



LAMWO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED MARKET FACILITY PROJECT FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT, IN UGANDA'S REFUGEE HOSTING DISTRICTS

Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project

Compiled by

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*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Project Information

Project Name:	Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project
Report category:	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

UNDP Uganda Country office with funding from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), is at its final year of implementing a multi-year project, “Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project (2019 – 2022)” in Obongi, Adjumani and Lamwo districts using UNDP’s integrated HDP approach. The objective of the project is to improve the socio-economic empowerment of refugees and host communities and enhancing capacities for mainstreaming gender equity & Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention among key sub-national government agencies, livelihoods actors, private sector, and communities.

Since 2019, the project has provided safe and dignifying livelihood opportunities to 10,137 refugees and host communities through emergency employment opportunities as a life-saving intervention and supporting the beneficiaries with different trainings/awareness raising sessions on savings, financial literacy, GBV prevention, and public health. Despite the disruption caused by the global public health pandemic, UNDP has established the most appropriate operational environment to implement livelihoods activities under the phase II: enterprise development and business/vocational skills training as well as designing the community based, GBV prevention & response interventions to create an environment that promotes equitable and inclusive local economic recovery. The project is currently phasing out from Phase II to Phase III, which contains the activities to strengthen the community economic sustainability and resilience such as Value Chain Development/Upgrade and Market Construction.

In conformity with the environmental guidelines to local governments for strengthening compliance with safeguards requirements in development projects, an environmental and social screening was conducted for this project to predict and manage the likely impacts of the project on the environment and social well-being.

1.2 Purpose of the Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The purpose of this ESMP is to provide an analysis of all the anticipated environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) impacts associated with the construction phases of the Project and to outline the measures to mitigate and enhance negative and positive impacts respectively. The ESMP integrates the costed measures identified for offsetting, eliminating, or reducing ESHS impacts into planning, implementation, and operational stages of the project. It demonstrates how the contractor should manage those impacts and how relevant stakeholders should monitor compliance to environmental and social safeguards during project implementation.

1.3 Objectives of the ESMP

The key objectives of the ESMP are:

- i) To recommend mitigation measures against the possible identified adverse impacts,
- ii) To enhance anticipated positive aspects brought by the project,

- iii) To ensure that the project will comply with relevant ESHS legislation, safeguards and other requirements throughout its pre-construction, construction, operation, and decommissioning phases,
- iv) To elaborate roles and responsibilities of stakeholders on ESHS implementation and monitoring.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site location

The proposed project is located in Jerusalem Market, Zone 2 in Palabek Refugee Settlement, Palabek Ogili Sub County in Lamwo district.

2.2 Environment

2.2.1 Flora

The vegetation at the project area is mainly savannah characterized by woody and grass cover. The dominant grasses are hypanthernia, penicum, brachania and seteria. Acacia cambrelum constitutes the dominant tree species. Those common species at the proposed project sites and along the proposed routes where the pipes are to be laid, Lantana camara, Tamarindus indica, Euphorbia tirucalli, Ficus sur, Acacia hockii naturalized tree species Mangifera indica. Of the plant species identified, there were no species of conservation concern as listed on the IUCN red list (IUCN 2021).

2.2.2 Fauna

Within the limits of the time spent conducting the assessment for this report the variety of animals that were encountered and inventoried is quite low. Among which included some centipedes, dragon flies, black ants and other small insects. The only reptiles recorded were the Agama agama lizards and the only mammals recorded were the domesticated animals and birds. No species recorded during the assessment is listed on the IUCN Red list (IUCN 2021).

2.2.3 Rainfall

Like other parts of the district, Palabek Ogili sub county receives relatively average rainfalls, with peak rains in the months of August to October and dry spells in June to July and November to February.

2.3 Construction Works

The works shall include construction of market stalls with additional facilities such as 5-stance drainable latrine, mothers' common room, management office, waste disposal unit and perimeter chain link fence requiring about 60 by 40 metres of land.

2.4 Security, Health, and Safety Provisions

Health and Safety concerns must be carefully handled throughout the construction and operation phases of the project. Such concerns will include noise, dust, diseases, and accidents as well as communicable diseases. Security of the site and premises, security of workers and security of equipment shall also require keen attention. Proper measures such as engineering controls, training of

personnel, provision of appropriate and adequate PPEs like helmets, nose masks, earmuffs, gloves, and safety clothes shall therefore have to established at all the time.

2.5 Solid and liquid waste management

Effective collection, storage and disposal of all wastes will be given priority and periodically undertaken. Maintenance and periodic cleaning of the toilet and bathroom will be undertaken to ensure a hygienic environment. Proper maintenance of the physical structures will also be among the regular activities that will be carried out during the operation phase to ensure a tidy operating environment.

3. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA

3.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The Constitution places obligations on both the state and the citizens of Uganda to among other things: a) protect the environment; b) protect important natural resources including land, water, wetlands and fauna and flora; c) promote sustainable development and public awareness of the need to protect and conserve natural resources in a balanced manner for the benefit of the present and future generations and to prevent damage to natural resources resulting from pollution and other causes.

Article 39 and 41 of the Constitution of 1995 provide that everyone has a duty to maintain a sound environment. It also stipulates that every person in Uganda has a right to a healthy and clean environment and as such can bring legal action for any pollution or disposal of wastes. The Constitution therefore puts upon all Ugandans the duty to create and protect a clean and healthy environment.

The constitution therefore requires that the project be implemented without endangering human health and the environment.

3.2 The National Environment Management Policy, 1994

The overall goal of National Environment Management Policy, 1994 is to promote intergenerational equity and sustainable development that maintains and enhances environmental quality and resources periodicity to meet human needs of the present generation without compromising ability of future generations meeting their own.

3.3 The National Environment Act, 2019

The specific legislation that deals with environmental and social impact assessments (ESIA) in Uganda is the National Environment Act (NEA), 2019. NEMA was created under NEA and mandated with the responsibility to oversee, coordinate, and supervise environmental management activities in Uganda.

3.4 The Local Governments Act (Cap 243)

This Act provides for decentralized governance and devolution of central government functions, powers and services to local governments that have own political and administrative set-ups. According to Section 9 of the Act, a local government is the highest political and administrative authority in its area

of jurisdiction and shall exercise both legislative and executive powers in accordance with the Constitution.

Districts have powers to oversee implementation of development activities through respective technical and political offices such as those responsible for water, production, engineering, natural resources and environment, health and community development. With regard to natural resource management, the district councils are responsible for land surveying, land administration, physical planning, forests and wetlands, environment and sanitation and road services that are not the responsibility of the Central Government.

Under this act therefore, local government should be involved in issues of land acquisition, compensation and environmental monitoring and compliance of this project.

3.5 The Water Act Cap. 152

The Act provides for the management of water in Uganda and is under the mandate of Directorate of Water Development (DWD) in the Ministry of Water and Environment. Section 31, subsection (1) of the Water Act deals with prohibition of pollution to water and stipulates that a person commits an offence, unless authorized under this Act, causes or allows:

- a) Waste to come into contact with any water
- b) Waste to be discharged directly or indirectly into water
- c) Water to be polluted

Under section 107, the Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (1998); the Water Supply Regulations (1999) and the Sewerage Regulations (1999) have been put in place to operationalize the Act and are aimed at minimizing pollution of public waters by developers and other users.

According to Regulation 4 (1) of the Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (1998): No person shall discharge effluent or waste on land or into aquatic environment contrary to the standards established under section 105 of the National Environment Act 2019, that is, The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into water or on Land) Regulations (1999); unless he or she has a permit in the format specified in the First Schedule.

In the execution of this project therefore, the above regulations should be put into consideration and observed for the smooth operation of the project.

3.6 The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006

The Act requires employers to provide and maintain safe working conditions, and to take measures to protect workers and the public from risks and dangers of their works, at his or her own cost (Section 13). Employers with more than 20 workers should prepare and often revise a written policy with respect to safety and health of workers (Section 14). Every workplace must be kept in a clean state, free from effluent arising from any drains and sanitary facilities (Section 46). The contractor therefore is obliged to provide employers with washing facilities, First Aid, facilities for meals and safe access to workplaces. Clearly, this law will apply to occupational health and fire safety risks associated with operation of equipment at the proposed project.

3.7 Employment Act, Cap 219

Employment Act, 2006 repeals Employment Act (Cap 219) enacted in 2000 and it is the principal legislation that seeks to harmonize relationships between employees and employers, protect workers' interests and welfare and safeguard their occupational health and safety through:

- a) Prohibiting forced labor, discrimination, and sexual harassment at workplaces (Part II and Part IV).
- b) Providing for labor inspection by the relevant ministry (Part III).
- c) Stipulating rights and duties in employment (weekly rest, working hours, annual leave, maternity and paternity leaves, sick pay, etc. (Part VI).
- d) Continuity of employment (continuous service, seasonal employment, etc. (Part VIII).

3. 8 The Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998

This act provides for among other things the use of a motor vehicle trailer or engineering plant on any road, need for the registration of all motor vehicles, the need for obtaining driving permits, the requirement to comply with road signs and speed limits, the procedure to be followed at the time of an accident, the need for the employer to keep record of drivers etc.

Under this act therefore, vehicle drivers should have driving permits in accordance with the class/group of vehicles registered for and will abide by provisions stated under the Act.

3.9 Land Acquisition Act Cap 226

This Act makes provision for the procedures and methods of compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes whether for temporary or permanent use. The Land Acquisition Act stops at payment of compensation. It is not a legal requirement to purchase alternative land for the affected people by the project. Once they are promptly/adequately compensated, then the obligations stop there. The Government through the Ministry of Lands and Urban Development pays the compensation to the affected persons in case the project is being undertaken by the government. There is no requirement or provision in Uganda law that people need to be moved or that alternative land is made available or bought. Each affected person is entitled to be compensated in cash only and on receipt of his/her compensation is expected to relocate and has no further claim. All land acquisitions regarding this project should therefore be guided by this Act.

3.10 Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap. 200

The main objective of the Uganda Wildlife Act, Cap 200, is to protect wildlife resources and enable derivation of benefits. The Act provides for, inter alia, the sustainable management of wildlife, and establishes the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) as the body mandated with the co-ordination, monitoring and supervision of wildlife management. Section 15 (1) & (2): requires that any developer desiring to undertake any project which may have significant impact on any wildlife species should undertake an ESIA in accordance with the National Environment Act. No species observed in the project area during the study is listed on the IUCN Red list (IUCN 2021).

4. ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS AND ENHANCEMENT MEASURES

4.1 Employment opportunities and increased income

Use of appropriate labour-intensive methods for some of the construction programme like excavation for pipelines will present employment opportunities to local people including women and generate direct income benefits to local households.

Enhancement measures

- a) The contractor should ensure that project workers (employees) are paid promptly.
- b) A good working relationship should be established between the contractor and employees to avoid incidences of work abandonment which would delay the operation of the project.
- c) The developer or subcontractor should do the greatest extent possible, employ people from within the local community. This ensures security and sustainability of the project since it will be highly supportive.
- d) The developer should avoid child labour.

4.2 Provision of market for local products

The concentration of people at the project sites will come with increased demand for food stuff for the workers and local materials. This will boost the market for locally produced goods. Furthermore, benefit will be realized by women who are expected to open food vending kiosks in the vicinity of the project sites. Other small roadside business enterprises may sprout near to the project sites to meet demand created by workers.

Enhancement Measures

- a) Local people should be encouraged to start up small enterprises for example restaurants to serve the project workers.
- b) Most of the locally required material should be procured from the already existing local market establishments to increase the income levels of the local people.

4.3 Improved accessibility to safe drinking water

This is the most significant positive impact of the project. It moves along with construction of appropriate sanitation facilities so as reduce on the spread of water-borne diseases such as dysentery and potential for outbreaks of epidemic infectious diseases such as cholera.

Enhancement measure

- a) Set tariffs that will allow the most vulnerable members of society to access the new water services.

4.4 Improved health and hygiene conditions

It is anticipated that improved water supply and sanitation would promote good health and reduce health costs in the project area. Furthermore, the awareness campaigns for public health, hygiene, and

sanitation particularly targeted at women and girls would be widened to include measures for tackling HIV/AIDS and other water related diseases like diarrhea and dysentery in the project area.

Enhancement measures

- a) Provision of complimentary awareness for public health and hygiene especially targeted at the women and girls' needs.
- b) Conduct awareness programs to include measures for tackling malaria and other water related diseases.

5. ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Land take

There will be permanent land acquisition for construction of infrastructure like the abstraction points, office, the water reservoir tank, and pump house. However, land acquisition will be temporary along the pipeline network. The implementation of the suggested mitigation measure below will reduce the significance of the impact from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation measure

- a) The project developers must conduct formal land acquisition process and obtain titles, consents, or land agreement documents before start of works.

5.2 Impact on the Ecosystem

The program activities are likely to destroy vegetation with subsequent loss of some trees, shrubs and grasses from the area of operation although on a small scale. This is likely to cause loss of habitat and disturbance to faunal communities in the affected sites for example where abstraction points and the office will be located.

Mitigation measures

- a) Site clearance should be restricted to areas that will be required for construction.
- b) Restoration should be done through planting of appropriate grasses, shrubs, and trees on the disturbed area.

5.3 Noise Pollution

There is likely of slight increase in the background noise levels within a radius of 50metres of the site boundaries due to operation of motor equipment at the site. Excessive noise levels would lead to interruption of night sleep, hearing impairments and increased stress levels to the nearest households. With the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures below, the significance of the impact can be reduced from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation measures

- a) Noise reduction mechanisms should be employed such as using well-conditioned equipment, switching off the ones that are not in use and silencer installation in some equipment like generators.
- b) Construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds should be restricted to normal working hours.
- c) Unless exceptional circumstances warrant, working at night should be prohibited to avoid causing any sort of inconveniences to the nearest residents.

5.4 Traffic Disturbance

Movement of trucks shifting raw materials to the work sites and those which will be transporting equipment will disrupt the traffic on site access roads. Considering that not many trucks will be involved during this period and the fact that construction will only take a short time, the impact is expected to be medium negative. However, with the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures below, the significance of the impact can be reduced to low negative.

Mitigation measures

- a) Traffic signals and signboards should be used at the entry and exit points of the construction sites.
- b) Project vehicles should be moving off at peak hours where there is no heavy traffic.

5.5 Human Waste Disposal Impacts

Inadequate provision of sanitary facilities for use by construction workers can lead to ad hoc defecation in secluded areas on the sites, thus creating of unsanitary conditions and sources of fly infestation. This can lead to disease outbreaks. With the implementation of the suggested mitigation measure below, the significance of the impact can be reduced from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation measures

- a) The developer in collaboration with the contractor should ensure that sanitary facilities are the first facilities to be constructed on the site for use by the construction workers before the construction works begin.

5.6 Fire risks

Construction of the abstraction points and offices will involve activities that have occupational health and safety risks like burns and electrocution with potential to cause loss of life and cause widespread damage to the property stored at the site. Fire may result from smoking in or near fuel storage.

Mitigation measures

- a) The developer/contractor should encourage individual safety by providing materials like gloves, fire blankets, gumboots, mouth and earmuffs, fit fire detectors and emphasize on firefighting equipment installed in construction areas.
- b) Fire assembly points should be designated within the abstraction point station and office for human safety in case of a fire outbreak.
- c) Fire extinguishers should be placed at locations easily accessible to the people around and at the abstraction point station and office coupled with thorough training of all the workers in firefighting and safety skills.

- d) Fire prone behaviour such as smoking should be strictly prohibited and signs such as 'NO SMOKING' signs should be displayed at fire prone areas. Smoking zones should be demarcated for inevitable smokers.

5.7 Dust and Air emissions

Earth moving activities during construction and offloading granular construction materials will be the main source of dust. This could be worst if construction is done in the dry season. The significance of the impact is likely to be negative. However, with the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures below, the impact may be less significant.

Mitigation measures

- a) Water sprinkling should be done to contain dust emission.
- b) The speed of the trucks carrying raw materials should be controlled at 30km/hr.
- c) The contractor should provide safety means for workers for example masks.
- d) The developer should use well-conditioned and serviced equipment.
- e) Monitoring of dust emissions, notably Particulate Matter (PM10), should be carried out on a regular basis.

5.8 Solid waste generation

Different types of wastes are likely to be generated during the construction phase, some wastes shall come from construction debris, and domestic wastes from the food remains brought to the site by the construction workers. Effective implementation of the suggested mitigation measures during the project works will significantly reduce the impacts of these wastes on the land, water, and air ambience.

Mitigation Measures

The Contractor is required to comply with the following best practices for managing waste resulting from their activities.

1. Waste minimization

The following best practices should be incorporated into Contractor's procedures to reduce the amount of waste produced:

- a) Return excess materials to the supplier if possible or advertise them to other projects within the project area.
- b) Avoid ordering new materials if there are existing materials available or able to be adapted to the task within the project area.

2. Waste segregation

Segregation of all waste streams by type or category with the help of colour coded bins will avoid potentially undesirable combined effects and will facilitate the reuse, recycling, recovery and/or disposal of the various wastes.

3. Waste storage

Waste should be stored at the place where it is generated or at designated central areas in a secure manner which prevents it escaping into the environment.

Waste storage will be governed by two standard practices – containment to prevent a pollution incident and segregation of different waste types to facilitate maximum recycling.

To achieve this, the Contractor is required to ensure:

- a) All containers are in good condition, contain no holes and are covered to prevent material blowing away and to prevent water ingress. Any water entering a skip may require to be treated if it mixes with hazardous waste.
- b) All wastes that could leach or be entrained in water runoff should be stored on a bunded impervious area.

Storage of liquid wastes require storage on impermeable surfaces that are within a secondary containment system, ideally a bund with 100% capacity of the container.

- a) Segregation of waste at the point of generation should be provided using designated areas or containers that are clearly labelled with bilingual and diagrammatic signs.
- b) Dedicated, signed containers should be provided to segregate waste materials for recycling or recovery.
- c) Canteen and hazardous wastes are contained in covered containers.

4. Proper transportation of waste

To prevent the illegal transport of waste, the contractor or sub-contractor must comply with Regulation 12 of the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020. Waste handler appointed by the Contractor will be required to provide the Contractor with documentation necessary to transport waste legally. These details include but not limited to:

- a) Validity of Waste handler's License.
- b) Content of Waste Transfer Notes
- c) Identification of Disposal Site(s)

5. Monitoring

The contractor should be committed to minimizing the risks associated with the generation of wastes by the project. The monitoring of the quantity and types of wastes being generated by the project will be recorded in the wastes logbook and always kept on site so that regular reviews can be undertaken.

7. Training and awareness

Environmental awareness is viewed as a crucial element in the appreciation and implementation of waste management strategies. It is important that the environmental requirements are appropriately communicated. The contractor shall ensure that all personnel responsible for the execution of the waste management strategies are competent in terms of education, training, and experience.

5.9 Soil Erosion

The site clearing and stabilization activities will expose soils in the affected areas, leaving them vulnerable to erosion by surface run-off during heavy rainfall. With the implementation of the

suggested mitigation measures, the significance of the impact can be reduced from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation Measure

- a) Loose soil should be compacted in order to make it stable hence reducing soil erosion.
- b) Installation of adequate drainage facilities to direct water to the existing drainage system.

5.10 Pollution of soil, surface water and ground water

Oil and chemical spillage and leakage at the site can result in pollution of the soil, surface water and ground water. Runoff that is polluted with used oils can easily infiltrate into the ground hence affecting both water and soil quality hence changing the chemical and physical properties of both soil and water.

Mitigation measures

- a) Machinery in good working conditions should be utilized during land clearance and delivery of equipment and personnel.
- b) Fuelling and servicing of vehicles should be undertaken from only designated and lined area.
- c) Construction machineries and vehicles should undergo routine maintenance and inspections to maintain them in good working conditions.
- d) A waste management plan should be put in place for management of different types of waste.

5.11 Accidents

The different forms of accidents that are likely to occur include: occupational, traffic and third-party accidents. With the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures, the significance of the impact can be reduced from high negative to low negative.

Mitigation measures

- a) Vehicles ferrying materials to this site should have tarpaulins covering them and limit their speed to 30km/hr.
- b) Site access should be restricted.
- c) All operators should be trained and skilled in their area of operation.
- d) Provision of adequate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to all workers that is commensurate with site activities, e.g., helmets, overalls, safety shoes and harnesses for those working at heights. It is important that PPE is always used whilst on duty and penalties for lack of its use/improper use should be clearly spelt out.
- e) Sensitization should be done for the workers and community.

5.12 Social impacts

Several negative impacts of the abstraction points and offices during construction phase were identified regarding socio-economic environment. These include:

5.12.1 HIV/AIDS and other sexually Transmitted Diseases

The proposed project is expected to be generating an influx of migrant workers which will increase the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs. The impact of increased risk of HIV includes pressure on local health systems, impact on community livelihood and social cohesion. Increased HIV prevalence

would result into reversal of economic gains within the community and may reduce the ability of the community to benefit from the project.

Mitigation measure

- a) As a contractual obligation, the developer has an HIV/AIDS policy and a framework (responsible staff, action plan, etc.) which will be implemented during Project execution.

5.12.2 Prostitution, crime, and drug abuse

A large influx of males for a construction project increases demand for sex in an area. Concerns have always been raised about increased prostitution, crime, and drug abuse in areas as a result of new social activities specifically in night clubs.

Mitigation measures

- a) The developer should implement the workers code of conduct.
- b) Development and implementation of security plans should involve local council (LC) leaders and police.
- c) All workers should be orientated and sensitized about responsible sexual behaviour within the Project area communities.
- d) Create awareness and build capacity within communities, workers, security agencies on the dangers of prostitution, crime, and drug abuse to resist the temptation.
- e) Capacity of local authorities should be enhanced to handle challenges associated with migrant and immigrant workers.

5.12.3 Child labour, potential of child abuse and school dropouts

The proposed project is close to a Health Centre II and settlements. It is likely that workers associated with the project will engage in sexual relationships with the surrounding community. This may reduce community support for the project.

Mitigation measures

- a) Cases of abuse should be reported to the police for investigation and prosecution.
- b) Minimize the interaction of children with the workers, and closely monitor and report worker's behaviour/conduct.
- c) The developer should conduct awareness campaigns about the social risks in the project area with the focus on schools and host communities.
- d) The contractor should collaborate with communities to provide information where child abuse cases happen.
- e) The contractor should develop a child protection plan which will be implemented in collaboration with community leaders, schools, and districts.

5.12.4 Disruption of families

Due to high disposable income among the male workforce, there is high likelihood of workers exploiting the local communities taking advantage of high disposable income compared to community members and taking advantage of company resources.

Mitigation measures

- a) Administrative controls should be instituted to prevent unethical use of employers' resources.
- b) Awareness creation for community members on the challenges of additional disposable income and how it can have a disruptive effect on the family.
- c) Sensitization of community members on the challenges of additional disposable income of migrant workers how it can have a disruptive effect on the family and therefore be prepared.
- d) The contractors should have grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs).

5.12.5 Gender concerns

Gender concerns for the project particularly relate to infringement on the rights of women in the workplace. The concerns include sexual harassment, denial of employment opportunities, physical violence, and male partners forcefully taking away women's pay and lack of proper public facilities such as toilets and shelter for their children as they work.

Mitigation measures

- a) All workers should receive adequate briefing and education on the laws against defilement and other sexual offences.
- b) Display signs throughout the site making it clear that the work site is a violence free zone and violence against women and girls should not be tolerated.
- c) The project should install gender sensitive facilities (toilets and bath shelters).
- d) To the extent possible, there should be gender sensitivity in task allocation to the women.
- e) Workers should be sensitized on their gender rights and responsibilities.

5.12.6 Impacts on the downstream users

The project is likely to affect downstream users who may include rural communities, farmers and commercial enterprises that abstract water from other sources downstream of the project's water supply intakes. The potential adverse impact on water users of other sources will mainly be due to inadequacy of water especially during the dry season.

Mitigation measure

- a) Proper hydrology analysis should be carried out to indicate maximum water abstractions during a dry season.

5.13 Poor Sanitation at the abstraction points and offices

During operation phase of the project, there is a likelihood of some workers littering the compound. With the implementation of the suggested mitigation measures, the significance of the impact can be reduced from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation Measures

- a) The developer/contractor should have enough dustbins located within strategic locations at the abstraction points and offices,
- b) Training of workers on waste management.

5.14 Accidents to the demolition workers

Demolition activities involve use of machinery which may cause injuries. There is also a likelihood of injuries from falling objects, and scrap metal during demolition. This can cause loss of lives if not mitigated. By implementing the suggested mitigation measures, the significance of the impact can be reduced from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation measures

- a) Demolition workers should be provided with protective equipment like helmets, gumboots and overalls to protect against injuries.
- b) A functional first aid kit should be kept on site in case of any emergencies.
- c) Safety guidelines and regulations should be communicated to all demolition workers and contractors and appropriate warning signage should be displayed around the site.

Unemployment

On closure of the project, employees are expected to lose employment. With the implementation of the suggested mitigation measure, the significance of the impact can be reduced from medium negative to low negative.

Mitigation measures

- a) Sensitization of the employees and community about financial literacy.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

6.1 Introduction

This section provides a framework for managing and monitoring impacts analyzed above for the life of the project. In executing the project, the project developer shall take all practicable measures to ensure that the requirements and recommendations of this ESMP are complied with.

6.2 The Monitoring Plan

Monitoring will be undertaken to check progress and the resultant effects on the environment as the implementation of the project proceeds. During the construction stage, implementation of the proposed mitigation measures shall form part of the developer's daily routine. These shall be checked against their effectiveness in reducing the negative impacts or enhancing the benefits identified in the SSMP.

6.3 Roles and Responsibilities

To enhance the potential for integrating sustainability concerns in the proposed project, it is important to assign clear roles and responsibilities to designated professionals, contractors and/or sub-contractors' representatives so as to ensure that environmental plans are implemented effectively.

6.4 The Role of the contractor

During site preparations and construction, the contractor will be responsible for ensuring compliance with all relevant legislation/ permit conditions issued as well as adherence to all environmental and

socio-economic mitigation measures specified in the Environment and Social Management Plan. The contractor is also responsible for managing the potential environmental, socio-economic, health and safety impacts of all contract activities whether these are undertaken by themselves or by their subcontractors.

6.5 The Monitoring Team

It is recommended that a core team of people comprising Lamwo District Environment Officer, Community Development Officer, Labour Officer should carry out the monitoring process to ensure maximum compliance to environmental and social standards set out in this ESMP and the guidelines to local governments for strengthening compliance with safeguards requirements in development projects.

The table presents the proposed ESMP to ensure effective implementation of the planned project in an environmentally sound manner.

Sector	Program	Potential Impacts (Positive/Negative)	Nature of Impacts	Mitigation/ Enhancement Measures	Performance Indicators	Responsible Person	Freq. of Monitoring	Estimated Cost (UGX.)
Production & Marketing	Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project <u>Planning Phase</u>	Employment opportunities and increased income	Positive	Contractor to give priority to the local community if they meet the requirements for the job	70% of workers from the project area Local leaders are aware of the available job opportunities	Contractor's sociologist &, District labor officer	Continuous	xxx
		Provision of market for local products	Positive	Priority given to local suppliers for materials that are locally available. Locally needed materials to be communicated through local leaders.	Number of quotations from locals. Record of items obtained from local markets.	Water/ Works	5	xxx
		Land take	Negative	Land agreement/ consent obtained. Where necessary a fair and prompt compensation to the affected people must be given	Land agreement in place/ Number of people compensated	Water/ Works	1	xxx
Sub-Total								xxx
	<u>Construction Phase</u>	Impact on the Ecosystem	Negative	Restrict clearance of vegetation to specific sites only. At least ten (1 acre) of trees should be planted. This should be 460 trees (10 shade trees, 200 ornamentals, 30 fruit trees and 220 wind brakes) Grass planting should be done to establish green zones and rest areas. Site restoration must be perfectly done, and aesthetic impression of the facility revealed as much as possible.	Number of trees left intact; number of trees planted; area of grass planted. Number of monitoring supervisions conducted	Contractor's E.O and District E. O	4	2,000,000
		Noise pollution	Negative	Noise monitoring and enforcement of limits, Sensitization on Noise regulations and effects of Noise, Workers availed with appropriate PPE, Limit construction to daytime.	Number of noise measurements done Number of noise related community complaints. Number of workers not using ear plugs/muffs in noisy places (Incident log)	Contractor's E. O	Continuous	xxx
		Human Waste Disposal Impacts	Negative	Construction of gender sensitive sanitary facilities	Incidents of non-use of toilet as reported by community and ESHS team.	EO	1	xxx

		Fire risks	Negative	Fire safety training and drills for the workforce, Gazetting a smoking area, Installing serviced fire extinguishers in strategic locations, Establishing fire assembly points., Using certified electricians,	Number of fire incidents reported. Time taken to control fire incidents. Presence of fire assembly points. Presence of certified electricians	EO/DWO	1	xxx
		Dust and air emissions	Negative	Construction of gender sensitive sanitary facilities	Incidents of non-use of toilet as reported by community and ESHS team.			
		Solid waste generation	Negative	Avoid, reduce and reuse of the generated waste by for example using prefabricated structures for house erection and purchasing only required materials. Designate a waste collection area and avail waste handling facilities. Construct gender sensitive toilets for proper management of human waste. Provide containers for waste oil collection and storage	Measures to avoid and reduce waste are identified and implemented. Number of complaints related to poor waste disposal reported by locals. Oil spills observed at the abstraction points. Possible problems of improper oil waste management	DWO		xxx
		Soil erosion	Negative	Compacting the loose soil to make them stable. Installation of erosion and silt traps along areas prone to erosion.	Absence or occurrence of soil erosion. Evidence of functional silt traps	CDO		xxx
		Accidents	Negative	Conducting safety inductions for all workers and the neighbors, carrying out risk assessments for all tasks, Undertaking regular toolbox talks for the workers, Displaying safety signs around all operation area, Instituting emergency response plans at site. Issue appropriate PPE to workers.	Number of incidents of non-compliances Accident log			xxx
		Pollution of soil and water	Negative	Proper Waste management in designated waste storage areas Routine maintenance of construction machinery and equipment Developed spill management plan	Proper waste management records Absence of waste on site& in the surrounding areas Maintenance records for machinery, equipment, and all vehicles Waste storage areas in place Presence of well sensitized workforce on waste management & pollution prevention			xxx
		Social impacts: Spread of HIV, AIDs and STDs Potential of child	Negative	Implementing the HIV/AIDs policy and framework. Orienting and sensitizing workers on sexual behaviors.	Number of workers oriented and sensitized. Number of community sensitizations conducted.	District E.O/DCDO/H IV/AIDS	2	2,500,000

		abuse and school dropouts Prostitution, crime and drug abuse Gender concerns Disruption of families		No forms of child labor accepted in the project area. Conducting community sensitization. Implementing the workers code of conduct. Workers coming from outside the project area stay in municipalities. Putting in place an NGO to strengthen local resistance	Number of workers who have signed code of conduct. Number of workers coming from outside of the project area and where they stay.	Focal Person		
		Poor sanitation at the abstraction points and offices	Negative	Constructed sanitary facilities that are gender sensitive. Availability or presence of waste bins in strategic places.	Presence of sanitary facilities Maintenance of good hygiene around the at the			xxx
Sub-Total								4,500,000
	<i>Decommissioning Phase</i>	Improved accessibility to safe drinking water	Positive	Set tariffs that will allow the most vulnerable members of society to access the new water services	Improved Water Supply to the Rural and Urban Communities Improved water quality	EO/CDO		xxx
		Decommissioning wastes	Negative	Shifting obsolete equipment and machinery to the operating sites. Handling of used equipment by designated companies. Treating debris and contaminated soils onsite or off-site. Spreading Topsoil all over the sites. Restoring Natural drainage patterns.	Number of equipment shifted to operating sites. Presence of a licensed waste handlers Soil test results Presence of the natural drainage patterns.			
		Unemployment	Negative	Sensitization of the employees and community about financial literacy.	Number of unemployment cases from local leaders due to project closure.			
Sub-Total								xxx
TOTAL								4,500,000

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusion

The proposed design and build of the piped water system will result into both positive and negative impacts on the environment and society. Following the Environmental and Social Screening conducted, the above impacts were evaluated and found to be manageable using the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) presented in the matrix in Chapter 9. The measures should be keenly implemented and monitored to ensure maximum adherence.

7.2 Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that:

- a) Implementation of the proposed project should proceed on condition that the measures and recommendations proposed in this report to mitigate/eliminate the adverse impacts are adhered to during the project.
- b) Bi-weekly monitoring and supervision must be conducted by the District Environment Officer.

7.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

When grievances occur during implementation of this project, the developer must ensure that appropriate avenues for recording, addressing, and monitoring must be put in place so that all complaints are better handled and not given room to escalate into conflict situations.



Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

1. Project Overview

The refugee population in Uganda is a product of a complex political, social, and economic situation in neighboring countries – with civil war in South Sudan and ethnic conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Somalia that have forced the flight of hundreds of thousands in recent years. The vast majority are from South Sudan (868,930), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (489,229), Somalia (69,992), Burundi (41,252), Eritrea (31,363), Rwanda (23,363), Ethiopia (6,709), Sudan (4,063), and Others (999)¹.

The suffering of refugees, beset by persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion has, throughout history, been among the most painful and persistent. This displacement interrupts livelihoods, and economic activities; aggravates existing inequalities and gender-based violence.

UNDP Uganda Country Office, with funding from Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), is in its last year of implementing a multi-year project, “Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project (2019-2023)” in Obongi, Adjumani and Lamwo districts using UNDP’s integrated Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus approach. The objective of the project is to improve the socio-economic empowerment of refugees and host communities and enhance capacities for mainstreaming gender equity and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention among key sub-national government agencies, livelihoods actors, the private sector, and communities.

Since 2019, the project has provided safe and dignifying livelihood opportunities to 10,137 refugees and host communities despite the disruption caused by the global public health pandemic. In Phase II of the project, UNDP established an appropriate operational environment in the implementation of livelihoods activities including enterprise development and business/vocational skills training as well as GBV prevention and response interventions to promote equitable and inclusive local economic recovery. As the project transits to the final phase, the aim is to strengthen the community’s economic sustainability and resilience through value chain development and market space construction to provide the environment for businesses established under phases 1 and 2 can thrive.

The availing of market stalls is aimed at bolstering economic and or trade activities of the refugees and host community and improve on their living standards and quality of life while preserving the environment. In the provision of these market stalls, conflicts and dissatisfaction may arise at any given time relating to the implementation or operationalization of the market. Potential grievances could be in the form of environmental issues related to depletion and degradation of resources (land and water, air pollution, noise, etc), social issues (land and water use challenges, gender-based violence, theft, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), sexual harassment, etc.). UNDP and partners conducted a Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) which identified potential social and environmental risks associated with this project. All these risks were ranked as low. The overall rating of the project from a UNDP standpoint was rated moderate utilizing the methodology of adopting the highest ranking risk as the overall project risk.

¹ 1 Refugees by country of origin, UNHCR 30 April 2023.

An effective grievance redress mechanism anticipates risks and challenges to any components of the project and support effective resolution. Stakeholders have a well-known process through which they can lodge any complaint that arise in the course of this work and submits it through the relevant channels. The GRM proposed in this section will make complaints be resolved in a free, fair, transparent, timely, efficient and economical manner. Any grievance that may arise need to be effectively redressed and lessons used to improve implementation in a win-win kind of environment.

2.: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The Project will set up a GRM on administrative and project-based steps to ensure community members and or any stakeholders have the opportunity and means to raise their concerns, complaints, and suggestions. A simple four-level structure is proposed to address complaints that may emanate from the implementation of project activities. Its simplicity is also part of the strategy to facilitate effective utilisation as necessary. It represents different stakeholders at the various levels of the conflict resolution process. The Project Board will take on the overall responsibility of coordinating the GRM, supported by the project manager and the programme assurance team. All grievances received under the project shall be recorded in the grievance database kept at at UNDP by the Project Manager.

- A Grievance can be sent by any individual or group of individuals that believes it has been or will be harmed by the Project.
- If a Grievance is to be lodged by a different individual or organization on behalf of those said to be affected, the Claimant must identify the individual and/or people on behalf of who the Grievance is submitted and provide written confirmation by the individual and/or people represented that they are giving the Claimant the authority to present the Grievance on their behalf. The GRM will take reasonable steps to verify this authority.
- The GRM shall maintain a flexible approach with respect to receiving Grievances considering known local constraints with respect to communications and access to resources for some Stakeholders. A Grievance can be transmitted to the GRM by any means available (i.e., verbally, through a representative, by letter, phone call, meeting, SMS, etc.).
- Consensus building will be a fundamental approach in examining and addressing project based grievances.

Level 1: Local/Community GRC

Local/community level Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) shall be established in each proximate cluster of beneficiary communities and shall comprise of nominated members representing beneficiaries, women, girls and youth. The members of the GRC shall be selected following a participatory process. Local interest groups such as relevant Refugee Welfare Committee (RWC), community leaders and reputable community associations shall also participate in the selection of the GRC members or be a part of such committee. A representative of the local council shall be included as a key member of the GRC. At the market infrastructure level, the GRC will take the form of the market committee, established jointly with the local government to administer market issues.

The community based GRCs through its secretary shall receive and register grievances and submit the same grievance(s) to the Project Board through the simplified Grievance Submission Form. Apart from registering grievance, the committee shall seek to resolve grievances at this level with the support of the board when required. However, grievances that are beyond the capacity of the Local GRC to resolve shall be escalated or referred to the District government. Regular project engagements at the field level will review any registered grievances and actions to resolve them or not as part of regular monitoring processes.

Level 2: District level GRC

In a case that a grievance is not resolved at community level GRC to the satisfaction of the complainant, the grievance may be referred to the next level for redress, which is at the district level. The project focal person (Chief Administrative Officer or his/her nominee) at district level will nominate the committee members depending on the nature of the complaint. In view of the integrated District level and National level coordination of the Comprehensive refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the Office of the Prime Minister, representative at the local level will be included at this stage of the process. Additionally, the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) or their appointed representatives will additionally be a member of the district GRC. It is envisioned that majority of the potential grievances may be resolved at this level, owing to the multidisciplinary composition, including with UNDP's membership. The necessary circulars will be issued so that the committee could convene whenever required. Regular project engagements at the field level will review any registered grievances and actions to resolve them or not as part of regular monitoring processes.

Level 3: Project Board

The Project board will act as the apex mechanisms to address project level grievances. Owing to its composition, it will be able to examine all issues and endorse decisions necessary. It may also offer suggestions for actions that may be submitted to it from the GRM Committee decisions. Pending submissions shall be presented by the Project Manager to the Project Board. The Project Board will establish an Ad Hoc Committee that will review and resolve any appeals against the other GRM Committees. The Committee, while handling a complaint may request any staff for its assistance and/or may constitute a special committee if required.

3.: UNDP Accountability Mechanism

In addition to the project-level GRM and national grievance redress mechanisms, complainants have the option to access UNDP's Accountability Mechanism, which include the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) and the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM).

Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU)

UNDP established SECU to ensure accountability to individuals and communities. SECU responds to complaints that UNDP may not be meeting its social and environmental commitments. Any person or community who believes the environment or their wellbeing may be affected by a UNDP-supported project or programme may file a complaint. A representative, such as a civil society organization, may also file a complaint on behalf of affected communities. People who file complaints may request that SECU protect their names and identities.

Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM)

The Stakeholder Response Mechanism helps project-affected stakeholders, governments and others partners jointly resolve concerns and disputes. It is available when implementing partner and UNDP project-level stakeholder engagement processes have not successfully resolved issues of concern. UNDP Country Office management normally leads in stakeholder response; a headquarters function will also support the SRM.

Any person or community potentially affected by a UNDP-supported project may file a request for a response from the Stakeholder Response Mechanism, if they have raised their concerns with Implementing Partners and/or with UNDP through standard channels for stakeholder consultation and engagement and have not been satisfied with the response.

If a person or community has a concern about the ability of the UNDP Country Office to respond fairly and effectively to the request, they have the option to file the request directly with the Stakeholder Response Mechanism at UNDP Headquarters in New York. Requests can be sent to the SRM through the Internet or through the mail.

Where to File the Request

Aggrieved stakeholders can submit grievances to SECU or requests to SRM through the UNDP Country Office or directly to UNDP Headquarters in New York. Requests can be made through online, email, toll-free telephone hotline (in any language), mail, or an in-person meeting with the Country Office Designee,

- **By phone** Call (costs are incurred by caller) using 001 (917) 207 4285. Skype is an affordable way to place such a call.
- **Submitting a Request by Post (in any language)** to: Attn: SECU/SRM, OAI, UNDP, 1 U.N. Plaza, 4th Floor New York, NY USA 10017
- **Submitting a Request by Email (in any language)** to: secuhotline@undp.org / stakeholder.response@undp.org
- **Social Media Apps.** Grievances can be sent through WhatsApp, Viber and Signal using 001 (917) 207 4285, or through our WeChat account @SECUSR

4.: Maintaining Communication and Status Updates:

- a) Some information may be made available to the claimant and other stakeholders. Each grievance may not be available for review by the claimant and other stakeholders involved in the grievance, or their designated representative(s). Appropriate steps will be taken to provide as much information as possible and maintain the confidentiality of the claimant if previously requested.
- b) The GRM will provide periodic updates to the claimant regarding the status and current actions to resolve the grievance. Not including the acknowledgment of receipt of the grievance, such updates will occur within reasonable intervals (not greater than every thirty (30) days).

- c) The Committee shall maintain a standard communication and feedback process to the claimant through the Project Manager according to the following timelines: Table 1 below presents turnaround time for GRM response process.

No	Description	Timelines
1.	Receiving and registering grievance	Within 1 day
2.	Written acknowledgement, assess and assign	Within 7 days
3.	Investigate and develop response/resolution	Within 14 days
4.	Provide feedback to claimant	Within 30 days
5.	Communicate first instance resolution and implement resolution	Within 30 days
6.	Communicate and implement resolution	Within 14 days after decision of arbitration
7.	Close grievance	Within 2 months after agreed resolution in the first instance or after any subsequent processes

8.0: Cost of Implementing the GRM

To operationalize this GRM a total of USD 1,500 against the breakdown below:

TASK	AMOUNT (USD)	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
Preliminary stakeholder engagements	250	Project Manager and Project board
Orientation and training	260	Project Management Unit
Preparation of communication materials	340	Communications department of UNDP
Share all available avenues for transmission of grievances	100	Project teams and government teams in conjunction with community leaders
Logistic support to key community- based GRC members	320	Project Management Unit
Conduct GRM evaluation	230	Project Management Unit
TOTAL	1,500	



Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment Project (UHRCEP)

Project Stakeholder Engagement plan

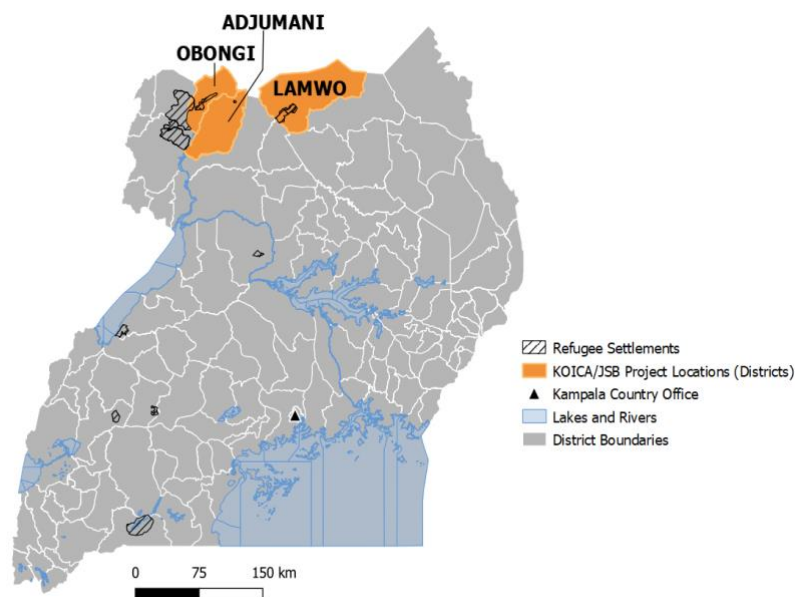
1. Introduction

The Government of Uganda hosts refugees in open settlements as opposed to gazetted refugee camps within districts. As a result of the refugee influx from South Sudan, five districts in West Nile, one district in Northern and Central Uganda, are now hosting most of the South Sudanese refugees. The following reflected breakdown figures from OPM as of December 2022 in three of the districts where UNDP project is being implemented:

- Several settlements in Adjumani district host a total of 250,904 persons of concern,
- Palorinya settlement in Obongi district hosts 128,890 persons of concern,
- Lamwo district recently started settling refugees and now hosts over 62,079 persons of concern,

UNDP with the funding from the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), is implementing a new multi-year project “Uganda Host and Refugee Community Empowerment (2019-2023)” in three refugee hosting districts, Adjumani, Obongi and Lamwo, in West Nile region. The objective of this project is to improve the economic empowerment of refugee hosting communities with an emphasis on women and youth in refugee hosting communities. The proposed livelihood intervention will integrate GBV prevention interventions (behaviour change communication for individuals, communities, and organizations, trauma healing support, GBV referral service, and gender responsive budgeting trainings for local government officials). The project activities run in three practical interrelated phases with one leading to the other as per the UNDP 3X6 principles of Inclusion (Engage, Generate Income) – phase I. Ownership (Save, Joint Venture)-Phase II and Sustainability (Invest & Access to markets) – Phase III. The interventions focus on the livelihood recovery and strategies based on business and technical skills, as well as on the transition from short-term to long-term development agenda, thereby bridging the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus. It is therefore essential to have and operationalize a stakeholders engagement plan to guide implementation of activities.

Fig 1. Location of project sites



2. Regulations and Requirements:

As per UNDP programme and operations policies and procedure, stakeholder engagement plan remain important tools that facilitate an effective implementation of the social and environmental safeguards for a variety of reasons:

- Ensure an inclusive, and transparent process of engaging and communicating with stakeholders such that they are well informed about the progress, the challenges regarding the Project.
- Involve key stakeholders in the process of implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the Project activities.
- Help establish and maintain a productive relationship between the Project team and various stakeholders through supporting an open channel for communication and dialogue.
- Ensure compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Screening.
- Help the Project implementors to understand and manage stakeholder expectations by sharing accurate information in an easily understandable manner to the diverse stakeholders involved, thereby minimize any unrealistic expectations about potential benefits from the Project.
- Ensure project ownership, support and benefits that transcend the lifetime of projects such as this.

3. Summary of stakeholder engagement activities in building up the plan

During the design of the project, a scoping mission and feasibility study were conducted in the districts of Moyo, Adjumani and Lamwo to ascertain the needs of the refugees. In 2018 before project appraisal meeting, information disclosure and/or consultation were shared including UNDP approach to programming, reports etc. Key environmental concerns especially tree cutting for settlement of refugees, charcoal burning among others were highlighted. UNDP and partners committed to incorporate environmental safeguards into the project. Regular stakeholder engagement plans are now firmly embedded as part of the regular project implementation, which includes at the stage of project monitoring, joint donor monitoring, government monitoring and monitoring done together with implementing partners. These have formed the basis for identification of project stakeholders for purposes of systematizing stakeholder engagement.

4. Project Stakeholders

The following key stakeholder groups will be informed about and engaged in the project activities:

- Funding agencies (Government of Korea and KOICA)
- Government Ministries, Department and agencies including Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Gender Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD)
- District local governments of Adjumani, Lamwo and Obongi
- Collaborating UN agencies - UNHCR, and UNWOMEN

- Responsible Parties including World Vision International, Save the Children International, Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO)
- Refugees and Host community members
- Lower local government leaders
- Local organizations, NGOs, and indigenous peoples
- Cultural and religious institutions
- Vulnerable groups (Persons with disability, female headed households, youth, women), directly and also through their representative institutions
- Media fraternity

5. Stakeholder Engagement Program

This section provides an overview of stakeholder groups as identified by the Project, and with whom the Project has engaged with and will continue to engage with, in ensuring a sustainable process and result. These includes partners, who are responsible party and/or implementing partners, beneficiaries, regulatory organs, media etc.

At the design and earlier in the course of the project:

a) Inception meetings:

These included engagements during the design of the project, in the follow-up validation visits to finalize project design, in the course of the Local Project Appraisal Committee meeting and the project kick off meetings held at the district level. All stakeholders, national and district participated in shaping the agenda, discussions and resolutions during these meetings.

b) Stakeholders Engagements to present SESP for the market construction activity:

In the consultative processes to design the EIA, ESMP and SESP, stakeholders were engaged and also participated in receiving feedback from the respective processes. SESP presented also at the LPAC meeting for input and feedback.

c) Project progress meetings:

Field level project progress meeting have been consistently held together with the Government, CSO partners and local community members (Host community and refugees). These have not only been critical in sharing results, but also in shaping plans for subsequent implementation period. These have also served as the platform to share issues, determine joint resolution plans and understand the impact of the different activities.

d) Joint reflections and monitoring meetings:

Monitoring has been a consistent practice, undertaken through different milestones. CSO level, Government level and jointly with the project development partner. At all instances feedback has been generated and applied in adaptive implementation. This is retained as part of regular and continuous processes below.

On an ongoing basis

Stakeholder	Stakeholder role	Purpose and Results from Engagement	Timeline
Key Government Ministries Departments and Agencies	Supervisory and regulatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in conceptualization, scoping, design, monitoring and evaluation of Project activities. • Participation in decision-making processes such as board meetings and surveys • These engagements will primarily be through virtual communication, and where possible through in-person meetings during workshops and missions. • Inject project level results in influencing national level results. 	Project start until end 2023.
Project Board Constituting Government, UNDP, KOICA, and Beneficiary representatives	Supervisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project board meeting is to provide guidance in the rollout of KOICA project implementation that will focus on improving the economic empowerment of refugee and host communities in the districts of Adjumani, Lamwo and Obongi between 2019 to 2022, with a special emphasis on women and youth. • Ensuring adherence to project level accountabilities, results delivery and resolution of all project grievances; • Overall risk management; 	Project start until end 2023.
World Vision, VEDCO, CEDOVIP St. Martins Comboni etc.	Responsible party and implementing partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, joint implementation, reporting, partnership-building, advocacy, and resource mobilization. • These engagements will primarily be through virtual communication, and where possible through in-person meetings during workshops and missions. • Build skills, support community resilience, account for local level implementation results 	Project start until end 2023.
Other UN agencies	UNWOMEN and UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies for collaboration through data sharing, presentations for information exchange, experiences, and best practices. • Participation in conceptualization, scoping, design, monitoring and evaluation of Project activities • Operationalize in Uganda the Key Global cooperative frameworks with UNDP around the refugee response 	Project start until end 2023.

IKOCILA associates, Bronkar and other specialised consultants	Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sectors engagement, upgrade of value chains, conduct surveys, studies, and evaluations. • Most engagements will happen through workshops and trainings. For activities involving data collection, regular engagements will also take place through virtual meetings with the Project team and implementing partners depending on activity • Deliver direct benefits to the community from activities such as value chain upgrades. 	Project start until end 2023.
KOICA and Government of Korea	Funding Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and strategic orientation of Project activities. • Participation in decision-making during board meetings. • Joint advocacy and resource mobilization efforts. • Co-creation of initiatives to ensure sustainability of results, and effective and efficient use of resources • Advocate for successor sustainable financing to the project 	Project start until end 2023.
Community associations & community members directly	Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit from life transforming project results • Participate in the selection of final beneficiaries. • Own up the project interventions for sustainability. • Provide feedback during and after implementation. • Participate in trainings and all activities 	Continued from Project start until end 2023.
Media and other institutions	Communication participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and visibility of the project • Monitoring and evaluations • Dissemination of stories of changes • Feedback and accountability drivers to the local community and the republic at large 	Continued from Project start until end 2023.

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The UHRCEP implementation will be led by the Project team with specific attention to those mentioned under each stakeholder category outlined in the organogram below. The method of engagement is specific to the stakeholder group and activity type, and range from Project board meeting, workshops, trainings, interactions during missions, and virtual communication. Thus,

as stakeholder engagement is a part of the Project activities, these are not budgeted for separately, and instead form a part of the budget across activities (see the multi-year workplan in ProDoc).

Additionally, team members of responsible party, implementing partners, and national partners depending on the activity type, their engagement does not have budgetary implications either. In terms of monitoring and reporting, the quarterly updates produced by the Project team will capture any pertinent information related to the UHRCEP implementation and will also serve as the mechanism to monitor it on a regular basis and take corrective actions.

Finally, the Project team will pursue other opportunities and fora to engage effectively with stakeholders, including through activities, workshops, trainings, knowledge and advocacy events, joint resource mobilization efforts, among others, organized by the stakeholders themselves. This will allow to further strengthen existing partnerships with key technical partners as well as others but also to build new ones with other relevant stakeholders that have an influence on the Project outcome and expected outputs.

