



Republic of Uganda

Department of Refugees, Office of the Prime Minister

Regional Operation on Development Response to Displacement Project in the Horn of Africa -Uganda Project



Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

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ACRONYMS

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDO	Community Development Officer
CIR	Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation
CPC	Community Procurement Committee
CPMC	Community Project Management Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEC	District Executive Committee
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPN	General Procurement Notice
NHS	National Household Survey
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PC	Parish Chief
PDC	Parish Development Committee
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RWCs	Refugee Welfare Committees
SAC	Social Accountability Committee
SCC	Sub-County Chief
SCEC	Sub-County Executive Committee
SMC	School Management Committee
ToRs	Terms of Reference
TPC	Technical Planning Committee
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Background

Uganda is situated in central eastern Africa with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the west, Rwanda to the south-western, and Sudan to the north among its neighboring countries. Hence, it is in the center of a region that has seen many civil wars and a vast extent of destruction and human suffering over the last half century. As a result of ongoing conflicts and instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Burundi and South Sudan, Uganda is currently hosting over 480,000 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Refugee-Host Community Relations and Status

A number of refugee settlements have been setup by Government of Uganda and are mainly found in areas of Arua, Adjumani, Moyo, Kyenjojo-Kyaka, Hoima, Masindi and Isingiro Districts. Today, active settlements include:- Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Kyangwali, Kiryandongo, Paralonya, Rhino Camp, Imvepi, Madi Okollo, the integrated camps of Adjumani, and Maaji settlement. Within these refugee hosting districts, refugees and nationals face similar development and basic service delivery challenges. However, refugee-impacted sub-counties are more vulnerable to shocks than non-impacted areas due to refugees' underlying poverty in relation to nationals, the demands on already-stressed resources and/or services, and refugees' limited resilience. Based on the analysis of the complex refugee-host community relationships in Uganda as well as the impact of refugees on host communities, the following are key areas that require urgent intervention:

- Addressing gender and vulnerability issues of refugees and host communities;
- Sustainable environmental management and alternative sources of energy;
- Addressing land tenure issues, and strengthening conflict resolution and peace building;
- Addressing sexual and gender-based violence and protection of children;
- Improvement of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene infrastructure;
- Provision of social services (health, education, etc.) to match demand for both refugees and host communities;
- Access to justice;
- Employment and livelihood support for both refugees and host communities.

The Project

On October 23, 2014, the World Bank launched the Regional Initiative in Support of the Horn of Africa (HOA) covering eight countries - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. The initiative was built on two interrelated pillars: (i) vulnerability and resilience; and (ii) economic opportunity and integration to address key drivers of instability and promote development in HOA. Displacement has emerged as one of the most complex and pressing regional challenges to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development with peace and security in the HOA. Given the protracted nature of displacement in the HOA, displaced populations are a direct target group under Pillar One of the HOA initiative and it seeks to “enhance the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of displaced populations to allow them to contribute to the local economy in their areas of displacement, and promote durable social and economic reintegration for voluntary returnees”. The Proposed Development Objective is to improve access to social services, expand economic opportunities and enhance

environmental management for host and forcibly displaced households in the targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

Components, Activities and Potential Impacts

The Office of the Prime Minister will be responsible for project implementation in Uganda. The project will be implemented in refugee hosting districts of North, Mid-West and South West Uganda, initially planned to be hosted by Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro and Kiryandongo Districts. The specific sites for project implementation will be determined during project implementation.

The project will support interventions designed to improve livelihoods and access to basic socio-economic services in selected districts. The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis relate to project Component 1: Social and Economic Investments which entail civil works and/or construction/expansion of schools, health centers, water supply, and all weather roads. Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management activities will be identified based on: (i) analysis/mapping/typifying and prioritizing of environmental degradation, (ii) developing options for remediation/restoration approaches and methodologies, including cost intensity; (iii) selection of intervention areas, considering demand/priority, and available techniques/ budget. For example, some remediation would consist of constructing or rehabilitating physical structures for water catchment management such as check-dams, and water harvesting structures; and biological measures like afforestation. In addition alternate energy sources will be explored. Component 3: Livelihoods Program will support the development and expansion of traditional and non-traditional livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable households to build productive assets and incomes. A thorough mapping of existing productive livelihoods including agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral, will be undertaken based on consultations with target households accompanied by a technical and market analyses to understand the potential for each of the major livelihoods, the opportunities along the value chain and required inputs in terms of the information, finance, technology, tools, and technical assistance.

The infrastructure works under component 1 will pose civil works/construction related impacts including health and safety considerations. Component 2 & 3 are expected to be positive through alleviating pressures on the poor that lead to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. Therefore, by their nature, project components 1, 2 and 3 may have limited and localized negative environmental and social impacts. The community sub-projects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. The potential environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence into the sub-project cycle. The proposed project is classified as Category B as interventions are not expected to lead to large scale, significant, or irreversible environmental or social impacts.

World Bank Safeguard Policies

The project triggers the following policies for Uganda: Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), Forests (OP 4.36), Pest Management (OP 4.09), Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11), and Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

Purpose and Scope of ESMF

Since the exact locations for the sub-projects are not yet known with certainty at this time, this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) provides guidance on how environmental and social aspects shall be identified, assessed and managed.

The likely negative impacts associated with some of the potential project supported activities and their proposed mitigation measures include the following:

Activity	Impact	Mitigation Measures/Benefit Enhancement
Civil Works		
Manual road maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities • Increase in household incomes • Sense of ownership of the road • Prompt road maintenance • Reduction in vandalism of road structure • Development of construction skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give preference to local communities in awarding road maintenance labor based contracts
Ditch Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding of agricultural lands and homesteads due to modification of points or direction of discourage of ditches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form offshoots to spit flow in the drain. Construct infiltration ditches, soak pits to prevent water being discharged towards agricultural lands and homesteads
Culvert repairs/replace ment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of traffic • Increase in turbidity of water due to excavated materials being washed into the affected stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erect road warning signs and advice road users to use alternative roads • Excavated materials should be suitably stockpiled and covered so that they will not be washed into water sources
Remix pothole patching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Littering of the landscape due to the disposal of materials excavated from potholes to be repaired • Loss of vegetation through extraction of firewood for heating bitumen • Traffic accidents due to potholes left open overnight • Accidents due to disruption of traffic flows by road works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavated materials should be used for backfilling borrow and gravel pits • Firewood for heating the bitumen should be obtained from sites approved by the forest department and local communities • Excavated potholes should be covered with crushed stones and sand if they are going to be left open overnight • Erect road signs warning road users about ongoing road maintenance works
Medium and light grading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of traffic flows • Increased pressure on water sources used by the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn the public about planned and on-going road works and advise an alternative route to avoid delays due

Activity	Impact	Mitigation Measures/Benefit Enhancement
		to road works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for road maintenance should be obtained from sources which do not affect water supply to communities
Heavy grading, re-gravelling and spot gravelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced land use option on sites where borrow pits will be located Loss of land values on properties on which borrow pits will be located Gulley formation through collapsing offside walls or borrow pits Breeding of disease causing vectors in stagnant water collecting in borrow pits Dust during transportation of field materials Noise due to haulage trucks Delays in traffic due to detours and diversions Objectionable vision intrusion of gravel pits particularly on prominent relief features Disruption of traffic flows Increased pressure on water sources used by the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensate adequately owners of properties affected Rehabilitate borrow pits by backfilling or reducing slopes of side walls Backfill borrow pits if possible Watering of roads to reduce dust and covering materials to be transported Erect transport calming measure near settlements sensitive to noise e.g. schools, hospitals Warn road users about road works and suggest alternative road routes to avoid traffic delays. Ensure road maintenance works are completed promptly Gravel pits should be located on prominent relief features. If unavoidable, they should be rehabilitated by backfilling and re-vegetating them Fence gravel pits and provide only limited access to them Reduce slopes of pits. Ideally backfill and re-vegetate pits Warn the public about planned and ongoing road works and advise on alternative routes to avoid delays due to the road works Water for road maintenance work should be obtained from sources which do not affect the water supply to communities

Potential Impact	Mitigation
Health Centers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is owned by individuals and taking over without due consultation may lead to conflict Land is located close to dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure land before construction commences; Do not fill the flow-line of a watershed; instead construct temporary drainage to direct away runoff water

<p>where people reside. This causes noise, dust and other forms of pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site is wetland or close by water body destroying or harming sensitive ecosystem and organisms • Site prone to flooding leading to siltation of water sources and exposing occupants to diseases and other hazards • Facility is or will include sanitation improvement where untreated or insufficiently treated sewage is discharged contaminating drinking water and spreading diseases • Excavation of ground in preparation for laying foundation can cause erosion, siltation, and changes in natural water flow. • Source of building materials used for construction may lead to spread of vector-borne diseases when stagnant water accumulates in active or abandoned quarries or borrow pits and breeds insect vectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design so that filling will not be necessary • Transplant as much vegetation and groundcover as possible and use good engineering practices (e.g., do not use soil alone. First lay a bed of rock and gravel • Adequate provision is made to ensure no erosion of soil or risk of siltation and change to natural flow or course of water; • Outline safety techniques and accident emergency measures during construction activities; • Ensure the construction plans are according to MoH guidelines, but incorporating community views and wishes; • Concrete aprons with berms should be placed under generators, fuel storage, and fuel pump-in point (if different) sufficient in each case to capture at least a 20 liter spill; • During construction, prevent sediment-heavy runoff from cleared site or material stockpiles to any surface waters or fields with berms, by covering sand/dirt piles, or by choice of location. (Only applies if construction occurs during rainy season.) • Construction must be managed so that no standing water on the site persists more than 4 days; • Contractor to provide evidence that fill, sand, and/or gravel is not from waterways or ecologically sensitive areas, nor is it knowingly purchasing these materials from vendors who do so.
<p>Tree Nurseries and Afforestation</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet season soil disturbance • Potential for debris flows or landslides • Sensitive downstream ecosystems • Removal of native plant/tree species • Introduced plant/tree species invasion of native species • Wildlife habitats or populations disturbed • Environmentally sensitive areas disturbed • Land Acquisition • Private assets displaced • Informal land uses displaced or access restricted • Insufficient capacity to manage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule activities for the dry season • Prepare a watershed plan that identifies and address drainage/slope instability • Identify and avoid effects of diversion or dams on downstream ecosystems • Protect and encourage regeneration of endemic species • Ensure non-native species are compatible with native species • Identify and avoid effects on habitats and migration routes of key species • Identify and avoid activity in forest, riparian and wetland habitats with particular biodiversity • Avoid occupied land. Prepare procedures to ensure equitable resolution. • Avoid occupied land. Prepare procedures to ensure equitable resolution.

new plantations/pastures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid interference with informal land users, and take measures to provide access to alternative lands or resources • Establish a local committee, where appropriate, and/or bylaws and provide appropriate controls
Latrines	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination due to improper siting • Defecation around and not in latrines or other sanitation facilities, potentially contaminating surface water and/or shallow groundwater sources, adversely affecting both human and ecosystem health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure latrines are sited at least 30 meters far away from shallow wells, cisterns, spring sources and boreholes. • Latrine pits will be dug in the unsaturated zone above the water table, and latrine pits are protected against flooding and overflow due to intense rainfall; • Check the type of soils at the site –construction on of VIP latrines in sandy soils shall require extra care and expertise; • Site should NOT have an average slope in excess of 5%; • Avoid termite infested areas. Where there are no alternatives take measures against termites in the designs and during construction; • Latrine design should prevents in-and-out access for insects or other disease vectors from the pit • Latrines should be accompanied by handwash stations • Establish Community Sanitation Groups or Committees to sensitize the public about proper toilet use including hand washing after use.

The ESMF provides a general impact identification framework to assist project implementers to screen the projects and institute measures to address negative environmental and social impacts. During project implementation, all sub-projects shall be subjected to environmental and social screening before start of any works. Where necessary, relevant environmental assessments shall be undertaken and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) developed. The ESMF further provides guidance on resolution of grievances and a mechanism of handling any physical cultural resource that may be encountered during project implementation.

Key Stakeholder Issues and Recommendations

During the consultations the following were some of the key issues that were raised:

- a. Government needs to formalize land acquisition in areas of Adjumani for the camps and settlements so as to reduce latent tension between the host communities and the refugees;
- b. Some of the landlords claim that, though they had been promised to construct them houses as a way of appreciation for giving land to host refugees, this has not been effected and it is breeding mistrust between the communities and Government agencies;
- c. The host communities feel that, social infrastructure outside the refugee camps and settlements should be improved (in terms of water and roads etc.) so as not to create a feeling of neglect on the part of the host communities;

- d. It is observed that, women, youth and the elderly who seem to be more vulnerable are not specifically targeted by most of the interventions both in the camps and amongst host communities. Therefore, the project component addressing livelihoods in particular should be designed taking into account modalities targeting needs of these groups;
- e. The policy of giving 30% support to host communities is a challenge in that, the host communities seem elastic i.e. people come from far off areas for services offered to those living in refugee camps which puts a strain on infrastructures such as wells and health centres;
- f. Though land for refugees in western Uganda (Nakivale, Oruchniga, Kyaka II etc.) is owned by government, over time there have been encroachers on such lands. However, during consultations with Uganda Land Commission staff, it was revealed that, the encroachers will be compensated in line with Article 26 (2b) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda of 1995;
- g. In northern Uganda especially in Adjumani, the refugee camps are on private lands not acquired by government. However, the refugees seem to abuse this gesture by not recognizing the host communities claiming the land is the property of UNCHR. It is suggested that, OPM conducts sensitization meetings to create awareness amongst refugees on matters of land specially where government does not own land and on matters of harmonious co-existence;
- h. Livestock owned by the host communities and refugees do destroy crops of either group and this is a source of conflict between the host communities and the refugees;
- i. Some refugees' households are large which allegedly stems from non-usage of family planning methods to control child birth. There could be need to step up family planning programmes in order to regulate the sizes of their families;
- j. Both refugees and host communities expressed the need for vocational skills centres to be established in the camps and in the host communities to help youth learn skills to address unemployment;
- k. On the issue of environmental degradation, there is counter accusation between the host communities and the refugees as to which group is responsible for environmental degradation. However, some NGOs and humanitarian groups have set up tree nurseries to raise seedlings for woodlots. In addition, in some camps such as in Kiryandongo, camp management has set up environmental by-laws to help manage trees in and around the camps. In addition, the project should set up deliberate woodlots in the host communities to meet energy needs amongst the area residents;
- l. Some humanitarian groups and NGOs tend to recruit mostly people from outside the host areas thereby denying locals who qualify to benefit from employment opportunities; and
- m. In some camps and settlements the refugees are asking for rehabilitation of the existing infrastructure such as boreholes inside the camps without necessarily planning for new ones.

Project Implementation Framework

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will have overall responsibility for implementing and accounting for project funds and coordinating activities under all project components. The Permanent Secretary in OPM will be assisted by a Project Implementation Support Team (PIST) that will be established under the Refugee Department within the OPM. The PIST will be led by the Project Coordinator and will include among others Infrastructure specialist, Livelihoods Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) specialist, and Safeguards Specialist. This team will provide key technical support during implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The implementation of the project will be mainstreamed into existing government structures at both national and local government levels. Accordingly, all levels of governments will have roles in providing oversight and implementation supports. Local authorities will be responsible for oversight and coordination of the project implementation at district, sub county and community levels. At Local Government level, the District/Municipal Environment Officers and Community Development Officers will play a central role in supporting implementation of environmental and social aspects of the project. The community will have a leading role in the identification, prioritization and implementation of their prioritized project activities.

The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) will set forth the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders of the project. The PIM will include details of all operational and procedural steps regarding reviews and approvals of specific activities, flow of information, detailed description of project management and implementing bodies, safeguards, procurement and financial management arrangements, reporting requirements, and manual amendment procedures.

In addition, there will be project oversight mechanisms both at national and local levels. At district, sub-county and parish level the project will be fully mainstreamed into existing local government administrative structures. The relationship between the Local Government and Central Government under this project will be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the responsibilities of the respective parties. The MoU will be reviewed at mid-term to take into consideration emerging lessons from project implementation. The following are the main oversight mechanisms at local level:

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

In the refugees' camps and settlements, commonly reported grievances include land conflicts, crop raiding by livestock, cases of assaults, conflicts based on access and control of some natural resources such as water, firewood, dwellings, construction material especially wood and thatch grass amongst others. However, some of the conflicts are driven by tribal differences and a host of other issues. Therefore, to be effective, the GRM shall utilize existing local administrative and community structures both inside and outside the camps, such as Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC). For some time now, these approaches have been employed in resolving conflicts with a lot of success depending on the degree of grievance.

The refugee communities have social structures like any other society and elect their leaders and representatives, which also applies to the host community outside the camps. The camps and settlements are divided into smaller units for ease of administration. Each unit has its own administration office so that its inhabitants have easier access to administration services. The constituent units in refugees' camp are headed by village chairpersons referred to as Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC I).

One of the tasks of the RWC I is amongst others, mediate in the conflicts and solve problems within the villages in his/her constituency. However, in case of grievances or cases that the RWC I cannot resolve, such issues are referred to the next level, i.e. the RWC II. However, if RWC II fails to resolve a conflict that has been referred to its attention, they refer such conflict to the RWC III and if the problem fails to be solved at this level, the matter will be referred to the Camp Commandant who will also try to resolve it and in case he/she fails to resolve it, the matter is then referred to the governments courts of law.

It is important to note that, not all conflicts in the camp are addressed under RWC arrangements. Cases which involve assault, gender based violence; rape and “serious” theft are not resolved under this framework but are instead referred to the police.

As for grievances relating to land acquisition and encroachments, the Land Act creates Land Tribunals, which are intended to help resolve land related disputes at local government levels. The Land Boards at the District level are not involved in resolving disputes but they do assist in registering land and can be called upon to give evidence on matters of land in courts of law. Issues of land conflicts do go through the Local Council system (i.e. LC I-III) in the locality and if not resolved, they are referred by LCIII to the courts of law whose decisions will be final.

Proposed 5 Year ESMF Implementation Budget

Item	Cost in USD					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Training of RWCs, Camp Commandants, DEOs and CDOs in safeguards management (environment, social, vulnerability issues, GRM issues, monitoring and reporting etc.)	150,000					150,000
Waste management infrastructures in camp sites and settlements	120,000	100,000				220,000
Hire of Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist (5 years)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000
Environmental assessments, auditing and monitoring	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
GRAND TOTAL FOR ESMF						\$920,000

Disclosure

This ESMF will be disclosed both in-country in one or two of the local dailies, on websites of OPM’s, participating government agencies, districts and in the World Bank’s infoshop in compliance with relevant Ugandan environmental regulations as well as in the World Bank Operational Policies. During implementation, OPM will provide copies of the respective environmental screening reports, Project Briefs, ESMPs and RAPs (where applicable) for disclosure at the World Bank Infoshop for public access.

Conclusions

By their nature, project components 1, 2 and 3 may have limited and localized negative environmental and social impacts. For this reason, the project is rated as EA category B. The

project ties in the twin goals of the World Bank group of alleviating extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The potential environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence into the subproject cycle. This ESMF provides a step-by-step guidance on how to identify potential adverse environmental and social impacts from project activities, and how to plan, implement and monitor measures to mitigate them.

1 REGIONAL OPERATION ON DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE TO DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

1.1 REGIONAL MAGNITUDE AND CONTEXT

Despite its rich endowment in human, social, and natural capital, the Horn of Africa (HOA) region is plagued by a complex history of weak governance, insecurity, increasing environmental degradation, entrenched poverty and a range of persistent development and protection challenges. Conflict remains endemic in the region. The complex cultural, social, and political nature of these conflicts is compounded by the demographic shifts both due to population growth and peoples' movement, imbalanced service provision, increasing contestation over scarce natural resources, and harsh climatic conditions including frequent droughts and floods.

In a region with an estimated 242 million inhabitants, the HOA hosts over 8.7 million displaced persons, including, over 6.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and about 2.2 million refugees. The majority of the displaced are children and women, with many female-headed households. Displacement in HOA has been compounded by migration within and outside the region driven by a number of natural and man-made reasons including a young population that faces unemployment and alienation.

1.2 UGANDAN CONTEXT

Uganda is situated in central eastern Africa with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Sudan among its neighboring countries. Hence, it is in the center of a region that has seen many civil wars and a vast extent of destruction and human suffering over the last half century. As a result of ongoing conflicts and instability in the DRC, Somalia and South Sudan, Uganda is currently hosting over 477,187 refugees and 35,779 asylum-seekers by December 2015, making it the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. About 190,000 are Congolese refugees mainly hosted in South-West and Mid-West Uganda, and close to 167,000 are South Sudanese mainly hosted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo Districts. Uganda is the third largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. Refugee numbers in Uganda are among the highest ever. For over five decades, Uganda has been host to refugees and asylum seekers. Since 1961, Uganda has hosted on average 161,000 refugees per year. There have been three major waves of refugees from Sudan and South Sudan, two waves of refugees from the DRC, one major wave of refugees from Rwanda, and smaller influxes from Somalia, Burundi and Eritrea.

1.3 UGANDA'S REFUGEE HISTORY

Uganda's experience with refugees phenomena dates back to the pre-independence era when in 1942, she hosted 7000 polish refugees (mainly women and children in Nyabyeya (present day Masindi) and Kojja of Mukono District. The traditional hospitality and generous asylum policies of the Ugandan Government were further demonstrated when fighting erupted in South Sudan in December 2013. Given the magnitude of the resulting humanitarian emergency, the Ugandan Government recognized South Sudanese fleeing to Uganda on a *prima facie* basis, and, in coordination with UNHCR and other partners, mounted one of the country's largest coordinated emergency responses. Nearly 125,000 South Sudanese in Uganda can access lifesaving protection and assistance services (UNHCR, 2015).

1.4 NATURE OF REFUGEES

Uganda hosts a multi-ethnic group of refugees who include the Rwandese, Congolese, Ethiopians, Kenyans' Sudanese and Burundians. These co-exist with nationals in the host areas where they share the infrastructures and services provided by the government, UNHCR and WFP.

1.5 REFUGEE STATISTICS

The main population groups of concern to UNHCR in 2015 are projected to be refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan, Burundi, the DRC and Somalia. Nearly two-thirds have arrived within the past five years in successive waves of refugee influxes that followed periods of conflict and insecurity in the respective countries of origin. There are 5,682 separated children and a total of 482,569 people of concern (UNHCR, 2015). According to UNICEF, there are 260,562 children amongst the refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi and Somalia (UNICEF, 2015).

Refugees Country of Origin	Number of Refugees
Democratic Republic of the Congo	204,041
South Sudan	188,095
Somalia	32,447
Burundi	25,712
Other	32,274
Total	482,569

(Source: UNHCR, Uganda Factsheet September 2015)

However, some improvements in security in parts of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have led tens of thousands of Congolese refugees to voluntarily repatriate from Uganda, either spontaneously or with humanitarian assistance. This momentum of returns from Uganda to the eastern DRC was expected to continue in 2015 and the Government, UNHCR and its partners will support Congolese who elect to voluntarily repatriate (UNHCR, 2015).

1.6 CRITICAL AREAS FOR INTERVENTION

Based on the analysis of the complex refugee-host community relationships in Uganda as well as the impact of refugees on host communities, the following are critical areas of intervention:

- Addressing vulnerability issues of host communities
- Sustainable environmental management and alternative sources of energy
- Addressing land tenure issues, and strengthening conflict resolution and peace building
- Addressing sexual and gender-based violence and protection of children
- Improvement of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene infrastructure
- Provision of social services (health, education, etc.) to match demand for both refugees and host communities
- Access to justice
- Employment and livelihood support for both refugees and host communities
- Addressing of gender and vulnerability issues.

1.7 THE PROJECT

On October 23, 2014 the World Bank launched the Regional Initiative in Support of the Horn of Africa (HOA) covering eight countries - Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. The initiative was built on two interrelated pillars: (i) vulnerability and resilience; and (ii) economic opportunity and integration to address key drivers of instability and promote development in HOA. Displacement has emerged as one of the most complex and pressing regional challenges to reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development with peace and security in the HOA. Given the protracted nature of displacement in the HOA, displaced populations are a direct target group under Pillar One of the HOA initiative and it seeks to “enhance the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of displaced populations to allow them to contribute to the local economy in their areas of displacement and promote durable social and economic reintegration for voluntary returnees”.

Complementary to the HOA Initiative, a regional study on “*Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa*” was undertaken and the proposed operation builds on the conclusions and recommendations of the study and covers the three refugee hosting countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

1.8 UGANDA SECTORAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

The Second National Development Plan (NDP II) provides an overall framework for development in Uganda. Its vision is to transform Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low income to a competitive, upper middle income country. In order to achieve this, the NDPII emphasizes the need for inclusive and sustainable growth while increasing overall competitiveness, and creating additional wealth and employment. Refugee-hosting areas are more vulnerable to shocks than non-impacted areas due to underlying poverty of refugees’ in relation to nationals, the demands on already-stressed resources, and refugees’ limited resilience.

The GoU, UNHCR and partners have been taking a number of steps to strengthen the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities. Under the NDP II, GoU is currently developing the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) which aims to achieve self-reliance and local settlement for refugees and to promote social development in the refugee hosting areas. The STA’s objectives relevant to the proposed project include sustainable livelihoods, environmental protection, and community infrastructure. The proposed project will support the STA implementation by taking an area-based and progressive solutions approach and will cover refugee-hosting districts in North, Mid-West and South West of Uganda.

1.9 PROJECT CONTEXT

In response to the impacts of forced displacement on refugee hosting countries and communities in HOA, the proposed operation is a multi-country development response by the respective Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda. The proposed regional operation addresses the unmet social, economic and environmental needs of the local communities both host and displaced (refugees and returnees) in targeted areas of the three proposed project countries.

1.10 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the targeted areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda.

The proposed regional project will embed essential features of ensuring citizen participation and engagement in identifying and prioritizing developmental needs, including socio-economic infrastructure and livelihoods opportunities to improve self-reliance of host communities; improving social cohesion between refugees and host communities; increased citizen voice and role in development decision making; and greater demand for social accountability. The operational approach will be Community Driven Development (CDD) and will involve:

- (i). Building grassroots institutions,
- (ii). Ensuring voice of all communities in decision making,
- (iii). Strengthening decentralized government administrative functions, as well as
- (iv). Investing in public service delivery and social mobilization to enhance the social cohesion among the beneficiary communities.

1.11 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed project seeks to demonstrate a fundamental shift in the way forced displacement is addressed in the HOA; first as a developmental challenge in addition to a humanitarian and security challenge; second a government-led and implemented development response complementary to traditional humanitarian agencies; and third as a long-term response to address systemic and structural constraints impeding development in marginalized refugee hosting areas further exacerbated by refugee presence. Given that the major impacts of forced displacement and categories of investments across the three proposed project countries is comparable, the four major components described in detail below will be implemented in all three countries: (i) in a modular fashion focusing on mobilization and capacity building for communities and local governments; and (ii) through an implementation process that is responsive to community priorities.

DRDIP has five main components and six sub-components intended to benefit refugee hosting communities, and are discussed hereunder.

Component 1: Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure (approximately US\$ 86.25 million)

Refugee hosting areas in Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda are characterized by huge development deficits, including low human capital, and limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure. The service delivery capacity of local authorities in the three countries is also weak. Component 1 aims to improve access to basic social services and economic infrastructure and improve service delivery capacity of local authorities at the target subnational and local levels by financing community and strategic investments as well as capacity building initiatives. Community investments will be matched by community contributions, both cash and in-kind (materials and/or labor), and the process will follow a community-driven development approach.

Subcomponent 1(a): Community Investment Fund (approximately US\$ 78.6 million).

Subcomponent 1(a) seeks to improve community access to basic social services and economic infrastructure providing investment funds that, together with community contributions, will expand and improve service delivery and build infrastructure for local development. Investments will be identified, prioritized, implemented, and monitored by beneficiary communities. Potential investments (subprojects) include the construction, upgrading, rehabilitation and/or expansion of basic social services, such as education, water supply, human health, and veterinary care; and economic infrastructure such as rural roads, market structures, and storage facilities. The target community will identify and prioritize the specific social services and economic infrastructure to be funded under this subcomponent through the community-driven development approach. Only those subprojects which are currently functioning and/or have budget for staff and materials provided by the respective administration will be supported. This is to ensure the sustainability of the interventions. Subcomponent 1(a) will also support strategic investments, that are larger in scope and impact than typical community-level investments (subprojects), and that will serve a cluster of project beneficiary communities. These investments will be identified through the community prioritization process and will employ local labor, especially women and youth, during construction. Local governments will be responsible for operation and maintenance. An information and communication technologies (ICT) platform composed of a network of mobile phones/applications in the hands of beneficiaries and those managing the fund could be linked to a web-enabled dashboard, which could be used to upload data on investments and implementation status on a close to real-time basis. The process for planning, implementation and monitoring of the subcomponent 1(a) will be detailed in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) for each participating country.

Subcomponent 1(b): Capacity Building for Local Planning and Decentralized Service Delivery (approximately US\$ 7.65 Million).

The objective of this subcomponent is to improve the service delivery capacity of local level government authorities. It will support capacity-building interventions for local government authorities, the local implementing institutions for the community-driven planning process, local development management, service delivery capacities enhancement, mainstreaming of project interventions with government development planning and budgeting process, coordination of potential development stakeholders at local-level and community local-level development learning. Capacity-building activities to be financed under the project, will be explained in detail in the PIMs, but will include: (i) critically needed items, such as office equipment and facilities, field gear, vehicles, and technical resources, etc.; (ii) preparation, multiplication and dissemination of technical training materials; (iii) training, and knowledge and skills development at all levels, including for technicians and host communities; (iv) experience sharing tours; and (v) short-term overseas study tours and South-South exchange programs. The project will also support technical assistance to reinforce the capacity of specialized implementing agencies, including the recruitment of national and international technical assistants to help with planning, engineering design, procurement, construction management and technical monitoring of physical investments.

Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management (approximately US\$ 32 million)

Refugee-hosting areas face severe degradation of their environmental and natural resources, including deforestation and devastation of agricultural and range lands. The continued presence and influx of refugees exacerbates already severe environmental conditions, turning localities into fragile ecosystems. Component 2 aims to ensure that environmental and natural resources are carefully and sustainably managed so they can support current and future needs and livelihoods. The implementation of demand and supply-side interventions will be supported by the component. Supply-side interventions will support and enhance sustainable environmental and ecosystem services including integrated natural resources management and small, micro and household-scale irrigation

schemes. Demand-side interventions, such as alternative energy sources, will aim to reduce unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, including risks mitigation and other challenges faced by crisis-affected host communities. Demand-side interventions will also seek to address gender issues by reducing drudgery (time and energy spent on collecting fuel wood) and exposure to risks and violence and by improving health and indoor air pollution through the use of cleaner fuels and fuel-saving cooking technologies. These aspects will be detailed in the individual country PIMs.

Sub-component 2(a): Integrated Natural Resources Management (approximately US\$ 26.25 million). Subcomponent 2(a) intends to enhance the productivity of environmental and natural resources, including arresting the degradation of fragile ecosystems in forest, range and agricultural lands. It would support soil and water conservation biological and physical activities on individual farms and communal lands, including the construction of soil bunds, stone bunds, artificial waterways, cut-off drains, check dams (gully rehabilitation), bench terraces, hillside terraces, trenches, area closures, planting of multipurpose trees, and groundwater recharge interventions. The sub-component will also enhance irrigation water use and management thereby increasing irrigated land, production and productivity for host communities. Key activities to be supported include rehabilitation/improving/upgrading existing traditional and modern Small Scale, Micro and Household Irrigation schemes. The use of remote sensor technologies installed on water pumps at the farm-level could be considered to monitor water use to inform water management decisions. Capacity-building activities that enhance the implementation of Integrated Natural Resources Management and Small Scale Irrigation Development and Management will be supported in each participating country, with technical assistance to service providers at multiple levels and support to communities.

Sub-component 2(b): Access to Energy (approximately US\$ 5.75 million). Subcomponent 2(b) seeks to improve access to energy by host communities, promoting the better use of energy resources and access to alternative sources of energy. Support will be given to interventions that address the host communities' energy requirements, such as domestic cooking and lighting; social services such as schools and health services; and productive activities, including lighting for small shops/businesses and manufacturing/processing. Household cooking is currently based on firewood and charcoal. To address this concern, improved cook-stoves will be introduced with appropriate community consultations about methods of cooking and baking and what types of firewood are locally available. Training would be provided on the use of the new stoves, including the preparation of fuel wood. Attention would be given to monitoring use, regular maintenance, and repairs. Solar lanterns and lamps are among the options for meeting home and street lighting as well as mobile phone charging needs. Establishing connections to grids -where possible- and off-grid decentralized energy supplies based on renewables and diesel engines will be explored in cooperation with other projects (World Bank and other funding sources) for meeting these and other productive energy uses.

Component 3: Livelihoods Program (approximately US\$ 38.75 million)

People from refugee-hosting communities derive their income either from traditional livelihoods, including agriculture, fisheries, pastoralism and/or agro-pastoralism; and/or non-traditional livelihoods, including skills-based jobs, service enterprises and small businesses. Each type of livelihood is characterized by low-level technologies and skills, leading to inherent low productivity. The lives and livelihoods of people from refugee hosting communities are impoverished and their incomes levels are low and unsustainable. Component 3 seeks to improve livelihoods and increase incomes in refugee-hosting communities based on the market system approach. It will support interventions aimed at improving the productivity of traditional and nontraditional livelihoods. Traditional livelihoods will be informed by detailed technical, behavioral and performance market

assessment for increased production, improved market interconnections and adoption of best practices. Non-traditional livelihoods will be identified based on market assessment to impart skills for increased employability, enterprise development and promote other income-generating activities. The component will strengthen existing community-based organizations (CBOs) and also support formation of new ones.

Sub-component 3 (a): Support to Traditional and Non-Traditional Livelihoods (approximately US\$ 34.3 million). Subcomponent 3(a) aims to increase the production and productivity of agriculture (crops and livestock), pastoralism (livestock), agro-pastoralism (crop and livestock) and fisheries; and commercialize livelihood activities for improved incomes, employment, and self-reliance. Intervention areas were identified based on key stakeholder and community consultations, but in-depth technical and market system assessment will inform implementation. Support will be provided to key activities based on the results of the market system assessment combined with the region and locality's potential and the traditional forms of livelihood practiced, including improved production practices; access to technology, equipment, storage and processing infrastructure, and finance; and access to input and output markets.

Nontraditional livelihoods will be identified based on market assessment to provide skills training for increased employability, and enterprise development and to promote other income-generating activities. Based on key stakeholder consultations, a number of livelihood options were identified, but market system assessments will inform implementation. The proposed interventions will be informed from lessons learned from existing projects, build on the experience of implementing agencies, tailored to country contexts. The subcomponent will follow a process-driven approach for systematic implementation with three phases: (i) preparatory phase, (ii) livelihood business plan subproject generation and approval phase; and (iii) livelihood business plan subproject implementation, follow-up mentoring, and commissioning phase. The subcomponent will also support innovations that could include technological, institutional and process innovations to be determined during implementation. Support programs for youth and women in technological innovations like digital commerce as well as in IT-enabled services that require computer/digital literacy could support modern and salaried jobs. The relevant department ministry will support the implementation of the livelihoods activities.

Sub-component 3 (b): Capacity Building of Community-Based Organizations for Livelihoods (approximately US\$ 4.45 million). Subcomponent 3(b) is intended to improve the service delivery capacity of farmer, pastoral, or agro-pastoral organizations, including CBOs. Establishing and building the capacity of CBOs will be supported due to the project's CDD approach, which involves CBOs being inclusively involved in the implementation and sustainability of project investments. CBOs involved in livelihoods promotion include farmer organizations, cooperatives, Savings and Credit Co-Operatives (SACCOs) and common interest groups (CIGs), will receive training in group management, savings, financial literacy, and book keeping. They will be encouraged to practice regular meetings, savings, and inter-lending; timely repayment; and up-to-date accounting. The traditional and nontraditional livelihood activities will be implemented by CIGs and will receive capacity building on Group Management, Enterprise Selection, livelihood business plans preparation, procurement management, and technical and computer/digital skills. Local administration technical committees and/or facilitators will undertake these efforts.

Component 4: Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately US\$ 15 million).

Project management and implementation will follow a decentralized approach using existing government structure at the national, subnational and local levels and community institutions to be

established at the local level. The objective of this component is to ensure enhanced and effective project management, coordination, and implementation; and support the design of the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to be detailed in the M&E Manual. The component will support the establishment of institutions with different roles and responsibilities at multiple levels, including oversight, coordination, and technical bodies. Steering Committees (SCs), and Technical Committees (TCs) will be established at national, subnational and local levels. Project Coordination Units (PCUs) will be established at the National, subnational and local levels in Ethiopia and Djibouti; and a Project Implementation Support Team at the National level in Uganda; both will be adequately staffed with technical experts recruited in a competitive process. They will play a coordination and facilitation role. The project will build on existing community-level structures, such as Community Development Committees, and will establish new local-level institutions as needed, including Community Facilitation Teams, Community Project Management Committees, Community Procurement Committees, Social Audit Committees, etc.

The component will support the designing of the project Management Information System (MIS) for monitoring inputs, outputs and processes; evaluation of outcome and impacts; environmental and social safeguards monitoring; and participatory monitoring and evaluation and internal learning. M&E activities will also include regular monitoring of implementation progress and performance, independent process monitoring, including *inter alia* regular assessments of community-level planning and review of the effectiveness and quality of capacity-building efforts; outcome and impact evaluations at baseline, mid-term and end-of-project; and annual thematic studies. The project's Results Framework (RF) will be used as a basis for reporting progress against indicators, including progress towards achieving the PDO and Implementation Progress (IP). The project will consider the use of mobile technologies to increase the reach and frequency of data capturing at local level and aggregating in a platform that could serve as a dashboard; such a tool would provide near real-time monitoring and ability to visualize and/or geo-localize activities supported by the project in the three countries.

Component 5: Regional Support for Coordination, Capacity and Knowledge (approx. US\$ 5 million).

The key objective of the component is to support the establishment of a Regional Secretariat on Forced Displacement and Mixed Migration primarily for the HOA but with relevant linkages with the Great Lakes Initiative that will: (i) Spearhead the advancement of the development approach to displacement in the HOA; (ii) Facilitate the creation of knowledge with partnerships with relevant think tanks and/or universities in the three project countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda and the HOA emerging from the implementation of the DRDIP with respect to Durable Solutions to Forced Displacement; (iii) Ensure annual learning and sharing workshops for all the HOA countries; and (iv) Contribute to the better understanding of the nexus between socio-economic development, forced displacement and mixed migration in the HOA by commissioning studies and/or focused research.

The Regional Secretariat will be anchored in IGAD, a regional organization with convening and political mandate for the 8 countries of the Horn and also in a good position to initiate regional conversations around FD and MM. In addition to its role of commissioning research, generating knowledge, capturing lessons, and coordinating sharing and learning both in the project countries and at the regional level; the Regional Secretariat will host the Regional Steering Committee (RSC) to be constituted by representatives from the National Steering Committees of each project country. The RSC will play an important role of: (i) providing oversight of implementation of the Regional program, and (ii) guide, advice and support regional policy dialogue.

Finally, the Regional Secretariat will work towards building the capacities of the executing agencies in the three project countries on the development approach to displacement. This will ensure harmonization and set up some standards for future similar projects. The details of the proposed trainings, study tours as well as the other activities of the Regional Secretariat will be detailed in the PIM that will be prepared by IGAD.

1.12 PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Primary project beneficiaries will be the host communities in the refugee hosting areas who have been experiencing negative impacts due to hosting refugees and the secondary project beneficiaries will be the displaced persons (refugees and returnees). The project will support communities to identify and prioritize investments with specific focus on women, female-headed households and youth, who are disproportionately affected by displacement. The project's institutional beneficiaries include (i) local governments, implementing agency staff and the agencies responsible for refugees in each of the proposed project countries and (ii) IGAD. It is envisaged that a careful integration of community priorities in the local government development planning process will ensure ownership and sustainability of the investments at the community and local government levels.

1.13 IMPLEMENTER

The Office of the Prime Minister will be responsible for project implementation in Uganda. The project will be implemented in refugee hosting districts of North, Mid-West and South West Uganda, currently anticipated to among others cover Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro and Kiryandongo districts. Cross-Global Practices collaboration is an important organizing principle for the proposed operation and it builds on the experiences and good practices in related sectors and operations. The proposed project seeks to maximize synergies across Global Practices and with other projects. Concretely, synergies will be sought with (i) For Djibouti on skills-based and market oriented livelihoods and environmental amelioration with the Rural Community Development & Water Mobilization, and Crisis Response - Social Safety Net Project; (ii) For Ethiopia on agricultural and pastoral livelihoods environmental amelioration with the Pastoralist Community Development Project-III and Agricultural Growth Program-II; (iii) For Uganda on livelihoods infrastructure and investments, and market linkages environmental amelioration with the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund-III; and (iv) at the regional level with the Great Lakes Region: Improving Resilience and Social Cohesion of Displaced and Border Communities (P152821) project for mutual learning, M&E, and synergy to deal with the durable solutions of Congolese refugees in Uganda; and the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), under implementation in Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya, with IGAD hosting a regional secretariat and coordinating policy harmonization and other regional aspects.

1.14 REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS

A number of refugee settlements have been setup by Government of Uganda and are mainly found in areas of Arua, Adjumani, Moyo, Kyenjojo-Kyaka, Hoima, Masindi and Isingiro Districts. Today, active settlements include:- Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Kyangwali, Kiryandongo, Paralonya, Rhino Camp, Imvepi, Madi Okollo and the integrated camps of Adjumani. Due to increasing numbers of new arrivals, Maaji settlement was recently reopened in addition to other existing settlements (UNICEF, 2015). All these settlements have basic provisions for the refugees according

to their needs. They also have farm lands and some do even grazing on small scale, besides poultry farming.

Asylum seekers and refugees who opt to stay in Kampala rather than in the designated settlements are expected to be self-reliant. Those who are no longer able to sustain themselves in Kampala are always advised to approach OPM for relocation to the settlement. In general, the Government of Uganda and UHCR do not provide accommodation and material assistance to asylum seekers and refugees in Kampala. Basic material assistance is only provided to refugees residing in refugee settlements. In exceptional circumstances, where assistance is deemed to be life-saving or in face of serious protection consequences, a one-time only assistance may be provided.

1.15 REFUGEE HOST COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA

1.15.1 WEST NILE

West Nile is host to a large population of South Sudanese/Sudanese refugees, and is characterized by a transient population and lingering cultural tensions (UNICEF, 2014). The sub-region was also severely affected by the LRA insurgency and remains in close proximity to LRA activity, making recovery challenging. As with other sub-regions, conflict and protracted displacement have led to education being under-resourced. Education indicators are low, with West Nile's completion rate half the national average. The effects of camp life and a dependence on aid have made families unwilling to support their children's education and undermined a sense of community ownership (UNICEF, 2014).

1.15.2 SOUTH-WESTERN UGANDA

The south-west of Uganda is marked by significant cultural, ethnic and economic diversity. Though not verifiable, there is a perception that this part of the country has benefited disproportionately from investments in infrastructure and service provision (UNICEF, 2014). Landholding remains inequitable and fairly sizeable hectares are predominantly controlled by some individuals. The area has also seen a large amount of in-migration from other parts of Uganda, leading to tensions and occasional violent clashes between native *Banyoro* and immigrant *Bakiga*. Large refugee populations from Burundi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have placed a strain on local resources and service provision. In the education sector, in addition to low literacy rates and lack of access to secondary education, the key challenge is to integrate a transient refugee population with psychosocial and language barriers (UNICEF, 2014).

1.15.3 ECONOMIC STATUS

Based on both literature sources and field observations, within refugee hosting districts, refugees and nationals face similar development and basic service delivery challenges. It is noted that, refugee-impacted sub-counties are more vulnerable to shocks than non-impacted areas due to refugees' underlying poverty in relation to nationals, the demands on already-stressed resources, and refugees' limited resilience.

Refugees and refugee-hosting communities are poorer and more vulnerable with the settlement areas suffering from lower agricultural productivity and environmental degradation due to erratic weather conditions and poor soil conditions and/or overuse. In addition, the basic social services delivery is

weak and economic opportunities are limited due to the remoteness of the settlements and the poor infrastructure. These areas are also prone to a higher prevalence of malaria, respiratory tract infections (RTIs), diarrhea and preventable diseases among children. Given that the refugee hosting areas are also among the poorer and less developed regions in Uganda, refugee presence further undermines the coping abilities of host communities in the settlement areas, further exacerbated by limited social capital, less diverse livelihoods and low levels of assets.

2 BASELINE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

An attempt has been made to document the key baseline environmental and social settings relevant to the project on Refugee Settlement basis as summarized herein.

2.1 ARUA AND KOBOKO

2.1.1 LOCATION OF CAMPS/SETTLEMENTS

There are majorly 2 camps in Arua and Koboko, one being Rhino camp in Arua and the other in Koboko district named Koboko camp both hosting at least 23,000 refugees. The Rhino Camp is located in the Arua district, a district in the West Nile sub-region of northwestern Uganda, bordered by the DRC to the west and South Sudan on part of its northern border. Rhino Camp was the first refugee settlement in the West Nile Region, established in the early 1960s. This specific area was selected because of land availability, proximity of the area to refugees' countries of origins such as southern Sudan and the DRC, and ethnic similarity to host populations

2.1.2 REFUGEE POPULATION

The Rhino Camp is home to several South Sudanese tribes, including the *Nuer*, *Dinka*, *Murle* and *Anuak*. The majority ethnic groups in South Sudan are the *Dinka* and *Nuer*, which make up 36.8% and 15.6% respectively of the total population, and these two ethnic groups are also the main groups present in Rhino Camp. Refugees from South Sudan in Rhino Camp as of Dec 2015 are 18,117. The majority of South Sudanese refugees are women and children.

Male (48.4%)	Age	(51.6%) Female
9.2%	0 - 4	8.3%
15.4%	5 - 11	14.5%
12%	12 - 17	10.2%
11.4%	18 - 59	17.5%
0.3%	60 +	1.2%

2.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Rhino Camp consists of widely-scattered residential areas over an area of 225 km², interspersed with agricultural land cultivated by the refugees. **In 1989, the area was covered with vegetation and wetlands. By the year 2008, the area had been turned into farmland** (NEMA, 2009).

2.1.4 WATER SOURCES

Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) in partnership with International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), German Red Cross, Belgium Red cross and Norwegian Red Cross have provided 4 WATSAN Kit 5 (Water Pumps) that help pump water from different rivers, purify it and transport it to different refugee camps with aid of trucks. These generator powered water pumps are of modern technology that can be used during disaster times and can be transferable in case of need to another area. URCS has 2 water pumps in both Ayilo and Mungula camps which pump 80,000 and 60,000 litres of water respectively. At Rhino camp in Arua, water is pumped from river Enyau to supply up to 40,000 litres

of water every day to the camp. 60,000 litres of water every day is supplied in Koboko camp which is majorly occupied by Congolese refugees.



Figure 1: Animals at a water point, Tika village, Rhino Camp/Settlement

2.1.5 GENDER ISSUES

Based on field visits and the findings of the 2015 report by the Refugee Law Project, it is evident that there are more women, children and elderly in settlements as opposed to male youth and men. The ratio of women to men in settlements is typically 6:1 while the ratio of children to generally adults is 7:1. It is alleged that most men remained to take part in the ongoing conflict, while others were killed, wounded or separated from their families during flight and their whereabouts remains unknown.

Although women and children make up over 80% of the refugee population from South Sudan, they possess limited autonomy within the camps. The forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases recorded by police and Refugee Welfare Committees include defilement, rape, early marriages, indecent assault, and domestic violence. Some cultural practices in South Sudan such as certain parts of the Dinka marriage tradition, in Uganda are considered rape. Furthermore, there are significant gender gaps in education and traditional practices. South Sudan's diverse socio-cultural groups are overall strongly influenced by patriarchal norms and values, which has been reported to contribute towards higher stress, anxiety and depression for girls and women.

There are also differences in the age of consent for the refugee countries of origin and the host countries. For example, age of consent in South Sudan is 16 years as opposed to 18 years in Uganda, such marriages that are legal in South Sudan are categorized as 'early marriages' and therefore 'defilement' in Uganda (RLP, 2015). Interviews with Adjumani District Authorities (Mr. Edema Richard – Assistant CAO) indicated that "early marriages are common among the Dinkas who sometimes give away girls as young as 10 years of age in exchange for cows". He further added that, "there are cases when men who had earlier paid bride price for the young girls while still in South Sudan follow them up to Uganda but a few have been arrested to serve as an example to the rest."

2.1.6 CHILD PROTECTION

Within the Arua and Adjumani settlements, there are major gaps in the child protection intervention resulting from the large numbers of children and the limited number of actors involved in the child protection response (Save the Children, 2014). Huge gaps in access to basic education, including early childhood development and child protection, continue to exist in the refugee settlements in Arua, Adjumani and Kiryandongo districts. Children's vulnerability is compounded and they are at a higher risk of sexual abuse, physical harm and economic exploitation (Save the Children, 2014). The absence of infant and young child feeding initiatives places the health of young children at risk.

2.1.7 HEALTH SERVICES

Status of Arua Referral Hospital

It is the referral hospital for the districts of Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, and Zombo. The hospital also receives referrals from neighboring parts of South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The major challenge is inadequate funding for priority programs of the hospital.

Health Centers: There are a number of Health Centers offering integrated healthcare for refugees and nationals in Arua District. However, the District has only one functioning ambulance. Refugees settled in Rhino camps and Imvempi settlement areas can access Osea PHC II, Odubu PHC II, Siripi PHC III, Olujobo PHC III, Envipi PHC II, and Yenga PHC III which are the government run PHCs in this catchment area. Some of them are still partly supported by UNHCR.



Figure 2: Medical Waste in an incinerator at siripi H/C II Rhino camp, Mvepi Parish, Odupi Sub-county, Arua District

Koboko: District has only 2 ambulances. Ambulance capacity is not enough to cater the ambulance needs of Waju II transit center/Pijoke PHC II, Kerei transit center, Lobule health center and Koboko PHC IV. With the added refugee population, Koboko would need more medicine; Pijoke center II would need level III kits with increased range of services. With the establishment of Waju II transit center, workload of Pijoke level II PHC has increased significantly. To address the needs of the emergency situation the range of services have also been increased. This increased workload and services might need more staff.

2.1.8 EDUCATION

Refugee education has been integrated and delivered through the local government structures, and administered through the DEO's office in Arua, Adjumani and Kiryandongo refugee settlements. In Adjumani settlement, there are 15 primary schools within the refugee hosting sites, and 4 secondary schools all these schools were visited during the assessment as well as 1 Early Childhood Development (ECD) center.

In terms of conditions, many school structures are dilapidated, inadequate and need significant renovation including; classrooms, latrines and teacher accommodation. Existing structures, latrines in particular, do not fully accommodate teachers and children with special needs. With the current influx of refugee children, more classrooms and latrines need to be built, expansion of the education infrastructure will include renovation works and in some areas establishment of new learning sites. Moreover, existing schools lack child friendly spaces and ECDs. In locations with existing ECDs, they are mainly community owned, insufficiently resourced and operates at ad hoc basis due to resource constraints. Additionally, limited water sources within school premises including inadequate water harvesting and lack of hand washing facilities hinder refugee children's access to education. Within the settlements there is uneven distribution of secondary schools. High dropout rate, especially among girls remained urgent concern and was mainly caused by poverty, early marriage, teenage pregnancy, child labor, long distance to school and lack of parental support for education as they prioritize household needs over education due to generalized poverty.

Inadequate number of teachers is a critical gap in all locations. Associated with this is an acute need for female teachers with most school only having one. In lower primary for example in Arua, the average teacher-pupil ratio is 1:100 this seemed to be the case across most of the schools visited. Lack of sufficiently trained teachers in special needs education was noted in all four locations. Inadequate supply of scholastic materials especially textbooks for core subject and desks as well as lack of learning materials for children with special needs are the common challenges. Lastly, lack of school feeding also hinders children's consistent school attendance. As some of the schools have no previous experience hosting refugees, there are concerns that teachers may lack knowledge and skills in handling refugee children's specific needs associated with their experiences.

2.1.9 VULNERABILITY ISSUES

A team of researchers from Refugee Law Project (RLP) visited Amuru, Adjumani and Kiryandongo districts to assess the trend of influx and the emerging issues relating to South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers (Refugee Law Project, 2015). Findings indicate that refugees have a number of issues:

- Memories of violence, loss of loved ones and property, poor nutrition, inadequacy of basic needs, harassment, abuse and bullying are affecting the mental health and psychosocial wellbeing of refugees and asylum seekers. Refugees and asylum seekers present similar mental health and psychosocial problems. Concerning mental health, four common conditions emerged: (1) Depression (2) Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (3) Anxiety, and (4) Alcohol abuse.
- Language barriers, cultural and ethnic differences, self-relocations and insufficient funding remain a huge challenge particularly to service providers.
- Land conflicts involving refugees and host communities are emerging.

2.1.10 GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) established by OPM together with clan heads (all male) play a big role in dispute resolution within the settlement. This has seen a reduction in ethnic tension among refugees in the settlements (Refugee Law Project, 2015). Access to justice is ensured in the Refugee Hosting Areas (RHAs) through two mechanisms depending on the severity of the incident being addressed. The refugees themselves address less severe conflicts (e.g. quarrels at water points, minor land disputes) within the settlements through traditional justice mechanisms, known as Refugee Dispute Resolution Systems (DRS). More significant conflicts of a criminal nature must be reported to OPM and the police, and they are then addressed through official legal proceedings in the Ugandan formal justice system (Pommier, 2014). However, the lack of active involvement by non-refugee officials in DRS creation and management raises significant concerns regarding fair representativeness (for women and minorities), democratic mandates, and training to address the specific needs of a traumatized population (Pommier, 2014).

2.2 ADJUMANI

2.2.1 LOCATION

Adjumani district hosts up to 67,000 refugees in 8 different camps as Nyumanzi, Mireyi, Alero 1 & 2, Ayilo and Mungula among others. All the refugees in Adjumani are South Sudanese who escaped fighting in their volatile country. Adjumani refugee settlement in West Nile region of Uganda offers protection and mixed solutions to refugees from South Sudan.

2.2.2 REFUGEE POPULATION

The number of refugees from South Sudan in Adjumani as of 1st December 2015 was 104,857. The population is mainly composed of children and women and very few men. The District Authorities believe that men could have stayed to fight on or risked to look after cattle which are the main source of livelihood.

Male (46.2%)	Age	(53.8%) Female
9.4%	0 - 4	8.9%
14.6%	5 - 11	14%
9.3%	12 - 17	8.4%
12.1%	18 - 59	20.2%
0.9%	60 +	2.2%

2.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

There is lack of planning for management of environmental issues associated with hosting refugees. This is echoed by Adjumani District officials as quoted, *“The physical planning unit has not been fully utilized to guide or ensure planning within the camp. The district has very little involvement in*

designing, implementation and monitoring of developments within the camps yet some requires screening to identify likely impacts on the environment to design appropriate mitigation measures for example roads health centers and borehole sinking.” They further note that much as UNHCR has very good laid out guidelines to ensure proper environmental management during project implementation, they are not being followed by development partners.

The presence of refugee settlements has had an environmental impact on land in West Nile, particularly deforestation as a result of Sudanese refugees producing charcoal to sell in South Sudan (NEMA, 2009). According to the Adjumani District Forestry Officer, an estimated 15 million trees have been cut by both nationals and the refugees but only around 1 million have been planted to replace them which is a big imbalance. No gazetted forest degradation can be associated to refugees or host communities for now if the rate at which non gazetted vegetation is being cleared is not checked, then after these are depleted those that are gazetted will follow suit. About 85 hectares of tress have been established but their management may not be sustainable because these are in small scattered portions managed by individuals.



Figure 3: Tree nursery implemented by Lutheran World Federation (LWF) at Ayilo I Camp in Lewa Pakele Sub county Adjumani District

2.2.4 HEALTH

The baseline information is based on field studies as well as the South Sudanese Refugee Inter Agency Emergency Assessment Report for West Nile Region and Acholi Sub Region conducted in January 2014 led by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Adjumani District Hospital: This is the main referral point for the district and some areas of neighbouring districts like Moyo (Obongi) and Amuru (Pabbo). There are inadequate supplies and equipment, including key diagnostic equipment and supplies. The theatre lacks adequate CS sets and other reproductive health supplies. The delivery ward lacks delivery equipment and protective gear. Key essential drugs such as misoprostol and magnesium sulphate were lacking. Staffing levels were low, with only two medical doctors. There is only one ambulance.

Nyumanzi: Nyumanzi HC II is a government run HC II run by two technical health workers and conducts and OPD, and emergency deliveries, and EPI. Currently the health centre serves a

population of 25,000 refugees and 5,000 Ugandan nationals who still access services there. There is need to increase the capacity and scope of services of this health centre..

Ayilo Settlement: Located 5km from Lewa Health Centre II serves Olua refugee settlement. This health centre has a fully equipped maternity, OPD, EPI, and staff houses. There is 9 staff, but only 3 technical staff: one enrolled comprehensive nurse and two nursing assistants. The settlement is reached through an inaccessible road with a seasonal stream that requires an improved road infrastructure development. As soon as the transit centre is established, there is need for a health outpost, with a plan to have an additional HC II.



Figure 4: A drug shop in Ayilo I Refugee camp in Lewa Pakele sub county Adjumani District

2.2.5 EDUCATION

In Adjumani district, teachers required additional skills to address issues related to HIV/AIDS, trauma, violence, guidance and counseling. While this was not widely mentioned in the other sites, it is an area that will require close attention to ensure delivery of a conflict sensitive curriculum. Nyumanzi Primary school receives children of refugee settled in Nyumanzi and requires infrastructural improvements to meet the increased numbers and the needs. The situation as follows:

- Water situation: the nearest borehole is 1.5km away,
- The existing storage tanks are three and all of them are not functional
- Latrines sub-structures are existing but super-structures are damaged

2.2.6 WATER

There are a number of water points. Refugees rely on the few available boreholes distributed within the settlements and host communities. Struggles for water in boreholes are reportedly leading to fights mostly among refugee women and those from the host communities (Field consultations in Adjumani and Refugee Law Project, 2015).



Figure 5: Water point in Nyumanzi refugee in Adjugopi Parish, Dzaipi Sub-county, Adjumani District

2.2.7 GENDER ISSUES

Up to 85% of the refugee population comprised of women and children, while 30% is men. In this situation, it is already observed that women are exposed to many unique difficulties, making them particularly vulnerable to suffering and personal violence. A rapid assessment conducted indicates that facilities put in place to support the crisis are insufficient to support the specific needs of women and girls, particularly on reproductive health, sanitary facilities, and logistics amongst others. It is further estimated that 15% of women are widows whose spouses potentially perished in the battle back home in Sudan, while considerable number of young girls are heads of households in the category of un-accompanied minors. It is observed that women are already carrying bigger portion of responsibility of taking care of their families: searching for water, firewood, handling all household chores, and supporting men to set up temporary structures on the plots of land allocated to each household. Women human rights violation in many forms including Sexual gender based violence have been reported in the inter-agency meetings. It is also noted that gender and rights of women are



strongly influenced by the culture and tradition of the refugees themselves (GWEGD, 2015).

Figure 6: A woman roofing a house in Ayilo I refugee settlement in Lewa Parish, Pakele Sub County, Adjumani

2.2.8 VULNERABILITY

Women remain economically marginalized: among Ugandans, 90% of all rural women work in agriculture, as opposed to 53% of rural men. As a result, women in refugee and host communities are disproportionately affected by changing livelihood patterns, conflict, natural disasters and climate change. It is known that low education levels among girls are a factor contributing to early marriage, with ensuing complications for maternal health. In Adjumani, Boys are preferred over girls even in the host community so much emphasis is put on the boy as compared to the girl child. Early marriages are also common among the Dinkas; they sometimes give away girls as young as 10 years of age in exchange for cows. There are cases when men who had earlier paid bride price for the girls while in Sudan follow them but a few have been arrested to serve as an example to the rest.

Women and children, comprising over 85% of the refugees, are the most affected categories in the refugee population. There are EVIs (Extremely Vulnerable Persons), including un-accompanied minors and persons living with HIV/AIDS (GWEGD, 2015). Limited specific attentions are accorded to these categories under current emergency situation as the refugees are being settled down in the various camps.

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to a range of actions by which an individual is exploited because of her/his sex or gender. This includes physical, emotional, psychological and socio-economic abuse such as rape, female genital mutilation, domestic violence, forced marriage, exploitation, threats, confiscation of money or identity cards, and restrictions on freedom of movement and liberty (UNHCR, 2007). The forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases recorded by police and Refugee Welfare Committees include defilement, rape, early marriages, indecent assault, and domestic violence. Some cultural practices in South Sudan such as certain parts of the Dinka marriage tradition, in Uganda are considered rape (RLP, 2015). Victims of sexual violence receive treatment from Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and the nearby health centers (RLP, 2015).



Figure 7: Elderly refugee women operating small businesses under a tree, Ayilo II Camp in Lewa Parish, Pakele Sub County, Adjumani District

According to the 2014 UNHCR Uganda Women and Girls Fact Sheet, among those who are displaced, refugee women often face some of the greatest challenges; challenges that are often distinct from those faced by their male counterparts. These frequently result in refugee women experiencing increased hardships and vulnerability. In conflict and post-conflict situations, girls and young women are less likely than boys and men to access basic rights. Their education is often overlooked in favour of male children, and parents often depend on girls to work at home.



Figure 8: A young girl attending to a business in Ayilo II refugee settlement

2.2.9 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Cases reported are mainly assault, theft, defilement and under-age sex, particularly sexual acts between children. Early marriages and child abductions, ignorance of the law, poverty and cultural practices are the key causes and drivers of these crimes. Struggle for water at the water points, as well as disputes concerning children, account for many of the assaults committed by women (RLP, 2015). Bail for refugees remains a challenge, as the person seeking bail is required to have a fixed place of abode and substantial sureties. This is further complicated by some refugees who, when granted bail, escape back to their countries of origin (RLP, 2015). Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs) established by OPM together with clan heads (all male) play a big role in dispute resolution within the settlement. This has seen a reduction in ethnic tension among refugees in the settlements.

2.2.10 LAND AND CONFLICTS

Adjumani district has hosted refugees for over 20 years and currently about 11,000 hectares of land have been allocated to them. Total land occupied by refugees currently unknown; refugees are scattered in over 10 settlements. Land where these settlements have been established was offered by the community freely and no MOU was signed. Every household is allocated a 20x30 meter plot within which all activities have to be conducted but it is not very clear whether there is an MOU between communities and OPM.

Ayilo 1 was established in March 2015 and covers a total of 4.8 square kilometers and an estimated population of 22,730 people. The land was donated by the community for an unspecified period of time. The population is although unknown high because of reunion settlement and children and

women are the majority because men stay back or always tend to go back after a short while. The camp has 15 household of nationals within the camp and refugees have been allocated 30x20m per household basically for settlement. Plans are under way to negotiate for more land with the community so that the refugees can be allocated plots for cultivation. This is one way of making them self-reliant. Conflicts are normally between refugees themselves and rarely does it involve host communities. Conflict with host communities are over resource access especially at water points. But these are often solved through existing structures such as the L.C system, Parish Chief, CDO and the Refugee Welfare Council.

2.3 KIRYANDONGO

2.3.1 LOCATION

Kiryandongo refugee settlement is located near the town of Bweyale in Kiryandongo District, Western Uganda and hosts refugees predominantly from South Sudan and Kenya.

2.3.2 REFUGEE POPULATION

Population of the settlement as of 4th January 2016 is 46,256 refugees. Average number of refugees per household is about 7 people.

Male (50.9%)	Age	(49.1%) Female
8%	0 - 4	7.7%
13.5%	5 - 11	12.8%
10.4%	12 - 17	9%
18.4%	18 - 59	18.4%
0.5%	60 +	1.3%

2.3.3 ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

The Commandant is the head of the Refugee Settlement assisted by the Deputy Commandant and the Assistant Commandant. Then the next in the administrative hierarchy are the Heads of Sectors for 1) Protection, 2) Community service and 3) Registration. Land and environmental issues are handled by the commandant with support from the district technical staff. Gender based violence and child protection is handled by the head of community service in collaboration with the district. The settlement does not have a specific annual budget but prepares an indicative budget although annual expenditure depends on the needs in the settlement and the donors' response. Sources of funding are UNHCR, government of Uganda and other NGOs.

Land conflicts exist within the settlement (among refugees) especially those regarding boundaries. Land conflicts are mainly solved by Refugee Welfare Councils and settlement commandant. To reduce on the congestion in Commandant's office, ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) is used. This method encourages refugees to solve those small disputes within their communities other than reporting to the police or Commandant's office. The UN agencies working at the settlement include: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP and UNFPA. The UN agencies do not directly implement projects within the settlement but partner with other NGOs that carry out the implementation.

2.3.4 HOUSING

Most houses are temporary.



Figure 9: A Homestead within Kiryandongo settlement in Central Ward Bweyale Town Council

2.3.5 HEALTH

Statistics Summary

- Distance to the nearest Referral Hospital (Kiryandongo Hospital) is 20Km
- The settlement has two well-equipped health centres, Panyandoli Health Centre III with a doctor available 24hrs and Panyandoli Hill H/C II
- 2 ambulances are available for referral cases
- Common diseases
- Malaria
- Diarrhea
- Respiratory tract infections (RTIs)
- HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 5 – 6% in Bweyale Town Council which prevalence is taken to be similar to that of the camp.
- Interventions for HIV/AIDS
- ART clinic is available at all health centres within settlement

Kiryandongo Referral Hospital – The District has one referral hospital. Kiryandongo Hospital is a government owned hospital with a status of a district hospital. It has a projected population of 400,000 with a service area covering the areas of Kiryandongo, Masindi, Nakasongola, Oyam, Apac, Amuru, and Nwoya District. It has a bed capacity of about 109 beds. Challenges faced the hospital include: under staffing; under funding; Infrastructure is not enough and dilapidated; equipment not enough; wage bill does not allow for more training; unstable supply of electricity and electricity; Motivation not adequate; inadequate supply of drugs and other supplies and lack of transport.

In order to provide the required health services, there is need for vehicles and motorcycles for staff, games and space for adolescent reproductive services, total rehabilitation including the staff quarters, more staffing, more equipment (dental, theatre, laboratory), fridges for EPI and Laboratory running water, availability of drugs and other supply and space for posttest.



Figure 10: Ambulance at Panyadoli Health Center IV in Central Ward in Bweyale Town Council

Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement has a total of three health centers which includes; Panyadoli Health Center III, Panyadoli Hills Health Center II and Reception Center (Health Center II). The Panyadoli Health Center, located at the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Bweyale, Uganda, provides healthcare services to over 60,000 in the region including 41,000 Ugandan IDPs, Bududa survivors, and Refugees from Kenya, Sudan, Congo, Burundi and Rwanda which are the main target population. Patients continue to come from many different parts of Kiryandongo with some patients even leaving Kiryandongo Main Hospital to come to the Panyadoli Health Centre because of better availability of medications and supplies. Also, many patients cannot afford to be treated at local private clinics in Bweyale. The CAO for Kiryandongo District similarly indicated that “Most service infrastructures are strained due to the influx of refugees especially education, health centers.”

The Refugee Settlement also receives services from other partners that bridge the gaps in health service delivery. For instance community services, environment and livelihood programmes are implemented by InterAid-Uganda; Danish Refugee Council (DRC) for WASH and livelihood; International Rescue Committee (IRC) providing reproductive health services; TPO for mental health; Samaritan Purse-food distribution in collaboration with WFP; ACF and Concern Worldwide for nutrition; Windle Trust for education; AIRD for logistics. UNHCR and OPM conduct oversight function including ensuring that activities are planned, coordinated, and reviewed on a weekly, monthly and quarterly basis through coordination meetings chaired by OPM at settlement level. There is need to upgrade and maintain the Panyadoli Health Care Center III at a high level of hygienic and operating standards.

HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services are provided in the Panyadoli Health Center III by RMF staff. ART clinics are conducted every Wednesday; condoms have been distributed and opportunistic infections properly managed with patients having been assisted and

supported. Communities are sensitized on prevention, care and guarding against discrimination and the risk of engaging in risky lifestyles that lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS.



Figure 11: Incinerator at Panyadoli Health Centre IV, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Central Ward in Bweyale Town Council



Figure 12: Latrine at Panyadoli Health Centre IV, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement



Figure 13: IEC materials at one Candrom Primary School in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Central Ward in Bweyale Town Council

2.3.6 LAND OWNERSHIP

The land is owned by government of Uganda and refugees are given the right to use the land but not to own it. Each refugee household or family is allocated a piece of land measuring 50x100metres to construct a house and use the rest for other livelihood purposes. No nationals own land within the refugee camp although they are allowed to access resources and services such as water points, schools and health centers.

2.3.7 WATER, SANITATION AND HEALTH

Most common sources of water are boreholes and shallow wells; piped water is also available in urban centres like Bweyale, Kigumba and Kiryandongo. Water per household is 17litres per day. Common sources of water are: Borehole (41 in total all functioning), Piped water pumped from underground covering a radius of 7km within the settlement. 30% of the settlement population access water within a radius of 300m. 60% have water within a radius of 900m and 10% of the settlement dwellers have water within a radius of 1km. Latrine coverage is now high at 61% up from 26% in 2014. Household waste is managed by use of rubbish pits but mostly through open dumping. The settlement does not have any central waste collection point. Medical waste is burnt in Incinerators at respective Health Centres within the settlement.



Figure 14: Children collecting water from a public stand, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement



Figure 15: Water pump in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement powered by Solar Energy



Figure 16: Sanitation and hygiene messages at one of the schools in Kiryandongo Settlement

2.3.8 EDUCATION

The schools in settlement were first constructed for refugees only but after the first group of refugees went back in 90s, these schools were transferred to government and they are now government aided schools. There are 4 government aided primary schools, 1 private primary school, 1 community secondary school within the settlement. Most refugees children are studying in government aided schools together with the nationals. Lower classes have qualified teachers and teaching assistants for translation purposes. Early Childhood Development (ECD) is implemented by Development partners such as Save the Children, Africa Development Corps and Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO). There are 12 ECD centers 8 of which are within the primary schools and 4 are in isolation. Window Trust is also supporting about 300 refugee students to study vocational skills in Kiryandongo Technical Institute. Most schools within and outside the settlement have enough classrooms to cater for both the host community and refugees. NGOs such as Inter-Aid and Window Trust have constructed classroom blocks and latrines within the schools.

Primary Education: There are very few primary schools accessible by refugees. One of the four primary schools at Kiryandongo camp is Candrom with indicators and statistics below:

- Inclusive school with both refugee pupils and nationals
- Has a section of ECD with a total of 400 children
- Total number of pupils in school – 3,664
- Total number of teachers in the school – 48
- Ratio of boys to girls – 40%:60%
- Lower classes like P.1, P.2 have more girls than boys
- Teacher to pupil ratio- 1:80
- Classroom to pupil – 1:80
- Dropout rate is low but girls tend to drop out more often than boys

Secondary Education: Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement is hosting over 12,000 youth who are of school age and practically there is only one secondary school with targeted numbers of enrollment leaving out the majority. In addition there is ongoing scholarship program being provided by partners

implementing education however the scholarship program targets very few numbers of youths, thus leaving the majority without such opportunities.

Vocational – In April 2011, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF) initiated a Vocational Training Program at the Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement after being presented by the refugee community with issues surrounding the lack of skills and vocational training for students graduating from the settlement high school. The program is targeting refugees with any nationalities living in Kiryandongo refugee settlement as well as people of host community. The program accommodates both male and females, but of age between 15 to 40 years old. To meet with the growing demand for vocational training in the settlement, RMF expressed interest to expand the number of courses offered based on the refugees' request. And this year 2015 new courses are; Bricklaying, Carpentry, and Joinery were initiated at the institute. The duration of each course is three months. The first three months of skills training ended in March with 98 students attaining certificates in the four offered skills training courses. The 268 students who have attained these skills are few compared to the over 15,000 young people in the camp.

Challenges – Some refugee community especially Sudanese do not value education. Absenteeism is very common in schools because most household are female headed and women tend not to be very authoritative. Absenteeism occurs on days when refugees are to get food rations or nonfood items. Children learn on empty stomach especially in schools outside the camp. Capacity building for school management committees and sensitization about the need for education to the refugees is required. Language barrier makes communication between teachers and pupils hard as many children from S. Sudan speak Arabic or their local dialects.

2.3.9 ENERGY

Electricity is available in Bweyale Town, the health center and at the base camp in the settlement but other parts of the settlement and surrounding sub-counties like Mutunda s/c do not have electricity. Fuelwood and charcoal are sourced from within the camp and in communities around. Refugees and host communities engage in charcoal burning which has led to massive cutting down of trees. **According to the Kiryandongo District Environment Officer, the nearby Nyamakedi forest reserve has been completely destroyed by nationals and some refugees involved in charcoal burning.** Within the settlement cutting down of trees has been reduced due to interventions by UNHCR such as marking each tree within the settlement. Also NGOs such as Inter-Aid have established woodlots within the settlements.



Figure 17: Wood saving stoves being used by some homesteads, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement



Figure 18: Homestead with a solar panel

The Environmental protection Interventions by UNHCR/Refugee Settlement Management are summarized below:

- No refugee is allowed to cut a tree within the settlement, permission is only granted by the settlement commandant
- Planting 10 trees to replace one cut tree.
- The settlement has two tree nurseries where seedlings are provided for free to the settlement dwellers for planting in their gardens.
- There is also a project of Environmental protection and Restoration being implemented within the settlement where woodlots are being established at various locations.
- These woodlots are still intact until future demand but care takers are allowed to harvest branches and use them for fuel wood.

2.3.10 LIVELIHOOD

Most of the communities surrounding the refugee settlement are small scale farmers while others especially in Bweyale town engage in different business ventures such as: wholesale and retail shops,

hair salons, grain milling, Metal fabrication, public transport, tailoring, restaurants and bars. 90% of the refugees are small scale farmers, others engage in small scale businesses within and outside the settlement in peri-urban centres such as Bweyale, Kiryandongo, Kigumba, Karuma. The limitations to livelihoods cited through consultations include:

- Limited opportunities for refugees
- Language barrier especially in businesses
- The productivity is quite low since 80% of the refugees are women and children
- Infrastructure
- Community access roads in the settlement are available but to the required standards.
- Most of these roads are maintained through community based labour support but the challenge is that refugees are not willing to work so those willing do it at a fee

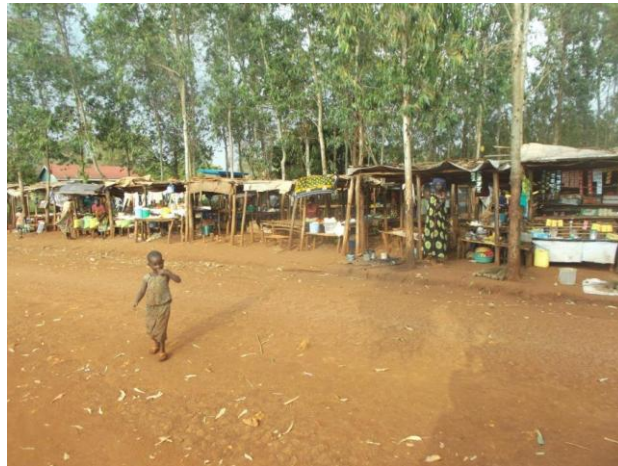


Figure 19: Road side market within a Eucalyptus woodlot, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement



Figure 20: Motorised Grain milling Machine, Ranch 37 Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement



Figure 21: Women vending charcoal, Kiryandongo refugee Settlement

2.4 NAKIVALE IN ISINGIRO DISTRICT

2.4.1 LOCATION

Nakivale refugee settlement, located near the Tanzania border in Isingiro district, Southern Uganda, currently hosts the largest number of refugees in the country. It occupies an area of 185 km² with 3 Zones (Rubondo, Base camp and Juru) and 79 villages with an average of 800 to 1,000 people per village. Nakivale refugee settlement was established in 1958 and officially recognized as a refugee settlement in 1960 through the Uganda Gazette General Notice No. 19 (UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet 2014).

2.4.2 LAND OWNERSHIP

Much as the Settlement has a land title, there is an estimated 30,000 people (encroachers) who claim ownership of the settlement land.

2.4.3 REFUGEE NUMBERS

Whilst refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) constitute the majority of the settlement's population, Nakivale also accommodates refugees and asylum seekers from diverse countries, such as Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi. Currently the majority of refugees in the settlement are Congolese but the number of refugees from Burundi is rapidly increasing. 13,204 Burundi refugees received in Nakivale Refugee Settlement since November 2014. According to the UNHCR December 2015 update on the Burundi Refugee Response, the inter-agency Contingency Plan for the Burundi refugee situation has been finalized with a worst case scenario of 100,000 refugees (83,000 new arrivals over the next six months). The refugees are mainly coming from Bujumbura, Muyinga, Kirundo, Kibitoke and Bubanza provinces, the new arrivals are citing insecurity in Burundi quoting new fights as reason for fleeing (UNHCR, 2015).

2.4.4 HOST POPULATION

There is an estimated population of 35,000 nationals surrounding the Refugee Settlement who directly benefit from water, education, health and nutrition programmes in the settlement (UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet 2014).

2.4.5 EDUCATION

According to the UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet (2014), there are 9 primary schools and 27 Early Childhood Development Centres in Nakivale along with 1 secondary school and 1 vocational school. Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) also implements the German-funded DAFI scholarship programme which supports tertiary education. Children requiring special needs education are supported in 2 schools outside the refugee settlement. The Vocational Training Centre (VTC) provides skills training for asylum seekers, refugees and Ugandan nationals to give them the skills necessary for informal employment opportunities and small scale entrepreneurship. Nakivale also hosts a Community Technology Access (CTA) Centre which consists of a training area where students enroll and are trained in basic computer courses and an internet café. Finnish Refugee Council (FRC) provides training in Adult Literacy, English for Adults and related life skills through 36 learning centres across the settlement.

2.4.6 EARLY MARRIAGES

While there is increased attention to child marriage, defined as marriage before 18 years of age, in countries like Uganda where the practice is especially prevalent, less attention has been directed at understanding the factors affecting relationships, marriage and cohabitation among adolescents affected by conflict and displacement. Research findings by Schlecht et al. (2013) in Nakivale Settlement pointed to limitations in access to education and language barriers in school as factors contributing to school drop-out and early, informal marriages. Schlecht et al. (2013) reported that Congolese youth in Nakivale, who typically speak Kiswahili, had difficulty following classes taught by Ugandan teachers in Runyankole. As well, the settlement was geographically spread out and the long distances that many youth would need to travel to get to secondary school also deterred attendance, especially among girls.

2.4.7 ADMINISTRATION

The administration of Nakivale is managed at the top level by The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) on-site settlement management team, led by the Ugandan Settlement Commander. Each zone is officially represented by selected members from the refugee population, who form the settlement's three Refugee Welfare Councils. Refugees in Nakivale are granted access to free land to build their shelter and are expected to use the rest for farming.

2.4.8 HEALTH

Common Diseases – In Nakivale, Malaria remains highly reported and this is partly attributed to communities not clearing bushy surroundings, plant crops so close to housing and not clearing mosquito breeding sites. The partnering NGOs are continuing with community awareness outreaches on malaria prevention and control measures besides general early health seeking behaviors (UNHCR, 2015).

HIV/AIDS: In a study by O'Laughlin et al. (2013) on HIV/AIDS intervention in Nakivale, it was observed that refugees prioritized daily survival needs such as obtaining food, maintaining shelter, cultivating land, and ensuring safety. Attending to these priorities meant other needs (including HIV/AIDS) had to be postponed or foregone. In this setting, there is a tension between meeting the needs of immediate survival and meeting needs perceived as less urgent, such as preserving health.

For the refugees interviewed, testing tended to occur when the tension temporarily eased, allowing priorities to shift (O’Laughlin et al. 2013).

Health Centers: According to the UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet (2014), health services provided include Out-Patient Department services, community outreach activities such as immunization, sensitization and mobilization for antenatal care (ANC) and systems strengthening. There are 4 health centres in Nakivale (one grade III and three Grade II H/Cs). Main referral point is Mbarara RRH and Rwekubo H/C IV. MTI intervenes and also supports awareness messages on HIV/AIDS, other communicable diseases, health promotion campaigns, and capacity building of Community Health Workers. As a result there has been an improvement in ANC attendances, maternal child health and family planning response. All indicators in morbidity and mortality are also within standard. Most common diseases within the settlement are Malaria and Respiratory Tract Infections. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for Nakivale in 2013 was 2.9% (with critical being more than 15%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition rate was negligible (critical = 5%).

2.4.9 COMMUNITY SERVICES

According to the UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet (2014), support includes distribution of non-food items, construction of shelters to persons with specific needs (PSNs) and psychosocial support to vulnerable refugees. Vulnerable groups supported by this sector include the elderly, people with disabilities, single parents, unaccompanied/separated children, as well as other men, elderly persons, women at risk, persons with medical conditions, children at risk and more generally women and children in the settlement. It is also involved in the capacity building of refugee leaders, and mobilizing of communities for community works such as building PSN houses, classrooms, water point maintenance and community roads. The sector is also responsible for mobilization for other sector activities including health and WASH and the community mobilization and sensitisation for the celebration of international days such as International Women’s Day, World Refugee Day and 16 days of activism.

2.4.10 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

According to the UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet (2014), Refugees receive both underground water (through boreholes and shallow wells) and surface water pumped from Lake Nakivale and treated at one of 3 water plants in the settlement (Base camp, Misiera and Kabazaana). There are 50 hand pumps and 318 water taps in the settlement. Water trucking (in schools and health centres) is also used during the dry season and rain water harvesting during the wet season. The sanitation sector is involved in hygiene promotion in communities and institutions. Latrine coverage in 2013 was 87%.

However, field interviews indicate that latrine coverage in Nakivale and Oruchinga Settlements and host communities is still low at an average of 60%. The soil structure of Nakivale and Oruchinga does not support the traditional latrine structures. The refugees have resorted to building their latrine in anthills. These are a challenge to the elderly and disabled who can hardly access the latrines. In addition, most latrines constructed with the help of UNHCR/OPM have either caved-in or have their superstructures broken. The communities and the Settlement management think that Ecosan toilets are the best option for this soil type.



Figure 22: *One of the latrines with a damaged superstructure*



Figure 23: *A typical latrine built on an anthill*

2.4.11 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Both Kyangwali and Nakivale settlements are situated in districts with rich soil and grasslands for livestock grazing. As such, the most common livelihood strategies among refugees in both settlements are agriculture and animal husbandry. Crops grown consist primarily of maize, beans, sorghum, cassava and potatoes. Animal husbandry typically involves goats, cattle, pigs and poultry, and to a lesser extent, turkeys and rabbits. Plot farming (referred to as ‘digging’ by most refugees) is also promoted as a self-reliance strategy: within five years, refugees are expected to sustain themselves with agricultural crops grown on individually-allotted plots (Omata and Kaplan, 2013).

Certain livelihood strategies are commonly associated with specific nationalities of refugees. For instance, several focus groups held with mixed Congolese, Rwandan and Burundian participants identified Rwandans as the leading nationality involved in middle-men trade, used cloth selling,

butchery and lodge ownership, while Congolese were cited as owning the majority of music stores and hair salons (Omata and Kaplan, 2013).

Perhaps the clearest example of livelihood strategies unique to a particular nationality can be seen among the Somali refugees in Nakivale. This community maintains a strict geographic, though by no means economic or social, separation from the rest of the settlement – the majority of Somali refugees are found within one village in Nakivale’s Base Camp Zone. Somalis in this village largely reject agriculture as a culturally foreign concept. As a result, most Somali arrivals in Nakivale tend to quickly sell on or rent their allotted farm plots to other refugees and engage in small business.

It is important to note, however, that even within the ostensibly-homogenous Somali community, not all refugees pursue business over agriculture: the exception are ‘Bantu Somalis’, a distinct ethnic group descended from Central African Bantu migrants who migrated to Somalia several centuries ago, and who today primarily pursue agricultural livelihoods in Nakivale (Omata and Kaplan, 2013).

Both settlements demonstrated an active in-kind and cash economy based on internal trade between different refugee populations within the settlements, carried out via a network of trading centres and markets.

2.4.12 ACCESS TO ENERGY

Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC) undertook a rapid assessment in the Nakivale refugee settlement in Uganda, home to more than 60,000 refugees, to determine current challenges related to the need for cooking fuel (WRC, 2014). Firewood collection degrades the environment, particularly in camp settings, where there is often a lack of resources, coupled with a high population density. The environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources exacerbates many of the challenges faced by displaced populations and host communities, rendering them vulnerable to weather-related harm, undermining agriculture and food security, and forcing women and girls to travel even farther to collect firewood. As well as the harmful environmental impact, competition for dwindling resources forces people to travel further and further in search of firewood making women and children, to whom the task often falls, vulnerable to attack. Cutting trees to use as firewood and building materials significantly reduces vegetation cover which can ultimately strip soil of its nutrients and contribute to changing climate patterns.

2.4.13 LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT

According to the UNHCR Nakivale Factsheet (2014), the main activities include food crop production (including mushroom growing inside houses), crop post-harvest handling (mainly for maize), livestock husbandry, small businesses and vocational skills (tailoring, soap making, bakery and crafts/sandal making), making energy efficient stoves that use less firewood and making charcoal out of household waste. A total of 2,590 energy saving stoves have been constructed in the settlement through community participation. As part of promoting and supporting small holder associations, beneficiary households have also been organized into groups/associations. In order to promote conservation and stop deforestation tree-planting and energy saving technologies have been introduced.

2.5 RWAMWANJA IN KAMWENGE DISTRICT

2.5.1 LOCATION

The Rwamwanja settlement is approximately 40 square miles and located in Nkoma parish, Nkoma sub-county, east of Kamwenge town in Kamwenge district about 320 Kms from Kampala via Mubende and Kyenjojo. The Rwamwanja settlement was created in 1964 to host Tutsi refugees from Rwanda until 1985 when most were repatriated seeing the Uganda government repossess the then encroached upon land only in 2012 for resettlement of refugees from DRC. The settlement is 127.2 km² (49.1 miles²) with 36 villages.

According to the UNHCR Rwamwanja Factsheet (2014), since the beginning of 2012 Uganda has faced a large influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Rwamwanja settlement was re-opened by the Ugandan Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) on the 17 April 2012 to accommodate these new refugee arrivals from the DRC. Rwamwanja has a maximum capacity of 55,000 people.

2.5.2 ADMINISTRATION

AAH-I Uganda is one of the lead implementing partners of the UNHCR in Rwamwanja refugee camp. AAH-I Uganda has been working in the camp since March 2012. With increased community participation in identifying the refugee's needs, AAH-I Uganda responds by supporting an integrated programme of food security, education, water and sanitation and environment and that also benefits Ugandan nationals living in the refugee hosting areas.

2.5.3 LAND OWNERSHIP DISPUTES

During the time the Rwandese refugees were in Rwamwanja, they acquired reasonable sizes of land mainly for grazing their animals and practicing some farming (bananas and beans). As a matter of fact, some refugees had sold land to indigenous Ugandans such that by 1994, the Settlement had a good number of Ugandan nationals. Following their departure in 1994, more Ugandans moved into the Settlement some of whom directly bought from the outgoing Rwandese, while others just moved and occupied what was seemingly free land on prompting from some of the local leaders in the surrounding districts. In due course many of them are said to have been allocated land by the relevant Government Institutions and processed freehold land titles as proof of ownership of the different plots of land (although this is still being contested in courts of law).

A presidential directive was issued in 2012 to de-gazette 2Km² of the settlement land. All stakeholders interacted with believe that this intervention by the president solved the main land issues in the Settlement. A meeting with the 'land owners' in Rwamwanja was held at Nkoma village in which they confirmed that they took up 'free land' that originally belonged to the Settlement. However, they stated that in many areas, the Settlement leadership has pushed them out the land that they legally acquired and that was not within the original boundaries of the Settlement.

2.5.4 LAND TENURE

Although there are some conflicts, it was reported that the entire Rwamwanja Settlement is gazetted as Government property. Under these circumstances it is kept in trust by the Uganda land Commission for the people of Uganda. On the other hand, the Toro Kingdom also claims that the land is theirs. A few of the Ugandans who involuntarily removed also claim that they have legal land titles for the land within the Settlement and they have gone to court to prove so. This is a matter that should be investigated further or OPM should provide proof of land ownership.

2.5.5 HEALTH

Kamwenge District does not have a single referral hospital and the highest levels of healthcare provider are two health centre IVs. According to the UNHCR Rwamwanja Factsheet (2014), within the Settlement, There is a health centre III at Rwamwanja base camp and a newly constructed health centre II in Kyempango both catering for up to about 60,000 people (taking into account both the refugee population as well as the host community). To alleviate the situation there are two outreach clinics where the refugees can go for help. The *Medicins sans Frontiers* (MSF) operate mobile clinics to assist the refugee community.

There are 49 technical health staff on the ground in the settlement comprising of AHA and local government staff. The clinician to patient ratio is 1:100. There is one ambulance supported by UNHCR, 1 donated by MSF-F to AHA and 1 provided by UNFPA for referrals. Emergencies are referred to Fort Portal hospital some 90km away. Around 170 Village Health teams (VHTs) are also used as a way to reach out to the refugees outside of clinics and health centres. They are the entry point to health services and help on issues including malaria control and prevention, HIV/Aids, nutrition and hygiene promotion as well as mobilising the community for general health activities. There are 10 health outreaches: 6 within the settlement and 4 in the host community. The most common diseases in Rwamwanja are malaria, respiratory tract infections and watery diarrhea. There are also currently high instances of anaemia within the settlement, with 48.8% of women found to be anaemic.

2.5.6 MORBIDITY

Consultations have indicated that the death rate among children within the Settlement is high with up to three children dying daily. The reproduction rate is also high. The most common causes of death among the children include the following: -

- Malaria
- Dysentery
- Respiratory Tract infections Malnourishment

2.5.7 ETHNIC COMPOSITION AND CULTURAL SET UP

The dominant ethnic compositions in Kamwenge district are the indigenous Batagwenda and Batoro as well as the newly settled Bakiga, Bahima, and Banyankore. Rwamwanja became a refugee Settlement in 1962/64 and all the refugees were of Rwanda origin who all left the Settlement in 1994. Today the refugees who came in April 2012 are all Congolese but of mixed ethnicities. The majority are Congolese of Rwandese origin (mostly Hutu and a few Tutsi Congolese). While the host

community had learnt to live in harmony with no apparent conflict, the refugees are bound together by the refugee status they find themselves in. Until recently there were no Congolese in the project area and the entire project area had been resettled by the local tribes surrounding Kamwenge.

2.5.8 WATER, SANITATION AND HEALTH

According to the UNHCR Rwamwanja Factsheet (2014), Rwamwanja currently has 55 functional boreholes and shallow wells providing clean and safe water to the refugees. 51 of these are installed with handpumps, while 4 are motorized with pipeline distribution to 11 tap stand locations (40 water taps). Water coverage at the end of 2013 was 13 litres per person per day. Rainwater harvesting is also done at all health centres, schools and reception centre; reducing the need to truck water to these locations. Household latrine coverage is currently about 68% (49% of which are to UNHCR standards) and there are 157 communal latrine stances in various institutions across the settlement.

2.5.9 EDUCATION

According to the UNHCR Rwamwanja Factsheet (2014), there are 20 early childhood development centres and child friendly spaces which are run by Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) and Save the Children. There are 5 primary schools in the settlement, 3 of which are run by UNHCR/WTU: Rwamwanja primary, Mahani primary, Nteziryayo primary and the newest - Kyempango primary. There is 1 secondary school. UNHCR, through WTU, has recruited 100 trained teachers across the settlement. Child rights clubs have been set up in 5 schools in Rwamwanja (Mahani primary, Nteziryayo primary, Rwamwanja primary, Nkoma church of Uganda primary and Rwamwanja secondary) along with Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and School Management Committees (SMCs). 8,135 refugee children were enrolled in 2013, giving 77 % of the total number of school going age enrolled in primary education. The teacher: pupil ratio is 1:97 and classroom: pupil ratio is 1:145.

2.5.10 LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT

Field consultations revealed that the size of land allocated to refugees varies depending on the household size. On average, plots of 50 by 50m are allocated to a household of about 3-5 people. For the case of the host community, at least every household has a hectare of land on which they practice subsistence farming. Refugees are involved in similar businesses as the host communities and they include farming, retail, produce, saloon, *bodaboda*, bars, driving handcraft. Some young girls are involved in commercial sex whereas others, especially men and women are work in groups as casual laborers on farms.

According to the UNHCR Rwamwanja Factsheet (2014) and field studies, UNHCR works with other agencies to provide access to high yielding varieties of common food crops, supporting crop post-harvest handling and informal vocational skills development including tailoring, hairdressing, baking, craft making and soap making for group-based income generation. There are now over 30 supported livelihoods groups in the settlement. Community savings & credit structures (Village Savings and Loan Associations) are promoted to increase refugees' access to cheap credit. Tree planting through community tree nurseries and "tree marking" are used for environmental conservation as well as

support to access low-cost energy efficient technologies like Lorena stoves and charcoal briquettes. To date, over 5,000 households have benefited both directly and indirectly from the above interventions. Paid employment is coming up within the Settlement due to the many implementing partners who sometimes pay refugees to perform certain tasks such as road construction. Field consultations revealed that since most refugees are in farming, they face a problem of post-harvest losses due to poor or no storage facilities available in the area. As a result, food produced especially in Rwamwanja (Irish potatoes, maize, etc.) is sold very cheaply to the buyers who come from urban areas like Kampala to take advantage of the situation.

2.5.11 ENERGY

The main power source for domestic needs in the Settlement and its surrounding is firewood for cooking. Within the project area, kerosene/paraffin and firewood continue to be the main source of energy for lighting for most households. There were a few homesteads both within and outside of the Settlement which had solar panels mostly for lighting and charging phones.

Multiple challenges are associated with the collection, supply and use of fuel for cooking, lighting and heating purposes for the most vulnerable in humanitarian, transitions and development settings. Without safe and dignified access to cooking fuel, not only beneficiaries cannot cook the food they receive, but they may be forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as selling or bartering food for fuel, undercooking to save on fuel or venturing in unsafe places to gather wood.

The firewood demand, primarily for cooking, but also for heating water (hygiene) and for lighting is permanently continuous and its impact on the vegetation will be progressively manifested with time. The firewood consumption of the inhabitants of Rwamwanja is expected to be initially relatively high due to the readily available firewood in the vicinity.

2.5.12 ACCESS AND TRANSPORT

The Settlement is predominantly rural and the most common transport within the Settlement is head loading and boda boda / cycle transport. There are some overloaded pickup trucks/lorries and Minibuses particularly along the road from Kyenjojo to Kamwenge. Rwamwanja may be accessed from either Kyenjojo Town Council or from Kamwenge town Council in Kamwenge District. The road is a fairly maintained Class II murrum road.

2.5.13 COMMUNITY SERVICES

Support is provided to refugees through distribution of non-food items, construction of shelters for people with specific needs (PSNs) and psychosocial support to vulnerable refugees. Vulnerable groups include the elderly, people with disabilities, single parents, unaccompanied/separated children, people with medical conditions and children at risk. There are also 2 unaccompanied minor shelters for unaccompanied and separated children in the settlement. In 2013 refugee social workers were selected and trained in villages across the settlement to assist with community mobilization and sensitization. There are 5 child rights clubs with a total of 100 members. 306 Refugee Welfare Committees have been set up in 34 villages to help play quasi-political roles within their communities. Self-reliance, community empowerment and ownership are promoted through sensitizations and awareness raising activities (UNHCR Rwamwanja Fact Sheet 2014).

2.5.14 PROTECTION

According to the UNHCR Rwamwanja Factsheet (2014) and field studies, protection activities include identification of separated and unaccompanied children and tracing to re-unite families, recreational activities and referral of refugees. Counseling and follow-up support is provided for people who have experienced sexual and physical abuse. 2 Protection houses have been set up for SGBV and child protection cases. In 2013, 325 cases of Gender Based Violence were reported and followed up with medical help and counseling which is an increase from 142 in 2012. 126 of these were also provided with legal assistance. Sexual and reproduction education has been taught in schools within the settlement in an attempt to reduce on sexual violence. There are 140 SGBV task force members in 36 villages comprising 4 members per village, involved in preventive measures regarding SGBV and a SGBV task force committee comprising representatives from SGBV stakeholders i.e. UNHCR, OPM and partners to jointly manage sensitive SGBV cases.

2.6 KYAKA II IN KYEGEGWA DISTRICT

2.6.1 LOCATION

Kyaka II refugee settlement was established in May 1983 in Kyenjojo district (previously part of Kabarole district) to host refugees mainly from Rwanda and Congo. It is located on 84 square kilometres of land. Kyaka II refugee settlement is bordered by Kabarole district (Western region) in the west, Kamwenge district (Western region) along south western area, Mubende district (Central region) in the East, Kibale district (Western region) in the North and Kiruhura district (Western region) in the South. After the closure of Kyaka I in 2005 refugees who were in Kyaka I were all transferred to Kyaka II (UNHCR, 2014).

2.6.2 REFUGEE AND HOST DEMOGRAPHICS

The settlement was initially established in 1984 to settle Rwandan Tutsi refugees after a decision was taken by the government of Uganda to host all refugees in designated areas (UNHCR, 2014). Kyaka II has a combined refugee population of 16,548 people. The population is comprised of Rwandese, Congolese, Sudanese, Kenyans, Somalis, and Burundians. The majority of this population is Congolese (86%) or Rwandese (13%). The population surrounding the refugee settlement is comprised of mainly native Batooro and Bakiiga. Approximately half of the population is female. The leading causes of displacement among residents in the settlement were civil strife and wars in their countries of origin.

Kyaka II is referred to as a “settlement” rather than a “camp” because the Government of Uganda supports refugee self-reliance and freedom of movement. Refugees in Kyaka II are allotted plots of land, where they can build homes and cultivate the land. Allocation of food rations is systematically reduced over time, except among those considered most vulnerable. Refugees can engage in trade and exchange services within and outside the settlement. There is no physical perimeter around the settlement, and refugees live among the host population. Both refugee and Ugandan national students attend schools in the settlement. There is also an estimated population of 11,978 nationals surrounding the Refugee Settlement who directly benefit from Water, Education, Health and Nutrition Programs in the Settlement (UNHCR, 2014).

2.6.3 ADMINISTRATION

Kyaka II settlement covers 81.5 km² and is located in 3 sub counties of Mpara, Kyegegwa & Kabweza in Kyegegwa district. The settlement is divided into 9 Zones (Sweswe, Buliti, Bukere, Mukondo, Ntababiniga, Kakoni, Bwiriza, Byabakora and Kaborogota) and 26 villages with an average of 731 people per village. Each village is administered by a refugee welfare committee (RWC) system, specific to the refugee settlement, which is the equivalent of the local government system of Uganda, known as the Local Council (LC) system. This consists of 9-10 people who are elected by the communities. These committees are coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the agency that oversees the management of refugee settlements in Uganda. UNHCR and other partners are also involved in the day-to-day running of the committees. Management of environmental and social safeguards is done by the respective Implementing Partners (IPs). Those in charge of environmental management include Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Nsamizi and LWF.

2.6.4 LIVELIHOODS

The Government of Uganda (OPM) ensures the security of all refugees and has a generous policy which provides refugees in settlements with plots of land (50 metres x 100 metres) in order for them to become self-sufficient (UNHCR, 2014). Main activities include food crop production (maize, beans, ground nuts and green vegetables), crop post-harvest handling (mainly for maize), livestock husbandry, small businesses and vocational skills, including tailoring (UNHCR, 2014). Promotion of self-reliance is ongoing through household access to improved crop varieties. Capacity of farmers is also built in savings and internal loaning through farmers groups and Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCO). Kyaka II also hosts a Maka sanitary pads factory – employing refugees to create sanitary pads for distribution across all settlements in Uganda (UNHCR, 2014).



Figure 24: Typical market stall in Kyaka II

2.6.5 WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

There are 60 water sources: 31 shallow wells, 20 boreholes and 9 protected wells or springs as well as a water dam at Sweswe and a 7,500 litres mini water treatment plant. There are also 34 rainwater harvesting structures to boost water supply in the settlement. Base camp and all institutions rely on

rain water harvesting during the rainy season and water trucking during the dry season. Distance to safe water points varies from zone to zone (village to village) from 50m to 2000m. Latrine coverage is around 78%. The families are also encouraged to dig communal pit latrines and are provided with a latrine digging kit including plastic slabs and treated poles (UNHCR, 2014).



Figure 25: *Water treatment tank for gravity water at Kyaka II*

2.6.6 EDUCATION

There are six primary schools; one vocational secondary school and two health centers. Secondary academic classes run from Senior 1 to Senior 4, and the vocational track teaches bricklaying, tailoring and carpentry to in-school and out-of-school youth. There are 6,254 pupils enrolled in schools in Kyaka II of which 2,289 are nationals with a gross enrolment rate of 75% (UNHCR, 2014). There are 91 teachers and the teacher to pupil ratio is 1:69, with classroom: pupil ratio of 1:108. There are 6 primary schools and 15 Early Child hood Development Centres in Kyaka II along with 1 vocational and 1 secondary school. WTU also implements the German-funded DAFI scholarship programme which supports tertiary education. 333 students are enrolled in Bujubuli Vocational secondary school, 24 are on WTU scholarship and 50 on PEPFAR/WTU Scholarship. Children requiring special needs education are supported in 1 school outside the settlement (UNHCR, 2014).

2.6.7 ROADS

Roads leading to the settlement camps are well maintained by the District Local Governments (DLG) of their respective districts. Access roads in the settlement areas are maintained by UNHCR and the DLG. For example, UNHCR provides fuel and the DLG provides the road maintenance equipment. However access within the settlement is difficult because the roads are poor and impassable during wet seasons.



Figure 26: *Typical access road to the settlement camp*



Figure 27: *Typical access road in the settlement*

2.6.8 ENERGY

Fuel wood is the major source of fuel for cooking while solar is a major source of lighting. Dependence on fuel wood has put enormous pressure on the natural resources especially trees, leading to massive deforestation in and around all Settlement camps.

2.6.9 HOUSING

Refugees are only allowed to build temporary housing. Houses in the settlements are majorly mud and wattle and temporary structures made of unburnt bricks. Some refugees use unburnt bricks for their houses. The homesteads are scattered and not planned. Much as the host community homesteads are equally unplanned, they are semi-permanent to permanent structures.



Figure 28: Typical house of a Congolese Refugee

2.6.10 HEALTH

Health service delivery in Kyaka II is implemented by African Humanitarian Action (AHA). The most common disease in the settlement is Malaria. AHA operates 2 health centers in Kyaka II: Bujubuli health center III and Mukondo health center II serving a catchment area of about 23,185 nationals and 21,923 refugees each with around 10% of patients in Mukondo HC being Ugandan nationals and 55% at Bujubuli.

Services provided include: Out-Patient Department services; Inpatient department services; reproductive health services; nutrition feeding program; circumcision; community outreach activities; immunization; sensitization and integrated outreach programs on family planning; Antenatal care (ANC); voluntary counseling and testing; and nutrition screening and systems strengthening (UNHCR, 2014). AHA intervenes and supports awareness messages on HIV/AIDS, other communicable diseases, health promotion campaigns, and capacity building of Community Health Workers. As a result there has been an improvement in ANC attendance, maternal child health and family planning response. All indicators in morbidity and mortality are also within accepted standard. Cases that need further management are referred to secondary and tertiary health facilities including Kyegegwa H/C IV, Fort portal district hospital and Mulago national referral hospital. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for Kyaka II in 2012 was 4% (with critical being more than 15%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition rate was negligible (critical = 5%) (UNHCR, 2014).

2.7 KYANGWALI IN HOIMA DISTRICT

Kyangwali is the oldest refugee settlement in Uganda. The land was first home to the displaced from the conflict in Rwanda beginning in 1960. After the majority of these repatriated in the early 1990s, the camp was vacant until 1997 when the crisis in eastern DRC flared up. The Kyangwali Refugee Settlement is located in Western Uganda, 80 km from Hoima. Kyangwali hosts approximately 25,000

mostly Congolese and Sudanese refugees. There are also refugees from Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, and South Sudan. Since 2000, AAH Uganda, in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), has operated Kyangwali refugee settlement in Hoima District, mid-western Uganda. The 92 square mile settlement is subdivided into 22 villages and hosts 34,048 refugees (UNHCR Dec 2013) from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan, Rwanda, Kenya, Burundi and Somalia.

2.7.1 LOCATION

Kyangwali refugee settlement lies in Hoima district in Western Uganda, near Lake Albert – the natural boundary between DRC and Uganda. Given its proximity to Eastern Congo, 85% of the settlement’s population of roughly 21,000 refugees is Congolese. The physical size of the settlement is estimated to be about 90 square kilometres, divided into 14 villages consisting of between 10 and 20 blocks in each village. Similar to Nakivale, the OPM operates on-site settlement management teams and oversees a Refugee Welfare Council comprised of selected refugee leaders, which constitutes the formal refugee representative body inside the settlement. Refugees are given a portion of land where they can build their own house and grow crops for their own consumption and sale. Action Africa Help (AAH) is the sole UNHCR IP in livelihood support as of 2013.

2.7.2 SOCIO-ECONOMICS

Kyangwali is known for its inhabitants’ relatively high degree of economic self-reliance. Furthermore, integration of infrastructure has been carried out to the degree that health centres and primary schools in the settlement are equally accessible to refugees and the host community. The economy in the settlement is fairly complex. Incomes are produced through a variety of means. Most refugees are either engaged in agricultural production or are receiving food rations from AAH. A minority of refugees have businesses in the settlement, ranging from small stalls at the weekly market to shops or teahouses in the main trading center. In most cases, the refugees acquired the capital to start these businesses from goods or money brought from home; loans (including from AAH, but also from one another); own-labour production; or remittances from abroad. Still some refugees rely mostly on remittances; this is probably more prevalent in Kyangwali than in other settlements because of the higher connection with the exterior through the higher rates of resettlement.

The settlement has, or is close to, several weekly markets. The markets themselves are humble, containing agricultural products in small quantities; imported goods like matches and dishware; and some value-added products from the settlement such as fried breads and alcoholic brew. There is also a trading center with a couple dozen shops selling grains, imported goods, sodas, beer, and cigarettes. Regular trucks come from Hoima supplying these shops; in addition, traders from Hoima and as far away as Kampala and Arua come during harvest time to purchase the agricultural production of the refugees.

2.7.3 HEALTH SERVICES

Hoima Referral Hospital – Hoima Regional Referral Hospital is a government owned hospital, started as a district hospital in the early 1930's, and it was upgraded to a regional referral hospital in 1994. Its service area comprises of Hoima, Masindi, Bulisa, and Kibaale with an approximation of 2,000,000 people. Its bed capacity is 280 and an approximated annual budget of 554,021,000 shillings. Sources of funding include government funds and capital development funds as the other source of funding. The hospital has a number of challenges that include: human resource constraints especially lack of doctors and surgeons, budgetary constraints – the money requested for is usually not sent and the budget is always cut, power is unstable which means the generator has to run the entire day in some case, fuel prices have gone up as well as water prices and new equipment (medical) is required.

Health Centers in Kyangwali: The Think Humanity Health Centre - Kyangwali (THHC-Kyangwali) was opened in May 2012. Think Humanity previously had a health centre in Hoima, but the patients we were treating were mainly from Kyangwali, therefore it was moved the care closer to the people who needed it the most. Kyangwali Branch provides services to refugees in the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement Camp and people in the villages in Kyangwali sub-county. There are only three Health Centre IIIs (in-out patient) available for approximately 265,000 refugees and nationals in this region. Services available at the Kyangwali Centre are as follows:

- General health care services
- Antenatal/maternity services (birthing kits)
- Ultrasound
- Lab services
- Family planning
- HIV counseling and testing
- Minor surgical procedures

Majority of the patients are treated for malaria, typhoid, brucellosis, urinary tract infections (UTIs) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Bed nets, birthing kits, reading glasses and vitamins are a few of the free items given during outreach programs and at the THHC-Kyangwali.

3 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 THE POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1.1 UGANDA'S VISION 2040

Uganda has envisaged a development perspective termed “Uganda Vision 2040” with the aspiration to transform the country from a predominantly peasant and low income to a competitive, middle income country with a per capita income of approximately USD 9,500 by the year 2040. Of relevance to refugees is the protection of human rights. The Vision states that, “Policies and systems shall be put in place to ensure management of emigration and control of immigration including a national identification system. Measures to ensure rights of refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are protected will be strengthened. In addition, disaster mitigation and management measures shall be strengthened.”

3.1.2 THE 2ND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP II)

The NDP II is the second of the six NDPs structured under the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) towards implementation of the Uganda Vision 2040. In regard to Public Sector Management, the Government of Uganda has a number of strategic interventions below to enhance national response capacity to refugee emergency management

- a. Formulate and implement a national refugee policy
- b. Develop and implement a Refugee Settlement Transformative Agenda
- c. Develop and implement contingency plan for refugee emergencies
- d. Review domestic laws governing refugees
- e. Develop and implement projects and programs for refugees and refugee hosting areas.
- f. Receive and grant asylum to refugees in accordance with national, regional and international covenants

3.1.3 THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN (SDIP 2) 2011/12 – 2015/16

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

3.1.4 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT POLICY, 1994

The key policy objectives include the enhancement of the health and quality of life of Ugandans and promotion of long-term, sustainable socio-economic development through sound environmental and natural resource management and use; and optimizing resource use and achieving a sustainable level of resource consumption. ***With regard to the project, aspects of Environmental Assessment have been integrated into the project with the objective of ensuring sustainability in the project.***

3.1.5 RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY FOR UGANDA

The overall objective of the Renewable Energy Policy is to diversify the energy supply sources and technologies in the country. In particular, the policy goal is to increase the use of modern renewable energy from the current 4% to 61% of the total energy consumption by the year 2017. Government's Policy Vision for Renewable Energy is: To make modern renewable energy a substantial part of the national energy consumption. ***This ESMF outlines mechanisms of ensuring the use of renewable energy by the refugees and host communities including improved stoves.***

3.1.6 UGANDA DECENTRALIZATION POLICY

Decentralization is the policy under which local governments operate. The decentralization policy is designed to achieve a number of objectives. a) Transfer real power (devolution) to local governments, thus reducing the workload on central government officials. b) Establish decentralization as the guiding principle applied. Local governments here refer to district councils, city council, municipalities, city and division councils, town councils, and sub-county councils. The local government system is based on the district as a unit under which there are lower local governments and administrative units. Local government councils in a district are: (a) the District or City Council (b) the Municipal Council (c) the City Division Council (d) the Municipal Division Council (e) the Sub-County Council (f) the Town Council. Administrative unit councils in a district are: (a) the County Council (b) the Parish or Ward Council (c) the Village Council. ***The project will be implemented through the different local government structures.***

3.1.7 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY 2013

The National Agriculture Policy is aimed at translating these high level national obligations into policies and strategies to enable their achievement. The policy shall guide all agriculture and agriculture related sub-sector plans, policy frameworks and strategies existing and those to be formulated in future. The policy is derived from the need to achieve the national development objectives of increasing household incomes, food and nutrition security and employment as stipulated by the National Development Plan (NDP) in which agriculture is identified as one of the primary drivers of growth in the economy. The overall objective of the agriculture policy is to achieve food and nutrition security and improve household incomes through coordinated interventions that focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural productivity and value addition; providing employment opportunities, and promoting domestic and international trade.

According to the Policy, Vulnerable groups include households headed by women and children, the elderly, the poor, and people living with disabilities and disease. In 2006, about nine percent of rural households were headed by widows or widowers – widowed largely due to HIV/AIDS – and seven percent had members who were disabled. Vulnerable households are less productive and are more likely to suffer from food insecurity. MAAIF shall mainstream active responses to the needs of vulnerable groups in sector plans and interventions.

The core functions of the districts and lower-level local governments shall be to: i. Implement all of the decentralized and devolved agricultural services, including advisory and regulatory services; ii. Develop and implement appropriate by-laws to regulate food security, animal movement, local taxation and any other areas that support the effective local implementation of agricultural programmes; iii. Monitor implementation of agricultural plans and policies at the district and within the lower-level local governments; iv. Mobilize and empower farmers and farmer groups to produce, process and market their commodities; v. Sensitize and guide communities and implementers on addressing traditional and cultural issues affecting selection, promotion and utilization of strategic agricultural enterprises; and vi. Increase awareness of the farmers to protect agricultural production natural resources, especially land and water.

3.1.8 THE NATIONAL CULTURAL POLICY, 2006

The National Culture Policy, 2006 complements, promotes, and strengthens the overall development goals of the country. Its specific objectives include amongst others, the need to promote and strengthen Uganda's diverse cultural identities and to conserve, protect, and promote Uganda's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. ***This ESMF outlines Chance Finds Procedures to ensure protection and conservation of any PCRs that will be encountered during project implementation.***

3.1.9 THE NATIONAL WATER POLICY, 1999

The overall water resources policy objective is to sustainably manage and develop the water resources in a coordinated and integrated manner to secure/provide water of an acceptable quantity and quality for all social and economic needs. ***This ESMF outlines measures to control erosion, siltation as well as potential for pollution from oil spills, creosote and sanitary wastes in areas of project implementation.***

3.1.10 THE NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

The overall policy goal is to achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilization in Uganda. ***The policy recognizes amongst others, the need for the protection and sustainable use of land resources through conducting environmental assessments and implementation of measures outlined in such assessment studies.***

3.1.11 THE NATIONAL GENDER POLICY, 1997

The government adopted a National Gender Policy of 1997, a tool to guide and direct the planning, resource allocation and implementation of development programs with a gender perspective. The adoption of the gender policy has facilitated Uganda's gender mainstreaming programs in all sectors of the economy (implying, the planned works project should equally integrate gender into the implementation of works. ***OPM as an agency implementing the project has mainstreamed gender dimensions into its activities, plans and policies.***

3.1.12 THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS POLICY, 2004

The policy provides the principles and a framework for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS in Ugandan's world of work. 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. ***The project will have to mainstream HIV/AIDS interventions into its plan, Projects and activities.***

3.1.13 NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WETLAND RESOURCES, 1995

The Policy has established principles by which wetlands resources can be optimally used and their productivity maintained in the future and end existing unsustainable exploitative practices in wetlands. All proposed modifications and restorations on wetlands shall be subject to an ESIA, the result of which shall determine whether such restoration or modification shall proceed and if so to what extent. ***This ESMF has measures for controlling degradation of wetlands and controlling their siltation.***

3.2 THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.2.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA, 1995

The right to a clean and healthy environment is enshrined in Article 39 of the Constitution of Uganda, 1995 as well as integration of people in the development process. ***To ensure project compliance with the Constitutional obligations on sustainability, this ESMF has been prepared which outlines mechanisms for environment assessment and mitigation measures included therein.***

3.2.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (AMENDMENTS) ACT 2010

An Act to amend, consolidate and streamline the existing law on local governments in line with the Constitution to give effect to the decentralization and devolution of functions, powers and services; to provide for decentralization at all levels of local governments to ensure good governance and democratic participation in, and control of, decision making by the people; to provide for revenue and the political and administrative setup of local governments; and to provide for election of local councils and for any other matters connected to the above. At district, sub-county and parish level the

project will be fully mainstreamed into existing structures. The relationship between the Local Government and Central Government under this project will be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the responsibilities of the respective parties.

3.2.3 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT, CAP 153

Section 20 of the Act makes it a legal requirement for every developer to undertake an environmental assessment for projects listed in the Third Schedule of the Act. In this case, agriculture amongst others, including large scale agriculture, use of new pesticides are some of the projects in the Third Schedule to the Act that require an ESIA to be conducted before they are implemented. ***This ESMF outlines some of the salient project impacts as well as mechanisms for conducting further assessments on the project sub-components.***

3.2.4 THE REFUGEE ACT 2006

The Act is to make new provision for matters relating to refugees, in line with the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and other international obligations of Uganda relating to the status of refugees; to establish an Office of Refugees; to repeal the Control of Alien Refugees Act, Cap. 62,, and to provide for other related matters. The refugee legislation is regarded as a model for Africa, recognizing the right of the country's more than 140,000 refugees to work, move around the country and live in the community, rather than in special camps. The legislation clearly enumerates the rights of refugees, as well as their obligations in Uganda. It defines who is a refugee and it is gender sensitive. The law outlines the process to be used in determining refugee status. It also sets forth how a refugee situation can cease, once durable solutions have been found.

Under the Act, A person qualifies to be granted refugee status under this Act if—

- (a) owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, sex, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, that person is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable, or owing to that fear, is unwilling to return to or avail himself or herself of the protection of that country;
- (b) not having a nationality and being outside the country of his or her former habitual residence owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, sex, religion, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, that person is unwilling or unable to return to the country of his or her former habitual residence; (c) owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either a part or the whole of his or her country of origin or nationality, that person is compelled to leave his or her place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his or her country of origin or nationality;
- (c) owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for failing to conform to gender discriminating practices, that person is compelled to leave his or her place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside the country of origin or nationality;
- (d) that person is considered a refugee under any treaty obligation to which Uganda is a party, or any law in force at the commencement of this Act; or

- (e) that person is a member of a class of persons declared to be refugees under section 25 of this Act.

3.2.5 UGANDA CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION CONTROL (AMENDMENT) ACT 2009

An Act to make provision for acquisition of citizenship of Uganda pursuant to the Constitution, to provide for the compulsory registration of all Ugandans and the issue of national identification numbers and the issue of national identity cards to citizens of Uganda; to regulate the issue of passports to citizens of Uganda, to provide for the regulation and control of aliens in Uganda; to repeal the Uganda Citizenship Act, the Immigration Act, the Passports Act and the Aliens (Registration and Control) Act; and to provide for other matters incidental or connected with the foregoing.

Citizenship by naturalization:

The Board may grant to any alien citizenship by naturalization subject to the provisions of this section. The Board shall issue to a person granted citizenship under this section a certificate of naturalization. An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is issued under this section shall become a citizen of Uganda by naturalization from the date of the issue of the certificate of naturalization.

A person who wishes to be granted citizenship by naturalization shall make an application to the board in writing in the prescribed form and shall comply with the requirements of subsection (5).

The qualifications for naturalization are that he/she:

- a. has resided in Uganda for an aggregate period of twenty years;
- b. has resided in Uganda throughout the period of twenty-four months immediately preceding the date of application;
- c. has adequate knowledge of a prescribed vernacular language or of the English language;
- d. is of a good character; and
- e. Intends, if naturalized, to continue to reside permanently in Uganda.

3.2.6 THE PENAL CODE AMENDMENT ACT 2007

It is an Act to establish a code of criminal law.

“Defilement of persons under eighteen years of age:

129. (1) Any person who performs a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years, commits a felony known as defilement and is on conviction liable to life imprisonment.

(2) Any person who attempts to perform a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years commits an offence and is on conviction, liable to imprisonment not exceeding eighteen years.

(3) Any person who performs a sexual act with another person who is below the age of eighteen years in any of the circumstances specified in subsection (4) commits a felony called aggravated defilement and is, on conviction by the High Court, liable to suffer death.

3.2.7 THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES COMMISSION ACT, 2007

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

3.2.8 THE AGRICULTURAL SEEDS AND PLANTS ACT (CAP 28)

This Act provides for the promotion, regulation and control of plant breeding and variety release, multiplication, conditioning marketing, importing and quality assurance of seeds and other planting materials. It establishes the National Seed Authority and a Variety Release Committee. The Act also establishes the National Seed Certification Service which is responsible for the design, establishment and enforcement of certification standards, methods and procedures, registration and licensing of all seed producers, auctioneers and dealers, advising the Authority on seed standards and providing the Authority with technical information on any technical aspects affecting seed quality. The Act imposes stringent requirements for variety testing. ***Under Project, interventions are required to strengthen services of seed testing, certification and marketing under the livelihood support component to ensure beneficiaries receive quality seeds.***

3.2.9 THE PLANT PROTECTION ACT (CAP 31)

The Act provides for the prevention of the introduction and spread of disease destructive to plants. Section 4(i) states “Every occupier or, in the absence of the occupier, every owner of land shall take all measures as he or she may be required to take by virtue of any rules made under section 3 and, in addition, such other measures as are reasonably necessary for the eradication, reduction or prevention of the spread of any pest or disease which an inspector may by notice in writing order him or her to take, including the destruction of plants. ***These services governed under this Act will be implemented by MAAIF through the respective DAOs at the district level.***

3.2.10 THE AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS (CONTROL) ACT, NO. 1 OF 2006

This Act was enacted to control and regulate the manufacture, storage, distribution and trade in, use, importation and exportation of agricultural chemical and other related matters. Under this Act, the requirement of packaging, labeling or advertisement of agricultural chemicals is relevant in pesticides management to prevent illegal activities related to mislabeling and mis-packaging. In addition, section 13(2) provides for the period in which the seized agricultural chemicals can be detained and the power to dispose them off. The person in whose possession the chemicals were got has to consent in writing for these chemicals to be destroyed by the Government. It is therefore important to put in place an effective and efficient mechanism for disposal of the seized/expired chemicals. *Similarly, a Pest Management Plan has been developed to among others guide the use of pesticides in Project.*

3.2.11 THE FISH ACT

An Act to make provision for the control of fishing, the conservation of fish, the purchase, sale, marketing and processing of fish, and matters connected therewith. Section (6): Restriction on fishing and processing of fish states:

(1) Any person who, without a valid specific license issued for that purpose—

- engages in the processing of fish or any fish product in any prescribed place or area; or
- engages, in any prescribed place or area, in the marketing, purchase or sale of fish, commits an offence.
- No person who is not a citizen of Uganda shall fish in any waters of Uganda for the purpose of obtaining fish for sale unless he or she holds a valid specific license issued for that purpose.

In any rule made under section 35 prescribing any place or area for the purposes of this section, the Minister may direct that in relation to a particular place or area as prescribed in the rules, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the purchase of fish by any or all or by any combination of the following—

- hotels, eating houses or restaurants for the consumption of their patrons;
- employers for the consumption of their employees;
- an individual for the consumption of himself or herself and his or her family.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed—

as restricting the rights of a person authorized by or under this Act to fish in any waters of Uganda for the purpose of obtaining fish for sale without a further license; or as preventing the purchase and retail sale of fish by a person in possession of a fishmongers license issued under the Public Health (Licensing of Tradesmen) Rules.

3.2.12 THE LAND ACT, CAP 227

The Land Act vests land ownership in Uganda in the hands of Ugandans and that, whoever owns or occupies land shall manage and utilize the land in accordance with the Forest Act, Mining Act, National Environment Act, the Water Act, the Uganda Wildlife Act and any other law [section 43, Land Act]. ***The planned Project has integrated Environmental Assessments in its ESMF in compliance with the Act provisions.***

3.2.13 LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1965

This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Act requires that adequate, fair and prompt compensation is paid before taking possession of land and property. Dispute arising from the compensation to be paid should be referred to the court for decision if the Land Tribunal cannot handle. ***These provisions are meant to ensure that the process of land acquisition is in compliance with existing laws and that the affected persons receive fair, timely, adequate compensation. Therefore, where land need for land take is anticipated, these provisions will guide the process of compensation amongst others in the Project.***

3.2.14 THE MINING ACT OF 2003

Road construction has auxiliary activities including stone quarrying and borrow materials extraction involve excavations or working where any operations are connected with mining including erections and appliance used in connection with such operations. These activities, therefore, are subject to the requirements of this Act. Requirements under Part XI for the Protection of the Environment under the Act are therefore, relevant. Such requirements include need for an ESIA and Audits as well as observance of environmental standards for the prevention and minimization of pollution of the environment and waste management. Relevant environmental studies are required for this license application as described in Part XI. Ideally, the extraction of stone and murram materials will be undertaken in line with the provision of this Act. ***Issues of restoration of the sites after murram extraction are important in the operationalization of the Project.***

3.2.15 NATIONAL FORESTRY AND TREE PLANTING ACT, 2003

The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003 is the main law that regulates and controls forest management in Uganda by ensuring forest conservation, sustainable use and enhancement of the productive capacity of forests, to provide for the promotion of tree planting and through the creation of forest reserves in which human activities are strictly controlled. ***Specifically, the Act will provide guidance for afforestation and other tree nursery subprojects under Project.***

3.2.16 THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT, 2006

The Act provides for the prevention and protection of persons at all workplaces from injuries, diseases, death and damage to property. *The ESMF provides for provision of safety gear for workers during implementation of project activities especially for public works among other subprojects.*

3.2.17 HISTORICAL MONUMENT ACT, 1967

The Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest. Section 10(2) requires that any person who discovers any such object takes such measures as may be reasonable for its protection. *This implies that the project will undertake the Chance Finds Procedures in addressing possible encounters of any archaeological resources during project implementation.*

3.3 REGULATIONS

3.3.1 THE REFUGEES REGULATIONS 2010

In February 2010, the Government of Uganda issued new regulations to give effect to the 2006 Refugees Act. The legislation conforms to international refugee law and recognizes persecution on the basis of gender as grounds for asylum.

3.3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REGULATIONS, 1998

The procedures for conducting EIAs are stipulated in the Regulations. The Regulations require environmental assessments to be conducted to determine possible environmental impacts, and measures to mitigate such impacts. At the end of the study, the environmental assessment report is submitted to NEMA to take a decision as to whether to approve or reject the project. *The Guidelines also stipulate that the ESIA process will be participatory, that is the public will be consulted widely to inform them and get their views about the proposed project which in this case, has been undertaken to capture views of stakeholders for inclusion in the ESMF.*

3.3.3 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (AUDIT) REGULATIONS, 2006 (12/2006)

The Audit Regulations apply to environmental audits under the Environment Act, environmental audits under the ESIA regulations, voluntary environmental audits by the owner and any other audits as may be required or prescribed [Regulation 3]. *The ESMF provides for the need for compliance Audits of the Project.*

3.3.4 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (WASTE MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS, 1999

The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999 apply to all categories of hazardous and non-hazardous waste and to the storage and disposal of hazardous waste and its

movement into and out of Uganda. The regulations promote cleaner production methods and require a facility to minimize waste generation by eliminating use of toxic raw materials; reducing toxic emissions and wastes; and recovering and reuse of waste wherever possible. ***The Regulations oblige the Developer to put in place measures for proper management of waste.***

3.3.5 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (WETLANDS, RIVER BANKS AND LAKESHORES MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS, 2000

This law, consisting of 4 Parts, describes management policy and directions for important wetlands, riverbank and lakeshore areas that exist in Uganda. Any development projects, within those registered areas need ESIA studies and permission to be granted by NEMA in accordance with Regulation 34 of this law.

3.3.6 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (HILLY AND MOUNTAINOUS AREA MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS, 2000

Section (4): Principles.

- (1) Every land owner or occupier shall while utilizing land in a mountainous and hilly area -
- a) observe the carrying capacity of the land;
 - b) carry out soil conservation measures;
 - c) utilize underground and surface water resources;
 - d) carry out measures for the protection of water catchment areas;
 - e) use the best available technologies to minimize significant risks to ecological and landscape aspects; and
 - f) Maintain such vegetation cover as may be determined by an agricultural extension officer or a local environment committee.

3.3.7 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT REGULATIONS (NOISE STANDARDS AND CONTROL), 2003

The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003 Section 7 of these regulations requires that no person shall emit noise in excess of permissible noise levels, unless permitted by a license issued under these Regulations. Section 8 imparts responsibility onto the owner of a facility to use the best practicable means to ensure that noise do not exceed permissible noise levels. ***The project is obliged to observe these Regulations by instituting measures for minimizing noise in the project such measures include proper maintenance of equipment and providing workers with PPEs.***

3.3.8 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT (STANDARDS FOR DISCHARGE OF EFFLUENT INTO WATER OR ON LAND) REGULATIONS 1999

The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations 1999, together with National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations of 1999 were put in place to ensure sustainable use of environment and natural resources across the country. Amongst

others, under these Regulations, the standards for effluent or waste before it is discharged into water or on land shall be as prescribed in the Schedule of the Regulations.

3.4 UNHCR POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated by the international community to assist and protect the world's refugees. UNHCR's mandate entails a fundamental responsibility for providing legal security (asylum, non refoulement and full enjoyment of human rights), physical safety (against natural or man-made threats) and material assistance (basic necessities of life). Hence, this mandate consists of assuring their human and protection rights, access to survival needs, physical protection and also their health, well-being and dignity.

3.4.1 UNHCR POLICY ON ALTERNATIVES TO CAMPS

UNHCR's policy is to pursue alternatives to camps, whenever possible, while ensuring that refugees are protected and assisted effectively and are able to achieve solutions. The Policy on Alternatives to Camps applies in all UNHCR operations for refugees and in all phases of displacement from contingency planning and preparedness to emergency response to stable and protracted refugee situations and the pursuit of durable solutions. Refugees have a distinct legal status and rights under international law which guide UNHCR's response under this policy.

UNHCR's policy is to avoid the establishment of refugee camps, wherever possible, while pursuing alternatives to camps that ensure refugees are protected and assisted effectively and enabled to achieve solutions. Although many governments require that refugees reside in camps and, at the onset of an emergency, UNHCR may also find it necessary to set up camps to ensure protection and save lives, camps should be the exception and, to the extent possible, a temporary measure.

3.4.2 UNHCR AGE, GENDER AND DIVERSITY POLICY

Through the systematic application of an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach in its operations worldwide, UNHCR seeks to ensure that all persons of concern enjoy their rights on an equal footing and are able to participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives and the lives of their family members and communities. UNHCR is deeply committed to ensuring that refugees, stateless and displaced people have equal access to their rights, protection, services and resources, and are able to participate as active partners in the decisions that affect them. To this end, UNHCR has committed to mainstreaming an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. AGD is a human-rights and community-based approach. Mainstreaming AGD means to plan, programme, implement, monitor and evaluate operations, keeping in mind equality and full participation as guiding principles.

3.4.3 UNHCR'S HIV AND AIDS POLICIES AND INTERVENTIONS

UNHCR works to ensure that the human rights of persons of concern are protected and that they have access to HIV protection, prevention, treatment, care and support programs. A key strategy is to ensure that the HIV status of an asylum-seeker does not constitute a bar to accessing asylum

procedures, nor constitute grounds for *refoulement*. UNHCR aims to reduce HIV transmission by scaling up effective prevention interventions through culturally appropriate awareness strategies, improved access to voluntary counselling and testing, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), improved access to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and quality care, as well as through strategies targeting populations at higher risk of HIV infection and transmission. Significant progress has been made in these areas through youth initiatives and refugee support groups for people living with HIV.

3.4.1 UNHCR ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

Reflecting on its experience over the past years and taking into account new thinking on many aspects of environmental management – especially with regards promoting responsibility for community management of natural resources – the [UNHCR Environmental Guidelines](#) are meant to assist governments, partners and field staff in better understanding and appreciating the need for careful and consistent approaches to environmental management.

UNHCR’s environmental policy deals with refugee and returnee-related environmental problems during all phases of refugee assistance, i.e. during the:

- emergency phase;
- care-and-maintenance phase; and
- Durable solutions phase, which can include such activities as environmental rehabilitation of the asylum country’s territory after repatriation and/or address, environmental concerns related to the integration of refugees in the host country, or the reintegration of returnees in their home country.

All environment-related action required during the emergency and care and maintenance phases should be an integral part of UNHCR’s response, and budgeted under Special or General Programmes as applicable.

3.5 INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUMENTS/OBLIGATIONS FOR UGANDA

Uganda is a signatory to several international instruments on environmental management. These are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: International Laws and Conventions/Obligations applicable to Uganda

Convention	Objective
International Refugee Laws	The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol; The 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (for operations in Africa only) the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees.
International human rights laws	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 16 December 1966; the International Covenant on Civil and Political

Convention	Objective
	Rights of 16 December 1966 and its two optional protocols; the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 10 December 1984 and its optional protocol; the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 and its two optional protocols; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 21 December 1965; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979 and its optional protocol.
International humanitarian law and the law of neutrality	Includes the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the two protocols of 8 June 1977. The law of neutrality especially the 1907 Hague Convention Respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land is also useful in countries neighbouring armed conflict.
International criminal law	Includes the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, both of which supplement the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime of 15 November 2000.
The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature (1968)	to encourage individual and joint action for the conservation, utilization and development of soil, water, flora and fauna for the present and future welfare of mankind, from an economic, nutritional, scientific, educational, cultural and aesthetic point of view.
The Ramsar Convention (1971) on wetlands of International Importance	to stop the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetland now and in the future, recognizing the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific and recreational values
The Protection of World and Cultural Heritage convention (1972)	to establish an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal values
The Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES,1973)	to protect certain endangered species from overexploitation by means of a system of import/export permits
The Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (1979).	to protect those species of that migrate across or outside national boundaries
The Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)	to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting from modification of the ozone layer
Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone layer (1987)	To protect the ozone layer by taking precautionary measures to control global emissions of substances that depletes it.
The Basel Convention on the trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous	to reduce trans-boundary movements of waste subject to a minimum consistent to the environmentally sound and different effects of such wastes and to minimizing the amount and

Convention	Objective
Wastes and their disposal -1989	toxicity of hazardous wastes generated and ensuring their environmentally sound management
Convention on Biological Diversity- (CBD 1992)	to promote diversity and sustainable use and encourage equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, 1992)	to regulate the levels of greenhouse gases concentration in the atmosphere so as to avoid the occurrence of climate change on a level that would impede sustainable economic development, or compromise initiative in food production
United Nations Convention to combat Desertification (UNCCD, 1994)	to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and or desertification
The FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides	Establishes voluntary standards for public and private institutions involved in the distribution and use of pesticides. The revised version of the Code, adopted in 2002, sets out a vision of shared responsibility between the public and private sectors, especially the pesticide industry and government, to ensure that pesticides are used responsibly, delivering benefits through adequate pest management without significant adverse effects on human health or the environment.

3.6 WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES AND EHS GUIDELINES

3.6.1 WORLD BANK POLICIES

The Project is rated as EA category B and triggers the policies below:

Table 2: Summary of World Bank Safeguards in relation to Project

OP No.	Summary of Safeguard Policy	Safeguard Policy Triggered/Not Triggered	Remarks
OP 4.01	Environmental Assessment: The Bank requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus to improve decision making. Projects are screened to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA. The Bank classifies the proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts.	√	The following activities will be financed: (i) expansion and improvement of service delivery which will include small infrastructure, (ii) construction or rehabilitation of physical structures for water catchment management such as check-dams, water harvesting structures, etc. and; (iii) in land-based livelihood activities which could potentially pose small-scale impacts that can be reversed and mitigated. Since the exact nature and location of the activities is not known, this ESMF has been prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed, prior to appraisal.
OP 4.04	Natural Habitat: The Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their functions. The conservation of natural habitats is essential for long term sustainable development.	√	Specific project sites are currently not known. However, Component 2 Sustainable environmental management activities which may involve forestry, water catchment management and thus likely encompass some natural habitats such as forests, wetlands, rivers, etc. Provisions in the ESMF have been made to ensure that the proposed interventions are screened and appropriate preventive or mitigation measures are formulated and executed during project implementation.
OP 4.09	Pest Management: The objective of this policy is to promote the use of biological or environmental control methods and reduce reliance on synthetic chemical pesticides. In Bank-financed agricultural operations, pest populations are normally controlled through Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches. In Bank-financed public health projects, the Bank supports controlling pests primarily through	√	The project will support activities under the Components 1 and 3 which are likely to be agriculture based and may increase the application of agro-chemicals (insecticides, herbicides, fertilisers, etc.). Specifically Component 1.a Community Investment fund and 3.a Support to traditional livelihoods may support veterinary care and agro-

OP No.	Summary of Safeguard Policy	Safeguard Policy Triggered/Not Triggered	Remarks
	<p>environmental methods. The policy further ensures that health and environmental hazards associated with pesticides are minimized.</p> <p>The procurement of pesticides in a Bank-financed project is contingent on an assessment of the nature and degree of associated risk, taking into account the proposed use and the intended user.</p>		<p>pastoralism activities respectively involving use of pesticides & accaricides, albeit in minimal quantities.</p> <p>This ESMF includes a description of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches. A Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been developed as part of the ESMF. A guiding note on safe procurement, transportation, storage and use/application of pesticides and disposal of contaminated containers shall be included in the project operational manual.</p>
OP 4.10	<p>Indigenous peoples: These are defined to be a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing a number of characteristics including collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories.</p>	X	<p>Not triggered because the project is not expected to affect or interact with IPs in Uganda.</p>
OP 4.11	<p>OP 4.11 Physical Cultural Properties: This policy addresses physical cultural resources, which are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, or other cultural significance.</p> <p>The Bank supports the preservation of cultural properties which includes sites with archaeological, paleontological, historical, religious or unique natural values. It seeks to avoid impacts on such sites.</p>	√	<p>Component 1 and to a lesser extent component 2 will involve civil works which may affect known or unknown PCRs. While the project sites are presently not known, in order to avoid any potential impacts, the ESMF has included provisions for “chance finds”. Known PCR sites shall be avoided by the project.</p> <p>Accordingly, a Chance Finds Procedure has been outlined in section 5.4 of this ESMF for management of accidental encounters with PCRs.</p>
OP 4.12	<p>Involuntary Resettlement: This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these risks and recommends involuntary resettlement instruments</p>	√	<p>The proposed project will not undertake any activities that will displace people. However, it would support small-scale infrastructure that might affect land</p>

OP No.	Summary of Safeguard Policy	Safeguard Policy Triggered/Not Triggered	Remarks
	which include a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework and a resettlement process framework.		holdings of individual farmers. While these interventions are yet to be identified, as a precautionary measure, the project has alongside this ESMF prepared a Resettlement Policy Framework which has been consulted upon and shall be disclosed prior to appraisal to address any issues which might arise from economic displacement and/or restriction of access to communal natural resources.
OP 4.36	Forests: The objective of this policy is to assist borrowers to harness the potential of forests to reduce poverty in a sustainable manner, integrate forests effectively into sustainable economic development, and protect the vital local and global environmental services and values of forests.	√	Activities under Component 2 are likely to have a positive impact on forests with the implementation of physical and biological measures for soil and water conservation and afforestation. The ESMF incorporates procedures for screening interventions against this OP/BP and appropriate preventive or mitigation measures have been formulated and executed.
OP 4.37	Safety of Dams: The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams where large dams are 15 m or more in height. Dams that are between 10 and 15 m in height are treated as large dams if they present special design complexities. Dams less than 10 m in height are treated as large dams if they are expected to become large dams during the operation of the facility. Such large dams require amongst others, that preparation and implementation of detailed plans ensure safety aspects. The ESIA is one of the tools that can therefore formulate some of the safety aspects in large dams.	√	The project will rehabilitate existing small-scale irrigation facilities and earth reservoirs/valley tanks less than 10 meters height. The project is likely to finance check dams or small earth dams for water storage and activities that may rely on the performance of an existing small dam. An assessment of existing dam safety arrangements or those that may be required will be done during specific sub-project preparation. The project will adopt Small Dam Safety Guidelines, developed for other World Bank-financed operations and FAO Guidelines for small earth dams.
OP 7.50	Projects on International Waterways: This policy applies to the following types of international waterways: (a) any river, canal, lake, or similar body of water that forms a boundary between, or any river	X	The impacts of proposed project supported individual activities are likely to be negligible and the cumulative abstractions will be minor, and therefore this policy is not triggered.

OP No.	Summary of Safeguard Policy	Safeguard Policy Triggered/Not Triggered	Remarks
	or body of surface water that flows through, two or more states, whether Bank members or not; and (b) Any tributary or other body of surface water that is a component of any waterway described in (a) above.		
OP 7.60	Projects in Disputed Areas: Projects in disputed areas may raise a number of delicate problems affecting relations not only between the Bank and its member countries.	X	The project will not support or implement activities in disputed areas.

3.6.2 WORLD BANK GROUP ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. The General EHS Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. It should be used together with the relevant industry sector guideline(s). The relevant General EHS Guidelines for Project are below:

1. Environmental

- Air Emissions and Ambient Air Quality
- Energy Conservation
- Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality
- Water Conservation
- Hazardous Materials Management
- Waste Management
- Noise
- Contaminated Land

2. Occupational Health and Safety

- General Facility Design and Operation
- Communication and Training
- Physical Hazards
- Chemical Hazards
- Biological Hazards
- Radiological Hazards
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Special Hazard Environments
- Monitoring

3. Community Health and Safety

- Water Quality and Availability
- Structural Safety of Project Infrastructure
- Life and Fire Safety (L&FS)
- Traffic Safety
- Transport of Hazardous Materials
- Disease Prevention
- Emergency Preparedness and Response

4. Construction and Decommissioning

- Environment
- Occupational Health and Safety

- Community Health and Safety

Detailed General EHS Guidelines and Industry specific EHS Guidelines can be accessed at http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines

4 STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE

4.1 OVERVIEW

The World Bank's Environmental Assessment Policy OP 4.01 provides that project-affected groups and stakeholders should be consulted about the project's potential environmental and social impacts during the ESIA process. The consultation process gives stakeholders and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) an opportunity to learn about the project, raise concerns, understand the potential effects, and comment on the project design as well as on the reports that are produced during each phase.

4.2 GOALS OF CONSULTATIONS

The primary goals of the consultation process are to:

- Ensure transparency and meaningful involvement of stakeholders and PAPs in assessing and managing the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of the Project;
- Help manage risks, concerns and public expectations through ongoing dialogue with stakeholders;
- Improve decision-making, and build understanding by actively involving key project stakeholders and PAPs in two-way communication. Through this process, the implementing agencies will better understand the concerns and expectations of stakeholders and PAPs, and the opportunities to increase project value to the local community.

4.3 OBJECTIVES OF STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

The consultations with stakeholders and communities were carried out to specifically achieve the following objectives:

- i. To provide information about the project and to obtain stakeholder information on key environmental and social baseline information in the project area;
- ii. To provide opportunities to stakeholders and PAPs to discuss their opinions and any concerns respectively;
- iii. To solicit the stakeholders' views on the project and discuss their involvement in the various project activities;
- iv. To discern the attitudes of the community and their leaders towards the project so that their views and proposals are taken into consideration in the formulation of mitigation and benefit enhancement measures;
- v. To identify specific interests of and to enhance the participation of the poor and vulnerable groups; and
- vi. To inform the process of developing appropriate management measures as well as institutional arrangements for effective implementation of the Project.

4.4 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED AND ISSUES RAISED

A number of stakeholders were consulted including OPM, UNHCR, Camp Commandants, District Local Governments, Line Ministries and Agencies as well as a number of NGOs operating within the refugee areas



Figure 29: Meeting Host community living within Ayilo I refugee settlement , on 10th January 2016 in Arua District



Figure 30: Meeting with the landlord for Nyumanzi Refugee settlement in Adjumani District on 10th Jan 2016



Figure 31: Consultative meeting with Kyangwali Refugee Community in Hoima District on 10th January 2016



Figure 32: Consultation with traders in Kyaka II Market in Kamwenge District on 9th January 2016



Figure 33: Consultation with the Implementing partners at Rwamwanja in Isingiro District 7th January 2016



Figure 34: Consultations with Oruchinga Refugee Community in Isingiro District 5th January 2016



Figure 35: Consultation with Commandant Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Bweyale Town Council on 5th Jan 2016



Figure 36: Consultation with Town Clerk, Bweyale Town Council in Kiryandongo District on 6th Jan 2016

Table 3: Summary of stakeholder issues

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Edema Richard – Assistant CAO • Mr. Giyaya Charles – Natural Resources Officer & • Mr. Eberu James, District Environment Officer • Mr. Ojja Francis, District Forestry Officer 	<p>Adjumani District Local Government</p>	<p>The emergency phase or the resettling of refugees is a critical moment and has lots of short and long term negative environmental impacts.</p> <p>Some of the lands where refugee settlements have been established were offered by the communities freely without any MoUs with the landowners.</p> <p>The District has very little involvement on refugee programs yet some of the refugee settlements have environmental challenges.</p> <p>There are issues of wetland degradation near refugee settlements as they try to increase land acreages for crop farming;</p> <p>There has been massive vegetation clearance by both the host communities and the refugees’ yet very low rate of tree planting is being undertaken.</p> <p>Some incidences of conflicts over resource use and access have also been recorded especially over water points and grazing land.</p>	<p>After refugees have been resettled, there is need for an environmental audit to establish impacts and what measures need to be instituted to restore the environment.</p> <p>The Project objective of Sub-component 2(c): Alternative Energy Sources is to improve host communities’ access to alternative energy sources. The sub-component will support interventions that address energy requirements of host communities related to domestic needs for cooking and lighting, social services such as schools and health services, and productive activities including lighting for small shops/businesses and small manufacturing or processing.</p> <p>Conflict resolution mechanism in this ESMF should be operationalized to handle conflict issues at project levels.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Eswilu Donath-CAO • Nkuba Godfrey- Inspector of Schools • Mukalazi Dickson- Physical 	<p>Isingiro District Local Government</p>	<p>The settlement is located on Government land. However, there are a number of nationals who live on it and many use it for grazing. The government needs to intervene and resolve any land grievances in the settlement. Important to note is that there are many refugees living outside the gazetted settlement area.</p> <p>The district does not have a budget for the refugees, yet they share the available resources with the host</p>	<p>The government needs to formalize and own the settlement land. This will resolve all land issues and provide a good environment for development of the disputed part of the settlement.</p> <p>There is a need to involve the district leadership in Programs targeting the refugees.</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
Planner • Muganira Edward-DCDO		<p>community. This strains the already overwhelmed social services in the district.</p> <p>The district has limited clean water access and thus the project needs to focus on safe water provisioning projects.</p> <p>There are conflicts within the refugees and also with host community- social issues like animals of the host community entering the gardens of the refugees</p> <p>Project should be diversified to benefit the majority in that those who are not good at agriculture can be trained and given start up kits.</p> <p>There is need mainly to sensitize the communities both the refugees and communities about human rights, living in peace and utilizing the resources available. Promote dialogue meetings for peace building</p> <p>There is need for a secondary school for instance in Rushasha there is no secondary school, so students have to move longer distances to attain education, which sometimes leading to school drop for those who can't pay fees in private schools. There is an issue of unqualified staff and lack of learning structures and also the language barrier, hinders the performance of learners. School infrastructure is in bad conditions and for private schools is worse. Therefore government needs to rehabilitate the structures for instance there 189 government primary and 14 secondary schools.</p>	<p>Most of the refugees do livelihood activities similar to those of the host community and can therefore be organized and trained to develop their income base.</p> <p>There also need to strategically build infrastructure in areas where the services can be easily accessed by both refugees and host communities. This would ensure that the infrastructure remains in use when the refugees repatriate.</p> <p>The refugee and host communities programs should be implemented in collaboration with district line departments as well as the sub-county levels for purposes of ensuring ownership and building synergies;</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ssentamu John Bosco- Settlement Commandant • Joseph Agotre- Assistant settlement Camp • Nkwasiabwe Francis- Registration Officer • Assiimwe Bruno 	<p>Nakivale Refugee Settlement Camp</p>	<p>There are conflicts among the refugees. Issues that are handled by the Settlement management and none of the conflicts ever reach the district. However, there are conflicts over resources, especially grazing land, firewood, water and natural resources in general.</p> <p>It is important to skill both refugees and host communities especially through vocational training. This would reduce the cases of child abuse especially child marriages.</p> <p>The settlement did not undertake an environmental impact assessment. This is true for all settlements that were established before the creation of NEMA. No environmental studies have been carried out during the Settlement's operations.</p> <p>The refugees are involved in various income generating activities such as farming, saloons, small shops and agricultural produce, but do not generate enough income to be self-reliant.</p> <p>Overwhelming number of people from both settlement and host community strain the existing services, especially education, health and water. In addition, there is poor infrastructure especially road network in and around the settlement. Furthermore, there is need to support livelihood programs in and around the settlement in order to promote self-reliance.</p> <p>Climate change issues affecting especially those</p>	<p>Conflicts are usually a result of limited resources. There is a need to diversify livelihood programs and promote income generating activities especially food production.</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
		<p>involved in agriculture.</p> <p>There is a big number of people living and/or using the settlement land. Government needs to own back the settlement and iron out land conflicts.</p> <p>Other challenges include resource access especially fuel. Fuelwood is the main source of fuel and as a result, the area has been cleared of its forests and the average distance covered while looking for firewood is about 5 km. Moreso, termites are frustrating establishment of woodlots in the settlement. UNHCR through Nsamizi have started a briquette project to provide and alternative source of fuel.</p> <p>Cultural differences among the refugees pose a challenge especially while implementing the laws of Uganda. There are cases of child mothers and this is largely attributed to ignorance of the law amongst the refugees. Programs to sensitize refugees about Uganda's law is a right intervention, however, it remains a challenge while dealing with the new refugees in the settlement.</p> <p>There is mass post-primary dropout in and around the settlement because there is only one secondary school and one vocation training institute in the area. Pre-primary education is also a challenge in the area as there are only 12 Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDC), 4 of which are supported by UNHCR and UNICEF</p>	
Mr. Tasebule Kiiya Amos-	Oruchinga Refugee	The Oruchinga RSC started way back in 1959, the Land is government owned and with a land title.	OPM should ensure that land boundaries are opened and the land is fully secured.

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
Settlement Commandant Magezi Dismas-Registration Officer	Settlement Camp	<p>However, there are encroachers, not residing on the land but cultivate and graze.</p> <p>There are school going children who are encouraged to attend school because most schools are within the settlement. However, the congestion and ratio of pupil-teacher ratio is still high. The challenge of poor infrastructure, language barrier and negative attitude towards education especially the Congolese's had led to school drop outs.</p> <p>Energy source- most families use fuel wood as the source of cooking and lighting (cook from inside the house to get light), being that, the area has been degraded, women and children have to Tanzania to collect firewood and in the process, there abused (rape, defilement etc.), which cases are hard to follow when reported, but just counsel the victim and discourage to go back.</p>	<p>Introduce bricks and energy saving stoves to reduce on the consumption of fuel wood and also the risk attached to it. In addition, promote tree planting.</p>
Kristin R. Halvorsen- Protection Officer Erasto Kivumi- Program Associate.	UNHCR- Mbarara Districts	<p>Development work should be for the refugees and host community because poverty affects both them. There is need for skills/knowledge to do modern work</p> <p>Sensitization of the community of the refugees are, because it's not by choice to be a refugee, so that they live in peace and harmony.</p> <p>Dialogue meeting with leaders for the identification of the projects, for instance local government representative in discussions on services delivery, on how to be done and when.</p> <p>Social economic services need to be up scaled</p>	<p>The project/programs should be shifted from humanitarian to development approach with strong indicators.</p> <p>Credit microfinance to be brought on board to enable them get credit and invest more in the activities.</p> <p>Introduce cross-cutting activities for early adopters, for instance 60% of the refugees are children and youth, and to make them strong and not idle Youth don't like digging, prefer entrepreneurship.</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
		<p>because of distance for to schools, health centers, markets and schools.</p> <p>Livelihood support extended to communities is not 30% as its said but is 2% in reality because the impact is reflected.</p> <p>Conflicts are raise more during harvest season especially domestic violence and this more for resources which men take ownership when the struggle is for the women and children.</p> <p>Land access and use issues are main sources of challenge in camps and are manifested in terms of encroachment and direct conflict.</p> <p>Value chain for agriculture products is required that is from garden preparation, weeding, spreading, harvest and post harvesting to storage.</p>	<p>There is need to meet often with the implementers and make fellow up the progress of the project.</p> <p>A needs assessment should be done, in regard to the criteria used in selecting the communities, before the projects starts.</p> <p>Support non-farming projects for both Refugees and communities.</p> <p>Upscale of human resources especially in health centers and school to reduce on the ratio of patient-doctor and the pupil-teach ration.</p> <p>Carry out annual impact assessment to know what is helping and where.</p>
<p>Nabirye Frida – Chief Administrative Officer -CAO</p>	<p>Kiryandongo District Local Government</p>	<p>Most social services facilities are strained due to the influx of refugees especially education, health centres and water sources.</p> <p>Refugees and host communities both engage in charcoal burning which has led to vegetation degradation.</p> <p>Refugees also tend to undermine local people claiming that they are “UNHCR protected” making it difficult to deal with them on many fronts.</p>	<p>The management of the camp and settlements should institute bye-laws to protect environment especially tree cutting. In Kiryandongo camps, all trees in the camps and settlements are numbered and can only be cut upon issuance of clearance by the camp Commandant.</p> <p>Tree planting component in the project be operationalized to address issues of environmental degradation.</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
Arnold Waiswa-Ayazika; Director, Environmental Monitoring and Compliance	National Environment Management Agency-NEMA	<p>Normally emergency camps and settlement are set up in an emergency situation so, no EIA is being done before the camps are set, and therefore no annual environment compliance audits are done. Mitigation measures such as tree plantation, improved sanitation and water supply, encouraging use of energy saving stoves etc. so that to prevent or reduce environment degradation,</p> <p>Monitoring of camps and settlements can be done once or twice a year by District Environmental Officer. Monitoring frequency will depend on sensitivity of the location of that particular facility. Financial assistance will be required but technically NEMA presented by district officials can do the assignment.</p>	<p>OPM should plan to launch environmental audits for the camps after every 24 months after their establishment.</p> <p>The DEOs are well placed to conduct regular inspections of refugee camp sites.</p>
Simon Peter Anyazo, Disaster Risk Management Directorate	Uganda Red Cross	<p>There are no programmes in place for maintaining camps and transit centers after refugees have left the camps for their countries of origin. For example, in Matanda transit centre, all facilities which had been put in place for refugee use have been vandalized meaning that, when there is a need to re-open the camp, new infrastructure has to be constructed.</p> <p>Also the limitation to land access limits involvement in livelihood activities. For example a family/one household can be given a land sized 30*30 to put a shelter, sanitation, garden and all other activities they would wish to do.</p>	<p>Integrate environmental education and tree planting in refugee and host communities support programs.</p> <p>The refugee and host communities programs should be implemented in collaboration with district line departments as well as the sub-county levels for purposes of ensuring ownership and building synergies;</p> <p>Explore alternate technologies for brick making instead of use burnt bricks in the construction of houses. Investing in energy saving stoves to reduce environmental degradation;</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
			Environmental degradation by refugees should focus on restoring not stopping them from the activities they are doing.
Charlie Yaxley, Associate External Relations Officer	UNHCR	<p>Land access and use issues are main sources of challenge in camps and are manifested in terms of encroachment and direct conflict.</p> <p>One of the feasible livelihood avenues is for refugees to cultivate their own food but land availability is a challenge.</p> <p>Issues of environmental degradation are rife in both amongst refugee settlements and host communities and cannot be apportioned only to refugees.</p>	<p>Issues of land are to be sorted by OPM and they need to be formalized to reduce conflict;</p> <p>The Agency has dedicated programmes to address environment and a host of other cross-cutting issues.</p>
Andrew Malaba, Field Operation Manager	Lutheran World Federation, (LWF)	<p>The refugees and the host communities both have vulnerable groups in terms of women, youth and the elderly. These groups face challenges regarding access and control over resources;</p> <p>Waste management in camps and settlements is poor.</p> <p>The 30% fund for the host community from refugee's projects fund, is earmarked for some category of interventions such as WASH, livelihood programs, food security, environment protection i.e. tree planting, solar technology, energy saving stones, etc. but not for roads construction.</p> <p>There are cultural large differences between refugees and host communities which triggers some conflicts.</p> <p>There is concern that, agencies tend to procure good and services as well as recruit employees from outside</p>	<p>There should be deliberate target to support vulnerable groups such as women, youth and the elderly due to their unique socio-economic challenges.</p> <p>The government should allocate funds for community development to the districts hosting refugees since such areas are prone to a number of social and environmental shocks.</p> <p>The planned project component on livelihoods and environmental management should put in place measures for addressing amongst others, waste management.</p> <p>Procurements of goods and services should be done within the region hosting</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
		refugee hosting areas.	communities in order to support the areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bisima M. John, Program Manager; • Ms. Lilian Aparo Alenyo 	Inter-Aid	Intervention provided by the NGO are health care through establishing health centers and education programs in refugee areas as well as child protection, HIV/AIDS alongside support starting up business under IGA (Income Generating Activities) projects. There are also WASH programmes.	It is important to plan measures geared towards improved health and HIV/AIDS interventions for the host communities. This could be by the district or other implementing agencies such those health risks do not continue spreading to the camps.
Benard Mooya, Head of Programs	Action Africa Help International (AAHI)	AAHI supports health, livelihoods, education, community development and WASH interventions. AAHI supports the host communities by funding 30% of the host communities' interventions such as health centers, schools and feeding school children.	There is need to continue supporting self-reliance interventions amongst refugees to reduce environmental degradation.
Mwodi Martin Kegere, Range Manager	National Forest Authority (NFA)	<p>During emergency resettlement of refugees, some settlements are sometimes established within Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) though they are eventually relocated outside the CFRs.</p> <p>Host communities sometimes hire out parts of the CFRs land to refugees for cultivation and this brings tension between Government (NFA), refugees and the host communities.</p>	<p>OPM together with organizations resettling refugees should consult NFA or agencies responsible for protected areas to ensure refugees camps are not setup inside CFRs;</p> <p>Once resettled, refugees and host communities be sensitized on laws governing access to forests; and</p>
Akello Hawet, Principle Literacy Officer	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)	The budget from the Ministry for community development considers only host communities. When having refugees the pressure is built on limited resources to accommodate both host communities and refugees.	<p>The interventions focusing on refugees and host communities should pay attention to vulnerable groups especially women, youth and the elderly both in and outside the camps.</p> <p>The delivery of refugee related</p>

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
			interventions with reference to use of 30% for the host communities should be done in consultations with MoGLSD to ensure it compliments government interventions.
Adiribo Edison Gestive, District Forestry Officer	Arua District Local Government	Soil and water conservation is one of the challenges in the camps and surrounding communities because of the fragile nature of the soils in the district at large; Latrine coverage is higher in the settlement camps than in the host communities.	Environmental sustainability is to be inbuilt in the project interventions in order to protect the environment and support the people's livelihoods both in the camp and in the host communities.
Andua Martin Drani	Assistant Chief administrative Officer	The concept of host communities is complex in that, even those from far off areas endeavor to access social services meant for those near refugee hosting areas. Some of the interventions should be geared towards addressing technologies for food security and improved productivity.	The modality of delivering interventions to the host communities should be planned with the local governments who if resources allow, can make a contributions so that the intervention should meet needs of wider population who equally need such services. Livelihood interventions both for the refugees and host communities should amongst others, focus on introducing sustainable agriculture technologies such as irrigation and draught resistant crop varieties in order to address food security and sustainable livelihoods.
Armitage Basikoma, Lema Pious	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement Commandant, Rhino Camp • Chairperson, L.C III Rigbo Sub-county 	The land was donated by the community to the district for refugee settlement purposes. Local agreements allowing refugees to occupy community land do exist in the camps.	Though there are local agreements for refugees to stay in some of the camps, government should formally acquire such lands as it guarantees lives of refugees.

Name and Position of person consulted	Organization/Agency	Issues raised during the consultations	Remarks
Driwaru Siporah,	Woman Councilor, Rigbo Sub-county	Poverty levels in the camps and in the host communities is high and makes the populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and related social evils which arise out of irresponsible social behaviours in the communities. Women outside and in the camps as well as youth and the elderly are vulnerable yet many of the programs seem not target them.	There is need for livelihood support to the vulnerable groups such as the widows, orphans, elderly, and people living with HIV/AIDS.
Abiribage Alex	Ag. Sub-county Chief	<p>There are many youth both inside and outside the refugee camps that are jobless and idle.</p> <p>Some of the main needs outside the camps include: broken down boreholes; ill equipped and poorly staffed health centres; energy issues for cooking and lighting; poor communication between implementing partners and local government officials.</p>	Need for skills centre to be set up to help youth learn and develop skills for their empowerment. In addition, there should be participatory planning in the planning and delivery of social interventions in the host communities.

4.5 FUTURE CONSULTATIONS

4.5.1 ISSUES FOR CONSULTATION

The project, its intended objectives, the location, enhancement mechanisms, its ownership as well as the need of public consultation have to be briefly discussed to the participants as well so that they can forward their views on these bases. **The CDOs and DEOs will have to refine and clearly indicate the issues that have to be pointed out and discussed during public consultations.**

4.5.2 CONSULTATION DURING MOBILIZATION AND SENSITIZATION

At this stage, OPM and Local Governments (LGs) will undertake awareness creation among the key stakeholders of the Project at national, district, sub-county and community levels. This will help create a good understanding of Project objectives, activities, access criteria, implementation modalities and inspire stakeholders to actively participate in Project implementation.

The awareness creation will be done through electronic, print and traditional media, workshops, seminars and community meetings as an ongoing undertaking. The sensitization and mobilization campaigns are expected to initially stimulate community interest in the project support as well as promote effective stakeholder participation, transparency and accountability in Project implementation throughout the subproject cycle.

The communities will express their interests in Project support in form of subproject interest forms (SPIFs) that shall be distributed free of charge. The distribution of sub-project interest forms will be the responsibility of the Sub County Chiefs, Community Development Officers or any other officers assigned the task. The SPIFs will be made available in public places e.g. sub-county headquarters, places of worship, trading centers, etc. The Sub-county Focal Person shall receive all SPIFs and register them in the SPIFs register to be opened in each the sub-county.

4.5.3 CONSULTATIONS ON TORS FOR ESIA AND RAPS

The intent of public consultation during scoping is to ensure that the ESIA takes full account of the priority concerns of project-affected people and other relevant stakeholders and identifies the full range of potential impacts. Once the ToRs for the ESIA and RAPS are available in draft form and before they are finalized, the respective implementing agency will have to obtain community and stakeholders' inputs on the ToRs and particularly to check that no issue of concern to communities/stakeholders has been omitted in the scopes of assessments in the final ToRs.

The Consultant will assemble appropriate materials, (maps, graphs, drawings, simulations, models, key environmental figures) disclose them in a manner acceptable to Bank policies (timely prior to consultation, in a form and language that are understandable, in locations accessible with reasonable effort to the groups being consulted) and organize venues which will enable the affected population to participate without excessive undue efforts. Suggested venues would be near the project sites ensuring accessibility to all affected people.

After finalization of the ToRs, the respective implementing agencies will meet with representatives of the key stakeholders to review the final draft ToRs and receive feedback on any issues they feel are missing. **Terms of Reference for the follow-on ESIA and RAPs will be reviewed and adjusted depending on the outcomes of this phase and will be final after this stage.**

4.5.4 CONSULTATIONS ON DRAFT ESIA AND RAP REPORTS

The second round of consultations will be held on draft environmental and social assessment documents and management plans to integrate stakeholder concerns into the final versions. Once the drafts of ESIA are available, and before they are finalized, the Consultant will have to obtain stakeholders' inputs on the reports' conclusions and particularly on the mitigations and management plans. As far as public disclosure is concerned, major initiatives to inform the public and interested parties about the Project may include the following:

- Press advertisement describing the project and inviting interested parties to provide comments at a stakeholder workshop;
- Disclosure of the Draft Final ESIA Report, including the Executive Summary, locally and via the World Bank Infoshop.

It is expected that the Draft Final ESIA reports, together with the respective Non-Technical Summaries will be disclosed locally for 30 days at the offices of the implementing agencies and the World Bank Infoshop. In order to make people aware of the disclosure of the Draft Final ESIA Report and RAP, an advertisement will be placed in one of the national newspaper which will also draw readers' attention to the date and venue of the proposed public meeting if any.

The consultation process with affected persons (APs) will include the disclosure of the resettlement policy framework through various meetings and distribution of informative material aimed at creating awareness among PAPs regarding their potential loss, entitlements and compensation payment procedures and grievances redress mechanisms. **After this stage, the respective reports will be revised accordingly and finalized.**

4.5.5 ONGOING CONSULTATIONS

The World Bank also requires that the consultation process is ongoing during the construction and operation phases of the project. To this effect, OPM will be required to maintain long term and mutually beneficial open dialogue with local authorities and the public through its Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists and Officers during implementation. A key role of this post consultation will be to ensure that local stakeholders have an opportunity to raise questions, comments or concerns and that all issues raised are answered promptly and accurately.

Therefore, disclosure of information will also continue throughout project construction and operation. The primary emphasis here will be to assure stakeholders that the environmental and social mitigation, monitoring and management practices established in the RAP, ESIA and ESMPs are being implemented and the environmental and social standards and guidelines required by Government of Uganda and the World Bank are being met through a comprehensive monitoring and

reporting process. In that regard, the implementing agencies will have to maintain Environment and Social Registers of written records with respect to environmental and social impacts from the Project. In addition, an annual report containing information relating to the monitoring program will be prepared by the implementing agencies and submitted to NEMA and the World Bank.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR SUB-PROJECTS

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING UNDER OP 4.01 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The classification of each subproject under the appropriate environmental category will be based on the provisions of the World Bank Operational Policy on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01) and harmonized with the provisions of the National Environment Act Cap.153. The Project has been assigned Environmental Category B because of the likely low and localized impacts associated with the proposed project activities, whose mitigation can be readily prescribed and undertaken. Therefore, no sub-project is expected to fall under EA Category A. The environmental and social screening of each proposed sub-project will result in its classification in B or C, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the subproject and the nature and the magnitude of its potential environmental and social impact:

Category B: Any project which is likely to have potential environmental and social impacts, which are less adverse than those of category A projects, on human populations or environmentally important areas including wetlands, forests, grasslands and any other natural habitat. The impacts are usually site specific, few or none of them are irreversible, and most of them are mitigated more readily than impacts from category-A sub projects. Although an ESIA is not always required, some environmental analysis is necessary. **Such subprojects would require an ESMP.** Following Uganda's EIA Regulations and Guidelines, Environmental Project Briefs shall be prepared where applicable, and these include ESMPs.

Category C: Any project which is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts. Beyond screening no further ESA action is required. **No assessment would be required under World Bank requirements and National Environment Act.**

5.2 APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT IN UGANDA

The key regulations for environmental and social assessment in Uganda include the National Environment Act, the EIA Regulations, 1998, the EIA Guidelines of 1997 and the National Environment (Audit) regulations, 2006. The *National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1998* define the role of ESIA as a key tool in environmental management, especially in addressing potential environmental impacts at the pre-project stage. The regulations define the ESIA preparation process, required contents of an ESIA, and the review and approval process including provisions for public review and comment. The regulations are interpreted for developers and practitioners through the *Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (1997)*.

The section below illustrates the steps that will be involved during environmental and social assessment and management process as per Ugandan regulations and World Bank safeguard policies that will lead to the review and approval of subprojects under the Project.

5.2.1 STEP 1: SCREENING OF SUBPROJECTS

Screening is vital and will be the first step in the sub project cycle. The objective of the screening process is to rapidly identify those subprojects which have little or no environmental or social issues so that they can move to approval and implementation immediately. Screening will provide a mechanism for ensuring that potential adverse environmental and social impacts of the sub-projects are identified, assessed and mitigated as appropriate, in a systematic way.

The Subproject approval would be streamlined to ensure that sub-projects get approved in three months. The PIST shall focus on providing technical and knowledge support to Districts, and approval of livelihoods projects will be left to Districts. Technical screening shall be guided by Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist and the respective District Environment Officers and District Community Development Officers. Screening of the projects will be done using the Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF) in Annex 1 that requires information that determines the characteristics of the prevailing local bio-physical and social environment with the aim of assessing the potential project impacts on it.

During environmental and social screening, due attention will be paid to the potential (adverse) environmental risks and impacts, including impacts on the natural environment (air, water and land); human health and safety; and physical cultural resources. In the unlikely event of non-preparation of the PB following the due process of environmental screening, an ESMP shall be prepared for a sub-project that is considered to pose some environmental and social impacts, before project implementation commences. Detailed guidance on development of a sub-project ESMP shall be included in the Project Implementation Manual.

5.2.2 STEP 2: ASSIGNING THE APPROPRIATE ENVIRONMENTAL CATEGORIES

NEMA categorizes project applications as category I, II or III, where category III similar to Bank's category A is a project likely to have many significant impacts and requiring a full, detailed ESIA; category II is similar to the Bank's Category B and may or may not require an ESIA. Category I can be approved on the basis of the Project Brief. Both Category II and Category III require environmental management plans.

The potential categories, in line with the National Environment Act and EIA Guidelines are:

- a. Activities that require a full Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIS), either because (i) they meet the general criteria in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, NEA, i.e. are out of character with their surroundings, are of a scale not in keeping with surroundings, or involve major changes in land use; (ii) are types of projects listed in the Third Schedule; (iii) are located in a nature conservation area; or (iv) are identified in other laws or regulations as requiring EIA because of their location. Under the proposed project, no such activities are anticipated.
- b. Activities for which additional information is needed to determine what level of environmental analysis and/or management is appropriate and for which mitigation is easily identifiable. These will likely be Category B under the World Bank categorization. It is useful to note that most of the sub-components under this project (Components 1 and 2) will fall under this EA category B. For Project sub-project that fall within the Bank's Category B (or NEMA's Category II) an ESMP and/or Environmental Project Brief may be required. Majority of activities under Components 1, 2 and 3 are anticipated to fall under this category.

Component 3 for livelihood activities may support activities that require PB/ and or use of PMP-cattle rearing (pesticides/acaricides use).

- c. Activities that are determined to have no significant or adverse potential impact on the environment (List A, annex 2 of the 1998 EIA Guidelines). Projects defined as List A in the EIA Guidelines will not need any further assessment as they are predicted to have little or no impact. These will likely be Category C projects under World Bank categorization. No assessment is required for Category C subprojects, and this will be confirmed through environmental screening.

5.2.3 STEP 3: CARRYING OUT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The initiation of the ESIA process in Uganda is marked by the submission of the Project Brief to the Executive Director of NEMA. The Project Brief contains essential information on the project inputs and outputs and must provide sufficient information to allow the competent authority (NEMA), in consultation with lead agencies, to *screen* the project, that is, to decide whether the project may have significant environmental and social impacts and the level of environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) that will be required.

The NEMA screening process first eliminates those projects which are exempt from ESIA (category I), then those that definitely require a full ESIA (category III). For projects deemed to fall into category II, the project may be approved on the Project Brief basis, if mitigation measures for adverse impacts are adequately prescribed in the Project Brief. If not, then an ESIA will be called for. It is important to note that the Bank may not require an ESIA for a Category B (category II) project but an ESMP is required. Where a Project Brief is prepared, it will always contain an ESMP.

NEMA as part of the review and decision making process, forwards copies of the Project Brief to key Lead Agencies for review. However, in case an ESIA needs to be undertaken, the ToRs for the study will be prepared by the implementing agency/developer and reviewed and approved by NEMA. The ESIA report will identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts for the planned activities, assess the alternative solutions, and will design the mitigation, management and monitoring measures to be implemented. The social impact assessment component of the ESIA process typically assesses the likely impacts that a project will have on intended beneficiaries and affected stakeholders. It will therefore identify, amongst other things, the PAPs, vulnerable/marginalized groups, different stakeholders and their interest in the project, participation processes and how these will be adapted to different social groups and stakeholders, social diversity including gender, understanding the role of informal and formal institutions at various levels, and the social risks beyond risks associated with social safeguards. The detailed process for conduct of the ESIA in Uganda is presented in Annex 3.

As part of the assessment, the ESIA will also assess the vulnerability of different groups in particular project contexts (in terms of potential exclusion from project benefits, negative project impacts, and the need for specific culturally compatible mechanisms for participation, e.g. for women, the widowed, permanently disabled, elderly etc.), impacts on children (health, education, protection) and will incorporate adequate measures to address such vulnerability in the project design.

Where for particular project components land acquisition (temporary and/or permanent) is unavoidable, a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared in line with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RFP) that sets out a clear framework for the assessment, mitigation and compensation

and, where necessary, the settling of disputes arising out of resettlement, land acquisition, loss of assets, economic livelihood/access to assets.

The ESIA will be conducted by the consultancy firms registered by NEMA. However, Project Briefs and RAPs maybe prepared by non-NEMA registered persons and/or the Developer/Implementing Agency.

According to the National Environment Act, "project brief" means a summary statement of the likely environmental effects of a proposed development referred to in section 19. Unlike the ESIA, a project brief does not require a scoping report and neither submission of terms of reference for approval by NEMA. The ESMP or Project Brief will for each potential impact include: mitigation measures, monitoring indicators, implementing and monitoring agencies, frequency of monitoring, cost of implementation, and necessary capacity-building. It is possible that after completing the Checklist, the Environmental Specialist may recommend that the subproject concerned should be subjected to a Project Brief level of assessment, and submitted to NEMA for review and decision making.

According to Regulation 5 of the EIA Regulations, 2006, a Project Brief is to contain amongst others, the following:

- a. the nature of the project in accordance with the categories identified in the Third Schedule of the Act;
- b. the projected area of land, air and water that may be affected;
- c. the activities that shall be undertaken during and after the development of the project;
- d. the design of the project including assessment of alternatives;
- e. the materials that the project shall use, including both construction materials and inputs;
- f. the possible products and by-products, including waste generation of the project;
- g. the number of people that the project will employ and the economic and social benefits to the local community and the nation in general;
- h. the environmental effects of the materials, methods, products and by-products of the project, and how they will be eliminated or mitigated;
- i. Any other matter which may be required by the Authority.

In addition to the above, it is currently a practice and requirement by NEMA to include details of stakeholder and public consultations in Project Briefs.

5.2.4 STEP 4: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE

Wide-ranging public and stakeholder consultations help to; (i) ensure that people are made aware of a project and have the opportunity to comment on it (ii) improve responsiveness, accountability and transparency on the part of project management (iii) promote better decision-making and (iv) increase cooperation of community and government partners during project implementation and local ownership after handover. Initial meetings with stakeholders provide a forum not just for dissemination of information about the project and its potential impacts, but also constitute an important opportunity to hear people's concerns and take on board their recommendations to the extent possible in project design. These meetings also will lay the foundations for systematic consultation and participation of the community in all subsequent stages of the project's development.

As a first step stakeholders will be identified. These will fall into two categories: (i) Direct members of the public/communities who will be directly affected by the project and (ii) Indirect stakeholders

who have an interest in the project or who could influence its outcome. The implementing agencies will identify direct and indirect stakeholders and will prioritize stakeholder consultations to inform the design and decision making of the project, and thus improve the effectiveness, relevance and sustainability of all project components. A dynamic participatory approach that seeks to involve the PAPs and various stakeholders in decision-making about environmental management, livelihood and community development programs will be encouraged throughout the course of the project. This approach will also be used to inform the implementation of an effective grievance redress mechanism, which would be readily accessible in the project areas.

Public consultation will be initiated during the scoping and ESIA preparation stages and views of stakeholders (general public and lead agencies) have to be included in a Project Brief as well. Public consultation will also be an integral part of the process throughout the planning and execution of the project. The implementing agencies will interact closely with PAPs/communities, project personnel, government departments, NGOs right from the early stages of the project preparation on a regular basis for developing and implementing the respective project ESIA and RAP where applicable. For this purpose, public contact drives shall be organized by the respective implementing agencies and public awareness shall also be created with NGO's and other social organizations active in the affected areas. During the public awareness drives, it will be ensured that only accurate information is given about the project and its possible environmental and social impacts.

All consultations will be documented in writing, and where culturally acceptable, with photographs and/or video of proceedings. These would then be filed in the project files. The opinion/suggestions made by the community/affected groups shall be incorporated in the respective ESIA and Resettlement Action Plans. After clearance, the assessment reports (ESIS, RAPs, PBs, etc.) shall be disclosed both in Uganda public libraries, websites and through the daily print media by PCU and at WB's Infoshop by IDA.

5.2.5 STEP 5: REVIEW AND APPROVAL

If an ESIA study is recommended, it will be undertaken by a registered ESIA Practitioner in accordance with the ToRs approved by NEMA. Following internal review of the ESIS or PB, by the respective implementing agency and the Bank the ESIS or PB will be forwarded to NEMA for final review and clearance. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the subproject will have no significant impact on the environment, or that the assessment (Project Brief or ESIS) discloses sufficient mitigation measures to cope with the anticipated impacts, he/she may issue EIA certificate of approval.

It is important to note that this review and approval process is to be carried out in parallel with the review and approval of the technical, economic, financial and other aspects of the subprojects. Implementation of subprojects cannot commence until the environmental and social aspects have been reviewed and appropriate mitigation measures have been adopted. As possibilities of social impacts regarding land acquisition, the implementation of subprojects cannot proceed until the resettlement and/or compensation plans have been prepared and implemented after clearance by the Chief Government Valuer in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD). This is detailed in the RPF for the Project prepared alongside this ESMF.

5.2.6 STEP 6: SUBPROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Management planning will be critical to ensure proper implementation of mitigation measures for the different subprojects. It will enable project beneficiaries to plan and budget effectively for mitigation activities to address identified environmental issues by projects. The respective management plans across components will be prepared and will include a mitigation cost to address environmental and social issues as well as capacity enhancement for direct beneficiaries to duly implement the mitigations. Implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures will be done concurrently with the other project activities and in line with sector guidelines and checklists that will be provided. Communities will be required to make their contribution to environmental and social mitigation measures upfront. As much as possible local communities will participate fully in sub project implementation.

5.2.7 STEP 7: ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Monitoring is required to ensure that all the required environmental and social mitigation measures, set out in the Environment and Social Assessments for each project component are implemented satisfactorily. Environmental and social monitoring will be undertaken by communities themselves, the DEO and CDO during all stages of the subproject implementation including operation and maintenance, with close technical guidance of PIU/OPM. The main objective of monitoring is to ascertain that the proposed mitigation measures are being implemented and that there is compliance to the terms and conditions for approval. Monitoring will be based on a set of indicators that teams will develop for specific mitigation measures. The DEO and CDO will undertake regular visits to project sites to provide technical support and on the spot guidance to project implementers, document progress in implementing mitigation measures, write and submit monitoring reports to OPM on a monthly basis.

The monitoring indicators will be developed with guidance from the OPM Environmental Specialist and with reference to the guidance contained in the ESMF, and Project Operational Manual. Each subproject progress report will include monitoring of the RAP and other social issues covered by the ESMF. At the end of subproject construction phase, a Certification for Compliance integrating Environmental and social issues for the completion of works will be issued by OPM for Component 1 that involves public works.

Overall, OPM will have the lead role in monitoring and reporting to ensure that various project environmental and social obligations are met, and will ensure where applicable that the requirement for an environmental and social audit is fulfilled not less than 12 nor more than 36 months after project completion or commencement of operations respectively in line with the National Environment Act and the Audit Regulations of 2006.

NEMA has its own Department of Compliance and Monitoring and a number of designated environmental inspectors, whose task is to monitor project implementation. In addition, the districts have District Environmental Officers (DEOs) who play the role of environmental inspectors. The purpose of NEMA monitoring/ auditing is to ensure compliance with the Certificate (of Approval of ESIA) Conditions.

5.3 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.3.1 CAUSES OF EXISTING CONFLICTS

Land and structures are a source of conflict because the locals feel refugees are being facilitated a lot yet giving them land alone was enough. Refugees also tend to undermine local people claiming that they are UNHCR people so they cannot be touched (Field Consultations, 2015). Although most of the Settlements have land titles, there are land issues in all of them. Land conflicts between refugees and nationals have been an issue for some of the settlements such as Nakivale and Rwamwanja mainly due to ambiguous boundaries of settlement land but the Government of Uganda has undertaken administrative measures to resolve them. District Officials in Adjumani observe that, “The host communities now feel alienated from the ongoing social transformation among refugees yet they offered land.” Mr. Baryamwesiga Robert, Commandant – Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement observes that, “By comparison, the fact that refugees are better off than local people could be a breeding ground for future conflict between the two groups”. Struggles for water in boreholes are reportedly leading to fights mostly among refugee women and those from the host communities.

5.3.2 IMPORTANCE OF GRM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will provide a way to provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, promote a mutually constructive relationship and enhance the achievement of project development objectives. It has been learned from many years of experience that open dialogue and collaborative grievance resolution simply represent good business practice both in managing for social and environmental risk and in furthering project and community development objectives. In voicing their concerns, they also expect to be heard and taken seriously. Therefore, OPM has to assure people that they can voice grievances and the project will work to resolve them without bias. The project GRM will be augmented by the World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service, which provides an easy way for project-affected communities and individuals to bring their grievances directly to the attention of Bank Management. The GRS will ensure that complaints are directed promptly to relevant Bank Task Teams and/or Managers for review and action, as appropriate. The goal is to enhance the Bank’s involvement, responsiveness and accountability. The GRS is described in detail in Section 5.3.3 below.

5.3.3 PROJECT GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

In the refugees’ camps and settlements, commonly reported grievances include land conflicts, crop raiding by livestock, cases of assaults, conflicts based on access and control of some natural resources such as water, firewood, dwellings construction material especially wood and thatch grass amongst others. However, some of the conflicts are driven by tribal differences and a host of other issues. Therefore, to be effective, the GRM shall utilize existing local administrative and community structures both inside and outside the camps. For some time now, these approaches have been employed in resolving conflicts with a lot of success depending on the degree of grievance.

The refugee communities have social structures like any other society and elect their leaders and representatives, which also applies to the community of nationals outside the camps. The camps and settlements are divided into smaller units for ease of administration. Each unit has its own administration office so that its inhabitants have easier access to administration services. The constituent units in refugees’ camp are headed by village chairpersons referred to as Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC I).

One of the tasks of the RWC I is amongst others, mediate in the conflicts and solve problems within the villages in his/her constituency. However, in case of grievances or cases that the RWC I cannot resolve, such issues will be referred to the RWC II. However, if RWC II fails to resolve a conflict that

has been referred to its attention, they refer such conflict to the RWC III and if the problem fails to be solved at this level, the matter will be referred to the Camp Commandant who will also try to resolve it and in case he/she fails to resolve it, the matter is then referred to the government's courts of law.

It is important to note that, not all conflicts in the camp are addressed under RWC arrangements. Cases which involve assault, gender based violence; rape and “serious” theft are not resolved under this framework but are instead referred to the police.

As for grievances relating to land acquisition and encroachments, the Land Act creates Land Tribunals, which are intended to help resolve land related disputes at local government levels. The Land Boards at the District level are not involved in resolving disputes but they do assist in registering land and can be called upon to give evidence on matters of land in courts of law. Issues of land conflicts do go through the Local Council system (i.e. LC I-III) in the locality and if not resolved, they are referred by LCIII to the courts of law whose decisions will be final.

The grievance handling system will, depending on the severity and potential criminal liability of transgressions, invoke referrals by the Project grievance handling function to:

- refer the matter to the District Land Tribunal for land-related issues;
- The disciplinary regulatory system of the Ministry of Local Government (for Local Government employees at district level and below);
- The Inspector General of Government (IGG) for all levels of civil servants and elected government officials in accordance with the constitutional roles;
- The Police, Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), and the Judiciary as ultimately is the case for all Ugandan citizens in cases of criminal liability for collusion and corruption.
- The World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) via email: grievances@worldbank.org.

5.3.4 THE WORLD BANK'S GRIEVANCE REDRESS SERVICE (GRS)

5.3.4.1 GRS DEFINITION AND PURPOSE

The GRS is the World Bank's easy way to provide PAPs and communities an avenue to bring their complaints directly to the attention of Bank Management. The project-level GRM will remain the primary tool to raise and address grievances in Bank-supported operations except issues that cannot be resolved at the project level. Thus, grievances that are brought directly to the project team or to the country office should be addressed at the project level, unless the complainants specifically refer to the GRS in their complaint, or Task Team or Bank Management considers that referring the case to the GRS adds value. Complaints that are being addressed at the project-level can always be referred to the GRS at a later stage, especially if successful resolution (perceived or actual) was not possible (escalation).

The GRS facilitates corporate review and resolution of grievances by screening and registering complaints and referring them to the responsible Task Teams/Managers. The GRS undertakes the following functions within defined time frame:

- Receives complaints from stakeholders
- Evaluates and determines their eligibility and category
- Refers complaints to appropriate Task Teams/Managers
- Follows up with Task Teams to ensure complaints are resolved

- Refers PAPs to the Borrower or other parties where appropriate.

5.3.4.2 SUBMITTING A COMPLAINT TO GRS

Complaints may be submitted by one or more individuals, or their representatives, who believe they are adversely affected directly by an active (i.e. not closed) Bank-supported operation (IDA). A complaint may be submitted in the English or local language. Processing complaints not submitted in English will require additional processing time due to the need for translation.

A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the following channels:

- By email: grievances@worldbank.org;
- By fax: +12026147313
- By mail: The World Bank, Grievance Redress Service, MSN MC 10-1018, 1818 H St NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA and/or
- Through the World Bank Uganda Country Office in Kampala – Rwenzori House, 1 Lumumba Avenue, P.O. Box 4463, Kampala (U); Tel: +256 414 3022 00.

The complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) allegedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank-supported operation. This should be supported by available documentation and correspondence where possible and appropriate. The complainant may also indicate the desired outcome of the complaint, i.e., how it may be resolved. The complaint should have the identity of complainants or assigned representative/s, and address/ contact details.

Issues pertaining to fraud and/or corruption will be referred to INT – the Bank’s official mechanism of handling integrity issues of transparency and accountability. These include cases of possible fraud, corruption, collusion, coercion and obstruction in Bank-funded projects.

Freedom from Retaliation

Bank policies provide for the participation of PAPs in project preparation and implementation. Complainants who use the GRS **MUST NOT** be subject to any form of retaliation, abuse or any kind of discrimination based on the fact that they exercised their right to complain to the GRS.

GRS Review Process

Registration of Complaints

After receipt of a complaint, the GRS immediately *logs* the complaint and a notification of receipt will be sent to the complainant. Within *10 business days*: The GRS *reviews and evaluates* the complaint, determines the eligibility and type of complaint according to the categories in the table below, registers it and forwards it to the appropriate Task Team/Managers, which is noted in the online system. GRS will notify the complainant of the eligibility determination of the complaint:

- If the complaint is *eligible*, the complainant will be notified that the Task Team has been assigned the case with a case number and the expected time frame in which s/he will be contacted.
- If the complaint is *unclear*, the complainant will be requested to submit additional information or provide clarifications in order to allow a decision on registration.
- If the complainant is *not eligible*, the complainant will be notified of this decision and referred to relevant institutions where appropriate and the case will be closed.

Review of issues raised and Formulation of Proposal

Within 30 business days after registration the Task Team will respond to the complainant. For Type I complaints (information requests) the Task Team will provide the requested information in line with the Bank's Access to Information policy. For Type II (minor and medium impacts) and III (serious issues of corporate relevance, harm, and complex policy issues) complaints the Task Team will propose to the complainant how the issue raised in the complaint will be addressed, including a proposed time frame. The proposed time frame for Type II should not exceed 60 days and for Type III 180 days. If Task Team needs more time it will justify the additional time required. If the review by the task team reveals that the issues of concern raised in the complaint are not related to the Bank-supported project or any aspects thereof it will advise the complainant accordingly and refer the complainant to relevant government authorities to which the complaint should be addressed.

The specific proposal to address the issue or the recommendation to refer it to the borrower will be cleared by the relevant managers. The same applies to notifications that the concern is not related to the Bank project and hence the Bank has no means to address it. If the complainant accepts a specific proposal to resolve the concerns, the Task Team implements according to proposed process and proposed timeframe. The Complainant may provide input on all or parts of the initial proposal.

If the complainant rejects the proposal and/or the issue cannot be resolved through this process, the complainant will be informed by the GRS that the complaint is closed without resolution. The complainant will be referred to other options for remedy if appropriate such as responsible country authorities, relevant local/national grievance redress mechanisms or the World Bank Inspection Panel, if the complaint relates to noncompliance and harm. Acceptance of the proposal should be reached within 30 business days after the initial proposal has been presented to the complainant. For extraneous circumstances, request for extension can be submitted if both parties agree for an additional 30 days business at a time.

Implementation of Proposal

Once the proposal is accepted, the Task Team implements the proposal. The Task Teams will update the status and progress of the implementation of the proposal in the GRS log and will keep the complainant informed of such progress until resolution of complaint. The Task Team may request support and advice through the GRS at any point. Such support and advice can be provided by other Bank Global Practices where required and as appropriate.

5.4 CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES

A site specific Chance Finds Procedure, with actionable contacts and responsibility centers shall be prepared as part of site specific ESMP where deemed necessary for any civil works related project activities. As general guidance, a Chance find procedures will be used as follows:

- Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance find;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be present until the responsible local authorities and the Directorate of Museums and Monuments take over;
- Notify the supervisory Engineer who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the Directorate of Museums and Monuments under the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (within 24-48 hours or less);

- The Directorate of Museums and Monuments would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archeologists of the Directorate of Museums and Monuments (within 24 hours). The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the Directorate of Museums and Monuments. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by the Directorate of Museums and Monuments; and
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities and the Directorate of Museums and Monuments concerning safeguard of the heritage;
- These procedures must be referred to as standard provisions in construction contracts, when applicable. During project supervision, the Site Engineer shall monitor the above regulations relating to the treatment of any chance find encountered are observed;
- Construction work will resume only after authorization is given by the responsible local authorities and the National Museum concerning the safeguard of the heritage; and
- Relevant findings will be recorded in World Bank Implementation Supervision Reports (ISRs), and Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) will assess the overall effectiveness of the project's cultural property mitigation, management, and activities, as appropriate.

5.5 PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Component 1 (a): Community Investment fund and Component 3 (a) will provide support to traditional livelihoods and may include support to veterinary care and agro-pastoralism activities respectively involving use of pesticides & acaricides, albeit in minimal quantities. A simplified Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been prepared for the proposed investments when applicable as part of this ESMF. The purpose of the PMP is to describe a Plan by which the project can promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management.

Procurement of Pesticides

The following criteria will apply to the selection and use of pesticides in activities under Project:

- Pesticide financed under Project must be manufactured, packaged, labeled, handled, stored, disposed of, and applied according to standards that, at a minimum, comply with the FAO's guidelines on pesticides.
- Consistent with World Bank OP 4.09, Project financing will not be used for formulated products that fall in WHO classes IA and IB, or formulations of products in Class II, if (a) the country lacks restrictions on their distribution and use; or (b) they are likely to be used by, or be accessible to, lay personnel, farmers, or others without training, equipment, and facilities to handle, store, and apply these products properly.
- Project financing will not be used for any pesticide products which contain active ingredients that are listed on Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention (on Prior Informed Consent

Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade), unless the Country has taken explicit legal or administrative measures to consent to import and use of that active ingredient.

- Project financing will not be used on any pesticide products which contain active ingredients that are listed on Annex A & B of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, unless for an acceptable purpose as defined by the Convention, or if an exemption has been obtained by the Country under this Convention.
- Project financing will not be used for any pesticide products which contain active ingredients that are listed on Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention (on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade), unless the Country has taken explicit legal or administrative measures to consent to import and use of that active ingredient.

IPM PLAN

Key Elements - The elements of the IPM will include the following:

- (a) Preventing pest problems;
- (b) Monitoring for the presence of pests and pest damage;
- (c) Establishing the density of pest population, which may be set at zero, that can be tolerated or corrected with a damage level sufficient to warrant treatment of the problem based on health, public safety, economic or aesthetic threshold;
- (d) Treating pest problems to reduce population below those levels established by damage thresholds using strategies that may include biological, cultural, mechanical and pesticidal control methods and that shall consider human health, ecological impact, feasibility and cost effectiveness; and
- (e) Evaluating the effects and efficacy of pest treatments.

Decision Making - Detecting a single pest under the Project will not always mean control is needed. A decision to use pesticides will be taken only as the very last resort and will also be based on conclusions reached from an agro-ecosystem analysis and trials. The decision will also depend on the number of pest and diseases found in the respective crop and the level of damage they are doing. If it is absolutely necessary to spray crops with pesticides, use of selective rather than broad-spectrum pesticides shall be strictly observed.

Pest Monitoring and Surveillance - A process for the reporting and identification of unusual plants, animals and pests will be established to track and document all pest cases, be it minor or major in a pest inventory register. Pest surveys will be conducted on a regular basis to detect new infestations and will include the types, abundance, location of pest plants, date when first spotted or seen, and date when reported. This information will be gathered from surveillance or monitoring system to be put in place, periodic surveys to be conducted and feedback from farmers/farm assistants. The data will be managed in a standardized way so that trends can be established. A rapid response process for the management of new infestations will be established to treat and manage new pest infestations as soon as they are identified.

Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
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Contamination of ground water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting trials on relatively flat land with less than 2% slope reducing the possibility of run off and at a distance of more than 500m away from water sources
Effect of pesticides on non-target species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pesticides that are systemic and narrow range and specific to sucking insects.
Effect of pesticides on grazing areas, settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying in n morning hours when weather is cool and less windy to reduce on spray drifts. • Locating trials or plots at distance of between 500-1000m away grazing areas or human settlements
Possibility of increasing resistance of pests to the pesticide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of field staff responsible on recommended usage of the pesticide (Follow MSDS strictly)
Harmful effects on staff applying pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision and usage of safety clothing and working gear to staff
Harm to persons within the homestead where the chemical is stored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of a separate and secured storage room for pesticide • Warnings and notices to increase awareness (MSDS form provided)

Training Needs - The Agricultural extension staff working with the project will assist and train farmers to be able to develop their IPM approaches to the management of pests and diseases. This will be done holistically from seed selection, land preparation, through planting and farm maintenance to harvesting and post harvesting issues. Farmers will be trained and encouraged to make detailed observations in their fields regularly so that they can detect early infestations and make the appropriate management decisions using agro-ecosystem analysis (AESAs). In this way, it will be ensured that pest and disease problems do not escape notice and are not allowed to develop to the extent that they cause very severe damage and heavy crop losses. The decision to use chemical pesticides will be taken only as the very last resort as already indicated in the IPM principles above.

Tree Nursery Development: The aim of the training will be to equip participants with basic knowledge and skills necessary for the identification and management of tree pests and diseases. Specifically, the training should focus on:

- (i) Recognition, interpretation and diagnosis of pest and disease problems in tree nurseries and plantations based on symptoms and signs
- (ii) Procedures of pest and disease sample collection, packaging and submission for laboratory diagnosis
- (iii) Basic principles and practice of pest and disease management in tree nurseries and plantations

Pesticides Use Training - The key training needs that have been identified among others include post-harvest handling of crops, storage, disposal as well as safe use and handling of pesticides. Training for “safer pesticide use” is a common approach to mitigate the potential negative health and environmental impacts of pesticides. This conventional approach will promote reducing health risks of pesticides by safer use of the products through training, use of protective equipment and technology improvements, as well seeking to reduce pesticide hazards via regulations and enforcement in addition to the training. A well-illustrated booklet on safe pesticide use designed for self-learning will be developed and distributed to farmers, Extension staff, stockists and their staff.

6 PROJECT ACTIVITIES, GENERIC IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS MEASURES

6.1 PROJECT ACTIVITIES

The project will support interventions designed to improve livelihoods and access to basic socio-economic services in selected districts. The salient physical characteristics relevant to safeguard analysis relate to project Component 1: Social and Economic Investments which entail civil works and/or construction/expansion of schools, health centers, water supply, and all weather roads. Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management activities which will be identified based on: (i) analysis/mapping/typifying and prioritizing of environmental degradation, (ii) developing options for remediation/restoration approaches and methodologies, including cost intensity; (iii) selection of intervention areas, considering demand/priority, and available techniques/ budget. For example, some remediation would consist of constructing or rehabilitating physical structures for water catchment management such as check-dams, and water harvesting structures; and biological measures like afforestation. In addition alternate energy sources will be explored. Component 3: Livelihoods Program will support the development and expansion of traditional and non-traditional livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable households to build productive assets and incomes. A thorough mapping of existing productive livelihoods including agricultural, agro-pastoral and pastoral, will be undertaken based on consultations with target households accompanied by a technical and market analyses to understand the potential for each of the major livelihoods, the opportunities along the value chain and required inputs in terms of the information, finance, technology, tools, and technical assistance.

6.2 GENERIC POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

6.2.1 OVERVIEW

Project beneficiary communities will therefore benefit from: (a) investments in basic socio-economic infrastructure financed under the project and consequently the improvement in access to social services and economic infrastructure; (b) increased opportunities for augmenting incomes from traditional and non-traditional livelihoods; (c) improved environmental and eco-system services; (d) improvements in local governance and accountability; and (e) improved access to social services, connectivity and domestic energy, reducing exposure to protection risks, including gender-based violence.

The infrastructure works under component 1 will pose civil works/ construction related impacts including health and safety considerations. Component 2 & 3 are expected to be positive through alleviating pressures on the poor that lead to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. Therefore, by their nature, project components 1, 2 and 3 may have limited and localized negative environmental and social impacts. The community sub-projects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. The potential

environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence into the sub-project cycle. Because of the overall limited likely environmental and social impacts, the project is rated as EA category B.

6.2.2 CIVIL WORKS

The likely negative impacts associated with civil works project and their proposed mitigation measures include the following:

- **Health and safety issues:** The civil works and use of pesticides will pose health and safety issues. These shall be addressed first and foremost by providing and ensuring use of appropriate PPE. In addition, workers and farmers shall be sensitized and/or trained on the importance and use of PPE in civil works and use of pesticides.
- **Vegetation clearance and soil erosion:** The likely environmental and social impacts of community access roads rehabilitation are expected to be minor given the low mechanized road works that will be involved. Where losses of vegetation are inevitable, compensation measures be instituted as per approved Government rates and as outlined in the RPF for the project.
- **Impacts on PCRs** – There may be graves or other physical cultural resources along proposed community access routes. The subsequent environmental and social assessments should take into account specific measures to address mitigations for such resources during project implementation. As for this ESMF, it is proposed that, the design stages should propose alignments that avoid graveyards. In addition, measures outlined in the Chance Finds Procedures should be operationalized as well.

Construction and Rehabilitation of Community Roads

- If the route is other than the old road, make sure environmental assessment of new road bed is done
- Make sure the communities agree with the route of the road
- Select your road route such that there are no or less disturbances of human communities
- Consider alternative options
- Make adequate consultation and ensure participation of all potentially affected communities
- Select your road route such that there are no or less disturbance of human communities
- Pay particular attention to the drainage along the road
- Minimize the loss of natural vegetation during construction
- Incorporate adequate and effective drainage works in the designs
- Ensure careful siting and management of construction camps to avoid environmental and social disruption

Activity	Impact	Mitigation Measures/Benefit Enhancement
Manual road maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities • Increase in household incomes • Sense of ownership of the road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give preference to local communities in awarding road maintenance labor based contracts

Activity	Impact	Mitigation Measures/Benefit Enhancement
	<p>Prompt road maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in vandalism of road structure • Development of construction skills 	
Ditch Cleaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding of agricultural lands and homesteads due to modification of points or direction of discourage of ditches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form offshoots to spit flow in the drain. Construct infiltration ditches, soak pits to prevent water being discharged towards agricultural lands and homesteads
Culvert repairs/replace ment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of traffic • Increase in turbidity of water due to excavated materials being washed into the affected stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erect road warning signs and advice road users to use alternative roads • Excavated materials should be suitably stockpiled and covered so that they will not be washed into water sources
Remix pothole patching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Littering of the landscape due to the disposal of materials excavated from potholes to be repaired • Loss of vegetation through extraction of firewood for heating bitumen • Traffic accidents due to potholes left open overnight • Accidents due to disruption of traffic flows by road works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavated materials should be used for backfilling borrow and gravel pits • Firewood for heating the bitumen should be obtained from sites approved by the forest department and local communities • Excavated potholes should be covered with crushed stones and sand if they are going to be left open overnight • Erect road signs warning road users about ongoing road maintenance works
Medium and light grading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of traffic flows • Increased pressure on water sources used by the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn the public about planned and on-going road works and advise an alternative route to avoid delays due to road works • Water for road maintenance should be obtained from sources which do not affect water supply to communities
Heavy grading, re-gravelling and spot gravelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced land use option on sites where borrow pits will be located • Loss of land values on properties on which borrow pits will be located • Gully formation through collapsing offside walls or borrow pits • Breeding of disease causing vectors in stagnant water collecting in borrow pits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensate adequately owners of properties affected • Rehabilitate borrow pits by backfilling or reducing slopes of side walls • Backfill borrow pits if possible • Watering of roads to reduce dust and covering materials to be transported • Erect transport calming measure near settlements sensitive to noise e.g. schools, hospitals • Warn road users about road works and suggest alternative road routes to avoid

Activity	Impact	Mitigation Measures/Benefit Enhancement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust during transportation of field materials • Noise due to haulage trucks • Delays in traffic due to detours and diversions • Objectionable vision intrusion of gravel pits particularly on prominent relief features • Disruption of traffic flows • Increased pressure on water sources used by the communities 	<p>traffic delays. Ensure road maintenance works are completed promptly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravel pits should be located on prominent relief features. If unavoidable, they should be rehabilitated by backfilling and re-vegetating them • Fence gravel pits and provide only limited access to them • Reduce slopes of pits. Ideally backfill and re-vegetate pits • Warn the public about planned and ongoing road works and advise on alternative routes to avoid delays due to the road works • Water for road maintenance work should be obtained from sources which do not affect the water supply to communities

6.2.3 HEALTH CENTERS

Potential Impact	Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is owned by individuals and taking over without due consultation may lead to conflict • Land is located close to dwelling where people reside. This causes noise, dust and other forms of pollution • Site is wetland or close by water body destroying or harming sensitive ecosystem and organisms • Site prone to flooding leading to siltation of water sources and exposing occupants to diseases and other hazards • Facility is or will include sanitation improvement where untreated or insufficiently treated sewage is discharged contaminating drinking water and spreading diseases • Excavation of ground in preparation for laying foundation can cause erosion, siltation, and changes in natural water flow. • Source of building materials used for construction may lead to spread of vector-borne diseases when stagnant water accumulates in active or abandoned quarries or borrow pits and breeds insect vectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure land before construction commences; • Do not fill the flow-line of a watershed; instead construct temporary drainage to direct away runoff water • Design so that filling will not be necessary • Transplant as much vegetation and groundcover as possible and use good engineering practices (e.g., do not use soil alone. First lay a bed of rock and gravel • Adequate provision is made to ensure no erosion of soil or risk of siltation and change to natural flow or course of water; • Outline safety techniques and accident emergency measures during construction activities; • Ensure the construction plans are according to MoH guidelines, but incorporating community views and wishes; • Concrete aprons with berms should be placed under generators, fuel storage, and fuel pump-in point (if different) sufficient in each case to capture at least a 20 liter spill;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, prevent sediment-heavy run-off from cleared site or material stockpiles to any surface waters or fields with berms, by covering sand/dirt piles, or by choice of location. (Only applies if construction occurs during rainy season.) • Construction must be managed so that no standing water on the site persists more than 4 days; • Contractor to provide evidence that fill, sand, and/or gravel is not from waterways or ecologically sensitive areas, nor is it knowingly purchasing these materials from vendors who do so.
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6.2.4 TREE NURSERIES AND AFFORESTATION

Potential Impact	Recommended Mitigation
Wet season soil disturbance	Schedule activities for the dry season
Potential for debris flows or landslides	Prepare a watershed plan that identifies and address drainage/slope instability
Sensitive downstream ecosystems	Identify and avoid effects of diversion or dams on downstream ecosystems
Removal of native plant/tree species	Protect and encourage regeneration of endemic species
Introduced plant/tree species invasion of native species	Ensure non-native species are compatible with native species
Wildlife habitats or populations disturbed	Identify and avoid effects on habitats and migration routes of key species
Environmentally sensitive areas disturbed	Identify and avoid activity in forest, riparian and wetland habitats with particular biodiversity
Land Acquisition	Avoid occupied land. Prepare procedures to ensure equitable resolution.
Private assets displaced	Avoid occupied land. Prepare procedures to ensure equitable resolution.
Informal land uses displaced or access restricted	Avoid interference with informal land users, and take measures to provide access to alternative lands or resources
Insufficient capacity to manage new plantations/pastures	Establish a local committee, where appropriate, and/or bylaws and provide appropriate controls
Other (specify):	

6.2.5 BOREHOLES AND COMMUNITY WELLS

Potential Impacts:

- Land, streams or ground water could be polluted by spills of oil or other toxic material stored or used on site;

- Land, streams or ground water may be polluted by silty water from boreholes;
- Noise from site vehicles and activities can affect workers and local residents;
- Even small construction carries some risk to health/safety of workers and local residents;
- Improper siting of facilities that damages or destroys natural ecosystems (within protected areas, or other sensitive habitats, etc.)
- Depletion of freshwater resources (groundwater)
- Conflict over water resource allocation
- Creation of stagnant (standing) water near water points that could create breeding opportunities for waterborne disease vectors

Siting:

- Always site your wells or bore holes at a higher ground level compared to the pit latrines or septic tanks and soak pits
- Make sure that the community and water point committee understands and agrees with siting
- Weigh siting alternatives with environmental considerations in mind
- Select workable water extraction or booster systems
- Make efforts to have the water tested periodically

Mitigations:

Construction stage

- Make sure water point committee understands the design and is involved in supervision of the construction;
- Provide effective drainage for water spills at water pumping or collection points;
- Install adequate pumps approved by the Ministry of Water and Environment;
- Confirm water yielding levels before implementation;
- Do not store oil, fuel or other toxic material at any construction sites
- Retain borehole water in settlement ponds to reduce silt before release to river/drains;
- Avoid using older vehicles and machines with excessive noise & exhaust;
- Dig wells preferably in the dry season;
- Microbiological contamination of improved wells can often be prevented by aquifer protection measures and proper well design and maintenance.

Operation stage

- After installation is completed, the well should be pumped and tested for *E. coli* and fecal coliforms and the presence of arsenic;
- Inspect borehole sites to ensure correct maintenance of equipment and sites;
- Strengthen the Capacity of the Water and Sanitation Committees or establish Water Use Committees;
- Training in sanitation and hygiene for Water User Committees and existing community area-based development groups;
- Encourage Participation and Leadership by Women given their central role in water supply and sanitation within the household;
- Provide adequate protection from live stock;
- Regulate the use of water points through community agreements or local bye laws (e.g. no washing at water points, no water wastage, user fee payments, etc.);

- Make sure the water point committee have adequate tools and learn how to maintain the water points.

6.2.6 LATRINES

Potential Impacts	Mitigations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groundwater contamination due to improper siting • Defecation around and not in latrines or other sanitation facilities, potentially contaminating surface water and/or shallow groundwater sources, adversely affecting both human and ecosystem health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure latrines are sited at least 30 meters far away from shallow wells, cisterns, spring sources and boreholes. • Latrine pits will be dug in the unsaturated zone above the water table, and latrine pits are protected against flooding and overflow due to intense rainfall; • Check the type of soils at the site –construction on of VIP latrines in sandy soils shall require extra care and expertise; • Site should NOT have an average slope in excess of 5%; • Avoid termite infested areas .where there are no alternatives take measures against termites in the designs and during construction; • Latrine design should prevents in-and-out access for insects or other disease vectors from the pit • Latrines should be accompanied by handwash stations • Establish Community Sanitation Groups or Committees to sensitize the public about proper toilet use including hand washing after use.

6.2.7 CONFLICT BETWEEN REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Access to resources: Establish an integrated approach to enable effective access to resources for refugees and the host population. Leveraging support from refugee assisting agencies, the government of Uganda should seek to improve access to services for refugees and host populations alike by ensuring assistance through integrated services that address both the refugee and host communities (rather than creating parallel services for refugees). In doing so, the government and assisting agencies should ensure that such systems accord appropriate priority to refugee needs and address the particular barriers to refugees accessing services that may be imposed by linguistic or cultural differences (IRRI, 2015).

Land: Facilitate fair and transparent access to land and housing. It is necessary for mechanisms to be created to ensure that any negotiation between refugees and the host community with regards to access to land and housing does not lead to exploitation by either side (IRRI, 2015). People affected by potential land acquisition for infrastructure development will be addressed in a participatory and inclusive manner. An RPF, which sets out the guidelines for the RAPs to be prepared for any subproject that triggers the Involuntary Resettlement Policy, has been prepared alongside this ESMF.

Refugee-Host relations: Promote good relations between refugees and host community. While the findings show that there are generally good relations between self-settled refugees and host communities in most areas, the continuation of such good relations should not be assumed. Furthermore, there were concerning reports of tensions between Ugandans and camp-based refugees. In this context, the government of Uganda can encourage good relations by (IRRI, 2015):

- Sensitizing local populations to the reasons that refugees flee and their rights in national and international law.
- Encouraging interaction and dialogue between refugees and host communities, this will allow for better understanding.
- Ensure mechanisms are in place at a local level for the identification and resolution of points of conflict.

6.2.8 HIV/AIDS INTERVENTION

Conflict, displacement, food insecurity and poverty offer fertile ground for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Many of the 20 million persons of concern to UNHCR worldwide live in such conditions. As their physical, financial and social insecurity erodes habitual caring and coping mechanisms, refugees are often rendered disproportionately vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. While refugees do not necessarily have high HIV prevalence rates, they are inextricably linked to any successful effort to combat the catastrophic pandemic in the countries that host them. In many instances, refugees will leave conflict-torn countries with low prevalence rates, to more stable countries, with higher prevalence rates (UNHCR, 2007).

Addressing HIV-related needs in the context of refugee situations requires a change in the thinking of the authorities in many countries of asylum. It is impossible to determine the actual length of time that refugees will remain in the host country. However, it is critical that during this time both refugees and surrounding host populations receive all necessary HIV-related services, including those that require long-term funding and planning. Failure to provide these interventions could be very harmful to both refugees and the surrounding host populations.

O’Laughlin et al. (2013) recommend that HIV testing services provided for refugees must be not just available, but also utilized. Understanding what makes HIV testing possible for refugees who have tested can inform interventions to increase testing in this population. Intervening by encouraging priority shifts toward HIV testing, by helping ensure survival needs are met, and by eliminating barriers to testing, may result in refugees making better use of existing testing services. Focused efforts should continue to be made to encourage more refugees to test for HIV/AIDS. Grasping how HIV testing fits into the survival priorities of refugees, and recognizing circumstances that encourage refugees to opt for HIV testing, will inform development of effective interventions to help refugees access and utilize testing. Intervening to encourage priority shifting toward HIV testing, by helping to meet survival needs and by eliminating barriers to testing, will likely help more refugees use existing HIV testing services (O’Laughlin et al. 2013).

In order to meet the HIV-related needs in the context of refugee situations, UNHCR and UNAIDS advocate for the implementation of the best practices described below (UNAIDS, 2005):

Best Practice 1: Integrating refugee issues into national health and HIV programmes

Integrating refugee issues into national health and HIV programmes can provide benefits to both refugees and host country populations. Through integration, funds that would have normally gone into creating new health and HIV services can be used to improve the local public health system. This improves services available to local populations and it has also been shown to improve the cost-effectiveness of providing services to refugees. In addition, in some instances, refugees may be housed in remote isolated areas where local public health services may be insufficient or nonexistent. The integration of refugee issues into national programmes can bring improved infrastructure and services that may allow local communities to gain access to health and HIV-related services that were previously not available. The introduction of these services becomes increasingly important as the host country takes to scale increased access to HIV prevention and treatment.

Best Practice 2: Implementing subregional initiatives

Many clusters of countries across sub-Saharan Africa have joined together to address the impact of migration and displacement on HIV within the various subregions. With the help of donors and aid agencies, these countries have put aside political differences and have come together to develop subregional plans to address the HIV-related needs of refugee and surrounding populations. Creating these plans makes it possible to provide HIV-related services to mobile and displaced persons, including refugees and others who cross borders. These mobile populations often have not had any other access to HIV-related services until these subregional initiatives were created. The plans provide prevention information and commodities. They also work to ensure continuity of treatment and care by providing standardized protocols that reach across borders. This makes it possible to introduce and provide antiretroviral therapy in a continuous fashion to these mobile populations. Finally, subregional plans help ensure that more comprehensive, integrated and better harmonized services are provided, and they can also serve to improve programme efficiency and lower costs in both HIV prevention and care terms.

Best practice 3: Combining funding streams

Integrating refugee issues into national policies and programmes can improve access to funding for both refugees and local populations living in host country territory. Typically, funding for refugee assistance, including health and HIV-related issues, comes from humanitarian funding streams in the form of humanitarian support. The relatively easy access and minimal restrictions related to humanitarian aid is extremely important and beneficial during times of crisis. However, the limited duration (approximately one year) of humanitarian funding frameworks can make long-term planning for HIV interventions difficult. Conversely, funding for HIV-related services as provided for in national AIDS plans comes from development funding streams. This funding can last for several years, but is often earmarked for specific programmes—possibly restricting the host country’s ability to address unexpected and evolving needs, such as those related to displacement. When the HIV-related needs of refugees are addressed in the context of existing national and local health- and HIV-related plans of the host country, programmes for both local populations and refugees may benefit from access to the two different but complementary funding streams.

6.2.9 ACCESS TO SAFE ENERGY

Suggested mitigations for sustainable energy sources including firewood:

- Shifting communities away from dependence on firewood through a comprehensive set of Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) activities will help to protect women and children,

and also preserve the environment, create livelihood opportunities and build the resilience of communities;

- Establish community-led SAFE centers to centralize SAFE activities and prioritize capacity building for communities and community-driven sustainable solutions. OPM should further explore, monitor and document local sustainable Fuel-efficient stove (FES) options, including the current improved clay stove, in terms of user uptake, efficiency, emissions and potential for fabrication by community members themselves;
- Scale up tree planting for reforestation purposes, as well as for sustainable woodlots, to help meet the household needs of refugees and host communities;
- Provide solar lanterns and public lighting, as well as solar street lights along primary roadways and in latrines, to improve safety in the settlement.

6.2.10 MITIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Mainstreaming environmental issues in emergency operations can lead to the following activities: preventative measures during the emergency phase such as environmentally sound site-planning; changed construction practices and improvements in the sustainability of refugee housing; participation of refugees and local community in planning; fuel supply; controlled fuelwood extraction from forests and reforestation; the introduction and dissemination of fuel-efficient stoves, mills to grind food grains; environmental training, education and awareness building and environmental rehabilitation after repatriation. A user-friendly environmental Source-Book would be produced to provide guidance in all these areas (Shepherd, 1995).

Environmental Planning and Assessment: The emergency phase is the critical moment at which environmental degradation may be confined or limited (UNHCR, 2007). Before the settlement of refugees, environmental impact assessment should be undertaken and plans prepared for impact mitigation including providing strategies to address major needs such as energy, water and sanitation. The assessment should inform the decision makers whether the proposed settlement areas have the required resources to sustain refugee livelihood needs while avoiding environmental and social impacts. In addition, the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders should be clarified Kanyamibwa (2007). Environmental rehabilitation programmes aimed at attracting development assistance funds to rehabilitate refugee-affected areas can also be explored (Shepherd, 1995).

Capacity Building: Strengthening institutional capability to deal with environmental matters in the field is essential. The provision of clear guidance to UNHCR and implementing partner field staff on how environmental matters should be treated within UNHCR's operational framework is particularly important (UNHCR, 2007).

Deforestation: In order to mitigate deforestation, the most urgent need is to keep per capita consumption of fuel (firewood) low, and to make fuel available from a wide area and variety of sources so that refugees do not irreversibly damage the area immediately surrounding camps (Shepherd, 1995). In the longer run, there are three further actions to be taken. In the refugee-affected areas, tree-planting programmes with local villagers and with remaining refugees should be a priority. The recently launched provision of energy-saving stoves and seedlings by NGOs and UNHCR will lessen the environmental degradation, but dialogues between the refugee and host communities will likely remain the most important method of addressing this source of conflict (Prommier, 2014).

6.3 PARTICIPATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

6.3.1 IDENTIFICATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

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

6.3.2 BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION

Key social challenges that the participating communities might face include: (i) gender disparities in access to livelihood and educational opportunities; (ii) limited access to social services, especially education, health services due to the remote nature of its target communities, and (iii) recurring conflicts over natural resources, particularly related to water management and land tenure arrangements. Each of the vulnerable groups in the project areas confronts a different set of problems that it must overcome in order to fully participate in the project as below:

- Women in general face the highest risk of exclusion because of cultural biases, attitudes, and social status as they are treated as inferior and socially excluded from decision making and other civic engagements because society accords them little worth.
- Disabled people confront physical barriers that prevent them from taking advantage of the services that may be available in their community, which, in turn, may make it more difficult for them to participate or benefit from the project. They also tend to be victims of social stigma that further limits their opportunities and isolates them.
- War-affected populations, whether widows, ex-combatants, returning internally displaced people (IDPs), or families that stayed in their village throughout the conflict, confront a shared reality of a community whose social and economic infrastructure and social fabric has been destroyed by war and must be rebuilt from the bottom-up.

6.3.3 GUIDELINES FOR INCLUSION

Impacted Communities are best placed to identify their priority needs, implement subprojects and manage investments. The local communities hosting refugees are better able to plan for and effectively implement investment sub-projects. However, the process of mobilization and planning process needs to be inclusive and participatory to ensure that all social groups, including women and youth are involved in the process; a sensitive facilitation to ensure that the voice of the disadvantaged groups are expressed and there is no elite capture; planning is led by local governments, involves multi-stakeholders and takes into account other ongoing and/or proposed projects and programs to avoid duplications and ensure synergies; and there is downward accountability to the community. Guidelines for including Vulnerable Groups include:

- Identify subgroups among the poor, especially those at risk of exclusion;
- Structure project rules and procedures to promote their participation;

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

6.3.4 WORKING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

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

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

Experience of already existing NGOs and other agencies in the project areas will be invaluable to OPM. Therefore, OPM needs to work with these NGOs to implement the project.

6.4 OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

6.4.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES IN DESIGN OF WASH PROJECTS

UNHCR water and sanitation programmes strive to ensure (UNHCR, 2008):

1. ***Adequacy and equity of the service provided*** - sufficient water supply and sanitation facilities for basic needs to each and every person throughout the camp including schools and health posts.
2. ***Acceptability and safety of the service provided*** - water supplied is safe and palatable to drink and regular monitoring of quality in place at least for the risk of faecal contamination, and the sanitation facilities, in particular latrines, are appropriate to the users and are culturally acceptable; promotion of harmonious living in a community setting, while respecting individual requirements of different ethnic groups residing in the same camp.
3. ***Minimum social burden on the users*** - water distribution points and sanitation facilities are located centrally and not too far from the dwellings (e.g. water points within 200m with

minimum waiting time and latrines not farther than 50 m, preferably one for each family); education is not hindered by children (especially girls) having to fetch water during school hours.

4. ***Physical safety of the users*** - facilities located in a secured environment and along safe access paths; water distribution time and duration are planned according to users' convenience and cultural habits, normally limited to daylight hours, and latrines located close to individual dwellings with appropriate structure/construction.
5. ***Reliability of services*** – continuous maintenance of facilities with adequate spare parts and materials in stock, and in particular for water, availability of adequate storage facilities at household and community level in case of interruptions.
6. ***Minimum environmental damage*** - sustainable exploitation of the available water sources, controlled waste management, especially human excreta, prevention of pollution of local water sources and minimization of other environmental impacts due to water and sanitation-related activities to help develop a good rapport with the host community and to uphold the institution of asylum; and controlled discharge and drainage of wastewater and storm-water to avoid water-induced hazards in the camp and the vicinity.
7. ***Efficient use of facilities*** – facilities designed and run in such a way so as to minimize wastage (e.g. during fetching water) and maximum use of resources/facilities.
8. ***Participation of stakeholders and co-ordination*** - refugees and other stakeholders are empowered and encouraged to participate in all stages of a project with equal representation of women; a good rapport maintained with the host community; and coordination of activities among all actors working in the water, sanitation, health and nutrition, education and environment to optimize the quality and effective service provision. A care-taker group can help with the operation and management of the water infrastructure and empower the people of concern to UNHCR.

6.4.2 GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

Emergency interventions and life-saving strategies have a greater impact when there is understanding of different gender impacts, and of men and women's different needs, interests, vulnerabilities, capacities and coping strategies. The equal rights of men and women are explicit in the Humanitarian Charter. Rights and opportunities for both men and women should be enhanced and not compromised by aid interventions. Increased protection from violence, coercion and deprivation in emergency situations, particularly for women and girls, but also for specific risks faced by men and boys, are essential to effective emergency relief.

It is also important to pay attention to the impact of programmes on women's roles and workloads, access to and control of resources, decision making powers, and opportunities for skill development, in order to make sure that interventions support and do not diminish the role of women. Excreta disposal is a sensitive socio-cultural issue and in many societies there are particular cultural beliefs relating to excreta disposal practices and facilities. In some cases the sharing of facilities by people of different gender is a taboo, even within family groups. Latrines should be segregated by sex.

6.4.3 DISABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

Disasters and armed conflict are major causes of disability. Millions of children are killed by armed conflict, but three times as many are seriously injured or permanently disabled whether from amputations, head injuries, untreated stress or other trauma. In some emergency situations, up to 20% of the affected population may be disabled. Disasters not only create disability, but destroy the existing infrastructure and services that were meeting their needs.

Access to sanitation for people with physical impairments is often extremely difficult in emergency situations. Most excreta disposal facilities provided in emergencies are inaccessible for physically disabled people, this may force them into unhygienic practices such as open defecation and lack of handwashing and, consequently, their health is often at increased risk. Families struggling for their survival are often too busy to consider the needs and health of disabled members. Consultation with disabled people and their families is an essential part of the assessment and programme design process. Many features that improve accessibility and usage for disabled people also benefit elderly people, pregnant women, young children and people who are sick, including those living with HIV/AIDS. In general, the following aspects of design and operation should be considered:

- ensure easy access to latrines by locating them closer to households with disabled people, where possible avoiding steps, steep inclines and slippery surfaces, and providing handrails;
- provide bigger cubicles for physically disabled people and construct handrails and raised pedestals where necessary;
- ensure door handles and locks are not situated so high that people with limited reach – and children – cannot use them;
- provide easily accessible handwashing facilities that are simple to operate and provide support to facilitate handwashing if required;
- raise awareness among staff and family members to avoid overprotection, pity, teasing or rejection, and to ensure that appropriate support is provided.

6.4.4 CONSULTATION DURING DESIGN OF WASH PROJECTS

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

Refugees and other stakeholders, especially women and groups with special needs, need to be encouraged to participate in all stages of design and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities (UNHCR, 2008). There should be sustainable exploitation of the available water sources and minimization of associated environmental impacts to help develop a good rapport with the host community and uphold the institution of asylum. To ensure these issues are addressed in operations, UNHCR employs a number of targets (referred to as standards and indicators) to assess if its programs are adequately addressing the needs of the beneficiaries in the camps which form the basis

of the planning and resource allocation decisions; these complement, though some vary slightly, from the Sphere standards (Table 4).

Table 4: UNHCR Minimum Standards for Water and Excreta Disposal Provision

Rationale	Description of Standard	UNHCR	Sphere Project
Basic needs for well-being and health	1. Average quantity of water available per person/day	> 20 liters*	> 15 litres
	2. Water containers per household (average of five members)	1x20 litres, 2x10 litres, 2x5 litres	2x10-20 litres & enough storage containers at household level
	3. Communal latrine coverage	20 people/latrine	20 people/latrine
Ensure social and security needs in an equitable manner	4. Distance from farthest dwelling to water point	< 200 m	< 500 m
	5. Number of persons at each water point	80 to 100 per tap 200 to 300 per hand pump/well	250 per tap 500 per hand pump 400 per well
	6. Optimum distance of latrine from household	6 to 50m	< 50 metres
Minimization of health risks	7. Number of faecal coliform organisms at distribution point	per 100 ml treated water	0 per 100 ml treated water
	8. Free chlorine residual concentration in disinfected water	0.2 - 0.5 mg per litre	0.5 mg per litre

Table 5: Number & Types of Sanitary Facilities Required (UNHCR Emergency Handbook, 2007)

	Preferred Option	Second choice	Minimum level of provision in emergencies
EXCRETA DISPOSAL	1 latrine / family	1 cubicle / 20 persons	1 cubicle / 100 persons or defecation field
	Storage	Transport	Final disposal
REFUSE / GARBAGE DISPOSAL	1 bin, 100 litres per 10 families or 50 persons	1 wheelbarrow per 500 persons and 1 tipper per 5,000 persons	1 landfill (50m ² x 1.2m deep) per 500 persons and 1 incinerator and 1 deep pit for each clinic

6.4.5 SENSITIZATION ON USE

After construction of the water points, there will be need for continuous community sensitization on the proper use of these resources for sustainability purposes. In addition, Water User Committees (WUCs) will have to be established and trained accordingly.



Figure 37: An example of sensitization initiatives in one of the Settlements in Adjumani District

7 ESMF IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN REFUGEES PROTECTION

Whereas international protection of refugees is a core mandate of UNHCR, the Uganda government through its Department of Refugees plays the following roles in protection and assistance of refugees:

- a. Formulating and implementing the refugees policy;
- b. Receiving asylum seekers and determining their status;
- c. Observance of international laws;
- d. Ensuring order in refugees settlements;
- e. Ensuring physical security to refugees;
- f. Settling of refugees through provision of land;
- g. Provision of integrated services to refugees and host communities; and
- h. Monitoring and coordination of refugees programs and issues in the country.

7.2 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A REFUGEE

Rights of Refugees in Uganda are summarised below:

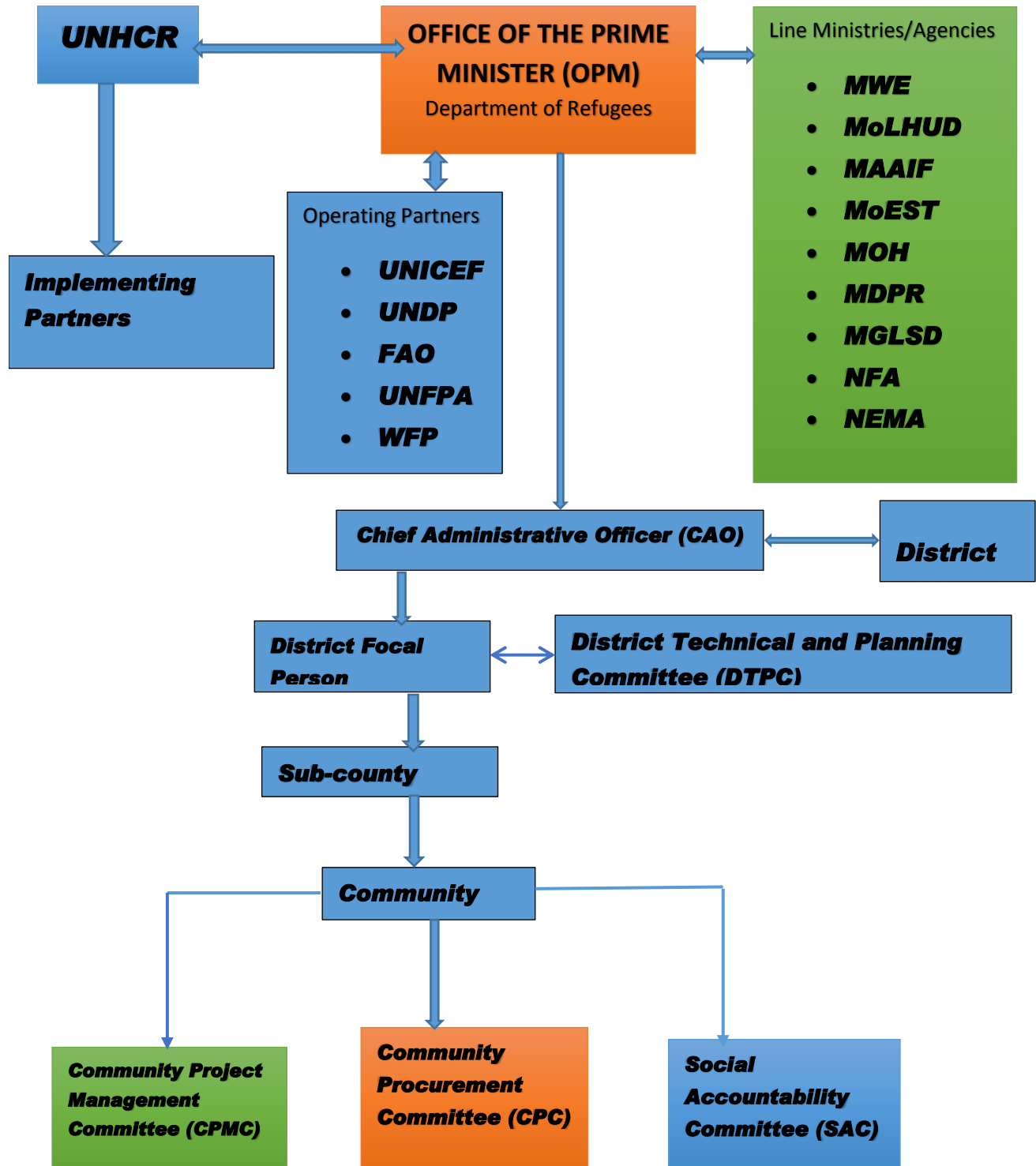
- a. To be issued with an identity card.
- b. To remain in Uganda while their refugees status still holds.
- c. To fair and just treatment without discrimination.
- d. To education (elementary).
- e. Right to own and dispose off property.
- f. Right to practice a profession.
- g. Right of association and freedom of movement subject to certain restrictions.
- h. To have access to employment opportunities.
- i. Freedom of movement in Uganda.
- j. To have a travel document unless for reasons of national security require otherwise.

The duties and obligations of Refugees include:

- a. Conform to all laws and regulations currently in force in Uganda.
- b. Conform to measures taken for the maintenance of public order.
- c. Not to engage in activities which may endanger state security, harm public interests or disrupt public order?
- d. Not engage in political activities whether at local or national level.
- e. Not undertake any political activities within Uganda against any country including their countries of origin.
- f. Pay taxes in accordance with the applicable laws of Uganda if engaged in gainful employment

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

The implementation of the project will be mainstreamed into existing government structures at national and local government levels. Accordingly, all levels of governments will have roles in providing oversight and implementation supports. Local authorities will be responsible for oversight and coordination of the project implementation at district, sub county and community levels. The community will have a leading role in the identification, prioritization and implementation of their prioritized project activities.



The PIM will set forth the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders of the project. In addition, the PIM will also include details of all operational and procedural steps regarding reviews and approvals of specific activities, flow of information, detailed description of project management and implementing bodies, procurement and financial management arrangements, reporting requirements, and manual amendment procedures.

Note: The implementation of the NUSAF 3 and the proposed project will overlap in Adjumani and Arua districts. Both the NUSAF 3 and proposed project will be implemented by OPM and will use, as much as possible, the same implementation structures at the central and local government and community levels. This arrangement and the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach that will be used by both projects will help to avoid duplication of efforts and create synergy between the two projects.

7.4 DETAILED PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.4.1 OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Responsibility – The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will have overall responsibility for implementing and accounting for project funds and coordinating activities under all project components. The OPM Permanent Secretary will be assisted by a Project Implementation Support Team (PIST) that will be established under the Refugee Department within the OPM. The PIST will be led by the Project Coordinator and will include Infrastructure specialist, Livelihoods specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) specialist, and Safeguards specialist. This team will provide key technical support during implementation, monitoring and evaluation. OPM will establish a Project Implementation Support Team (PIST) that will be responsible for managing project funds and will be responsible for: (i) managing the project at the national level, including financial management, procurement in accordance with World Bank guidelines and procedures, and Monitoring and Evaluation; (ii) finalizing the National Project Implementation Manuals by effectiveness; and (iii) producing national progress reports on the project. In addition Sub-national and local level Project Coordination Units will be established at the appropriate levels.

The PIST will be headed by a Project Coordinator and will be supported by a team of specialists in the areas of Infrastructure, Livelihoods, Social and Environmental Safeguards, Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender, Procurement and Financial Management to be supported under IDA financing. Other specialists will be contracted based on individual country requirements under IDA Financing. Existing capacities, human resources, infrastructure and systems and processes in each of the executing agencies will be assessed and based on the outcome of the assessment, they will be harnessed for project purposes.

Safeguards Capacity – Despite managing a number of development projects, OPM has only one qualified Environment and Social Specialist. To address this gap, OPM will have a dedicated social development officer to be responsible for the overall social safeguards aspects of the project at the national level, as well as counterpart safeguards officers in the subnational units. The social

development officer will be responsible for implementing the social safeguards instruments and logging, tracking and resolving grievances in timely manner.

7.4.2 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

The government of Uganda has maintained strong cooperation and collaboration with all stakeholders to provide a series of services to the refugees. In the provision of services a number of stakeholders have intervened to provide an array of services for sector specific activities for a noble cause. These include United Nations High Commission for refugees (UNHCR), Uganda Red Cross (URC), Action Africa Help International (AAHI), World Food Program (WFP), GIZ, the beneficiaries and the locals among others. The cooperation has enhanced social harmony, planning and execution of various activities.

The Office of the Department of Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR jointly coordinate responses to address refugees' protection and assistance needs, as well as solutions, both for emergencies and other on-going interventions. This ensures effective consultations and coordinated interventions, supported by more than 60 local and international NGOs, the UN Country Team, humanitarian and development agencies, multilateral institutions, regional bodies and the private sector (UNHCR, 2015). Regular strategic inter-agency coordination takes place at the national and district levels, where there is an increased focus on coordinating targeted and sustainable multi-year protection, basic services and durable solutions' interventions.

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs):

There are a number of Implementing Partners (IPs) that work with refugees and host communities. The UN agencies include: UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP and UNFPA. The UN agencies do not directly implement projects within the settlement but partner with other NGOs that carry out the implementation. The Implementing Partners include: Real Medicine Foundation (RMF) dealing in health services, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) – education, Action Against Hunger – food distribution, African Development Corps (ADC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC) – reproductive health, War Child Canada – Peace building, Samaritan Paths – food distribution, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Windle Trust, War child- peace building, and Action Against Hunger. These will be critical in project implementation.

Safeguards Capacity – The IPs will require training in implementation of safeguards

7.4.3 MINISTRY OF GENDER, LABOR, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Responsibility – While the OPM will be responsible for the overall resources management and implementation of the project, the Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development (MGLSD) mandate as the government agency responsible for Social Protection sector policymaking and overall coordination of SP interventions. As a result, the MGLSD is leading the preparation of a national framework for public works, to which this Project will contribute. MGLSD will also lead efforts through the capacity building component of the Project to build the foundation for the direct income support program.

7.4.4 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mandate and Responsibility - Health governance in Uganda is spearheaded by the MoH and shared with other ministries, health development partners, district leadership, providers (public and private), and representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs). The MoH is tasked with the role and responsibility of delivering on the health goals and objectives of government.

Under decentralization law in Uganda, power, authority and resources are decentralized from the central government directly to the districts. Health services in Uganda are delivered within the framework of decentralization. The local governments are empowered to appoint and deploy public servants, including health workers, within the districts, through the District Service Committees. The local governments also plan for and oversee service delivery within the districts. The MoLG steers the local governments, which govern the District Health Offices. District Health Officers are responsible for performing the policy, planning, and supervision functions required of monitoring health services and products in the districts.

7.4.5 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES

Mandate and Responsibility – MAAIF is responsible for policy formulation, planning, setting standards on irrigation, aquaculture and water for livestock. OPM will have to closely work with MAAIF to strengthen the afforestation, crop production and veterinary extension services systems to address the beneficiaries' demands of extension services.

7.4.6 MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Mandate – The Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for policy formulation, setting standards, strategic planning, coordination, quality assurance, provision of technical assistance, and capacity building. The ministry also monitors and evaluates sector development programmes to keep track of their performance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. The ministry has three directorates: Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA). The mandate of the MWE regarding sanitation and hygiene activities is limited to development of public sanitary facilities and promotion of good hygiene in small towns and rural growth centres.

Safeguards Capacity – MWE has an Environmentalist and a Sociologist. However, MWE has a number of ongoing projects such as the Water Management and Development Project and its safeguards staff may be stretched.

7.4.7 MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

Mandate and responsibility – The mandate of this Ministry is to promote an adequate, safe and well-maintained transport infrastructure, an efficient and effective communications system, safe housing and buildings, and to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. With regards to Project, the respective District Engineers will work closely with OPM to implement public works component.

Capacity – The Environment, Gender equality, HIV/AIDS and Occupational Health and Safety issues are part of the standard roads contracts, as it is required by the Government of Uganda through the NDP. The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) has an Environmental Liaison Unit (ELU) responsible for these areas whose capacity includes the Principal Environment Officer, the Senior Environment Officer and the Senior Environment Officer (Social). In addition, guidance on environmental issues will be provided by the DEOs in line with the decentralized system of government in Uganda.

7.4.8 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (MLHUD)

MLHUD is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. We are responsible for putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country. Through the MLHUD the government facilitates the provision and improvement of urban infrastructure and utilities while ensuring management and maintenance of the provided facilities. The Ministry has put in place strategies to prepare Sewerage Master Plan as well as provision of a centralized sewage treatment system and a drainage system for urban areas. The Ministry also approves valuation reports of the RAPs through the Office of the Chief Government Valuer.

Safeguards Capacity – The Ministry has an Environmental Specialist

7.4.9 NATIONAL FORESTRY AUTHORITY

Mandate and Responsibility – The National Forest Authority is a body of the Ugandan central government that is responsible for managing the country's Central Forest Reserves. It was created as a semi-autonomous corporation through the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act of 2003 to replace the prior Forestry Department.

Capacity – All the districts (Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro Kiryandongo, Hoima, and Arua) have District Forestry Officer to facilitate implementation of Component 2 which includes tree planting.

7.4.10 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Mandate and Responsibility - The mandate of the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) is to provide quality Education and sports services in the country, which are constitutional obligations for the Government of Uganda.

7.4.11 THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (NEMA)

Mandate and Responsibility - NEMA is specifically mandated by the National Environment Act (NEA) Cap. 153 as the principal agency in Uganda charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, supervising, and regulating all environmental management matters in the country. One of the key institutional mandates of NEMA include among others ensuring the observance of proper safeguards in the planning and execution of all development projects including those already in

existence that have or are likely to have significant impact on the environment. The role of NEMA will be to review and approve environmental impact assessments and Project Briefs as well as monitoring project implementation in accordance with the National Environment Act and the respective regulations.

Safeguards Capacity – NEMA has adequate technical capacity to monitor the Project through its Department of Environment Compliance and Monitoring in addition to the District Environment Officers in the respective project areas that will be able to report any cases of noncompliance. NEMA Environmental Inspectors do capture social issues/complaints during their inspections where feasible. However, NEMA is constrained by the small number of staff it has and in most cases does not monitor projects they deem of low-moderate environmental and social impacts. In addition, they are also resource constrained since they do not have enough funds to take care of projects monitoring and compliance follow up. Overall, NEMA captures both environmental and social issues either through the mandatory annual compliance audits or through monitoring reports by the respective District Environment Officers who are gazetted Environment Inspectors. Therefore, there is need for close coordination between the DEOs and CDOs in order to fully integrate social issues into the monitoring reports prepared by the DEOs.

7.4.12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURES-DISTRICTS & SUB-COUNTIES

Oversight: At district, sub-county and parish level the project will be fully mainstreamed into existing structures. The relationship between the Local Government and Central Government under this project will be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding outlining the responsibilities of the respective parties. The MoU will be reviewed at mid-term to take into consideration emerging lessons from project implementation. The following are the main oversight mechanisms at local level

District Executive Committee (DEC) – The DEC is responsible for policy formulation, overseeing the implementation and monitoring of council programs, co-coordinating the work of NGOs, addressing problems forwarded by lower councils (e.g. Local Council 3), and annually evaluating the performance of the council against the approved work plans and programs;

District Council – District council members will be involved in the incorporation of approved community subprojects into the sector plans and budgets and subsequently in the development plans and overall budgets. Since Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) proposals are multi-sectoral, there will be a need for various standing committees to actively participate in the integration of DRDI activities into the district plan, especially at the appraisal stages. The DEC will notify the council on approved subprojects for funding.

The **Chief Administrative Officer** is the Accounting Officer and overall coordinator of the Project at District Level. The CAO, supported by the district staff member appointed as a focal person (the DRDIP District Officer) will be responsible for the proper execution of the project's activities in the district in line with the requirements stated in the PIM.

Backstopping: Technical backstopping will be provided by the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC), Community Development Officers a Sub-County Implementation Support Team, UNHCR and other agencies which are implementing humanitarian and development activities in the refugee settlements and host communities. While the DPTCP and the CDO are already

existing government structures, Sub-county Implementation Support Team will be established for the purpose of this project

- a. **District level:** District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) will be responsible for appraisals and technical support during implementation and monitoring of subprojects from the district level. The DTPC members will be composed of representatives from district technical departments, UNHCR, CSOs/NGOs/inter-faith groups and the private sector during its meetings to deliberate on DRDIP matters. The DTPC will be chaired by the District Chief Planner and the DRIP District Officer will serve as the secretary;
- b. **Sub-county Level:** The **Community Development Officer (CDO)** and Assistance Community Development Officer (ACDO) are responsible for coordinating project activities at sub-county and community level. They will participate in mobilization of the communities, work with sector specialists to provide technical support to the communities, and support the preparation and submission of community subprojects and Annual LIPW plans. They will be supported in their work through a **Sub-County Implementation Support Team** comprised of parish chiefs, representatives from Parish Development Committees and LC1s, Sub-county extension staff, UNHCR and other agencies operating in the area and any contracted community facilitators

Implementation Support: The District Administration will support project implementation using the existing Local Government Structures. A MoU outlining the responsibilities of the respective parties will govern the relationship between the central and local government levels under DRIP. The MoU will be reviewed at the mid-term to take into consideration emerging lessons from project implementation. Local authorities will be responsible for overall project implementation at District, Sub-County and community levels. The specific functions at the local government level shall include:

- a. Coordination of the implementation of project activities at the District, Sub-county and community level;
- b. Receive project proposals and co-ordinate appraisal of sub-project proposals by the sector specialist under the auspices of DTPC;
- c. Forward to OPM a list of approved proposals, duly signed by the CAO, for funding;
- d. Make arrangements for implementation, support supervision, monitoring, evaluation and hand over of sub-projects to the beneficiaries;
- e. Facilitate the disbursement of funds to sub-project accounts by ensuring that the justification for expenditures are prepared and submitted with complete documentation in time;
- f. undertake accounting duties within prescribed GoU laws, policies and procedures and DRIP PIM;
- g. Prepare quarterly and annual physical implementation and financial performance reports; and
- h. Incorporate community activities into the district plans and budgetary framework

Safeguards Capacity – Every district has a designated District Environment Officer whose responsibility is to monitor all environmental affairs of the district including compliance of activities within their jurisdiction. In addition, every district has a Community Development Officer who is

responsible for mobilizing communities to participate in projects as well as coordinating and reporting on the impact of projects (positive and negative) on the communities. District Land Tribunals are also in place for some of the project districts to handle land related issues of the Project. However, the districts (specifically the DEOs and CDOs) will require facilitation to monitor project implementation as provided for in the ESMF budget. All the districts (Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro Kiryandongo, Hoima, and Arua) have District Forestry Officer to facilitate implementation of Component 2.

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

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

7.4.13 HOST COMMUNITIES

Oversight: The project will follow a Community Driven Development (CDD) approach whereby communities will play a key role in identifying, prioritizing and implementing the project activities of their choice. The Community Monitoring Group (CMG) will be elected by the beneficiary community and will be responsible for overseeing the overall implementation of the project at community level. The CMG will be the first recipients of any complaints and appeals about the project and will help to resolve at community levels.

Backstopping: While the CDO is responsible for coordinating project activities at sub-county and community level, much of the facilitation work will be conducted by Parish Chiefs. Where needed, they will be supported by contracted community facilitators.

Implementation Support: At community level all interventions will be initiated and prioritized by members of the community, traditional leaders, parish chairpersons, and NGO/CBOs active in the area. A number of project related institutions will support implementation of the project at community level. These include: (i) the Community Project management Committee (CPMC), made up of community representatives, and are responsible for mobilization and facilitation of the involvement of community members and other stakeholders starting from identification through implementation and M&E of the project; and (ii) the Community Procurement Committee who will undertake all procurement on behalf of the community.

7.4.14 THE ROLE OF THE CONTRACTORS

The Role of the Contractor, which will be as per the contract will be accountable for the overall implementation of the mitigation measures and this will be monitored and supervised by the OPM Environmental Unit. As such, an ESMP will be prepared for each sub-project. In the schedule of works, the Contractor will include all proposed mitigation measures, and the Supervising Engineers will also ensure that, the schedules and monitoring plans are complied with. This will lend a sense of ownership to the Contractor. The Contractor on his part will also be responsible for planning, implementing and reporting on mitigation measures during the execution of the project works. The Contractor will also be required to apply standard quality assurance procedures in full compliance with the NEMA's Approvals.

Capacity – The Contractors are unknown at this point. However, the selection criteria (technical evaluation) will include past environmental performance as well as availability of contractor's environmental and social safeguards staff to effectively put mitigations in place.

7.4.15 ROLE OF OFFICE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT VALUER

Responsibility – The application of the valuation exercise on ground will be done in the presence of at least two local council leaders with the participation of the affected persons. Values assigned to assets must be based on the market rates approved by the respective districts. Where this is not possible, the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) will be engaged to do this. In the event that a Government Valuer handles this process, the depreciation cost will not be imputed and the consent of the affected person on the outcome of the process must be sought in order to arrive at agreements on the total profile of losses and compensation.

Capacity – The Office of the Chief Government Valuer is understaffed and has been a cause of delays for RAPs for other Bank financed projects.

7.4.16 WORLD BANK

The Bank's safeguard team will consist of social and environmental specialists who will guide the project team in applying the agreed safeguard instruments as well as reviewing compliance during implementation support missions. The World Bank will be responsible for review and clearance of RAPs as well as independently monitoring the project's environmental and social performance in relation to the respective safeguards through implementation support supervision missions. World Bank will also be responsible for reviewing regular monitoring reports and officially disclosing relevant documents on its website. Technical guidance may also be provided by World Bank to OPM as needed from time to time.

7.5 CAPACITY BUILDING

There are a number of institutional challenges. For example, a 2015 report by Refugee Law Project indicates that local leaders and police lack training on the interpretation and application of refugee law, and sometimes act in a manner that infringes on refugee rights (RLP, 2015). The report further indicates that they also lack resources with which to respond swiftly to emergencies. Language barriers affect proper screening, documentation, and integration of refugees and asylum seekers (RLP, 2015).

7.5.1 STRATEGY

Prior to the subproject cycle, mobilization and sensitization of relevant technical teams and communities is important. The PIST will put together a team of experts/consultants/persons that will orient the members of DEC, district and sub county technical planning committees on the ESMF and equip them with skills to analyse potentially adverse environmental and social impacts, prescribe mitigation approaches, integrate environmental standards for planning and implementation into subproject contracts and to prepare and supervise the implementation of the projects. This training will address such matters as community participatory methods; environmental analysis; social analysis, using the ER checklist, reporting; and subproject supervision and monitoring

Furthermore, the PIST, District and Sub County Authorities will undertake sensitization and awareness raising among key stakeholders of the project at national, district, Sub County and community levels. The CDO, together with Sub county Authorities will mobilize communities and sensitize them on the project objectives and its implementation modalities. Special emphasis will be put on the relevance and significance of environmental and social issues all through the sub project cycle so that they are familiar enough with these issues and can make informed and specific decisions and requests for technical support whenever need arises.

The Environmental and Social Specialist will work through the CDOs and DEOs and other relevant fora to organize practical training to build the knowledge and awareness of local government officials and local communities, on social and environmental issues related to the proposed Project activities. Training will also seek to build the skills of local people to participate actively in identifying appropriate mitigation measures to avoid or reduce potential negative impacts of project activities. The Capacity building will be required to implement the recommendations outlined in the ESMF. The key areas of capacity building in the Project to include:

- a. World Bank Safeguards policies and requirements
- b. Understanding of the Environmental and Social Management Process in Uganda,
- c. Supervision of works
- d. How to monitor mitigation measures and reporting
- e. Waste Management and Disposal

7.5.2 TRAINING IN SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION

Training of project staff in planning, programming, supervising and monitoring environment-related activities must complement other activities. Training of emergency team staff should include coverage of basic environmental principles and issues arising during the emergency phase, such as

refugee camp site selection and design (UNHCR, 2005). A broader training programme for field and headquarters staff would help increase awareness of how environmental concerns could be incorporated into their respective work programmes. Such training courses should also be extended to UNHCR's implementing partners, including government agencies as well as donors, where possible. The training modules below are proposed to form part of the training program to ensure awareness of how to effectively implement the ESMF:

7.5.2.1 MODULE 1

- Introduction to Basic concepts on environment and social issues
- Their relevance and significance in project implementation
- Overview of environment and social regulations
- World Bank policies and safeguards

7.5.2.2 MODULE 2

- Environmental and social considerations in project implementation
- Environmental and social concerns in typical projects
- Good environmental and social practices in project implementation

7.5.2.3 MODULE 3

- Environmental and social assessment processes
- Screening using the ESSF
- Writing a project brief
- EIA process
- Identification and costing of mitigations
- Subproject monitoring and reporting
- Pests and pesticides management
- Mobilization and consultation of communities
- Vulnerability issues
- Management of Physical Cultural Resources
- Operation and functionality of GRM and GRS

7.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.6.1 OVERVIEW

The purpose of the environmental and social safeguards monitoring includes:

- Ensure that proper appraisals on the effects of sub-projects takes place and that proper measures are put in place to mitigate the effects;
- Set out the basis for compliance and enforcement of terms and conditions for approval;
- Design compliance strategies;
- Assess compliance with and management of the environment and social safeguards.
- Ensure that all stakeholders participate in the sub-project processes

The environmental and social safeguards monitoring will be carried out by the District Environment Officer or any officer delegated to carry out the function. Monitoring of environmental and social

safeguards will be carried out during subproject implementation, as well as during subproject operation and maintenance.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on environmental and social issues will form part of the overall sub-project implementation processes and LG reporting systems. Communities will keep records of all activities done in their respective communities and submit the same to the local governments for consolidation. The District Environment Officers will work with the communities to capture and report on environment and social issues on a monthly basis. The monitoring reports will then be compiled and sent to OPM Safeguards Specialists for review and who will then prepare a consolidated quarterly monitoring report and share it with the Bank.

7.7 REPORTING

Local authorities are normally required to report annually on their subproject activities during the preceding year. These annual reports should capture the experience with implementation of the ESMF procedures. The purpose of these reports is to provide:

- an assessment of extent of compliance with ESMF procedures, learn lessons, and improve future ESMF performance;
- to assess the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative impacts due to project-funded and other development activities; and
- A record of progress, experiences, challenges encountered, lessons learnt and emerging issues from year-to-year implementation of ESMF that can be used to improve performance.

The report shall include the following key information:

- An introduction, Reporting period and monitoring locations
- Scope of works and status of implementation of activity being reported on
- ESMF management actions undertaken during the reporting period
- Progress to date in implementing the ESMF, including key aspects monitored: such as waste management, health and safety practices, procurement/storage/and use of pesticides including their disposal, dust management, water quality, other environmental incidents and accidents, environmental awareness and training undertaken, etc.
- Key recommended follow up issues, actions, time frame and responsibility center.

8 BUDGET AND DISCLOSURE OF ESMF

8.1 BUDGET

Most cost of ESMF costs are to be integrated as part of Project budget covering aspects such as facilitation, training, monitoring and reporting among others. However, some of the items the Project costs that relate to ESMF with their costs include:

Item	Cost in USD					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Training of RWCs, Camp Commandants, DEOs and CDOs in safeguards management (environment, social, vulnerability issues, GRM issues, monitoring and reporting etc.)	150,000					150,000
Waste management infrastructures in camp sites and settlements	120,000	100,000				220,000
Hire of Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist (5 years)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000
Environmental assessments, auditing and monitoring	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
GRAND TOTAL FOR ESMF						\$920,000

8.2 ESMF DISCLOSURE

This ESMF will be disclosed both in-country in one or two of the local dailies, in OPM's website and at the World Bank's infoshop in compliance with relevant Ugandan regulations and the World Bank Operational Policies. OPM and implementing agencies will provide copies of the respective ESIA's and RAPs or disclosure at the World Bank Infoshop for public access.

9 CONCLUSION

As a result of ongoing conflicts and instability in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Somalia and South Sudan, Uganda is currently hosting over 433,000 refugees and asylum-seekers and will continue to do so for many years. Congolese refugees mainly hosted in South-West and Mid-West Uganda (Nakivale, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja and Oruchinga), and South Sudanese mainly hosted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo Districts.

Based on the analysis of the complex refugee-host community relationships in Uganda as well as the impact of refugees on host communities, the following are some of key intervention areas:

- a. Addressing vulnerability issues of host communities as well as keenly targeting them in the refugee establishments;
- b. Sustainable environmental management and alternative sources of energy;
- c. Addressing land tenure issues, and strengthening conflict resolution and peace building;
- d. Addressing sexual and gender-based violence and protection of children;
- e. Improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure;
- f. Provision of social services (health, education, etc.) to match demand for both refugees and host communities as well as access to justice;
- g. Employment and livelihood support for both refugees and host communities; and
- h. Addressing of gender and vulnerability issues.

In response to the impacts of forced displacement on refugee hosting countries and communities in Horn of Africa, the proposed operation is a multi-country development response by the respective Governments of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda. The proposed regional operation addresses the unmet social, economic and environmental needs of the local communities both host and displaced (refugees and returnees) in targeted areas of the three proposed project countries. The project will have 4 components: Component 1: Social and Economic Investments; Component 2: Sustainable Environmental Management; Component 3: Livelihoods Program; and Component 4: Project Management including Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional and National Institutional Support.

The infrastructure works under component 1 will pose construction related impacts including health and safety considerations. Component 2 & 3 are expected to be positive through alleviating pressures on the poor that lead to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation. Therefore, by their nature, project components 1, 2 and 3 may have limited and localized negative environmental and social impacts. The community sub-projects may involve limited land acquisition and displacement of land-uses and/or livelihoods. The potential environmental and social impacts can be adequately managed by integrating environmental and social due diligence into the sub-project cycle. Because of the overall limited likely environmental and social impacts, the project is rated as EA category B. This ESMF provides a step-by-step guidance on how to identify potential adverse environmental and social impacts from project activities, and how to plan, implement and

monitor measures to mitigate them. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which sets out the guidelines for the resettlement action plans (RAPs) to be prepared for any subproject that triggers the Involuntary Resettlement Policy has been prepared alongside this ESMF.

Where deemed necessary, no project works will be allowed to commence unless the required ESMP has been developed by the implementing Agency/ies and cleared by IDA.

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ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING FORM (ESSF)

(This form filled with appropriate information is to be attached to each subproject document)

Section A: Basic Information

District: _____ sub-county: _____ Parish: _____

Subproject In-charge: _____

Subproject Name: _____

Subproject Duration: _____

Brief description of subproject: _____

Section B: Environmental and Social Screening

The ESSF

The objective of this screening form is to provide information to evaluate the subproject above in terms of the following:

- Determine the level of environmental work required (i.e. whether or not an Environmental Impact Assessment is required; whether or not the application of simple mitigation measures will suffice; or whether or not no additional environmental work is required);
- Determine appropriate mitigation measures for addressing potential adverse impacts;
- Incorporate mitigation measures into the subproject design;
- Determine which subproject activities are likely to have potential negative environmental and social impacts;
- Determine if there will be land acquisition, impact on assets, loss of livelihood, and/ or restricted access to natural resources.
- Indicate the need for a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which would be prepared in line with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- Facilitate the review and approval of the screening results regarding subproject proposals; and
- Provide guidelines for monitoring environmental and social parameters during subproject implementation, and operation and maintenance of subproject assets and related project activities.

SPECIFICATION STATUS

1. Will the subproject encroach onto an important natural habitat Yes [] No []
 - a. Wetlands Yes [] No []
 - b. Forests Yes [] No []
 - c. Land Yes [] No []
 - d. Water Yes [] No []

e. rangeland Yes [] No []

2. Will the subproject affect sensitive ecosystems Yes [] No []

If yes describe how it will affect

3. Will vegetation be cleared Yes [] No []

If yes, are there proposed actions to restore cleared areas

4. Use firewood for fuel Yes [] No []

5. Use petroleum-based fuel Yes [] No []

6. Involves use of pesticides Yes [] No []

7. Diversion or use of surface waters Yes [] No []

8. New or rebuilt irrigation or drainage systems Yes [] No []

9. Require the construction of a seasonal dam Yes [] No []

9. Involves latrines, septic or sewage systems Yes [] No []

10. Waste generation (e.g. slaughterhouse, medical waste, market etc.) Yes [] No []

a. Description of type of waste generated solid (bulk), solid (particulate), liquid, gaseous, etc.

b. Proposed waste management/disposal methods

11. Residues that may be used as fertilizers: Yes [] No [] In part []

Describe. _____

12 Does the subproject activities:

Occur within vicinity of a protected area Yes [] No []

Affect any protected up or downstream Yes [] No []

Affect any ecological corridors for migratory species Yes [] No []

13 Are the sub project activities likely to introduce new species/varieties into the area Yes [] No []

What type seeds, invasive species?

14. Will slope or soil stability be affected? Yes [] No []

a. Will local resources such as sand, gravel, bricks, ground water be used? Yes [] No []

b. Will activities cause soil salinity? Yes [] No []

Socio Screening

15. Will subproject activities affect aesthetics of the landscape Yes [] No []

16. Describe existing land use patterns (community facilities, tourism, agriculture etc.)

- (i) Will sub project activities cause any changes in land use Yes [] No []
- (ii) Will the subproject activities restrict peoples' access to natural resources Yes [] No []
- (iii) Are there any cultural/ spiritual sites in the vicinity of the sub project site Yes [] No []
- (iv) Will the subproject alter any of these sites Yes [] No []
- (v) Will the subproject causes an losses in livelihood opportunities for households Yes [] No []
- (vi) Will the subproject activities affect any resources the people take from the natural environment Yes [] No []
- (vii) Will the subproject require any resettlement or compensation of residents including squatters Yes [] No []
- (viii) Will there be additional demand to local resources (e.g. water supply, sanitation facilities, health centers, lodging, etc.) Yes [] No []
- (ix) Will the subproject provide safeguard to workers' health and safety Yes [] No []
- (x) Measures in place to safeguard human health and safety
- (xi) Is the program likely to provide local employment opportunities including women and youth Yes [] No []

Field Appraisal Notes and any other comments:

Mitigating Measures Required

Potential Impacts	Mitigating Measures

Section C: EVALUATION

Environmental Category C B A

	Category	Justification
	Does not require further environmental or social studies	
	Requires submission of only a Project Brief	

	Requires a full ESIA to be submitted on date	
	Requires an ESMP to be submitted on date	
	Requires a RAP to be submitted on date	
	Requires an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)	
	Requires a Physical Cultural Resources Plan	

Approved Unconditionally:

Approved subject to Special Procedures and/or Mitigating Measures:

Notify PIST as Subproject of Environmental Concern: **Subproject Rejected:**

Screening conducted by (Sub county Level):

Signature:

Name:

Position:

Date:

Screening approved by (District Level):

Signature:

Name:

Position:

Date:

**ANNEX 2: PROJECTS THAT WILL NOT BE FUNDED UNDER THE PROJECT
(NEGATIVE LIST)**

Natural Resource Management	<p>Sub-projects involving significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.</p> <p>Sub-projects involving the use of unsustainably harvested timber or fuel-wood</p> <p>Sub-projects supporting commercial logging in forested areas.</p>
Agriculture and Markets	<p>Subprojects requiring use pesticides that are not on the approved list of agro-chemicals</p> <p>Drainage of traditional wetlands for agricultural use.</p> <p>Construction or rehabilitation of seasonal dams with adverse downstream affects.</p>
Sanitation and Waste Management	<p>Sub projects requiring new or significant expansion of disposal facilities which may result in pollution contamination to nearby water sources.</p> <p>New or significant expansion of disposal sites requiring involuntary public participation.</p>
Road /Construction	<p>Closing of gaps, culverts etc. in existing roads which may affect water flow significantly.</p> <p>Projects that require Compensation for loss/replacement costs will not be funded under NUSAF</p>

ANNEX 3: PEST MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures	Implementation tool	Expected result	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Threat from other crop pests and diseases	Educate and train farmers to adopt good agricultural practices (GAP)	Adoption of IPM techniques/ approaches	Farmers trained in IPM techniques and GAP	1. Number of farmers trained, Training records 2. Incidence of crop pests 3. Production losses from crop pests	DAO
	Apply ACB approved or recommended pesticide if necessary	Inspection of pesticides at farm/storage gate prior to use (Project Policy)	Applied pesticides registered and approved by key stakeholders and in conformity with IPM principles	Records of pesticides applied at each farm	DAO
Impact on post-harvest losses due to pests	1. Provide adequate and proper storage facilities	Post-harvest loss reduction plan based on IPM techniques in place	a.) Post harvest losses avoided or minimized b) Applied pesticides registered and approved by key stakeholders and in conformity with IPM principles	Number of farmers trained in IPM techniques for post-harvest storage; Number and condition of storage facilities in use	DAO
	2. Monitor incidence of post-harvest pests			Number of cases of post-harvest pests	DAO
	3. Confirm status and integrity of pesticides at storage gate prior to use	Inspection of pesticides at farm/storage gate prior to use (Project Policy)		Records of pesticides applied at storage sites/ rooms	DAO

Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures	Implementation tool	Expected result	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Improper use of pesticides by farmers and extension staff	Educate farmers and extension staff on proper use of pesticides and pesticide use hazards including use of PPE.	Pesticide hazards and use guide manual or leaflet for the project (include simple pictorial presentations)	Proper use of pesticides by farmers and farm assistants	Number of cases of pesticide poisoning occurring under the project	DAO, DEO
	Control and supervise pesticide use on farms	Adoption of IPM approaches/ techniques	Farmers trained in IPM techniques	Number of farmers trained, Training records	DAO, DEO
	Monitor pesticide residue in crops	Random sampling procedure for crops and storage products	Pesticide residue in crops within acceptable limit/MRL	1. Levels and trend of pesticide residue in sampled crops 2. Number of times exported crops are rejected due to pesticide residues	DAO, DEO
Pollution of water resources and aquatic life	Control and supervise pesticide use by farmers	Adoption of IPM approaches/ techniques	Farmers trained in IPM techniques	Number of farmers trained, Training records	DAO, DEO
	Proper disposal of pesticide containers by resellers/farmers	Pesticide container collection and disposal plan	Pesticide container disposal plan developed and implemented	1. Number of farmers/ resellers aware of pesticide container disposal plan 2. Number of containers collected	DAO, DEO
	Monitor pesticides in water resources	Environmental quality monitoring plan (linkage with Project ESMP)	Pesticide concentration in water resources (boreholes,	Levels of pesticides in water resources	DAO, DEO

Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures	Implementation tool	Expected result	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
			streams etc.)		
Abuses in pesticide supply and sales	Identify all pesticide distributors and resellers interested in providing services and products to farmers under the Project	Registration policy for all interested distributors and resellers under project	Only approved and licensed dealers and resellers supply pesticides under project	a) Company registration documents b) Evidence of license/permit to operate in pesticides c) Evidence of location and contacts of suppliers/resellers	DAO
	Confirm status and integrity of pesticides supplied under project Ban big pesticide containers to minimize decanting cases	a.) All pesticides are to be in the original well labeled pesticide containers prior to use b.) No decanting of pesticides under this project c) Inspection of pesticides at farm gate prior to use Decanting policy (No decanting of pesticides under project)	a) Only approved and registered pesticides used under project b) Banned pesticides avoided c) Fake and expired pesticides avoided d) Integrity of pesticide guaranteed at farm gate level All pesticides delivered for use are in the original containers	a) List of pesticides supplied and used in line with Agricultural Chemicals Board b) Cases of pesticides found in non-original containers c) Inspection records for pesticides at farm gate prior to use Cases of pesticides found in non-original containers	DAO

Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures	Implementation tool	Expected result	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
Poisoning from improper disposal of pesticide containers	1. Educate farmers, extension staff and local communities on health hazards associated with use of pesticide containers	1. Pesticide hazards and use guide manual or leaflet for the project	Farmers, extension staff, local communities educated on pesticide health hazards	Number of cases of pesticide poisoning through use of pesticide containers; Number of farmers returning empty pesticide containers at collection points;	DAO, DEO
	2. Properly dispose pesticide containers	2. Pesticide container cleaning and disposal plan	Pesticide container cleaning and disposal	Number of farmers, extension staff, and resellers trained in proper cleaning of pesticide containers	
General health and safety of farmers/crops and environmental hazards	Educate farmers to adopt Best Practices based upon IPM techniques; and do not use chemical pesticides unless advised by MAAIF	IPM techniques with emphasis on cultural and biological forms of pest control	Compliance with national laws and WB policy on Pest/ pesticide management	Number of farmers trained in IPM techniques; Number of farmers implementing IPM on their farms Frequency of chemical pesticides usage	DAO
	Provide PPEs to farmers/extension staff for pesticide use in the fields	Health and safety policy for farm work	Farmers and accompanying dependants (children) protected against pesticide exposure in the fields	Quantities and types of PPEs supplied or made available under the project	DAO

Potential Impacts and Risks	Mitigation Measures	Implementation tool	Expected result	Monitoring indicators	Responsibility
	Educate farmers/ farm assistants in the proper use of pesticides	Pesticide hazards and use guide manual or leaflet for the project (include simple pictorial presentations)	Farmers know and use pesticides properly; pesticide hazards and use guide leaflet or flyers produced.	Number of farmers trained in pesticide use; Number of farmers having copies of the pesticide hazard and use guide flyers;	DAO, DEO
	Properly dispose obsolete and unused pesticides	Obsolete and unused pesticide disposal plan	obsolete and unused pesticide disposal plan prepared and implemented	Relationship between pesticide supply and usage	DAO, DEO
	Educate farmers to obtain or purchase quantities of pesticides required at a given time and to avoid long term storage of pesticides	Pesticide use policy/plan	Only pesticides needed are purchased; long term storage of pesticides by farmers avoided	Relationship between pesticide supply and usage	DAO
	Provide emergency response to pesticide accidents and poisoning	Emergency response plan	Pesticide accidents and emergencies managed under the project	Number of pesticide accidents and emergencies	DAO, DEO

ANNEX 4: WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been prepared to address waste management issues associated with the Project in line with legal and regulatory requirements. All stakeholders in the project shall have to adhere to this Plan. The NUSAF Environment Specialist together with the DEOs are responsible for ensuring that waste is managed in accordance with this Plan by providing the necessary resources and by issuing instructions and guidance during the course of project.

Definition of Waste

The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999 state that "waste" includes any matter prescribed to be waste, and any radioactive matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive which is discharged, emitted or deposited into the environment in such volume, composition or manner as to cause an alteration of the environment.

Key Laws and Regulations

Reference will be made to the provisions in the following legal framework:

- Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995
- The National Environment Act (Cap 153)
- Water Act Cap 152
- National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999
- The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations, 1999
- The National Environment (Audit) Regulations, 2006
- The National Environment Management Policy, 1994
- General Specifications for Roads and Bridge Works 2005

Waste Management Principles

Waste will be managed in line with the hierarchy of waste management options ordered by preference as follows:

Waste Prevention – It is the responsibility of all project stakeholders to limit the amount of waste produced, insofar as is reasonably and economically practicable. This is to be achieved by careful consideration of the disposal implications of all developments and purchases.

Reuse – It is the responsibility of all stakeholders in so far as is reasonably and economically practicable to reuse articles that have not yet reached the end of life.

Recycling – Where opportunities exist and where regulations apply, waste recycling shall be encouraged and implemented to minimize the amounts of waste destined for landfill.

Transport – Waste will be collected from site waste hold/storage areas at regular intervals to authorized transfer, treatment or disposal sites only. Transportation of waste shall be done by NEMA Licensed Waste Transporters. Any vehicle used for the transportation of waste must be fit for purpose.

Treatment - Where wastes are sent for treatment to render safe or reduce hazardous properties of waste prior to recycling or disposal, it must be ensured that the segregation, storage, handling, transport and treatment processes comply with legislation.

Disposal – Where the production of waste is unavoidable, it shall be ensured that the segregation, storage, handling, transport and disposal processes comply with legislation and contract requirements. Hazardous wastes where possible shall be treated using appropriate technologies to remove or minimize the hazardous properties prior to disposal. All treatment/sorting facilities shall be licensed by NEMA such that they are permitted to accept, transfer and treat wastes accordingly.

Waste Management Hierarchy

In deciding on the best method for managing any waste, there is a hierarchy for decision making which addresses issues such as sustainability, cleaner production, health, safety, and environmental protection. The same hierarchy will be applied to the Project project at each level, starting at the top of the hierarchy. The hierarchy will be as follows:

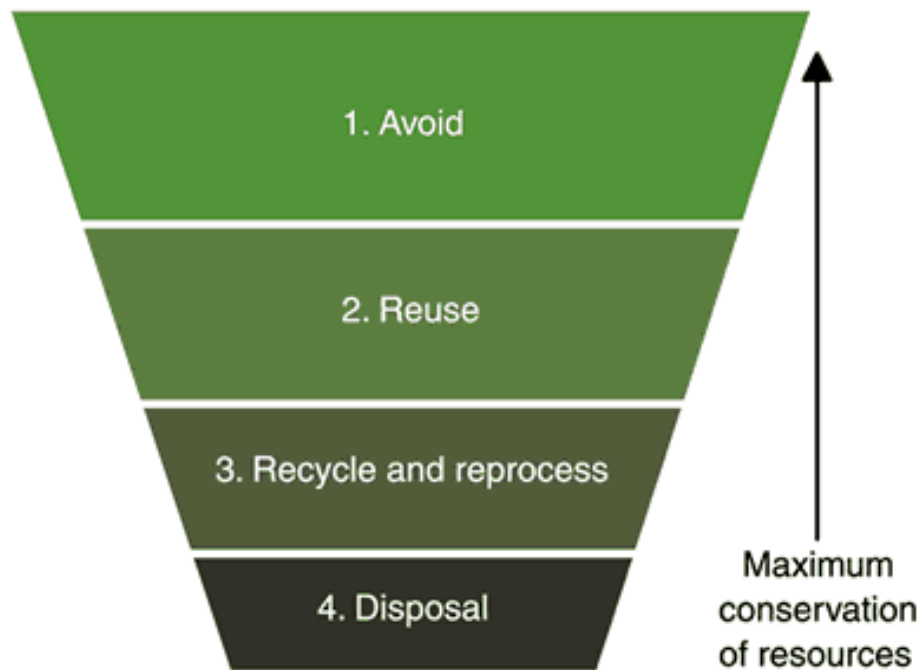


Figure: Waste Minimization Hierarchy

Avoid/Prevent: Waste avoidance by reducing the quantity of waste being generated. This is the simplest and most cost-effective way to minimize waste. It is the most preferred option in the Waste Management Hierarchy and is therefore ranked first. All waste generators shall endeavor to prevent waste by tight estimating to ensure that large surpluses of construction materials are not delivered to site; supplier co-ordination (requiring the supplier to take back/buy back surplus and sub-standard/rejected materials); operate a “just in time” delivery system (coordinating material delivery with its use).

Reuse: Reuse occurs when a product is used again for the same or similar use with no reprocessing. Reusing a product more than once in its original form reduces the waste generated and the energy consumed, which would have been required to recycle.

Recycle and Reprocess: Recycling involves the processing waste into a similar non-waste product consuming less energy than production from raw materials. Recycling spares the environment from further degradation, saves landfill space and saves resources.

Dispose: Removing waste from worksites, compounds and offices and dumping in a licensed landfill site, or other appropriately licensed facility.

General Storage, Collection and Transport of Waste

The following measures to minimize adverse impacts will be instigated:

- Handle and store waste in a manner which ensures that it is held securely without loss or leakage, thereby minimizing the potential for pollution;
- Use waste hauliers authorized or licensed to collect specific categories of waste;
- Remove waste in a timely manner;
- Maintain and clean waste storage areas regularly;
- Minimize windblown litter during transportation by either covering trucks or transporting waste in enclosed containers;
- Obtain the necessary waste disposal permits from NEMA, if they are required, in accordance with the National Environment (Waste) Management Regulations 1999;
- Dispose of waste at licensed waste disposal facilities;
- Develop procedures such as a ticketing system to facilitate tracking of loads, particularly for chemical waste, and to ensure that illegal disposal of waste does not occur; and
- Maintain records of the quantities of waste generated, recycled and disposed where feasible.

Temporary Waste Storage and Segregation

Waste storage facilities will be provided as a secure, short term store for all waste streams generated on site prior to them being collected by relevant waste carriers for final disposal. Wastes must be classified and segregated in accordance with the National Environment (Waste) Management Regulations 1999 to ensure that each category of waste transported by or on behalf of the project meets the waste acceptance criteria of the authorised waste receiving site/process. All Contractors' staff has a responsibility to ensure that the waste generated by their activities are segregated and identified as follows:

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is any item that that is powered by mains or battery electricity. WEEE must be segregated from other waste.

Waste Batteries – There are certain battery types that are classified as Hazardous Waste and so must be segregated, stored and transported for recycling separately from non-hazardous batteries and or other waste.

Waste Destined for Recycling – Contractors will as opportunities arise implement waste recycling schemes to minimise the amount of biodegradable waste that goes to landfill and to reduce the impact to the environment from the final disposal of other wastes. Plastic bottles, glass, aluminium cans, and metals will be stored onsite and then given away for recycling.

Domestic Waste – Domestic Waste is the non-infectious and non-hazardous waste found in any household or office. It shall be segregated according to the labels.

Food (Catering) Wastes

- Catering waste is divided into food waste and non-food waste.
- Catering waste shall be collected and separated by personnel in the catering team and then transported by the waste collector.
- Food waste shall be removed daily from the kitchen.
- Food waste shall always be contained in plastic bags for disposal to prevent pest like flies and rats e.g. from breeding.
- Non-food waste (beverage cans, packing materials, etc.) shall be collected in separate containers

Medical Waste

The key to minimization and effective management of health-care waste is segregation (separation) and identification of the waste. The most appropriate way of identifying the categories of medical care waste is by sorting the waste into color-coded plastic bags or containers (WHO, 1995). In addition to the color coding of waste containers, the following practices are recommended (WHO, 1995).

- Bags and containers for infectious waste will be marked with the international infectious substance symbol;
- All sharps will be collected together, regardless of whether or not they are contaminated. Containers should be puncture-proof (usually made of metal or high-density plastic) and fitted with covers. They should be rigid and impermeable so that they safely retain not only the sharps but also any residual liquids from syringes. To discourage abuse, containers should be tamper-proof (difficult to open or break) and needles and syringes should be rendered unusable. Where plastic or metal containers are unavailable or too costly, containers made of dense cardboard are recommended (WHO, 1997); these fold for ease of transport and may be supplied with a plastic lining.

Table 6: WHO Color codes for medical waste segregation


Type of Waste	Color and Markings	Type of Container
Infectious	Yellow	Strong leak-proof plastic bag or bin with biohazard symbol.
Pathological	Red	Strong leak-proof plastic bag or bin with biohazard symbol.
Sharps	Yellow (marked sharps)	Puncture proof containers.
Chemical and pharmaceutical	Brown	Plastic bag or container.
Noninfectious/non-hazardous (non-clinical)	Black	Plastic bag or container.
Radioactive waste		Lead box, labeled with radioactive symbol.



Figure 38: Illustration of the coding system recommended by World Health Organization

Chemical Waste

Chemical waste that is produced should be handled in accordance with the National Environment

(Waste) Management Regulations, 1999. Containers used for the storage of chemical waste should:

- Be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in good condition, and securely closed;
 - Display a label in English
- Containers used for the storage of chemical wastes shall be suitable for the substance they are holding, resistant to corrosion, maintained in a good condition, and securely closed. Display a label. Proper labelling is essential.
- The storage area for chemical waste shall:
 - ✓ Be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste;
 - ✓ Have an impermeable floor and bundling, of capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest;
 - ✓ Have adequate ventilation;
 - ✓ Be covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bound must be tested and disposed as chemical waste if necessary);
 - ✓ Be arranged such as to separate incompatible materials.

Waste Management and Disposal Practices

Excavated Materials

- Excavated materials are not considered likely to cause adverse impacts, since they may be possible to be used as reclamation fill, which is considered a useful reuse of the material. Any uncontaminated inert material may be delivered to public fill site.
- Surplus excavated material, quarry overburden, rock rejected for aggregate, aggregate surplus to the requirements and the like shall not be discarded indiscriminately.
- Different types of surplus excavated materials shall be deposited separately in the spoil dumps or quarries requiring restoration.

Construction and Demolition Waste

- Careful planning and good site management can minimize over ordering and waste of materials such as concrete, mortars and cement groups;
- If feasible, the noise enclosure shall be designed so that the materials are reusable after it has been dismantled and removed;
- The design of formwork could maximize the use of standard wooden panels so that high reuse levels can be achieved;
- Alternatives such as steel formwork or plastic facing could be considered to increase the potential for reuse;
- Disposal of construction waste can either be at a specified landfill, or a private landfill to be acquired by the Contractor.

Medical Waste

Description – Medical care based wastes including used and/or contaminated sharps will be generated at health care centers. This particular waste is hazardous by its nature and is basically classified in infectious and non-infectious wastes.

Disposal Options

In the project, medical waste will be handled as follows:

- General medical care based wastes (packaging e.g. boxes etc.) will be disposed just like for domestic refuse;
- Highly infectious waste shall, whenever possible, be sterilized immediately by autoclaving. It therefore needs to be packaged in bags that are compatible with the proposed treatment process: red bags, suitable for autoclaving, are recommended.
- Small amounts of chemical or pharmaceutical waste may be collected together with infectious waste;
- Disposal by incinerating aims at complete combustion of medical waste is to totally burn it up to complete sterile ashes.

There are incinerators locally fabricated in Uganda. A good example is the MAK IV incinerator that has been specially invented for the burning of medical waste such as used cotton, syringes and safety boxes. The stainless steel machine uses waste paper as fuel and burns at up to about 1200 degrees Celsius. The top of the incinerator is covered with sand, to stop air leakage but also work as refractory powder, to prevent heat loss. It can burn 5 kilos of waste in about 25 minutes.



Figure 39: MAK IV Incinerator

Therefore, OPM will engage local fabricators to fabricate small-scale incinerators to help health centers to safely dispose medical waste.

Domestic Solid Waste and Management

This includes solid waste that is typically non-infectious and includes: Kitchen waste, paper and cardboard, plastics, glass, metals, etc. Aluminum cans, glass bottles, paper, other office waste and packaging materials such as plastic and cardboard will be recovered at the Municipal respective Municipal Composting Sites.

Hazardous (Chemical) Waste

- For the process which generates chemical waste, it may be possible to find alternatives which generate reduced quantities or even no chemical waste, or less dangerous types of chemical waste.
- The wide range of materials and chemicals involved such as oil, lubricants, cutting oils, sludge, paints etc. Hazardous waste shall be identified, classified, handled and disposed of safely.
- The machinery used during construction will require maintenance that will include change of engine oil, hydraulic oil and coolants.
- The maintenance schedule varies from machine category and the type of fluid changed.

Typically, maintenance is determined by the number of hours of operation of a machine as shown below for bulldozers:

- ✓ Every 250 hours or monthly - Engine oil & filters plus transmission filters.
- ✓ Every 500 hours or 3 months - Fuel filters and hydraulic system filters.
- ✓ Every 1000 hours or 6 months - Transmission oil and final drive oil.
- ✓ Every 2000 hours or one year - Hydraulic system oil and Coolant
- ✓ For small vehicles, maintenance is typically carried out after accumulation of 2500 miles usually after 3 months i.e. 4 oil changes per year. The number of machines and the frequency of service are related to construction activity.

A NEMA-Licensed Contractor will be engaged to transport and dispose of chemical waste.

Advice should be sought from the DEO or NUSAF Environment Specialist about safe handling, storage, transport, treatment and disposal for any other waste substance or material that is not covered in this WMP.

Detailed Hazardous Waste Inventory and Management Plan

Waste Type	Description	Source	Hazardous Characteristics	Management Or Treatment Option
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acidic Wastes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spent pickling and cleaning acids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction and maintenance of equipment/machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrosive (sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid), will contain heavy metals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutralize with lime and dispose residues to landfill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VDU's Computer Waste Cell Phones Printer Cartridges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy metals including Cadmium, Nickel and Lithium from batteries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle or treat, contain and dispose to Landfill
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oily (Hydrocarbon)Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oily water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oily Water Drains from vehicle maintenance areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum Hydrocarbons, PAHs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil separators for recovery of oil and send offsite for incineration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lubricating Oil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metal compounds present as additives, e.g. Zn, Mo, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can contain Heavy Metals and Antimony as additives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contaminated Rags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum hydrocarbons, degreasers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incinerate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil Contaminated Soil / Adsorbents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum hydrocarbons, degreasers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incinerate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil Filters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanical Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum, hydrocarbons, degreasers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover oil and send for recycling of metal components.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinical waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infectious – needle stick, injuries, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration at in high temperature incinerator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Infectious Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infectious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration at in high temperature incinerator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmaceutical / Chemical Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxic; can include solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incineration at in high temperature incinerator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detergents and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be corrosive and can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat, contain and dispose

Waste Type	Description	Source	Hazardous Characteristics	Management Or Treatment Option
Chemicals	Cleaning Chemicals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contain chlorine chemicals. Are toxic to aquatic organisms. 	as hazardous waste.

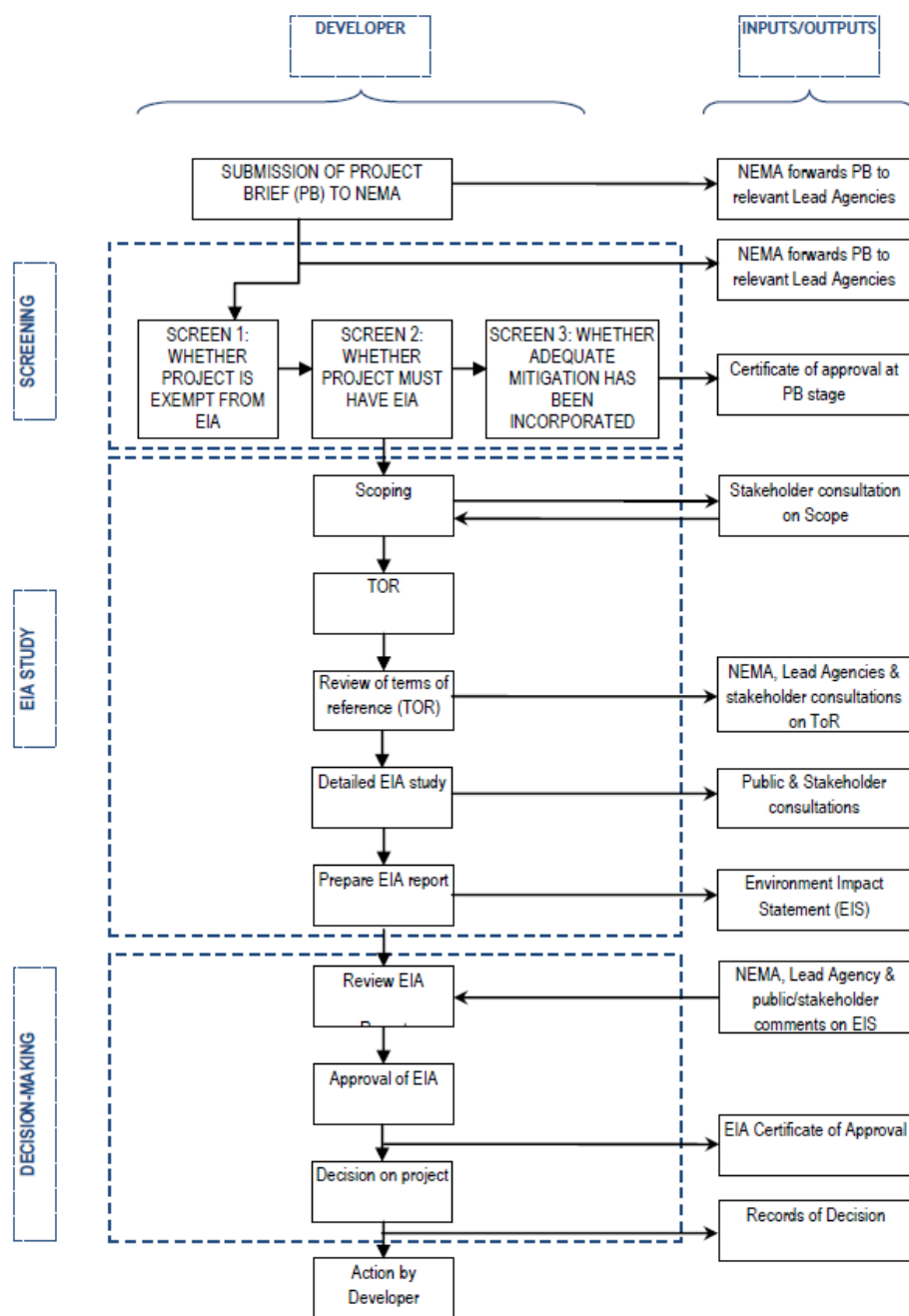
Detailed Non-hazardous Waste Inventory and Management Plan

Waste Type	Description	Source	Management Or Treatment Option
Scrap Metal	Various	During construction especially from fabrication works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste metals can be sold as scrap for recycling
Domestic (General) Waste including wood waste, office waste, and Canteen waste	Packaging, paper, Food	Administration office block, kitchen, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be stored onsite to be collected by NEMA licensed Waste Collector to nearest Municipal Composting Site; Further sorting and recovery of material to be conducted by the facility staff at nearest Composting Site; Composting
Sand/Soil/Overburden /Rubble from construction	Mainly during road construction	Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize as fill material for stone quarries and borrow pits and take excess material to landfill.
“Clean” Run-off Water		“Clean” areas of site including Batching Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge to drainage system; Collect and utilize as water for dust suppression (sprinkling) if acceptable contamination levels.

ANNEX 5: DETAILED ESIA PROCESS IN UGANDA

Overview

The ESIA guidelines (NEMA 1997) and the ESIA regulations (NEMA 1998) recognize the following stages in an ESIA process: Project Brief formulation; Screening; Environmental impacts study; and Decision making. In addition public consultation is required throughout the ESIA process.



(Source: ESMF MoES, 2013)

The EIA process in Uganda as described is initiated by the submission of a project brief – a document that contains the same sorts of information that are in the ESSF and a format for which is contained in the EIA guidelines. Once the information is judged to be complete, NEMA requests comments from the lead agency and then screens the project. The Executive Director has three options: (a) approve the proposed project, if the EIA is not mandatory and the project brief includes adequate mitigation measures, or (b) request the developer to prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Study (ESIS) if a decision cannot be made on the basis of the project brief. If OPM's Environmental Specialist has ascertained that the project is on the mandatory ESIA list, NEMA state that the project brief stage is normally omitted, moving straight into the ESIA process. If the decision is for an ESIS, the proponent obtains NEMA approval of the proposed ESIA consultant, conducts a scoping exercise, and agrees with NEMA on the study terms of reference. The study is conducted, and culminates in submission of an Environmental Impact Statement (ESIS) to NEMA for review and decision. Stakeholder consultation is mandatory at scoping, Terms of Reference preparation, during the environmental study, and preparation of the draft Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS). The content of an ESIS, as specified in the EIA regulations, covers the recognized elements of environmental and social assessment good practice, including consideration of technical and site alternatives and induced and cumulative impacts.

The EIA Regulations (First Schedule) list the issues to be considered in an EIA, including:

- Biodiversity
- Ecosystem maintenance
- Fragile ecosystems
- Social considerations including employment generation, social cohesion or disruption, immigration or emigration, local economy
- Effects on culture and objects of cultural value
- Visual impacts

Preparation of Project Brief

According to the National Environment Act, "project brief" means a summary statement of the likely environmental effects of a proposed development referred to in section 19 of the Act. Unlike the ESIA, a project brief does not require a scoping report and neither submission of terms of reference for approval by NEMA.

According to Regulation 5 of the ESIA Regulations, 2006, a Project Brief is supposed to contain the following:

- the nature of the project in accordance with the categories identified in the Third Schedule of the Act;
- the projected area of land, air and water that may be affected;
- the activities that shall be undertaken during and after the development of the project;
- the design of the project;
- the materials that the project shall use, including both construction materials and inputs;
- the possible products and by-products, including waste generation of the project;
- the number of people that the project will employ and the economic and social benefits to the local community and the nation in general;
- the environmental effects of the materials, methods, products and by-products of the project, and how they will be eliminated or mitigated;
- Any other matter which may be required by the Authority.

If the Executive Director is satisfied that the project will have no significant impact on the environment, or that the Project Brief discloses sufficient mitigation measures to cope with the anticipated impacts he may approve project. The Executive Director of NEMA or his delegated official shall then issue a Certificate of Approval for the project. However, if the Executive Director finds that the project will have significant impacts on the environment and that, the Project Brief does not disclose sufficient mitigation measures to cope with the anticipated negative impacts, he shall require that, the developer undertakes an ESIA for the planned project.

Environmental Screening

The purpose of screening is to assist categorize the type of ESIA required for the project i.e. does it require a full ESIA, a Project Brief or no ESIA at all is required. This is important to enable the application of the appropriate ESIA level based on the project's anticipated levels of significant impacts as elaborated in the National Environment (EIA) Guidelines 1997.

Scoping and Preparation of ToRs

Scoping is the initial step in the ESIA process. Its purpose is to determine the scope of work to be undertaken in assessing the environmental impacts of the proposed project. It identifies the critical environmental impacts of the project for which in-depth studies are required, and elimination of the insignificant ones. The scoping exercise should involve all the project stakeholders so that consensus is reached on what to include or exclude from the scope of work. It is also at this stage that project alternatives are identified and taken into consideration. The contents of the scoping report are the same as the project brief; however, more detail is likely to be needed. This may involve some preliminary data collection and fieldwork. The Developer takes the responsibility for scoping and prepares the scoping report after consultation with NEMA, Lead Agencies and other stakeholders. The developer with assistance from technical consultants will draw up the ToRs for the ESIS and submit a copy to NEMA that shall in turn be forwarded to Lead Agencies for comments, in this case including the District Environment Officer.

Preparation of the ESIS

In preparing an ESIS, relevant information is collected on issues of real significance and sensitivity. These are then analyzed, mitigation measures developed for the adverse impacts and compensatory measures recommended for unmitigated environmental impacts. Measures aimed at enhancing beneficial or positive impacts are also given. An ESIS documents the findings and is submitted to NEMA by the developer.

Review of ESIS and Decision on Project

The Developer is required to submit ten (10) copies of the ESIS to NEMA for review and approval. NEMA then forwards a copy to the Lead Agencies for comments. NEMA in consultation with the Lead Agencies shall review the contents of the ESIS, paying particular attention to the identified environmental impacts and their mitigation measures, as well as the level of consultation and involvement of the affected stakeholders in the ESIS process. In this review, the level to which the ToRs set out for the study is addressed shall be considered. In making a decision about the adequacy of the ESIS, NEMA shall take into account the comments and observations made by the Lead Agencies, other stakeholders and the general public. NEMA may grant permission for the project

with or without conditions, or refuse permission. If the project is approved, the Developer will be issued a Certificate of Approval.

Environmental and Social Management Plan

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is intended to ensure efficient management of environmental and social issues in subprojects. The ESMP consists of:

- The relevant project activities,
- The potential negative environmental and social impacts,
- The proposed mitigating measures,
- The institutions responsible for implementing the mitigation measures,
- The institutions responsible for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures and the frequency of the afore-mentioned measures;
- Capacity building needs and
- The cost estimates for these activities.

In many cases, Project will likely have sub-projects, most of which are small in nature without significant environmental impacts. This calls for ESMP specific actions to mitigate these impacts and conforming to the obligations stipulated in the screening exercises, the environmental checklists and all legal instruments in force. At the time of the implementation of the sub-projects, the potential environmental and social impacts must be clearly identified and a management plan formulated, implemented and the plan's performance monitored during and after execution of sub-project activities. The impacts must be avoided or neutralized where possible or mitigated in conformity with Uganda's and the World Bank's prescriptions for sound environmental management.

Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan

Monitoring is the continuous and systematic collection of data in order to assess whether the environmental objectives of the project have been achieved. Good practice demands that procedures for monitoring the environmental performance of proposed projects are incorporated in the ESIS. Monitoring provides information on the occurrence of impacts. It helps identify how well mitigation measures are working, and where better mitigation may be needed. The monitoring program should identify what information will be collected, how, where and how often. It should also indicate at what level of effect there will be a need for further mitigation. How environmental impacts are monitored is discussed below.

- Responsibilities in terms of the people, groups, or organizations that will carry out the monitoring activities be defined, as well as to whom they report amongst others. In some instances, there may be a need to train people to carry out these responsibilities, and to provide them with equipment and supplies;
- Implementation Schedule, covers the timing, frequency and duration of monitoring are specified in an implementation schedule, and linked to the overall sub project schedule;
- Cost Estimates and Source of resources for monitoring need to be specified in the monitoring plan;

- Monitoring methods need to be as simple as possible, consistent with collecting useful information, so that the sub project implementer can apply them.
- The data collected during monitoring is analyzed with the aim of:
 - Assessing any changes in baseline conditions;
 - Assessing whether recommended mitigation measures have been successfully implemented;
 - Determining reasons for unsuccessful mitigation;
 - Developing and recommending alternative mitigation measures or plans to replace unsatisfactory ones; and
 - Identifying and explaining trends in environment improvement or degradation.

Public Consultation

The environmental impacts or effects of a project will often differ depending on the area in which it is located. Such impacts may directly or indirectly affect different categories of social groups, agencies, communities and individuals. These are collectively referred to as project stakeholders or the public. It is crucial that during the ESIA process, appropriate mechanisms for ensuring the fullest participation and involvement of the public are taken by the developer in order to minimize social and environmental impacts and enhance stakeholder acceptance. An effective consultation process should generally ensure that:

- The public has a clear understanding of the proposed project; and
- Feedback mechanisms are clearly laid out and known by parties involved.

Different stages of the ESIA process require different levels of public consultation and involvement. The key stages are:

- Public consultation before the commissioning of the ESIS;
- Public consultation during the ESIS; and
- Public consultation during ESIS review.

Consultation can be before, during the ESIA study or during its review as outlined below:

Consultation before the ESIA

On submission of the project brief to NEMA, it might be decided that views of the public on the project are sought. NEMA is obliged to publish the developer's notification and other relevant documents in a public notice within 4 weeks from the date of submission of the project brief and/or notice of intent to develop. It is important therefore, that a plan for stakeholder involvement is prepared before the ESIS begins. Such a plan should consider:

- The stakeholders to be involved;
- Matching of stakeholders with approaches and techniques of involvement;
- Traditional authority structures and political decision-making processes;
- Approaches and techniques for stakeholder involvement;
- Mechanisms to collect, synthesize, analyze and, most importantly, present the results;

- The ESIS team and key decision-makers;
- Measures to ensure timely and adequate feedback to the stakeholders;
- Budgetary/time opportunities and constraints

Public consultation during the ESIS

During the ESIS, the study team should endeavor to consult the public on environmental concerns and any other issues pertaining to the project. Though consultations are very critical at the scoping stage, ideally, it should be an on-going activity throughout the study. During the ESIS review, the public is given additional opportunity for ensuring that their views and concerns have been adequately addressed in the ESIS. Any earlier omissions or oversight about the project effects can be raised at this stage. To achieve this objective, the ESIS and related documents become public after submission to NEMA. An official review appointment will be announced, where the reviewing authority has to answer questions and remarks from the public. These questions have to be handed in writing prior to the meeting.

ANNEX 6: GENERIC TORS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) FOR PROJECT PROJECTS

Background

The Introduction indicates the purpose of the ESIA, presents an overview of the proposed project to be assessed, as well as the project's purpose and needs. It shall also briefly give the background information on the subproject as well as the need for the ESIA in line with national environmental policies and legislations.

Objectives of ESIA study

The main objective of the ESIA should be stated. The environmental and social impacts study should take into consideration all environmental and social impacts of the proposed subproject activities and identify the main environmental and social aspects that are likely to be raised by key stakeholders in order to optimize the project from the environmental and social point of view, by avoiding, minimizing, reducing or off-setting negative and enhancing positive impacts.

ESIA Study Methodology

1. Desk Research and Literature Review

The consultant shall perform a comprehensive literature review of key documents related to environmental, security, occupational health and safety legislation, policies, guidelines, manuals, procedures, practices, international best practices related to the project. The appropriate Field tools including questionnaires, data collection forms etc. shall then be developed.

2. Site Investigation

The consultant shall visit the project area with the aim of identifying the following:

- Physical-cultural and historical sites
- Noise sensitive areas
- Wildlife habitats, feeding, and crossing areas
- Proximity to residential places, road network, recreational activities etc.
- Hydrological setting

3. Public and Institutional Consultations

The consultant shall carry out extensive consultations with all key stakeholders including but not limited to the following:

- NEMA
- MoES
- MoH
- OPM

- District Local Government Officials

4. Analysis of Project Alternatives

The Consultant shall identify and systematically, undertake comparison of the potential Project Alternatives taking into account environmental and social factors such as:

- Sites – Assess suitability of the site and potential alternative sites;
- No-Project Scenario: This will include the alternative of not having the project to demonstrate environmental, social, and economic conditions without it.

5. Impact Analysis

The consultant shall evaluate potential project impacts considering planning, construction, and operation stages which shall cover social, ecological, and environmental issues. Identification of impacts shall include positive and negative impacts, direct and indirect impacts, and immediate and long-term impacts, unavoidable or irreversible impacts. The assessment of the potential impacts will also include; landscape impacts of excavations and construction, loss of nature features habitats and species by construction and operation, soil contamination impacts, noise pollution, soil waste, and socio-economic and cultural impacts.

Due to the recent increase in renewable energy developments in Uganda, it is important to follow a precautionary approach to ensure that the potential for cumulative impacts are considered and avoided where possible. Cumulative impacts shall be assessed by combining the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Project project with the impacts of substantial projects that have occurred in the past, are currently occurring, or are proposed or planned in the future within the proposed Project cumulative impact corridor.

For the case of hydropower projects, the Consultant shall assess both the effects on the baseline situation and the cumulative effects on a set of pre-identified Values Environmental Components (VECs) of the project in combination with other feasible foreseen future hydropower developments (i.e. Cascading dams in the same watershed), as well as other development activities (including non-hydropower) either currently underway or planned in the watershed which may have impacts that reasonably could interact with project-related impacts to generate a cumulative effect. These assessments will be based upon a compilation of information from existing hydrological and power generation studies as well as regional development plans. The selection of the VECs to be the focus of the analysis should take into account stakeholder inputs.

6. Preparation of the ESMP

Depending on the relevance of each impact identified, specific corrective measures have to be identified in order to mitigate the potential negative impacts and eventually to strengthen the positive ones. Mitigation measures could consist of the integration of proposed actions into the designs of the respective components. Besides, appropriate measures can be taken to compensate negative impacts that can occur and cannot be avoided, design appropriate measures to reduce/eliminate the negative

identified impacts, to tackle needs and problems pointed out by consultation with stakeholders, to improve local living conditions and to promote local development. The Consultant will identify the appropriate measures that can be taken to maximize and/or enhance the positive impacts and avoid, reduce or minimize the negative impacts. He shall prescribe and present detailed tangible, practical relevant management/mitigation measures bearing in mind capacity restraints for those who have to implement and monitor their implementation, also bearing in mind the need to first avoid these impacts altogether, or to reverse them and then when these are not possible to manage them in an sustainable way. The ESMP will include measures to avoid, prevent, reduce, mitigate, remedy or compensate any adverse effects on the environment and social in relation to the respective construction and operation activities.

7. Capacity and Training Needs

The Consultant shall identify the institutional needs to implement the environmental and social assessment recommendations by reviewing the institutional mandates and capability of implementing institutions at local/district and national levels and recommend steps to strengthen or expand them so that the management and monitoring plans in the ESIA can be effectively implemented. The recommendations may extend to management procedures and training, staffing, and financial support.

8. Preparation of Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

The Consultant will prepare a specific description, and details, of monitoring measures for the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions as well as deliver a monitoring and reporting procedure. The monitoring program would enable verification of the adequacy of the management plans and other mitigation measures identified in the ESMP, and would provide a basis for determination of any remedial measures or adjustments to management aspects if required. The Consultant should provide a time frame and implementation mechanism, staffing requirements, training and cost outlays.

Team Composition

The ESIA Experts for Project Subprojects shall comprise of experts proposed herewith. It is important that, the ESIA teams are constituted taking into account the prevailing conditions on the proposed subproject sites.

1. Environmental Management Specialist (Team Leader)

Key Qualifications:

He/she should possess the following qualifications:

- At least an MSc. Environmental Management, Natural Resource Management or Environmental Engineering and four years of experience or a good BSc degree with experience of at least 6 years in conducting EIAs for infrastructure projects
- Should be registered with NEMA as an Environmental Practitioner and also certified as a Team Leader;

Tasks:

He/she will perform the following roles:

- Provide overall coordination and leadership to an ESIA team;
- Take a leadership role in steering stakeholder consultations during ESIA for slaughterhouse projects;
- Play an inter-phase role between client, NEMA and other stakeholders during EIA process;
- Conduct site visits of planned subprojects;
- Identify impacts of the project activities on the social and associated environment items;
- Participate in the elaboration of technical, legal and regulatory norms to comply with environmental requirements in all the chain of project activities;
- Identify, assess and propose environmental mitigation measures for the Project subproject under study; and
- Prepare an ESMP for the project.

2. Occupational Health and Safety Specialist

Key qualifications:

- In addition to relevant formal training, should have undertaken training in OHS;
- Should have undertaken trainings in ESIA and or Environmental Audits;

Tasks:

- Participate in stakeholder consultations to discuss energy issues and safety aspects;
- provide OSH input throughout the assignment;
- provide public health aspects in the assignment;
- Participate in development ESIA for projects and participate in stakeholders' workshop.

3. Ecologist

Key qualifications:

- Must have a postgraduate training in natural sciences (forestry, botany or zoology);
- Must have undertaken an ESIA training;
- Conducted at least 5 ESIA studies in development projects.

Tasks:

- Take a lead in the ecological investigations of the project;
- Consult with stakeholder institutions on ecological aspects of the project;
- Review various literature sources on ecological matters of the projects; and
- Participate in write up of Environmental Impact Report.

4. Socio-economist

Key qualifications:

- He/she should have undertaken postgraduate training in the fields of sociology, anthropology or social work or related social sciences;
- He/she should have conducted ESIA studies with experience of at least 5 years; and
- Must be registered with NEMA.

Tasks:

- Take a lead in stakeholder consultations especially with the key stakeholders, local residents etc.;
- Provide socio-economic input/expertise throughout the assignment;

- Lead in the formulation of social survey instruments;
- Prepare reports relating to RAP and compensations; and
- Provide social input in the Environmental Impact Report.

5. Aquatic Ecologist

Key qualifications:

- Must have a postgraduate degree or training in natural sciences (fisheries, aquatic ecology or zoology);
- Must have undertaken an ESIA training;
- Conducted at least 5 ESIA studies in water resources development projects.

Tasks:

- Take a lead in all aquatic ecological assessments of the project;
- Assess impacts on aquatic ecology including fish;
- Consult with stakeholder institutions on ecological aspects of the project;
- Participate in write up of Environmental and Social Impact Report.

6. Hydrologist

Key qualifications:

The Hydrologist shall possess proven experience in river management in developing countries. He/she shall have a minimum of BSc Degree qualification in a relevant field as well as post graduate qualifications in river management with a minimum of fifteen (15) years overall experience. Knowledge of sediment transport modeling in rivers will be an advantage.

Tasks:

- Review the hydropower designs and their potential impact on the river's hydrology;
- Assess the potential impacts of any river diversions or other activities;
- Overall evaluate the different dam safety designs

Expected Deliverables

The Consultant shall produce an ESIA report acceptable to OPM, NEMA and the funding institution and the report shall include the following as per the requirements of Regulation 14 of the National (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations of Uganda:

- a. the project description and the activities it is likely to generate;
- b. the proposed site and reasons for rejecting alternative sites;
- c. a description of the potentially affected environment including specific information necessary for identifying and assessing the environmental effects of the project;
- d. the material in-puts into the project and their potential environmental effects;
- e. an economic analysis of the project;
- f. the technology and processes that shall be used, and a description of alternative technologies and processes, and the reasons for not selecting them;
- g. the products and by-products of the project;
- h. the environmental effects of the project including the direct, indirect, cumulative, short-term and long-term effects and possible alternatives;
- i. the measures proposed for eliminating, minimizing, or mitigating adverse impacts;

- j. an identification of gaps in knowledge and uncertainties which were encountered in compiling the required information;
- k. an indication of whether the environment of any other State is likely to be affected and the available alternatives and mitigating measures;
- l. such other matters as the Executive Director may consider necessary.

ANNEX 7: GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

General

1. In addition to these general conditions, the Contractor shall comply with any specific Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the works he is responsible for. The Contractor shall inform himself about such an EMP, and prepare his work strategy and plan to fully take into account relevant provisions of that EMP. If the Contractor fails to implement the approved EMP after written instruction by the Supervising Engineer (SE) to fulfill his obligation within the requested time, the Owner reserves the right to arrange through the SE for execution of the missing action by a third party on account of the Contractor.
2. Notwithstanding the Contractor's obligation under the above clause, the Contractor shall implement all measures necessary to avoid undesirable adverse environmental and social impacts wherever possible, restore work sites to acceptable standards, and abide by any environmental performance requirements specified in an EMP. In general these measures shall include but not be limited to:
 - (a) Minimize the effect of dust on the surrounding environment resulting from earth mixing sites, asphalt mixing sites, dispersing coal ashes, vibrating equipment, temporary access roads, etc. to ensure safety, health and the protection of workers and communities living in the vicinity dust producing activities.
 - (b) Ensure that noise levels emanating from machinery, vehicles and noisy construction activities (e.g. excavation, blasting) are kept at a minimum for the safety, health and protection of workers within the vicinity of high noise levels and nearby communities.
 - (c) Ensure that existing water flow regimes in rivers, streams and other natural or irrigation channels is maintained and/or re-established where they are disrupted due to works being carried out.
 - (d) Prevent bitumen, oils, lubricants and waste water used or produced during the execution of works from entering into rivers, streams, irrigation channels and other natural water bodies/reservoirs, and also ensure that stagnant water in uncovered borrow pits is treated in the best way to avoid creating possible breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
 - (e) Prevent and minimize the impacts of quarrying, earth borrowing, piling and building of temporary construction camps and access roads on the biophysical environment including protected areas and arable lands; local communities and their settlements. In as much as possible restore/rehabilitate all sites to acceptable standards.
 - (f) Upon discovery of ancient heritage, relics or anything that might or believed to be of archeological or historical importance during the execution of works, immediately report such findings to the SE so that the appropriate authorities may be expeditiously contacted for fulfillment of the measures aimed at protecting such historical or archaeological resources.

- (g) Discourage construction workers from engaging in the exploitation of natural resources such as hunting, fishing, and collection of forest products or any other activity that might have a negative impact on the social and economic welfare of the local communities.
 - (h) Implement soil erosion control measures in order to avoid surface run off and prevents siltation, etc.
 - (i) Ensure that garbage, sanitation and drinking water facilities are provided in construction workers camps.
 - (j) Ensure that, in as much as possible, local materials are used to avoid importation of foreign material and long distance transportation.
 - (k) Ensure public safety, and meet traffic safety requirements for the operation of work to avoid accidents.
3. The Contractor shall indicate the period within which he/she shall maintain status on site after completion of civil works to ensure that significant adverse impacts arising from such works have been appropriately addressed.
 4. The Contractor shall adhere to the proposed activity implementation schedule and the monitoring plan / strategy to ensure effective feedback of monitoring information to project management so that impact management can be implemented properly, and if necessary, adapt to changing and unforeseen conditions.
 5. Besides the regular inspection of the sites by the SE for adherence to the contract conditions and specifications, the Owner may appoint an Inspector to oversee the compliance with these environmental conditions and any proposed mitigation measures. State environmental authorities may carry out similar inspection duties. In all cases, as directed by the SE, the Contractor shall comply with directives from such inspectors to implement measures required to ensure the adequacy rehabilitation measures carried out on the bio-physical environment and compensation for socio-economic disruption resulting from implementation of any works.

10 Worksite/Campsite Waste Management

6. All vessels (drums, containers, bags, etc.) containing oil/fuel/surfacing materials and other hazardous chemicals shall be banded in order to contain spillage. All waste containers, litter and any other waste generated during the construction shall be collected and disposed off at designated disposal sites in line with applicable government waste management regulations.
7. All drainage and effluent from storage areas, workshops and camp sites shall be captured and treated before being discharged into the drainage system in line with applicable government water pollution control regulations.
8. Used oil from maintenance shall be collected and disposed off appropriately at designated sites or be re-used or sold for re-use locally.

9. Entry of runoff to the site shall be restricted by constructing diversion channels or holding structures such as banks, drains, dams, etc. to reduce the potential of soil erosion and water pollution.
10. Construction waste shall not be left in stockpiles along the road, but removed and reused or disposed of on a daily basis.
11. If disposal sites for clean spoil are necessary, they shall be located in areas, approved by the SE, of low land use value and where they will not result in material being easily washed into drainage channels. Whenever possible, spoil materials should be placed in low-lying areas and should be compacted and planted with species indigenous to the locality.

11 Material Excavation and Deposit

12. The Contractor shall obtain appropriate licenses/permits from relevant authorities to operate quarries or borrow areas.
13. The location of quarries and borrow areas shall be subject to approval by relevant local and national authorities, including traditional authorities if the land on which the quarry or borrow areas fall in traditional land.
14. New extraction sites:
 - a) Shall not be located in the vicinity of settlement areas, cultural sites, wetlands or any other valued ecosystem component, or on high or steep ground or in areas of high scenic value, and shall not be located less than 1km from such areas.
 - b) Shall not be located adjacent to stream channels wherever possible to avoid siltation of river channels. Where they are located near water sources, borrow pits and perimeter drains shall surround quarry sites.
 - c) Shall not be located in archaeological areas. Excavations in the vicinity of such areas shall proceed with great care and shall be done in the presence of government authorities having a mandate for their protection.
 - d) Shall not be located in forest reserves. However, where there are no other alternatives, permission shall be obtained from the appropriate authorities and an environmental impact study shall be conducted.
 - e) Shall be easily rehabilitated. Areas with minimal vegetation cover such as flat and bare ground, or areas covered with grass only or covered with shrubs less than 1.5m in height, are preferred.
 - f) Shall have clearly demarcated and marked boundaries to minimize vegetation clearing.

15. Vegetation clearing shall be restricted to the area required for safe operation of construction work. Vegetation clearing shall not be done more than two months in advance of operations.
16. Stockpile areas shall be located in areas where trees can act as buffers to prevent dust pollution. Perimeter drains shall be built around stockpile areas. Sediment and other pollutant traps shall be located at drainage exits from workings.
17. The Contractor shall deposit any excess material in accordance with the principles of these general conditions, and any applicable EMP, in areas approved by local authorities and/or the SE.
18. Areas for depositing hazardous materials such as contaminated liquid and solid materials shall be approved by the SE and appropriate local and/or national authorities before the commencement of work. Use of existing, approved sites shall be preferred over the establishment of new sites.

12 Rehabilitation and Soil Erosion Prevention

19. To the extent practicable, the Contractor shall rehabilitate the site progressively so that the rate of rehabilitation is similar to the rate of construction.
20. Always remove and retain topsoil for subsequent rehabilitation. Soils shall not be stripped when they are wet as this can lead to soil compaction and loss of structure.
21. Topsoil shall not be stored in large heaps. Low mounds of no more than 1 to 2m high are recommended.
22. Re-vegetate stockpiles to protect the soil from erosion, discourage weeds and maintain an active population of beneficial soil microbes.
23. Locate stockpiles where they will not be disturbed by future construction activities.
24. To the extent practicable, reinstate natural drainage patterns where they have been altered or impaired.
25. Remove toxic materials and dispose of them in designated sites. Backfill excavated areas with soils or overburden that is free of foreign material that could pollute groundwater and soil.
26. Identify potentially toxic overburden and screen with suitable material to prevent mobilization of toxins.
27. Ensure reshaped land is formed so as to be inherently stable, adequately drained and suitable for the desired long-term land use, and allow natural regeneration of vegetation.
28. Minimize the long-term visual impact by creating landforms that are compatible with the adjacent landscape.
29. Minimize erosion by wind and water both during and after the process of reinstatement.
30. Compacted surfaces shall be deep ripped to relieve compaction unless subsurface conditions dictate otherwise.

31. Revegetate with plant species that will control erosion, provide vegetative diversity and, through succession, contribute to a resilient ecosystem. The choice of plant species for rehabilitation shall be done in consultation with local research institutions, forest department and the local people.

Water Resources Management

32. The Contractor shall at all costs avoid conflicting with water demands of local communities.
33. Abstraction of both surface and underground water shall only be done with the consultation of the local community and after obtaining a permit from the relevant Water Authority.
34. Abstraction of water from wetlands shall be avoided. Where necessary, authority has to be obtained from relevant authorities.
35. Temporary damming of streams and rivers shall be done in such a way avoids disrupting water supplies to communities downstream, and maintains the ecological balance of the river system.
36. No construction water containing spoils or site effluent, especially cement and oil, shall be allowed to flow into natural water drainage courses.
37. Wash water from washing out of equipment shall not be discharged into water courses or road drains.
38. Site spoils and temporary stockpiles shall be located away from the drainage system, and surface run off shall be directed away from stockpiles to prevent erosion.

Traffic Management

39. Location of access roads/detours shall be done in consultation with the local community especially in important or sensitive environments. Access roads shall not traverse wetland areas.
40. Upon the completion of civil works, all access roads shall be ripped and rehabilitated.
41. Access roads shall be sprinkled with water at least five times a day in settled areas, and three times in unsettled areas, to suppress dust emissions.

Blasting

42. Blasting activities shall not take place less than 2km from settlement areas, cultural sites, or wetlands without the permission of the SE.
43. Blasting activities shall be done during working hours, and local communities shall be consulted on the proposed blasting times.
44. Noise levels reaching the communities from blasting activities shall not exceed 90 decibels.

Disposal of Unusable Elements

45. Unusable materials and construction elements such as electro-mechanical equipment, pipes, accessories and demolished structures will be disposed of in a manner approved by the SE. The Contractor has to agree with the SE which elements are to be surrendered to the Client's premises, which will be recycled or reused, and which will be disposed of at approved landfill sites.

46. As far as possible, abandoned pipelines shall remain in place. Where for any reason no alternative alignment for the new pipeline is possible, the old pipes shall be safely removed and stored at a safe place to be agreed upon with the SE and the local authorities concerned.
47. AC-pipes as well as broken parts thereof have to be treated as hazardous material and disposed of as specified above.
48. Unsuitable and demolished elements shall be dismantled to a size fitting on ordinary trucks for transport.

Health and Safety

49. In advance of the construction work, the Contractor shall mount an awareness and hygiene campaign. Workers and local residents shall be sensitized on health risks particularly of AIDS.
50. Adequate road signs to warn pedestrians and motorists of construction activities, diversions, etc. shall be provided at appropriate points.
51. Construction vehicles shall not exceed maximum speed limit of 40km per hour.

Repair of Private Property

52. Should the Contractor, deliberately or accidentally, damage private property, he shall repair the property to the owner's satisfaction and at his own cost. For each repair, the Contractor shall obtain from the owner a certificate that the damage has been made good satisfactorily in order to indemnify the Client from subsequent claims.
53. In cases where compensation for inconveniences, damage of crops etc. are claimed by the owner, the Client has to be informed by the Contractor through the SE. This compensation is in general settled under the responsibility of the Client before signing the Contract. In unforeseeable cases, the respective administrative entities of the Client will take care of compensation.

Contractor's Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan (HSE-MP)

54. Within 6 weeks of signing the Contract, the Contractor shall prepare an EHS-MP to ensure the adequate management of the health, safety, environmental and social aspects of the works, including implementation of the requirements of these general conditions and any specific requirements of an EMP for the works. The Contractor's EHS-MP will serve two main purposes:
 - For the Contractor, for internal purposes, to ensure that all measures are in place for adequate HSE management, and as an operational manual for his staff.
 - For the Client, supported where necessary by a SE, to ensure that the Contractor is fully prepared for the adequate management of the HSE aspects of the project, and as a basis for monitoring of the Contractor's HSE performance.
55. The Contractor's EHS-MP shall provide at least:
 - a description of procedures and methods for complying with these general environmental management conditions, and any specific conditions specified in an EMP;
 - a description of specific mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to minimize adverse impacts;
 - a description of all planned monitoring activities (e.g. sediment discharges from borrow areas) and the reporting thereof; and

- the internal organizational, management and reporting mechanisms put in place for such.
56. The Contractor's EHS-MP will be reviewed and approved by the Client before start of the works. This review should demonstrate if the Contractor's EHS-MP covers all of the identified impacts, and has defined appropriate measures to counteract any potential impacts.

HSE Reporting

57. The Contractor shall prepare bi-weekly progress reports to the SE on compliance with these general conditions, the project EMP if any, and his own EHS-MP. An example format for a Contractor HSE report is given below. It is expected that the Contractor's reports will include information on:
- HSE management actions/measures taken, including approvals sought from local or national authorities;
 - Problems encountered in relation to HSE aspects (incidents, including delays, cost consequences, etc. as a result thereof);
 - Lack of compliance with contract requirements on the part of the Contractor;
 - Changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to HSE aspects; and
 - Observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to HSE management during site meetings.

58. It is advisable that reporting of significant HSE incidents be done "as soon as practicable". Such incident reporting shall therefore be done individually. Also, it is advisable that the Contractor keep his own records on health, safety and welfare of persons, and damage to property. It is advisable to include such records, as well as copies of incident reports, as appendixes to the bi-weekly reports. Example formats for an incident notification and detailed report are given below. Details of HSE performance will be reported to the Client through the SE's reports to the Client.

Training of Contractor's Personnel

59. The Contractor shall provide sufficient training to his own personnel to ensure that they are all aware of the relevant aspects of these general conditions, any project EMP, and his own EHS-MP, and are able to fulfil their expected roles and functions. Specific training should be provided to those employees that have particular responsibilities associated with the implementation of the EHS-MP. General topics should be:
- HSE in general (working procedures);
 - emergency procedures; and
 - social and cultural aspects (awareness raising on social issues).

Cost of Compliance

60. It is expected that compliance with these conditions is already part of standard good workmanship and state of art as generally required under this Contract. The item "Compliance with Environmental Management Conditions" in the Bill of Quantities covers these costs. No other payments will be made to the Contractor for compliance with any request to avoid and/or mitigate an avoidable HSE impact.

Example Format: HSE Report

Contract:

Period of reporting:

HSE management actions/measures:

Summarize HSE management actions/measures taken during period of reporting, including planning and management activities (e.g. risk and impact assessments), HSE training, specific design and work measures taken, etc.

HSE incidents:

Report on any problems encountered in relation to HSE aspects, including its consequences (delays, costs) and corrective measures taken. Include relevant incident reports.

HSE compliance:

Report on compliance with Contract HSE conditions, including any cases of non-compliance.

Changes:

Report on any changes of assumptions, conditions, measures, designs and actual works in relation to HSE aspects.

Concerns and observations:

Report on any observations, concerns raised and/or decisions taken with regard to HSE management during site meetings and visits.

Signature (Name, Title Date):

Contractor Representative

Example Format: HSE Incident Notification

Provide within 24 hrs to the Supervising Engineer

Originators Reference No:

Date of Incident: **Time:**

Location of incident:

Name of Person(s) involved:

Employing Company:

Type of Incident:

Description of Incident:

Where, when, what, how, who, operation in progress at the time (only factual)

Immediate Action:

Immediate remedial action and actions taken to prevent reoccurrence or escalation

Signature (Name, Title, Date):

Contractor Representative

