievance redress mechanisms as well as strengthening existing project monitoring by implementing entities including a World Bank enhanced implementation support and monitoring, where applicable.*
- *Each project implementing entity shall develop comprehensive guidelines to address non-discrimination."*

The following transcripts of relevant Guidelines and Circular issued by the GOU are included this annex: Letter of Assurance; Circular on provision of health services; Circular on provision of education; Circular issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions, and relevant excerpts from the Circular on Budget Execution.

Telephone: 256 414707000/232095
Fax : 256 41 4233524
Email : finance@finance.go.ug
treasury@finance.go.ug
Website : www.finance.go.ug
Plot No. 2-8 Apollo Kaggwa Road
In any correspondence on
This subject please quote No.



Ministry of Finance, Planning &
Economic Development,
P.O. Box 8147
Kampala, Uganda

ALD 141/259/01 TC

21st September 2023

All Accounting Officers
All Ministries, Departments and Agencies
All Local Governments



UGANDA'S SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES

I am writing in reference to the above subject. Further reference is made to the Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2023 (AHA) that came into force on 30th May 2023.

Following the World Bank Group's concern with Uganda's enactment of the Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2023 and as communicated in the Budget Execution Circular of FY 2023/2024 on 18th July 2023, we guide that;

- All World Bank-financed projects must be implemented in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination as provided under Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. These projects should also be implemented in accordance with World Bank policies and applicable Legal Agreements.
- Under these projects, no person will be discriminated against or stigmatized and the principles of non-discrimination and inclusion will be adhered to. Support should be provided to all project beneficiaries.
- All implementing entities of World Bank projects will implement specific mitigation measures to address non-discrimination.
- These mitigation measures will require enhancing project grievance redress mechanisms as well as strengthening existing project monitoring by implementing entities including third-party monitoring where applicable.
- Each project implementing entity shall develop comprehensive guidelines to address non-discrimination.

Mission

"To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development"

Specific Measures for High Risk Sectors

Health

- The Ministry of Health issued a circular on August 8, 2023 that guarantees access to health care services for all and prohibits the discrimination or stigmatization of any individual who seeks health care services on any grounds.
- The Ministry of Health will widely disseminate and socialize health sector guidelines for the effective implementation of the circular.
- Implementating entities should strengthen grievance redress mechanisms, and third-party monitoring systems in collaboration with national and international partners.

Education

- The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education and Sports on 18th August 2023 issued a circular stating that the Ministry of Education and Sports does not permit any form of discrimination against any persons in the delivery of education services, programs and projects.
- In light of that circular, the Ministry should ensure that there is no discrimination (including any form of bullying) against teachers and students on any grounds.
- The Ministry of Education and Sports will prepare project specific guidelines to address non-discrimination.
- Implementating entities should strengthen grievance redress mechanisms, including an independent hotline and third-party monitoring systems where necessary.



Ramathan Ggoobi

PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, Office of the Prime Minister

Attorney General, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

Hon. Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

Hon. Minister of Education and Sports

Hon. Minister of Health

Hon. Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Hon. Minister of Energy and Mineral Development

The Principal Private Secretary to H.E. the President

The Solicitor General, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education and Sports

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

The Director of Public Prosecutions

Telephone: 256 41 433914/433915
Fax: 256 41 433914
Email: MinistryofFinance@uganda.gov.ug
MinistryofFinance@uganda.gov.ug
Website: www.uganda.gov.ug
Plot No. 2-8 Apollo Kagame Road
In any correspondence
This subject please quote No.

BPD 86/179/01



Ministry of Finance, Planning &
Economic Development,
P.O. Box 8147
Kampala, Uganda

10th July, 2023

All Accounting Officers (Central Government, Missions Abroad, and Local Governments)

All Chief Executive Officers of State-Owned Enterprises and Public Corporations

THE BUDGET EXECUTION CIRCULAR (BEC) FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This Circular is issued in fulfilment of Article 155 (1) of the Constitution, and Sections 13 (5) and 14 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 (Amended).
2. The theme for the FY 2023/2024 Budget has been retained as: ***Full Monetization of the Ugandan Economy through Commercial Agriculture, Industrialization, Expanding and Broadening Services, Digital Transformation and Market Access***. The Budget for FY 2023/2024 was approved to address the strategic mission of facilitating more Ugandans to join the money economy.
3. The purpose of this Circular is to communicate the following:
 - i. The FY 2023/2024 Annual Cash Flow Plan (**Annex 1**);
 - ii. The Policy, Operational and Administrative Guidelines for execution of the Budget in FY 2023/2024.
4. As you execute the Budget for FY 2023/2024, I urge all Accounting Officers to ensure that all program activities contribute towards addressing the following objectives:
 - i. Completion of public investments with higher multiplier effects on attainment of NDP III and the NRM 2021-2026 Manifesto;
 - ii. Full-scale implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM);
 - iii. Enhanced revenue mobilization and collection; and


Minister

Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) is a public institution established under the Uganda Revenue Authority Act, 2005 (Act No. 42 of 2005) to collect, administer and manage the revenue of Uganda. It is a public institution established under the Uganda Revenue Authority Act, 2005 (Act No. 42 of 2005) to collect, administer and manage the revenue of Uganda.

10. Ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of Government through rationalization of public expenditure.
5. The key priorities to achieve the above objectives are detailed in the approved Budget for FY 2023/2024. For ease of reference, please follow the link <https://www.budget.finance.go.ug> to access the following key documents, among others:
- i. The Budget Speech for FY 2023/2024;
 - ii. Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure Volume I (Central Government Votes and Missions Abroad);
 - iii. Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure Volume II (Local Governments); and
 - iv. Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure Volume III for the State-Owned Enterprises and Public Corporations.

II. THE ANNUAL CASH FLOW PLAN FOR FY 2023/2024

6. In accordance with Section 36 (b) of the PFM Act 2015 (Amended), the Annual Cash Flow Plan for FY 2023/2024 has been generated off the Program Budgeting System (PBS) based on the quarterly projections in your respective Vote work plans for FY 2023/2024.
7. The purpose of the Cash Flow Plan is to guide and ensure that Government maintains sufficient liquidity to be able to sustain and make timely payments to meet service delivery requirements by aligning Vote cash inflows and outflows to your respective Program Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs).
8. In view of the above, and in line with Sections 15 and 21 (i) of the PFM Act, 2015 (Amended), all Accounting Officers are urged NOT to overcommit the vote budgets beyond the Annual Cash Flow Plan issued in this Circular. Furthermore, you should submit expenditure commitments, in line with the PIAPs, indicating the actual forecast commitments and the cash position of your respective Votes as per Section 16 (i) of the PFMA, 2015 (Amended) to inform decision-making on the subsequent quarterly expenditure releases.



C. POLICY DIRECTIVES, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR FY 2023/2024

Policy Directives

9. The FY 2023/2024 Budget allocations directed resources to program areas meant for enhanced socio-economic transformation for all Ugandans through job and wealth creation, and increasing household incomes, by targeting the 39% of Ugandans still in the non-money economy. All Accounting Officers are urged to adhere to the following policy directives that guided the preparation of the Budget for FY 2023/24:
- i. Fund key Government priorities to increase the momentum in socio-economic transformation, for example: the standard-gauge railway, the meter-gauge railway, solar-powered irrigation, PDM, Emyooga, road maintenance, coffee value addition, vaccines and pharmaceutical manufacturing etc.;
 - ii. Support development initiatives that drive private sector growth;
 - iii. Implement only ongoing projects and other multi-year commitments as approved in the Budget;
 - iv. Halt new non-confessional projects, except those already provided for in the fiscal framework, or those with no direct or indirect claim on the Consolidated Fund;
 - v. Hold back any recruitment plans in FY 2023/2024 except on a replacement basis where the resources are already available;
 - vi. No travel abroad, except for critical positions of the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, security, diplomatic relations and resource mobilization; and
 - vii. **NO** purchase of new vehicles except hospital ambulances, tailored vehicles for medical supplies/distribution, and for agricultural extension services, security and revenue mobilization.

Non-Discrimination

10. Accounting Officers should ensure that all projects (whether Government of Uganda or externally funded) are implemented within the provisions of Article 21 (1) and (2) of the Constitution and Section 13 (1) (c) (i-ii) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 (Amended). This emphasizes equality of all persons in access to all opportunities and benefits presented by the above projects, without prejudice and discrimination on the ground of sex, race,

color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability.

Advertising by Ministries, Agencies and Local Governments

11. In his letter of Ref. No. PO/3 dated 6th March 2023, H.E. The President directed that in FY 2023/2024, **“all Government advertising must be through the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation. Any Accounting Officer who deviates from this will be sanctioned including dismissal”**. Print media advertising should be done through the New Vision. I therefore urge all Accounting Officers to strictly adhere to this directive.

Contracting in Ugandan Shillings versus Foreign Currencies

12. I have received numerous requests from a number of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to undertake contracts in foreign currency, especially in United States Dollars and Euros. In line with the fiscal and monetary policies agreed with Bank of Uganda, I wish to reiterate this Ministry's position that no procurements should be undertaken in foreign currency as previously communicated in FY 2016/17, FY 2017/18 and FY 2018/19. Contracting in the local currency, is meant to preserve the sanctity and value of the Shilling since the budget is appropriated in the local currency which is easily convertible.
13. Therefore, this is to guide all Accounting Officers as follows:
 - i. That all contracts for works, goods and services shall be awarded in Ugandan Shillings to hedge against cost overruns due to global forex rates fluctuations that impact on the stability of the Shilling; and
 - ii. All contracts, including those that follow international competitive bidding procedures, shall be quoted in Ugandan Shillings. The only exemption will be where it is clearly expressed in the financing agreements with Development Partners to use other currencies in the bidding process, if necessary. This should be strictly the exception and not the norm. I request the Honorable Attorney General's chambers to take note and enforce this guideline while approving agreements.



1

Telephone: General Lines: 256 -417-712260
Permanent Secretary's Office: 256 -417- 712221
Toll Free 0800100066

E-mail : ps@health.go.ug
Website: www.health.go.ug

IN ANY CORRESPONDENCE ON



Ministry of Health
P. O. Box 7272
Plot 6, Lourdel Road
KAMPALA
UGANDA

THIS SUBJECT PLEASE QUOTE NO. **ADM:180/01**

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

5th June 2023

Circular

All Hospital Directors, National and Regional Referral Hospitals
All District Health Officers
All Medical Superintendents
All Health Facility In-charges
Executive Directors of Implementing Partners
Executive Directors of Faith Based Medical Bureaus
The Executive Director Uganda Healthcare Federation

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO ALL PEOPLE WITHOUT DESCRIMINATION

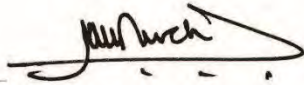
The constitution of the republic of Uganda recognises that health is a fundamental right and guarantees access to health care services for all. The Ministry of Health is mandated to provide Preventive, Promotive, Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services to all people in Uganda in their diversity **without any form of discrimination**. Furthermore, all services should be provided in a manner that ensures **Safety, Privacy and Confidentiality to all clients that seek health services in all facilities, both Public and Private.**

The Ministry of Health therefore reminds all health care workers and stakeholders about the above National commitments, and reiterates the following;

- **Not to deny services to ANY client who present themselves for services.**
- **Not to discriminate or stigmatize any individual who seeks health care services, for any reason – gender, religion, tribe, economic status, social status or sexual orientation.**
- **Patient rights and ethical values – Confidentiality, Privacy, Patient Safety as stipulated in the Patient's Charter should be upheld each time a patient seeks health care services at your facility**

Your cooperation in this matter is of great importance to improving access to service delivery for all our people.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. N. N.', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.



Dr. Henry G. Mwebesa
DIRECTOR GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

- cc. Hon. Minister of Health
Hon. Minister of State for Health (GD)
Hon. Minister of State for Health (PHC)
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health
All UN Agencies
PEPFAR Coordinator
Head Country Team Global Fund, Geneva
Country Manager, World Bank
Country Director – CDC, USAID, DOD
Director General, Uganda AIDS Commission
Directors, Ministry of Health
All Chief Administrative Officers
Registrars, Health Professional Councils

Telegram: "EDUCATION"
Telephone: +256-41-7893602
Fax: +56-41-4230437

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote: EPD 191/336/03



Ministry of Education and Sports
Embassy House
P.O. Box 7063
E-Mail: permasec@education.go.ug
Website: www.education.go.ug
Kampala, Uganda

18th August 2023

All Heads of Education Institutions

PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES TO ALL PEOPLE WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION

The Government of Uganda recognizes the Constitutional social objective to ensure all Ugandans enjoy rights, opportunities and access to education. Under our education objectives, the State is obligated to promote free and compulsory basic education, afford every citizen equal opportunity to attain the highest educational standard possible, and facilitate individuals, religious bodies and other non-governmental organizations to found and operate educational institutions if they comply with the general educational policy of the country and maintain national standards.

The Ministry is implementing the Gender in Education Policy which provides for equitable access to education for all without discrimination. To operationalize the Policy a number of policy strategies and guidelines exist including the National Strategy of Elimination of Violence Against Children, the Life Skills Toolkit, manuals on growth and sexual maturation. In addition, the Ministry has incorporated Sexuality Education into the curriculum to ensure age-appropriate information to enable young people to maneuver through the different challenges of life.

The purpose of this Circular, therefore, is to reiterate Article 21 (1) of our constitution with states that "All persons are equal before and under the law in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life and in every other respect and shall enjoy equal protection of the law". The Ministry does not condone any forms of discrimination and exclusion of any persons, in delivery of education services, programs and projects.

You are, therefore, called upon to observe and ensure the above standards in the delivery of education services, programmes and projects.

Ketty Lamaro
PERMANENT SECRETARY

Cc: First Lady and Hon Minister of Education and Sports
Ministers of State, Education and Sports

Annex 14: Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring of Non-Discrimination

1. Background and Objectives

The World Bank and IFC will hire an international and credible entity (firm, agency) with a strong knowledge of the Ugandan context and a track record of enhanced third-party implementation support and performance monitoring to undertake the tasks described in this section for all projects presently being implemented in the Uganda portfolio. The entity is expected to work with NGO/CSOs and country-based development partners.

The Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring (EISM) will primarily focus on supporting project teams to implement mitigation measures to address grievances and concerns from beneficiaries, communities, and workers relating to discrimination from project benefits.

The objectives of the Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring include:

- Assisting project teams to enhance existing project-level grievance mechanisms and develop and operate an independent mechanism that would identify, manage, and monitor cases of discrimination.
- Assisting the WB in strengthening the capacity of Project Implementation Units (PIUs), workers, and contractors, subcontractors, and service providers.
- Ensuring contracts, codes of conduct, hiring procedures, whistle-blower protection protocols, and other measures, as needed, are in place to allow remediation of cases of discrimination.
- Develop a strong data management system and process that secures personal data and information in a manner that is safe, ethical, and confidential.
- Where cases of discrimination are reported through the above mechanism, the EISM will report the grievances to the Bank, propose appropriate remediation, and follow up on agreed actions to resolve the case.
- Support the WB/IFC to monitor the efficacy of the agreed measures to mitigate the impacts on WB/IFC financed operations.

Table 14-1 illustrates the enhanced implementation support and monitoring steps. Table 14-2 contains the enhanced implementation support and monitoring process. Table 14-3 contains the Complaint Management for Vulnerable or Marginalized Individuals or Groups.

2. Scope of Work and Activities

To provide enhanced implementation and monitoring support to the World Bank/IFC operations in Uganda the EISM will:

- 2.1 Establish an effective and confidential mechanism to receive, manage, refer, and monitor grievances related to discrimination across the WB/IFC portfolio.

To do so the EISM will:

- **Enhance existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms** to safely, ethically, and confidentially receive cases related to discrimination on World Bank/IFC financed operations and refer them to an appropriate grievance handling mechanism.

- **Design and operate a mechanism for receiving grievances** related to discrimination on WB/IFC financed operations (including from project level grievance mechanisms noted above).
- **Establish a hotline or an alternative complaint mechanism**, for individuals to lodge complaints of discrimination on WB/IFC financed projects or voice their concerns without fear of reprisal. The EISM is an alternative to lodging complaints through a GoU-led project-level GRMs.

Table 14-1: Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring Steps

Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring Steps	
Act as a key first step in the referral process from project-level GRMs	Designed specifically to handle complaints restricted to WB/IFC projects
Step 1	Receives and document complaints of discrimination in accessing WB/IFC projects' benefits, services, and opportunities,
Step 2	Develops specific security protocols to ensure that communications are safe, ethical, and confidential.
Step 3	Establishes a data management system on an international server guaranteed by the provider as safe and secure encryption and privacy.
Step 4	Implements a data privacy and protection policy to include confidentiality clauses to be signed by all personnel entrusted with managing referrals or referral-related information.
Step 5	Handles complaints in a confidential, anonymous, and non-judgmental manner which is sensitive to local context and in local languages
Step 6	Provides detailed monthly reports of complaints received to the WB/IFC
Step 7	Provides ad hoc incident reports of all allegations to WB/IFC within 48 hours of receipt
Step 8	Reports grievances to the WB/IFC, proposes appropriate remediation, and follows up on agreed actions to resolve the case.
Step 9	Maps available services for vulnerable or marginalized individuals or groups including counselling, legal services, protection, and other services,
Step 10	Refers individuals to the appropriate local services or organizations as needed
Step 11	Reports grievances to the WB/IFC, proposes appropriate remediation, and follows up on agreed actions to resolve the case.
Step 12	Regularly evaluates the effectiveness of mitigation measures to determine whether and how well the mitigation measures are functioning.
Step 13	Recommends and supports the implementation of adjustments to mitigation measures based on regular evaluations and their impact.

2.2 Outreach and sensitization to project beneficiaries and communities involved with the World Bank/IFC Portfolios

Activities related to Outreach and sensitization to project beneficiaries and communities include:

- **Assist the WB/IFC to prepare and implement a plan to disseminate information** about the support provided by the entity including support to existent GRMs.
- **Prepare community/beneficiary information materials** on their rights within the Constitution of Uganda and World Bank/IFC policies informed by various official circulars issued by the GoU on non-discrimination and World Bank/IFC policies.
- **Develop and implement a methodology to conduct periodic outreach to beneficiaries/communities** to hold consultations on non-discrimination to identify issues and risks in a safe, ethical, and confidential manner.

2.3 Capacity strengthening and technical support

Activities related to capacity strengthening and technical support include:

- **Support to the WB/IFC on training** of government staff and private sector consultants/clients, workers, and contractors on non-discrimination by developing training materials, identifying venues, providing trainers, etc.
- **Support to the WB/IFC with training project level GRMs** on non-discrimination in World Bank and IFC financed Projects by developing training materials, identifying venues, providing trainers, etc.
- **Preparing training modules for call center operators, data management personnel, and community outreach personnel** on appropriate handling of sensitive information.
- **Providing technical support to the GoU for the development of Guidelines** on Non-discrimination of Workers.

2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Activities related to monitoring and evaluation include:

- **Developing a system to regularly monitor WB/IFC projects** for 1) implementation of agreed GoU actions to mitigate the risk of discrimination on WB/ IFC projects, 2) incidents of discrimination on World WB/IFC financed projects.
- **Regularly evaluating the effectiveness of mitigation measures** to determine whether and how well the mitigation measures are functioning to improve WB/IFC awareness of incidents of discrimination on WB/IFC financed operations.
- **Recommending and supporting the implementation of adjustments to mitigation measures** based on regular evaluations and their impact.

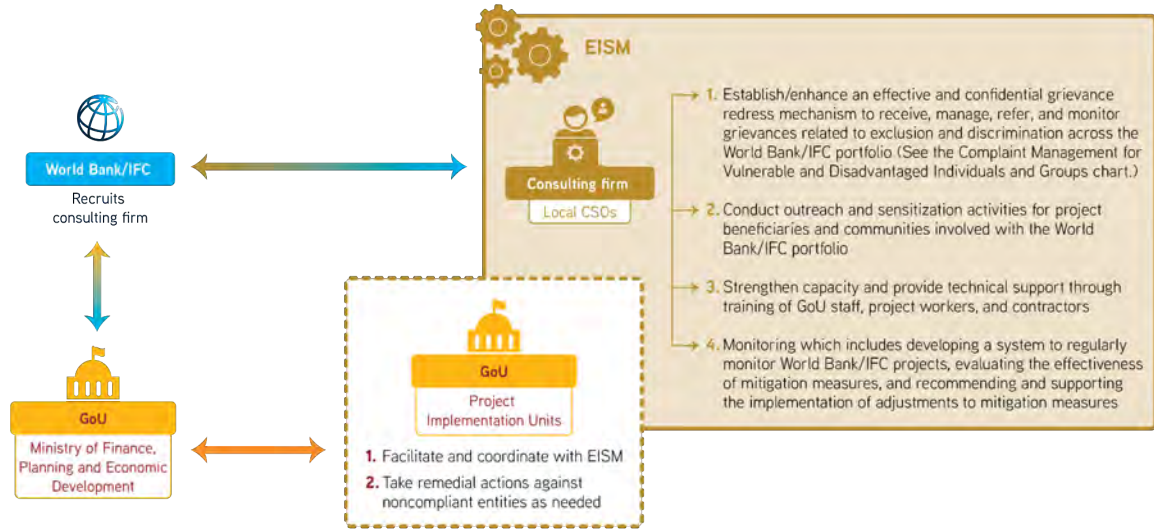
3. Roles and Responsibilities

The GOU and its PIUs remain responsible for the implementation of all project activities including mitigation measures supported by the EISM. The enhanced implementation and monitoring support mandate is specifically focused on:

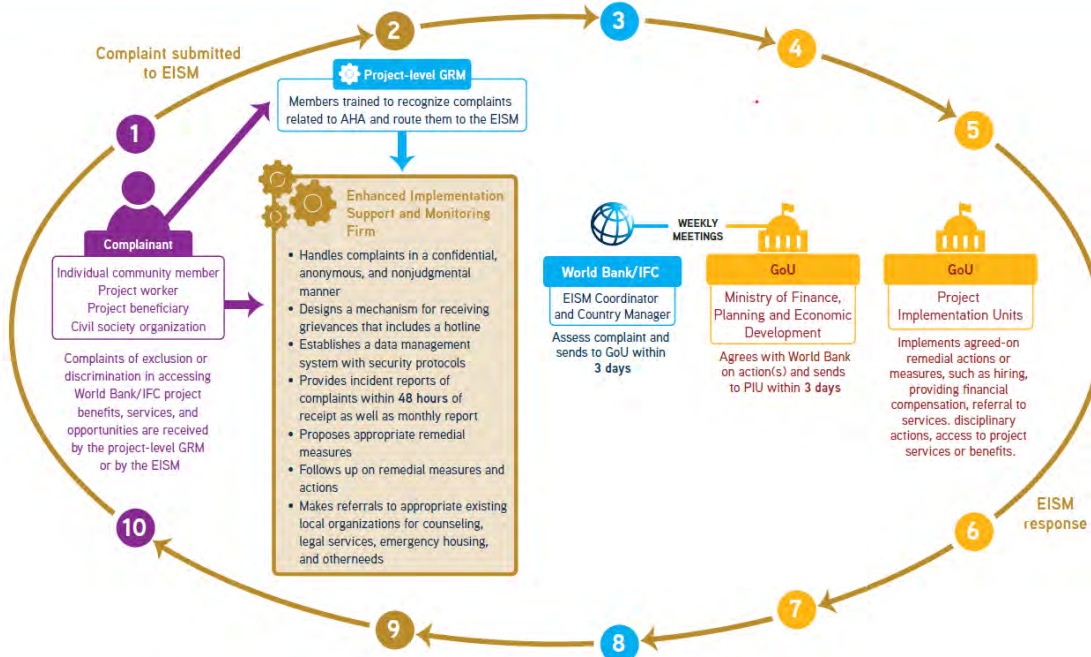
- 1) supporting the WB/IFC to ensure the agreed measures on non-discrimination in the portfolio are implemented fully, ethically, safely, and to an appropriate standard of quality; and
- 2) to support the WB/IFC to enhance our awareness of cases of discrimination across the WB/IFC portfolio.

The GOU will facilitate the work of the entity and collaborate as needed on all activities requiring their direct involvement, such as outreach and sensitization activities, capacity strengthening and technical support as well as the monitoring and evaluation of mitigation measures. The GoJ will also ensure that the work under the EISM can be undertaken safely in accordance with existing circulars and their dissemination.

Description of Enhanced Implementation Support and Monitoring (EISM) Process



Complaint Management for Vulnerable or Marginalized Individuals or Groups



Note: For the IFC, the complaint management process is similar, but instead of government, it is done through private sector borrowers.