



Second Phase of the Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project (UREAP II)



Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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List of Acronyms

| | |
|------|---|
| ACAO | Assistant Chief Administrative Officer |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| CAO | Chief Administrative Officer |
| CBR | Community Rehabilitation Program for the Disabled |
| CDO | Community Development Officer |
| CDP | Community Development Plan |
| CGV | Chief Government Valuer |
| CLO | Community Liaison Officer |
| DISO | District Internal Security Officer |
| DLG | District Local Government |
| DST | Distribution Service Territories |
| EHS | Environment, Health, and Safety |
| EIA | Environment Impact Assessment |
| ERA | Electricity Regulatory Authority |
| E&S | Environmental and Social |
| ESF | Environmental and Social Framework |
| ESIA | Environment and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standards |
| FAL | Functional Adult Literacy |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GMC | Grievance Management Committee |
| GPC | Good Practice Note |
| GoU | Government of Uganda |
| GPS | Geographical Positioning System |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| HIV | Human Immuno-deficiency Virus |
| HoH | Head of Household |
| HPP | Hydro Power Plant |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| ISS | Intergrated Safeguards System |
| LC1 | Local Chairperson |
| LV | Low Voltage |

| | |
|--------|--|
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MEMD | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development |
| MGLSD | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development |
| MLHUD | Ministry of Labour, Housing and Urban Development |
| MoFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| MV | Medium Voltage |
| MZO | Ministerial Zonal Offices |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NELSAP | Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Plan |
| NFA | National Forestry Authority |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NDP IV | National Development Plan IV |
| OS | Operational Safeguard |
| PAH | Project Affected Household |
| PAP | Project Affected Person |
| PCY | Support to AIDS Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children |
| PIU | Project Implementation Team |
| PWD | People with Disabilities |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RDC | Resident District Commissioner |
| RoW | Right of Way |
| RuED | Rural Electricity Department |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| SEP | Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| UN | United Nations |
| VAC | Violence Against Children |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is part of the environmental and social safeguards plans developed for proposed Uganda Rural Electrification Access Project (UREAP) Phase II and covers all Project activities that require engagement with local communities and other stakeholders. It covers feasibility studies, planning and environmental and social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Resettlement Action plans, grievance redress, and implementation phases of the project.

This SEP is designed to ensure effective engagement with local communities and other key stakeholders throughout the project life by defining the processes and approach to stakeholder consultations. It defines the potential risks, and impacts of the project and the level of concerns of the stakeholders who may be affected by or are interested in the project.

Overall, the SEP provides information on the following:

- a) Stakeholder engagement requirements of national policy and the African Development Bank Integrated Safeguards System (ISS)
- b) Stakeholders that are likely to be affected and those that will influence the project and its activities.
- c) Approaches and schedule for consultation and engagement with stakeholders during preparation of the SEP.
- d) Processes, structures and timing for sharing project information aiming at ensuring regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate feedback.
- e) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A monitoring framework to assess the effectiveness of the SEP. Record of the preliminary stakeholder consultation is presented in this SEP and being a live document will continue to be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course project implementations in order to ensure that the information presented herein is consistent and is the most recent, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of the development.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

In Uganda, the electricity connectivity rate of 28% is still one of the lowest in Africa, compared with the Sub-Saharan average of 43%¹. Households comprise the largest overall energy consumer group, followed by industry and transportation, and electricity consumption remains approximately 218kWh per capita. Under the, National Development Plan IV(NDPIV) 2025/2026- 2029/2030, the Government of Uganda has a plan to increase access to electricity to 70% percent (2030); increase electricity consumption per capita from 218 kWh/a to 1,090 kWh/a by 2030. As regards energy infrastructure, the investment will be focused on increasing the expansion of the national electricity power grid network, promoting energy efficiency, and using alternative sources of energy.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) intends to support the Government of Uganda (GoU) represented by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) in implementation of the second phase of the Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project (UREAP II). The UREAP II Project is structured in five (5) Lots (referred to as Lots 1 - 5) in 41 districts providing last-mile connections to households, public infrastructure and small and medium enterprises. The project Lots are listed below:

- Lot 1 (North North-West, Northern and West Nile)
- Lot 2 (Central, Central North and North Western)
- Lot 3 (Eastern and North Eastern)
- Lot 4 (Mid-Western, Western, Rwenzori, South and South Western)
- Lot 5 (solar renewable-energy mini-grid) to serve eight settlements on Ddamba, a narrow island approximately 40 km long on Lake Victoria, Koome sub-county in Mukono District.

1.2 Project Wayleave Corridor

In the context of land access, the Project requires the acquisition of a wayleave corridor of 10 metres for the construction of the medium and low voltage distribution powerlines.

The Wayleave corridor is an easement for the above power lines and therefore poses a minimal land use restriction in situations where the poles are erected on private land otherwise the wayleaves corridor is in the existing road reserves. The Electricity Act of 1999 section 67 provides the following:

- i. A licensee authorized by the authority either generally or on a particular occasion may place and maintain electric supply lines in, over or upon any land and for that purpose it shall be lawful, upon written authorisation by the authority, for the licensee or his or her representative.
 - a. (a) at all times, on reasonable notice, to enter upon any land and put up any posts which may be required for the support of any electric supply lines;
 - b. (b) to fasten to any tree growing on that land a bracket or other support for the line;
 - c. (c) to cut down any tree or branch which is likely to injure, impede or interfere with any electric supply line; and
 - d. (d) to perform any activity necessary for the purpose of establishing, constructing, repairing, improving, examining, altering or removing an electric supply line, or for performing any other activity under this Act.

¹ Source: Energy Policy for Uganda 2023

- ii. A licensee shall not, in the exercise of the powers conferred under this section, except with the consent of the owner of the land under, over, along, across, in or upon which any electric supply line is placed, acquire any right other than that of the user of the land under, over, along, across, in or upon which an electric supply line or post is placed and for the reason of that exercise.

The Wayleave corridor is subject to the following restrictions:

- No buildings or other structures can be constructed in the wayleaves
- All vegetation must be kept below 1.8 metres in height
- Cultivation or other land uses can continue, provided the land owner or occupant complies with the above restrictions

1.3 Scope and Meaning

This SEP relates to the proposed second phase of Feasibility Studies for Future Electrification Lines under the Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project (UREAP II) and describes the stakeholder identification and prioritization, engagement approaches and strategies for the national, regional and local stakeholders during the Project planning and implementation phase. The SEP shall be a living document throughout the Project life cycle. Specifically, MEMD shall require the Project contractor(s) and Supervision Consultant to have an updated SEP during Project implementation in line with legal and policy frameworks.

Stakeholder engagement is an interactive process that aims to build and maintain an open and constructive relationship with stakeholders and thereby facilitate and enhance project management of its activities and operations, including its environmental and social effects and risks. It is a more inclusive and continuous process between a project (and or developer) and those potentially affected by or have an interest in the project.

Stakeholder mapping is the process of identifying all project stakeholders, their influences, interests and mandates in respect to the proposed project area or activities including the different levels at which they operate or exist. The analysis of stakeholders during mapping translates into prioritization for information disclosure, consultation, involvement and collaboration. It is important to note that stakeholder mapping runs throughout the project cycle and is the basis for updating the SEP.

Stakeholder levels of engagement (involvement and participation) vary depending on a number of factors including interest, engagement strategy, project timing, expectations and concerns and feedback. The levels of stakeholder involvement and participation vary from those who are proactive; to those who are responsive (when prompted); to those who are marginally active; and lastly those who are rarely responsive, don't give feedback and appear not interested and resigned or disengaged. It is important that the SEP highlights possible reasons for disengagement and factor them into strategies for enhancing stakeholder involvement and participation.

1.4 Purpose and Objectives

This SEP is an instrument for mapping and prioritizing stakeholders across levels and regions; for guiding or managing the planned information disclosure or communication and consultation processes with identified stakeholders during project planning as well as the project implementation. This SEP also serves as a tool for stakeholder consultation as two-way process including managing the feedback process.

The objectives of this SEP include the following:

- To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement to inform the implementing players in the identification of stakeholders and develop a productive relationship with the relevant agencies and project-affected parties.
- To examine the level of stakeholders' role, interest, and support for the Last Mile Electrification Support Project which will consider the views of stakeholders during project design and environmental and social performance.
- To provide a dialogue with project-affected parties throughout the project's life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and project implementation.
- To disclose in a timely and accessible manner project information related to environmental and social risks and appropriate mitigation measures.
- To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow implementing agencies to respond to and manage such grievances.
- To promote participatory approaches for the different stakeholders to be able to participate in the different phases of the project and ensure that their views are captured and integrated into project design and implementation.

The Project implementing agencies will engage with stakeholders throughout the Project life time including during feasibility studies, scoping and impact studies, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The nature, scope, and frequency of engagements will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project risks and impacts and also to the category of mapped stakeholders.

1.5 Principles of Stakeholder Engagement

The Project implementation procedures should promote and allow for meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities at different levels in the different regions, including the right to public information and disclosure. In order to realize this, the SEP has taken into consideration the following principles including those based on AfDB OS10 and International Best Practice (IBP):

Table 1: Project SEP Principles

| # | Principle | Application to the Project |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Early and effective dissemination of relevant project information to ensure Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and runs through the project cycle. | Design and disseminate appropriate project-relevant information to stakeholders early enough to make them aware throughout the project phases |
| 2. | Interaction with stakeholders based on honesty and transparency | Build confidence of stakeholders through appropriate feedback and keeping up with promises/programs |
| 3. | Commitment to meaningful and inclusive participation of all project stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, and the right to redress system in case of disputes. | Identify different categories of stakeholders and barriers to their participation; and design strategies to ensure they are disclosed to, heard and or attend consultations. |

| # | Principle | Application to the Project |
|----|---|---|
| | Inclusiveness is encouraged and promoted through appropriate and multiple stakeholder participation approaches to include highly visible stakeholders as well as those that are typically underrepresented, such as minority groups, women, youth, and vulnerable people. | <p>Inform all stakeholders early enough about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</p> <p>Plan and employ several consultation approaches and encourage the vulnerable groups to participate and contribute during meetings.</p> <p>Follow up with identified vulnerable and minority groups not attending planned meetings, such as girls, women, the elderly and the disabled.</p> |
| 4. | Stakeholder engagements are culturally appropriate and conducted in ways that promote mutual respect; and recognise the rights, interests, cultural practices, language needs, values and beliefs of stakeholders. | Plan for and execute stakeholder engagements in respect to timings and venues suggested by stakeholders, in a language they understand and prefer; using translated communication materials. |
| 5. | Proactive management of stakeholder events in line with the SEP schedule so that there is clear linkage between stakeholder engagement and key stages in the project | Share SEP and schedule within different clusters on the project team to build consensus and harmonise activities in line with SEP |

1.6 Other Considerations for Stakeholder Engagement

In addition, the following considerations have been made while developing this SEP and will be important during SEP implementation:

- **Time:** From the outset, it will be imperative to build and constantly grow relationships based on trust, transparency and honesty. However, it requires a longer period of time to build and nurture trust among stakeholders. One strategy, on this Project, is to have within the stakeholder engagement team competent Community Liaison Officers or Sociologists selected from the Project affected areas.
- **Unrealistic and competing stakeholder demands and expectations:** Stakeholders across levels and regions may have different and sometimes competing engagement demands, expectations and concerns that require considerable attention against a limited number of personnel and logistics. Both MEMD and the Consultants will endeavor to the extent possible to incorporate stakeholder views and concerns throughout all project phases and into the Project design. All views which require design considerations, will be compiled and submitted to the Design Consultant/MEMD. In situations where such views cannot be incorporated, reasons will be provided to the stakeholders in a timely and transparent manner.

1.7 Barriers to Effective Stakeholder Engagement

There are several anticipated barriers to effective stakeholder involvement and participation. Some of these include:

- Different households and livelihoods demand on the part of stakeholders specially among the women in the community

- Cultural barriers for some social groups like women and children
- Community and or family events, obligations and or disputes.
- Stakeholder fatigue: There are a number of other projects running in the country that involve stakeholder consultations. Such projects range from national programs such as paving and upgrading of roads, power generation, power transmission, other existing rural electrification projects, water projects, health sector projects, irrigation projects, community livelihood support programs among others in the different districts traversed by the Project. While MEMD is a well-known institution and is providing a much-needed infrastructure; other development partners could have already scheduled engagements along the same alignment and will require the attention of the same stakeholders. While interest in the Project is very high and long overdue, the multiplicity of attention is likely to cause fatigue and affect some stakeholder participation in some instances, especially at community level.

These barriers to effective stakeholder involvement and participation can be minimized by:

- Building capacity and employing local Community Liaison Officers or Sociologists who are knowledgeable about the local situation and potential barriers to effective stakeholder participation in the project area.
- Planning for engagements in time zones that are less demanding for the attention of community stakeholders such as time after gardening at around 12.00 PM – 4.00 PM.
- Ensuring that most of the engagements for detailed assessments are shared to the extent possible such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessments and Resettlement Action Planning activities especially for the initial disclosures, keeping time and making the engagement shorter, providing refreshments. Engagements should not last more than 2 hours Maximum
- Promoting information disclosure and feedback strategies that are less demanding on the side of stakeholders such as use of community posters in public places and dedicated e-mail and telephone line for receiving feedback.
- Identifying and use of pre-existing engagement and communication channels within the Project area such as local leaders including Local Council Chairpersons.
- Using community communication tools such as posters, flyers and radios with translated materials in the main languages used in the respective district.
- By ensuring that all community level engagements are conducted in the local language using support of opinion leaders and the already existing Community Development Officers

2. Project Description

2.1 Lot 1 (North North-West, Northern and West Nile Service Territories)

The UREAP Phase II Lot 1 comprises of distribution power lines in the North North-West, Northern, and West Nile part of Uganda. The region encompasses a diverse and dynamic landscape that is critical to the country's socio-economic development. These regions are

marked by their unique geographic and cultural attributes, which collectively influence the socio-economic activities and developmental needs of the area.

Lot 1 covers the Districts of Oyam, Amuru, Adjumani, Agago, Yumbe, Maracha and Arua City having a total of 203.6 km of the MV power line. The detailed description of the administrative units is presented in Table 4 below.

Table 2: UREAP II Lot 1 Project Administrative Units

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| ADJUMANI | CIFORO | LOA | LIRI |
| | | | LOA |
| | | | LORI |
| | | | NYIBANA |
| | | | OBUGO |
| | | OKANGALI | OGBORO |
| | DZAIFI | AJUGOPI | EGGE |
| | | | EGGE |
| | | | JURUMINI EAST |
| | | | RINGA |
| | | MGBERE | LEYIA |
| AGAGO | PAKELE | MELIADERI | SILILI |
| | | | MUNDRUANGWA |
| | AGAGO TOWN COUNCIL | PAMPARA WARD | OLIA |
| | | | PAMPARA CENTRAL CELL |
| | | | PAMPARA EAST CELL |
| | AJALI | KITENYI | PAMPARA NORTH CELL |
| | | | LACANKWERI |
| | | | LACANKWERI NORTH |
| | ARUM | AGELEC | LACANKWERI SOUTH |
| | | | ABEDOBER |
| | KOTOMOR | LUKEE | AMATOLEL |
| | | | APADO |
| | | | ODOKOMIT |
| | LOKOLE | LUZIRA | BARBONE |
| | | | LANGALAGADO |
| | | | LUZIRA |
| | | | WATIKICENI |
| | OMOT | NGWERO | LAPIRIN |
| | | | ADAK TEKULU |
| | | ATECE | ATECE ATECE A |
| | | | OKWALOMARA |
| | | AWONODWE | OKOL |
| | PATONGO | BARIMA | ALONGOTEK |
| | | OPARI | ATULA CENTRAL |
| | | ODONG KIWINYO | ACGOGAWO |
| | | | ADYANG KITUME |
| | | | KAIRUMU |
| | | | YAO ACOI |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| AMURU | AMURU | TORO | TURDAKATUBA |
| | PABBO | PARUBANGA | ABERA |
| | | | PERICU |
| | POGO | OGWERA | OKUTURE |
| | | OTOROKUME | OKUTURE |
| | | | OTOROKUME |
| ARUA CITY | AYIVU DIVISION | BURA WARD | BELEMU CELL |
| | | | BURA A CELL |
| | | | BURA B CELL |
| | | | OVISON CELL |
| | | | PIAGO-OMIA CELL |
| | | MICU WARD | DRIMINDRA CELL |
| | | | EKALIGO CELL |
| | | | EKARAKU CELL |
| | | | LOKOTORO CELL |
| | | | LUFE CELL |
| | | | MUNDRU CELL |
| | | | YIBA CELL |
| MARACHA | AGAII TOWN COUNCIL | GODRIA WARD | TOROA |
| | | MOTINO WARD | ASURU CELL |
| | | | AYIKURU CELL |
| | | | GBELE CELL |
| | | | ODRODROA CELL |
| | ALIKUA | ALIKUA | ALIKUA |
| | | | ALIKUA B |
| | | | OLEVU |
| | | | YIVU |
| | | ALIPI | ALAMA |
| | | | OLOPARI |
| | | AROI | AMBIDRO |
| | | | LAMILA NORTH |
| | | | LAMILA SOUTH |
| | | | WOROGBO EAST |
| | | | WOROGBO WEST |
| | MARACHA COUNCIL TOWN | ADOGORO WARD | ADOGORO B CELL |
| | | AYIKO WARD | AYIKO-OBIA CELL |
| | | CENTRAL WARD | BURA OPIDIRI CELL |
| | | OKAPI WARD | OMBIA CELL |
| | NYADRI | BARIA | ALIBA |
| | | | OLIKA |
| | | KIMIRU | AZIPI |
| | | | YAGULE |
| | | | CHAKUCHAKUA |
| | | PABURA | KOPIRA |
| | | | ROBUKOLIA |
| | | | WOROGBO |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | OBIBA | AYIKO | LUDUA |
| | | | MALUPU |
| | | | OBUKURU |
| | | BARANYA | CIRU |
| | | | OBUKUANDRA |
| | | OBICHA | ALIGUA |
| | | | OBICHABURA |
| | OLUFFE | KAMAKA | OBICHA |
| | OLUVU | GBULUKUA | GBULUKUA |
| | | | LOTIKA |
| | | MICHU | AMBEKUA |
| | | | MABIRI |
| | YIVU | AMANIPI | YOKOLEMADA A |
| | | EDRE | ALIRO EAST |
| | | | ALIRO WEST |
| | | OKUVU | JIBI |
| | | | OBIA |
| OYAM | ABER | ADYEGI | APALA IMALO |
| | | | APALA IPINY |
| | ACHABA | ATEKOBER | ADAGAYELA |
| | | | ANYACANGA |
| | | | ARUDA |
| | | | IBALO IWO |
| | | | OKALO |
| | | | OMWONY MUNU |
| | | | PUKICA A |
| | | | PUKICA B |
| | | DOGAPIO | ABALA |
| | | | AGWENG |
| | | | APALA A |
| | | | APANY A |
| | | | APANY B |
| | | | ARAKATIDI |
| | | | ATIPE A |
| | | | ATIPE B |
| | | | AWANGCOL-B |
| | | | DOGAPIO |
| | | | OBOLO YIBE A |
| | | | OBOLO YIBE B |
| | KAMDINI | OCINI | ACUTANENA B |
| | | | AKAOIDEBE |
| | | | AMWA BUNG B |
| | | | AWAIMUNGA |
| | | | BAR |
| | | | ONGICA |
| | | PUKICA | LELA A |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | | LELA B |
| | | ZAMBIA | PUNUATAR B |
| | KAMDINI TOWN COUNCIL | WESTERN WARD | ADEBE CELL |
| | LORO | ADIGO | ABAKO |
| | | | AKAOIDEBE |
| | | | AKICA |
| | | | ANOTOCAL |
| | | | APEDI I |
| | | | APEDI II |
| | | | APEDI III |
| | | | APEDI IV |
| | | | APURUNGO |
| | | | ATEC |
| | | | AWEI |
| | | ALUTKOT | AGOMI |
| | | | OLAMAADK |
| | | | WIGWENG |
| | | OPELERE | ALOC |
| | | | IWARI |
| | | | KOK CAN IKWERI |
| | | | OMOLO A |
| | LORO TOWN COUNCIL | CENTRAL WARD | AKAOIDEBE CELL |
| | | WESTERN WARD | ALUTKOT |
| | MINAKULU | KULUABURA | ONYAPO-YERE |
| | | | KONGO |
| | | OPUKU | OLWIO |
| | MINAKULU TOWN COUNCIL | ACENO WARD | AJAGA ROAD |
| | | ATEGO WARD | BUNG IPINY CELL |
| | | | BAR CELL |
| | | | CANDANO CELL |
| | | | COOPE BWONE B CELL |
| | | | ODIRO B CELL |
| | MYENE | ACIMI | PANJOK WEST CELL |
| | | | ACIMI A |
| | | | AYILA A |
| | | | BUR-OKANGO B |
| | | MYENE | BURARA A |
| | | | BURARA B |
| | | OYORO | AURU |
| | | | BAR DYEL |
| | | | NUYU |
| | | | OCAMCUT |
| | | | WORO MITE |
| | | ZUMA | CAAWENG TRADING CENTRE |
| | | | ZAMBIA |
| | | | |
| YUMBE | ARIA | ARANGA | AUPI |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | MAGULUTU |
| | | BILIJIA | ALIBA |
| | | | BILIJIA |
| | YUMBE TOWN COUNCIL | ARUGUE WARD | BAGDAD |
| | | | AMUNA CELL |
| | | BILEWU WARD | BOMA CELL |
| | | | PAKIKILE CELL |
| | | CHARANGA WARD | ABATUA CELL |
| | | | KAMPALA CELL |
| | | | OWOLONGA CELL |

The North North-West, Northern and West Nile region will be covered under Lot 1 which accommodates several MV lines traversing different Districts as shown in the Table 3 below

Table 3: Location of UREAP II Lot 1 Project

| # | District / City | Project Number | Project Name | MV Total Length (Km) |
|----|-----------------|----------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | ADJUMANI | 8 | Bari-Pamari | 0 |
| 2 | ADJUMANI | 9 | Dzaipi Central - Egge | 11 |
| 3 | ADJUMANI | 10 | Marindi | 0.07 |
| 4 | ADJUMANI | 11 | Olia - Jurumini East - (Dzaipi Secondary School) | 8.57 |
| 5 | ADJUMANI | 12 | Meliaderi | 0 |
| 6 | ADJUMANI | 13 | Ubogo – Magburu (Magburu Primary School) – Lori (Umwia Primary School) | 11.32 |
| 7 | AGAGO | 3 | Atula Central - Atece Primary School/Okwalo Mara (Kutangica) | 2.05 |
| 8 | AGAGO | 4 | Lacan - Kweri South - Lapirin Central | 9.2 |
| 9 | AGAGO | 5 | Opyelo Central - Adak Tekulu - Opal | 9.26 |
| 10 | AGAGO | 6 | Odokomit West - Alongotek | 10.71 |
| 11 | AMURU | 6 | Turdakatuba Lc1 (Aporwegi Primary School) | 3.5 |
| 12 | AMURU | 7 | Abera - Parubanga - Pogo Health Centre Iii | 21.39 |
| 13 | ARUA | 1 | Yiba - Mingoro Andra | 5.68 |
| 14 | MARACHA | 2 | Monigoa - Andeni | 5.29 |
| 15 | MARACHA | 3 | Marubeke - Gbulukua (Gbulukua Primary School) | 1.35 |
| 16 | MARACHA | 4 | Ciru - Ludua (Kamadi Primary School) | 2.21 |
| 17 | MARACHA | 5 | Ciru – Obicha - Bura (Cubiri Primary School) | 1.78 |
| 18 | MARACHA | 6 | Nyoro Loinya - Lamila - Nyai A | 2.98 |
| 19 | MARACHA | 7 | Maracha Tc - Yokolemada (Loinya Primary School) | 5.4 |
| 20 | MARACHA | 8 | Zembe - Okuvu Primary School | 0.82 |
| 21 | MARACHA | 9 | Alikua-Ambbidro | 5.78 |
| 22 | OYAM | 1 | Akaiodebe B - Apala Primary School/Eduka | 23.71 |
| 23 | OYAM | 2 | Atapara - Apurukec | 21.49 |
| 24 | OYAM | 3 | Adebe - Acimi Health Centre Iii | 18.3 |
| 25 | OYAM | 4 | Coope-Bwone B - Aceno Primary School(Bung East) | 5.1 |

| # | District / City | Project Number | Project Name | MV Total Length (Km) |
|----|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 26 | OYAM | 5 | Ajaga Road - Kongo | 10.5 |
| 27 | YUMBE | 10 | Odropi - Owolonga | 1.02 |
| 28 | YUMBE | 11 | Parikile - Yambura | 5.12 |
| | TOTAL | | | 203.6 |

Figure 1: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 1 with the existing MV Distribution Lines

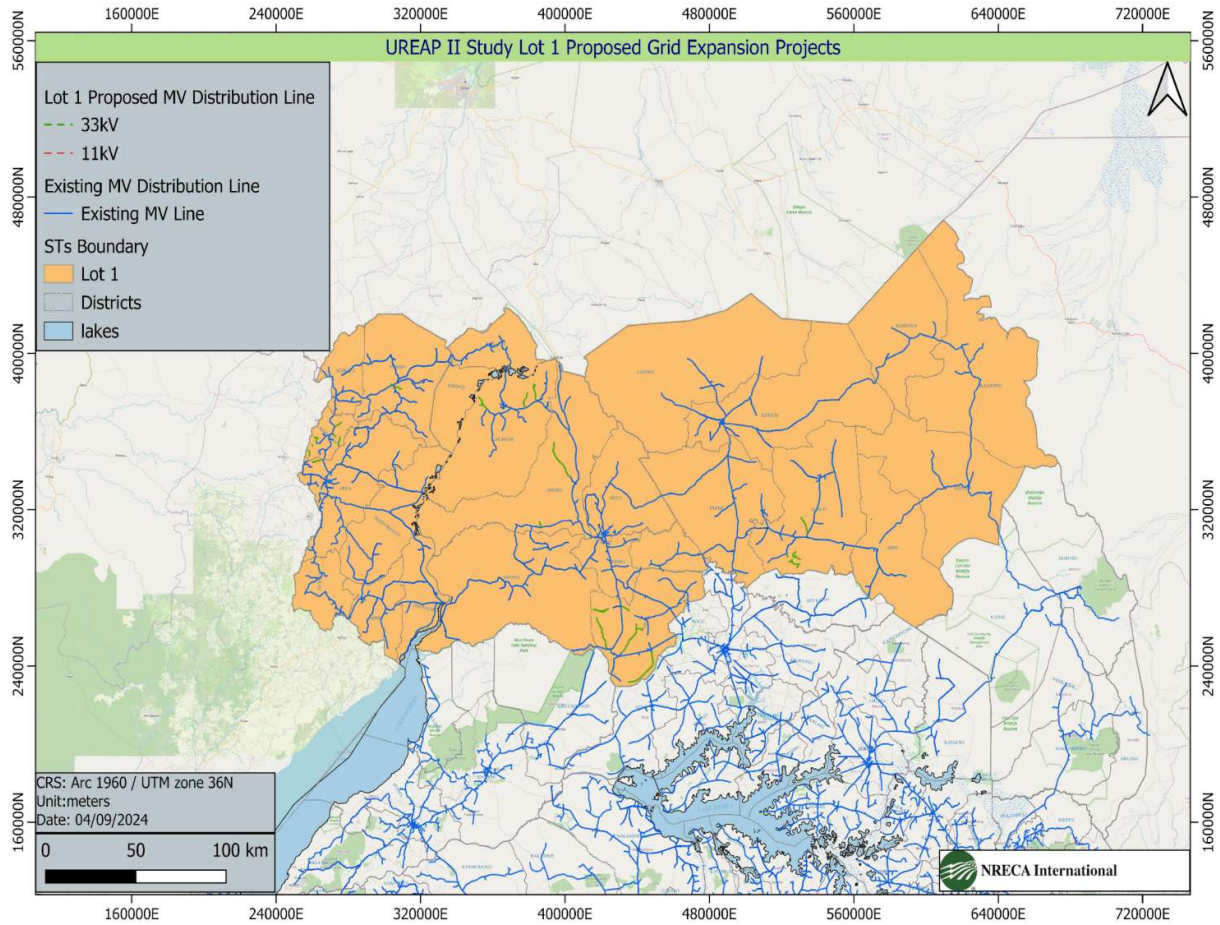
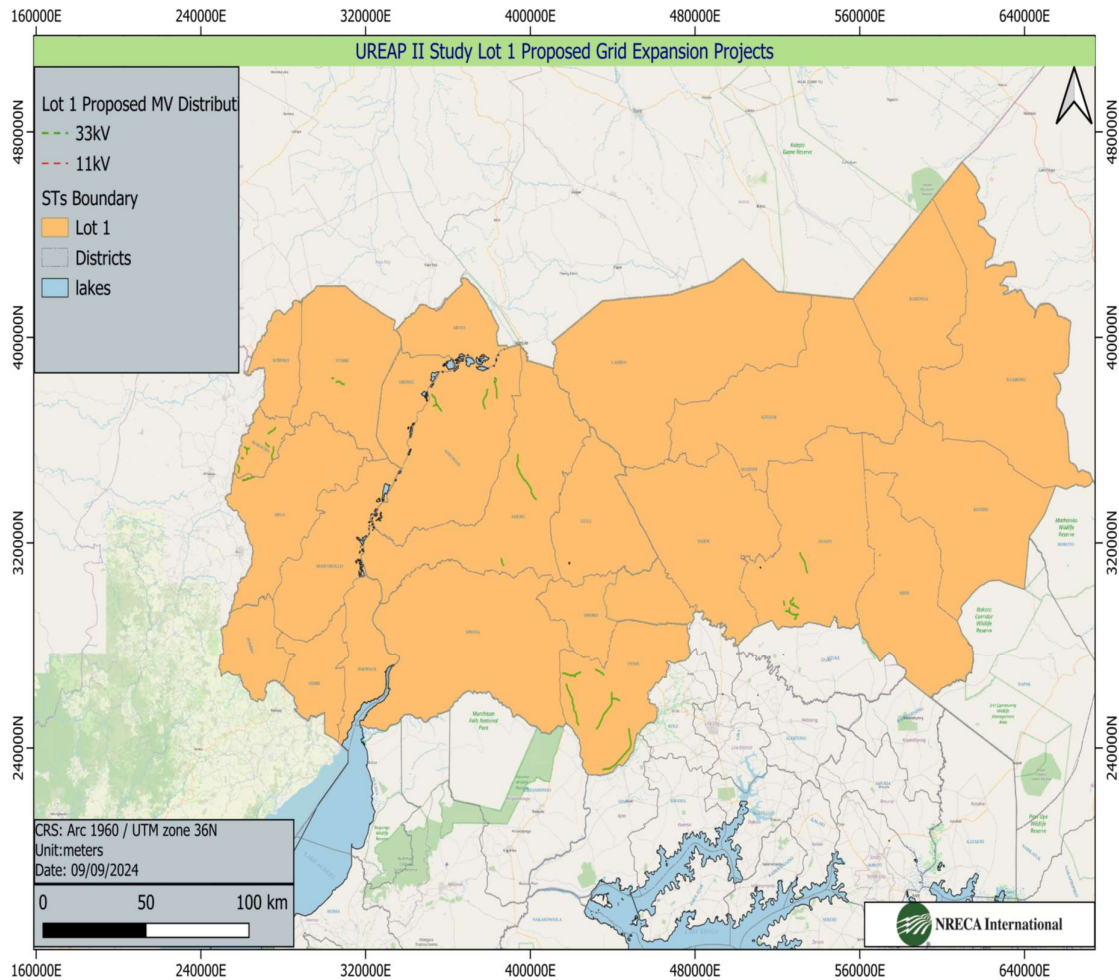


Figure 2: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 1 without the existing MV Distribution Lines



2.2 Lot 2 (Central, Central North and North Western Service Territories)

The proposed grid-electrification project and distribution lines for Lot 2 are located in three Distribution Service Territories (DST) of Central North, North Western, and Central regions under the districts of Otuke, Kagadi, Kassanda (formerly Mityana), Luwero, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kamwenge, Kitagwenda, Kyenjonjo and Buliisa.

Table 4: UREAP II Lot 2 Project Administrative Units

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|
| BULIISA | NGWEDO | AVOGERA | AVOGERA |
| | | | KAMANDINDI |
| | | MUBAKO | MUBAKO |
| | | NGWEDO | NGWEDO |
| | | | UDUK II |
| | | NILE | KILYANGO |
| KISOMERE | | | |
| KAGADI | KAGADI | KENGA | KENGA CENTRAL |
| | | | KYAMAYANDA |
| | | | RUGANDO |
| | MUHORRO | KABUGA | KABUGA A |
| | | | KYABASENGYA |
| KAMWENGGE | KAHUNGE | RUGONJO | BUNYOYI II |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| KASSANDA | KALWANA | BWEYONGEDDE | BULAGANO |
| | | | BWEYONGEDDE |
| | | | KALWANGA |
| | MBIRIZI | KISIITA | KIBONGOYA |
| | | | KICUCUULA |
| KIKUUBE | BUHIMBA | KINOGOZI | KACHUNGIRO |
| | | | KIBIHYA |
| | | | KINOGOZI EAST |
| | | | KINOGOZI WEST |
| | | | KIRANGAZI |
| | | | KISENYI |
| | | | MPIGIZA |
| | | RUHUNGA | KIJUGUNYA |
| | | | RUHUNGA |
| | KABWOYA | BUBOGO | IKOBA I |
| | | | IKOBA II |
| | | | KYAKASOLO |
| | KIZIRANFUMBI | MUTEME | MUZIRADULU |
| KIRYANDONGO | BWEYALE TOWN COUNCIL | RANCH 1 | CLUSTER B |
| | | | CLUSTER K |
| | | | MULOKONYI |
| | | RANCH 37 | CLUSTER G |
| | | | CLUSTER H |
| | | | CLUSTER L |
| | | | CLUSTER L |
| | | | CLUSTER O/Q |
| | KIGUMBA | KIIGYA | KINYARA I |
| | | | KINYARA II |
| | KIRYADONGO TOWN COUNCIL | NORTHERN WARD | KIRYADONGO I CELL |
| | | | MUKONOGUMU CELL |
| | KIRYANDONGO | KIKUBE | KISEKURA |
| | | KITWALA | KIRYAMPUGURA |
| | | KYEMBERA | KISEKURA |
| | MUTUNDA | PANYADOLI | PANYADOLI A |
| | | | PANYADOLI B |
| KITAGWENDA | MAHYORO | NYAKASURA | IHUNGA |
| | | | NTABAHARA |
| | MAHYORO TOWN COUNCIL | KANYABIKERE WARD | KIHOGO CELL |
| | | | RWETUUMA CELL |
| | | | ZAMBIA CELL |
| | | KYENDANGARA WARD | KYENDANGARA CELL |
| KYENJOJO | BATALIKA | BATALIKA | BATALIKA A |
| | | BATALIKA | BATALIKA B |
| | | BATALIKA | KIDUUKURU |
| | | BATALIKA | KIDUUKURU |
| | | BATALIKA | KYAMUTUURA |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | BATALIKA | NYUNGU |
| | | BIGANDO | BIGANDO |
| | | KIJEBERE | KIJEBERE B |
| | | MBURARA | BATALIKA |
| | | MBURARA | KARUKUJENGE |
| | | MBURARA | KYEIBUMBA |
| | | MBURARA | MBURARA |
| | | MBURARA | MUKIKOOKA |
| | BUFUNJO | KATARAZA | BUGARAMA |
| | | | HUMURAMA |
| | | | KATARAZA A |
| | | | KATARAZA B |
| | | | KATIKARA |
| | | | RWENSAMBYA |
| | MABIRA TOWN COUNCIL | KITAYUKA WARD | MABIRA B CELL |
| | | KYANSIGIREKI WARD | KYEBANJE CELL |
| LUWERO | BUTUNTUMULA | BAMUGOLODE | GENDA |
| | | | KASIISO |
| | | | KIBIKKE-KATENTE |
| | | | KIKUNYU |
| | | | LUMONDE |
| | | KAKABALA | KAKINZI |
| | | | VVUMBA |
| | | KAKINZI | KASOZI |
| | | KYAWANGABI | KYAWANGABI |
| | | | LUTUULA |
| | | | NABUTAKA |
| | | | NAKAKONO |
| | | NGOGOLO | BUKUSU |
| | | | KASAALA |
| | | | KIIYA |
| | | | NSENGE |
| OTUKE | OGOR | OLURO | OLET |
| | OLILIM | ANEPKIDE | OCOKO-IMAKI |
| | | | OWEKAWORO |
| | | ANGETTA | ABUNGA |
| | | | AYIKO AOLA |
| | | GOTOJWANG | ALUGA |
| | | | OBWORO |
| | OTUKE TOWN COUNCIL | ALAI WARD | OBIR CELL |

The Central, Central North and North Western region will be covered under Lot 2 which accommodates several MV lines traversing different Districts as shown in the

Table 5 below

Table 5: Location of UREAP II Lot 2 Project

| # | District | Project Number | Project Name | MV Length (Km) | Total |
|----|--------------|----------------|---|----------------|-------|
| 1 | BULIISA | 1 | Ngwedo-Uduku II(Ngwedo Seed Secondary School) | 3.71 | |
| 2 | BULIISA | 2 | Ngwedo Farm(Ngwedo Primary School) | 0 | |
| 3 | BULIISA | 3 | Ajigo-Kilyango-Paraa South(Paraa Health Centre li) | 16.74 | |
| 4 | BULIISA | 4 | Muvule I | 0 | |
| 5 | KAGADI | 1 | Kyamukama-Rugando | 0.95 | |
| 6 | KAGADI | 2 | Kabuga A-Kyabasengya | 1.14 | |
| 7 | KAMWENGE | 1 | Bunyonyi li-Bunyonyi I | 0.87 | |
| 8 | KASSANDA | 1 | Bweyongedde-Kibongoya | 4.34 | |
| 9 | KASSANDA | 2 | Bweyongedde-Kalwanga | 2.01 | |
| 10 | KIKUUBE | 1 | Kinogozi Tc-Kisenyi | 5.5 | |
| 11 | KIKUUBE | 1 | Kitoolle Cell | 0.02 | |
| 12 | KIKUUBE | 2 | Kijugunya-Ruhunga | 2.52 | |
| 13 | KIKUUBE | 3 | Muziranduru-Ikoba li | 9.18 | |
| 14 | KIRYANDONGO | 5 | Kinyara I-Kinyara li | 2.48 | |
| 15 | KIRYANDONGO | 6 | Kiryandongo-Kiryampungura | 5.2 | |
| 16 | KIRYANDONGO | 7 | Panyadoli Refugee Reception Center | 0.02 | |
| 17 | KIRYANDONGO | 8 | Panyadoli Tc- Panyadoli Clsuter K | 1.67 | |
| 18 | KIRYANDONGO | 9 | Panyadoli TC | 0.01 | |
| 19 | KIRYANDONGO | 10 | Panyadoli Cluster C- Bududa Panyadoli Cluster F | 5.32 | |
| 20 | KIRYANDONGO | 11 | Ranch1 Cluster A (Panyadoli Hill Health III) | 0 | |
| 21 | KIRYANDONGO | 12 | Godown Trading Centre | 0 | |
| 22 | KIRYANDONGO | 13 | Panyodoli Hill Primary School-Panyodoli Cluster A | 2.65 | |
| 23 | KITAGWENDA | 1 | Ntabahara-Ihunga | 1.69 | |
| 24 | KITAGWENDA | 2 | Kyendangara-Rwetuuma | 4.66 | |
| 25 | KYENJOJO | 1 | Mabira B-Hamurama(Kataraza-Bugarama Health Center li) | 17.11 | |
| 26 | LUWERO | 1 | Kasiiso Tc -Lutuula Tc | 9.12 | |
| 27 | LUWERO | 2 | Kyawangabi-Nabutaka(Nabutaka Primaray School) | 4.77 | |
| 28 | LUWERO | 3 | Kikondere Tc- Kabubula-Nakakono | 1.77 | |
| 29 | LUWERO | 4 | Ngogoro-Kasaala-Kiiya | 3.26 | |
| 30 | LUWERO | 5 | Lugarara-Kakizi Nsenge | 2.16 | |
| 31 | LUWERO | 6 | Lugarara-Kasozi | 2.76 | |
| 32 | LUWERO | 7 | Kakinzi-Kakoola-Vumba | 1.17 | |
| 33 | OTUKE | 1 | Olet | 1.16 | |
| 34 | OTUKE | 2 | Abunga-Aluga | 7.84 | |
| | Total | | | 121.8 | |

Figure 3: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 2 with the existing MV Distribution Lines

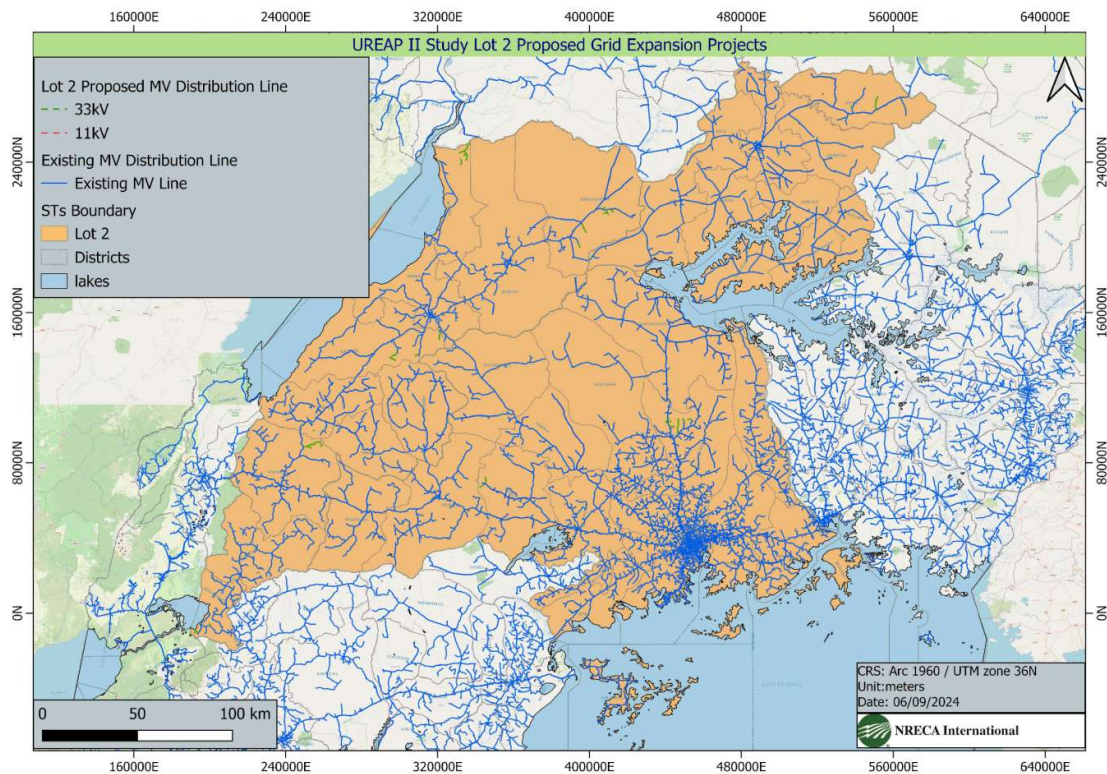
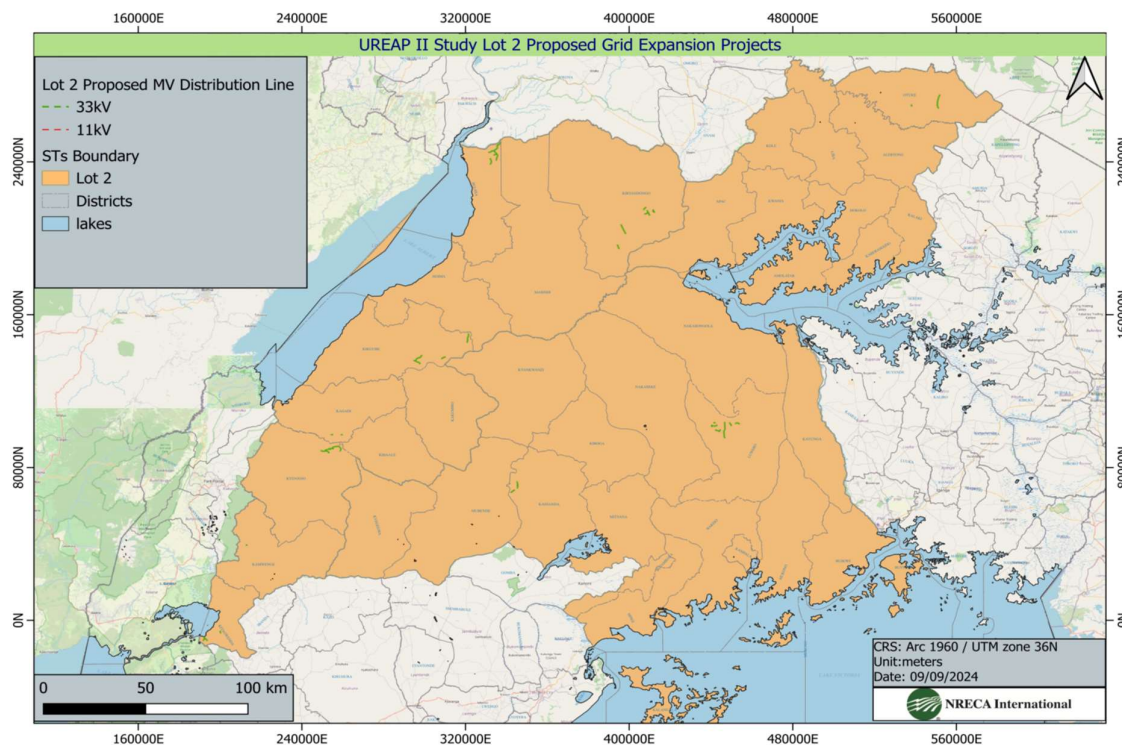


Figure 4: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 2 without the existing MV Distribution Lines



2.3 Lot 3 (Eastern and North Eastern Service Territories)

Lot 3 comprises of distribution power lines in two service territories of Eastern and North Eastern parts of Uganda. Lot 3 will cover the districts of Kamuli, Busia, Manafwa, Bugiri, Namutumba, Buyende, Serere, Amudat, Kween, Namisindwa and Namayingo, having a total of 150.4 km of the MV power line. The detailed description of the Administrative Units covered by Lot 3 is presented in Table 6 below

Table 6: UREAP II Lot 3 Project Administrative Units

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| AMUDAT | KARITA T/C | AROL WARD AROL WARD | AROL CELL |
| | | | KANGISA A CELL |
| | | | KONA SAMUEL CELL |
| | | | ORON CELL |
| | | | SESIA CELL |
| | | SENIOR QUARTERS WARD | MOTANY CELL |
| | | | CENTRAL CELL |
| | | CHEPKARARAT | CHEPKARARAT |
| | | | CHEPTOKOL |
| | | | CHEWARA |
| | LOKALES | LOKALES | AMUNA |
| | | | KAKORORONI |
| | | | LOKALES A |
| | | | LOKALES HILLS |
| | | | MALUMTICH |
| | | | MORON |
| | | | TINGAS |
| | | ARUKANES | MOROKAKIA |
| | | | KALENGABOCHE |
| | | | KACHURO |
| | | | MORWO |
| | | | MARAM |
| BUGIRI | MUTERERE | BULULU | BULULU |
| | | | BULYAILYOBYO |
| | | | NABUYANDA |
| | | | NONGO |
| | BUDHAYA | BUKATU | MAZIRIGA |
| | BULUGUYI | BUFUNDA | BUDUNYI |
| | | | GAWUNIRE |
| | | BUGAYI | BUGAYI |
| | | NSANGO | KAYAGO |
| | | | MADENGHO |
| | | | NSANGO |
| | | | BUDEMBE |
| BUSIA | MASINYA | BUSIKHO | BUYIYE WEST |
| | | | BUYIYE EAST |
| | | | BUYIMINI EAST |
| | MASAFU | BUHATUBA | BUHATUBA |
| | MASABA | MBEHENYI | BULOBI EAST |
| | | | BULOBI WEST |
| | | | BUMERA |
| | | | BUTACHO |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| | | | SULUBI |
| | BUSIME | MUNDINDI | NAMBENGERE SIHUBIRA |
| BUYENDE | BUKUNGU T/C | KIBAALE WARD | BUDOoba A CELL KANGANYANZA CELL KANGANYANZA LANDING SITE KINAMUWANGA A CELL KINAMUWANGA B CELL KINAWANKEMBO A CELL KINAWANKEMBO B CELL |
| | | | BUYANJA B CELL |
| | KIDERA T/C | KITAIDHUMBA WARD | KATOGWE A CELL |
| | NDOLWA | BUTONGOLE | BUDULI BUTONGOLE I BUSUBO I BUGANZA |
| | | | NAWANTAALE KISUI BUGANZI |
| | | NABIGAGA | BULANGIRA |
| | NKONDO | KIGINGI | KABUGU KANAMUZIGO KASONGOIRE KASONGOIRE B |
| | | IRINGA WEST | KASUKU B KASUKU A NAKAKABALA KIGEIZERE IZUNGWE KISENKENYI |
| | | | KADUNGU A KISAIKYE B KISAIKYE C |
| | | NAMASAGALI | KABANYORO |
| | CHEPSUKUNYA T/C | KAPKWICH WARD | TOBOTO CELL CHEKWUTO CELL |
| | | | |
| | SUNDET | NYILIT | SOSET NYILIT |
| | | | KAPCHESARUR |
| | | KEPTERIT | CHEPKUMALIS |
| | KIRIKI | KIRIKI | KAMABATI KAPSONGOYWO KIRIKI KONAMASIWA |
| | | | KIPTARI |
| | | KORITE | KORITE MAKOYON MAGUNGA |
| | | | |
| | SUNDET | KUBOBEY | SUKUNYA |
| KAMULI | NAMASAGALI | KISAIKYE | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | KEPTERIT | KAPKWAROI |
| | | | TILWOMWANGA |
| | | | TWAMA |
| | | | MAKUNGA |
| | | NYILIT | NYILIT |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| MANAFWA | LWANJUSI | LWANJUSI | KURUKU II |
| | BUKHADALA | KHATSONGA | BUKEWA |
| | | | BUMUFUNI |
| | | | BUWEBOYA |
| NAMAYINGO | BUHEMBA | BUHEMBA | KHATSONGA A |
| | | | SITYOHE |
| | | | BUWONGO CENTRAL |
| | | | BUWONGO EAST |
| | MUTUMBA T/C | MUTUMBA WARD SOUTH | BUWONGO WEST |
| | | | SIDOME A CELL |
| | | | MUTUMBA A CELL |
| | | | MUTUMBA CENTRAL CELL |
| NAMISINDWA | BUYINJA | SYANYONJA | SYANYONJA B |
| | BUBUTU T/C | BUMANDALI WARD | WAMOZO CELL |
| | | | BUWAMARE II CELL |
| | | | BUMANDALI CELL |
| | BUBUTU | BUMUYONGA | BUTSEKELEYI I |
| | | | NEKELE |
| | | | BUYAGA |
| | MAGALE T/C | BUKUTO WARD | BUKUTO CELL |
| | | | NAMYEKA CELL |
| | | | NAMUNYERE CELL |
| | MAGALE | BUSIMAOLYA | MURUBA |
| | | BUKIBETI | WAKAYIYA |
| | | | NAMUNYERE |
| | | BUMULIKA | BUMULIKA |
| | IVUKULA | KIMENYULO | BUMANGULA |
| | | | NAWAIBETE |
| | | | BUTOBOLE A |
| | | | MULAMA |
| NAMUTUMBA | KIWANYI | MULAMA | NABISAKA |
| | | | NABINYONYI KIGWERO |
| | | | MPUMIRO |
| | BULANGE | MPUMIRO | MPUMIRO |
| | MAZUBA | MAZUBA | MAZUBA CENTRAL |
| | | | MAZUBA B |
| | IVUKULA | KIMENYULO | KIMENYULO |
| | | | |
| SERERE | KASILO T/C | KOLOLO WARD | KAMOD CENTRAL A |
| | | KAMOD WARD | ASEREKO |
| | OLIO | AKOBOI | AKOBOI |
| | | | ANYALAI |
| | | OBURIN | AKONYAKINEI |
| | | | IDUPA |
| | | ODUNGURA | JELEL |
| | | | JELEL MORUBANYA |
| | | | ODUNGURA OMODOI |
| | | | |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | | OKULUNYO | OKULONYO |
| | | | OMOLOK |
| | | OSUGURO | KIKOTA TRADING CENTRE |
| | KASILO T/C | KOLOLO WARD | MALIO MUKAGA CELL |

The Eastern and North Eastern Service Territories covered under Lot 3 which accommodates several lines traversing different Districts as shown in the Table 9 below

Table 7: Location of UREAP II Lot 3 Project

| # | District | Scheme Name | MV Route Length, km | LV Route Length, km |
|--------------|-----------|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| • | Kamuli | Namasagali Primary School (PS) - Kadungu PS | 7.5 | 23.7 |
| • | Busia | Bulo PS - Sihubira PS, Lando PS - Banyide PS, Namala PS - Mbohenyi HC, Busikito PT College - Bunyimini PS | 8.7 | 53.1 |
| • | Manafwa | Butiru Parisa - Piirya Village, Butsekeleyi Village - Bumulika Village, Umeme Feeder at Busumba - Munamba Road - Bamundali Village | 7.4 | 38.3 |
| • | Bugiri | Maherere Health center - Mazinga Village, Nawambwa PS - Kabusa Academy - Bugiri Vocational Institute, Mutumba Technical School - Buwonyo PS, Nsango High School - Hoobooma School | 25.4 | 92.4 |
| • | Namutumba | Mporogoma Bridge near Bukonte HC - Mulama PS - Bulange HC - Budunda PS, Mpumiro T-off - Nakazinga PS, Bugobi High School - Kisoro, Makura HC - Buwalira PS | 42.6 | 138.8 |
| • | Buyende | Dolwa Valley Hill School - Iringa Village, Kigingi Landing site, Kizito (Nambula) - Sunlight PS, Katongore Community PS - Kanganyanza | 29.1 | 86 |
| • | Serere | View SS on HV 33kV Serere Umeme Line - Jelel TC, Anyali PS - Okulonyo PS, Kateta model primary school - Kamusara Parish | 38.9 | 105.3 |
| • | Amudat | Karita Trading center - Alakas 'B' Fal Center | 14.4 | 3.7 |
| Total | | | 150.4 | 426.2 |

Figure 5: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 3 with the existing MV Distribution Lines

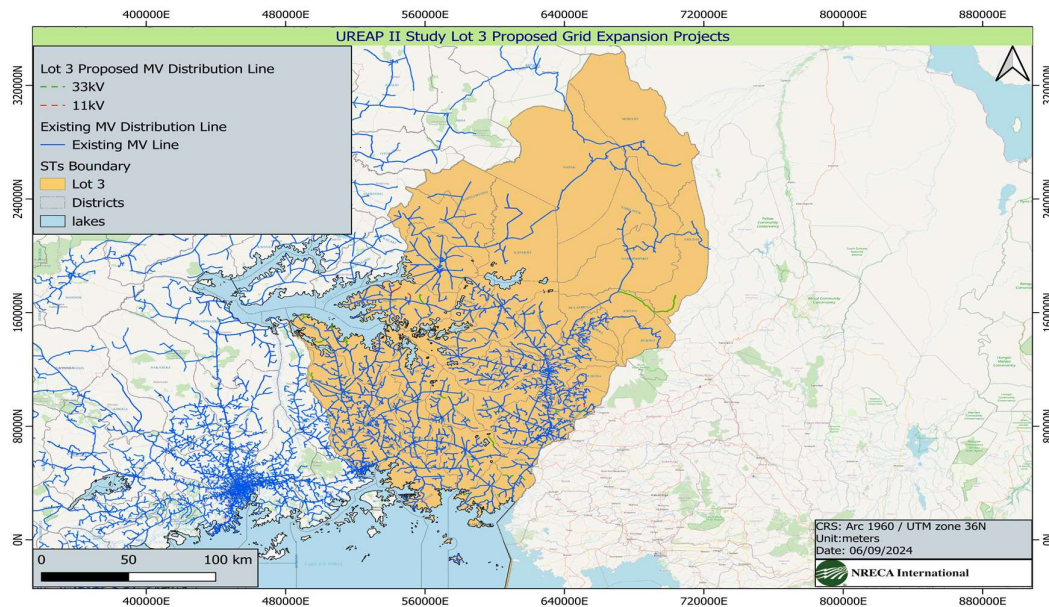
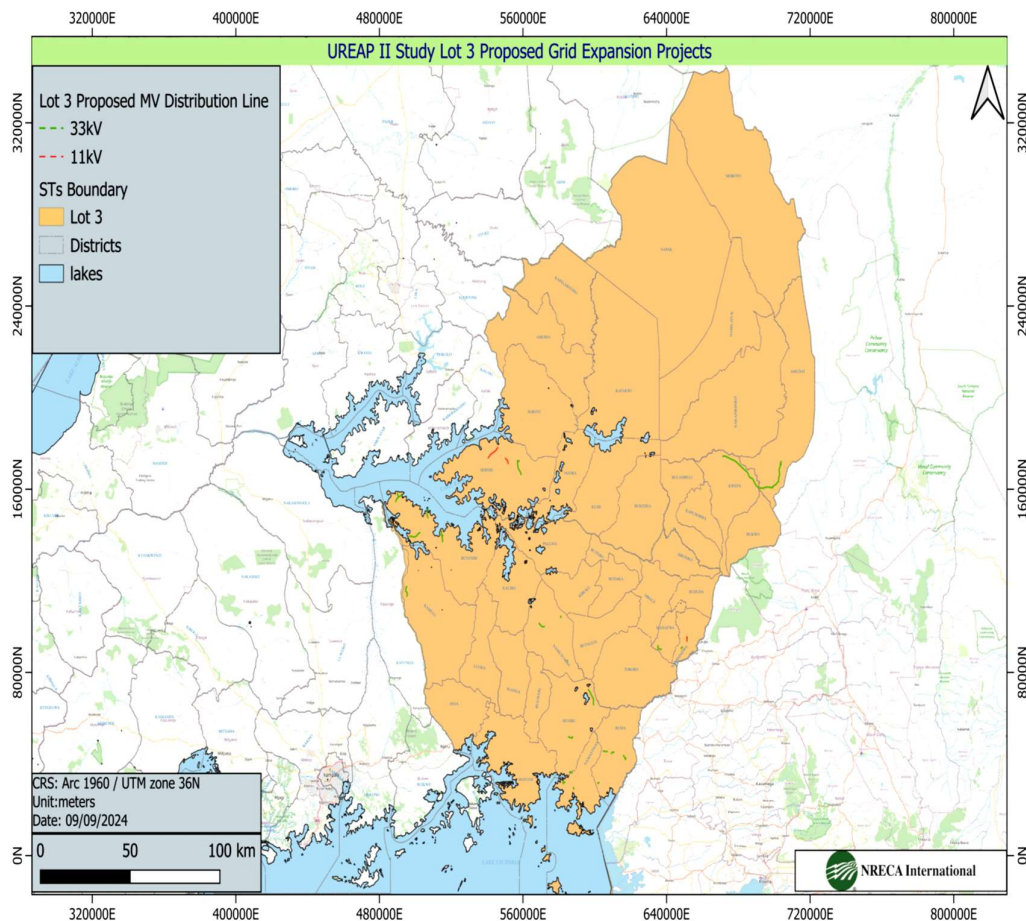


Figure 6: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 3 without the existing MV Distribution Lines



2.4 Lot 4 (Mid-Western, Western, Rwenzori, South and South Western Service Territories)

The UREAP II Lot 4 comprises of distribution power lines in three service territories of Central, Central North and North Western parts of Uganda. The region encompasses a diverse and dynamic landscape that is critical to the country's socio-economic development. These regions are marked by their unique geographic and cultural attributes, which collectively influence the socio-economic activities and developmental needs of the area.

Lot 4 covers districts of Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Fort Portal City, Bunyangabu, Rubirizi, Rukungiri, Kisoro, Kanungu, Gomba, Ntungamo, Lyantonde and Sembabule having a total of 106.73 km of the MV power line.

The lines will be critical in powering irrigation systems and agro-processing facilities which would enhance productivity and reduce post-harvest losses. The electrification will also support small-scale industries and businesses would benefit from reliable electricity for operations in the following administrative units:

Administrative units covered by Lot 4 are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8: UREAP II Lot 4 Project Administrative Units

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| BUNDIBUGYO | BUBUKWANGA | BUBUKWANGA | BUBUKWANGA MODAL |
| | | BUKWANGA | BUNDIMAGWARA I |
| | BUKONZO | BUHUNDU | HUMYA CELL |
| | | IRAMBURA | BERINDE |
| | | | BULIMBA I |
| | | | IRAMBURA |
| | | | IRAMBURA CENTRAL |
| | | KIRAMBURA | BUCWAKA |
| | | KITUTI | KITUTI |
| | BUNDIBUGYO TOWN COUNCIL | BIMARA WARD | HUMYA CELL |
| | | | KAGORA CELL |
| | | | TWANZANE CELL |
| | HARUGALE | BUMATE | BUMATE CENTRAL |
| | | | KIHAMBA |
| | KIRUMYA | BUNDIBUTORO | BUGHALAMA I |
| | | | BUGHALAMA II |
| | | | BUNDIBUTORO |
| | | BUNDIMULANGYA | BULAMA CENTRAL |
| | | | BULAMA II |
| | MBATYA | BUNGUHA | BULYAMBAYA |
| | | BUTUGHERERE | BUWARAMA |
| | NGAMBA | BUTOLYA | BUTOLYA I |
| | | | BUTOLYA II |
| | | | KASUKU |
| | | KIKYO | BUYING CENTRE |
| | | | KALIFORNIYA |
| | NTOTORO | NYASORO | HABEDU |
| | | | KIRUMYA EAST |
| | TOKWE | BUNDINYAMA | BUNDIBUKUSU |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| BUNYANGABU | KATEEBWA | BUTYOKA | BUNDIWERUME |
| | | | MBANGO |
| | | | CHARWAMBA |
| | KYAMUKUBE TOWN COUNCIL | KATEBWA I | |
| | | | KATEBWA II |
| | | | KITOMA CELL |
| | | KIZUNGU CELL | |
| | | KYAMUKUBE B CELL | |
| | | NSUURA CELL | |
| | | NYAMAHWA CELL | |
| | | NSUURA WARD | BUJABARA CELL |
| | | | BUTINI CELL |
| | | | KAGONDO CELL |
| | | | KAISENDA CELL |
| | | | KASINDANI CELL |
| | | | KIBATE II CELL |
| | | | NSUURA II CELL |
| | | | TUSINGENE CELL |
| FORT CITY | PORTAL NORTH DIVISION | KARAGO WARD | BUKUUKU CELL |
| | | | CANON APOLLO CELL |
| GOMBA | MADDU | KIGEZI | KIKONOKA |
| | | | KYABALYEMBA |
| | MADDU TOWN COUNCIL | MADDU WARD A | MADDU A CELL |
| | | | MADDU C CELL |
| | | MADDU WARD C | KASAMBYA - LUGEYE CELL |
| | | | KAYUNGA - SEGERO CELL |
| SEGERO CELL | | | |
| KANUNGU | BUGONGI | KAKINGA | RWAMANYONYI |
| | KAMBUGA | KIRINGA | KIGANDO |
| | | | NYAMBIZI |
| | | | RWENTONDO |
| | KAMBUGA TOWN COUNCIL | CENTRAL WARD | NGARAMA CELL |
| | | EASTERN WARD | BUNYIYA CELL |
| | | NORTHERN WARD | KAYANGA CELL |
| KISORO | BUKIMBIRI | KAGUNGA | NYAKAREMBE |
| | NYUNDO | BUBUYE | BUBUYE |
| | | | GISEKE |
| | | | MULEHE |
| | | | NYARUBUYE |
| | | NYUNDO | BUZANIRO |
| | | | KIRIBA |
| | | | MATYAZO |
| | MUKUNGU | | |
| | RUGARYI | | |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| LYANTONDE | KALIIRO TOWN COUNCIL | KATALE WARD | KABAZUNGU-NABIGOYE CELL |
| | | | KAJOJE CELL |
| | | | KALIRO I CELL |
| | | | KASANA-NABIGOYE CELL |
| | | | KATALE-NABIGOYE CELL |
| | | | NABIGOYE-RWENSABISABI CELL |
| | KALIRO | KYAKUTEREKERA | KABUNDI |
| | | | MUSHAIJA |
| | | | RWENTONDO KABAJUNGU |
| | LYAKAJURA | KYEMAMBA | KAISHANGO |
| NTOROKO | BUTUNGAMA | BUTUNGAMA | MASOJO |
| | | NYAKASENYI | MAKINDO |
| | | | NYAKASENYI I |
| | | | NYAKASENYI II |
| | KARUGUTU TOWN COUNCIL | KAGHORWE WARD | IBANDA I CELL |
| | | KARUGUTU WARD | ECONOMIC CELL |
| | NOMBE | NYAKATOKE | KISIINA |
| | | | KITOMA I |
| NTUNGAMO | RUHAAMA | IGURWA | KEMIRONKO |
| | | KATOJO | NYAMUGANDIKA |
| | | | NYAKABUNGO |
| | | | NYAKISHOOJWA |
| | | | OMUGYERA |
| | | | ORUSHENYI |
| | | | RWENCWERA |
| | | | KABIGA |
| | | RWENGOMA | NYAKINOMBE |
| | RUHAAMA EAST | KAHENDA | KAGYEMU |
| | | MITOOMA | KANGARAME |
| | | | RWIBUMBA |
| | | | KASHENSHERO |
| | | | NYAKAKONGI |
| | | | RWEMIRIRO CENTRAL |
| RUBIRIZI | KYABAKARA | KYABAKARA | KAGANDO |
| | | | KATABAGO II |
| | | | KYENJOJO I |
| | | | RWEMICEEKA |
| | | NYABUBARE | KAGARAMA |
| | | | KATEHE |
| | | | KINONI |
| | | | NYABUBARE I |
| | | | NYABUBARE II |
| | | RUGARAMA | BWEGIRAGYE |

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | NYAMIRAMA |
| RUKUNGIRI | KEBISONI TOWN COUNCIL | EASTERN WARD | KARIRE CELL |
| | | | |
| | NYARUSHANJE | NYABUSHENYI | MUTOJO |
| | | | OMUKASHANDA |
| | | | RWEBIHONDO |
| SEMBABULE | LUGUSULU | KAIRASYA | RWEKISHUGYI |
| | | MBUYA | MBUYA |
| | | | NYAKERERWE |
| | | | NYAMITI |
| | | MWITSI | LUGUSULU |
| | | | MWITSI |

The Mid-Western, Western, Rwenzori, South and South Western Territories will be covered under Lot 4 which accommodates several MV lines traversing different Districts as shown in the Table 9 below

Table 9: Location of UREAP II Lot 4 Project

| # | District | Project Number | Project Name | MV Length (Km) |
|----|------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 | NTOROKO | 1 | Economic-Nyaitokoma- Nyakatooke I (Nyakatooke Primary School) | 3.61 |
| 2 | NTOROKO | 2 | Nyakasenyi-Masojo(Masojo Primary School) | 2.08 |
| 3 | NTOROKO | 3 | Nyakasenyi-Makindo(Makindo Primary School) | 3.87 |
| 4 | BUNDIBUGYO | 4 | Kilhubo B C-Butholya I(Butholya Primary School) | 2.76 |
| 5 | BUNDIBUGYO | 5 | Kirumya East-Kinyankende | 0.95 |
| 6 | BUNDIBUGYO | 6 | Bubukwanga Hqtrs-Bundimagwara I(Bundimagwara Primary School) | 1.15 |
| 7 | BUNDIBUGYO | 7 | Bundiwerume II-Mbango | 1.47 |
| 8 | BUNDIBUGYO | 8 | Bumate Central-Bimara | 1.05 |
| 9 | BUNDIBUGYO | 9 | Humya-Butwaka-Irumbura primary school-Kituti | 3.54 |
| 10 | BUNDIBUGYO | 10 | Bulama II-Bundibuturo I | 3.6 |
| 11 | KABAROLE | 1 | Canon Apollo Cell | 0.64 |
| 12 | BUNYANGABU | 1 | Kyamukube Town Council -Nsura II-Bujabara-Kibate TC(Kibate Primary School) | 4.97 |
| 13 | BUNYANGABU | 2 | Kateebwa I-Butyoka | 1.57 |
| 14 | RUBIRIZI | 1 | Nyabubaare-Katabago I | 6.38 |
| 15 | RUBIRIZI | 2 | Nyabubaare-Kagarama(Nyakarambi Primary School) | 2.87 |
| 16 | RUKUNGIRI | 1 | Omukashanda-Mutojo- Rwebihondo | 1.8 |
| 17 | KISORO | 2 | Nyakarembe-Mukungu(Mukungu Primary School) | 6.12 |
| 18 | KISORO | 3 | Kibiba-Mulehe(Mulehe Health Centre II) | 3.21 |
| 19 | RUKUNGIRI | 1 | Rwabigangura-Karire | 0.95 |
| 20 | KANUNGU | 2 | Kigarama-Rwamanyonyi | 1.02 |

| # | District | Project Number | Project Name | MV Length (Km) |
|----|--------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| 21 | KANUNGU | 3 | Kayanga TC(Nyakatunguru Primary School) | 0 |
| 22 | KANUNGU | 4 | Kambuga TC-Kayunga Village | 2.41 |
| 23 | KANUNGU | 5 | Kigando-Nyambizi | 2.24 |
| 24 | KANUNGU | 6 | Kibale | 0.03 |
| 25 | GOMBA | 1 | Maddu A-Kayunga | 10.43 |
| 26 | GOMBA | 2 | Kyabalembya-Kikonoka | 3.48 |
| 27 | NTUNGAMO | 1 | Kashenshero-Kemironko | 4.92 |
| 28 | NTUNGAMO | 2 | Rwemiro-Nyakakongi(Nyakakongi Primary School) | 0.95 |
| 29 | NTUNGAMO | 3 | Kagyemu-Kangarambe | 3.1 |
| 30 | NTUNGAMO | 4 | Orushenyi-Nyakishojwa-Mujera | 2.79 |
| 31 | NTUNGAMO | 5 | Kabiga-Nyakinombe | 0.86 |
| 32 | LYANTONDE | 1 | Kyemamba-Keishango | 4.27 |
| 33 | LYANTONDE | 2 | Kaliro I-Lwentondo Namutamba | 8.66 |
| 34 | SEMBABULE | 1 | Nakererwe TC | 0.4 |
| 35 | SEMBABULE | 2 | Mbuye TC - Namutya | 2.24 |
| 36 | SEMBABULE | 3 | Mbuye TC - Mukinyarwanda | 0.48 |
| 37 | SEMBABULE | 4 | Lugusulu TC -Mussi(Mussi Primary School) | 3.07 |
| 38 | SEMBABULE | 5 | Lugusulu TC-Rwekishugyi TC | 2.79 |
| | TOTAL | | | 106.73 |

Figure 7: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 4 with the existing MV Distribution Lines

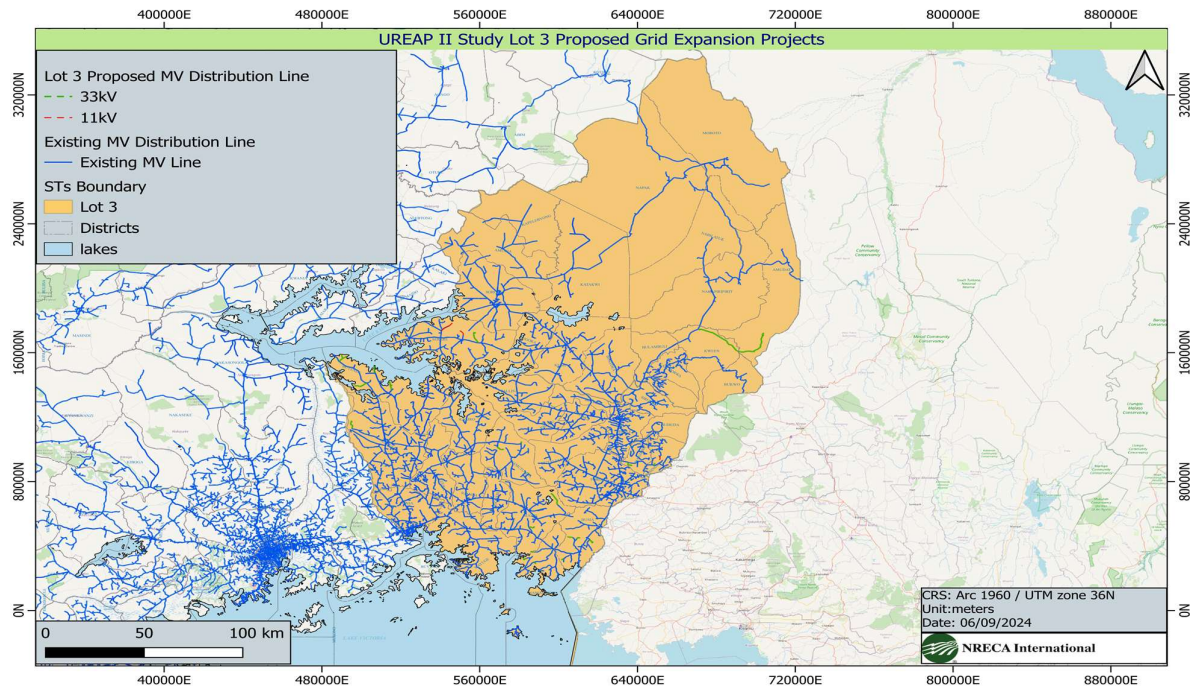
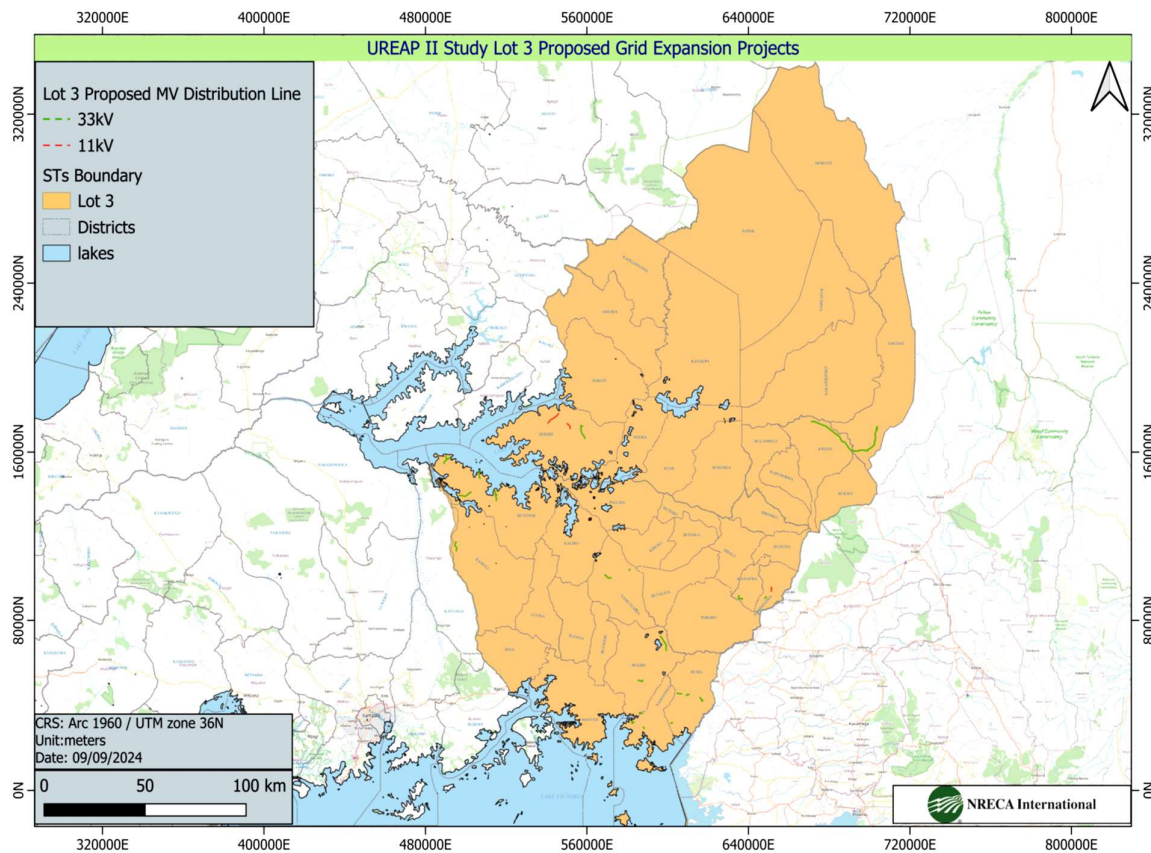


Figure 8: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 4 without the existing MV Distribution Lines



2.5 Lot 5 (Central Service Territory: Ddamba Island)

The Lot 5 comprises of Ddamba Island located in Mukono District. Mukono district comprises of five (5) town councils, eleven (11) sub counties and a municipality. Mukono is one of the districts in the Central Region of Uganda. The District is bordered by Kayunga District to the north, Buikwe District to the east, Kalangala District to the South, Kira Town and Wakiso District to the west, and Luweero District to the north-west.

Ddamba Island is an island near the northern shore of Lake Victoria. It is part of Kome Island Sub County, a sub county of islands. Ddamba island is about 40 kilometres long. The detailed description of the administrative units is presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10: UREAP II Lot 5 Project Administrative Units

| DISTRICT | SUBCOUNTY | PARISH | VILLAGE |
|----------|---------------|---------|------------|
| MUKONO | KOOME ISLANDS | MUBEMBE | MAALA |
| | | | NYANAMA |
| | | | KATOLO |
| | | | MUWOMA |
| | | | KALYAMBUZI |
| | | | KISU |
| | | | BATWALA |

The Lot 5 accommodates two (2) MV lines traverses Ddamba Island found in Mukono as shown in the Table 11 below

Table 11: Location of UREAP II Lot 5 Project

| # | District | Project No | Project Name | MV Length (km) |
|--------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | MUKONO | 1 | Ddamba-Maala | 13.60 |
| 2 | MUKONO | 2 | Ddamba-Kakeka | 12.19 |
| TOTAL | | | | 25.79 |

Figure 9: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 5 with the existing MV Distribution Lines

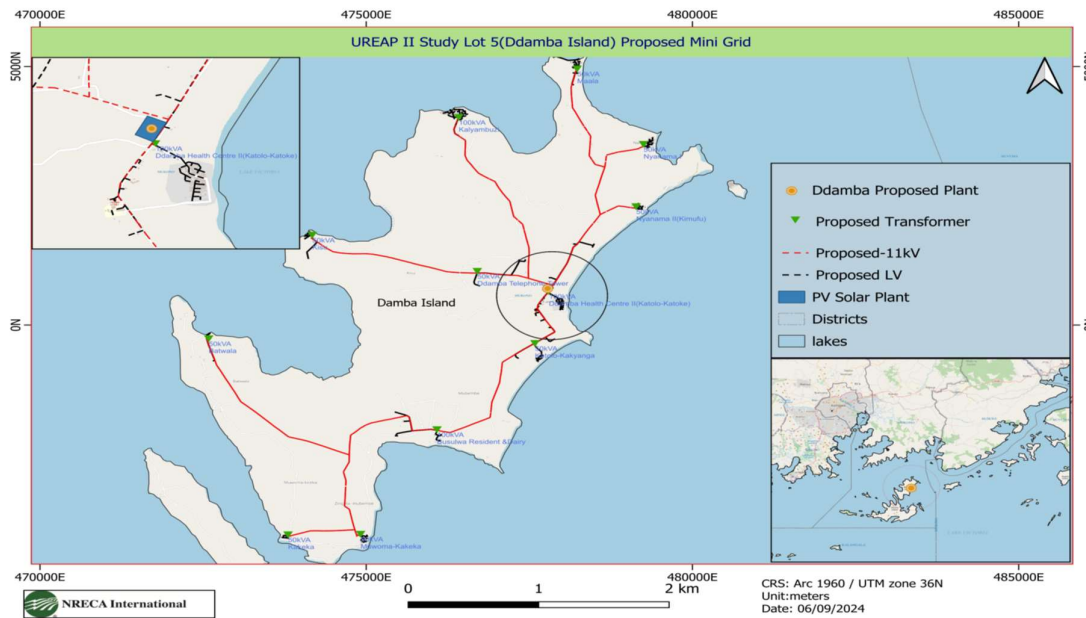
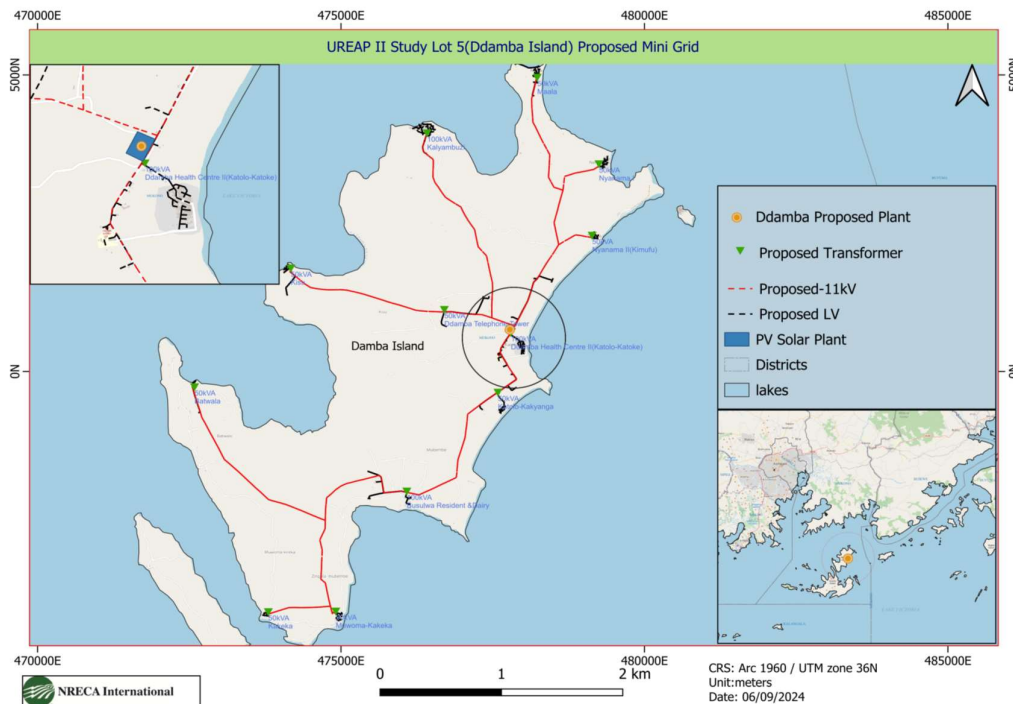


Figure 10: UREAP II Feasibility Study Target Area for Grid Densifications, Intensifications and Expansions for Lot 5 without the existing MV Distribution Lines



3. Potential Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

The Environmental and Social risks and impacts associated with the Project will be managed under the AfDB Integrated Safeguards Systems, 2023 and the Ugandan legislation. The anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts related to the proposed Project are described below.

3.1 Positive Impacts

The project ESMP has identified positive impacts and enhancement measures and they are described below:

- The proposed project will bring about the creation of jobs during the design phase (consultants), construction phase (workforce) and during operation and maintenance (technicians and engineers). During construction, the locals will provide the casual labour required, while others will be technicians, engineers, surveyors, drivers, loaders etc.
- There will be financial benefits to those involved in the project from the design stage (consultants) and during the construction/installation of the distribution lines. During construction, poles, transfer cables, conductors and transformers will be procured. This will present financial benefits for local and foreign suppliers. The powerline construction crews/gang shall require food, accommodation and sundries most of which will be provided by local retail shops benefitting the local business owners. The local women selling food and tea to the workers may benefit from the last mile project implementation
- The majority of the locals in the project areas like the rest of rural Uganda, use fossil fuels for cooking and lighting (e.g., fuel wood and paraffin) which contribute to greenhouse gasses. Switching from fossil fuel-based energy sources to electricity will reduce the pollution levels in the project areas. This will be mostly beneficial for the women who take the major responsibility for cooking. Also, the last mile project shall lead to a reduction in noise pollution and carbon emissions generated by a number of diesel generators operated by the local businesses, and utility companies in the project areas especially trading centres and their environs.
- The project shall have installations whose operations can be augmented especially health centers, police posts, schools, as well as trading centres. The planned extension of power will provide security lighting in these establishments hence, improving the general safety in the areas. Improved security through better street lighting in trading centres and Rural Growth areas and their environs will contribute to improved security.
- Lack of reliable electricity is a disincentive towards acquiring household items such as fridges and television sets. Electrification of the rural areas in the 34 project districts will enable families to acquire household items that require electricity to operate hence increasing livelihood assets base for people and communities.
- Availability of electricity in the rural areas will help to set up infrastructure that uses power which in turn will likely lead to improved lives and rural development. The project will provide incentives for industrial and business investments in the project areas. One of the targets of the last mile project include; agro-processing facilities (e.g., grinding mills), welding, and carpentry workshops. Some of the few existing facilities operate on diesel generators which pollute the environment and make business extremely costly.
- Several women and youth (i.e. vulnerable groups) operate some income-generating enterprises such as hair and beauty salons, restaurants, soft drinks and tailoring. However, due to lack of electricity, their operations are hampered and very costly and others often abandon their businesses due to lack of electricity for their operations. The proposed rural electrification project is likely to help these vulnerable groups to earn more from their enterprises

- The extension of electricity to the rural areas in 34 districts through the Project may bring about improved delivery of social services in the health and education sectors. This may occur through improved and efficient refrigeration facilities for vaccines and power for operating theatres, lighting for Schools thus longer study hours/preps, laboratories for experiments, stationery and printer services
- Electrification of the project areas may result in increased land values. Electricity may attract new people in the project areas from the neighbouring villages without power. The influx of new people is often associated with improved land values.

3.2 Negative Impacts

The Project is likely to have some negative social and environmental impacts during the implementation of the project activities. The details of the anticipated impacts and mitigation measures are presented below. Including the impact mitigation measures.

Table 12: Negative impacts and mitigation measures

| Impact | Impact Mitigation measures |
|---|---|
| Social impacts | |
| Land take/ physical and economic displacement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project to adopt the wayleave approach for the project RoW for low and medium-voltage • Land take for auxiliary facilities will be subjected to land acquisition procedures under the Uganda legal and policy frameworks. • The project is to avoid the acquisition of land with legal disputes. |
| Gender-based violence-related risks. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and signing/enforcement of codes of conduct for all project workers • Use of Toolbox talks and sessions to address emerging issues on GBV/SEA/VAC • Implementation and strict enforcement of Codes of Conduct for workers • Establishment of GBV/SEA referral pathways to address eventual cases • Ensuring women's equitable participation in project-related public consultations. • Promoting employment opportunities, especially for women and adolescents. • Strengthening MEMD institutional capacities for gender mainstreaming including but not limited to developing programs that address gender specific needs and inequalities, promoting equal representation, and addressing GBV. • Mandatory and regular training for contractors' workers on required lawful conduct and to comply with national laws. • The contractors cooperate with law enforcement agencies investigating perpetrators of gender-based violence. • Creation of partnership with local NGO to report workers' or male spouses' misconduct. |

| Impact | Impact Mitigation measures |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on gender-based violence by male spouses or harassment by contractors' workers through the GRM for workers or for the communities. • Provision of opportunities for workers to regularly return to their families. |
| Violation of children's rights. Child labour during implementation of the project activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the contractors should have a child protection plan. • Ensuring that children and minors are not employed directly or indirectly by the contractors. • Communication on hiring criteria, minimum age, and applicable laws, including requiring all contractors' workers to present a valid National ID to be used to verify their age before employment. • Development of the Labour Management Procedures. • Recruitment of workers after due diligence by the local leaders. • Regular monitoring and enforcement of labour contracts by the Project Implementing Units. |
| Increased risk of HIV/AIDS spread | <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 GBV/SEA/VAC • 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 Mechanisms. |
| Occupational Health and Safety Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment practices and working conditions should conform to International Labour Organization (ILO) Standards and national regulations. • Rest and recreational facilities and time should be provided, and rules on alcohol and drugs defined and communicated to workers. • The basis for differences in the standard of accommodation should be non-discriminatory; it should be documented and communicated transparently to the workforce. • Clear and comprehensive health and safety reporting and grievance procedure systems should be established and freely available to all of the workforce. • Contractors to undertake training of workers on how to use PPEs and why they must use them. • Contractors should enforce the use of PPEs as well as undertake regular sensitization. |

| Impact | Impact Mitigation measures |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractors are to carry out pre-employment medical examinations of workers to assess their fitness to work based on the hazards they are exposed to (i.e., hazard-based medical examination). Contractors to carry out Health surveillance for all workers to monitor their health status. Contractors to develop emergency plans before construction commences and also carry out awareness programs like fire outbreaks among the workers especially on aspects of what to do in case of an emergency. Contractors to have a human resource policy and Labour force management plans to guide the recruitment and terms of employment/contracts for all workers on the project. Undertake a risk assessment of all tasks before commencement. Maintain an incidents/accidents log/register and undertake reporting of serious/severe cases to PSFU within 24 hours of occurrence. Undertake root cause analysis (RCA) of all incidents/accidents within 10 days after occurrence, develop and implement safeguards corrective action plan (SCAP) to avoid or minimize repeat. |
| Traffic-related accidents Impacts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractors should develop a traffic management plan for the transportation within and around the construction site. Determine the main access and exit points for the sites throughout the project duration, along with scheduled changes in these accesses and exit points, if applicable. The contractors' vehicles and equipment must be in proper working condition and have registration plates and numbering. The project drivers and operators shall ensure proper driving discipline through the signing of a Special Code of Conduct for Drivers and Operators and sanction those in breach. Maintain a log detailing every violation and accident on site or associated with the construction activities. Use of flagmen to direct traffic, especially during the construction of power lines. |
| Safety of workers and community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put in place Warning Signs on approaches to the working areas to warn bona fide travelers so that they do not get involved in related incidents and accidents since the operational areas are near the roads Fence off storage areas and campsites to discourage idlers/intruders from the sites; Sensitize the community through the media and meetings at local levels; Workers on project activities will be supplied with full Personnel Protection Equipment (PPE) particularly with respect to boots, gloves, and helmets; |

| Impact | Impact Mitigation measures |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those required to climb poles will be supplied and be required to wear harnesses to protect them from falling off the poles; Warn School children through education and sensitization about the likely dangers of loitering within the construction zone area. A First-Aid kit is to be provided at every active working site and at the camp. It should be supplied and managed by the Contractor; During the construction phase workers will be sensitized about HIV/AIDS while condoms (both male and female) will be distributed (free of charge) among the workforce. |
| Community Health, Safety, and Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk assessments and emergency response planning to consider impacts on local communities. Implementation of a health management system for the construction workforce, to ensure it is fit for work and that it will not introduce disease into local communities. Training and awareness raising for workforce and their dependents on HIV/AIDS and other STDs, and communicable diseases; health awareness raising campaigns for communities on similar topics. Provide information, education, and communication about community safety concerning project activities. Facilitate programmes/measures to ensure appropriate sanitary and medical facilities are available. Implement environmental management measures for vector control: e.g. monitoring for key vectors; contact avoidance via site selection; focal insecticide and molluscicide application. Adoption of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as a framework for early and ongoing community consultation. Implementation of a Grievance Procedure. Works procedures, defining a Code of Appropriate Conduct for all workers, including acceptable behavior concerning community interactions during the construction phase. Speed controls and other traffic calming measures to reduce excessive acceleration around settlements/sensitive receptors. |
| Environmental impacts | |
| Loss and degradation of vegetation habitat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearance for construction work and inspection will be limited to the necessary extent. Where necessary and required, the affected areas will be restored. |
| Impact on Water sources due to Soil erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only the existing roads will be used and no construction of roads will be allowed; No poles will be constructed within drainage lines; |

| Impact | Impact Mitigation measures |
|--|--|
| <p>Potential impacts along the wetlands /Wetland degradation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavations within drainage canals will not be allowed even if of a temporary nature. Clearance for construction work and inspection will be limited to the necessary extent. If it becomes inevitable to plant a pole within the wetland, then the holes for poles in wetland areas will be backfilled using imported suitable gravel material. Quantities that will be just enough to stabilize the hole with no extra soil to silt the wetland. Excess soils will be evacuated. |
| <p>Impacts due to the construction and operation of equipment storage areas</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper sanitation facilities will be put in place at the Equipment storage areas; Other bio-degradable domestic waste will be dumped in a compost pit while polythene and plastic materials will be segregated, collected, and recycled. There are a number of factories that have specialized in recycling plastics. |
| <p>Accidents</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that there is a gap of at least 4.0 meters between energized lines and ground equipment/earthling. In this way, the potential for electrocuting of ground-based animals/humans will be reduced. Design the line with auto-reclosers at certain points. These reclosers are designed to detect faults on the line, switch it off, and try to reclose it after a certain period say 3 minutes. The recloser will make three attempts and then leave the line open for someone to physically come and investigate. Ensure the conductors are properly spaced so that collision/electrocution of birds is minimized. Horizontal alignment (parallel to the ground) of conductors is recommended in wetlands areas where large birds such as crested cranes are usually found. |

4. Legal and Policy Framework

A review and analysis of the applicable policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks, as well as an institutional framework was carried out. The project notably triggers AfDB's Integrated Safeguards Systems (ISS) 2023. The relevant institutional and legal framework relevant to the Project is laid out below

4.1 Legal Framework

4.1.1 The Constitution of Uganda, 1995

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda is the supreme law, that provides for and guarantees public participation as one of its core pillars and a constitutional right. Amongst its fundamental and other human rights and freedoms, it is stated that the State shall guarantee and respect institutions that are charged by the State with the responsibility for protecting and promoting human rights by providing them with adequate resources to function effectively. In addition, the right to access information is enshrined in Article 41 of the Constitution which provides that, every citizen has a right to access to information in the possession of the state or any other organ of the state except where the release of the information is likely to interfere with the security of the state or the right to the privacy of any other person.

Relevance: Identify and plan for consultation and active participation of community members, local leadership, and other stakeholders along project areas in planning studies and implementation.

4.1.2 The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regulations, 2020

These specify the general requirements for good EIA practice in Uganda. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998; sub-regulation (16) of Regulation 12 requires the developer to take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities that may be affected by the project. Regulations 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 outline further requirements for public participation.

Relevance: Require developers to ensure that the views of stakeholders in affected communities are sought and that potential impacts including benefits are identified and appropriately disclosed.

4.1.3 The Local Government Act (1997)

The Act provides for the system of local governments, which is based on local councils and the participation of the community members which powers over development planning, budgeting, financial management, human resources, and service provision functions (including the emerging of safety and security service delivery needs) have been devolved to popularly elected Local Governments.

Relevance: Identify and plan for meaningful engagement, consultation, and involvement of relevant local government stakeholders, community leaders, and members.

4.1.4 The Access to Information Act (2005)

The Access to Information Act of 2005 further specifies the constitutional guarantee of access to information by determining the scope of citizen rights and the obligations of information offices in all public bodies. It prescribes the procedures for obtaining access to information and making complaints against a refusal to release information. In principle, the Act applies to information and records of all government bodies at the national, regional,

and local levels. It does not apply to cabinet records and the records of court proceedings before the conclusion of the case. The Act explicitly recognizes the link between the provision of timely, accessible, and accurate information and transparent, accountable, and participatory governance.

Relevance: The Project implementing agencies should promote the right to access information and enhance and promote efficient, effective, transparent, and accountable public institutions to enable the beneficiary communities to effectively access and participate in decisions concerning the impacts and risks of the project and how to mitigate them.

4.1.5 The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

At the regional level, the right to access information is enshrined in Article 9 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). Article 9 of the ACHPR states that every individual shall have the right to receive information and the right to express and disseminate his/her opinions within the law.

4.2 Policy Framework

4.2.1 The Energy Policy, 2023

The Energy Policy 2023's goal is to achieve universal access to sustainable, affordable and quality energy services for all Ugandans by 2040 by ensuring affordable, reliable, equitable, efficient and sustainable development, management and utilization of energy resources and services. The policy recognizes that providing secure, affordable and sustainable energy to all is an important policy priority in Uganda, and significant progress has been made towards the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably SDG7 on energy. The policy provides linkages to Uganda's Vision 2040 stating: "Ugandans aspire to have access to clean, affordable and reliable energy sources to facilitate industrialization". It also has linkages with the commitments of the third National Development Plan (NDP III) (2020/2021 to 2024/2025), which prioritized energy as critical for Uganda's aspirations for Vision 2040 and the attainment of upper middle-income status.

It further gives linkages between the energy sector and other sectors such as economy, environment, water resources, agriculture, forestry, industry, health, transport, education, decentralization, and land use.

This policy recognizes the energy sector as potentially having more significant socio-environmental impacts than most other economic sectors. It recognizes the need to mitigate energy projects' physical and social environmental impacts through actions such as environmental and social impact assessment as well as proper resettlement planning.

Specifically, the policy under section 8 and 11 highlights the need to undertake sufficient stakeholder mapping and management as well as developing clear and adequate communication mechanisms as listed below:

- Develop innovative ways to engage all stakeholders, then simplify the relevant communication channels and make them readily accessible.
- Collaborate and establish a favorable environment, communication and networking among sectoral institutions, energy developers and consumers

The local communities need to be involved and sensitised from the initial stages of energy project implementation to increase their participation in and contribution to the projects and minimize potential conflicts or rejection of the energy technologies and projects.

4.2.2 National Land Policy, 2013

The National Land Policy, 2013 is established on premises which include equitable land access for all citizens regardless of gender, age, disability, or any other reason created by history, custom, or tradition.

The key policy objectives include the following;

- Ensure sustainable utilisation, protection, and management of environmental, natural, and cultural resources on land for socio-economic development
- Ensure planned, environmentally-friendly, affordable, and orderly development of human settlements for both rural and urban areas, including infrastructure development
- Harmonise all land-related policies and laws and strengthen institutional capacity at all levels of government and cultural institutions for sustainable land resource management.

The Project is aligned with this policy in providing guidance on treating land owners with equity regardless of gender or disability or customs. This will also form part of the sensitization messages throughout the project lifecycle.

4.2.3 Uganda Gender Policy, 2007

The goal of the Policy is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment as an integral part of Uganda's socio-economic development. One of the policy's objectives is to reduce gender inequalities so that all women and men, girls and boys, are able to move out of poverty and achieve improved and sustainable livelihoods. The policy is a guide to all stakeholders in planning, resource allocation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programmes from a gender perspective. It is worth noting that the energy and mineral development sector is among the sectors that are supposed to conform to the gender and equity compacts. The compact is a planning reference tool that is meant to support the sector in meaningful planning for gender and equity issues.

4.2.4 HIV/AIDS Policy, 2007

The policy provides a framework for the 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. The policy applies to all current and prospective employees and workers, including applicants for work, within the public and private sectors. It also applies to all aspects of work, both formal and informal. It is therefore important that MEMD, and project contractors have adequate capacities to mainstream HIV/AIDS into the Project components.

4.2.5 The National Employment Policy, 2011

The policy aims at increasing the productivity, competitiveness, and employability of the labour force, especially the youth and other most vulnerable members of the labour force. It also aims to promote and protect the rights and interests of workers in accordance with existing labour laws and fundamental labour standards.

4.2.6 Climate Change Policy, 2015

The goal of the policy is to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. The overarching objective of the policy is to ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures while promoting sustainable development and a green economy.

4.3 African Development Bank (AfDB) Integrated Safeguards System

In 2013, the African Development Bank adopted an Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) which established the Bank Group's commitment to sustainable development, consolidating and building on the Environment (2004) and Involuntary Resettlement (2003) safeguard policies, as well as cross-cutting policies and strategies on gender (Gender Strategy for 2021–2025, "Investing in Africa's Women to Accelerate Inclusive Growth"), and then the Civil Society Engagement Framework (2012).

The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) was updated and published in 2023. The strategy is the bank's cornerstone to promote growth that is socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. AfDB safeguards are powerful tools for identifying risks, reducing development costs, and improving project sustainability, thus benefiting affected communities and helping to preserve the environment.

The updated ISS comprises:

- The African Development Bank Group's Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank Group's approach and aspirations regarding E&S sustainability;
- The African Development Bank Group's Environmental and Social Policy, which sets out the Bank's commitments and the relevant principles and requirements that the Bank must follow regarding projects, activities, and initiatives that it supports.
- The Environmental and Social Guidance Notes (ISS Guidance Notes), which are tools that provide technical guidance for the Bank and its Borrowers on specific methodological approaches. The Bank's ISS Guidance Notes are supplemented where necessary by the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS), 2023 sets out ten Environmental & Social operational safeguards which are to be followed by Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of E&S risks and impacts associated with operations supported by the Bank. The E&S OSs support Borrowers towards (i) achieving good international industry practice (GIIP) relating to E&S sustainability; (ii) fulfilling their national and international E&S obligations; (iii) enhancing non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability, and governance; and (iv) enhancing the sustainable development outcomes of projects, activities, and other initiatives through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The relevant OS for this Project are:

4.3.1 OS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

This OS highlights the importance of managing environmental and social performance and mitigating associated risks.

The key objectives of this OS that will be relevant to this Project RAP include:

- Identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
- Adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.
- Promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems

- Ensure that grievances from Affected Communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately
- Promote and provide means for adequate engagement with Affected Communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated.

The Project will ensure that the principles from the above standard are incorporated through the development of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and meaningful consultation of stakeholders throughout all phases of the project.

4.3.2 OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

OS 5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restriction on land use may cause physical displacement, economic displacement or both. involuntary resettlement refers to both of these impacts and the process to mitigate and compensate for them.

Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right or genuine opportunity, free from coercion or intimidation, to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land access or use that result in loss of assets or displacement.

The Project will result in restriction to land use for the land portions that fall within the Project wayleaves corridor in sections where the wayleave corridor extends beyond the existing road reserves.

Displaced persons may be classified as persons:

- who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;
- who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law;
- who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use

This Project will identify all Project affected persons whose assets are affected by the Project wayleaves corridor acquisitions.

The Project will not cause physical displacement as the wayleaves corridor of 10m width for the power lines uses the existing road reserves causing no significant impact on private property, assets, income or livelihoods of PAPs. The project will engage with all categories of affected people.

4.3.3 OS 7: Vulnerable Groups

This OS requires Borrowers to observe international human rights norms, standards, and best practices, and to reflect in Bank operations national commitments made under, inter alia, international human rights covenants and the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights.

Some individuals and/or groups may be less resilient to risks and adverse impacts than others. Within the context of the Bank's operations, individuals and/or groups who are at a

higher risk of being unable to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from project-related risks and/or adverse impacts are considered vulnerable.

The key objectives of this OS that is relevant to this Project include to:

- Ensure that vulnerable groups and individuals are identified early as possible and that engagements are meaningful taking into account individuals' and communities' specificities and delivered in an appropriate form, manner, and language
- Affirm, respect, and protect the rights and interests of vulnerable individuals and groups throughout the life cycle of the project or investment.
- Identify and avoid adverse impacts of project operations on the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable individuals and groups, including women and girls. Where avoidance is not feasible, reduce, minimize, mitigate, compensate or effectively remedy impacts
- promote development benefits and opportunities for vulnerable groups, improve project design and promote local support by establishing and maintaining an ongoing relationship based on meaningful consultation with the vulnerable groups affected by a project, set of activities or initiatives throughout the project lifecycle

4.3.4 OS 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The OS recognizes the importance of open and transparent stakeholder engagement as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

As part of the feasibility study, ESIA, & RAP process, stakeholders for this Project have been identified and consulted with their views incorporated Reports.

The Project shall continue to update the stakeholder matrix throughout its life cycle while ensuring transparent disclosure of information and participation of all stakeholders right from National level, local governments, affected communities, and affected persons.

5. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

A number of stakeholders, important to this project have been identified and analyzed in respect to location, interest, mandate, influence and vulnerability; and including level of literacy and potential mode of engagement. This criterion is explained below.

- The location criteria have been used in respect to proximity to the proposed alignment. All villages and community members where the alignment passes have been considered as primary stakeholders using this criterion.
- Interest criteria has been used in analysis to refer to the level of concern and significance to the project site (alignment) and proposed project.
- Mandate refers to consideration for the level of directive reasonability the stakeholder has in respect to the project or the affected project sites. This is usually considered together with influence which implies the ability or powers to influence, encourage or discourage project activities.
- Vulnerability refers to levels of susceptibility that compromise or make a stakeholder unable to meaningfully participate in planned stakeholder engagements including other project activities or outcomes such as the inability to resettle themselves, interpret

messages, open bank accounts, and restore livelihoods among others. This can be a function of literacy, age, gender, physical barriers, relation to land tenure, income and livelihood activities.

The approach used to identify stakeholders in relation to the criteria involved:

- Review of project relevant documents including the 2018 design reports. Design reports were instrumental in determining the directly affected areas and other indirectly affected areas in respect to the proposed alignment.
- Consultations with District and sub-county leadership and technical staff in order to identify and categorize stakeholders including vulnerable social groups
- In-house brainstorming sessions at MEMD

Three categories of stakeholder have been mapped out (across three levels at the national, regional and community) and against the analysis criteria used.

- **Primary level stakeholders** considered to have high influence and mandate/interest in respect to the Project, Project area and potential impacts and Project implementation. These require regular engagements and consultations throughout the Project phases. They include: Project affected communities, Project affected Persons (PAPs), UNHCR, AfDB, regulators like NEMA and all District and Sub-County Local Governments along the powerline routes fall in this category.
- **Secondary level stakeholders** considered to have either high interest but low mandate or high mandate but low interest. These will require to be initially consulted and regularly kept informed. Several government ministries and agencies; CSOs working in the region in areas of conflict resolution, human rights and vulnerability, environmental conservation and social services support. These fall under this category. Vulnerable social groups with high interest but low influence will be identified, supported and encouraged to participate and be consulted as primary level stakeholders.
- **Tertiary stakeholders or other interested stakeholders** considered to have low mandate/interest and low influence. These include the General Public, the media and other project developers operating other projects within the same area. These will require to be monitored for any concerns and relevant information shared where necessary.

Table 13: Stakeholders' Engagement Approach

| # | Target stakeholder | Reasons of engagement | Level of interest | Engagement type | Frequency | Mode of communication | Timing of engagement | Phase of project |
|----|---|---|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|
| 1. | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development | Responsible for implementation of the Project | High | Focused engagement | Quarterly, Annual Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, RAPs, ESIA, C-ESMP | Meetings, emails, field visits, supervision visits, mid-term reviews, and audits among others | Through out | Preparation, implementation, and operational |
| 2. | MFPED | Co-financing for the Project | High | Information disclosure | Quarterly, Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, Aide Memoires among others | Meetings, reports, letters, emails among others | Through out | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |
| 3. | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development | Has mandate over labor, occupational health, and safety and protection of vulnerable groups. | High | Information disclosure | ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plans, GBV/VAC Management Plan, annual compliance audits | Meetings, emails, letters, reports, field visits | Through out | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |
| 4. | Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development | Mandated to approve compensation awards, registration of land, physical planning, survey and mapping of land in Uganda. | High | Focused engagements | Quarterly reports, Valuation Reports | Reconnaissance surveys | Focused engagement | Preparation |
| 5. | Ministry of Water and Environment | Has mandate over the management of | High | Focused engagement | ESIA and Compliance Environmental | Meetings, reports, field visits, the opportunity to comment, Grievance | All through out | Preparation and implementation |

| # | Target stakeholder | Reasons of engagement | Level of interest | Engagement type | Frequency | Mode of communication | Timing of engagement | Phase of project |
|-----|--|---|-------------------|---------------------|--|--|----------------------|--|
| | | environment and water resources. | | | Audits among others | Redress Committee, Meeting, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the Project. | | |
| 6. | Ministry of Local Government | Compliance monitoring of UREAP II by district local governments. | High | Focused engagement | ESIA, Quarterly, E&S Compliance monitoring reports and annual audits | Meetings, reports, field visits, GRC reports. | All through out | Preparation & implementation |
| 7. | National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) | NEMA is mandated to regulate, coordinate and monitor environmental management in Uganda and issuing certificates of approval. | High | In-Depth Engagement | Quarterly ESIA, project briefs, annual audits, and ESIA. | ESIA reviews, environment and social audit monitoring, field visits, reports, letters | All through out | Preparation, implementation, operation, closure |
| 8. | District Local Governments (DLGs) | Work with the implementing agencies for the project including the refugee sub-component | High | In-depth engagement | Monthly, Quarterly, ESIA, C-ESMP | Workshops, meetings, phone calls, and site meetings. | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational, post-closure |
| 9. | Vulnerable groups | The project will target vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women, people with disabilities (PWDs), and youth | High | Actively engaged | Monthly, Quarterly, VMGP, ESIA, Labour Influx Management Plan | Workshops, meetings, FGD's, use of local languages, skilled translators, physical visits | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational, and closure |
| 10. | Marginalized groups | The project is likely to be implemented in the marginalized communities for | High | Actively engaged | GRC reports | field visits and FGD's with marginalized groups. | All through | Construction and operational |

| # | Target stakeholder | Reasons of engagement | Level of interest | Engagement type | Frequency | Mode of communication | Timing of engagement | Phase of project |
|-----|---|---|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|----------------------|---|
| | | example the Batwa in Kisoro and Bundibugyo Districts. | | | | | | |
| 11. | Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) | Regulates aspects related to generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity in Uganda | High | Focused engagement | Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, C-ESMP, among others | Meetings, reports | All through | Preparation, implementation, and operational |
| 12. | Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) | Responsible for making and transmitting bulk electricity to local and foreign distribution points. | High | Focused engagement | Quarterly reports, Aide Memoires among other | Meetings, reports | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational |
| 13. | Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL) | Distribution of electricity of 33 kV | High | Focused engagement | Annual reports, Aide Memoires among others. | Meetings, reports | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational |
| 14. | Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) | The views of MSME are important because they will be potential beneficiaries of the Project | Moderate | Focused engagement | Quarterly reports, ESIA, RAPs | Reports, emails, meetings | Implementation | Preparation, implementation, operational |
| 15. | Project Affected communities | Community members in selected 41 districts are critical in documenting their perceived benefits, negative impacts and appropriate mitigation measures for the | High | In-depth engagement | Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, GBV/VAC | Meetings, reports, TV, Radio, and local leaders, phone calls, FGD's, surveys, sensitization meetings, field visits, | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |

| # | Target stakeholder | Reasons of engagement | Level of interest | Engagement type | Frequency | Mode of communication | Timing of engagement | Phase of project |
|-----|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | identified risks that will arise from the Project implementation | | | Action Plan among others | GRCs' reports among others. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 16. | Lower local governments | Lower local governments have the mandate of ensuring that the Project adheres to national policies and standards | High | In-depth engagement | Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly, and site meeting reports | Meetings, reports, field visits, GRC reports. | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |
| 17. | NGOs/CBOs | Third-party monitors, partners in Project implementation | High | In-depth engagement | Incidental, Quarterly ESIA and Project Briefs, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, GBV/VAC Action Plan among others | Meetings, reports, field visits, Grievance Redress Committee reports, monitoring and evaluation reports. | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |
| 18. | Women/youths | Project beneficiaries, partners in monitoring and evaluation of the project. | High | In-depth engagement | Incidental, Quarterly, ESIA, RAP, C-ESMP, GRC meetings | Communication materials translated into local languages, inclusiveness engagement of all genders, Radios talk-shows, Site meetings, FGD's | All through depending on a particular community | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |
| 19 | Public institutions (Health centers, schools, churches and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be Project beneficiaries in • support community mobilisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High • Moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth engagement • Focused engagement | Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly, and site meeting reports | Meetings, reports, field visits, | All through | Preparation, implementation, operational, closure |

| # | Target stakeholder | Reasons of engagement | Level of interest | Engagement type | Frequency | Mode of communication | Timing of engagement | Phase of project |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | mosques, temples) | | | | | | | |

6. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

The strategy proposed includes the methods of engagement and tools to be applied. To uphold the principle of informed consent principle and enable meaningful participation, the strategy includes aspects of information disclosure as one of the initial steps.

6.1 Information Disclosure

The following information will be made available to all stakeholders who are likely to be affected by positive and adverse environmental or social impacts from the Project.

- purpose, nature, objectives and scale of the project
- duration of proposed Project activities
- any risks to and potential adverse impacts with regard to the environment, land use changes, occupational and community health, safety and security, and any other potential adverse impact on communities arising from the Project
- proposed mitigation plans and associated budget
- available grievance mechanisms
- envisaged consultation process, if any, and opportunities and ways in which the public can participate and
- time and venue of any envisaged public meetings, and the process by which meetings are notified, summarized, and reported

6.2 Public Consultation Methods

6.2.1 Public Hearings

Open public meetings organized by MEMD to inform affected communities, local government and other stakeholders about the progress of the Project, details on impacts, mitigation measures and problems raised. The public can express comments and queries verbally at meeting. Anonymous comment boxes will be provided and minutes of these meetings will be provided.

6.2.2 Meetings

These are meetings between two parties, between institutional stakeholders or with representatives of the communities. These take place during the whole Project, including the operation stage.

6.2.3 Public Disclosure of information

Information Disclosure shall be done via a mix of methods, as mentioned above. MEMD will publish all final documents on their website and present them in public meetings. The documents will be translated to the respective local languages for ease of interpretation. Documents will also be disclosed on the AfDB website

6.2.4 Brochure with information on compensation principles and grievance mechanism

A brochure will be prepared about the wayleaves acquisition and compensation principles and Project grievance mechanism including information on how to file a complaint. This

brochure will be distributed at public hearings, other meetings and to the project affected people, and will be published on MEMD website.

6.2.5 Bill boards on Construction Works and Progress

Before and during the construction information, shall be displayed on bill boards along the road project and near important construction sites to inform the local residents and road users about the ongoing works, and safety measures for the road users.

6.2.6 Grievance mechanism

The detailed overview of the grievance mechanism as part of this SEP is given below in Section 8. The Grievance mechanism assures that issues raised are consistently dealt with and solutions are found and implemented between the different stakeholders.

6.3 Preparation Phase

Stakeholder engagement is key during the Project preparation stage in order to incorporate stakeholder concerns in the Project design criteria, mitigation measures, compensation procedures and other preparatory work. Early and meaningful consultation will raise the quality and sustainability of the Project.

Some of the ESIA and RAP preparation stakeholder engagement activities are presented in Table 4 and below. These activities will also be included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan of the ESIA.

Table 14: ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Activities

| Project Stage | Purpose | Stakeholders | Methods |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| ESIA Scoping | ESIA information and concerns | Developer: MEMD | Meetings |
| | | Other governmental institutions | Bilateral meetings |
| | | Local residents in the project area | public hearings, |
| ESIA preparation | Collect information on concerns and preferences expressed by vulnerable groups | Vulnerable groups | Meetings with vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities and women |
| | Collect information on concerns and preferences expressed by local residents in project area | Project Affected Community members and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) | Meetings with representatives of local residents and community meetings |
| | Set up grievance management committees | Local residents in the project area | Community meetings |
| ESIA draft | Get feedback on draft ESIA | NEMA, AfDB | Meeting on ESIA Presentation to stakeholders |

| Project Stage | Purpose | Stakeholders | Methods |
|---------------|--|--|---|
| ESIA final | Establish communication lines between MEMD and local residents | Local leaders and people (project affected villages) in the project area | Consultations through the GRCs |
| | Explain ESIA report details to Authorities for ESIA approval | MEMD, NEMA | Submission of ESIA and to give them an opportunity to ask questions and receive MEMD feedback |
| | Disclosure of final ESIA | | |
| | ESIA on national and international platforms | All stakeholders and public | Publication on the websites of NEMA, MEMD, and the AfDB |

Table 15: RAP Stakeholder engagement activities

| Project Stage | Purpose | Stakeholders | Methods |
|-----------------|---|---|---|
| RAP preparation | To introduce the surveys in the area | Project Affected Persons/institutions and local leaders from the affected communities | Presentation of the surveys, announcement of when they will start and end |
| RAP draft | Feedback on draft RAP from institutional stakeholders | Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), MEMD, AfDB | Submission of draft RAP reports and presentation |
| RAP final | Disclosure of final RAP | All stakeholders and public | Publication on MEMD and AfDB websites |

6.4 Construction Phase

During the Construction phase, close relations with the stakeholders is required to flag concerns at an early stage and take the necessary measures to prevent serious impacts, risks or misunderstandings among the stakeholders.

Table 16 provides an overview of the stakeholder engagement activities in the construction phase. At this stage MEMD and the contractor will lead the engagements.

Table 16: Stakeholder engagement activities in the construction phase

| Project Stage | Purpose | Stakeholders | Methods | Frequency |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Construction | Announcement of the initiation of the construction works with safety arrangements and grievance mechanism | Local residents in the project area | Community meeting, radio talk shows, bill boards | One off at project commencement |
| | Communication between local residents and MEMD | Local residents in the project area | Regular dialogue | Monthly and where need arises. |

| Project Stage | Purpose | Stakeholders | Methods | Frequency |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Regular information on progress of works | General Community members | Regular community meetings to update members on progress and concerns | Quarterly |
| | Regular information on progress of works | Local residents in the project area | Bill board announcements of progress and specifics | Continuous |
| | Involvement of local residents in monitoring | Local residents in project area | Through Local Council, with support from MEMD | Monthly and where need arises. |
| | Register, respond and remedy of grievances expressed by local residents | Local residents in the project area | Grievance mechanism | Continuous |

6.5 Operation Phase

In the operational phase, stakeholder engagement activities should continue in the form of external relations management. Table 17 below gives an indication of the stakeholder engagement activities in the operational phase. MEMD will lead the engagements.

Table 17: Stakeholder engagement activities in the operational phase

| Project Stage | Purpose | Stakeholders | Methods | Frequency |
|---------------|---|---|---|--|
| Operations | Commissioning of the Project | Political and technical leadership of the area, mandated and interested stakeholders including ministries, MDAs, NGOs and CSOs. Local residents in the Project area | Public Open-door' event of the Project | One off event |
| | Register, respond and remedy of grievances expressed by local residents | Local residents in the project area, Grievance Management Committees | Grievance mechanism | Continuous as and when the grievances arise. |
| | Involvement of local residents in monitoring | Local residents in project area | Training of local residents in monitoring | Monthly |
| | Continuous dialogue | Local residents in the project area, area technical and Political leadership | Regular dialogue | Continuous |

6.6 Responsibilities for Managing Stakeholder Engagements

While the Project will be supported by consultants and the contractor, MEMD remains directly responsible for stakeholder engagements as a Project proponent. The Health, Safety and Environment Division (HSE) of the ministry will be responsible for these engagements as well as the implementation of the SEP.

MEMD will be responsible for the implementation of this SEP and Project grievance mechanism. MEMD will put in place dedicated personnel resources under the Project for stakeholder engagements and management

7. Stakeholder Engagements Conducted During the Planning Phase

Stakeholder engagements were conducted during the planning phase of the Project in the different Lots and feedback was equally taken note of during the RAP and ESIA report production.

7.1 Lot 1 (North North-West, Northern and West Nile Service Territories)

Table 18: Lot 1 Summary of key issues raised by the stakeholders and responses

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| District Level consultations | | |
| Agago DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do you deal with trees beyond the road reserve? The government has made significant connectivity in the villages across the district but power availability and reliability are not assured. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The asset surveys, will be helpful in identifying these trees and their owners for purposes of compensation. The trees beyond the reserve shall not be compensated at this time. If they are affected during construction, they will be valued as injurious affection and compensate at that time. This project intends to conduct a load flow and power system analysis for both the existing and proposed grid extension. The intention of which is to be able to resolve the power outage and unreliability. |
| Oyam DLG | | |
| Amuru DLG | | |
| Adjumani DLG | | |
| Yumbe DLG | | |
| Maracha DLG | | |
| Arua DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We welcome the project and are hopeful that it will be able to support the small-scale and medium enterprises in the district. We appreciate the project but request for more coverage in terms of pole distribution in the Town Councils as many potential customers have a challenge with the cost of poles. Development is welcome and we will guide and offer the necessary support possible for the successful implementation. Keep the leaders involved and updated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grid extension will be able to run all sorts of industries and connection is intended to the last mile possible. There will be extension of poles in the Town Council to enable the potential customers to connect as well as the targeted communities. Leaders will continuously be updated and involved in the project throughout to its implementation |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|-------------|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let compensation not be the hindrance for people to access electricity in our communities but also ensure that government interests are protected similarly. Lakur and Layima Sub- County in Amuru are not mentioned yet they urgently need electricity due to several institutions in the area and the developed (Built up) trading center. Adjumani is glad to have such a project especially covering Dzaipi, Ciforo and Pakele sub counties. People in Dzaipi have waited for so long that they had to come up with a generator to supply electricity to their community. Therefore, this is an answered prayer to the communities and us the leaders. Ensure a thorough survey is conducted to maximize transformer usage but also to minimize electricity outages. It's useless to have electricity that never serves the purpose. We have many institutions in the targeted sub-counties and the need for electricity extension to such areas is long overdue Officials also raised concern over the possible loss of the shea nut tree which takes over 30 years to mature. It was recommended that perhaps concrete poles should be used in wetland areas. They also recommended the use of mature well treated poles to minimize impact of creosote in wetlands. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of affected assets during wayleaves acquisition is a right under the constitution. This is noted but also take note that there are other government projects which are extensively conducting rural electrification and before the implementation of UREAP II, one of them could have covered the said areas. This is noted and will do our best to expedite the process and enable the government to implement the project as soon as possible. Energy supply, reliability and stability is among the major key objectives for this project. These will be connected to the National grid as they are some of the targets for the project. MEMD to engage NEMA and the District Local Governments on the conservation and promotion of the sheer nut tree MEMD to ensure adequate supervision of works, so that best practices are adhered to especially in sensitive ecosystems. The designs will consider not siting of poles within wetlands, where possible |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|-------------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District officials emphasized the need for local community considerations in employment for non-technical works like pole digging so that they benefit financially. It was also proposed that where possible construction materials such as sand and aggregates be purchased from the local community. Officials were of the view that to prevent grievances and misunderstandings, consultations with relevant stakeholders should be done from the start of project implementation. They advise that DLGs, Sub-county, LC 1, Police and Local Elders are some of the stakeholders who contractors should work with. Local leaders be engaged in recommending locals for employment on the project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be advised to consider employment of locals where required skills are readily available. MEMD contractor to obtain materials from approved sources or suppliers The community will be encouraged to report any grievances to local authorities or to MEMD for action. Local leaders will be engaged in making recommendations for employment |

Table 19: Lot 1 Issues from Local Community Consultations



| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Project benefits to the community | <p>Communities welcomed the project, anticipating that business in their areas will prosper. Businesses such as saloons, drug shops (which also store vaccines), stationary facilities and welding workshops will be established boosting job creation.</p> <p>They also noted that businesses will operate for longer hours and that with the connection of electricity in rural areas, especially trading centers will boost security due to increased lighting.</p> | Further engagement with the community to be undertaken to further communicate the benefits of the electrification to the end users i.e. household and institutional level connections, agro processing facilities, trading centers, gender targets etc. |
| Compensation | The local communities inquired about compensation modalities i.e. for structures or crops located on private property that may be | MEMD has prepared a resettlement action plan that addresses compensation issues. |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|---|---|--|
| | affected by the proposed power line installation | Community sensitization before and during proposed project implementation should further inform on aspects of compensation. |
| Public safety | <p>The fears of electrocution in case any accidents due to poles falling and households, shops or private facilities are affected. This was anticipated to occur during rainy seasons when pole stability may be affected by flooding in certain areas.</p> <p>Community members recommended that there should be MEMD staff of a central office with the Districts or close proximity where reports about poles or accidents can be reported and necessary mitigation measures effected.</p> | <p>MEMD to ensure competent contractors are employed to provide adequate supervision during construction.</p> <p>MEMD to engage a competent line operator who will address all power line safety and maintenance issues.</p> |
| Low level awareness regarding benefits and risks of electricity | The local community noted that some of the fears raised during the meetings were as a result of people not being aware of risks/dangers, benefits, health hazards of the power lines wires. Moreover, information regarding the use of electricity was also required. As such, most communities cited the need for more sensitization of the people about positive and negative impacts of power connection. | Community sensitization to be carried out through the various phases of the project i.e. implementation, operation and maintenance. |
| Employment of Local communities | <p>Community members were interested in being considered for employment during the construction/installation phase of the project since this will benefit local communities, especially the youths.</p> <p>They also highlighted that remuneration for the work done should also be adequate, timely, and local people employed during the installation phase of the project should not be exploited.</p> | <p>The Contractor will be advised to take on local Labor, especially for jobs where skills are readily available.</p> <p>Contractor to comply with national Labor laws</p> |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Unreliable power supply | Members of community observed that in towns and trading centers which were already connected, the power supplied is unreliable with notable load shedding. Their concern was if the proposed power line will have much reliable power supply. | There will be adequate supply once the line is connected to the national grid. There are also potential hydro-power sites in the region that can be fed into these lines and stabilize the power supply. Construction of this proposed power line is also expected to be an incentive to hydropower investors to in the region. |
| High connection and Consumption fees | Most community members are willing to have power connected in their homes and businesses, however, they also cited that connection and wiring fees are very high. As such, they recommended that since this power is intended for the rural community electrification, charges should be “pocket” friendly for the locals as well. | MEMD to address end user connections and tariff issues for local community |
| Increased spread of HIV/AIDS | In some areas, the local community noted that an influx of workers/employees for the proposed line might lead to high rates of spread of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, it was proposed project workers should be sensitized and that the workers and local community should be encouraged to practice self-control or safe sex. Family heads should also be sensitized. | MEMD and the Contractor should liaise with the local authorities and relevant NGO`s to sensitize the employees and local community about the spread of sexually transmitted diseases i.e HIV/AIDS, syphilis etc. Moreover, other services such as counselling services and supply of condoms to communities should also be considered. |

Figure 11: Examples of community engagements held in the different project areas



| Engagement in Amuru | V/C LCV Agago |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| Maracha Meeting with the District Officials | Vulnerability Assessment during Lot 1 |

7.2 Lot 2 (Central, Central North and North Western Service Territories)

Table 20: Lot 2 Summary of key issues raised by the stakeholders and responses

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Response |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| District Level consultations | | |
| OTUKE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is welcome and we will guide and offer the necessary support possible for the successful implementation. Keep the leaders involved and updated. • They are many areas across the districts which are not mentioned yet they urgently need electricity due to several institutions in the area and the developed (Built up) trading center. • How does the government intend to promote energy efficiency in rural areas they are extending electricity? • How will government be able to track the progress of the electrification project in all the selected areas across the country • How will government prevent electricity theft in areas they are planning to extend electricity • How are you planning to minimize the environmental impact of rural electrification? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you for the appreciation. Efforts will be made to ensure consistent engagement and project updates are availed to the involved leaders. • This is noted but there are other government projects which are extensively conducting rural electrification and before the implementation of UREAP II, one of them could have covered the said areas. • There will be more educating programs which will educate communities on energy-saving practices, promoting efficient appliances, and implementing energy audit • Progress is tracked through regular reporting, site visits, and using project management software. • Through secure installations, community awareness programs, and legal enforcement • By using renewable energy |
| KIRYANDONGO | | |
| BULLISA | | |
| KIKUUBE | | |
| KAGADI | | |
| KYENJOJO | | |
| KAMWENGE | | |
| KITAGWENDA | | |
| KASSANDA | | |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Response |
|-------------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a thorough survey is conducted to maximize transformer usage but also to minimize electricity outage. It's useless to have electricity that never serves the purpose. • We have many institutions in the targeted sub counties and the need for electricity extension to such areas is long overdue • Will government or the contractor provide employment opportunity to the community members • They as well recommend using mature well treated poles to minimize impact of creosote in wetlands. • District officials emphasized the need for local community considerations in employment for non-technical works like pole digging so that they benefit financially. • It was also proposed that where possible construction materials such as sand and aggregates be purchased from the local community. • Officials were of the view that to prevent grievances and misunderstandings, consultations with relevant stakeholders should be done from the start of project implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sources, careful planning, and adopting technologies with low environmental footprints • Energy supply, reliability and stability is among the major key objectives for this project. • These will be connected to the National grid as they are some of the targets for the project. • The government or contractor will create temporary jobs during infrastructure development and promote economic growth that indirectly generates employment, but direct job opportunities depend on specific policies and programs in place • MEMD to ensure adequate supervision of works, so that best practices are adhered to especially in sensitive ecosystems. • The designs will consider not siting of poles within wetlands, where possible. • The contractor will be advised to consider employment of locals where required skills are readily available. • MEMD contractor to obtain materials from approved sources or suppliers • The community will be encouraged to report any grievances to local authorities or to MEMD for action. |

Table 21: Lot 2 Issues from Local Community Consultations

| Emerging Issue | Description | Villages raising the issue | Response |
|---|--|----------------------------|---|
| Project benefits to the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities welcomed the project, anticipating that business in their areas will prosper. Businesses such as saloons, drug shops (which also store vaccines), stationary facilities and welding workshops will be established boosting job creation. They also noted that businesses will operate for longer hours and that with the connection of electricity in rural areas, especially trading centres will boost security due to increased lighting. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further engagement with the community to be undertaken to further communicate the benefits of the electrification to the end users i.e. household and institutional level connections, agro processing facilities, trading centres, gender targets etc. |
| Compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local communities inquired about compensation modalities i.e. for structures or crops located on private property that may be affected by the proposed power line installation | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMD has prepared a resettlement action plan that addresses compensation issues. Community sensitization before and during proposed project implementation to further inform on aspects of compensation. |
| Public safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fears of electrocution in case any accidents due to poles falling and households, shops or private facilities are affected. This was anticipated to occur during rainy seasons when pole stability may be affected by flooding in certain areas. Community members recommended that there should be MEMD staff of a central office with the Districts or close proximity where reports about poles or accidents can be reported and necessary mitigation measures effected. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMD to ensure competent contractors are employed to provide adequate supervision during construction. MEMD to engage a competent line operator who will address all power line safety and maintenance issues. |
| Low level awareness regarding benefits and risks of electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local community noted that some of the fears raised during the meetings were as a result of people not being aware of risks/dangers, benefits, health hazards of the power lines wires. Moreover, information regarding the use of electricity was also required. As such, most communities cited the need for more sensitization of the people about positive and negative impacts of power connection. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization to be carried out through the various phases of the project i.e. implementation, operation and maintenance. |

| Emerging Issue | Description | Villages raising the issue | Response |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Employment of Local communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members were interested in being considered for employment during the construction/installation phase of the project since this will benefit local communities, especially the youths. They also highlighted that remuneration for the work done should also be adequate, timely, and local people employed during the installation phase of the project should not be exploited. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor will be advised to take on local Labor, especially for jobs where skills are readily available. Contractor to comply with national Labor laws |
| Unreliable power supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of community observed that in towns and trading centers which were already connected, the power supplied is unreliable with notable load shedding. Their concern was if the proposed power line will have much reliable power supply. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be adequate supply once the line is connected to the national grid. There are also potential hydro-power sites in the region that can be fed into these lines and stabilize the power supply. Construction of this proposed power line is also expected to be an incentive to hydropower investors to in the region. |
| High connection and Consumption fees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most community members are willing to have power connected in their homes and businesses, however, they also cited that connection and wiring fees are very high. As such, they recommended that since this power is intended for the rural community electrification, charges should be “pocket” friendly for the locals as well. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMD to address end user connections and tariff issues for local community |
| Increased spread of HIV/AIDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some areas, the local community noted that an influx of workers/employees for the proposed line might lead to high rates of spread of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, it was proposed project workers should be sensitized and that the workers and local community should be encouraged to practice self-control or safe sex. Family heads should also be sensitized. | All | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMD and the Contractor should liaise with the local authorities and relevant NGO's to sensitize the employees and local community about the spread of sexually transmitted diseases i.e HIV/AIDS, syphilis etc. Moreover, other services such as |

| Emerging Issue | Description | Villages raising the issue | Response |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | counselling services and supply of condoms to communities should also be considered. |

Figure 12: Examples of community engagements held in the different project areas

| | |
|--|---|
| Community engagement in Kiryandongo District  | Community engagement in Kikuube District  |
| Community engagement in Kitagwenda District  | Community engagement in Kagadi District  |
| Community engagement in Kamwenge District | Community engagement in Kyenjojo District |



Community engagement in Kassanda District



Community engagement in Luwero District



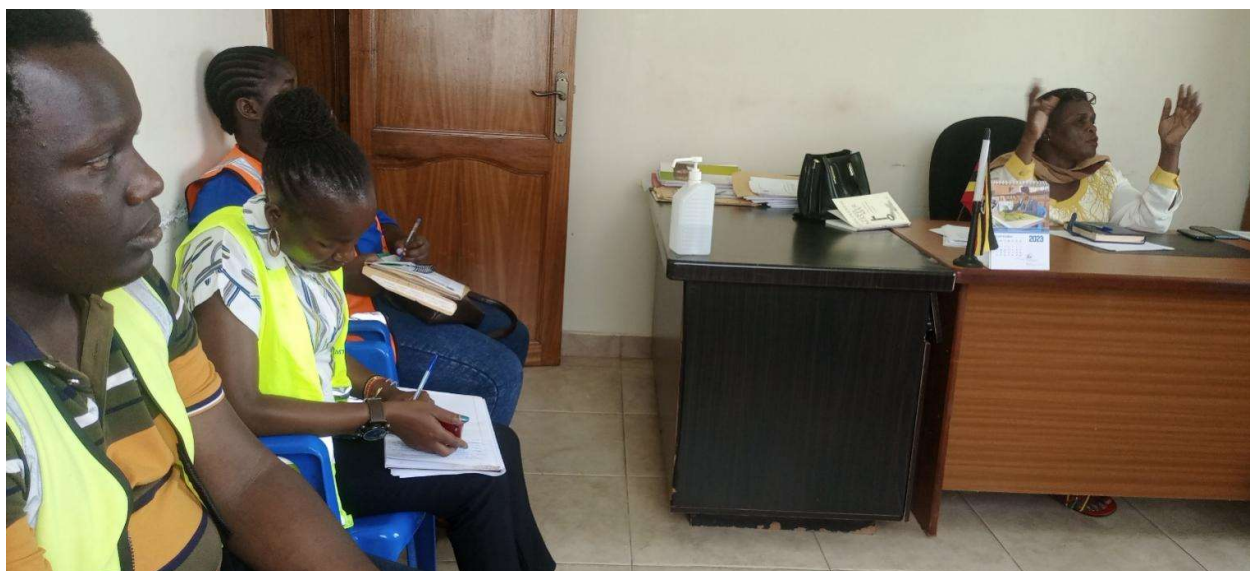
One of the targeted schools in Luwero District



Community engagement in Bullisa



Engagement with the C/LcV Agago DLG



Engagement with District officials in Kikuube DLG



Engagement with Kiryandongo DLG Executive



7.3 Lot 3 (Eastern and North Eastern Service Territories)

Table 22: Lot 3 Summary of key issues raised by the stakeholders and responses

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|--|--|---|
| National Level Consultations | | |
| The environmental unit of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All aspects of the environment including the bio-diversity should be documented • All requirements of NEMA and AfDB have to be met to ensure that there are no queries when the report is submitted. • All legislative frameworks have to be followed to ensure that we have a quality report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed baseline survey is to be conducted by bio-diversity and air-quality specialists to ensure all aspects are incorporated into the study • The consultant will review all the legal regimes including national, donor frameworks and international treaties Uganda is party too. |
| Department of Occupational Health and Safety-Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work out on the issues of compensation for the affected properties, especially crops and trees. • A detailed scope of work and risks should be done if the lines are to pass through the swamp because flora and fauna may be affected. • The powerline Right of way | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive RAP is being undertaken as part of the project • A comprehensive survey of the baseline is undertaken by the consultants and all areas that require risk management will be highlighted and |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>should be obtained for implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When work commences, the work schedule under section 25 will have to do the safety policy statement commitment to the government of Uganda to inform the safety aspects. • When work commences, section 40. and 41 requires that the worksites be registered so that it becomes legal. All the campsites, material sites and equipment yards must be registered. • Monitoring measurements will also be needed, especially in urban growth centres and institutions for noise levels, pollution and traffic aspects. • Since PAPS will be affected in their settlements, GRC committees should be formed to sort out conflicts with clients' communities and workers. • MoU for health referrals and getting Nominated Service Providers (NSPs) when the camps are established. • Equipment should all be inspected so that they are given work permits in a period of 26 months. | <p>measures proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ESIA shall indicated that all work places must be registered in line with sections 40 and 41 of the Occupational Health Act, 2006. • Under the monitoring measures in the ESIA the consultant shall include the key aspects to be monitored. |
| <p>Directorate of Environmental Monitoring and compliance</p> <p>National Environment Management Authority</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant shall ensure that all the conditions in the approval letter of the Terms of reference are met including clearly labelled maps, project site coordinates, project costs and valuation reports • All impacts especially where the lines cross wetlands, forests or reserves shall be highlighted. • Social issues including gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All conditions of the ToRs approval letter shall be fulfilled in the ESIA report. • All wetlands and sensitive eco-systems will be documented in the ESIA and measures proposed to minimize the environmental impact. |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | <p>should come out in the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also, during construction annual audits shall be required to ensure compliance with the ESMP and certificate of approval. • MEMD should work with the district environmental officers to support the monitoring of the project implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed social baseline will be conducted to ensure that social issues are part of the ESIA report. |
| District Level consultations | | |
| SEO Kamuli DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradeoffs should be in the affected communities not just in any place of choice in the district. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We take note of this concern and MEMD will be given this as feedback that needs to be acted upon |
| RDC Kamuli DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have poles that have existed in Kitayunjwa subcounty for years without strings. They are about to bear fruits. We hope this time round MEMD is serious and our people shall have electricity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a shortage of power and transformers to support the completion of some of the ongoing electricity programmes. UREAP II is here to solve such cases among others |
| RDC Buyende DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We welcome the project and all necessary support will be provided. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All support is appreciated and please continue to support our mobilization for the affected communities to embrace the project. |
| CDO Bukungu Town Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kindly notify the people in advance when you are about to clear the corridor so that they can harvest their crops in advance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teams from MEMD will continue to engage with the leaders and the local communities to ensure that notifications to people are sent in early. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let compensation not be the hindrance for people to access electricity in our communities but also ensures that government interests are protected in a similar manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This concern is noted |
| LC V Amudat DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project will be a big boost to the business community in Karita | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy supply, reliability and stability is among |

| Stakeholder | | Key Concerns | Responses |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | and the general Amudat. Will accord the teams the necessary support and looking forward to a swift implementation of the project. | the major key objectives for this project which in return will spur development in this region. |
| Mayor Subcounty DLG | Lokales Amudat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We appreciate this project and now looking forward to the road network to be improved to enable our goods to transition well from and to the boarder • A lot of our resources are spent on solar batteries and there are some activities that can't be handled with solar. Like welding. Thus, the coming of this project should be fulfilled because the first one did not come through. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern noted • We do take note of this concern, this is the planning phase and we are persuaded that this will be implemented soon. |
| LcV Vice-Chairperson Serere | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide employment opportunities to our people especially the youth. Also consider the schools within the town council that are not connected to the national grid. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be conditioned to use local labour. • Institutions within the town council and beyond are some of the major targets for this business |

Table 23: Lot 3 Issues from Local Community Consultations

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|--|---|---|
| Project benefits to the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will electricity usage be free for all the community members where it is extended? • Community members appreciated the project and also noted that businesses will operate for longer hours once the project is implemented in rural areas, Electricity especially in trading centers will boost security due to increased lighting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, electricity usage will not be free in the areas of Uganda where electricity is being extended through the UREAP II. Once the infrastructure is in place, residents are expected to pay for the electricity they consume • Further engagement with the community to be undertaken to further communicate the benefits of the electrification to the end users i.e., household and institutional level connections, agro-processing facilities, trading centers, among others. |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|----------------------|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is welcome and we will guide and offer the necessary support possible for the successful implementation. Keep the leaders involved and updated. • They are many areas across the districts which are not mentioned yet they urgently need electricity due to several institutions in the area and the developed (Built up) trading center. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you for the appreciation and cooperation • This is noted but there are other government projects which are extensively conducting rural electrification and before the implementation of UREAP II, one of them could have covered the said areas. |
| Compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will government compensate peoples' plants which will be affected during the rural electrification in the different areas of the district | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, the government has plans to compensate landowners for plants and crops that will be affected during the process of rural electrification, this initiative is crucial for balancing infrastructure development with the rights and livelihoods of local communities, ensuring that they are not adversely affected by the expansion of electricity services |
| Public safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members recommended that there should be MEMD staff of a central office within the districts or close proximity where reports about poles or accidents can be reported and necessary mitigation measures effected. • How will government prevent electricity theft in areas they are planning to extend electricity • How are you planning to minimize the environmental impact of rural electrification? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEMD to engage a competent line operator who will address all power line safety and maintenance issues. • Through secure installations, community awareness programs, and legal enforcement • By using renewable energy sources, careful planning, and adopting technologies with low environmental footprints |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|---|---|--|
| Low-level awareness regarding the benefits and risks electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the government intend to promote energy efficiency in rural areas they are extending electricity? • How will government be able to track the progress of the electrification project in all the selected areas across the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be more educating programs which will educate communities on energy-saving practices, promoting efficient appliances, and implementing energy audit • Progress is tracked through regular reporting, site visits, and using project management software. |
| Employment of Local communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will government or the contractor provide employment opportunity to the community members especially the youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government or contractor will create temporary jobs during infrastructure development and promote economic growth that indirectly generates employment, but direct job opportunities will depend on specific policies and programs in place. |
| Unreliable power supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have many institutions in the targeted sub counties and the need for electricity extension to such areas is long overdue • Ensure a thorough survey is conducted to maximize transformer usage but also to minimize electricity outage. It's useless to have electricity that never serves the purpose. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These will be connected to the National grid as they are some of the targets for the project. • Energy supply, reliability and stability is among the major key objectives for this project. |
| High connection and Consumption fees | <p>Most community members are willing to have power connected in their homes and businesses, however, they also cited that connection and wiring fees are very high. As such, they recommended that since this power is intended for rural community electrification, charges should be "pocket" friendly for the locals as well.</p> | <p>MEMD to address end-user connections and tariff issues for the local community</p> |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Increased spread of HIV/AIDS | In some areas, the local community noted that an influx of workers/employees for the proposed line might lead to high rates of spread of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, it was proposed project workers should be sensitized and that the workers and local community should be encouraged to practice self-control or safe sex. Family heads should also be sensitized. | MEMD and the Contractor should liaise with the local authorities and relevant NGOs to sensitize the employees and local community about the spread of sexually transmitted diseases i.e., HIV/AIDS, syphilis etc. Moreover, other services such as counselling services and the supply of condoms to communities should also be considered. |

Figure 13: Examples of community engagements held in the different project areas

| | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| Community engagement in Buyende District | Community engagement in Lokales, Amudat DLG |
|  |  |
| Community engagement in Kween District | Community engagement in NamisindwaDLG |

| | |
|---|--|
|  |  |
| Community engagement in Namayingo district | Community engagement in Namutumba district |

7.4 Lot 4 (Mid-Western, Western, Rwenzori, South and South Western Service Territories)

Table 24: Lot 4 Summary of key issues raised by the stakeholders and response

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Response |
|--|---|--|
| National Level Consultations | | |
| The environmental unit of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aspects of the environment including the bio-diversity should be documented All requirements of NEMA and AfDB have to be met to ensure that there are no queries when the report is submitted. All legislative frameworks have to be followed to ensure that we have a quality report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed baseline survey is to be conducted by bio-diversity and air-quality specialists to ensure all aspects are incorporated into the study The consultant will review all the legal regimes including national, donor frameworks and international treaties Uganda is party too. |
| Department of Occupational Health and Safety-Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work out on the issues of compensation for the affected properties, especially crops and trees. A detailed scope of work and risks should be done if the lines are to pass through the swamp because flora and fauna may be affected. The powerline Right of way should be obtained for implementation. When work commences, the work schedule under section 25 will have to do the safety policy statement commitment to the government of Uganda to inform the safety aspects. When work commences, section 40. and 41 requires that the worksites be registered so that it becomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive RAP is being undertaken as part of the project A comprehensive survey of the baseline is undertaken by the consultants and all areas that require risk management will be highlighted and measures proposed. The ESIA shall indicated that all work places must be registered in line with sections 40 and 41 of the Occupational Health Act, 2006. Under the monitoring measures in the ESIA the consultant shall include the key aspects to be monitored. |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Response |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>legal. All the campsites, material sites and equipment yards must be registered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring measurements will also be needed, especially in urban growth centres and institutions for noise levels, pollution and traffic aspects. Since PAPS will be affected in their settlements, GRC committees should be formed to sort out conflicts with clients' communities and workers. MoU for health referrals and getting Nominated Service Providers (NSPs) when the camps are established. Equipment should all be inspected so that they are given work permits in a period of 26 months. | |
| Directorate of Environmental Monitoring and compliance National Environment Management Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultant shall ensure that all the conditions in the approval letter of the Terms of reference are met including clearly labelled maps, project site coordinates, project costs and valuation reports All impacts especially where the lines cross wetlands, forests or reserves shall be highlighted. Social issues including gender should come out in the report. Also, during construction annual audits shall be required to ensure compliance with the ESMP and certificate of approval. MEMD should work with the district environmental officers to support the monitoring of the project implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All conditions of the ToRs approval letter shall be fulfilled in the ESIA report. All wetlands and sensitive eco-systems will be documented in the ESIA and measures proposed to minimize the environmental impact. A detailed social baseline will be conducted to ensure that social issues are part of the ESIA report. |
| District Level consultations | | |
| FORT PORTAL CITY | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will government compensate people's plants which will be affected during the rural electrification in the different areas of the district | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, the government has plans to compensate landowners for plants and crops that are likely to be affected during the |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Response |
|-------------|---|--|
| LYANTONDE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development is welcome and we will guide and offer the necessary support possible for the successful implementation. Keep the leaders involved and updated. • We have many institutions in the targeted sub counties and the need for electricity extension to such areas is long overdue. • How will government ensure peoples safety after extending electricity to the different selected rural areas? • How will the contractor handle the environment impacts while implementing the project? • Will electricity usage be free for all the community members where it is extended? • Ensure a thorough survey is conducted to maximize transformer usage but also to minimize electricity outage. It's useless to have electricity that never serves the purpose. | process of wayleaves acquisition, this initiative is crucial for balancing infrastructure development with the rights and livelihoods of local communities. |
| SEMBABULE | | • Thank you for the appreciation |
| BUNDIBUGYO | | |
| NTOROKO | | • These will be connected to the National grid as they are some of the targets for the project. |
| BUNYANGABU | | |
| KITAGWENDA | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government of Uganda has several strategies in place to ensure the safety of people after extending electricity to rural areas through the Rural Electrification Project. These strategies will focus on both preventing accidents and educating communities about safe electricity use • Our ESIA team is working around the clock to ensure that the contractors is provided with mitigation measures to avoid or minimize environmental negative impacts minimization of environmental impact. • No, electricity usage will not be free in the areas of Uganda where electricity is being extended through the UREAP II. Once the infrastructure is in place, residents are expected to pay for the electricity they consume • Reliable electricity supply is crucial for the success of the UREAP II, and the government, aims to ensure that the electricity provided is stable and reliable |
| KAMWENGGE | | |
| GOMBA | | |
| KISORO | | |
| RUBIRIIZI | | |
| NTUNGAMO | | |
| KANUNGU | | |
| RUKUNGIRI | | |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Response |
|-------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you deal with trees beyond the road reserve? • Let compensation not be the hindrance for people to access electricity in our communities but also ensures that government interests are protected in a similar manner. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The asset surveys will be helpful in identifying these trees and their owners for purposes of compensation. The trees beyond the reserve shall not be compensated at this time. If they are affected during construction, they will be valued as injurious affection and compensate at that time. • Compensation of affected assets during project acquisition is a right under the constitution. This is not a cash handout but compensation based constitutional protections of the law. |

Table 25: Lot 4 Issues from Local Community Consultations

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|--|--|---|
| Project benefits to the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What criteria did the government use to select areas for extending electricity? • Community members appreciated the project and also noted that businesses will operate for longer hours once the project is implemented in rural areas, Electricity especially in trading centers will boost security due to increased lighting. • Development is welcome and we will guide and offer the necessary support possible for the successful implementation. Keep the leaders involved and updated. • There are many areas across the districts which are not mentioned yet they urgently need electricity due to several institutions in the area and the developed (Built up) trading center. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government selected areas in different parts of the country to extend electricity basing on different factors such as population density, economic potential, proximity to existing infrastructure, community demand, social equity, environmental impact, and funding availability. • Further engagement with the community to be undertaken to further communicate the benefits of the electrification to the end users i.e., household and institutional level connections, agro-processing facilities, trading centers, among others. • Thank you for the appreciation and cooperation • This is noted but there are other government projects which are extensively conducting rural electrification and before the implementation of UREAP II, |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|--|---|--|
| | | one of them could have covered the said areas. |
| Compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local communities inquired about compensation modalities i.e., for structures or crops located on private property that may be affected by the proposed power line installation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NRECA and GMT Consultants through MEMD are preparing a resettlement action plan that addresses compensation related issues. |
| Public safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members recommended that there should be MEMD staff of a central office within the districts or close proximity where reports about poles or accidents can be reported and necessary mitigation measures effected. How will government prevent electricity theft in areas they are planning to extend electricity How are you planning to minimize the environmental impact of rural electrification? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEMD to engage a competent line operator who will address all power line safety and maintenance issues. Through secure installations, community awareness programs, and legal enforcement By using renewable energy sources, careful planning, and adopting technologies with low environmental footprints |
| Low-level awareness regarding the benefits and risks electricity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the government intend to promote energy efficiency in rural areas they are extending electricity? How will government be able to track the progress of the electrification project in all the selected areas across the country | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be more educating programs which will educate communities on energy-saving practices, promoting efficient appliances, and implementing energy audit Progress is tracked through regular reporting, site visits, and using project management software. |
| Employment of Local communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will government or the contractor provide employment opportunity to the community members especially the you | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government or contractor will create temporary jobs during infrastructure development and promote economic growth that indirectly generates employment, but direct job opportunities will depend on specific policies and programs in place. |
| Unreliable power supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have many institutions in the targeted sub counties and the need for electricity extension to such areas is long overdue The target areas have been lagging behind, we believe this project will solve that problem. However even area that are connected hardly have electricity consistently. Where is the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These will be connected to the National grid as they are some of the targets for the project. Energy supply, reliability and stability is among the major key objectives for this project, thus more transformers will be installed across the project |

| Emerging issue | Description | Action to be taken by the developer |
|---|--|---|
| | problem? | area. |
| High connection and Consumption fees | Most community members are willing to have power connected in their homes and businesses, however, they also cited that connection and wiring fees are very high. As such, they recommended that since this power is intended for rural community electrification, charges should be “pocket” friendly for the locals as well. | MEMD to address end-user connections and tariff issues for the local community |
| Increased spread of HIV/AIDS | In some areas, the local community noted that an influx of workers/employees for the proposed line might lead to high rates of spread of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, it was proposed project workers should be sensitized and that the workers and local community should be encouraged to practice self-control or safe sex. Family heads should also be sensitized. | MEMD and the Contractor should liaise with the local authorities and relevant NGOs to sensitize the employees and local community about the spread of sexually transmitted diseases i.e., HIV/AIDS, syphilis etc. Moreover, other services such as counselling services and the supply of condoms to communities should also be considered. |

Figure 14: Examples of community engagements held in the different project areas



Community engagement in Bundibugyo DLG

Community engagement in Lyantonde



7.5 Lot 5 (Central Service Territory: Ddamba Island)

Table 26: Lot 5 Summary of key issues raised by the stakeholders and response

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|---|--|---|
| National Level Consultations | | |
| The environmental unit of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aspects of the environment including the bio-diversity should be documented All requirements of NEMA and AfDB have to be met to ensure that there are no queries when the report is submitted. All legislative frameworks have to be followed to ensure that we have a quality report. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed baseline survey is to be conducted by bio-diversity and air-quality specialists to ensure all aspects are incorporated into the study The consultant will review all the legal regimes including national, donor frameworks and international treaties Uganda is party too. |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|--|---|---|
| Department of Occupational Health and Safety- Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work out on the issues of compensation for the affected properties, especially crops and trees. • A detailed scope of work and risks should be done if the lines are to pass through the swamp because flora and fauna may be affected. • The powerline Right of way should be obtained for implementation. • When work commences, the work schedule under section 25 will have to do the safety policy statement commitment to the government of Uganda to inform the safety aspects. • When work commences, section 40. and 41 requires that the worksites be registered so that it becomes legal. All the campsites, material sites and equipment yards must be registered. • Monitoring measurements will also be needed, especially in urban growth centres and institutions for noise levels, pollution and traffic aspects. • Since PAPS will be affected in their settlements, GRC committees should be formed to sort out conflicts with clients' communities and workers. • MoU for health referrals and getting Nominated Service Providers (NSPs) when the camps are established. • Equipment should all be inspected so that they are given work permits in a period of 26 months. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive RAP is being undertaken as part of the project. • A comprehensive survey of the baseline is undertaken by the consultants and all areas that require risk management will be highlighted and measures proposed. • The ESIA shall indicated that all work places must be registered in line with sections 40 and 41 of the Occupational Health Act, 2006. • Under the monitoring measures in the ESIA the consultant shall include the key aspects to be monitored. |
| Directorate of Environmental Monitoring and compliance National Environment Management Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant shall ensure that all the conditions in the approval letter of the Terms of reference are met including clearly labelled maps, project site coordinates, project costs and valuation reports • All impacts especially where the lines cross wetlands, forests or reserves shall be highlighted. • Social issues including gender should come out in the report. • Also, during construction annual audits shall be required to ensure compliance with the ESMP and certificate of approval. • MEMD should work with the district environmental officers to support the monitoring of the project implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All conditions of the ToRs approval letter shall be fulfilled in the ESIA report. • All wetlands and sensitive eco-systems will be documented in the ESIA and measures proposed to minimize the environmental impact. • A detailed social baseline will be conducted to ensure that social issues are part of the ESIA report. |

| Stakeholder | Key Concerns | Responses |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| District Level Consultations | | |
| Mukono DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When will the project begin and how will power reach the Island? Are there any social cooperate responsibility attached to the project? Promised to provide all necessary support to the project team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is ongoing and we are in the ESIA and RAP phase which will guide on the implementation phase. Through these engagements and the community consultations we shall be able to come up with guidance and recommendations to give the ministry for implementation. The team was thankful for the support and pledged to work with the district team. |
| Koome Sub-County | | |

Figure 15: Examples of community engagements held in the different project areas



District engagements at Mukono DLG



Engagements at Koome Sub County



Community engagement in Maala



Community engagement in Kakeka

8. Grievance Mechanism

8.1 Introduction and Purpose

The grievance mechanism shall be proportionate to potential project risks and impacts and shall be accessible and inclusive. Timely grievance redress is vital to satisfactory resettlement implementation and on-schedule project completion.

OS10 paragraph 28 requires a project to respond to project - related environmental and social performance concerns and grievances in a timely manner. The project is required to propose and implement a grievance mechanism to receive concerns and grievances and facilitate the resolution of such concerns and grievances. The success of any grievance mechanism for such projects is highly dependent on the establishment of Grievance Management Committees (GMCs) at the local, district and PIU levels to facilitate timely resolution of any arising grievances.

The purpose of the Grievance Mechanism (GM) is to put in place a simple and easily accessible systematic process for recording, processing and promptly resolving grievances and concerns raised during the preparation and implementation of the Project. The aim of the GM is to achieve mutually agreed resolution of grievances raised by stakeholders and other parties.

8.2 Principles

The following principles shall be applied to the Project grievance mechanism:

- The grievance mechanism shall address concerns promptly and effectively, in a transparent manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all PAPs and stakeholders
- The mechanism, process, or procedure shall not prevent access to judicial or administrative remedies
- The grievance mechanism shall also allow for anonymous complaints to be raised and addressed
- The grievance mechanism resolutions should be binding and sufficiently legitimate and free from interference
- The grievance mechanism will be made known to all stakeholders including relevant time frames in the process, and will provide adequate access to promote use and trust.

8.3 Objectives

The specific objectives of the Grievance Mechanism are:

- To provide an accessible, transparent and efficient complaint procedure for MEMD stakeholders
- To provide for a process to record, categorize and prioritize grievances
- To provide an environment that fosters free and honest exchange of information, views, and ideas in regard to resolving received grievances
- To provide and define clear roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in handling and resolving grievances

- To promptly resolve the grievances in consultation with relevant stakeholders and have such grievances closed out within a specified time frame
- To escalate unresolved grievances to other relevant offices or authorities in line with the grievance management procedure

8.4 Grievance Management Committees (GMCs)

MEMD will establish the GMCs and notify the relevant district government members. GMCs shall be trained by MEMD in grievance handling at all levels clearly highlighting the responsibilities including the following:

- Verifying facts presented at grievance hearings using their community knowledge and experience
- Maintaining records of all grievances brought before the committee by PAPs
- Providing a forum for resolving grievances and disputes at the lowest level
- Resolving disputes quickly before they escalate to unmanageable levels
- Providing a free and accessible method to PAPs to report their grievances and complaints as the GMCs are established at the sub-county and district level. In addition, any aggrieved stakeholder will be free to submit their grievance through their LC1 chairpersons.
- Establish a forum and a structure to report grievances with dignity
- Providing access to a fair hearing and remedy
- Providing access to negotiate and influence project decisions that may adversely affect them

GMCs shall be trained in grievance management and provided the required tools including grievance registers.

The GMCs shall be established at the different levels as detailed below

8.4.1 UREAP II PIU GMC

At UERAP II PIU level, the GMC shall comprise of:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| • UREAP II Project Coordinator or appointed representative | Chairperson |
| • Sociologist | Secretary |
| • Valuer | Member |
| • Surveyor | Member |
| • Engineer | Member |

This committee will mainly handle engineering, valuation and survey related grievances. All non- technical grievances will be referred to the Subcounty GMC and where possible the District GMC.

8.4.2 Sub-county GMC

The first GMC level shall be established at the Sub-county level and shall comprise eight members including:

- Sub-county Chief
- Community Development Officer
- Area Land Committee Member
- Senior Citizen (Elder) knowledgeable in land matters
- Person with Disability (PWD)
- Women's representative
- Youth representative
- Village LC1 Chairperson (of the respective village) who will be ex-officio member

The Sub- County GMC will be chaired by the Sub- County Chief.

Complainants who are not satisfied with the Subcounty GMC's decision shall be referred to District GMC.

8.4.3 District GMC

The second level GMC shall be established at the district level and shall be comprised of the following members:

- Chief Administrative Officer (CAO);
- Resident District Commissioner (RDC);
- LC V Chairperson;
- District Engineer;
- District Environment Officer;
- Chairman District Land Board;
- District Police Commander (DPC);
- District Internal Security Officer (DISO);
- Sub-county Chiefs (of the respective affected sub-counties) as ex-officio members.

Complainants who are not satisfied with the District or UREAP II PIU GMC's decision shall be referred to courts of law.

8.5 Publicizing the Grievance Mechanism

The grievance mechanism shall be widely publicized within the Project area through sensitization, and community meetings. The project should select disclosure methods that are most appropriate to a particular audience. The public domain should include but not limited to:

- Local leaders in Project affected areas
- Brochures, Leaflets, posters
- Official correspondences and meetings
- Ministry Website and social Media handles

8.6 Grievance Types

The Project grievance mechanism classifies grievances into five types, as described in the following sections.

8.6.1 Valuation Grievances

Valuation Grievances arise out of compensation package disagreements and may include the values determined for land, crops & trees, buildings, and other structures as well as errors of omission.

8.6.2 Family and Land Ownership Disputes

Family and Land Ownership Disputes usually include:

- Disagreements between spouses
- Disagreements between the HoH and other family members
- Inheritance uncertainty in cases where the HoH recorded during the surveys has since passed away
- Oppression of widows or children by family members
- Land ownership disagreements
- Competing land ownership claims

8.6.3 Legal Grievances

Legal Grievances require legal support services and they include:

- Processing Letters of Administration for deceased cases (where the legal owner or the HoH that was recorded during the surveys has since passed on)
- Incapacitated PAPs
- Absentee PAPs requiring Power of Attorney
- Cases requiring Guardianship Orders
- Misidentification of ownership

8.6.4 Gender Based Violence (GBV) related grievances

Gender-based violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private). Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe".

In order to proactively protect women from GBV during the wayleaves acquisition process, the Project will apply a series of differentiated measures to ensure engagement of women in project activities and more specifically, to ensure open and easy access to the GM for project affected women. Therefore, the following measures will be implemented:

- Focus group and one on one discussions with project affected women including discussions specifically related to accessing the grievance redress mechanism and raising awareness any GBV risks
- As part of the financial management program, attendees will be sensitized on the GBV, causes and mitigation measures
- Establishment of a GM with procedures and channels to enable confidential reporting of GBV incidents. Designate a specific member on the Grievance committees that can be approached privately by affected persons to receive grievances relating to GBV incidents.
- Engage with LC1s and other community members to raise awareness on preventing and reporting GBV
- Capacity building of GMCs to enable confidential reporting of GBV incidents
- Gender Responsiveness

8.7 Grievance Handling

8.7.1 Gender Responsiveness

Gender differences shall be taken into consideration when addressing grievances. Men and women may not only communicate their grievances differently but may also have different types of grievances. The party handling complaints shall avoid subjective judgments that may lead to trivialising some complaints on the basis of gender.

In situations where women or men may feel uncomfortable discussing a grievance with a person of the opposite sex, the party handling the complaint shall offer discussions be held with someone of the same sex -- both at the time of initial complaint registration as well as during the review process.

8.7.2 Grievance Handling Steps

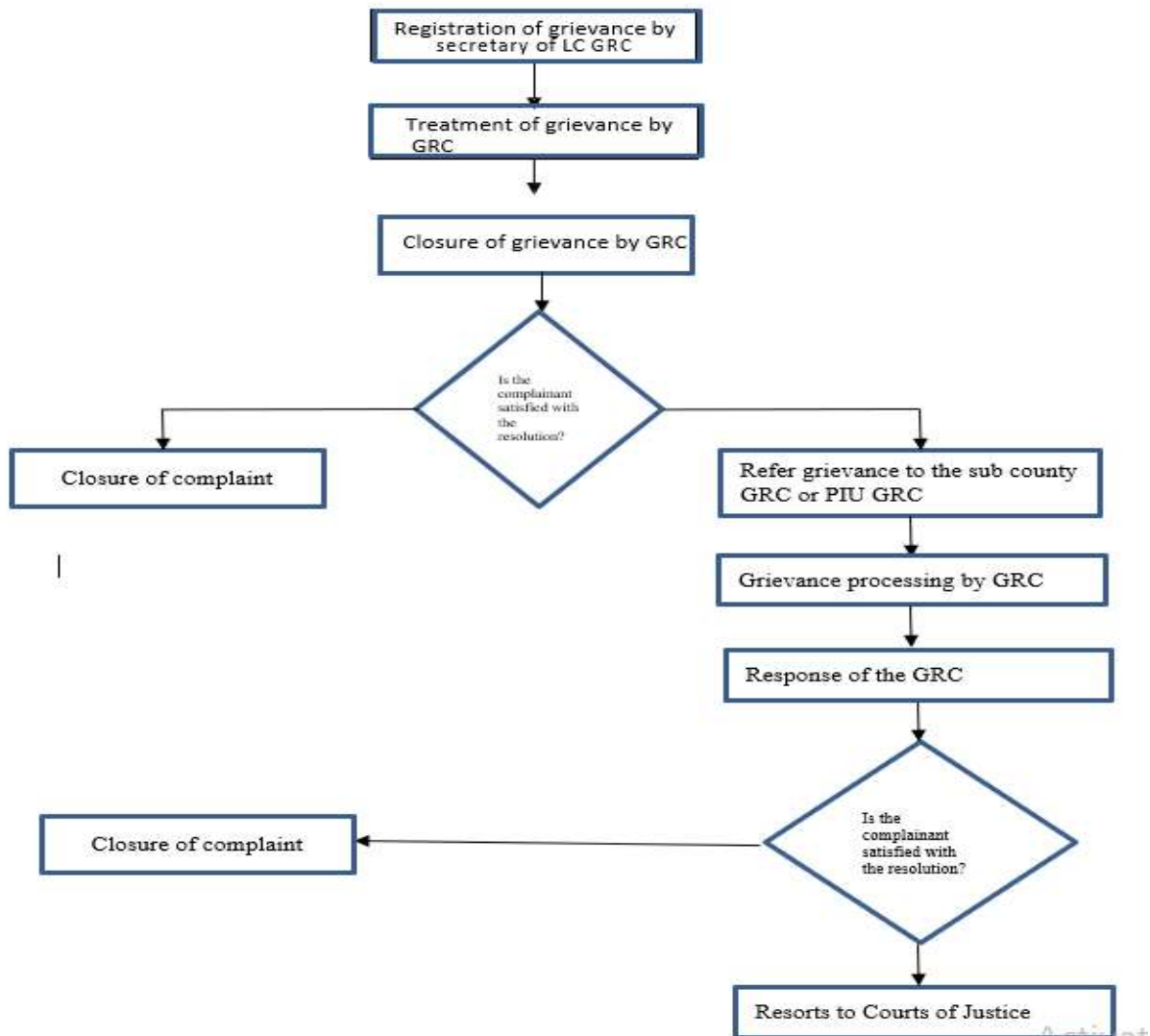
The steps in grievance handling are outlined below. Once received, all grievances will be responded to in a maximum of 30 days.

Table 27: Grievance Handling Steps

| # | Step | Responsibility |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Receive Grievances and Provide complainants with a Grievance Acknowledgement Form | MEMD, Project Consultants, and GMCs |
| 2 | Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement | MEMD, Project Consultants, and GMCs |
| 3 | Grievance Sorting and Logging into the grievance logs (Grievance log books to be availed by MEMD) | MEMD, Project Consultants, and GMCs |
| 4 | Grievance Assignment | MEMD |
| 5 | Grievance Processing and Feedback (30 days) | MEMD, Project Consultants, and GMCs |
| 6 | Corrective Actions, Grievance Follow Up and Closure | MEMD |

Flow Chart of the Grievance handling process

Figure 16: Flow Chart of the Grievance handling process







Receiving Grievances

A grievance shall be submitted either verbally or in writing at the MEMD headquarters, Field Project Offices, or directly to Project GMCs. Grievances may, in addition, be submitted through any of the following channels: A record of all submitted grievances shall be document in a grievance log to ensure that all cases have been handled to closure.



Letter to: Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
Plot 29, Amber House, 33 Kampala Road
Kampala, Uganda

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----|-----|
|  | Email: ict@energy.go.ug | | | | | | |
|  | Telephone: | MEMD | + | 256 | 414 | 344 | 414 |
|  | Walk | in | to: | MEMD | Offices | | |
| | | Field | | Project | Offices | | |
| | GMC Offices at Subcounty HQs or District HQs | | | | | | |
|  | Through stakeholder consultation and engagement meetings | | | | | | |

Where the Project identifies that the complainant is a recognised vulnerable person, as defined under table 14, they will adapt the grievance procedure to seek to ensure that the interests of the complainant are protected. These grievances will be handled with utmost importance and special considerations (document support and legal advice) will be upheld. Examples of vulnerable complainants include but are not limited to persons who may be considered vulnerable by virtue of their sex, ethnic origin, disability (physical or mental), religious affiliation, income, economic or legal status. The project as part of it the RAP implementation must establish detailed procedures on handling and ensuring these vulnerable individuals equitably participate for instance in the GM mechanisms provided by the project. Since the vulnerable persons are not many, the project can devise mechanisms of conducting special outreaches to them to understand their issues and grievances if any and support them to the conclusion of these grievances.

At Village level

At the village level, the Village LC1 Chairperson or a designated Grievance Focal Person appointed by the GMC shall be responsible for receiving grievances.

Upon receiving the grievances by the Village LC1 Chairperson or a designated Grievance Focal Person, these shall be forwarded MEMD Liaison Officer who shall be responsible for organizing the seating of the GMCs including arranging their facilitation. The Ministry liaison officer shall be responsible for managing all the grievances logged.

Implement a Toll-Free Number for the Project

Because of the wide coverage and scale of the UREAP Project, it is recommended that the project establishes a toll-free number for purposes of receiving complaints and guiding PAPs who want to make follow-up on their compensation packages. The number can be used on any other project after the UREAP project has closed.

8.8 Grievance Resolution Procedure

The Project shall ensure that complaint responses are provided within 30 days. Grievance resolution procedures vary with the type of grievances as shown in the below sections

8.8.1 Valuation Grievance Resolution

When valuation results are disputed, the MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant shall mark the compensation package as rejected and complete the Grievance Form with the grievance query details. If additional information is required from the PAP, the PAP shall write in his or her own handwriting (or, if the PAP is illiterate, with support from the LC1) a grievance letter addressed to the Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. The alternatives provided above for lodging grievances shall as well be taken advantage of by the PAPs. The Ministry liaison officer shall be responsible for managing all the grievances logged.

In resolving the valuation grievances, MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant shall work directly with the aggrieved party to review and advise on the required resolution.

Some grievances shall require engaging with the aggrieved party to help them better understand the valuation and cadastral survey of their property.

Other cases will require the preparation of a supplementary Valuation Report which shall be subject to approval by the CGV. MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant shall share the revised valuation package with the PAP, and upon PAP acceptance, the compensation package shall be signed off and the grievance closed by MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant.

Where a PAP is still not satisfied with the outcome of the supplementary valuation, and all other grievance resolution methods have failed, s/he shall proceed to courts of law or electricity tribunal. Once the verdict is concluded, MEMD shall pay the court/tribunal approved compensation package.

8.8.2 Family and Land Ownership Dispute Resolution

Family and land ownership disputes usually emerge when verification and compensation packages are disclosed. When these grievances arise, the complainant(s) shall notify MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant or GMC who shall complete the Grievance Form with the query details. If additional information is required from the PAP, the PAP shall write in his or her own handwriting (or, if the PAP is illiterate, with support from the LC1 Chairperson) a grievance letter addressed to the MEMD Permanent Secretary.

The MEMD Liaison officer & RAP Implementation Consultant Grievance Officer shall compile these family and land ownership grievances to create a Grievance Log. The overall grievance log will be the responsibility of the RAP implementation Consultant. The grievance logs shall be shared with respective Subcounty GMCs for scheduling of grievance resolution meetings, which should be attended by the MEMD Grievance Officers.

Once the aggrieved parties reach an understanding, the Grievance Form closeout section will be signed off by the complainant with a Grievance Resolution Report prepared to allow MEMD to amend the compensation package documents and disclose the package.

In case the grievance is not resolved at the sub-county GMC level, it shall be referred to the District GMC for resolution. If a resolution is reached, a Grievance Resolution Report shall be made for MEMD to disclose the resolution and provide compensation payment.

Complainants who are not satisfied with the District GMC's resolution shall be provided with information to assist them in referring the matter to courts of law. MEMD shall implement court decisions.

8.8.3 Legal Grievance Resolution

Legal grievances usually emerge at the verification and compensation package disclosure stage, in which case the MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant Team shall note all PAPs requiring legal documents such as Letters of Administration, Powers of Attorney, Guardianship Orders, etc., in order to complete package disclosure and compensation payment. MEMD shall support such PAPs to process such documents for compensation payment

8.9 Labour Grievance Mechanism

A Labor Grievance Mechanism (LGM) offers either a prompt channel to raise workplace concerns particularly related with OHS including labor conditions or a formal process used

to address disputes or grievances that arise between employees and employers related to labor issues. The mechanism is designed to provide a prompt, fair and impartial process for resolving issues and disputes and in this case, is typically outlined in a Labor Management Procedure (LMP) of contractors and service providers. The specific steps involved in LGM may vary depending on the nature of the complaint and the policies involved. However, in general, the process may involve the following steps:

- Filing a Grievance: The employee or their representative files a written grievance outlining the issues and the remedy they are seeking
- Investigation: The employer investigates the grievance and may hold meetings with the employee and their representative to gather additional information
- Mediation: If the parties are unable to resolve the issue through investigation, they may engage in mediation to try to reach a resolution
- Arbitration: If mediation is unsuccessful, the parties may move to arbitration, which involves an impartial third party who hears the case and makes a final and binding decision
- Final Decision: The final decision is communicated to both parties, and the employer is typically required to implement the decision

8.10 Grievance Database Management and Tracking

MEMD shall keep written records of all complaints for effective grievance management. As part of the broader community engagement process, MEMD & RAP Implementation Consultant shall also report back periodically to communities and other stakeholder groups as to how they have been responding to the grievances it has received (i.e. time to respond, percentage of closed/resolved cases, number of complaints monthly).

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1 Introduction

Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement activities is important for a number of reasons such as:

- Ascertaining whether planned stakeholder engagements and other related activities are progressing as planned
- Whether intended outputs are being realized
- For the effectiveness and efficiency of SEP to be evaluated, challenges to be identified and rectified in time.

9.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Level

Two levels of monitoring are anticipated:

- Process monitoring during the engagement activities: short-term monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities to ascertain whether SEP is being followed and expected outcomes are being realized; necessary resources have been deployed and are being used efficiently; routine reporting is being undertaken and report are being used to make improvements in the SEP and its implementation; and whether necessary support supervision for the stakeholder engagement team is being realized.
- At the completion of all planned engagement activities, a review of activities, outputs and outcomes to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the SEP.

9.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Responsibility

Regular monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities will be undertaken by MEMD. It is also advised that an organization, independent of the MEMD, will perform the outcome evaluation of the implementation of this SEP at the end of the Project.

9.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

By identifying key performance indicators that reflect the objectives of the SEP and the specific engagement activities, it is possible to both monitor and evaluate the process undertaken. The suggested indicators are highlighted in table 29.

Table 28: Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for the SEP

| RAP/ESIA phase | Stakeholder activity | Monitoring Indicators | Verification source |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| Inception, | Project scope and alignment disclosure and future engagements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No and level of planned meetings accomplished • No of planned presentations done • No and type of disclosure materials developed and distributed • No of daily activity reports submitted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting and attendance registers • Meeting minutes • Daily debrief reports • Activity reports and |

| RAP/ESIA phase | Stakeholder activity | Monitoring Indicators | Verification source |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEP developed and submitted on time • Scoping report developed and submitted on time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample materials and tools used • Submission cover letters |
| Planning and Assessment phase | Engagements of RAP/ESIA approaches and methodology including GM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No and level of planned meetings accomplished • No of planned presentations done • No and type of disclosure materials developed and distributed/used (including radio ads) • No of daily activity reports submitted • No of stakeholder concerns recorded and responded to • % of grievances resolved • % of venerable stakeholders reached. • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting and attendance registers • Meeting minutes • Daily debrief reports • Activity reports and • Sample materials and tools used • Submission cover letters |
| | PAP Census | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of PAP households reached • No of Household survey tools filled and handed over to data management teams • No of Enumerators recruited and trained • No of stakeholder concerns recorded and responded to. • % of grievances resolved • % of venerable stakeholders reached. • | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census data sets • RAP reports • Daily and monthly activity reports • Appointment letters for Enumerators |
| | Engagement over strip maps, entitlement matrix, resettlement alternatives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No and level of planned meetings accomplished • No of planned presentations done • No and type of disclosure materials developed and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting and attendance registers • Meeting minutes • Daily debrief reports |

| RAP/ESIA phase | Stakeholder activity | Monitoring Indicators | Verification source |
|----------------|---|--|--|
| | and options, draft ESIS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> distributed/used (including radio ads) No of daily activity reports submitted No and category of vulnerable groups engaged No of stakeholder concerns recorded and responded to % of grievances resolved % of venerable stakeholders reached. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily and monthly activity reports and Sample materials and tools used |
| Implementation | <p>Disclosure of approved RAP/ESIA</p> <p>Signature of Compensation disclosure forms</p> <p>Collecting of banking details</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No and level of planned meetings accomplished No of planned presentations done No and type of disclosure materials developed and distributed/used (including radio ads) No of daily activity reports submitted No and category of vulnerable groups engaged No of stakeholder concerns recorded and responded to Number of disclosure forms signed. Number of banking details acquired. Number of successful compensation paid to PAPs % of grievances resolved % of vunerable stakeholders reached. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting and attendance registers Meeting minutes Daily debrief reports Daily and monthly activity reports and Sample materials and tools used Compensation disclosure reports Compensation payment reports |
| Operation | Engagements during project operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of planned meetings accomplished <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of grievances resolved % of vulnerable stakeholders reached. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting and attendance registers Meeting minutes |

| RAP/ESIA phase | Stakeholder activity | Monitoring Indicators | Verification source |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic project progress reports |

9.5 Reporting

Reporting in respect to this is anticipated at two levels:

- Internal reporting within the stakeholder team
- External reporting

The Consultant will prepare debriefs and reports about stakeholder engagements carried out. Minutes will be prepared of all meetings and will be filed for reference later. These Minutes will be made available to all participants to the meeting. All issues raised at the meetings will be recorded with the response of the consultant, MEMD or any other party, who is responsible for the field on which the issue is raised.

The consultant will also prepare weekly and monthly engagement activity reports for submission to MEMD. These weekly and monthly reports will provide the following information;

- Stakeholder consultation activities planned carried weekly and monthly and variations including reasons for such variance.
- Stakeholder information disclosure activities planned and carried out weekly and monthly and variations including reasons for such variance.
- Key outputs achieved during the planned stakeholder engagement activities carried out
- Challenges encountered during the implementation of planned stakeholder engagements
- How stakeholder views and concerns have been taken into consideration.

The consultant team may upon permission from MEMD provide targeted feedback to identified key stakeholders where the need arises

MEMD will continue to provide periodic feedback to the relevant communities through community meetings, radio talk shows as well as through the appointed community leaders and the GRCs.