

Synoptic Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Assessment for the JWESSP Phase II

Government of Uganda



Ministry for Water and Environment

Date

30.08.2018

Revision: 02

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

All acronyms and abbreviations used in this document are explained where first used.

AfDB	African Development Bank
ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EGSIAM	Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Assessment Matrix
EGSIM	Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
IWMDP	Integrated Water Management Development Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
MWE or MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
OP	Operational Policies
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
STWSSP 2018-2023	Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project of the African Development Bank
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
WB	The World Bank
WMDP	Water Management and Development Project
WSSP II 2015 – 2020	Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II of the African Development Bank

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1. BACKGROUND

The Government of Uganda (GoU), represented by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), together with the Development Partners (DPs) prepared a Joint Water and Environment Sector Support Programme (JWESSP Phase II 2018-2023, short JWESSP-II), as a successor to the ongoing JWESSP (2013-2018). The required programme document was developed through a participatory process and finalised in July 2018.

The various DPs require specific environmental and social safeguards be considered for projects in order to provide support. The preparation of such an Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management (EGSIM) Assessment is similarly also required by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) for the JWESSP-II in line with the Austrian Development Agency's Manual "Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management" (June 2018).¹

Environmental and social sustainability, as well as gender equality are fundamental to the achievement of development outcomes and are therefore systematically mainstreamed into ADA programmes and projects. Proper EGSIM requires that social, gender and environmental opportunities and benefits are enhanced in all ADA programmes and projects. It further ensures that environmental, gender and social risks and adverse impacts are avoided, minimized, mitigated and managed. The promotion of environmental, gender and social standards and safeguards must be considered at the earliest stage of programme and project design, systematically addressed during implementation and followed-up through monitoring and evaluation.

As the JWESSP-II is supported by several DPs, this ESSIM include reviews of the environmental and social safeguards assessment carried out by those DPs, primarily, the World Bank (WB), African Development Bank (AfDB), GCF and UNDP.

2. PROJECTS UNDER THE JWESSP-II

The review of the other DPs' environmental and social safeguard considerations necessary for their support to the JWESSP-II has been carried out according to the above-mentioned Manual "Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management" (ADA 2018).

2.1. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK – WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE II

The Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II of the African Development Bank (WSSP II 2015 – 2020) describes in the technical annexes² the environmental and social analysis carried out. The analysis starts by listing Ugandan legislation, regulations and guidelines governing the implementation of environmental and social safeguards as well as the organisational and administrative setup ensuring compliance and monitoring of these safeguards.

¹ https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Dokumente/Publikationen/Handbuecher/Environmental_and_Social_Impact_Management/EGSIM_Manual_Juni2018.pdf

² Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Phase II (WSSP II), Project Technical Annexes, Annex B8. Environmental and Social analysis, October 2015.

The Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) safeguards was approved by NEMA on 7 August 2015 and the summary presented on the AFDB website includes descriptions of environment, climate change, gender and social safeguards.³

In summary, the ESMF for WSSP-II addresses environmental issues such as the development and implementation of integrated catchment management programmes, issues of pollution control around water points, livestock watering as well as pollution issues of vehicle washing and clothes laundering. It addresses climate change issues as the programme activities will generate climate change benefits using solar-powered pumping schemes and gravitated rural piped water schemes, hence reducing the carbon footprint. The ESMF will monitor the progress and will also help to ensure that infrastructure is constructed outside of flood lines and that production boreholes extract water from aquifers which are resilient to severe drought conditions. It addresses gender since the goal of the Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy II (WSSGS II) is to empower women, men, and vulnerable groups through ensuring equity in access to and control of resources in the water and sanitation sector, leading to poverty reduction. It addresses social issues by continuing to support mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in line with the MWE's HIV/AIDS strategy. The focus has been mainly on raising awareness and information dissemination. WSSP II 2015 – 2020 will continue the mainstreaming but will also analyse the need to raise awareness on 'lifestyle diseases' which are on the increase. Urbanisation, changing food habits and less demanding day-to-day activities are part of a shifting lifestyle resulting in diseases which can be prevented with the appropriate information and creation of awareness. See details in the EGSIM analysis matrix, chapter 3.

Expected positive benefits of the Project include reducing the burden on health care services; the introduction of a complementary health and hygiene awareness programme targeted at women and children and including components on malaria, HIV-AIDS, and other Diarrhoeal diseases which will considerably enhance the benefits of the programme; contribute to alleviation of poverty and improving the socio-economic and health status; promote the implementation of the Ugandan National Development Plan (NDP) and contribute to the achievement of the MDGs; create employment opportunities for construction and operation.

Adverse impacts of WSSP will include land acquisition, increased incidences of diseases, visual intrusion, increased accidents and occupational hazards, disturbance in socio-economic activities, increased soil erosion, increased siltation of aquatic habitats, disturbance of floral and faunal communities, increased noise levels and gaseous emissions, among others.

The ESMF was developed to address the adverse impact of the Project and to enhance the positive benefits. See table in chapter 3.

2.2. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK – STRATEGIC TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT 4

The overall objective of the Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project of the African Development Bank (STWSSP 2018-2023) is to support the GoU's efforts to achieve the sustainable provision of safe water and hygienic sanitation, based on management responsibility and ownership by users to 90% of the urban population by the year 2022, with improved resilience to climate change effects.

³ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Uganda_-_Water_supply_and_sanitation_programme_phase_II__WSSP_II__%E2%80%93_ESMF_Summary_%E2%80%93_12_2015.pdf

⁴ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Uganda_-_Strategic_Towns_Water_Supply_and_Sanitation_Project_-_ESMF_Summary.pdf

The ESMF for STWSSP 2018-2023 was prepared based on the experiences from the WSSP-I and WSSP II 2015 – 2020 using the same standard as for the WSSP II 2015 – 2020 and thoroughly considering all relevant environmental and social safeguards.

The Project consists of three components; Urban water supply to 10 strategic towns; Urban sanitation improvement; and Sector Programme Support supporting the mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues. The ESMF was prepared with the objectives of 1) screening for potential environmental and social impacts of the STWSSP 2018-2023; 2) identifying possible impacts and proposing appropriate mitigation measures; 3) monitoring implementation of the proposed mitigation measures; and 4) identifying climate related impacts and incorporating climate adaptation and resilience mechanisms at various stages of the STWSSP 2018-2023 project cycle.

The AfDB ESMF includes a detailed description on stakeholders and their related responsibilities in ensuring that environmental and social safeguards are addressed. See also Chapter 3, EGSIM analysis matrix.

2.3. WORLD BANK - INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The World Bank Integrated Water Management Development Project (IWMDP), May 2018, with the Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (ISDS).

The new Integrated Water Management Development Project (IWMDP) was approved by the Board of Directors on 14 June 2018. In addition to the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)⁵ and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)⁶ were prepared.

The Project consists of four components with subcomponents, namely; 1) WSS in Small Towns and RGCs and Support to Districts Hosting Refugees; 2) WSS in Large Towns and Support to a District Hosting Refugees; 3) Water Resources Management; and 4) Project Implementation and Institutional Strengthening.

The objective of the ESMF is to ensure compliance of the Project with the environmental requirements of the World Bank and Government of Uganda through diligent application of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) during implementation.

The ESMP assessment concludes that following the environmental and social screening of the proposed project activities, the anticipated negative impacts will be localized, site-specific and small to moderate in scale. The Project is not anticipated to generate any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts. None of the project activities will be located in environmentally sensitive areas, and all the associated impacts can be mitigated with relatively standard mitigation measures. Detailed analysis of the ESMF in light of the EGSIM requirements may be found in Chapter 3, EGSIM analysis matrix.

⁵ IWMDP Environmental and Social Management Framework-ESMF, March 2018.

⁶ IWMDP Resettlement Policy Framework-RPF, March 2018.

2.4. UNDP/GCF - BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS THROUGH RESTORATION OF WETLANDS AND ASSOCIATED CATCHMENTS - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN⁷

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the “Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems through Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments in Uganda” proposal was submitted to the Green Climate Fund for funding. Besides the ESMP document, the UNDP/GCF Gender Assessment and Action Plan⁸ has also been reviewed. The project will provide for the restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands, improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment; and will strengthen access to climate and early warning information to farmers and other target communities to support wetland management.

It is important to mention that as no activities have been carried out yet the ESMP has been drafted under the following assumptions: 1) all components of the proposal will have an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment/s prepared prior to the construction and operation of the specific project components; 2) none of the projects will require the displacement of people; 3) none of the projects will be conducted in wetlands that have otherwise been degraded through anthropogenic impacts; 4) appropriate modelling will be conducted prior to the final design of any significant changes to wetland characteristics and hydrological processes to ensure any works will not have significant impacts on hydrological processes; 5) appropriate erosion and sediment control will be undertaken during all stages of the projects; and 6) there will be no release of pollution and/or chemicals as a result of the projects.

As the project will be funded by the Green Climate Fund through the UNDP, all works (including but not limited to civil and construction contractors) must adhere to the outcomes of the ESIA (once prepared) and this or a modified ESMP (following an ESIA) including complying with the appropriate avoidance and mitigation measures. The ESIA and this or a modified ESMP will be assessed for each project by the DoE and UNDP prior to any works being undertaken. The ESMP identifies potential risks to the environment and social matters from the projects and outlines strategies for managing those risks and minimizing undesirable environmental and social impacts.

⁷ Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems through Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments in Uganda Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

⁸ Gender Assessment and Action Plan - Building Resilient Communities, Wetland, Ecosystems and Associated Catchments.

3. SYNOPTIC ENVIRONMENTAL, GENDER AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Table 1: Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Assessment Matrix (EGSIAM)

Main JWESSP-II projects	AfDB WSSP II 2015 – 2020 ⁹	AfDB STWSSP 2018-2023 ¹⁰	WB IWMP ¹¹	UNDP /GCF ¹²
Overarching Policies and Principles				
<i>(reference is made to the ADA Manual of Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management, chapter 1.2. Overarching Policies and Principles, page 4-7)</i>				
Ownership <i>(Alignment with national development strategies/local development plans; cooperation/coordination with national/local authorities/local stakeholders)</i>	Ownership clearly described in legal and operational safeguards under Chapter 3.	Ownership and development strategies are sufficiently described in Chapter 4, institutional and legal framework.	Ownership and development strategies are sufficiently described in Chapter 3 of the ESMF, institutional and legal framework.	National ownership, legal as well as development strategies and regulations described in paragraphs 2 to 7.
Do no harm <i>(Avoidance of intended/unintended negative consequences and risks; identification/avoidance of possible tensions)</i>	The ESMF clearly describes potential positive and adverse impacts of the project and proposed mitigation for adverse impacts in Chapter 5.	The ESMF describes potential positive and adverse impacts of the project in Chapter 7 and proposed mitigation measures for adverse impacts in Chapter 8.	The ESMF describes in detail and area-wise potential positive and adverse impacts of the project in Chapter 5 and proposed mitigation measures for adverse impacts.	ESMP is designed to address and avoid adverse impacts and contains a detailed description of mechanisms to ensure that any grievances are addressed.
Equity, equality and non-discrimination <i>(Safeguarding equal access to outputs and fair distribution of benefits as well as equal opportunities; recognition and reduction of existing barriers e.g. for rural population, ethnic/religious minorities (language), persons with disabilities, etc.)</i>	The project is implemented through a collaborative process involving the beneficiaries in unserved and drought prone areas.	Provision of water supply systems is done in towns to expand present inadequate systems and will as such provide better access.	The project will establish and consolidate operational efficiency and service quality in small towns and rural areas and deal with spatial differences between rural, small towns and urban large towns. It aims at providing a citizen engagement strategy, gender approaches, and sanitation and hygiene campaigns are included.	The project has been designed to improve restore and rehabilitate wetlands, install an early warning system; and improve agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment.

⁹ Reference is made to chapter 2.1. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK – WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE II

¹⁰ Reference is made to chapter 2.2. AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK – STRATEGIC TOWNS WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT

¹¹ Reference is made to chapter 2.3. WORLD BANK - INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

¹² Reference is made to chapter 2.4. UNDP/GCF - BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS THROUGH RESTORATION OF WETLANDS AND ASSOCIATED CATCHMENTS - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Main JWESSP-II projects	AfDB WSSP II 2015 – 2020 ⁹	AFDB STWSSP 2018-2023 ¹⁰	WB IWMP ¹¹	UNDP /GCF ¹²
<p>Participation and inclusion <i>(Safeguarding inclusive participation and equal representation; recognition and reduction of physical, communicative, social, economic barriers)</i></p>	<p>The Project promotes in all three components participation and equal representation.</p>	<p>Involvement of stakeholders at different levels (national, district/local and community) will be greatly encouraged and various efforts have been planned to ensure active participation is realized.</p>	<p>Environmental screening and management with community participation approach throughout the project cycle.</p>	<p>Extensive consultation with affected communities has been undertaken to form the detailed design of the project. It is anticipated that based on the communities' needs, the projects will be fully accepted.</p>
<p>Accountability and transparency <i>(Safeguarding responsibility and responsiveness; adequate sanctions; accessibility of information)</i></p>	<p>Monitoring system has been established to ensure ESMF accountability with spot checks carried out by NEMA according to environmental impact regulations.</p>	<p>The monitoring activities of the programme will be undertaken by MWE through a consultant as well as leadership in the benefiting District Local Governments. NEMA may also undertake surveillance of the implementation of the ESMP.</p>	<p>Accountability is done using the WB's procedures supported by a PST. For NWSC according to the cooperate statute.</p>	<p>The UNDP and MoWE are accountable for the provision of specialist advice on environmental issues to the contractor and for environmental monitoring and reporting. Accountability is further described in paragraph 63 of the ESMP.</p>
<p>Empowerment <i>(Strengthening of capacities, especially of vulnerable groups; identification and reduction of existing barriers)</i></p>	<p>The Project contributes to alleviation of poverty and improving the socio-economic and health status of highest concentrations of poor people in Uganda. Chapter 5.</p>	<p>The capacity will be built for town councils and local government staff. Special training and capacity building in ESMF implementation will be carried out.</p>	<p>Institutional capacity is strengthened through Component 4 of the IWMDP and budgeted under the ESMF. At local level CD is done through NGOs after capacity assessment is carried out. Chapter 7.</p>	<p>Training is provided to local staff and the designated officer of the Local Government is provided with sufficient training in the procedure of redress to continue such systems in future. ESMP paragraph 48.</p>
<p>Sustainability <i>(Equal consideration of the three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – of sustainability; continuation of initiated change processes)</i></p>	<p>The Project will address both urban and rural facilities water sources and catchment protection for sustainability, put in place measures for Climate Change Resilience, conduct Community Mobilization for improved functionality of water supply systems and Institutional Support. Chapter 2.3.</p>	<p>The projects are located within existing systems, however part of the project budget is for catchment protection activities.</p>	<p>The Project is expected to generate positive impacts contributing to public health, economic growth, and environmental sustainability through (i) rehabilitation and construction of centralized wastewater systems, faecal sludge treatment facilities, and on-site sanitation facilities to reduce contamination of surface water, groundwater sources and drinking water networks; (ii) reducing the discharge of untreated wastewaters to land and waterways; and (iii) increasing coverage and improving service quality of drinking water systems.</p>	<p>As described below</p>

Main JWESSP-II projects	AfDB WSSP II 2015 – 2020 ⁹	AFDB STWSSP 2018-2023 ¹⁰	WB IWMP ¹¹	UNDP /GCF ¹²
<p>Environmental Sustainability <i>(Harnessing synergies between environmental protection and poverty reduction - preventing adverse and maximising beneficial environmental impacts, climate adaptation and mitigation measures - adopting integrated, multi-sectoral approaches, wherever possible)</i></p>	<p>Environmental audit will be carried out according to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations – Synergies between environmental impacts and poverty reduction has not been stated. Chapter 7.8 and 7.9.</p>	<p>Environmental audit will be carried out according to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Chapter 8) – Synergies between environmental impacts and poverty reduction has not been stated but is part of the EIA.</p>	<p>The project’s overall concept of basin-wide management of environmental resources has a number of benefits especially its holistic approach to the conservation and protection of ecosystem goods and its services. It builds complementarity, synergy and eliminates duplication of effort in environmental management.</p>	<p>The project has been designed to improve restore and rehabilitate wetlands, install an early warning system; and improve agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment to provide a sustainable use of wetlands.</p>
<p>Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls <i>(Safeguarding that there is no discrimination against women or girls and do not reinforce gender-based discrimination and inequalities - principle of equal opportunity and fair treatment -gender-responsive and incorporation of gender analysis)</i></p>	<p>Gender is addressed both in Component one and two of the project - Gender analysis will be carried out as part of EIA.</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming addressed under cross-cutting issues but not specifically in this project.</p>	<p>Safeguarding that there is no gender discrimination against women has been analysed in detail in the ESMF under Chapter 5.</p>	<p>The Gender Action plan provides suggested entry points for gender-responsive actions to be taken under each of the Activity areas of the project. Specific indicators are also proposed to measure and track progress on these actions at the activity level. This will be incorporated into the detailed M&E plan which will be developed at the start of implementation, and provides concrete recommendations on how to ensure gender (including disaggregated data) continues to be collected and measured throughout implementation.</p>
<p>Human Rights <i>(Activities develop capacities and strengthen the realization of human rights) – is project in line with the main human rights treaties and relevant social policies at the respective country, at regional (organisation) or at international level)</i></p>	<p>Project is in line with the main human rights treaties and considering the human rights to potable water.</p>	<p>Project is in line with the main human rights treaties and considering the human rights to potable water.</p>	<p>Project is in line with the main human rights treaties and considering the human rights to clean and safe water as enshrined in the Ugandan Constitution.</p>	<p>Project is in line with the main human rights treaties and covered under the legal framework described in the ESMP.</p>
<p>Standards (reference is made to the ADA Manual of Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management, chapter 2. Standards, page 7-15)</p>				
<p>Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management <i>potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services -</i></p>	<p>Is addressed in the ESMF and adverse impact will be assessed in the EIA – mitigation measures is also proposed with loss of bio diversity.</p>	<p>Is addressed in the ESMF and adverse impact will be assessed in the EIA – mitigation measures are also proposed with loss of bio diversity.</p>	<p>Is addressed under each area of intervention in the ESMF and mitigation measures mentioned under the WB operational policies (OP) covering the various areas of concern.</p>	<p>Assumptions and safeguards described under paragraph 100 to 102 of the ESMP.</p>

Main JWESSP-II projects	AfDB WSSP II 2015 – 2020 ⁹	AfDB STWSSP 2018-2023 ¹⁰	WB IWMP ¹¹	UNDP /GCF ¹²
<p>Climate Action <i>Will activities cause significant (above average) additional Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions?</i></p>	Addressed under Component 3 of the Project to identify climate related impacts and incorporate climate adaptation and resilience mechanisms at various stages of the WSSP II project cycle and budgeted.	Project component 2 - Identify climate related impacts and incorporate climate adaptation and resilience mechanisms at various stages of the STWSSP 2018-2023 project cycle.	Preliminary screening for climate change and disaster risks was done as per requirements for the project's three components.	The project has been designed to improve restore and rehabilitate wetlands as a climate action.
<p>Pollution prevention and resource efficiency <i>activities that require an above average consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?</i></p>	Assessed under the operational safeguard of the EIA agreed by NEMA.	Pollution described under adverse impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Chapter 7 and 8.	Pollution in its various aspects is described under adverse impact of the project and mitigation measures suggested.	The ESMP assumes that there will be no release of pollution and/or chemicals as a result of the projects.
<p>Community health, safety and working conditions <i>risks and adverse impacts to community health, safety and security which may arise from programme/project related activities</i></p>	Assessed under the operational safeguard of the EIA agreed by NEMA. Considered many positive health impacts. Chapter 5.1 – mitigation measures also addressed.	Assessed under the operational safeguard of the EIA agreed by NEMA. Considered many positive health impacts. Chapter 7 and 8 – mitigation measures also addressed.	A set of Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Enhancements for Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs) and Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) is applicable to all new works contracts for which the relevant SBD/SPD are used. Community health is also addressed as part of the community participation procedures.	All construction personnel will attend an induction which covers health, safety, environment and cultural requirements. ESMP Paragraph 69,118, 120 as part of the training carried out.
<p>Cultural heritage <i>risk that the programme/project has adverse impacts on sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture</i></p>	Not specifically addressed and not expected to have adverse impacts.	Not specifically addressed and not expected to have adverse impacts.	Not specifically addressed and not expected to have adverse impacts.	Not specifically addressed and not expected to have adverse impacts.
<p>Displacement and Resettlement <i>Would the programme/project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?</i></p>	Land acquisition has been addressed and mitigating measures proposed – resettlement is not expected as involuntary land acquisition is not expected.	No involuntary resettlement is expected under the STWSSP 2018-2023.	Where project activities lead to either land acquisition or resettlement of people the WB OP 4.12 is triggered. The Resettlement Policy Framework-RPF was developed to deal with this and as such complement the ESMF.	The ESMP assumes that none of the projects will require the displacement of people.
<p>Indigenous people <i>risk that the programme/project affects the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?</i></p>	Not applicable in this project.	No indigenous people and/or ethnic minorities are known to occur in the project area.	If issues concerning indigenous people arise, WB safeguard policies OP 4.10 will be triggered.	No indigenous people and/or ethnic minorities are known to occur in the project area.

4. EGSIM IN JWESSP-II

Looking across the Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Assessment Matrix (EGSIAM) in Chapter 3, it can be seen that all the requirements of the ADA Environmental, Gender and Social Impact Management Manual have been addressed by the sector DPs to various degrees. Especially the WB ESMF is very comprehensive as it also includes a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The present published environmental, gender and social impacts are analysed in light of the 17 areas of ADA’s concerns regarding environmental and social safeguards. This chapter proposes ways to ensure that these environmental, gender and social impacts are being reported on and actions taken when and where required as it is in all stakeholders’ interests to ensure that the mitigation actions required, due to the implementation of the projects under the JWESSP-II, are followed up.

As the aim of this document is to assist the MWE to identify weaknesses and challenges during the implementation of the JWESSP-II and to ensure that the proposed environmental and social safeguards are implemented as approved by the relevant institutions under the legal framework of Uganda, the following actions /recommendations are proposed:

4.1. PROPOSED ACTIONS

- 1) Under the inception phase the MWE and DPs to agree on procedures for reporting. This should be done across the sector using a reporting and follow up system as is presently used in the Good Governance Action Plan, where reporting is a standing agenda point at the WESWG meetings. This should either be part of the Good Governance Action Plan or as a similar reporting and decision-making process.
- 2) An important aspect of the EGSIA frameworks is the publications (which for most DPs take place on their websites, midterm reviews etc.) to ensure that reporting on mitigative actions etc. are shared. It is proposed that ADA, which already has a facilitating role under the JWESSP-II by providing unearmarked funding, in agreement with the other sector stakeholders, will facilitate that knowledge of EGSM reports, online publications etc. is made available to all sector stakeholders. As an example of these publications the following Environment, Gender and Social Management Plans / Frameworks for projects under JWESSP-II have been published online:

Table 2: Present published ESMPs for projects under JWESSP-II

DP	Published Environment, Gender and Social Management Plans / Frameworks
AfDB – WSSP-II	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Uganda_-_Water_supply_and_sanitation_programme_phase_II__WSSP_II__%E2%80%93_ESMF_Summary_%E2%80%93_12_2015.pdf
AfDB - STWSSP	https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/Uganda_-_Strategic_Towns_Water_Supply_and_Sanitation_Project_-_ESMF_Summary.pdf

WB - IWMDP	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/152821525950779209/pdf/Project-Information-Document-Integrated-Safeguards-Data-Sheet-Integrated-Water-Management-and-Development-Project-P163782.pdf
WB – IWMDP Resettlement Policy Framework-RPF	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/538271520950641478/pdf/SFG4146-RP-P163782-PUBLIC-Disclosed-3-13-2018.pdf
UNDP - Building Resilient Communities and Ecosystems through Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments in Uganda	http://www.ug.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDPUG2016%20-%20Uganda%20Environmental%20and%20Social%20Management%20Plan%202016.pdf

The above example is naturally only a snapshot of what is presently published. A monitoring and reporting procedure needs to include regular updates so all stakeholders are informed.

- 3) As this document is to be considered as an add-on to the JWESSP-II Programme Document. It is recommended that an agreement on how to apply it, as well as on the reporting, decision and action process, be finalized during the inception phase of the JWESSP-II.

As mentioned earlier, it is proposed that ADA, through its DP liaison support, carries out the role of coordinating the involved stakeholders so procedures, as proposed above under 1), are agreed to. ADA shall also assume the role of regular knowledge sharing regarding the status of implementation of mitigation actions.

4.2. CONCLUSION

Overall the conclusion is that the ADA environmental and social safeguard concerns are addressed by the ongoing and planned projects that are part of the JWESSP-II and as such would allow ADA to proceed with providing support to the new joint programme provided that procedures for reporting, knowledge sharing and follow up of mitigation actions are established during the inception phase of the JWESSP-II.