

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA15263

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 18-Apr-2016

Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed: 18-Apr-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Uganda	Project ID:	P133305
Project Name:	Uganda Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Project (GERP) (P133305)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Zayra Luz Gabriela Romo Mercado, Mbuso Gwafila		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	14-Mar-2016	Estimated Board Date:	31-May-2016
Managing Unit:	GEE01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Transmission and Distribution of Electricity (100%)		
Theme(s):	Rural services and infrastructure (100%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	127.30	Total Bank Financing:	100.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			27.30
International Development Association (IDA)			100.00
Total			127.30
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to increase availability and efficiency of bulk electricity supply in the project areas.

3. Project Description

A. Project Components

1. The proposed Grid Expansion and Reinforcement Project (GERP) will support the implementation of the Grid Development Program by financing the strategic expansion and upgrade of transmission infrastructure, including a transmission line and associated substations, with a focus on enabling electricity access and accommodating the increasing demand for electricity. The strategic investments to be supported by the GERP were selected taking into account (i) areas that are not served by the main electricity network; (ii) areas in greater need of reliable electricity supply based on poverty levels; and (iii) complementary downstream investments being undertaken in the distribution network and funded through the ERT series of projects to increase rural energy access. The project will also finance technical assistance activities to UETCL and other government agencies in the electricity sector to enhance sector planning and operation, support power sector policy development actions in the context of the ongoing review of power sector reforms, mitigation of deforestation impacts through forest restoration activities and help address sector financial risks. In addition, the project will support preparation of new investments and implementation of the GERP.

Component A - Construction of the transmission line (estimated cost US\$106 million, of which IDA US\$80 million equivalent and GoU US\$26million).

2. The objective of this component is to provide increased electricity transmission capacity to meet the power supply needs of Northern Uganda and the West Nile region and to interconnect the isolated West Nile distribution network to the main transmission grid. Currently, the power supply for the entire West Nile area is based on one small hydropower plant (3.5 MW Nyagak 1). It is projected that the available excess capacity will soon be exhausted by the connection of a medium-sized industrial load and the expansion of electricity access to households and enterprises through ongoing rural electrification programs supported by the Bank (ERT III Project) and other development partners. The project will also form the basis for future interconnection and energy exchanges between Northern Uganda, West Nile, and the rest of the country.

3. The project will finance the construction of the Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua (LGNA) transmission line composed of: (i) 314 km of 132kV transmission line, on double circuit towers, from the existing 132/33kV substation at Lira to Gulu, Nebbi, and Arua; (ii) extension of the existing 132kV substation at Lira; (iii) a new 132/33kV substation with two 40 MVA transformers at Gulu; (iv) a new 132/33kV substations with two 20 MVA transformers at Nebbi, (v) a new substation with two 40 MVA transformers at Arua and (vi) a possible 132kV switching station between Lira and Gulu in case of the extension of the existing 132 kV substation at Lira is not required.

4. This component will also include short interconnections from the new substations at Gulu, Nebbi, and Arua to the nearest feasible connection points on the existing 33 kV feeders currently supplying power in these areas. The objective of this component is to ensure that the links to the distribution assets are completed in a timely manner and that there are no delays to the accrual of benefits (increased supply and reliability of electricity) to end-consumers in the project areas. Additionally, the design and construction of the substations at Gulu, Nebbi, and Arua will have enough capacity and spare 33kV feeder panels to allow future distribution network expansion (rural electrification) and access scale up programs.

Component B - Project implementation and operational support to UETCL (estimated cost US\$11.8 million, of which IDA US\$11 million equivalent and GoU US\$0.8 million).

5. UETCL plays a central role in the electricity sector as the single buyer and transmission system operator. This component is proposed to support UETCL to enhance its project

implementation capacity, contract administration, and operational effectiveness through technical assistance and modernization of management systems. This component is specifically intended to address the capacity constraints and support the implementation of the GERP. This subcomponent will also support UETCL's efforts in offsetting the deforestation impacts associated with the transmission line.

Component C - Sectoral Strengthening Support (estimated cost US\$4 million, of which IDA US\$3.5 million equivalent and GoU US\$0.5 million).

6. MEMD has a critical role to fulfill in policy formulation and strategy, planning and coordination of the growing and increasingly complex electricity sector. This component will thus provide technical assistance to support MEMD in fulfilling its mandate in sector planning and coordination. The component will provide financial support for capacity building and training in order to strengthen sector supervision (including sector finances and monitoring of the resettlement and compensation of project affected persons).

B. Project Financing

7. The lending instrument for the proposed project is Investment Project Financing. The Ministry of Finance will receive an IDA credit in the SDR amount equivalent to US\$100 million. The credit will be granted/on-let to UETCL. The total project cost is estimated at US\$127.3 million. For component A, cost estimates have been prepared as part of the feasibility study for the proposed LGNA transmission project financed under the ESDP project. The cost estimates are in line with recently signed similar contracts in the East Africa region.

4. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed Lira-Gulu-Nebbi-Arua 132 kV transmission line will connect to the existing grid at the existing Lira substation. The estimated total length of the transmission line is about 314km and is expected to improve power supply reliability and availability in the project area which covers six districts namely; Lira, Oyam, Kole, Gulu, Nebbi and Arua. In order to meet the set objectives, the proposed project activities will include the following: (i) construction of a transmission line (approximately 314km) from Lira substation to the proposed three new substations in Gulu, Nebbi, and Arua respectively, (ii) expansion of the Lira substation, and a possible switching station around Lira. For the transmission line, it would be required acquisition and clearing of the wayleave (2x12.5 meters wide) and the five meter wide Right of Way (RoW) for the line. Only the five meter of the RoW will be acquired by UETCL. The rest of the wayleave 2x12.5 meters remains available for use by the landowners whose properties the line will traverse but with restrictions including no construction of structures and growing of trees of a height exceeding four meters. The above highlighted project aspects have negative environmental and social impacts that have been assessed in the Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) and the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed. The project may also traverse environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, some forests reserves, and will pass just outside the Murchison Falls National Park. The transmission line passes through areas, with significant variations in land tenure systems amidst a post conflict environment therefore the valuation and compensation are set in accordance with rates set at district level for crops and non-permanent structures, which are enacted by District Land Boards will require detailed analysis.

The field reconnaissance survey concluded the following:

- The transmission line will, in a limited, manner traverse parts of wetlands, forest reserves, cross the Nile River and pass close by the Murchison Falls National Park, but no major ecosystems and protected/conservation areas would be adversely affected by the proposed transmission line. There are four areas in which minor impacts are expected but adequate mitigation measures have been developed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These include: i) Anaka – Karuma section which fringes partly on the Murchison Falls National Park (clearance for the Line Route has been obtained from the Uganda Wildlife Authority), ii) Koch Awing Air-field, has obtained clearance for the Line Route from the Civil Aviation Authority, iii) Short sections of about 6 Forest Reserves that will require conditional clearance by National Forest Authority before commencement of construction activities and potential impacts on the breeding habitat of the globally endangered Grey Crowned Crane, as well as the presence of Crested Cranes at the River Nile crossing that will require appropriate Transmission line alignment/design to mitigate impacts on breeding habitats and bird-collision impacts. The ESIA has recommended use of bird diverters in specific large bird areas.

- The project will involve establishment of new substations in Gulu, Nebbi and Arua towns, and the extension of the existing substation in Lira. The proposed sites for the new substations were found to be open spaces without any structures and/or nearby settlements. At the other sites, the project may require only land acquisition without affecting/displacing any houses or other structures. The Transmission line alignment has therefore avoided physical displacement of PAPs as much as possible. The entire wayleave and RoW is 314km long and 30 meters wide. The Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) will only acquire 5 meters permanently within the centerline of the transmission line for the tower footprints and access for maintenance, and 12.5 meters easement corridor on either side of the Transmission line. This therefore leads to a reduction of the land to be permanently acquired and will significantly reduce the budget for compensation.

In conclusion, the potential environmental and social impacts identified above are localized and have been adequately mitigated as elaborated in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). For the above mentioned reasons, the project has been classified as the Environmental Assessment Category “B”.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Constance Nekessa-Ouma (GSU07)

Herbert Oule (GEN01)

Paivi Koskinen-Lewis (GSU01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Triggered because the project will have limited environmental and social impacts. Even though the transmission line will, in a limited manner, traverse parts of swamps/wetlands, forests reserves, crosses the river Nile and passes close by the Murchison Falls National Park, no major ecosystems and protected/conservation areas would be adversely affected by the proposed Transmission line. There are only four areas on which minor impacts are expected. These impacts have been

	<p>adequately mitigated. These area include: i) Anaka – Karuma section which fringes on, but remains outside the Murchison Falls National Park (clearance has been obtained from the UWA), ii) Koch Awing Air-field, which has obtained clearance from Civil Aviation Authority, iii) Short sections of about 6 Forest Reserves that will require conditional clearance by National Forest Authority before commencement of construction works. A reforestation program has been included in the ESMP; and the presence of Crested Crane Birds at the River Nile crossing for which the ESMP has recommended use of bird diverters and already included in the final engineering design.</p> <p>The transmission line may also have environmental, health and safety impacts on the surrounding communities and the general public during construction and operation, for which mitigation measures have been recommended in the ESMP. Adequate mitigation measures have been provided for prevention of child labor and adverse impacts on local communities due to inappropriate worker's behavior.</p> <p>In conclusion, the potential environmental and social impacts identified above are localized and have been adequately assessed and mitigation measures included in the ESMP. The Client has prepared an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report, which includes an analysis of alternatives (three alternative line routes have been analyzed), cumulative impacts have been addressed and the specific and broader environmental and social impacts associated with construction and operation of new transmission line, three new substations, switching station as well as access roads and other supporting facilities and expansion of existing Lira substation. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each sub-component, notably the transmission line, substations have been prepared as part of the ESIA. The ESIA has been prepared in a consultative manner. The ESIA has been disclosed at the Infoshop on March 21, 2016 and by the client in-country on March 29, 2016 through public notice in Daily News Paper and at the UETCL head Office and website http://www.uetcl.com. Before commencement of the construction activities, the Contractor shall be required to develop a Contractor's ESMP to guide actual implementation of the required mitigation measures and this shall incorporate conditions</p>
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		of approval granted by the Environment Agency-NEMA and any other relevant Regulatory Agency, such as the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. During implementation, Environmental and Social Management Plans shall be prepared by UETCL and cleared by IDA for activities whose scope was not clearly known and/or defined during project preparation and these include: switching station around Lira, short distribution interconnectors, and forest biodiversity offset (forest restoration).
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This Policy is triggered because the transmission line passes through and will affect natural habitats such as wetlands, forest reserves, and the Nile River. Assessment of the potential impacts on the various natural habitats have been included in the ESIA and ESMP of the Project.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	This Policy is triggered because the project passes through and affect forest reserves. Assessment of the likely impacts on the various forests has been included in the ESIA and ESMP of the Project. A reforestation program to offset the losses is included in the ESMP.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	N/A. This is because the project does not envisage procurement and/or use of pesticides (herbicides for weed control).
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Triggered because the project associated civil and earth works will encounter both known and unknown Physical Cultural Resources (PCRs). A PCR survey and assessment has been undertaken as part of the ESIA and a PCRs Management Plan and Chance Finds Procedure have been prepared.
Indigenous Peoples OP/ BP 4.10	No	The listed Project areas of Lira, Gulu, Kole, Nebbi and Arua are not inhabited by Indigenous Peoples as per OP 4.10.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	OP 4.12 is triggered to address social impacts from Component A of the project. Under that component, the proposed project will support the construction of a new transmission line which will involve acquisition of the transmission line corridor over a distance of 314 km. Similarly, the construction of three new substations (at Gulu, Nebbi and Arua) will require land acquisition. Since this land may already be occupied by people and their economic activities, there will likely be some limited displacement of people and disruption and loss of livelihoods and/or loss of assets. The client has prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in consultation with the PAPs and responsible lead agencies. In addition, a section on the RPF has been included in the RAP to define

		principles that will guide the preparation of an action plan for land acquisition and compensation related to any additional activities or project locations/sites that may be required during implementation. The RAP report was disclosed at the Infoshop on March 21, 2016 and by the client in-country on March 29, 2016 through public notice in Daily News Paper and at the UETCL head Office and website http://www.uetcl.com .
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project does not involve construction of dam facilities nor relies on existing dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will not involve development of projects on international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	There are no known areas under dispute in the project area.

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

An analysis of the applicable policy and legal framework was conducted, as well as an institutional framework analysis. The project triggers the following World Bank operational policies: OP4.01 (Environmental Assessment), OP4.04 (Natural Habitats), OP4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources), OP4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), and OP4.36 (Forests). The ESIA and RAP were prepared in a consultative process accordingly. OP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples) is not triggered due to the absence of indigenous groups in the Project area.

Environment: The project involves construction of a 314 km 132 kV transmission line. The project will have impacts on the biophysical environment that will be the permanent loss of vegetation and wetlands in the ROW and line route crossings through four forest reserves, Laura Central Forest Reserve being the most affected. Other potential impacts that may occur during construction and maintenance works include soil erosion, compaction or contamination, changes in hydrology of wetlands, ground and surface water contamination, temporary air quality deterioration, increase in noise and vibration levels, as well as modification and alteration to wildlife habitats and introduction of invasive alien species. However, proper mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce or compensate for negative impacts. These measures include, among others, restricting removal of vegetation to the minimum required, limiting activities in watercourses or wetlands to the extent possible, restoring as soon as possible any disturbed areas, decommissioning of access roads built for construction in wetlands and conducting construction activities during the dry season.

There are four areas in which minor impacts are expected but adequate mitigation measures have been developed in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These include: i) Anaka – Karuma section which fringes partly on the Murchison Falls National Park (clearance for the Line Route has been obtained from the Uganda Wildlife Authority), ii) Koch Awing Air-field, has obtained clearance for the Line Route from the Civil Aviation Authority, iii) short sections of about six Forest Reserves that will require conditional clearance by National Forest Authority

before commencement of construction activities and potential impacts on the breeding habitat of the globally endangered Grey Crowned Crane, as well as the presence of Crested Cranes at the River Nile crossing that will require appropriate transmission line design to mitigate impacts on breeding habitats and bird-collision impacts. The ESIA has recommended use of bird diverters in specific large bird areas.

Land acquisition: The project's Component A, which involves the construction of a transmission line (314km) as well as the construction of three new sub-stations at Gulu, Nebbi and Arua towns and a possible 132 kV switching station along the transmission line route between Lira and Gulu. The construction will require land take and may lead to loss of assets and some limited resettlement. In line with the Bank's safeguard policies, the project has put in place mitigation mechanisms acceptable to the World Bank to mitigate these impacts. For impact on potential land take and/or restrictions in access to a Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared and consulted upon across the affected project areas. The T-Line will require a 30m wide width of the wayleave, as per the Electricity Act. To comply with the standards used by UETCL, a 5m wide right-of-way (ROW) will be included along the center of the wayleave, i.e. 2.5m on either side of the center line. The rest of the wayleave will remain under the ownership of the landowners whose land the line will be traversing, but subjected to restrictions of use. This approach reduces the amount of land acquisition and subsequent compensation and/or resettlement of affected people.

Adequate mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce or compensate for any negative impacts. These measures include providing compensation measures and resettlement assistance to affected households and landowners, involving traditional leaders in the resettlement process, allowing crop growing and grazing in the wayleave the provided the height any trees or crops grown does not exceed 4 meters, rehabilitating damaged infrastructures after construction.

Cultural Heritage: The project will impact some cultural and archaeological heritage elements. Adequate mitigation measures have been proposed to reduce the expected negative impacts, including notably, implementation of a summary Physical Resources Management Plan including a Chance Finds Procedure.

Other Social issues: To address concerns and mitigate the associated risks, the following mitigation measures will be included, inter alia, as a part of project implementation: i) strengthening the social safeguard supervision and monitoring capacity of in the PIUs; ii) close monitoring on safeguard issues, especially focusing on labor force management (for example prevention of sexual abuse, and child labor); iii) implementation of a sensitization program on HIV/AIDS for all affected communities, iv) regular consultations with affected communities and stakeholders, v) coordination and collaboration with relevant government agencies, community leaders and other actors, as well as, vi) putting in place an effective grievance redress mechanism. The project is also expected to pose moderate health and safety risks which have been identified and mitigation actions proposed in the ESIA. Adequate environmental and social mitigation measures have been elaborated in the ESMP to mitigate potential adverse impacts on local communities (for example labor force management), natural habitats, sensitive bird species, and worker's health and safety.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

It is expected that the supply of electricity to the towns of Gulu, Nebbi and Arua will stimulate economic activities. There are no indirect and / or long term negative impacts in case all the

mitigation measures, including the anti-bird collision devices, have been implemented.

The new transmission line may also lead to positive opportunities for project affected persons (PAPs) and communities, with no indirect and/or long-term negative impact in these areas of operation. One of the most important anticipated benefits to the population is increased availability and reliability of electricity supply. Other positive opportunities may occur in the form of temporary employment and business opportunities during the construction phase, including revenues from the sale of food and other consumable goods to project construction workers.

The project stipulates very specific impacts and corresponding measures, which when appropriately implemented will contribute to sustainable development of the area. The project also stipulates that all forests cut down as a result of the project will be compensated and a biodiversity offset established in the same region to restore and minimize the environmental impacts.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Three line routes have been investigated. The line route with the least impact and avoidance of the Murchison Falls National Park, which is option 1, has been selected.

The preparation of the ESIA undertook vigorous alternative assessments for the project corridor, taking into account the social and environmental impacts of each alternative. Three line route options were proposed and analyzed using a comparative approach based on valued environmental and social components (VESC). Based on the analysis, one option (Option 1) was recommended over the whole length of the project, because it raised the least environmental and social issues. The projects presents a very well defined ESMP that responds to all environmental and social issues raised in the ESIA. In addition, the RAP also assessed considerable ways to acquire land and ensure that the affected persons are adequately compensated and the vulnerable are given special support.

To ensure safeguards due diligence during implementation, more expertise will be deployed at agency (including Supervising Consultant) and Contractor levels. The project plans to put in place a structured communication and engagement of affected communities and stakeholders to facilitate full involvement and participation of beneficiary communities throughout implementation. A well detailed RAP has also been prepared to respond to limited land acquisition for the project that is limited in the 30 wide meter corridor for the transmission line. The RAP will be implemented systematically in well-defined three (3) lots (staring with Lira Gulu, Gulu – Nebbi and Nebbi - Arua) along the corridor prior to the commencement of civil works.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

UETCL commissioned preparation of ESIA and RAP for the project. As part of the preparation, the agency held extensive consultations internally and with the mother Ministry (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development – MEMD) and other relevant stakeholders as well as with the financing agency (World Bank). As part of the preparation of the ESIA and RAP, three (3) public consultation and stakeholder engagement activities were organized to ensure the participation of stakeholders at different stages of the ESIA and RAP processes. Key issues raised during consultations were integrated in the design of the ESMP and RAP for action. The RAP and ESIA defined that UETCL will develop a communication and community engagement plan to facilitate continued participation of the beneficiaries and stakeholders throughout project implementation.

Through implementation of Electricity Sector Development Project (ESDP), UETCL and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) have developed substantial safeguards capacity. Both MEMD and UETCL have competent Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists employed under ESDP. However, the implementation and supervision of the safeguards by both MEMD and UETCL has had some coordination challenges that have been reviewed by the ESIA and capacity building needs described in the ESMP. UETCL shall hire an Environmental Specialist and Social Specialist to guide and supervise implementation of environmental and social aspects of the project. In addition, MEMD and UETCL's collaborative function with other relevant Government Agencies have been assessed and recommendations made to improve coordination as appropriate, especially with the National Environment Management Authority, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, Electricity Regulatory Authority, National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority and the respective District Local Governments of Lira, Gulu, Oyam, Kole, Nebbi and Arua.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Public consultation and stakeholder engagement activities were organized in order to ensure the participation of stakeholders at different stages of the ESIA and RAP processes. In total, three consultation rounds have been held, namely consultation round 1 (inception phase) and consultation round 2 (detailed study phase) and consultation round 3 (disclosure of draft ESIA and RAP). Key issues raised during consultations include the need for community sensitizations, protection of cultural and communal properties, access to local jobs and economic benefits, protection of the most vulnerable households, as well as participation of communities in the identification of compensation and resettlement alternatives.

Engagement activities were planned according to key stages, or decision moments, throughout the ESIA and RAP studies where the informed participation of stakeholders was likely to make the most significant contribution to the on-going analysis. Target groups for the ESIA and RAP stakeholder engagement process have included the following:

- Directly concerned ministries and national agencies; (UETCL, MWE, NEMA, NFA, UWA, CAA, REA, Rift Valley Railways, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Ministry of Lands, Housing, & Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development;
- Districts' local government authorities and technical staff; (Arua, Nebbi, Nwoya, Kole, Oyam, Gulu, Lira);
- Customary authorities; (Alur Kingdom);
- Project-affected communities and households
- Project-affected industrial and commercial organizations; and
- Relevant NGOs in the fields of conservation, development and human rights (World Vision, Nature Uganda, Straight Talk Foundation).

Engagement activities with affected communities were conducted through informative and consultative meetings with local leaders, along with open public assemblies, in all communities along the entire study corridor. To ensure the inclusion of gender issues, public assemblies were followed by separate meetings with women groups in some communities. In support of the consultation process, a project background information document (BID) was produced and distributed in a brochure format. Communities' mobilization was mainly done by the chairpersons of the respective villages through telephone calls and public announcements. Local Council leaders were involved in meetings scheduling and selection of venues. In some cases, three to five villages converged at one same and central location. Several local leaders and public servants

attended these community consultative meetings. All the discussions were opened with a brief introduction of the project, its purpose, the purpose of the ESIA, activities to be involved and the different teams involved. The team then guided the participants to obtain their views. Questions from the participants were answered and some misconceptions about the project were clarified.

A total of 26 community meetings were held in the seven affected districts, to which attended a total of 918 individuals. Overall, 70 percent of community meetings' participants were males and 30 percent were females.

As for traditional authorities, a representative of the King of the Alur Kingdom, Launi III, was met individually and provided with first-hand information about the project. Its advice was sought on how to optimize the line's route and enhance the resettlement process. Finally, along with community-level meetings, a series of consultative meetings were also held at the district and national levels with representatives of local governments, concerned ministries and NGOs for in-depth discussions on specific and critical issues. Detailed information of Stakeholder Consultation can be found in Chapter 5 of the ESIA The RAP and ESIA have been consulted upon, approved by the World Bank, and disclosed at InfoShop on March 21, 2016 and in-country on March 22, 2016.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	30-Oct-2015
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Mar-2016
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	29-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	04-Mar-2016
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Mar-2016
"In country" Disclosure	
Uganda	29-Mar-2016
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources	
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
140 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] TBD [<input type="checkbox"/>]
480 Provided estimated number of people to be affected	
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
All Safeguard Policies	

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Zayra Luz Gabriela Romo Mercado, Mbuso Gwafila	
<i>Approved By</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 18-Apr-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Lucio Monari (PMGR)	Date: 18-Apr-2016