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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT ELECTRICITY ACCESS SCALE-UP PROJECT STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CGV	Chief Government Valuer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DMM	Department of Museums and Monuments
EASP	Electricity Access Scale-Up Project
EDP	Energy Development Programme
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GoU	Government of Uganda
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Virus/ Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
HSE	Health Safety and Environment
SEF	Stakeholder Engagement Framework
ESA	Environmental and Social and Assessment
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
LC	Local Council
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forest Authority
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PWDs	People With Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
UECCC	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company
USEA	Uganda Solar Energy Association
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
VMGF	Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework
VMGMP	Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Management Plan
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uganda is an attractive market for power project development, supported by the Uganda's vision to achieve universal access to electricity by 2040. However, some recent energy generation and other development projects were stalled or halted by community opposition based on concerns over project impacts, land ownership, lack of consensus regarding benefit sharing, or a combination of these and other related issues. More to the point: sometimes project developers and communities have not engaged one another in a meaningful, timely, or productive way, leading otherwise good projects to get delayed or derailed altogether. This Stakeholder Engagement Framework guide is premised on the belief that Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Rural Electrification Agency, Uganda Capital Capitalization Credit Company and communities share mutually beneficial goals. The major project goal is to increase access to energy to all Ugandans. It may include an efficient project development cycle leading to delivery of low-cost power and a profitable business opportunity. For a community, goals may include appropriate mitigation for project impacts, compensation for land use, cultural protection, and/ or other forms of benefit sharing. Of course, all parties stand to gain from increased access to electricity and the resulting economic boost. Achieving these goals in a way that brings positive outcomes for all parties requires meaningful, consistent and empowering community engagement.

This Stakeholder Engagement Framework considers community engagement to be a full suite of communication and direct interaction with impacted communities that, ideally, leads to community consent for a project. The recommended engagement activities outlined herein are rooted in World Bank Environment and Social Standards, international best practices and Ugandan legal frameworks and are tailored for use in the Ugandan cultural context. In fact, the Constitution of Uganda, as well as other national laws and regulations, contains a multitude of provisions regarding public participation and consultations. Public participation allows individuals and communities, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to contribute to decision-making processes by expressing concerns, views, needs and values. This will be the heart of Stakeholder engagement under the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed Electricity Access Scale up Project (EASP) will be implemented by mainly three Government of Uganda institutions: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Rural Electrification Agency (REA), and Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC). The project aims to increase electricity access to households, commercial and industrial users, public institutions in rural areas, refugee settlements, and peri-urban and urban areas, through on-grid and off-grid solutions. The project will also increase access to clean energy cooking services by supporting private sector enterprises promoting efficient and clean cooking solutions. The proposed project will be structured around five main components: (1) Grid expansion and connectivity, including investments in MV/LV network expansion and strengthening, and service connections; (2) Financial intermediation for energy access scale-up; (3) Energy access in refugee host communities; (4) Project Implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions; and (5) Contingent emergency response. This Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) aims to set out principles and modalities for identifying parties that will be affected by the project as well as other stakeholders, so that a meaningful stakeholder engagement process that is compatible with the pertinent Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, can be devised once the exact locations where the project components are to be implemented are known.

1.1 Description of Project Components

1.1.1 Component 1: Grid Expansion and Connectivity

This component will finance the scale-up of "last-mile" connections (household, commercial) in line with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP), while supporting the necessary MV/LV network strengthening and extensions. This component will be implemented by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) in close collaboration with all SPs for harmonizing technical specifications and procuring distribution network and connection materials.

Sub-component 1-1: Last-mile connections. This sub-component will support "last-mile" connections of both households and commercial consumers in line with the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP) and within 1 km from the existing network to maximize the number of connections to be realized with the available funds, leveraging on the high number of potential customers requiring the least amount of construction material and civil works.

Sub-component 1-2: Network expansion and strengthening. This sub-component will finance network expansion and strengthening through Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) grid extension, upgrades and intensification.

1.1.2 Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale-up

This component will provide line of credit and credit guarantee instruments for the promotion of productive uses of electricity and efficient appliances, quality-certified standalone solar systems, clean cooking technologies, and institutional solar systems (e.g., health facilities, schools).

This component will be managed by the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company (UECCC) in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for scaling-up modern energy access solutions for household, commercial, industrial and institutional consumers, including public institutions (e.g., health facilities, schools). This component will provide access to finance through working capital loans, micro finance, and medium-term loans to private entrepreneurs and end-users on a first-come, first-serve

basis to promote efficient appliances, stand-alone solar technologies for lighting and productive uses and clean cooking solutions.

The **Clean Technology Fund (CTF)** will support the implementation of this component through the establishment of a Contingent Grant Facility (CGF), which will be managed by the UECCC and will provide comfort to participating Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for on-lending to companies offering stand-alone solar and clean cooking solutions. The CGF will de-risk the exposure of CFIs to technology risk, therefore enabling private companies to raise debt at attractive terms. A detailed description of the CTF structure and implementation arrangements is provided in Annex 3.

Sub-component 2-1: Financial intermediation through participating Commercial Financial Institutions. This sub-component will provide access to credit through the UECCC to the Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for the promotion of stand-alone solar systems, efficient electric appliances including for productive uses such as solar water pumps, solar refrigeration units, clean cooking solutions, etc.

Sub-component 2-2: Electrification of public institutions by stand-alone solar technologies. This sub-component will support electrification of public institutions (e.g., health facilities, schools) by stand-alone solar system, which are far from grid network.

1.1.3 Component 3: Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities

This component will increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions for refugees and their host communities. This component will support ongoing efforts under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), to ensure the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees and equitable access to development opportunities for social stability in Uganda.

This component will be implemented by the REA (Sub-component 3-1) and UECCC (Sub-component 3-2) in close collaboration with the MEMD, OPM and relevant stakeholders.

Sub-component 3-1: Grid connectivity and expansion. REA will implement this sub-component following the implementation design of Component 1 to provide access to electricity to household, commercial, industrial, and public institution consumers either through extending MV/LV grid networks or mini grids.

Sub-component 3-2: Financial intermediation through participating Commercial Financial Institutions. UECCC will implement this subcomponent following the implementation design of Component 2 to promote access to renewable electricity through stand-alone solar technologies, financing of internal wiring of houses and facilities, promotion of efficient appliances for productive uses, cooling technology and clean cooking solutions in refugee settlements and their host communities

1.1.4 Component 4: Project implementation Support and Affordable Modern Energy Solutions

This component will finance project implementation and enabling environment support to increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda. Among other activities, this component will finance the establishment of an adequately staffed Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at MEMD, and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at REA and UECCC, through the recruitment of necessary consultancy services, capacity building activities, and operations costs. This component will be implemented by the MEMD, REA, and UECCC.

Sub-component 4-1: Implementation support. This sub-component will support the GoU's efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for electrification and project implementation including environment and social safeguards, as well as implement distribution sector reforms, which are essential to increasing electricity access in Uganda. This sub-component will finance the PCU at the MEMD and PIUs at the REA and UECCC, which

will be responsible for the day-to-day oversight, coordination, planning and implementation of all activities under the project, as well as other TA and capacity development activities required to accelerate access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda.

Sub-component 4-2: Ensuring equity in energy access. This sub-component will support private sector entrepreneurs remove certain barriers preventing them from scaling up the innovative energy technologies to promote electrification in Uganda. The grant will be provided toward removing market entry barriers, information and communication campaign costs, affordability constraint of the consumers, high operating cost to serve customers in remote areas, and so on. The grants support price setting at a level accessible to lower-income beneficiaries.

1.1.5 Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response

This component will improve the Government's ability to respond effectively in the event of an emergency during the lifetime of the project. There is a risk that during the life of the project, the Government may experience a crisis like COVID-19 or something entirely different, resulting in a request to the World Bank to support mitigation, response, and recovery measures. This component will enable a rapid project restructuring, including the reallocation of funds and disbursements if needed.

1.2 Proposed Project Location

The proposed Electricity Access Scale up Project (EASP) will have a national scope and such, it will be implemented in most areas of Uganda. Energy is a vital element of Uganda's Vision 2040 and the Government of Uganda (GoU) has set a target of 60 percent electricity access by 2027 and 80 percent electricity access by 2040. The proposed EASP targets refugees and host communities through provision of increased access to electricity and clean energy cooking services. Some of the refugee major refugee centres in Uganda include: Achol-Pii, Bidi Bidi, Impevi, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja, Kyangwali and Nakivale Settlement among others (Figure 1).

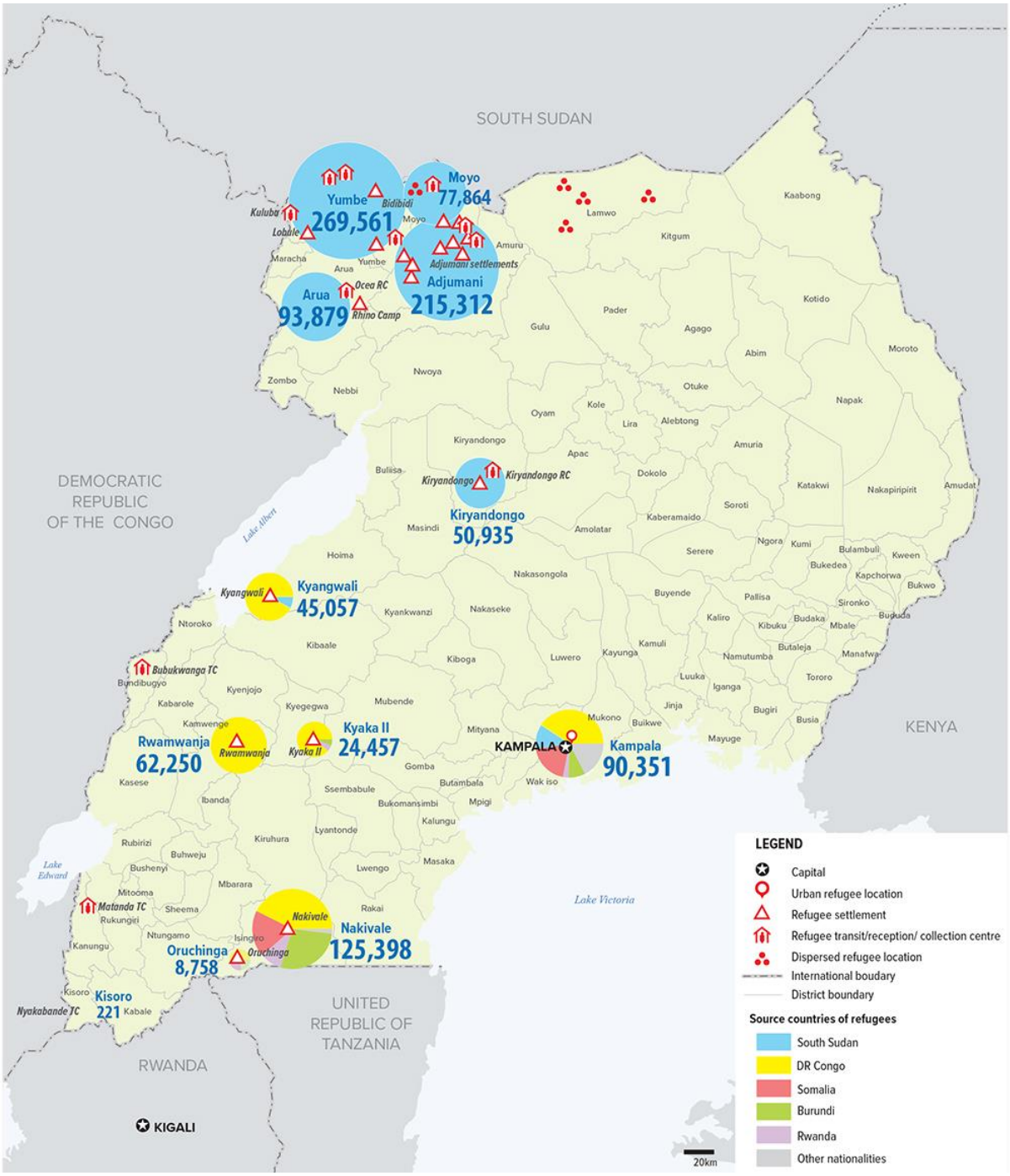


Figure 1: Map Showing the Refugee Settlements and Host Districts/Communities

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

2.1 Objectives of the SEF

The objectives of Stakeholder Engagement Framework include the following:

a) To establish a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help implementing agencies identify stakeholders and build and maintain a constructive relationship with them, in particular project affected parties.
b) To assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project and to enable stakeholders' views to be taken into account in project design and environmental and social performance.
c) To promote and provide means for effective and inclusive engagement with project-affected parties throughout the project's life cycle on issues that could potentially affect them.
d) To ensure that appropriate project information on environmental and social risks and impacts is disclosed to stakeholders in a timely, understandable, accessible, and appropriate manner and format.
e) To provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances, and allow implementing agencies to respond to and manage such grievances.
f) To devise means and ways to reduce potential negative impacts and manage negative stakeholders.
g) To assess the groups that should be encouraged to participate in the different stages of the project.

Implementing agencies will engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing such engagement as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design. The nature, scope, and frequency of stakeholder engagement will be proportionate to the nature and scale of the project and its potential risks and impacts.

2.2 Guiding principles of the SEF

Stakeholder engagement is usually informed by a set of principles defining core values underpinning interactions with stakeholders. The building blocks or foundations of a good stakeholder engagement is outlined below:

a) Active participation of affected parties in the process.
b) The modalities of engagement to ensure its effectiveness. The project will effectively engage stakeholders in a bid to achieve a "social license" to operate and this depends on mutual trust, respect and transparent communication between implementing agencies, MEMD and its stakeholders.
c) Follow up actions of the engagement process.
d) Inclusive engagement is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities by all.
e) No intimidation/manipulation/coercion.
f) Cultural appropriateness of the process. Cultural norms and values can prevent stakeholders from freely participating in the engagement process. Often there are also conflicting demands within a community, and it can/will be challenging for a project to identify stakeholders who are representative of common interests. This might be avoided by employing local community leaders, champions who are sensitive to local power dynamics, which requires REA, UECCC, MEMD and other project proponents to develop an awareness or identify structures to support and foster effective stakeholder engagement. This is particularly relevant to activities, which will involve members of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (Iks and Batwas) who will be engaged through a separate process (as part of VMGPs preparation).
g) Integrity occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust.

h) Respect is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and neighboring/host communities are recognized.
i) Transparency is demonstrated when community concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner.
j) Two-way engagement tailored
k) Involvement of all players in the implementing entity – not only the sociologists
l) Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
m) Information Disclosure
n) Stakeholder Consultation
o) Negotiation and Partnerships
p) Grievance Management
q) Stakeholder involvement in project monitoring
r) Reporting to stakeholders
s) Management Functions

2.3 The EASP Stakeholder Consultation Process

The EASP SEF was developed through a consultative process. Armed with the information provided by the World Bank`s ESF, desk reviews and other studies. The team engaged in informed and constructive consultations with the different Ministries, Departments and Agencies, potential beneficiaries among others. These consultations, conducted using the form (**See Annex 1**), and it became very helpful in developing better understanding, concerns of stakeholders.

Vulnerable and Marginalized Group consultations were undertaken through their leadership by telephone interviews using a separate tool designed for this purpose. Due to COVID 19 pandemic, physical meetings could not be undertaken but their views were captured and summarized (see Annex 2).

3.0 PROJECT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS IMPACTS

The Environmental and Social risks and impacts associated with the Uganda Energy Access Scape-up Project (EASP) will be managed under the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), 2017. Since October 1st, 2018, the ESF has provided the framework for managing environmental and social risks in all new Investment Project Finance (IPF) operations financed by the World Bank. Through its ten standards, the ESF

aims to protect people and the environment from potential adverse impacts that could arise from Bank-financed projects and promotes sustainable development. The anticipated environmental and social risks and impacts related to the proposed EASP include:

3.1 Potential Social and Environment Risks

3.1.1 Negative Impacts

The EASP may pose some negative impacts during the implementation of the project activities. The details and mitigation measures for some of the salient negative impacts of the EASP project are discussed table 1 below.

Table 1: Potential risks and proposed mitigation

Potential risk A	Proposed mitigation
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) Sexual Exploitation and transmission of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS on affected communities may occur as a result of project activities such as construction of medium voltage power distribution lines and substations that are usually associated with influx of a transient labour force. Potential risks and mitigation measures for impacts on beneficiaries shall be analysed in the ESMF and shall be detailed in work specific ESMPs.	EASP Implementing Agencies, Contractors and consultants will have a major responsibility to follow social and labor practices that prevent SEA and violence by ensuring that all workers maintain high standards of behavior through effective codes of conduct and monitoring its implementation. Penalties and incentives for reporting inappropriate behavior will be clarified to all workers. Open, continuous and meaningful engagement with communities, making them partners in risk reduction and providing the most-vulnerable individuals with safe ways to speak up, can further strengthen prevention. Should SEA occur, a survivor-centered approach will be adopted. This support will be in line with global ethical guidelines for timely, confidential, survivor-centered care that is responsive to survivors' needs and preferences and seeks to protect survivors from stigma, discrimination and retaliation. Coordination and partnerships with Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), Justice, Law and Order (JLO's), local governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to mitigate against SEA.
Violence against Children There is a risk of employing people under the age of 16years contrary to the Employment Act 2006 and Amended Children's' Act, 2016.	This will be addressed through development of the Labour Force Management Plan, recruitment of workers after due diligence by the local leaders, regular monitoring and enforcement of labour contracts
Air pollution Since civil works will be mainly undertaken in existing public infrastructures such as trading centres, schools, health centres, markets, affected communities health and safety throughout the construction phase shall be pertinent as it can disrupt institutions such as schools through dust emission, noise and increased waste generation (solid) even chemicals used on poles for distribution networks might affect the project affected persons (PAPs)	Dust suppression, restriction of construction activities to daytime, vehicle maintenance shall be applied to minimize the impact of Air emission during construction phase.
Disruption of biodiversity Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in case the distribution lines traverses in national parks, forests and wetlands.	Disturbances on wildlife and plants will be minimised as possible during project implementation
Noise, dust and access issues during vegetation clearing Much of the noise generated will be during the felling of trees in the Right of Way (RoW) and from the operation of construction equipment	Cordon off worksites and leave enough space for local community members to use. Dust suppression, restriction of construction activities to day time, vehicle maintenance to minimize the impact of air emission during construction phase.

Potential risk A	Proposed mitigation
and movement of vehicles. Noise generated from such activities may have some adverse impact on the ambient noise level in the area. For most part while these are unavoidable risks, they are not considered significant because the quantity of materials required are limited to basic tower structure materials like steel, conductors, insulators and accessories.	
Waste and sewage entering the local environment The source of the waste will be from the temporary colonies of labour, and construction sites. Project waste may include PET bottles, papers, plastics, glass, organics, metal and batteries. Improper segregation and dumping of waste will negatively impact on the visual aesthetics, pollute nearby streams as well as invite vectors to transmit diseases to workers and adjacent communities.	The project will implement the following waste management: (i) Waste Reduction through promoting the use of electricity instead of firewood wherever possible. (ii) Waste Reuse by promoting the reuse of large plastic containers, jars and bags wherever possible in worker campsites. (iii) Waste recycling especially organic waste, which can be recycled to make compost at a suitable location. Otherwise the organic waste cans also be given to the nearest household to be fed to cattle and pigs if available. (iv)Waste segregation for recycling each site (including offices, colonies and worker camps) will be provided with at least 2 separate bins for degradable and non-biodegradable waste. Only Waste that cannot be reused or recycled will be disposed. This residual solid waste will have to go to a designated landfill site, away from settlements and water sources.
Conflicts The EASP may scale pre-existing conflicts between refugees and the host communities. To address this risk, a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) shall be developed and implemented and monitored throughout the project life cycle. It is worth noting that a Grievance Redress Mechanism alone cannot address the project outcomes and impacts.	The following mitigation measures shall be adopted during project implementation: 1. The project will engage Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to build the capacity of local committees to hold local courts for matters between host communities and refugees. Awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to ensure that local courts avoid adjudicating beyond their jurisdiction. 2. Coordination and enhanced partnerships with existing NGO's, UN Agencies Partnerships, MGLSD, District Local Governments and other organizations to resolve grievances. 3. The EASP project will use the "Do No Harm" conflict-sensitive approach, which focuses on reducing the negative effects to minimize the drivers of conflict and focus on energy access for all. 4. The EASP project will bridge the relations between the host and refugee communities by ensuring energy is accessed by all so that benefits are perceived as mutual and fair. Through this initiative, host communities will perceive that the welfare of the refugees is not prioritized over the welfare of the host community and refugees will not feel marginalized. These engagements can aid in grievance resolution.
Neglect of key areas and target groups that may be more in need of the project services While the EASP will by and large bring the positive impacts, one of the negative impacts may be the neglect of the special target groups of the communities.	The target communities and groups shall be given the first priority during project implementation so as to avoid neglect to the target project beneficiaries.
Encroachment. Grid Densification around protected areas is reported to have a tendency of increasing the encroachers in Protected Areas.	Measures to prevent encroachment on protected areas.

Potential risk A	Proposed mitigation
Waste generation from solar panels: The solar distribution has potential environmental degradation impacts from the waste solar batteries and panels.	The solar distribution companies need to employ the Recycle and Re-Use model. The wastes will further be managed according to the waste management plan that will be put in place by the solar dealers as a requirement.
Lowering of tourist value: High Voltage Power lines and distribution lines lower the touristic value of the protected areas. This explains why UWA and private investors resist power projects.	Measures to avoid, mitigate and prevent these undesirable impacts will be put in place. Working together with UWA, alternative designs to protect the value of tourist attractions will be sought.
Impact of the project on wildlife: Wildlife habitats may be affected by the EASP if it is implemented in CFRs and other protected areas	**D**amage to wildlife and Vegetation will be minimised as much as possible so as to reduce the negative impact of the project on wildlife.
Restrictions on land use: During the implementation of component 1 of the EASP, the project will put restrictions of land use within the areas where the distribution lines will be established.	No land acquisition is expected under the project since the establishment of on-grid networks will consist of planting and stringing of poles, which do not require land acquisition but might cause damage to existing trees and crops. The implementing agency will be required to develop an RPF to address any impacts on assets and affected persons livelihoods. The project-affected persons (PAPs) will be identified, their land and crops valued and they will be compensated for their property as per the guidelines in the Resettlement Policy Framework that has been developed under the project.

3.1.2 Positive Impacts

A brief description of the potential environmental and social risks and positive impacts of the Project are summarized in table 2 below:

Table 2: Positive impacts of the EASP

Project component	Impacts	Stakeholders by Project Component
Component 1: Grid expansion and connectivity	• Improved electricity access to the project beneficiaries that will include the household and industrial consumers, public institutions, refugees and their host communities, as well as the private sector energy companies. • Access to electricity will improve the economic status through enhancement of small and medium enterprises that will spur economic development in areas traversed by the project. • Improved health and education standards through electrification of schools and healthy centers in the refugee host communities. • Employment opportunities to the local communities • Power connection may lower the pressure on Protected Areas from communities near Protected Areas • Amelioration of climate change and environmental conservation through promotion of renewable energy.	• MoFPED, NEMA, MGLSD, MoTWA. MEMD, UEDCL, REA, UETCL, MoLHUD, Business Communities, UIA, NGO's, PAPs, Beneficiaries, Public Institutions, Refugees, Host Communities, Refugees, women and men, contractors, consultants, project workers among others.
Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale up	• Increased use of clean energy by the host communities • Reduced dependence on wood fuel and petroleum for the agro-processing companies	• MoFPED, NEMA, MGLSD, MoTWA. MoWE, MEMD, UECCC, UEDCL, REA, UETCL, NFA, MoLHUD NGO's, Solar companies, Commercial banks, community members, Business

Project component	Impacts	Stakeholders by Project Component
	• Improved economic development • Employment opportunities for the local communities within the project areas • Clean cooking technologies will be encouraged for use by the host communities • Resource efficiency rewards to people who ensure proper disposal of solar batteries • Improved standards of living for the refugees and host communities • Support to off-grid business investments • Improved clean energy use • Contribution to climate change mitigation through reduction in deforestation	Communities, UIA, PAPs, Beneficiaries, Public Institutions, women and men, contractors, consultants, project workers among others.
Component 3: Energy access in refugee host communities	• See Impacts described under Component 1 and 2 above	• MoFPED, OPM, MoDPR, UNHCR, NEMA, MGLSD, MoTWA. MEMD, UEDCL, UECCC, REA, UETCL, MoLHUD, NGO's, PAPs, Beneficiaries, Public Institutions, Refugees, Host Communities, Refugees, women and men, contractors, consultants, project workers among others.
Component 4: Project implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions	• Support to the implementing agencies in the smooth coordination of the EASP activities • Capacity building in different aspects for the implementing agencies.	• MoFPED, NEMA, MGLSD, MoTWA. MEMD, UEDCL, REA, UETCL, MoLHUD, Business Communities, UIA, NGO's, PAPs, Beneficiaries, Public Institutions, Refugees, Host Communities, Refugees, contractors, consultants, project workers among others.
Component 5: Contingent emergency response	• Improve the Government's ability to respond effectively in the event of an emergency (e.g., COVID19) through mitigation, response, and recovery measures.	• MoFPED, MEMD, MoDPR, OPM, NEMA, MGLSD among others.

4.0 POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

An analysis of the applicable policy and legal framework was conducted, as well as an institutional framework analysis. The project notably triggers World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. The institutional and legal framework relevant to the project is laid out below.

4.1 Relevant Policy Framework

The Energy Policy for Uganda, 2002

Outlines the objectives of the energy sector in Uganda which include among others, the need to manage energy related environmental impacts.

The Renewable Energy Policy, 2007

Requires Agencies to ensure that rural electricity production conforms to acceptable environmental standards. As part of the policy objectives, the policy aims at mainstreaming poverty eradication, equitable distribution, social services and gender issues in renewable energy strategies

The National Land Policy, 2013

Addresses contemporary land issues and conflicts facing the country. The vision of the policy is; "Sustainable and optimal use of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy". The goal of the policy is: "to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda's land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development". Among the issues it addresses is the need to mitigate the impacts of investments (such as those that will be attributed to EASP) on land to deliver equitable and sustainable development; and protect the land rights of citizens in light of such investments, including the rights of vulnerable groups.

The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2007

Provides a framework for prevention of further spread of HIV and mitigation of the socio-economic impact of the epidemic within the world of work in Uganda. It provides the principles and a framework for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS in Uganda's work places. The policy applies to all current and prospective employees and workers, including applicants for work, within the public and private sectors. It also applies to all aspects of work, both formal and informal. It is therefore important that MEMD, REA and UECCC have adequate capacities to mainstream HIV/AIDS into the proposed EASP project components.

The National Environment Management Policy, 1994

The policy lays out the foundation for Uganda's environmental, legal and regulation framework. Its overall goal is sustainable social and economic development, which maintains or enhances environmental quality and resource productivity on a long-term basis. The policy pronounces itself on the need to have an environmental assessment undertaken for projects that may have potential adverse impacts on the socio-cultural, physical, and biological environment.

The Uganda Vision, 2040

This is Uganda's blueprint for socio-economic transformation from a subsistence-based economy to an industrialised one. Energy access is considered as a catalyst in realising that transformation.

The Uganda Gender Policy, 2007

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

The National Employment Policy, 2011

As part of the policy's objectives, it aims to increase productivity, competitiveness and employability of the labour force, especially the youth and other most vulnerable members of the labour force. It also aims to promote and protect the rights and interests of workers in accordance with existing labour laws and fundamental labour standards.

The Uganda National Culture Policy, 2006

The policy was designed to enhance the integration of culture into national development. It is the first comprehensive instrument taking into account the diversity of Ugandan cultures. It recognises the importance of culture in development processes, the need to promote it and, the need for social inclusion and to respect cultural diversity.

The National Water Policy, 1999

This policy aims to manage and develop the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner. The water policy requires an integration of the water and hydrological cycle concerns in all development programmes. The policy further emphasizes the need for participatory planning at the lowest possible level and specifically mentions the requirement for districts to set priorities, by-laws and annual development plans within policies and guidelines set by national level ministries.

The National Land Use Policy, 2011

The aim of the policy is to: "achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilisation".

Forestry Policy, 2001

The Goal of the policy is to ensure an integrated forest sector that achieves sustainable increase in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees by all the people of Uganda, especially the poor and vulnerable.

Climate Change Policy, 2015

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

4.2 Relevant Legal and Regulatory Framework

Law/Policy	Jurisdiction/Mandate	Relevance
A: National Legal and Policy Framework for Stakeholder Engagement		
The constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995	This is the cornerstone of legislation in Uganda. First it was drawn up with widespread participation of the population, including people with disabilities, women and other minority groups. Each group ensured that there interests are represented. Secondly, it provides for statutory instruments that govern participation in policy and programs. It provides for participatory governance – Under the political objectives; part (i) The State shall be based on democratic principles which empower and encourage the active participation of all citizens at all levels in their own governance; and (iii), the State shall be guided by the principle of decentralization and devolution of government functions and powers to the people at appropriate levels where they can best manage and direct their own affairs.	Identify and plan for consultation and active participation of community members, local leadership and other stakeholders along project areas in planning studies and implementation.
	On women issues Article 33 states that women shall be accorded full and equal dignity of the person with men and that women shall have the right to equal treatment with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities. On disability Article 34 states that persons with disabilities have a right to respect and human dignity and the State and society shall take appropriate measures to ensure that they realize their full mental and physical potential. Article 36 on minorities states that minorities have a right to participate in decision-making processes and their views and interests shall be taken into account in the making of national plans and programmes.	The identification of stakeholders for consultation and participation should give equal opportunity and include socially vulnerable groups including women, children persons with disabilities and other minorities such as refugees and non-citizens.
	On environmental protection and conservation, The constitution offers *'every Ugandan… a right to a clean and healthy environment'* (section 39) while at the same time expects citizens to play their part in creating a healthy environment - *'it is the duty of every citizen of Uganda to create and protect a clean and healthy environment* (section 17).	Stakeholder engagements should include consultation over potential social and environmental impacts and locally agreeable mitigation

		measures. The SEP should take into consideration likely vulnerabilities among stakeholders and how they are likely to compromise their full participation in planning consultations and mitigation implementation
The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998;	These specify the general requirements for good ESIA and RAP practice in Uganda. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998; Sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 12 that requires the developer to take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities that may be affected by the project. Regulations 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 outline further requirements for public participation.	Require developers to ensure that the views of stakheolders in affected communities are sought and that potential impacts including benefits are identified and appropriately disclosed.
The Local Government Act (1997);	The Local Government Act (1997) provides for the system of local governments, which is based on local councils and the participation of the community members in which powers over development planning, budgeting, financial management, human resources and service provision function (including the emerging of safety and security service delivery needs) have been devolved to popularly elected Local Governments.	Identify and plan for meaningful engagement, consultation and involvement of relevant local government stakeholders, community leaders and members. Preceding the preparation of this SEP, was extensive mapping of stakeholders to ensure inclusive public involvement and participation As the project further

		evolves, more stakeholders shall be identified and involved as per the prevailing needs and requirements of the project.
National Gender Policy 2007; and National Plan of Action for Women.	These are instruments aimed at narrowing the gender (inequality) gap and promoting equity in access to and control of resources or development outcomes by ensuring that gender concerns are routinely identified and addressed in the identification, design, appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of national, and local government policies, plans and programs.	These have implications for stakeholder engagement that includes the identification of and consultation with vulnerable social groups such as women, youth and disabled groups in respect to development processes and related impacts.
The UNRA Environment and Social Management System (2019) and the UNRA Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy (2019) section 4.0	Highlight the significance of stakeholder engagement as source of information as well as project social and environment risk management strategy and tool throughout the project cycle and **includes Guidelines for Stakeholder Consultation and Information Disclosure during ESIA and RAP processes;**. This is re-echoed in annex 1 section 6 and 5 of the UNRA Business Processes for the Department of Environment and Social Safeguards	These have implications for stakeholder engagement that includes the identification of and consultation with all relevant stakeholders in respect to development processes and related impacts including management of project risks and meaningful disclosure of project relent information.

Stakeholder engagement is also implied in a number of national legislations that guide land acquisition in public interest such as the **Land Act, 1998; and Land Acquisition Act, 1965**.	The Land Act, 1998 addresses land holding, management control and dispute resolution and repeats (in Section 3) provisions of Article 237 of the Constitution which vests all land ownership in the citizens of Uganda, to be held under *customary, freehold, mailo* or *leasehold* tenure systems. Section 43 of the Act reaffirms the statutory power of compulsory acquisition conferred on the government and local authorities under articles 26 (2) and 237(2) (a) of the Constitution but subject to fair and prompt compensation and where necessary recourse to redress mechanism. This is re-echoed in Land Acquisition Act, 1965.	These have implications for stakeholder engagement that includes the identification of and consultation with relevant land management structures at local government level, the land owners and users under different tenure including vulnerable social groups such as women, youth and children that derive sustenance from land in respect to development impacts and mitigation measures.
B: International Policy Frameworks for Stakeholder Engagement		
The World Bank international environmental and social safeguard standards (ESSs) in relation to stakeholder engagement and consultation	ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. The Bank expects the project proponent to explicitly prepare a SEP that includes among others: • Identification of all stakeholders interested in or likely to be impacted by the project, • Develop and implement a stakeholder engagement and consultation plan, and • Involve all stakeholders in RAP and ESIA preparation and implementation through appropriate and timely sharing of relevant information and effective consultation and participation Early stakeholder engagement is also cross referenced as an integral requirement of ESS1 on	Identify and plan for early and appropriate engagement and consultation with all project stakeholders including vulnerable social groups and paying special attention to their needs and concerns.

	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management and the ESS8[1] on Cultural Heritage.	

5.0 POTENTIAL AREA OF INFLUENCE

Where the project involves specifically identified physical elements, aspects, and facilities that are likely to generate impacts, environmental and social risks and impacts will be identified in the context of the project's area of influence.

It is envisaged that the project area of influence will likely encompass the entire country. The scope of engagements will entail the following:

a) The project and client's activities and facilities that are directly owned, operated or managed (including by contractors) and that are a component of the project.
b) Impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project that may occur later or at a different location.
c) Indirect project impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services upon which Affected Communities' livelihoods are dependent.
d) Associated facilities, which are facilities that are not funded as part of the project and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable.

[1]The requirements of this ESS8 applies to all projects that are likely to have risks or impacts on cultural heritage and include a project which: (a) Involves excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding or other changes in the physical environment. As such, some of graves along the alignment are likely to be impacted.

Associated facilities may include railways, roads, captive power plants or transmission lines, pipelines, utilities, warehouses, and logistics terminals.

e) Cumulative impacts that result from the incremental impact, on areas or resources used or directly impacted by the project, from other existing, planned or reasonably defined developments at the time the risks and impacts identification process is conducted. Cumulative impacts are limited to those impacts generally recognized as important on the basis of scientific concerns and/or concerns from Affected Communities. Examples of cumulative impacts include: incremental contribution of gaseous emissions to an air shed, reduction of water flows in a watershed due to multiple withdrawals, increases in sediment loads to a watershed, interference with migratory routes or wildlife movement or more traffic congestion and accidents due to increases in vehicular traffic on community roadways.

6.0 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

SEF activities will be led by implementing agencies responsible for stakeholder engagement, Project Implementation Unit (Environment, Social and Gender Specialists) and Community Development Officers in the different districts traversed by the project. These Departments will be responsible for the overall coordination and management of stakeholder engagements. The team will be supported by part time and full-time consultants, as needed. In addition, the Social Aspects Units of implementing agencies will be in charge of the grievance resolution mechanism. The Project Grievance Focal Point will also be part of the Community Development Team. Furthermore, a number of land acquisition and resettlement experts will be engaged to implement the RAP(s). Environmental and Social experts will be responsible for the environmental and social impact assessment and performance of the Project. Specific named personnel will be established for these roles as the project progresses. The material resources are GRM database, printed documents will be used based on the needs of the SEF.

6.1 Key stakeholders to be consulted

The key stakeholders to be consulted are presented in Table 2. The consultation will focus on the project benefits and risks and mitigation measures that should be implemented during the implementation of EASP. Stakeholders that have both high influence and high impact will be continuously engaged and kept fully informed throughout the project life cycle. Those with high influence include both 'key government ministries' and 'local government authorities. Stakeholders that have low influence, but high interest will also be kept well informed and involved in a process of informed consultation and participation, which ensures their views are taken into account in during the project life cycle.

Table 3: *Stakeholders engagement approach*

No	Institutions /Target stakeholders	Relevance to EASP/reasons for engagement	Interest/ Impact to EASP	Engagement type	Frequency of engagement and information to be disclosed	Mode of communication	Timing of engagement	Project phrase
1	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Responsible for implementation of EASP	High	In-depth engagement	Incidental, weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan among others	Meetings, video-conferences, support missions, reports, emails and field visits, Independent verification agents, mid-term reviews, workshop, sensitizations, supervision among \others.	All through out	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
2	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	MoFPED will provide co-financing for EASP implementation	High	Focussed engagement	Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, reports, independent verifications and audits, letters, emails among others	All through out	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
3	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Mandated to manage the Refugees in Uganda	High	Information disclosure	Monthly, Quarterly SEF,SEP,VMGF,ESF,ESMP,GRM,RAP, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, emails, letters, reports, field visits, monitoring and supervision of refugee projects, invitation to FGD's, letters among others.	All throughout	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
4	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Has a mandate over the gender, labour, occupational safety, cultural and social development in Uganda	High	In-depth engagement.	Monthly, Quarterly Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, reports, field visits, opportunity to comment, Grievance Redress Committee meeting. Invitation to FGD's, letters among others.	All through out	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
5	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Mandated to approval of compensation awards, registration of land, physical planning and survey and mapping of land in Uganda.	High	Focused engagement.	Monthly, Quarterly RPF, RAP, ESIA, Aide Memoires among others	Reconnaissance surveys, meetings, field visits, reports and Grievance Redress Committee meetings.	Focussed engagement	Preparation, Implementation
6	Ministry of Water and Environment	Has mandate over the management of environment and water resources.	High	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, C-ESMP, SEP among others	Face-to-face meetings, Invitations to public/community meetings. Focus Group Discussions	Focused engagement	Preparation, Implementation,

7	Ministry of Local Government	The project will be implemented in district local governments under the Ministry of Local Government.	High	Focussed Engagement	Monthly, Quarterly ESIA, RAP, SEP among others	Meetings, reports, field visits, opportunity to comment, Grievance Redress Committee, Meeting, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the project.	All through	
8	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Relevant in the identification of potential positive impacts of EASP to the agriculture sector, which the mainstay of over 80 % of Ugandans.	High	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, SEP	Meetings, reports, letters		Preparation, Implementation
9	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	MTIC will provide the relevance of the EASP in the trade, industry and cooperative sectors of Uganda.	High	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, SEP	Meetings, letters, reports		Preparation, Implementation
10	Banking institutions & Tier IV Financials institutions on UECCC List	These banking institutions will work with UECCC during the implementation of the energy credit component of EASP.	Low	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, ESMS, SEF, SEP, ESCP among others	Meetings, reports, physical visits, emails, invitation to FGD's	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
11	Association of Solar Dealers	The Solar Dealers will work with UECCC during the implementation of the energy credit component of EASP.	Low	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, ESMS, SEF, SEP	Meetings, reports, letters	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
12	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	NEMA is mandated to regulate, coordinate and monitor environmental management in Uganda.	High	In-Depth Engagement	Monthly, Quarterly ESF, ESIA, RAP, VMGF, SEF, SEP	ESIA reviews, environment and social audit monitoring, field visits, reports, letters	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
13	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	UIA is a statutory agency mandated by the Government of Uganda to initiate and support measures that enhance investment in Uganda.	High	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, RAP	Meetings, emails, reports		Preparation, Implementation
14	District Local Governments (DLGs)	The DLGs will closely work with the implementing agencies for the EASP including the refugee sub-component.	High	In-depth engagement	Monthly, Quarterly, ESIA, C-ESMP, SEP, VMGP	Workshops, meetings, phone calls, reports, physical visits, invitation to FGD's among others.	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure

15	Vulnerable groups	The project will be implemented in areas with vulnerable groups such as the refugees, elderly, women, people with disabilities (PWDs), youth and the terminally ill, among others.	High	Actively engaged	Monthly, Quarterly VMGP, SEF, SEP, RAP, ESMF, ESIA, Labour Influx Management Plan	Workshops, meetings, FGD's, use of local languages, skilled translators, physical visits	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
16	Marginalized groups	The EASP is a national project that may be implemented among the marginalized communities such as the Batwa and the Ik.	High	Actively engaged	Monthly, Quarterly VMGP, SEF, SEP, RAP, ESMF, ESIA, Labour Influx Management Plan	Meetings, workshops, reports, field visits, FGD's, sensitization workshops, use of local language and skilled translators, monitoring and supervision of refugee projects.	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
17	Makerere University	Makerere University will be consulted specially to generate knowledge on the latest environmentally and socially acceptable renewable energy technologies.	High	Informed Engagement	Annually ESIA, RPF	Research, meetings	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
18	Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA)	ERA will be consulted because its mandate is to regulate all aspects related to generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity in Uganda including the planned outputs from the EASP.	High	Focussed Engagement	Monthly, Quarterly Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, reports	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
19	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)	UETCL will be consulted because it is a parastatal company whose primary purpose is to make bulk electricity purchases and transmit the electricity along high voltage wires to local and foreign distribution points.	High	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly SEF,SEP, VMGF,VMGP, ESIA, RAP , Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, Reports	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure

20	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL)	UEDCL will own all the electricity distribution assets below 33 kV that will result from the EASP and should therefore be consulted to determine potential environmental and social risks and develop strategies for their management.	High	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESF, ESIA, ESCP, VMGF, VMGP, SEF, SEP, RAP, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, Reports	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
21	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	REA is an implementing Agency for the EASP based on her mandate of providing electricity infrastructure to all rural areas using appropriate technologies in order to increase access, productivity and contribute to improved quality of life.	High	In-depth Engagement	Incidental, Quarterly, Monthly Project Appraisal Document, Financing Agreement, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, video-conferences, support missions, reports, emails and field visits, Independent verification agents, mid-term reviews supervision among others.	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
22	Service Providers	Service providers such as UMEME will be consulted to collect views on the environmental and social risks associated with the planned implementation of the EASP.	Moderate	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, SEF, SEP, ESCP among others	Meetings, Video-conferences	Implementation	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
23	Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA)	The views of UMA are important because its mandate is to advise government on key policies affecting the industrial sector such as electrification and power tariff.	Moderate	Focussed Engagement	Quarterly ESIA, ESCP	Reports, Emails, Meetings	Implementation	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
24	Community members	Community members in selected districts shall be critical in documenting their perceived benefits, negative impacts and management strategies for	High	In-depth Engagement	Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP,	Meetings, reports, TV, Radios, local leaders, phone calls, FGD's, surveys, sensitization workshops, field visits, opportunity to comment, Grievance Redress Committee	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure

		the risks that will arise from EASP implementation. Some community members are potential beneficiaries of the project.			GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meeting, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the project.		
25	Local Governments	The EASP may build human and institutional capacity of Grievance redress committees. Local governments ensure that the project adheres to national policies and standards. They also ensure that there is transparency and accountability to the people in the use of public resources so that development takes place.	High	In-depth Engagement	Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly	Meetings, reports, field visits, opportunity to comment, Grievance Redress Committee Meeting, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the project.	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
26	Refugee Settlements	Project beneficiaries	High	In-depth Engagement	Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, reports, field visits, use of translator's, Radios, local leaders Grievance Redress Committee Meeting, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the project.	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure
27	Marginal Groups	Irk, Batwa and other indigenous communities (Project beneficiaries)	High	Cultural appropriate engagement, FPIC, in-depth engagements.	Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Communication materials translated into their distinct language, inclusiveness engagement of all genders, identification of champions who can speak for the voiceless, meetings, GRC, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the project.	All through	Preparation, implementation, closure
28	Non Governmental Organisation's (NGOs)	Third party monitors, partners in project implementation	High	In-depth Engagement	Incidental, Quarterly RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Meetings, reports, field visits, Grievance Redress Committee Meeting, workshops, monitoring and evaluation of the project.	All through	Preparation, Implementation, Closure

29	Women	Project beneficiaries, partners in monitoring and evaluation of the project.	High	In-depth engagement	Incidental, Monthly, Quarterly, RAP, ESF, VMGF, ESIA, C-ESMP, Labour Influx management Plan, ECP, GBV/VAC Management Plan, Aide Memoires among others	Communication materials translated into local languages, inclusiveness engagement of all genders, meetings, Radios, workshops. Time of meetings will be dependent on a particular community. A gender analysis will be undertaken through the FGD's to identify the other related energy needs, challenges per household. After the gender analysis, the views, perceptions, beliefs and knowledge on clean energy plus challenges hindering their utilization mapped out. . The community sensitizations of men and women will be conducted in safe spaces where all genders can freely share their views, opinions and concerns. Female models or champions will be used in the mobilisation of women. Female trainers will be used to encourage participation. The project will also involve women in the M&E to assess how the project has impacted on all genders. This will help to evaluate areas of improvement, effectiveness of interventions and sustainability. Women champions, representatives will be members of GRCs.	All through. This will also be dependent a particular community	Preparation, Implementation, Closure

The core safeguards team will lead and take responsibility of all aspects of the stakeholder engagement. However, to implement the various activities envisaged in the SEF, the PIU, CDO's will need to closely coordinate with other key stakeholders like Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The MEMD safeguards team will provide an oversight role. Contractors, consultants, local governments in affected communities will participate in the implementation of the SEF. The roles and responsibilities of these actors/stakeholders are summarized in the Table 4 below.

Table 4: Responsibilities of key Actors/Stakeholders in SEF implementation

Actor/Stakeholder	Responsibilities
REA, UEDCL, UECCC, MEMD	• Planning and implementation of the SEP • Leading stakeholder engagement activities • Management and resolution of grievances • Coordination/supervision of contractors on SEP activities • Supervision/monitoring of RAP, HSE and Implementation Consultants • Monitoring of and reporting on environmental and social performance to management to World Bank.
Implementation Consultants	• Supervision/monitoring of Contractor • Management of engagement activities during the construction phase
Contractors/sub-contractors	• Inform of any issues related to their engagement with stakeholders. • Transmit and resolve complaints caused by the construction activities in close collaboration with the implementation agency/Consultant and by participating in the local Grievance Resolution Committee • Prepare, disclose and implement various plans (e.g. C-ESMP, Labor Management Plan, etc.) • Inform local communities of any environmental monitoring e.g. noise, vibration, water quality monitoring • Announce important construction activities (such as road closures and available alternatives) etc.
Ministries, Departments and Agencies; • Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Planning • Ministry of Wildlife, Tourism and Antiquities • Ministry of Water and Environment • Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	• Monitor Project compliance with Ugandan legislation • Participate in the implementation of some activities in the ESMP/RPF and SEP • Participate in the implementation of the Land Acquisition process • Make available and engage with the public on the Scoping and EIA Reports.
Affected districts, sub-counties and local communities	• Transfer all complaints to the implementing agencies GRM Focal Point • Participate in the local Grievance Resolution Committee (see Section 6.0 Grievance Mechanism) • Make available the disclosed ESIA documents;
Project affected people	• Invited to engage and ask questions about the Project at Project Meetings and through discussions with safeguards/project staff where it is of interest or of relevance to them.

	• Lodge their grievances using the Grievance Resolution Mechanism defined in the SEP (Section 6.0 Grievance Mechanism) • Help the Project to define mitigation measures.
Other Project developers	• Engage with implementing agencies regarding project design • Share ESIA information and documentation with implementing agencies to enable the assessment of cumulative impacts

7.0 STRATEGY FOR THE ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

7.1 Engagement process

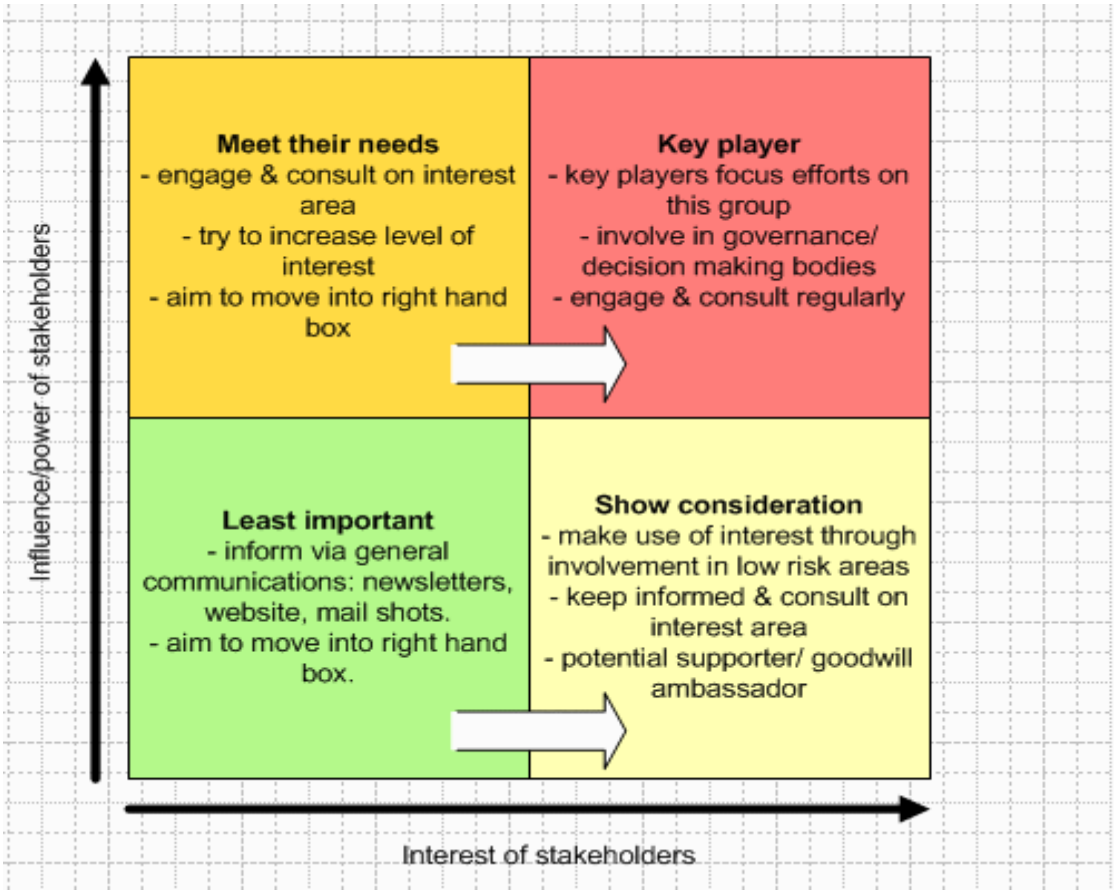
In line with the ESS 10, stakeholder engagement process will be a continuous and iterative process involving identification, communication and facilitation of a two-way dialogue with the people affected by the project decisions and activities, as well as others with an interest in the implementation and outcomes of its decisions and the project. It takes into account the different access and communication needs of various groups and individuals, especially those more disadvantaged or vulnerable, including consideration of both communication and physical accessibility challenges.

Engagement started during project preparation with stakeholder consultations with affected and interested parties to allow stakeholders' views and concerns to be considered in the project design, implementation, and operation. Below are some of the envisaged activities and processes under the strategy:

7.1.1 Stakeholder Mapping and Identification

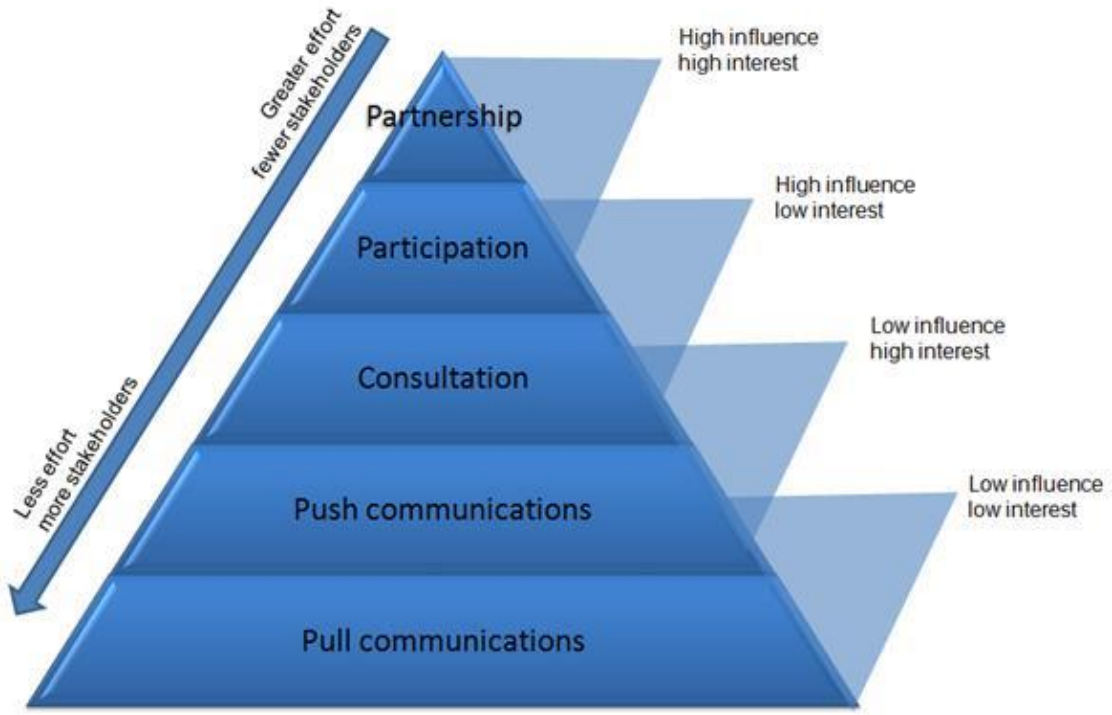
MEMD and implementing Agencies will execute various stakeholder engagement activities that shall be planned as a part of the development of public consultation for the project to determine the participating parties, individuals, state and Non-Government Organizations that are likely to impact the project or may be affected by the result of the project.

The figures 2 & 3 below provide the guiding processes for mapping and identification of stakeholders in consideration of their interests and levels of influence and power.



Source: Stakeholdermap.com

Figure 2: Influence vs Interest of stakeholders in the engagement process



Source: Pinterest

Figure 3: Stakeholder effort and extent of influence

7.1.2 Public/community Meetings

At the start of the project, REA, UECCC, UEDCL and MEMD will organise project launch meetings in each of the districts traversed by the project. Community meetings/sensitizations will be held on a quarterly basis throughout the project's life cycle. Community Development Officers at the district Local Governments will support the project in mobilizing for stakeholder engagements.

7.1.3 Communication Materials

Written information will be disclosed to the public via a variety of communication materials including brochures, flyers, posters, etc. A public relations kit will be designed specifically and distributed both in print and audio form. Communication materials will be in English and in local languages. Information on grievance redress mechanism shall also be provided.

7.1.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

In compliance with the World Bank's ESS10 requirement, a specific grievance mechanism will be set-up for the project. Dedicated communication materials (GRM pamphlets, posters) will be created to help local residents familiarize themselves with the grievance redress channels and procedures. A GRM guidebook/manual will also be developed and suggestion boxes installed in each of the affected districts and village. In order to capture and track grievances received under the project, a dedicated GRM Management Information System/database is planned. GRM committees at the district level will benefit from training on how to receive, respond to, address and close grievances in line with best international practices. Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children issues will also be integrated into the GRM. Internal GRM training will

also take place for contractor staff and community members. The project's GRM will include clear information on how feedback, questions, comments, concerns and grievances can be submitted by any stakeholder and will include the possibility to submit grievances electronically as well. It will also provide information on the way the GRM committee works, both in terms of process and deadlines.

7.1.5 Information Desks and Field Visits

Information Desks in each district will provide local residents with information on stakeholder engagement activities, construction updates, contact details of the REA, UECCC, UEDCL, MEMD safeguards staff and Community Development Officers (CDO). CDOs in the affected districts will set up these information desks, either in their offices or other easily accessible places where they can meet and share information about the project with PAPs and other stakeholders. Brochures and fliers on various project related social and environmental issues shall be made available at these information desks.

7.1.6 Citizen/PAP Perception Survey

The project will be implemented through a market-based approach and accordingly will facilitate both the supply side and the demand side of the equation. As the project deals with innovative technologies and disruptive business models, its success will depend on successful awareness campaigns and capacity building of the ultimate project beneficiaries—citizens. The project supports interventions to inform and train the end beneficiaries and citizens on the use and maintenance of grid and off-grid energy services and clean cooking products to reduce misuse and ensure appropriate care of these products. Adequate awareness campaigns and information dissemination will be conducted to inform citizens on their diverse benefits, safe use and grievance redressal. The productive use aspect of these products is largely unknown to most of the potential beneficiaries, and the project will ensure adequate citizen engagement to achieve intended benefits. Initial stakeholder consultations were undertaken during the preparation of the ESMF and the RPF. The consultation processes will be an ongoing activity throughout the project cycle to ensure that stakeholders are fully engaged, especially the vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. The project will establish a citizen's feedback mechanism and grievance redress system. In addition, to prevent and respond to GBV during project implementation, measures will be taken to sensitize and train the PIU, implementing agencies, and contractors against GBV.

A rapid perception assessment examining citizen's experience and feedback about the project will be carried out twice during the project's lifecycle: once around the mid-implementation phase, and once towards the end of the project's implementation.

7.1.7 Trainings, Workshops

Finally, trainings on a variety of social and environmental issues will be provided to communities and contractor staff and possibly relevant government or non-government service providers. Issues covered will include a sensitization to gender-based violence risks, compensation process, bio-diversity offsets, labor force management, community health and safety and other emerging issues.

7.2 Strategy to Incorporate views of Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups

A significant factor in achieving inclusiveness of the engagement process is safeguarding the participation of vulnerable individuals in public consultations and other engagement forums established by the project. The vulnerability may stem from person's origin, gender, age, health condition, economic deficiency and financial insecurity, disadvantaged status in the community (e.g. minorities or fringe groups), dependence on other individuals or natural resources, etc. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those

of the other stakeholders. Engagements will be built on what is existing in consultation with local institutions and leaders. Trusted leaders will be identified and will support in the engagements. Communication materials or engagements will be in their distinct languages with the help of skilled translators. NGO's and other partners working in vulnerable communities of the Ik and Batwa among others will also be engaged. Equal representation and participation of all genders in a culturally appropriate manner shall also be employed. The EASP-VMGF has comprehensively addressed all the other related aspects.

Within the Project Area of Influence, the vulnerable groups may include and are not limited to the following;

- Elderly people and veterans of war
- Child mothers
- Persons with disabilities and their careers
- Low-income family's dependent on state support
- Women-headed households or single mothers with underage children
- The unemployed persons.

The project will take special measures to ensure that disadvantaged and vulnerable groups have equal opportunity to access project benefits, information, provide feedback, or submit grievances. Stakeholder engagements will be structured in a culturally appropriate and an all-inclusive manner. The deployment of CDOs will help to ensure proactive outreach to all population groups. Training and awareness raising sessions will be conducted in villages rather than districts to ensure higher participation of targeted population. Focus groups dedicated specifically to vulnerable groups may also be envisaged as appropriate. Description of the methods of engagement that will be undertaken by the project is provided in other sections of this document Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will further be confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate.

7.3 Information Disclosure and Notification

All eligible PAPs, relevant stakeholders will be informed about the proposed Electricity Access Scale Up Project and the RAP process. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RAP team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A "triangulation" of information-affected persons; community leaders and representatives; and an independent agent (e.g. local organization or NGO; other government agency; land valuer) may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RAP must notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs must be notified both in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of all the relevant stakeholders. All future project related environmental and social monitoring reports, listed in the above sections will be disclosed on implementing agencies web pages. Project updates (including news on construction activities and relevant environmental and social data) will also be posted on the web page.

All information brochures/fliers will be posted on the website. Details about the Project Grievance Resolution Mechanism will be posted on the website. An electronic grievance submission form will also be made available on implementing agencies websites. Contact details of the safeguard's personnel will also be made available on the website. Web pages will be updated on a regular basis (at least once a quarter). This will allow stakeholders with access to Internet to view information about the planned development and to initiate their involvement in the public consultation process. The web-site will be equipped with an on-line feedback feature that will enable readers to leave their comments in relation to the disclosed materials. Further stakeholder meetings, radio talk shows, press releases will also be used.

The project developer will continue applying the similar approach to disclosure for any additional E&S appraisal materials that will be prepared as part of the project development. The 60-day disclosure period shall be observed.

Overall, all ESF instruments will be disclosed through the SEP. Furthermore, the SEF and SEPs will be approved and cleared by the Government of Uganda and the World Bank and disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner.

8.0 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The objective of the grievance mechanism is to resolve and remedy complaints that may result from direct and indirect consequences of the EASP activities. They will leverage existing Local Grievance Redress Mechanisms, which included Local Chairman 1 (LC1) and relevant stakeholders.

8.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism by Component

Table 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Component	Grievance redress mechanisms
Component 1: Grid Expansion and connectivity	Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be set up in all the sub-counties where network expansion and strengthening through Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) grid extension, upgrades and intensification will be undertaken.
Component 2: Financial Intermediation for energy access scale-up	The existing GRM structures will be utilized and supplemented with project specific arrangements. Consultative meetings will be conducted prior to formation of additional Grievance Redress committees (GRCs). This sub-component will provide access to credit through UECCC to the participating Commercial Financial Institutions (CFIs) for the promotion of productive uses of electricity and efficient appliances, and facilitation of internal wiring for household consumers and three phase connections.
Component 3: Energy Access in refugee host communities	Grievance Redress committees will be established in the various refugee settlements traversed by the EASP. The existing structures will be utilized and supplemented with project specific arrangements. Consultative meetings will be conducted prior to formation of additional Grievance Redress committees (GRCs). Accessibility for disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or refugees will be key during project implementation. The GRM will be designed based on an understanding of the issues that are likely to be the subject of concerns and grievances. Ugandan communities living close to refugee sites have given land to host these refugees, and overall maintain good relations with their neighbor's. There are, however, tensions between refugees and their hosts over natural resources, livelihoods and land. Positive relations between the refugee and host communities exist, this will be upheld through equitable sharing of potential project benefits and social interaction**.** This component will increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions for refugees and their host communities. This component will support ongoing efforts under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), to ensure the sustainable socio-economic inclusion of refugees and equitable access to development opportunities for social stability in Uganda.
Component 4: Project implementation support and affordable modern energy solutions	A worker's and community GRM will be established**.** This component will finance project implementation and enabling environment support to increase access to electricity and clean cooking solutions in Uganda. Among other activities, this component will finance the establishment of an adequately-staffed Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at MEMD, and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at REA and UECCC, through the recruitment of necessary consultancy services,

Component	Grievance redress mechanisms
	capacity building activities, and operations costs. This component will be implemented by MEMD, REA and UECCC. The proposed Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM) will address grievances in an efficient, timely and cost-effective manner, that arise in the Project, either due to actions by UECCC or REA, the contractor/sub-contractors employed by the implementing Agencies that affect communities and external stakeholders. A separate mechanism will be developed to address worker grievances. MEMD, REA and UECCC are responsible for managing the GRM, but many of the grievances on the Project will likely relate to the actions of the Contractor and so will need to be resolved by the Contractor. Implementing Agencies with the support of the Implementation Consultant will administer the GRM process deciding whether they or the Contractor is responsible and determining the best course of action to resolve the grievance. The Implementation Consultant will support implementing agencies to monitor grievance resolution being undertaken by the contractor.

The project GRM deals with the issues of land and other assets acquisition (e.g. amount of compensation, suitability of residual land plots, loss of access roads, land tenure, denied access, GBV and VAC etc.) as well as the losses and damages caused by construction works, and any direct or indirect environmental and social impacts. Therefore, the grievance redress mechanism has to be in place by the time implementing Agencies start preparation of RAP, ESIA and shall function until the completion of all construction activities and beyond till the defect liability period ends. PAPs and other potential complainants should be fully informed of the GRM, its functions, procedures, timelines and contact persons both verbally and through booklets and information brochures during consultations meetings and other stakeholder engagement activities.

Anticipated grievances for the EASP project will include those related to:

- Loss of land
- Crop damage
- Sexual Exploitation and abuse
- Family wrangles
- Noise pollution
- Waste Management.
- Wrongly recorded personal or community details
- Wrongly recorded assets including land details and/or affected land area/crops
- Recent change of asset ownership
- Incorrect computation of compensation
- Name missed out of RAP register

Implementing Agencies will implement an effective GRM, with the objective of helping third parties to avoid resorting to the judicial system as far as possible. The project's GRM includes two successive tiers of extra-judicial grievance review and resolution: (i) the first tier is the Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) at the

district level; (ii) the second tier is the GRM Focal Persons at implementing Agencies headquarters. Complainants can seek redress from the judicial system at any time. The step-by-step process does not deter them from approaching the courts. All grievance related correspondence will be documented and the grievance resolution process will be systematically tracked.

8.2 Grievance Process

The two-stage grievance resolution process involves the following main steps:

a) Receipt of grievances;
b) Screening of grievances;
c) Grievance Resolution Committee (first stage);
d) Implementing agencies resolution at central level (second stage);
e) Closure of grievances;
f) Grievance records and documentation.

These steps are described hereafter.

8.2.1 Receipt of Grievances

Anyone from the affected communities or anyone believing they are affected by the Project can submit a grievance:

By completing a written grievance registration form that will be available at Liaison centers, districts, construction sites, project's website and in implementing agencies offices An example of a grievance log will be provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Project's Community Development Officer or Grievance Officer of each district will review the received grievances and record them in a Grievance Register. To promote the principle of accessibility a variety of grievance log in channels will be used such as a dedicated phone number, web sites, e-mails, in-person, anonymous, suggestion box among others.

Grievances received be written down by the Community Development Officer on the grievance registration form and logged into the Grievance Register. A copy of the logged grievance will be signed by aggrieved person and Community Development Officer

The Community Development Officers will explain the possibilities and ways to raise a grievance to local communities during meetings organised in each affected area at the time of RAP preparation. The GRM procedures will be disclosed through the Project's website and will also be advertised on billboards/posters in each community and at the entrance of the contractor's yard. Information material on the GRM will also be made available at the information desks in districts traversed by the project.

In order to ensure that all grievances are captured, the implementing agency will explain how the grievances received by district GRC members may be channelled through the Project's GRM. Training will be conducted for all GRC members on their roles and responsibilities and the implementing agency shall regularly monitor to ensure no grievances are missed.

8.2.2 Grievance Screening

All grievances will be registered, reported and tracked by implementing agency in the Grievance Register by a Grievance Focal Point who is responsible for receiving, logging, referring and following up on grievances. Once a grievance is logged, the related event(s) that caused the grievance will be tracked to prevent similar

grievances. The status number and trends of grievances will be discussed during weekly E&S meetings during the construction phase.

8.2.3 Grievance Resolution Committee process

A local Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC) will be established in districts, sub-counties, with an office. Once a grievance has been logged, the corresponding local GRC will be engaged to define a solution to solve the grievance. At this stage the grievance is reviewed in an informal (oral) way and the Grievance Redress Committee members make and sign the minutes on the matter. If at Stage 1 the PAP's complaint is not resolved the PAP is informed about grievance resolution procedures of Stage 2. A PAP has the right to use the procedures of Stage 2 without applying to Stage 1 procedures. Timeframe for resolving the stage 1 grievance is 30 days. The GRC shall convene as per necessity (but at least once a month) and shall include six members. Special provisions will be made for any complaints of a confidential nature. Complaints on Gender Based and Violence Against Children shall be received and referred immediately to service providers. The GRC is a six-member committee comprising of the following:

1) Representative from the implementing agency (REA, UECCC, MEMD)
2) Grievance Officer or CDO
3) Selected Village GRC member
4) Representative of a Project Affected People (AP) as a Committee member;
5) Female Representative
6) The Local Councilor 1

The LC 1 or Grievance Officer will act as secretary of the GRC (creation, coordination, and documentation). Members of the GRC will be invited in accordance with the types of complaints to be addressed. The meeting will start without the complainants by reviewing all PAP complaints received since the last GRC meeting, and to propose a solution to all grievances within the past one month. Then, the GRC will welcome the complainants whose grievances had been reviewed during the previous meeting to discuss proposed resolution.

For each grievance, the GRC will determine whether additional investigations are warranted. If so, additional information will be collected before the next GRC meeting and will also be provided to the PAP before the meeting. The GRC will then inform the PAP about the date, time and place of its review meeting, and invite the PAP accordingly.

The GRC will receive the complainant and discuss with them a solution to their grievance. The committee shall draw up and sign the minutes of their discussion on the matter. If the grievance is satisfactorily resolved, the PAP will also sign the minutes in acknowledgement of the agreement. In cases where the project has agreed to put in place additional measures, these will be specified, with a timetable for delivery, in the minutes of the meeting. If the grievance remains unresolved, the PAP will be explained the Stage 2 escalation process. Stage 3 shall be handled by the implementing agencies heads of department together with other relevant stakeholders.

8.2.4 Implementing agencies resolution at central level (second stage)

If the PAP is not satisfied, the grievance redress mechanism assists him/her in lodging an official grievance in accordance with the procedures of Stage 2 (the plaintiff should be informed of his/her rights and obligations, rules and procedures of making a grievance, format of grievance, terms of grievance submission, etc.).

8.2.5 Closure of Grievances

A grievance will be considered "resolved" or "closed" when a resolution satisfactory to both parties has been reached, and after corrective measures has been successfully implemented. When a proposed solution is agreed between the Project and the complainant, the time needed to implement it will depend on the nature of the solution. However, the actions to implement this solution will be undertaken within one month of the grievance being logged and will be tracked until completion. Once the solution is being implemented or is implemented to the satisfaction of the complainant, a complaint close out form will be signed by both parties (Representative of the implementing agency, Local councilor 1 and the complainant), stating that the complainant considers that his/her grievance is closed. The grievance then, will be archived in the Project Grievance database.

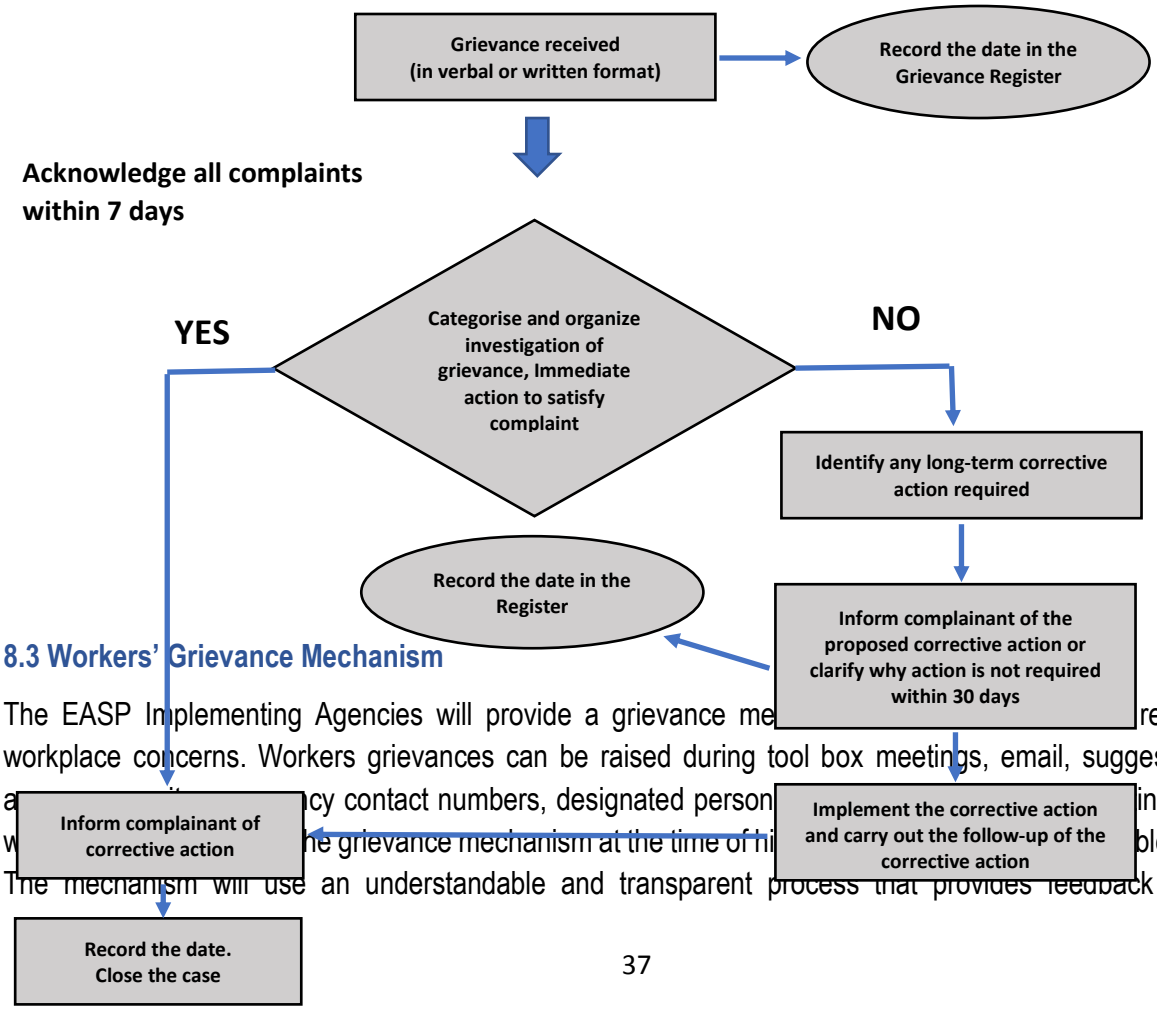
In certain situations, however, the Project may "close" a grievance even if the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome.

8.2.6 Grievance Records and Documentation

REA or UECCC will nominate a GRM Focal Point to manage a grievance database to keep a record of all grievances received. The database will contain the name of the individual or organization lodging a grievance; the date and nature of the grievance; any follow-up actions taken; the solutions and corrective actions implemented by the Contractor or other relevant party; the final result; and how and when this decision was communicated to the complainant.

The supervising consultant and contractor in their monthly monitoring reports will provide information on grievance management. Grievance monitoring and reporting will occur in quarterly, annual reports.

Figure 4: The Process Flow Chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism



8.3 Workers' Grievance Mechanism

The EASP Implementing Agencies will provide a grievance me reasonable workplace concerns. Workers grievances can be raised during tool box meetings, email, suggestion box, a cy contact numbers, designated person ing Agency w he grievance mechanism at the time of hi ble to them. The mechanism will use an understandable and transparent process that provides feedback to those

concerned, without any retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under law or through existing arbitration procedures, or substitute for grievance mechanisms provided through collective bargaining powers.

Once a worker's grievance has failed to be addressed at contractor's level it is then escalated to the supervision consultant, implementing agency, District GRC, MEMD PCU and finally to the Project steering committee that shall be chaired by the Permanent Secretary-MEMD. The Electricity tribunal shall also be engaged for grievances beyond the Project steering committee. It should be noted that some grievances, and crimes will be directly reported to Justice Law and Order sector. This includes police, law society, Directorate of Public Prosecution, Uganda Prison's Service, among others.

All workers, contractors shall sign Codes of Conduct (CoC) and shall be bound by the clauses there in. Awareness raising, training shall be undertaken prior to signature of CoC and all through during project implementation. This will ensure that all the requirements in CoC's are clearly understood by all workers. This CoC's shall prohibit workers from engaging in SEA, GBV, and VAC while employed under the project. Sanctions will be applied if a worker is confirmed as a perpetrator such as formal warming, suspension from duty, termination or referral to the police or other authorities as warranted.

9.0 STEP BY STEP PROCESS IN PREPARING THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGAEMENT PLAN (SEP)

The purpose of preparing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan is to explain how Stakeholder Engagement will be implemented throughout the course of the project and which methods will be used as part of the process, as well as to outline the responsibilities of contractors, consultants, communities, national and local governments, implementing Agencies in the implementation of Stakeholder Engagement activities under the EASP. The SEP will outline how people will be notified and given opportunities for consultation and in their

preferred language. The SEP shall also outline how project Grievances will be identified, received, responded to, by when/whom and how stakeholders will be involved the monitoring of the EASP. The envisaged nature and scale and nature of project risks is moderate and the SEP shall be commensurate to these impacts. Indeed, the involvement of the local and National stakeholders will be an essential component of the project, so as to ensure smooth collaboration between project staff and communities and minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks related to the project.

9.1 Introduction/Project Description

Brief description of EASP project, the stage of the project, its purpose, and what decisions are currently under consideration on which public input is sought.
Describe location and, where possible, include a map of the project site(s) and surrounding area, showing communities and proximity to sensitive sites, and including any worker accommodation, lay-down yards, or other temporary activities that also may impact stakeholders. Provide a link to, or attach a nontechnical summary of, the potential social and environmental risks and impacts of the project.

9.2 Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

If consultation or disclosure activities have been undertaken to date, including information disclosure and informal or formal meetings/or consultation, provide a summary of those activities (no more than half a page), the information disclosed, and where more detailed information on these previous activities can be obtained (for example, a link, or physical location, or make available on request).

9.3 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Identify key stakeholders who will be informed and consulted about the project, including individuals, groups, or communities that: Are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties); and May have an interest in the project (other interested parties). Depending on the nature and scope of the project and its potential risks and impacts, examples of other potential stakeholders may include government authorities, local organizations, NGOs, and companies, and nearby communities. Stakeholders may also include politicians, labor unions, academics, religious groups, national social and environmental public-sector agencies, and the media.

9.3.1. Affected Parties

Identify individuals, groups, local communities, and other stakeholders that may be directly or indirectly affected by the project, positively or negatively. The SEP should focus particularly on those directly and adversely affected by project activities. Mapping the impact zones by placing the affected communities within a geographic area can help define or refine the project's area of influence. The SEP should identify others who think they may be affected, and who will need additional information to understand the limits of project impacts.

9.3.2. Other Interested Parties

Identify broader stakeholders who may be interested in the project because of its location, its proximity to natural or other resources, or because of the sector or parties involved in the project. These may be local government officials, community leaders, and civil society organizations, particularly those who work in or with the affected communities. While these groups may not be directly affected by the project, they may have a role in the project preparation (for example, government permitting) or be in a community affected by the project and have a broader concern than their individual household.

Moreover, civil society and nongovernmental organizations may have in-depth knowledge about the environmental and social characteristics of the project area and the nearby populations, and can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts, and opportunities for the Borrower to consider and address in the assessment process. Some groups may be interested in the project because of the sector it is in (for example health care), and others may wish to have information simply because public finance is being proposed to support the project. It is not important to identify the underlying reasons why people or groups want information about a project—if the information is in the public domain, it should be open to anyone interested.

9.3.3. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

It is particularly important to understand project impacts and whether they may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. The following can help outline an approach to understand the viewpoints of these groups:

a) Identify vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups and the limitations they may have in participating and/or in understanding the project information or participating in the consultation process.
b) What might prevent these individuals or groups from participating in the planned process? (For example, language differences, lack of transportation to events, accessibility of venues, disability, lack of understanding of a consultation process).
c) How do they normally get information about the community, projects, activities?
d) Do they have limitations about time of day or location for public consultation?
e) What additional support or resources might be needed to enable these people to participate in the consultation process? (Examples are providing translation into a minority language, sign language, large print or Braille information; choosing accessible venues for events; providing transportation for people in remote areas to the nearest meeting; having small, focused meetings where vulnerable stakeholders are more comfortable asking questions or raising concerns.)
f) If there are no organizations active in the project area that work with vulnerable groups, such as persons with disability, contact medical providers, who may be more aware of marginalized groups and how best to communicate with them.
g) What recent engagement has the project had with vulnerable stakeholders and their representatives?

9.4. Summary of Project Stakeholder Needs

Table 6: Project Stakeholders Needs

Example	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Language Needs	Preferred notification means (e-mail, phone, radio, letter)	Specific Needs (accessibility, large print, child care, daytime meetings)
Village A	Parents with young children	Approximately 180 households affected; 300 children	Official language	Written information, radio	Child care for meetings—late afternoon preferred timing Graphics, education on process
Village B	Refugees	38 extended families, poverty level	Language alternative	Visit with translator and civil society representative	

9.5 Stakeholder Engagement Program

Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

Summarize the main goals of the stakeholder engagement program and the envisaged schedule for the various stakeholder engagement activities: at what stages throughout the project's life they will take place, with what periodicity, and what decision is being undertaken on which people's comments and concerns. If decisions on public meetings, locations, and timing of meetings have not yet been made, provide specific information on how people will be made aware of forthcoming opportunities to review information and provide their views. Include the ESCP as part of such information.

9.6 Proposed Strategy for Information Disclosure

Methods used may vary according to target audience. For each media example, identify the specific names, for example, *The Daily Monitor* and *Capital FM, NTV*.

Table 7: Information Disclosure Channels

Stakeholder Categorization	Proposed Media to be used during information disclosure
Urban Areas	TV's (NTV, NBS, UBC among others), Newspapers, letters, emails, phone calls, physical visits
Rural Areas	Radios (Capital FM or local radio stations), Use of Local councilors, physical visits, meetings,
Women	FGD;s, Meetings, physical visits, phone calls, women representatives,
Indigenous People	FGD's, use of local distinct language and trusted leaders. Use of skilled translators.
PAPs	Newspapers, TV's, Radio's, physical visits, local councilors,
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Letters, emails, phone calls, reports, meetings, physical field visits among others
NGO's	GRM's,
General public	Newspapers, radio's, TV's,

The project routinely gets information and may include a more central information source for national interest. A variety of methods of communication should be used to reach the majority of stakeholders. The project should select those that are most appropriate and have a clear rationale for their choices. The plan should include a statement welcoming comments on the proposed engagement plan and suggestions for improvement. For remote stakeholders, it may be necessary to provide for an additional newspaper outlet or separate meeting, or additional documents that should be placed in the public domain. The public domain includes:

i. Newspapers, posters, radio, television;
ii. Information centers and exhibitions or other visual displays;
iii. Brochures, leaflets, posters, nontechnical summary documents and reports;
iv. Official correspondence, meetings;
v. Website, social media.

The strategy should include means to consult with project-affected stakeholders if there are significant changes to the project resulting in additional risks and impacts. Following such consultation, an updated commitment plan will be disclosed.

Table 8: Stakeholder engagement commitment plan

Example **Project stage**	**List of information to be disclosed**	**Methods proposed**	**Timetable: Locations/ dates**	**Target stakeholders**	**Percentage reached**	**Responsibilities**
Construction	Traffic management plan	Notification Radio News 100.6 and copy in village hall Poster on community bulletin board	Radio twice daily in weeks of disclosure	Villagers, including pedestrians and drivers	Radio News 100.6 reaches 60% of village Poster on bulletin board reaches another percentage of the population	Community Liaison Officer

9.7 Proposed strategy for consultation

Briefly describe the methods that will be used to consult with each of the stakeholder groups. Methods used may vary according to target audience, for example:

i. Interviews with stakeholders and relevant organization
ii. Surveys, polls, and questionnaires
iii. Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups on specific topic
iv. Participatory methods

Table 9: Consultation Framework

Example **Project stage**	**Topic of consultation**	**Method used**	**Timetable: Location and dates**	**Target stakeholders**	**Responsibilities**
Construction	Traffic safety	Discussion with village schools Public meeting	ABC elementary school September 4, 3:00 p.m. Village A town hall September 8, 5:30 p.m.	Parents and children in village Community	Community Liaison Officer (CLO) Transportation Engineer, Manager, CLO

9.8 Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups

Describe how the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups will be sought during the consultation process. Which measures will be used to remove obstacles to participation? This may include separate mechanisms for consultation and grievances, developing measures that allow access to project benefits, and so forth.

9.9 Timelines

Provide information on timelines for project phases and key decisions. Provide deadlines for comments.

9.10 Review of Comments

Explain how comments will be gathered (written and oral comments) and reviewed, and commit to reporting back to stakeholders on the final decision and a summary of how comments were taken into account.

9.11 Future Phases of the Project

Explain that people will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism. Projects should report at least annually to stakeholders, but often will report more frequently during particularly active periods, when the public may experience more impacts or when phases are changing (for example, quarterly reports during construction, then annual reports during implementation).

9.12 Resources and responsibilities for implementing Stakeholder Engagement activities

9.12.1 Resources

Indicate what resources will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, in particular:

a. Which people are in charge of the SEP?
b. Confirm that an adequate budget has been allocated toward stakeholder engagement
c. Provide contact information if people have comments or questions about the project or the consultation process; that is, phone number, address, e-mail address, title of responsible person.

9.12.2 Management Functions and Responsibilities

Describe how stakeholder engagement activities will be incorporated into the project's management system and indicate what staff will be devoted to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan:

- Who will be responsible for carrying out each of the stakeholder engagement activities and what are the qualifications of those responsible?
- How involved will management be in stakeholder engagement?
- How will the process be documented, tracked, and managed (for example, stakeholder database, commitments register, and so forth)?

9.13 Grievance Mechanism

Describe the process by which people affected by the project can bring their grievances and concerns to the project management's attention, and how they will be considered and addressed:

a) Is there an existing formal or informal grievance mechanism, and does it meet the requirements of ESS10? Can it be adapted or does something new need to be established?

b) Is the grievance mechanism culturally appropriate, that is, is it designed to take into account culturally

appropriate ways of handling community concerns? For example, in cultures where men and women have separate meetings, can a woman raise a concern to a woman in the project grievance process?

c) What process will be used to document complaints and concerns? Who will receive public grievances? How will they be logged and monitored?

d) What time commitments will be made to acknowledge and resolve issues? Will there be ongoing communication with the complainant throughout the process?

e) How will the existence of the grievance mechanism be communicated to all stakeholder groups? Are separate processes needed for vulnerable stakeholders?

f) If a complaint is not considered appropriate to investigate, will an explanation be provided to the complainant on why it could not be pursued?

g) Will there be an appeals process if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution of the complaint? Not all projects will necessarily have an appeals process, but it is advisable to include one for more complex projects. In all cases, complainants need to be reassured that they still have all their legal rights under their national judicial process.

h) A summary of implementation of the grievance mechanism should be provided to the public on a regular basis, after removing identifying information on individuals to protect their identities. How often will reports go into the public domain to show that the process is being implemented?

9.14 Monitoring and Reporting

9.14.1 Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Some projects include a role for third parties in monitoring the project or impacts associated with the project. Describe any plans to involve project stakeholders (including affected communities) or third-party monitors in the monitoring of project impacts and mitigation programs. The criteria for selection of third parties should be clear. For further information, see the World Bank's Good Practice Note on Third-Party Monitoring.

9.14.2 Reporting back to stakeholder groups

Describe how, when, and where the results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to both affected stakeholders and broader stakeholder groups. It is advised that these reports rely on the same sources of communication that were used earlier to notify stakeholders. Stakeholders should always be reminded of the availability of the grievance mechanism.

REFERENCES

1. World Bank. 2017. *Environmental and Social Framework*.
2. World Bank. 2018a. *Template for ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Stakeholder Engagement Framework*. Environmental and Social Framework for IPF Operations. ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.
3. World Bank. 2018b. *Guidance Note for Borrowers*. Environmental and Social Framework for IPF Operations. ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.
4. National Environment Act, 2019

ANNEX 1: EASP CONSULTATION CHECKLIST

No	Question	Stakeholder Categorization		
		Community Member	National Stakeholder	Others (NGO, Media, World Bank)etc
1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?			
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities? (e.g for NEMA, explain about disclosure and feedback and the multi-sectoral approach towards disseminating information)			
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences			
4	What need-specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed and fair consultation process?			
5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preffered method and language of project information sharing. What are the structures for information disclosure(right from district level)			
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information			
6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.			
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project.			
8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as person's with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc?			
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances.(cultural appropriateness in GRM)			
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?			
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?			
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?			

1.2 RESPONDENTS DISAGGREGATED BY GENDER

The disaggregation of respondents was based on Ministry, Department and Agency consulted. This has been presented in Tables 4. It's evident that most respondents were Male engaged in the implementation of safeguards and others in management positions. In addition, female's in similar positions were also part of the consultative process and this provided a gendered perspective to stakeholder concerns. The table below shows the questions raised and responses obtained.

No	Institution Consulted	Males	Females	Total
1	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	8	2	10
2	National Forestry Authority	8	5	13
3	Uganda Solar Energy Association	5	3	8
4	Finix Ultra Tech International	10	3	13
5	Uganda Wildlife Authority	7	3	10
6	Ministry of Lands Housing &Urban Development	8	10	18
7	Department of Museums and Monuments	8	4	12

1.3 STAKEHOLDER RESPONSES DURING CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Stakeholder: National Forestry Authority (NFA)

Time : 9:45 AM to 12:04 PM

Date: Tues 11 Feb 2020

Venue: NFA Headquarters, Bugolobi, Kampala

Chairperson: Ms. Justine Aheebwa

No	Questions	Stakeholder Responses
1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?	MEMD and EASP project implementing agencies can use email, letters, phone calls, meetings among others. NFA guided MEMD to use role plays, TV's, surveys, use of local languages, local councilors. The Authority emphasized on the use of consultative meetings. This empowers the community members, makes them feel valued and respected. Local council chairpersons are usually the designated translator's in their community engagements.
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities? (e.g for NEMA, explain about disclosure and feedback and the multi-sectoral approach towards disseminating information)	We normally get information about field activities through our field offices country wide. NFA has had several engagements with Government Agencies on through engagements like this consultation meeting.
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences	The most appropriate time for public consultations would be during afternoons when the majority of the people are back from the garden. This should be backed up by community mobilizations on radio, phone calls among others.
4	What specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed and fair consultation process?	There is need to let their own people speak to them during consultations as way of building trust and confidence in the consultation process. We as NFA normally use the local community members as translators during the consultation process.

5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preferred method and language of project information sharing? What are the structures for information disclosure (right from district level)	Inform stakeholders about government's efforts to ensure electricity supply reliability and increased coverage. Most people think that energy tariffs are very high. Stakeholders need to be sensitized about clean energy solutions and its related benefits. Information can be disclosed using radio and television talk shows, use of LC's, skilled translators. Disclose information regarding collaborative forest management. Where 5% of community forest reserves can enable population surrounding forest reserves start up something productive for themselves. For instance, apiary, tree planting and so forth
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information	Our networks can be used to create awareness and promote green cooking to replace charcoal and firewood. Promote the planting of fruit trees which can be enjoyed by vulnerable people and various stakeholders. Our networks can be used to create awareness. For example according to the international law, refugees should be settled at least 100km from the country they are fleeing. Uganda does not seem to observe this because in the case of Moyo district, refugees were settled near Sudan. Settlements should be at least 50km from forest reserves. Our networks can be used to address landscape issues holistically to avoid grievance issues.
6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.	The refugees and other marginalized groups like the tepeths, Batwa, Ndorobos, Irk. This group of stakeholders would be more interested on off grid power for instance solar power.
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project.	People living near forest reserves use firewood for cooking. Charcoal burning is major source of livelihood for populations living near forests. Absentee landlords cause delays in RAP implementation. There are numerous forest encroachers due to lack of clean energy.
8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as person's with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc?	Yes, there are various NGOs in the communities and districts that have been working with vulnerable widows and PWDs.
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances. (cultural appropriateness in GRM)	Through their cultural, local council and religious leaders because they are respectable members of communities. Grievances should be addressed in a culturally appropriate way. Respect for opinion leaders and dialogue should be upheld. Parents of some of the forest encroachers, refugees were killed in wars and have no origin.
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?	Yes, NFA has legal frameworks that addresses grievances. There is a policy document that talks about Eco systems, social impact assessments, collaborative forest management which are well laid in the law.
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?	Through policies guiding resettlements. Landscape issues must be addressed holistically to avoid grievances.
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?	NFA has the capacity to support in grievance redress by mapping out illegal settlements in forest reserves, sensitization on clean cooking is key to all project stakeholders. The project should promote bamboo tree planting and save the environment.

Stakeholder: Uganda Solar Energy Association (USEA)

Time: 14:30 PM End: 15:59 PM

Date: Tues 11 Feb 2020

Venue: USEA Headquarters, Naguru, Kampala

Chairperson: Ms. Joyce Nkuyanga

No	Questions	Responses
1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?	We communicate to our stakeholders through radio talk shows, community meetings, use of trusted local leaders.
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities?	USEA has various solar companies under the umbrella of solar Uganda throughout Uganda. Information is obtained from the association.
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences	We recommend day time as most appropriate for public consultations.
4	What need-specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed consultation process?	The vulnerable group need people are usually comfortable when information is passed from LC's to them.
5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preferred method and language of project information sharing.	The EASP project should clearly disclose to stakeholders whether solar will be free or subsidized. This can be done using local radio stations, local languages. The use of translators should also be advocated for.
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information	In the last two months alone, we managed to distribute over 10,000 solar units. That is how big we are and therefore the ministry can use this network to share project information.
6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.	The People with Disability (PWDs), farmers' groups, local governments, SACCO leaders and other NGOs like Send a Cow Uganda.
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project?	Solar customers are predominantly farmers. Agriculture is their main source of livelihood. They depend on kerosene for lighting. The community can play the role of information sharing and can act as watch dogs of the project.
8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc?	USEA mainly engages with the local governments.
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances. (cultural appropriateness in GRM)	People affected by the project can use emails and phone calls to convey their concerns to the project management team. Grievances should be addressed through established policy frameworks that guide the project. In communities, grievances are handled by the local leaders who engage both parties involved and try to solve issues amicably.
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?	Solar Uganda Association has guiding policies that aid grievance redress.
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?	Through trainings, emails and direct phone calls.
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?	As USEA, we are willing to work with the ministry to monitor the quality of work and panels to meet the required standards. USEA is aware that there are uncertified distributors of solar panels out

		there that need to be controlled so that people are not conned off money.

STAKEHOLDER: SOLAR COMPANIES (FENIX)

START: 15:15 PM END: 16:45 PM

DATE: TUES 12 FEB 2020

VENUE: FENIX HEADQUARTERS, KOLOLO, KAMPALA

CHAIRPERSON: Ms. Joyce Nkuyanga

No	QUESTION	ANSWERS
1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?	Fenix prefers telephone communication as the best mode of communication. This is because Fenix Uganda has an efficient call center that controls the entire communication aspect of the business.
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities? (e.g for NEMA, explain about disclosure and feedback and the multi-sectoral approach towards disseminating information)	Fenix has a telephone call center who get information about project activities from the communities and give feedback to the management.
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences	Day time is most appropriate for consultations and most especially morning hours as long as there is efficient and effective mobilization.
4	What need-specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed and fair consultation process?	The vulnerable group need people whom they are familiar with in the communities like L. Cs to be speak to them during community engagements.
5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preffered method and language of project information sharing. What are the structures for information disclosure(right from district level)	It should be disclosed that Fenix in a bid to handle E-waste management, there is a small amount money they pay to any client who returns the used up batteries which were once purchased from them. The project needs to clearly communicate to stakeholders if solar systems will be subsidized. Information can be disclosed using radios, TV, use of translators among others.
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information	There are many companies that supply solar energy that we work with across the country. MEMD and project implementing agencies can use the solar company's networks to reach to pass information. Uganda Solar Energy Authority is committed to work with the Ministry to promote off grid power when called upon.
6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.	The SACCO groups, farmers and the refugees.
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project.	It was observed that the people living in the project areas are farmers and earn their living from agriculture. The risks that may arise is; whenever there's a subsidy, there are always cases of corruption.
8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as person's with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc?	Yes, Finix supplies solar systems and panels in Kyangwali refugee settlement.
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the	People affected by the project can use emails and phone calls to deliver their concerns to management.

	grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances.(cultural appropriateness in GRM)	Grievances should be addressed through established policy frameworks that guide the project. In communities, grievances are handled by the local leaders who engage both parties involved and try to solve issues amicably.
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?	The company has its policies for addressing grievances that may arise from time to time. Workers are bound by codes of conduct. Informally, in the communities, there are local council leaders who help in grievance redress.
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?	
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?	The company can participate in community sensitizations on battery disposal, installations.

Stakeholder: Uganda Wildlife Authority UWA

Start: 10:12 AM End: 11:33 AM

Date: Thurs 13 Feb 2020

Venue: UWA Headquarters, Kampala

Chairperson: Mr. Edgar Buhanga, Director-Planning and Policy, UWA.

No	QUESTION	ANSWERS
1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?	All communication channelled to UWA office are usually through the office of the Executive Director-UWA then channeled to the lower subordinates.
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities? (e.g for NEMA, explain about disclosure and feedback and the multi-sectoral approach towards disseminating information)	UWA gets information from community conservation departments.
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences	Always daytime is the perfect time. Animals can injure people if meetings are held in the evening hours.
4	What need-specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed and fair consultation process?	Marginalized groups like the refugees do not exist in the parks. Settlements are strictly prohibited in Protected Areas
5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preferred method and language of project information sharing? What are the structures for information disclosure (right from district level)	Music, dance and drama. There are a number of UWA offices that have no electricity. These offices need off grid systems. Consult the Department of Museums and Monuments (DMM) for the archaeological sites on information to be disclosed.
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information	The Ministry is networked and the project can easily obtain any information related to tourism, wildlife.
6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.	Hoteliers, Researchers for instance WCS, WWF, AWF, Tour Operators
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project?	The UWA project area is predominantly national parks, regional offices and outposts. The National park have no settlements. Nearby community members inform the authority of animals who have crossed to communities.

8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc.?	There are no persons with disability in the wildlife parks.
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances. (cultural appropriateness in GRM)	Through phone calls, emails and local council leaders. Grievances should be addressed through established policy frameworks that guide the project. We entrust the district leaders and local council leaders to handle grievances only on cases of animals who have crossed the parks to the communities.
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?	There are few grievances that are handled at the national parks. However, in cases where a tourist who legally enters the park is attacked by animals, we use the district leadership and local leaders. In case of death, victims are compensated.
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?	All communication channelled to UWA office are usually through the office of the Executive Director-UWA.
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?	UWA recommends the EASP team to involve UWA when visiting Conservation Area for instance; Murchison Falls, Kibale Conservation Area, Bwindi and Muhangahinga, Queen Elizabeth CA, Lake Mburo.

Stakeholder: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

Start: 10:05 AM End: 11:55 AM

Date: Friday 14 Feb 2020

Venue: MoGLSD Headquarters, Kampala

Chairperson: Mr. Bernard Mujuni, Commissioner and Equity, MoGLSD

Chairperson: Mr. Edgar Buhanga, Director-Planning and Policy, UWA.

No	QUESTION	ANSWERS
1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?	We use emails, official letters, fax and sometimes, music dance and drama so that the people get the picture of what is being communicated.
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities?	From opinion leaders, faith based organizations that tell us what is going on.
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences	Day time is always the best. You can't risk or feel safe holding consultations late evenings in communities.
4	What need-specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed and fair consultation process?	Equal Opportunities Policy, Gender Policy, provide for the minorities in Uganda. Power be accessible to even the marginalized people.
5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preferred method and language of project information sharing? What are the structures for information disclosure(right from district level)	People need to be told to embrace government projects in order to benefit. Disclose information about tangible and intangible culture so that the implementation team gets to know what fits the community values. Let the community/ local leaders talk to the people in the language they understand best. This method enhances community participation.
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information	We have many organizations in all districts that give us feedback and communicate issues related to gender ministry's' mandate.

6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.	• Engage the Civil Society Organizations in the implementation of EASP to avoid or minimize litigation • Faith Based Organizations • Use Community Development Officers • Undertake Capacity building for other relevant Ministries, Departments and Authorities, especially the Social Development Sector in order to support EASP implementation. • Continue with stakeholder engagement at all stages of the EASP implementation • Develop a Communication Strategy to create synergies with other MDAs • Use social media, radio, drama, skits, Local Leaders, TV, print media, etc as may be appropriate for various segments of the stakeholders • Always include MoGLSD among the stakeholder engagement and IEC materials
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project.	Communities characterized by people that survive on less than a dollar per day and farmers mostly. The risk that may occur as result of implementation of the project include; Defilement, HIV/ AIDS, Child labor, sexual exploitation and abuse.
8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as person's with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc?	Yes, we work with various NGOs like USAID, World Vision and police among others.
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances. (cultural appropriateness in GRM)	The people can bring their concerns through print media, social media, engaging local leaders and cultural groups (through Music dance and drama).
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?	There are local council leaders, police, cultural leaders who help in the communities
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?	Phone calls, emails, letters and through village grievance redress committees.
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?	There are things that are overlooked. Involve the ministry in all social aspects of the project. For example physical cultural resources, children affairs, gender among others.

Stakeholder: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Start: 09:37 AM End: 10:50 AM

Date: Tuesday 18 Feb 2020

Venue: MLHUD Headquarters, Kampala

Chairperson: Mr. Emmanuel Kaganzi, Commissioner Physical Planning, MLHUD.

No	Questions	Responses

1	What is your preferred mode of communication during project preparation, implementation and Closure?	Phone calls, letters, emails, TV's, radio talk shows among others.
2	How do you normally get information about community, project activities? (e.g for NEMA, explain about disclosure and feedback and the multi-sectoral approach towards disseminating information)	Letters, emails, phone calls, Community feedback, reconnaissance surveys, RAP reports among others.
3	Are there any limitations about time of day or location for public consultations? Day/Time/location preferences	Day time is most appropriate for consultations and most especially morning hours as long as there is efficient and effective mobilization.
4	What need-specific resources might be needed to enable vulnerable, marginalized people participate in meaningful, free prior informed and fair consultation process?	The vulnerable group need people whom they are familiar with in the communities like L. Cs to be speak to them during community engagements.
5	Describe briefly what kind of information should be disclosed, type of method that should be used to communicate to each stakeholder group? What kind of information would you like to know about the project to enable free prior informed consent, social acceptance among the community and meaningful participation and your preffered method and language of project information sharing. What are the structures for information disclosure(right from district level)	RAPs, ESIA's,
	NITAU-How best can we use your networks to share project information	There are many companies that supply solar energy that we work with across the country that you can use our networks to reach to them and pass information. Uganda Solar Energy Authority is committed to work with the Ministry to promote off grid power when called upon.
6	What other stakeholders would be interested in the project because of its location, proximity to natural resources, vulnerable people etc.	The SACCO groups, farmers and the refugees.
7	What are the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the project area and nearby populations? What role can the community play in identifying risks, potential impacts, opportunities to consider in the assessment process? What are the risks, impacts, opportunities that may arise as a result of implementation of the project.	It was observed that the people living in the project areas are farmers and earn their living from agriculture. The risks that may arise is; whenever there's a subsidy, there are always cases of corruption.
8	Are there any active organization's in the project area that work with vulnerable groups such as person's with disabilities, indigenous people, widows etc?	Yes, there are refugee camps in Kyangwali that Fenix supply solar systems and panels
9	Describe the ways in which people affected by the project can bring their concerns to project management's attention? How should grievances be addressed? –How are the grievances currently handled in the community and what would be the most appropriate way to handle the grievances.(cultural appropriateness in GRM)	People affected by the project can use emails and phone calls to deliver their concerns to the project management. Grievances should be addressed through established policy frameworks that guide the project. In communities, grievances are handled by the local leaders who engage both parties involved and try to solve issues amicably.
10	Is there any formal or informal grievance redress mechanism in the area?	The company has its policies for addressing grievances that may arise from time to time for instance having the right code of conduct, vetting the implementing agencies by UNBS and being creative with marketing to avoid grievances. Informally, in the communities, there are local council leaders who help in the communities
11	How should the existence of a project grievance redress mechanism be communicated to you?	whenever grievances occur. We mostly use phone calls, email because a call center is in place to capture any grievances available in the field.
12	How can the project involve you in enforcement and monitoring project activities?	We can be involved to supply solar panels and monitor their installations to those populations that are off grid.

ANNEX 2: **STAKEHOLDER VIEWS ON THE VMGS**

METHOD OF CONSULTATION: TELEPHONE

1. THE IK, Kamion Sub-county, Kaabong District

	Names	Position/Organisation	Telephone contact
1.	Lomeli John Mark	District Councilor, Kamion Sub-county	0782 911102
2.	Nancy	SAS/Sub-county Chief, Kamion Sub-county	0782 109980
3.	Jimmy	District Community Development Officer	0772 448025

2. The Batwa, Kanungu and Kisoro Districts

	Names	Position/Organisation	Telephone contact
1.	Kalimunda Benon	Batwa Community Chairperson, Kanyantorogo sub-county , Kanungu District	0787281920
2.	Mwesigwa Jones	SAS/Sub-county Chief, Bwambara Sub-county, Kanungu District	0782 109980
3.	Kamara Christopher	Community Batwa Focal Person	0772658174
4.	Ngabirano Justus	Secretary for Production, Rukungiri District Local Government	0774298649

KEY ISSUES RAISED

VMG Group	Issues raised
The Ik	The Ik live in the Morungole mountains in Kamion sub-county, Kaabong District. The Ik community is unique and vulnerable. Apart from being a border population (occupying borderline of Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan), they stay in hilly areas and this makes exposure and access to information and other services difficult. They are highly marginalized and vulnerable. **Subsistence Land use** The Ik are hunter-gatherers and they depend on honey and fruits from the forests. Those who are able to slope downhills practice subsistence farming with small portions of maize and beans. The Ik are not pastoralists and as a result, they have limited movements and have remained neutral in cattle rustling and other movement related conflicts affecting their neighbours. **Poor road network** Kamion sub-county and Kaabong District generally is an area characterised by very bad terrain and poor road network. Accessibility to the Ik is a problem mainly due to the mountainous nature of the area. This limits access to markets and other social services. Construction of access roads as part of the project corporate social responsibility will improve communication through road infrastructure development in the area. **Socio-economic issues** Although the Ik community is positive to development, education levels have remained very low with high rates of school drop-out due to limited number of schools in the area and long distances to schools. There is not much economic activity in the Ikland due to poor roads and accessibility of the area. The Ik sell honey which they harvest from the forests. Forests are an important preserve and source of means of survival and preservation of their unique identity. There is high prevalence of alcohol abuse. Other major social problems include poverty, child marriages and domestic violence. **Sensitization about electricity** Electricity is a new development in the area and embracing it requires extensive mobilization and sensitization because currently, the existing types of housing and petty economic activities do not seem to press a high demand of electricity in that area. People may be hesitant to electricity connections because they believe it is costly and a privilege that not everyone can afford. **Leadership**

VMG Group	Issues raised
	In 2015, Ik County became a constituency and since 2016 the Ik people got their first representation in Parliament of the Republic of Uganda in the 10th Parliament. Local leadership is optimistic that this representation can help to advocate for further recognition of the Ik to ensure that under the implementation of the NDP III, better infrastructure can be established in the area and electricity once extended in the area can transform the lives of the Ik. The District Local Government works with some voluntary NGOs to address the socio-economic challenges facing the Ik but they still prevail. **Other issues and suggestions** • Work with and facilitate local government authorities to reach the vulnerable and marginalized community of the Ik in the delineated area and sensitize them about economic opportunities and better farming methods. Implementation of such initiatives through EASP will contribute to the actualization of ongoing government initiatives towards attainment of the various local development goals/ targets for the Ik. • Electricity access is very necessary for schools and health facilities. With access to electricity, local leadership is optimistic that more boarding schools can be established and health centres can be elevated. The only secondary school in the sub-county can have more pupils and improve the education standards of the Ik. • More sensitization and awareness about importance of electricity to households and economic development should be enhanced to effect mindset change. • Provide subsidized power supply to support small enterprises and individuals who cannot currently afford connection, maintenance and electricity bills
The Batwa	The Batwa tribe which is also known as the Pygmies are one of the vulnerable group living in Kisoro, kabala, Kanungu and Bundibugyo districts. These people are believed to have migrated from the Democratic Republic of Congo in search for wild animals and honey. According to 2002 population census, the Batwa population is about 6000. They live in small huts made of sticks and grass. **Poverty** High poverty levels in the community caused by highly undependable climate, low produces and low market prices, for their produce even if the community would depend farming. **Nature of households and dwelling for electrification** The Batwa live in grass-thatched houses and according to their leader, access to electricity and household connections may not be something they will quickly embrace. Most Batwa prefer darkness to light even though many civil societies have been engaged in campaigns to change their perception. There are also fears that without adequate sensitization, many people can be electrocuted. There may be serious challenges with maintenance of electricity equipment and the cost. According to the community leaders, EASP will be of good importance because currently the government has constructed a school within their community and it requires electricity. **Inadequate land for settlement** Some Batwa people are mobile due to unclear land tenures. They move when their lands are acquired from them or when they need to grow crops, away from where animals threaten to destroy them. When they are not assured of permanent settlement, they construct temporary shelters. **Economic activities** The Batwa commonly known as beggars have received many initiatives from various NGOs including BPD, BMCT, and UOBDU, but have not yet embraced self-reliance. Kanungu District, for instance, has persistently provided various crop seeds through their agricultural initiatives but the Batwa have in turn sold such agricultural inputs. Although they are known as hunters, they also do other forms of labour at low pay. Some do basic jobs or agriculture, while others make handicrafts and jewelry for sale to locals and tourists. They also do singing and dancing as form of entertainment for payment by visitors. Tourists pay some money to the dancing groups to be entertained.

VMG Group	Issues raised
	Education Batwa, access to education means change at the most basic level, such as being able to read public signs and notices. It allows self-sufficiency and promotes self-esteem; it offers the potential to undertake training in technical skills or to access employment, all of which would help Batwa people overcome the poverty they live in. Even when Batwa children do access school, they experience direct and indirect discrimination. **Health service access** Many Batwa people do not access and utilize health care services because they cannot pay for consultations and medicines. Even in government facilities, they are said to be discriminated as they do not have the documents and identity cards needed to obtain hospital treatment, or are subjected to humiliating and discriminatory treatment. **Social dynamics** Women participation in social and community management activities is minimal compared to men. There are small numbers of women that participate in community meetings and this reflects the power dynamics in society; few Batwa women have the level of education needed to take up positions in local governance or obtain government employment. **Impact of the EASP** According to responses from consultations, EASP will not have negative effects to the Batwa community given that no cultural or traditional site will be destroyed during and after the implementation. There is need to work with Local government and Batwa Community leadership structures to undertake oore sensitization and awareness about importance of electricity to households and economic development to effect mindset change and make Batwa become beneficiaries of Government Development initiatives like electricity. Local leadership also propose that the project should provide casual employment to local Batwa instead of importing them from other areas.

ANNEX 3-LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

Stakeholder/Agency/Community

Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMP ✓ RPF ✓ SEF ✓ VMGF ✓ ESCP ✓

Date: 10 Feb 2020

Ministry Tourism District Municipal/Town Council Authority

Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Owor Denisiano	SWO	0701336200	owordon@gmail.com	
02	Mugaba Michael	WO	0775338612	michaelmugabe@gmail.com	
~~05~~					
03 ~~04~~	DR. PAUL EKIROR	Environmental Specialist MEMD	0782224822	pekirore energy.go.ug	
04 ~~05~~	Catherine Ajiambo	LO	0752499093	Catherine.ajiambo@gmail.com	
05 ~~06~~	JAMES MBOJANA	TDO	0772577760	jmbojana2@gmail.com	
06 ~~07~~	Elisha Lugolobi	Transaction Execution Specialist	0701407330	elugolobi@ureca.co.ug	

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

Ministry of Tourism, wildlife and Antiquities

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCP ✓
Date: 10th Feb 2020					
Ministry Tourism District		Municipal/Town Council		Authority	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
07 ~~08~~	Noel Komunda	G. Specialist	0751027127	noel.komunda@gmail.com	[signature]
08 ~~09~~	Dorothy Achan	S.S.S	0772471031	dorothy.achan1@gmail.com	[signature]
09 ~~10~~	Peter Makero	UECCC	0758289019	makero@peter@gmail.com	[signature]
10 ~~11~~	Charles Omara	UECCC	0772491[illegible]	c.omara@uecccng.[illegible]	[signature]
~~12~~					
~~13~~					
~~14~~					

ESMF = Environmental and Social Management Framework, RPF = Resettlement Policy Framework, SEF = Stakeholder Engagement Framework, VMGF = Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework, ESCP = Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

Stakeholder/Agency/Community	NATIONAL FORESTRY AUTHORITY				
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCP ✓
Date: Tuesday 11th Feb 2020					
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority	NFA	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
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02	KABI Maxwell	Coordinator Forest Resources Utilisation (CFRU)	0782453853	maxkabi@nfa.org.ug Kabimaxwell@yahoo.com	[signature]
03	DR. PAUL OKIROR	ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST	0782224826	pokiror@energy.gov.ug	[signature]
04	NOEL KOMUNDA	GENDER SPECIALIST	0751027127	noel.komunda@gmail.com	[signature]
05	Francis Xavier OChandi	Sociologist	0704526428	frankxavier256@gmail.com	[signature]
06	NAKABIRI GRACE	Sociologist	0777360784	nakabirigrace@gmail.com	Nakabiri
07	Brenda Owomugisha	Safeguards	0773187220	browomugisha@energy.go.ug	[signature]

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

Stakeholder/Agency/Community	NATIONAL FORESTRY AUTHORITY				
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCP ✓
Date:	Tues 17 Feb 2022				
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority	NFA	
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
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14 ~~11~~					
15 ~~12~~					
16 ~~13~~					

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA SOLAR ENERGY ASSOCIATOON (USEA)

Stakeholder/Agency/Community

Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF ✓ RPF ✓ SEF ✓ VMGF ✓ ESCP ✓

Date: Tues 11th Feb 2020

Ministry District Municipal/Town Council Authority

Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
01	Joyce Nkuyahaga	C.EO	0759586933	joyce.nkuyahaga@useaug.org	[signature]
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04	DR. PAUL OKIROR	Environmental Specialist MEMD	0782224828	pokiror@energy.go.ug	[signature]
05	Francis Xavier Ochandi	~~[illegible]~~ Sociologist	0704526428	frankxavier256@gmail.com	[signature]
06	Nakabiri Grace	sociologist	0777360784	Nakabirigrace@gmail.com	Nakabiri
07	Charles omara B	Risk Manager VECC	0772444[illegible]	comara@ueoc.or.ug	[signature]
08	peter Makero	Environmental VECC	0758289014	pmakero@ueoc.or.ug	[signature]
09					
10					

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

SOLAR COMPANIES (FINIX INTERNATIONAL, ULTRA TECH, VILLAGE KAMBISCO POWER, TECHNOLOGIES)

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCP ✓
Date: Wed 12th feb 2020					
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	~~Telephone~~ ENTITY	E-mail /CONTACT	Sign/Initial
01	Morrison Rwakakamba	Director of policy	Fenix International	[illegible]	[signature]
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03					
04	DR. PAUL. OKIROR	Environmental Specialist	MEMD	p.okiror@energy.go.ug +256782224828	[signature]
05	NOEL KOMUNDA	Social Dev Specialist	MEMD	0751027127	[signature]
06	Charles Omara B.	Risk Manager	UECCC	0772491671	[signature]
07	Elisha Lugaloobi	Transaction Execution Specialist	UECCC	0701407330	[signature]

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

SOLAR COMPANIES (FINIX ULTRA TECH INTERNATIONAL, VILLAGE POWER, KAMBASCO TECHNOLOGIES)

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCR ✓
Date: Wed 12th Feb 2020					
Ministry	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
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10	Brenda Owanyigsha	Safeguards	0773187790	bowanyigsha@energy.go.ug	[illegible]
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13	Peter Makero	UECCC	0758289019	pmakero@uecc.or.ug	[illegible]
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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

Stakeholder/Agency/Community

Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF ✓ RPF ✓ SEF ✓ VMGF ✓ ESCP ✓

Date: Thursday 13th Feb 2020

Ministry District Municipal/Town Council Authority UWA

Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial
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ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY

Stakeholder/Agency/Community

Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF ✓ RPF ✓ SEF ✓ VMGF ✓ ESCP ✓

Date: Thursday 13th Feb 2020

Ministry District Municipal/Town Council Authority UWA

Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development ~~Equity~~

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial
8	Brenda Owomugisha	Safeguards	MEMD	bowomugisha@memd.go.ug 0773187290	
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ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVT

Stakeholder/Agency/Community

Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF ✓ RPF ✓ SEF ✓ VMGF ✓ ESCP ✓

Date: Tues 18th Feb 2020

Ministry MLHUD District Municipal/Town Council Authority

Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

S.N	Name	Designation	~~Telephone~~ DEPT	E-mail	Sign/Initial
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4	Jacqueline Nnussuna	Sociologist	MLHUD	jannussuna@gmail.com	[signature]
5	Dennis Tumuelbaza	Sociologist	UETCL	dusa123@gmail.com	[signature]
6	Elisha Lugoloobi	Transaction Execution Specialist	UECCC	elugoloobi@uecc.or.ug	[signature]
7	Sarah Karijja	Sociologist	UETCL	karijja@uetcl.com	

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCP ✓
Date: Tues 18th Feb 2020					
Ministry MLHUD	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	~~Telephone~~ Department	E-mail	Sign/Initial
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05	Noel Kamunda Rodney	Gender Specialist	MEMD/WB Project	0751027127	[signature]
06	Dorothy Achan	Social Safeguards Specialist	MEMD	0772472551	[signature]
07	Ronald Murungi	PP	MLHUD	0774720219	[signature]

ESMF=Environment and Social Management Framework; RPF=Resettlement Policy Framework; SEF=Stakeholder Engagement Framework; VMGF=Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Framework; ESCP= Environment and Social Commitment Plan

8 AGUTI CAROLINE HSEU MEMD 0772619380 [signature]

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEV

Stakeholder/Agency/Community					
Purpose of consultation (Tick)	ESMF ✓	RPF ✓	SEF ✓	VMGF ✓	ESCP ✓
Date: Tue 18 Feb 2020					
Ministry MLHUD	District	Municipal/Town Council	Authority		
Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)					
Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development					

S.N	Name	Designation	Telephone	E-mail	Sign/Initial
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03	Mary Frances Namakula	SGY MLHUD	0779625996	[illegible]	[signature]
04	Kunikina Joseph	UETCL	0782349495	joseph.kunikina@uetcl.com	[signature]

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR CONSULTATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS FOR EASP

DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUMS & MONUMENTS

Stakeholder/Agency/Community

Purpose of consultation (Tick) ESMF ✓ RPF ✓ SEF ✓ VMGF ✓ ESCP ✓

Date: Wed 19th Feb 2020

Ministry | District Municipal/Town Council Authority DMM

Project Name: Energy Access Scale-Up Project (EASP)

Proponent: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

S.N	Name	Designation	~~Telephone~~ ENTITY	E-mail / Contact	Sign/Initial
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03	CAROLINE KAMBOZO	SEO-SOCIAL DEVT OFFICER	REA	cnambozo@rea.or.ug	[signature]
04	DR. PAUL OKIROR	Environmental Specialist	MEMD	p.okiror@energy.go.ug +256782224828	[signature]
05	peter Makero	Environmental Safeguards	UECCC	pmakero@ueccc.or.ug makeropeter@gmail.com 0758289019	[signature]
06	NGANGEYU EUNICE	RESEARCH OFFICER	UGANDA MUSEUM	ngngne@gmail.com 0773490366	[signature]
07	Davids Helago	Conservator	Uganda Museum	0778021648	[signature]

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→ [illegible]

S/N	Name	Designation	Entity	Email/Contact	Signature
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12	Francis Xavier Ochandi	Security Sec	MEMD	frankxavier2566@gmail.com	[illegible]
13	Dorothy Achan	Social Safeguards	MEMD	dorothyiachan1@gmail.com	[illegible]

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE MEETING WITH NFA AND MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINERAL DEVELOPMENT
HELD ON 11TH FEBRUARY 2020 AT THE BOARDROOM

NAMES	GENDER	TITTLE	EMAIL ADDRESS	CONTACTS	SIGNATURE
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Charles omara Bisimwa	M	Risk Manager (UEEC)	comara@ueecc.or.ug	0772491676	[illegible]
NAKABIRI GRACE	F	Social Worker	nakabirigrace@gmail.com	0777360764	Nakabiri
[illegible]ANCIS XAVIER OCHAMA	M	Sociologist	frankxavier256@gmail.com	0789889557/ 0704526428	[illegible]
[illegible]amuddu Jacqueline	F	j.jacqueline.namuddu@nfa.org.ug	LEGAL OFFICER NFA	0783444319	[illegible]
[illegible]eter Makero	M	environmental officer (UEEC)	makeropeter@gmail.com	0758289019	[illegible]
Elisha Lugolosbi	M	Transaction Execution Specialist	elugolosbi@ueecc.or.ug	0701407330	[illegible]
Noel Komunda	M	G. Specialist	noel.komunda@[illegible]	0751017127	[illegible]
KABI Maxwell	Male	Coordinator Forest Resource Utilisation (CFRU)	maxkabi@nfa.org.ug kabimaxwell@gmail.com	0782453853	[illegible]
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[illegible] Christine	F	NFA		0782417524	[illegible]

MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES CONSULTATED

1. Stakeholder: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MOTWA)
   Start: 10:54 AM End: 12:35 PM
   Date: Monday 10th Feb 2020
   Venue: MoTWA Headquarters, Rwenzori House, Nakasero, Kampala

2. Stakeholder: National Forestry Authority (NFA)
   Start: 9:45 AM End: 12:04 PM
   Date: Tues 11 Feb 2020
   Venue: NFA Headquarters, Bugolobi, Kampala

3. Stakeholder: Uganda Solar Energy Association (USEA)
   Start: 4:30 PM End: 15:59 PM
   Date: Tues 11 Feb 2020
   Venue: USEA Headquarters, Naguru, Kampala

4. Stakeholder: SOLAR COMPANIES (FENIX AND VILLAGE SOLAR COMPANIES)
   Start: 15:15 PM End: 16:45 PM
   Date: Tues 12 Feb 2020
   Venue: Finix Headquarters, Kololo, Kampala

5. Stakeholder: Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
   Start: 10:12 AM End: 11:33 AM
   Date: Thurs 13 Feb 2020
   Venue: UWA Headquarters, Kampala

6. Stakeholder: Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)
   Start: 10:05 AM End: 11:55 AM
   Date: Friday 14 Feb 2020
   Venue: MoGLSD Headquarters, Kampala

7. Stakeholder: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
   Start: 09:37 AM End: 10:50 AM
   Date: Tuesday 18 Feb 2020
   Venue: MLHUD Headquarters, Kampala

8. Stakeholder: Department of Museums and Monuments (DMM)
   Start: 11:25 AM End: 1:03 PM
   Date: Wednesday 19 Feb 2020
   Venue: DMM Headquarters, Kampala