



Government of Uganda

ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF LOT A MARKETS AT BIISO AND WANSEKO IN BULIISA DISTRICT AND KIGOROBYA IN HOIMA DISTRICT



FINAL PROJECT BRIEF



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Table of Contents

ESIA TEAM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
List of Tables	x
Table of Figures	xiii
Acronyms	xvi
Executive Summary	xx
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP).....	1
1.2 The Assignment.....	2
1.3 ESIA Categorization for Markets	2
1.4 Objective of the ESIA.....	2
1.5 Project Activities	3
1.5.1 Pre-Construction	3
1.5.2 Construction Phase Activities	3
1.6 Location of the Proposed Markets.....	5
1.7 Justification.....	7
1.8 Detailed Design for the Markets.....	7
1.9 Operations and Maintenance Phase	10
1.10 Construction Cost Estimates and implementation plan	10
2 ESIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	12
2.1 Desk Review.....	12
2.2 Scoping Visit	12
2.3 Environmental Baseline Studies	13
2.3.1 Air Quality	13
2.3.2 Noise	13
2.3.3 Vibrations.....	14
2.3.4 Hydrology and drainage assessment methodology	15
2.3.5 Vegetation	17
2.3.6 Fauna Investigations	17
2.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE ASSESSMENT.....	18
2.4.1 Pre-Field Activities	18
2.4.2 Field Methodology.....	19
A structured survey questionnaire with closed questions was used.	21
2.4.3 Post Field Activities	26
2.5 Input into the Designs.....	27

2.5.1	Meeting Design Consultant (MBW)	27
2.5.2	Public Display	27
2.6	Stakeholder Consultations	27
2.7	Identification of Impacts	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.8	Mitigation Measures	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.9	Preparation of ESMP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.10	Monitoring Plan	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3	POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	30
3.1	Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework	30
3.2	World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards	40
3.3	Institutional Framework	41
4	ENVIRONMENT BASELINE CONDITIONS	45
4.1	Physical Environment	45
4.1.1	Climate	45
4.1.2	Soils and Geology	46
4.1.3	Topography, Hydrology and Drainage	49
4.1.4	Air Quality	54
4.1.5	Noise	55
4.1.6	Vibrations	56
4.1.7	Solid Waste Management	56
4.1.8	Water Sources	62
4.2	Biological Environment	63
4.2.1	Land use and cover	63
4.2.2	Vegetation	66
4.2.3	Mammals	68
4.2.4	Birds	69
4.2.5	Amphibians	73
4.2.6	Reptiles	74
4.2.7	Butterflies	75
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS	77
5.1	Location and Administrative Structures	77
5.1.1	Kigorobya Market	77
5.1.2	Biiso Market	77
5.1.3	Wanseko Market	77
5.2	Market Catchment Characteristics	78

5.2.1	Core and Influence Zones of Catchments	78
5.3	Poverty Trends.....	81
5.3.1	Poverty conditions (at District level)	81
5.3.2	Poverty Conditions (within Lot A core market areas)	81
5.3.3	Child Poverty Conditions.....	81
5.4	Unemployment and Labour Force	83
5.4.1	Unemployment Rate	83
5.4.2	Coping Mechanisms.....	87
5.4.3	Job Creation Opportunities	89
5.4.4	Skilled Manpower (Construction).....	90
5.5	Market Vendor Characteristics	91
5.5.1	<i>Vendor Population</i>	91
5.5.2	Vendor Household Characteristics.....	91
5.5.3	Household Size and Dependency.....	92
5.5.4	Marital Status	92
5.5.5	Education Levels.....	93
5.5.6	Ethnicity	93
5.6	Economic Activities.....	94
5.6.1	Type of Products	95
5.6.2	Market Place Conditions (Shades, Stalls, Working Space)	95
5.6.3	Overall Vendors' Investment.....	97
5.6.4	Investment for Each Lot A Market	97
5.6.5	Cost of Doing Business.....	98
5.6.6	Product Pricing and Customers.....	100
5.6.7	Average Monthly Sales and Profit	102
5.6.8	Savings	103
5.6.9	Business Skills and Needs.....	104
5.6.10	Market Management and Administration Structures	105
5.7	Sanitation and Hygiene.....	105
5.7.1	Disposal of Human Excreta (Faeces and Urine).....	105
5.7.2	Vermin and Vectors in markets	106
5.7.3	Access to Clean and Safe Water	107
5.8	Health.....	107
5.8.1	Disease Incidence and Prevalence	108
5.8.2	Access to Health Services	109

5.8.3	Access to HIV/AIDS services.....	111
5.9	Challenges Faced by Market vendors.....	113
5.10	Institutional Arrangements (Local Governance and Markets)	113
5.10.1	Local Development Priorities and Targets.....	114
5.10.2	LG Revenue Generation.....	116
5.10.3	LGs Performance	116
5.11	Cultural Heritage	117
5.11.1	Biiso Market.....	117
5.11.2	Wanseko Market	117
5.11.3	Bagungu Cultural Identity and Self-Preservation	118
5.12	Gender Dimensions	119
5.12.1	Access, Control and Benefits Profile.....	119
5.12.2	Gender Division of Labour	123
5.12.3	Gender Relations (Decision and Participation).....	128
5.12.4	Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).....	129
5.12.5	Gender Inequalities	132
5.12.6	Gender Needs.....	133
5.12.7	Child Protection	134
5.12.8	Access and Utilisation.....	135
5.12.9	Contribution to SDG 5 (Gender Equality)	136
5.12.10	Gender accommodating and sensitivity	136
5.12.11	Gender Equity	136
5.12.12	Gender parity.....	137
5.12.13	Gender gap	137
5.12.14	Gender mainstreaming / integrating.....	137
5.13	Grievance Redress Mechanisms	137
5.13.1	Common Grievances in Lot A markets.....	138
5.13.2	Existing GRMs.....	138
6	STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS.....	141
6.1	Introduction	141
6.2	Objectives	141
6.3	Identified Stakeholders	141
6.4	Phases of Stakeholder Engagement	144
6.5	Stakeholder Issues and Concerns.....	145
6.5.1	Scoping Phase Consultations	145

6.5.2	Detailed Assessment	150
6.5.3	Disclosure of Draft Designs	166
7	IMPACTS AND RISKS.....	176
7.1	Impact Analysis	176
7.1.1	Vulnerability Analysis	176
7.2	Positive Impacts.....	177
7.2.1	Construction Phase.....	177
7.2.2	Operation Phase Benefits	178
7.3	Negative Impacts	181
7.3.1	Construction Phase.....	181
7.3.2	Operation and Maintenance Phase	213
7.3.3	Cumulative Impacts	236
8	ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN	238
8.1	Phases of Implementation.....	238
8.2	Integration of Safeguards into Contracts	238
8.3	Contractor Management Plans.....	238
8.3.1	Human Resource Management Plan	238
8.3.2	Waste Management Plan.....	238
8.3.3	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan.....	239
8.3.4	Community Health and Safety Plan.....	239
8.3.5	Emergency preparedness and response Plan.....	239
8.3.6	Security Management Plan	240
8.3.7	HIV/AIDS and STIs Management Plan.....	240
8.3.8	Gender and Social Equity Management Plan.....	240
8.3.9	Child Protection and Management Plan.....	240
8.3.10	Plan for acquisition and Management of auxillary sites	241
8.3.11	Capacity Building Plan	241
8.3.12	Quality Management Plan.....	241
8.3.13	Chance Finds Procedures	241
8.3.14	Stakeholder Communications and Engagement Plan (SEP).....	241
8.3.15	Site Restoration (Decommissioning) Plan	241
8.4	Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	242
8.4.1	Purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism	242
8.4.2	Scope of the Grievance Redress Mechanism	243
8.4.3	Effectiveness in Implementation of GRM	246

8.4.4	The World Bank’s Grievance Redress Service (GRS)	247
8.5	ESMP Monitoring.....	248
8.5.1	Weather Forecasts	248
8.5.2	Site Inspection.....	248
8.5.3	Meetings.....	248
8.5.4	Monthly Environmental and Social Report.....	248
8.5.5	Environmental and Social Management Plan Reviews	249
8.5.6	Environmental Compliance Audit	249
8.5.7	Approval of the ESMP Activities	249
8.6	Enforcement of Compliance	249
8.7	Roles and Responsibilities	249
8.8	Training and Capacity Building.....	252
8.8.1	Training Needs	252
8.8.2	Capacity Building Needs	252
8.9	ESMP Matrix	253
9	CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF ESIA INPUT INTO THE DESIGN	290
9.1	Conclusions	290
9.2	Integration of ESMP	291
9.2.1	Design mitigations	291
9.2.2	ESMP implementation	292
	REFERENCES	293
	ANNEXES	302
	Annex 1: Detailed Layouts and Designs	302
	Annex 2: Detailed Fauna Baseline data	314
	Annex 3: Air Quality, Noise and Vibrations Report.....	320
	Annex 4: Detailed Socio-Economic Data	334
	Annex 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism	360
	Annex 6: Proof of land ownership	369
	Annex 7: Commitments for Relocation	379
	Annex 8: Consultation Minutes	381

List of Tables

Table 1-1: Potential construction materials sources.....	4
Table 1-2: Location of proposed markets targeted for development	5
Table 1-3: Boundary Coordinates for Lot A Markets.....	5
Table 1-4: Summary preliminary cost estimate.	11
Table 2-1: Sample used for Lot A markets (Survey Questionnaire).....	20
Table 2-2: Summary of stakeholder consultations.....	27
Table 2-3: Determination of impact severity for negative impacts.....	29
Table 3-1: Summary of Ugandan legal, policy and regulatory framework and its relevance to the project	31
Table 3-2: Safeguards Policies triggered by the project	40
Table 3-3: Project institutional framework	41
Table 3-4: List of Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners	43
Table 4-1: Results for particulate matter measurements at the 3 markets	54
Table 4-2: Results for monitoring of gaseous pollutant concentrations at the 3 markets	55
Table 4-3: Results for measurement of ambient noise at the 3 sites	55
Table 4-4: Results for vibrations monitoring at the 3 sites	56
Table 4-5: Woody species composition and abundance on Kigorobyia Market site	66
Table 4-6: Woody species composition and abundance on Biiso Market site.....	67
Table 4-7: Woody species composition and abundance on Wanseko Market site	67
Table 4-8: Mammal species recorded in and around Biiso Market project area.....	68
Table 4-9: List of species recorded in and around the proposed Kigorobyia Market site.....	70
Table 4-10: Bird representation in Terms of families, genera and Species	70
Table 4-11: List of Bird species recorded at Biiso Market Project area	71
Table 4-12: List of Species recorded in Wanseko Market project area	72
Table 4-13: List of amphibians recorded at Kigorobyia Market site	73
Table 4-14: List of amphibians recorded at Wanseko Proposed Market site.....	73
Table 4-15: List of butterflies recorded at Biiso Proposed Market site.	75
Table 4-16: List of butterflies recorded at Proposed Wanseko Market site.....	76
Table 5-1: Administrative units of Kigorobyia Town Council	77
Table 5-2: Administrative units of Biiso Sub County.....	77
Table 5-3: Administrative units of Kigwera S/C	78
Table 5-4: Market Catchment population of Kigorobyia main market.....	79
Table 5-5: Population living on subsistence farming (home consumption, not for marketing) by 2014	81
Table 5-6: Likert Scale based ranking of magnitude of Unemployment among productive age groups, Gender and major Ethnicity in LC 1 villages surrounding market sites	86

Table 5-7: Population of market vendors by category and sex in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby markets.....	91
Table 5-8: Categories of Households for Market vendors.....	91
Table 5-9: Size of vendors' households.....	92
Table 5-10: Marital status of vendors.....	93
Table 5-11: Education level attained.....	93
Table 5-12: Category of MSMEs in Kigoroby TC, Biiso & Wanseko Trading centers.....	94
Table 5-13: Type of products traded in markets (by % no of vendors).....	95
Table 5-14: Category of Market Stalls (makeshift shades, stalls, workspaces).....	95
Table 5-15: Estimated No. of Vendors by Enterprise at WANSEKO MARKET.....	96
Table 5-16: Investment portfolio by market vendors.....	98
Table 5-17: Costs incurred by market vendors in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby markets.....	98
Table 5-18: Selling Price Determinants.....	100
Table 5-19: Frequency of Daily customers.....	101
Table 5-20: Monthly sales by number of market vendors.....	102
Table 5-21: Savings.....	103
Table 5-22: Group memberships.....	104
Table 5-23: Business Skills needed by Market vendors in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby.....	104
Table 5-24: Disposal practices of human waste in planned market sites by percentage of users.....	106
Table 5-25: Prevalence of destruction of market vendors' good by Vermin and Vector in the 3 markets.....	106
Table 5-26: Disease prevalence within catchments of Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby markets for year 2019.....	108
Table 5-27: No. of Person who access health services (OPD and Referrals).....	109
Table 5-28: Maternal Health (ANC and PMTCT).....	109
Table 5-29: Children (<1yr) immunised between 2015-2019.....	110
Table 5-30: HIV/AIDS Testing and Care in 3 market catchments (Core Zones).....	111
Table 5-31: No. of vendors who undertook an HIV Test taken.....	112
Table 5-32: List of HIV and AIDS service Providers in the 3 Sub counties of Lot A Markets.....	112
Table 5-33: Challenges faced very frequently (by % no. of vendors who face challenge).....	113
Table 5-34: Relevant Development Priorities of LGs (HLG and LLGs).....	114
Table 5-35: Revenue Prices from Market catchment (core zones).....	116
Table 5-36: Performance Levels of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa District Councils (2016-2017).....	116
Table 5-37: Showing Gender Activity Profile among vendors of Lot A Markets (Kigoroby, Biiso and Wanseko Markets).....	127
Table 5-38: Gender Participation in household decision making on IGAs (who decides about the IGA activities).....	129

Table 5-39: Opinions of vendors by gender on SGBV prevalence..... 131

Table 5-40: Gender needs for the Vendors 133

Table 5-41: Implication of SDG 5 (gender equality) on Lot A markets 136

Table 5-42: Categories of Grievance Redress Mechanisms in Lot A markets 138

Table 6-1: Stakeholder matrix (interest and Influence grid)..... 141

Table 6-2: Stakeholders consulted during the reconnaissance visit and the detailed assessment 144

Table 6-3: Issues raised by stakeholders during the scoping phase 146

Table 6-4: Views and issues raised by Ministries and Departments..... 150

Table 6-5: Views and issues raised by the District Local Governments..... 156

Table 6-6: Issues and View of the Subcounty Leadership..... 161

Table 6-7: Issues and concerns captured during disclosure of designs..... 167

Table 6-8: More issues captured during display of the draft designs..... 168

Table 7-1: Categories of vulnerable persons in the markets 176

Table 7-2: Estimated Construction Job Benefits..... 177

Table 7-3: Estimated Annual Revenues for Markets 179

Table 7-4: Local Economic Infrastructure under Component 2 of the ARSDP 236

Table 8-1: Environmental and Social Management (ESMP) Implementation Plan 254

Table 8-2: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP) 275

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the markets proposed for development	6
Figure 2: Current market Management model	10
Figure 3: Presentation of the Scoping Report	12
Figure 4: Deployment of air quality monitoring equipment	13
Figure 5: Deployment of the equipment	14
Figure 6: Deployment of the Vibrations Monitor	14
Figure 7: Training data collectors / enumerators at Trisek Hotel Hoima town.....	19
Figure 8: Enumerator (Ashaba Ronnie) administering a questionnaire to Disabled vendor (Shoe repair) at Biiso market	21
Figure 9: Enumerator (Obore Susan) Administering a survey questionnaire	22
Figure 10: Figure 8: Key informant interview (KII) with Wansenko Market Chairperson (middle) ...	23
Figure 11: Climate Data for Hoima District	45
Figure 12: Geology Map for the sites where the markets will be constructed.....	47
Figure 13: Soils Map for the sites where the markets will be constructed.....	48
Figure 14: Hydrology map for Kigorobyia Town Council including the proposed site	50
Figure 15: Surface water resources around Biiso project area.....	51
Figure 16: Surface water resources around Wansenko market.....	52
Figure 17: Topography Map for the sites where the markets will be constructed.....	53
Figure 18: Solid waste collection remains a challenge in Kigorobyia	57
Figure 19: Open dumping by communities in Kigorobyia is common.....	58
Figure 20: Solid waste management situation in Kigorobyia Town Council	58
Figure 21: Accumulated waste at Biiso market	60
Figure 22: Solid waste at Wansenko market.....	61
Figure 23: Solid waste pile and burning site behind the market	61
Figure 24: Solid waste from the ferry is indiscriminately disposed in the buffer zone of L. Albert	62
Figure 25: Piped water supply used by Kigorobyia market.....	63
Figure 26: Dominant land use in Biiso Sub County	63
Figure 27: Dominant land use in Wansenko Sub County	64
Figure 28: Land use and cover map for the 3 project areas	65
Figure 29: Sprouts of erected vending poles.....	66
Figure 30: Vegetation of Biiso Market site.....	67
Figure 31: Vegetation of Wansenko Market site	68
Figure 32: Birds species seen at Kigorobyia market area	69
Figure 33: Male Agama Lizard taken at Kigorobyia (36 N 0312243, 0179260).....	74
Figure 34: Catchment zones for the 3 markets.....	80
Figure 35: No of children (girls and boys) observed working in Lot B markets by January 2020.....	82

Figure 36: Boy children (aged 13-17 years) working in milling plant at Biiso market	83
Figure 37: Youth gambling (playing card for money) at behind Wanseko market	88
Figure 38: Children aged 13-17 years, engaged in gambling (playing cards for money) at Wanseko market	89
Figure 39: No. of Skilled workers within Market catchment (Core zones)	90
Figure 40: Ethnicity of market vendors	94
Figure 41: Amount of Money Invested by No. of vendors in Lot A markets	97
Figure 42: Amount invested (UGX) by vendors	98
Figure 43: Costs incurred by market vendors in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobya markets	99
Figure 44: Season of Lowest number of customers (monthly) in each market.....	101
Figure 45: Season of Highest number of customers (monthly) in each market.....	102
Figure 46: Savings methods of vendors.....	103
Figure 47: Business skills needed by vendors	105
Figure 48: Vending of water in Wanseko	107
Figure 49: No of Children (<1yr) immunised between 2015-2019	110
Figure 50: No. of Individuals Tested HIV positive (Oct-Nov 2019) in 3 market catchments (core zones).....	112
Figure 51: A): Elders of Balyambwa clan / Bagungu standing at ritual site behind the proposed Wanseko market. B): Balyambwa clan committee at Wanseko	118
Figure 52: Gender disaggregated data on Vendors who ACCESS Lot A market (pre-construction). 120	
Figure 53: Percentage of vendors (by gender) and amount of investment.....	121
Figure 54: Comparison of amount invested (working capital) by gender in the 03 markets	121
Figure 55: Percentage of vendors (by gender) who earn profit and Save in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobya markets.....	123
Figure 56: No. of vendors (by gender) who contribute on FOOD expenses of children at HH level. 124	
Figure 57: No. of vendors (by gender) who contribute on EDUCATION expenses of children at HH level.....	125
Figure 58: No. of vendors (by gender) who contribute on MEDICAL expenses of children at HH level	125
Figure 60: Opinions about the level of SGBV by Number of vendors in all LOT A markets.....	131
Figure 60: Level of Awareness About Rights of Children Among Vendors (YES / NO) In Lot A Markets	135
Figure 61: Participants during consultations with Hoima District Local Government.....	146
Figure 62: Meeting with the Wetlands Management Department at their Luzira office	150
Figure 63: Meeting at Wanseko Market	160
Figure 64: Consultation meeting with Wanseko Market Stakeholders (Fishermen and Market Committee)	160

Figure 65: Wanseko Market Committee inside market site.....	161
Figure 66: Consultation meeting with Biiso market village LC 1 Chairperson.....	161
Figure 67: Disclosure of the draft design for Kigoroby Market.....	166
Figure 68: A snapshot of trees to be cut and those to be retained at Biiso market.....	184
Figure 69: Illustration of flag persons controlling construction traffic.....	203
Figure 70: Design provision for separate storage of different solid waste streams	216
Figure 71: Floor plan for the VIP latrines.....	221
Figure 72: Lay out of the waterborne toilets.....	221
Figure 73-Contractor’s grievance redress mechanism.....	245
Figure 74: Variation of PM10 with time at Kigoroby market site	320
Figure 75: Variation of PM2.5 with time at Kigoroby market.....	321
Figure 76: Variation of SO2 ambient concentration with time at Kigoroby market.....	322
Figure 77: Variation of NO2 ambient concentration with time at Kigoroby market	322
Figure 78: Variation of PM10 concentration with time at Biiso market.....	323
Figure 79: Variation of PM2.5 concentration with time at Biiso market	324
Figure 80: Variation of SO2 concentration with time at Biiso market	325
Figure 81: Variation of CO concentration with time at Biiso market.....	325
Figure 82: Variation of PM10 ambient concentration with time at Wanseko	326
Figure 83: Variation of PM2.5 ambient concentration with time at Wanseko	327
Figure 84: Variation of NO2 ambient concentration with time at Wanseko	328
Figure 85: Variation of VOCs ambient concentration with time at Wanseko	328
Figure 86: Graph showing variation of ground vibrations with time at Kigoroby Market	331
Figure 87: Graph showing variation of ground vibrations with time at Biiso Market.....	332
Figure 88: Variation of Ground Vibrations with time at Wanseko Market	333
Figure 89: Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Biiso sub-county office in Buliisa district	382

Acronyms

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AfDB	African Development Bank
AES	Audio Encounter Surveys
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
AQG	Air Quality Guideline
ARSDP	Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BUBU	Buy Uganda Build Uganda
CAIP	Community Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement Programme
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CESMP	Contractor's Environment and Social Management Plan
CiD	Culture in Development
CSO	Civil Society Organization
dBA	Decibel
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DD	Data Deficient
DDP	District Development Plan
DLG	District Local Government
DPAC	District Public Accounts Committee
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resource Management
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EI	Entrepreneurship Index
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender Based Violence
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEDI	Global Entrepreneurship and Development Institute
GIS	Geographical Information System
GO	Grievance Officer
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Ha	Hectares
HC	Health Centre
HH	House Hold

HLG	Higher Local government
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HOD	Heads of Departments
HWSC	Hand Washing Steering Committee
HWWS	Hand Washing With Soap
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labor Organization
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JCU	Justice Centres Uganda
KII	Key Informant Interviews
kph	Kilometers per hour
LC	Local Council
LC	Least Concern
LEI	Local Economic Infrastructure
LG	Local Government
LGFC	Local Government Finance Commission
LLG	Low Local Government
LRECC	Local Revenue Enhancement Committee
MandE	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MARP	Most At Risk Population
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environmentalists
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NGP	National Gender Policy
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
NPA	National Planning Authority
NARO	National Agriculture Research Institute
NSD	National Supplier Database
NSP	Nominated Service Provider
NSWG	National Sanitation Working Group
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OP/BP/GP	Operational Policy/ Bank Procedure/General Policy

OPd	Open Defecation
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OVOP	One Village One Product
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAP	Project Affected Person
PLA	Participatory Learning and Action
PM	particulate matter
PMCA	Participatory Market Chain Appraisal
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Treatment
PNFP	Private Not for Profit
PFP	Private For Profit
POM	Project Operational Manual
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROFFIRA	Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas
PWD	People With Disability
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
RGC	Rural Growth Center
R-NT	IUCN Redlist - Regionally Near Threatened
R-RR	IUCN Redlist - Regionally – Regional Responsibility
R-VU	IUCN Redlist - Vulnerable
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
SC	Sub County
SCDP	Sub County Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMCA	Standards, Metrology, Conformity Assessment and Accreditation
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
T/C	Town Council
TC	Trading Centre
TCDP	Town Council Development Plan
TEA	Total early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity
TPC	Technical Planning Committee
TREP	Taxpayer Register Expansion Project
TSC	Timed Species Count
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics

U-EN	IUCN Red list, Uganda-Endangered
UGX	Ugandan Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPA	Uganda Petroleum Authority
UR	Unemployment Rate
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USD	United States Dollar
USMID	Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
VES	Visual Encounter Surveys
VIA	Vulnerability Identification Criteria
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
VU	IUCN Red list, Vulnerable
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Uganda (GoU) secured funding from the World Bank to implement the Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP) in the Albertine region. The Project aims at improving regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine Region. The Local infrastructure sub-component supports construction of local roads and local economic infrastructure (LEI). Some of the Batch 2 LEI include the 3 markets of Kigorobyia in Hoima District and Biiso and Wanseko Markets in Buliisa District. The 3 markets are among the list of local economic infrastructure submitted by the participating district local governments of Hoima and Buliisa at the time of project formulation and therefore included in the ARSDP Project Appraisal Document (PAD). They are among the priority projects in the Local Government Development Plans.

ARSDP is categorized as category B implying that the potential impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and mitigatory measures can be readily designed. Schedule 4, part 2, section 5 of the National Environment Act 2019 requires submission of Project briefs to NEMA for establishment of community markets.

Kigorobyia market is in a commercial area and the neighbourhood is built up while Biiso market site is located in a mixed land use (i.e. residential and commercial). Wanseko market is in a built-up area within Wanseko trading center. In total, the vendor population in the 3 markets site stands at 1499 vendors (1056 female and 443 male). In terms of vendor type, permanent vendors are 370 and 1,129 seasonal vendors (itinerant and semi-itinerant). There are 17 Persons with Disabilities (PWD) vendors (includes both major and minor disabilities). The estimated market vendor population for Biiso market is 584 (145 permanent and 439 seasonal) vendors while that of Wanseko is 240 (150 permanent and 90 seasonal vendors respectively). At Kigorobyia, the estimated total vendor population is 675 (75 permanent and 600 are seasonal). The numbers used as a basis for the detailed design need to be reviewed further.

The construction period for each project is assumed to be 6-9 months and this will provide short-term construction jobs. There will be a boost of local business accruing from the construction workers whose purchasing power will be dependent on wages and salaries. Most of the benefits that are long-term will be realized during operation of the new markets. The new markets will provide an organized way of selling local produce in terms of shade, stalls, clean open space, security, good sanitation and hygiene facilities. The local governments will collect more revenue from the new markets and yet the markets account for a big proportion of local government revenue collections. The markets will significantly improve the aesthetics of the areas where they will be established which could spur urbanization of these areas. Markets will help to boost local entrepreneurship especially the women who are the majority of the vendors, hence improving their economic wellbeing. There is a likelihood of increase in local production of items demanded by vendors such as foodstuffs. Providing training in entrepreneurship and business management skills may enhance the growth of local vendors.

Since the markets are operational, the civil works will require temporary relocation of the market activities. The availability of prepared relocation sites by local governments and resolution of any existing vendor grievances is a condition for MLHUD to proceed with procurement of the contractor for a particular market. Hoima and Buliisa District Local Governments have committed in writing to provide relocation sites. The construction phase of the 3 markets will involve land clearing and leveling, and this activity will have a direct impact on the vegetation in the market sites. The impact on flora is devegetation of the market sites.

However, the impact is minimal since the species are not categorized as threatened on the IUCN Red list and majority of the trees are sprouts of poles used for vending.

Construction waste will largely consist of demolition debris. Kigorobyia Town Council confirmed that Kigorobyia market currently has 155 lockups and will present disposal challenges. The contractor is expected to prepare a waste management plan prior to commencement of work and to agree with local authorities on the sites where this waste will be disposed. Traffic controls are important during transport of construction waste; deployment of flag personnel will be required. Construction will require water which poses a risk of conflict in case the contractors use domestic water sources such as the community stand taps. The potential sources for water for construction are Kikona river and Kategeta wetland for Kigorobyia market, L. Albert for Wanseko market and Waki river for Biiso market.

The contractor is expected to prepare an occupational health and safety (OHS) plan to guide management and reporting on OHS aspects. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be made available to all workers and use of PPE shall be made compulsory. The contractor should develop a traffic management plan to guide transport activities. Security of the project site and workers is of utmost importance. It is recommended that duly licensed security company is contracted to provide security services at the construction sites.

Importation of manpower can spread social vices such as alcoholism, drug abuse, moral decadence in the forms of promiscuity, gambling etc. The workers might engage in child abuse and exploitation. Contractor needs to implement a “No child labour” policy and where need arise, a nominated service provider should be contracted to support child protection activities. HIV/AIDS mainstreaming is a contractual obligation that will be managed by nominated service providers working with HIV/AIDS service providers in the area.

The key generators of solid wastes are the market stalls for fresh produce, food, fish and restaurants within the markets. The capacities of local authorities such as the Town Councils to manage waste generated by the markets is very low. They lack the requisite technical staff and equipment required to adequately manage the increasing quantities of solid waste. Where support is available, the respective authorities (Kigorobyia, Biiso and Kigwera) need to construct controlled dumping sites at new locations that are in line with the approved Physical Development Plan.

Regarding wastewater and human waste, the design has provided for 1 VIP latrine and 1 toilet both with separate stances for men, women and PWDs. Open defecation (OPd) remains a big challenge mainly in Wanseko. Community sensitizations are needed to address OPd as well as integrating the same in market regulations.

The markets centers are seated on government land. Kigorobyia, Biiso and Wanseko markets were allocated 3.5, 1.0 and 1.69 acres of land respectively under the ownership of Kigorobyia Town Council, Biiso Sub County and Kigwera Sub County respectively. However, there are squatters specifically at Wanseko market in Bulisa District as well as tenants with lockups. No updated registers of market vendors are in place. This is a risk to the current vendors, who might lose the stalls to new and emerging vendors once the markets are constructed. MLHUD will work closely with District Local governments to develop clear criteria and guidelines to be followed during allocation of workspace/ stalls. In addition, market vendors should be registered before construction begins and priority given to the existing ones.

The Environment and Social Management and monitoring plan specifies mitigation measures and monitoring actions with time frames, specific responsibilities assigned, and follow-up actions defined in order to check progress and the resulting effects on the environment by the construction works of the project. MLHUD will take the responsibility to fulfil the requirements for an environmental and social audit.

Overall, the project is expected to create socio-economic benefits both in the short and long term; key among them is the creation of employment opportunities and boost agricultural production and local revenue in the beneficiary local governments. The development of the 3 markets will have minimal impacts on the environment which are mostly localized and can be mitigated by following the guidance in the ESMP. The following actions should be integrated to improve the designs:

- The design should indicate the number of vending spaces for each product category (such as fish, fresh foods and vegetables, cereals, clothes, etc.). This will enable the local governments to plan for the allocations before completion of the works.
- The design needs to provide spaces for stores (stack stores or alternatives).
- 80% of storage volume be allocated to organic waste and 20% to plastics, metals and other recyclables. This will create enough space for organic waste which forms the biggest fraction of waste generated by the markets.
- Volume of the collection should factor in the irregular collections to prevent waste nuisance – collection should hold solid waste generated for at least 1 week.
- Undertake detailed designs for solid waste disposal sites. Where financing allows, the local governments will provide land where solid waste disposal sites can be constructed.
- Vendors raised concerns about the butterfly roof type – it will expose them to rain and sunshine. They prefer the pitched or hip roof type.
- The existing pork butcheries be relocated to areas outside the markets in line with local government regulations and as meeting Halal standards.
- Given the fact that the markets sometimes experience water scarcity, in such circumstances use of waterborne toilets will be difficult yet only 1 VIP latrine is provided for class A (Kigorobyia and Wanseko). ESIA recommends increasing the number of VIP latrines from 1 to 2 (from 6 stances to 12-14 stances). This will also provide an enabling environment for improving menstrual health.
- PWD stance should be provided for all VIP latrines (similar provision made for the waterborne toilets for Wanseko and Kigorobyia).
- Relocate the solid waste collection point at Kigorobyia from the front of the market to the back (like for Biiso) to avoid waste nuisance at the entrance due to irregular collections by Kigorobyia Town Council.
- Stainless steel tanks or heat resistant alternatives for Wanseko due to hot conditions
- The market population data revealed that the male:female ratio is 1:2 (443 males/1056 females). The same ratio should guide the number of stances to be allocated.
- Provide for breastfeeding spaces and resting places for children within the markets.
- The vendors prefer the “table form” of stall to the proposed “stepped display stall” in the draft design. In addition, vendors disliked the proposed barrier walls between stalls because they limit marketplace interactions and deter customers. Therefore, there is need to balance vendor preferences (social acceptability) and the design.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP)

The Government of Uganda secured funding from the World Bank to implement the ARSDP in the Albertine region. The Project is aimed at improving regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development. The ARSDP is divided into three components, namely;

- *Component 1: Regional Access and Connectivity*; aimed at improving overall accessibility to the Albertine region, reduce travel times and improve access to markets and services. The component focuses on upgrading of Kyenjojo-Kabwoya-Hoima-Kigumba Road to a paved Class II (bitumen) standard and is implemented by the Uganda National Roads Authority.
- *Component 2: Local access, Planning and Development*; aimed at increasing rural accessibility to markets and services, prepare selected key urban centers for growth and provide economic infrastructure targeting key sectors in the region. Component 2 is implemented by Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and targets Buliisa and Hoima Districts (and now Kikuube District which was carved out of Hoima and became operational in July 2018).
- *Component 3: Skills Access and Upgrading*; this component is implemented by the Ministry of Education and Sports and is designed to increase access and upgrading the quality of Business Technical and Vocational Education and Training in oil and gas. The component is oriented to the private sector demands and provide access to the technical vocational education and training to the people living in the Albertine Region.

The proposed local economic infrastructure projects fall component 2 of the ARSDP. This component is further sub divided into three major sub-components, namely;

- *The Physical Planning subcomponent*. This subcomponent covers financing the preparation of Physical Development Plans for Nine (9) urban centres namely, Wanseko, and Biiso in Buliisa District; Kigorobyia and Butema in Hoima District; as well as Kiziranfumbi, Kyangwali, Kabwoya, Kyarushesha and Buhuka in Kikuube District. Furthermore, the sub- component will support capacity building of the respective councils to implement the Physical Development Plans.
- *Local Infrastructure subcomponent*. This supports construction of local roads and local economic infrastructure. The local economic infrastructure will consist of construction of 13 markets, two fish landing sites, 25 fish cages and one animal slaughterhouse. In addition to the local economic infrastructure, the subcomponent also covers works on local roads. Under roads, the focus shall be on improvements and/or repair of District/Town Council roads to make them motorable all year around. This will involve removal of bottlenecks to access that may include repair/provision of bridges, culverts, raising of critical road sections especially in swampy areas and any other spot improvements.
- *The Technical Assistance and Oversight subcomponent* is planned to support among others consultancy costs the design and supervision of local roads and economic infrastructure, operational costs for the Project Support Team, safeguards monitoring and management and provision of equipment to Local Governments.

1.2 The Assignment

JBN Consults and Planners Ltd (JBN) was contracted by the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) to undertake environment and social impact assessment for the Local Economic Infrastructure (LEI) in Buliisa, Hoima and Kikuube districts. The Batch 2 Lot A of LEI includes 3 markets in Hoima (Kigoroby market) and Buliisa Districts (Biiso and Wanseko markets).

The project details are summarized in the Table below:

Project Name	Proposed Construction of Lot A Markets at Biiso and Wanseko (Buliisa District) and Kigoroby (Hoima) under ARSDP Component 2.
Developer	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
Location	Kigoroby Market N 312192 E 179290 Biiso Market N 324083 E 194838 Wanseko Market N 319985 E 240771
Project cost	Biiso Market: UGX 2,651,479,993 Wanseko Market: UGX 4,065,410,246 Kigoroby Market: UGX 8,342,884,801
Contact Person	The Permanent Secretary The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Plot 13-15 Century Building, Parliamentary Avenue, Kampala Uganda 0414230879

1.3 ESIA Categorization for Markets

According to the Project Appraisal Document, the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) categorized ARSDP as category B implying that the potential impacts are site-specific; few if any of them are irreversible; and mitigatory measures can be readily designed. Regarding Ugandan legislation, Schedule 4, part 2, section 5 of the National Environment Act 2019 requires submission of Project briefs to NEMA for establishment of community markets. Therefore, the ESIA preparation is in accordance with the World Bank Safeguards Policies and Standards as well as the National legislation of Uganda.

1.4 Objective of the ESIA

The objectives of the assignment are as follows:

- To identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts for the construction of Lot A markets in Biiso, Wanseko and kigoroby.
- Obtaining views, concerns and suggestions from key stakeholders regarding the impacts associated with the markets.
- To recommend enhancement measures for positive environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures for the adverse negative environmental and social impacts
- To prepare an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report/Environmental Statement, Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plans for approval by MLHUD, World Bank and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

1.5 Project Activities

1.5.1 Pre-Construction

This phase will include engagement of the vendors to relocate to sites to be provided by the respective local governments. The contractor will also mobilize manpower and materials. Since the proposed sites are in peri-urban centres, the site for office space, welfare facilities, equipment storage and parking will be hired from the already existing facilities in these towns. There shall also be awareness creation and community engagement prior to the commencement of construction works as well as site hoarding.

1.5.2 Construction Phase Activities

The construction phase for the markets is each planned to take a period of 6-9 months. The phase will comprise pegging out of the proposed site, site clearance and demolition of old existing structures; importation and preparation of construction materials; the establishment of the site drainage infrastructure; and construction of the structures. The contractor will use and improve already existing access points. The contractor will be expected where possible to maintain all major flora (trees) in and around the market land that are of significant value; these are to be retained and incorporated into the new markets to improve on the micro-climate in and around the market. Upon completion of the all the construction activities, the contractor shall handover the facility to the developer and will embark on decommissioning activities and restoration of all auxiliary sites.

1.5.2.1 Construction materials and equipment

All facilities will be built using British standards for the materials. The structural designs will make use of as much of the available local materials as possible provided they meet the project specifications for the anticipated design life of the structures. As such, due consideration was given to locally available materials such as timber, sand, aggregates and others such as steel reinforcement and cement available in the region.

All component materials will be in conformance with the durability requirements of the project sites/localities. Material specifications shall meet the requirements of MoWT General Specifications Part 6 and the Special Specifications of the designs will be informed by international best practices. The overall objective in the selection of materials therefore will be to minimize maintenance requirements and facilitate simple and easy construction of structures.

Construction equipment will typically include Excavator(s), Wheel loaders(s), Dump trucks and tippers, Concrete mixers, Welding machines and Water Bowser(s). Energy requirements including diesel fuel for the construction equipment will be locally sourced and all servicing will be undertaken by a licensed contractor. A parking area will be provided for vehicle parking and turning of large vehicles on site during construction and will serve as muster stations and staging areas for vehicles and equipment in case of an emergency.

Water for construction will be sourced from River Kikonkona for Kigoroby market, River Waki south west of Biiso market and Lake Albert located approximately 250m west of Wanseko market.

The Table below provides some sites where construction materials and water can be sourced. This was developed based on consultations with the respective District Engineers. Despite there being potential material sources, these still have to be verified by the Supervising Consultant during civil works and are therefore subject to quality tests. Quarried materials will be obtained

preferentially from a licensed source (approved by both NEMA and the District Local Government).

Table 1-1: Potential construction materials sources

Site	Potential water and material sources
Kigorobya Market	<p>Sand: This can be sourced from Kikwanana Cell which is 2km from the project site.</p> <p>Bricks: This can be sourced from Kikwanana Cell and Kamugembe which is 2km from the project site.</p> <p>Aggregates and Hardcore: This can be sourced from Haibare and Kikona which is 2.5km from the project site.</p> <p>Water for construction can be abstracted from Kikonkona river which is 2km from the proposed market site.</p>
Biiso Market	<p>Sand: This can be sourced from Butiaba landing site which is 25km from project site.</p> <p>Bricks: Can be sourced within Biiso sub county which is 1km from proposed project site.</p> <p>Aggregates and Hardcore: This can be sourced from Haibare and Kikona which are 30km from the project site.</p> <p>Water for construction can be abstracted from Waki river which is 2.5km from the proposed market site.</p>
Wanaseko Market	<p>Sand: This can be sourced from Ngwendo Subcounty which is 10km from project site.</p> <p>Bricks: Can be sourced from Ngwendo sub county landing site which is 10km from project site.</p> <p>Aggregates and Hardcore: This can be sourced from Nyabyeya-Kadukuru village which is 70km from project site.</p> <p>Water for construction can be abstracted from Lake Albert located 500m from the proposed market site.</p>

The long-term maintenance cost of these facilities is a challenge in these projects especially as regard to weathering and staining of external and interior walls, floors and ceilings. The common traditional plaster and paint approach to finishing building project requires regular repainting and finishing. This will draw a regular maintenance cost on the management of these facilities. Usually due to scarcity of the resources, these facilities are not maintained regularly enough leaving them in dilapidated states. These materials should also be locally available to stay within the theme of sustainable construction. It is the view of the consultant that more resilient maintenance free materials are used. For all walls, the local quality burnt clay brick has been selected to be applied with no finish over it. From observation of the application of this material in several projects in the area, it has proved to be resilient and standing the taste of weathering and time.

Open areas will have asphalt stone laid on a compacted base. These materials have been selected to provide for sufficient natural percolation of rainwater and to reduce on reflected heat radiation. The markets will be designed to withstand strong winds and seismic loads. Structures will be set within a perimeter boundary to buffer incident wind loads, and all roof structures will be braced to support these loads.

1.5.2.2 Energy Use

The design of all LEI projects has a strong emphasis on the use of renewable energy sources. For that matter recommendations are made for reliance on Photo-voltaic technology for lighting purposes in and around the projects. This provides a sustainable and affordable solution to the energy demands of these facilities.

1.6 Location of the Proposed Markets

The proposed markets for development are found in Hoima and Buliisa Districts.

Table 1-2: Location of proposed markets targeted for development

Market	Easting	Northing	Village/Cell/ Zone	Parish/Ward	Sub County	District
Kigorobyia Market	312192	179290	Kikumba	North East Ward	Kigorobyia TC	Hoima
Biiso Market	324083	194838	Biiso Trading Centre	Nyamasoga	Biiso	Buliisa
Wanseko Market	319985	240771	Wanseko Town	Kigwera	Kigwera	Buliisa

Kigorobyia, Biiso and Wanseko markets were allocated 3.5, 1.0 and 1.69 acres of land respectively under the ownership of Kigorobyia Town Council, Biiso Sub County and Kigwera Sub County respectively. Copies of the land ownership documents are attached in Annex 6.

The site boundaries are summarized in the Table below:

Table 1-3: Boundary Coordinates for Lot A Markets

Point	Easting	Northing	Latitude	Longitude
Wanseko Market				
P1	319921	240822	2.177907°	31.380730°
P2	319995	240794	2.177654°	31.381395°
P3	319940	240677	2.176595°	31.380902°
P4	319875	240728	2.177056°	31.380317°
Biiso Market				
P1	324025	194878	1.762444°	31.418016°
P2	324078	194859	1.762272°	31.418494°
P3	324004	194815	1.761873°	31.417829°
P4	324055	194790	1.761646°	31.418289°
Kigorobyia Market				
P1	312070	179303	1.621497°	31.310695°
P2	312110	179385	1.622239°	31.311053°
P3	312244	179314	1.621598°	31.312258°
P4	312204	179232	1.620856°	31.311899°

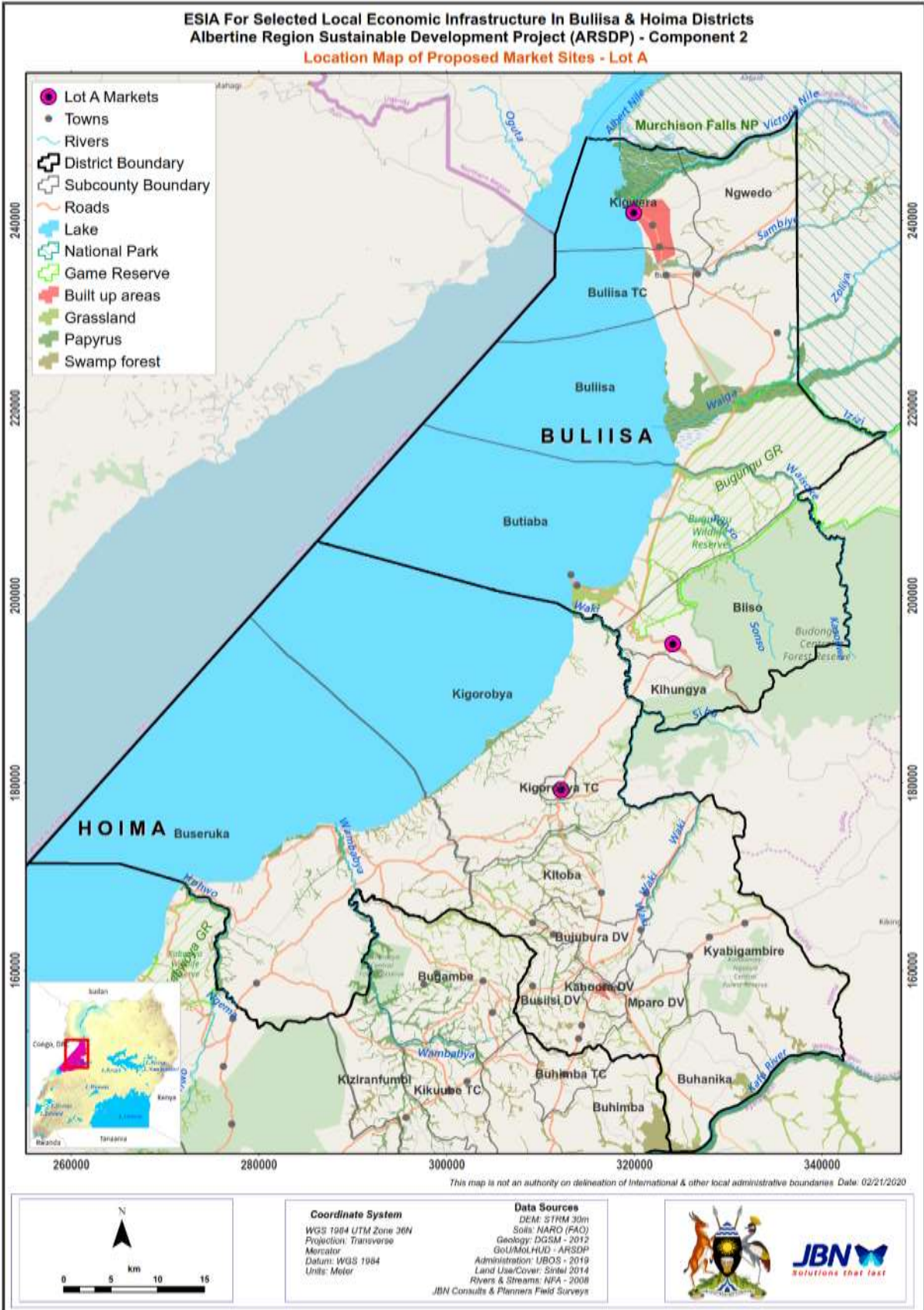


Figure 1: Location of the markets proposed for development

1.7 Justification

The 3 markets are among the list of local economic infrastructure submitted by the participating district local governments of Hoima and Buliisa at the time of project formulation and therefore included in the ARSDP Project Appraisal Document (PAD). They are among the priority projects in the Local Government Development Plans. The Feasibility study identified these markets as being economically viable. Improving these markets are expected to improve the working conditions of the vendors as well generating more employments to the local population.etc. This greatly contributes to vision 2040, NDP III.

The markets are expected to benefit the people in the Albertine region both directly and indirectly. Some of the indirect benefits include; a) improved supplies of better-quality produce, b) greater market transparency, c) more competitive trader participation, d) reduced handling costs, and e) reductions in produce losses. The direct benefits include creation of over 68 direct jobs worth USD 98,080 during the construction phase of the three markets and an anticipated Economic Internal Rate of Return of 11.29%, 6.4% and 5.0% for Kigorobya, Wanseko and Biiso Markets respectively (¹MLHUD, 2019).

1.8 Detailed Design for the Markets

The proposed general concepts and detail designs are summarized in the Table below while the drawings are annexed to this report.

SN	Name	Detail Design
	Kigorobya market	<p>The general concept for Kigorobya Market follows the market class A design on this project due its evident activity. Existing infrastructure already surrounds the market forming 2 courtyards. New stalls will be built on the upper half of the lower courtyard and a cattle and pig mini abattoir on the lower half. These will be divided by stalls constructed along the central circulation spine. The market has a new set of waterborne toilets; however, they are inadequate and will be added to, Entrances to the market are from all the 4 faces. The market provides for 4 major zones of produce; Meat and fish, Clothes, Crop produce and General merchandise. Existing market structures will be improved to meet minimum standards of retail outlets.</p> <p>Summary of Architectural design descriptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The market takes on the Class A market design. • The proposed design scheme will replace existing privately-owned structures with new structures that must accommodate all the current existing lockup business. It should also account for extra to accommodate the market's projected growth. • The design scheme will cater for all the vendor space allocation with clarification of the socio-economic findings. • The design scheme provides for two faced lockups. The existing concept of the market's arrangement should be adopted so as to give face to the market especially since it is surrounded by roads. • From the feasibility study the open space houses the bigger population that come to the market bi-weekly tampering with this space could interrupt healthy operations of the market. The recommendation therefore is to maintain this space open to encourage business as before and the stalls be maintained in the upper section as in the existent arrangement of the market.

¹ Feasibility Study and Preliminary design report, 2019

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pork spot in the market has all-day, day to day activity in comparison to the abattoir outside the market. It is therefore recommended that the market adopt an allotted slot for the raw pork selling and restaurant as opposed to the abattoir in the market. • The proposed design scheme accounts for the front entrance to the market from the Hoima-Buliisa road; the recommendation is to open out the market to the road to draw in buyers and suppliers. • The proposed design will encourage a terraced design to deal with the sloping terrain characteristic to the market. • The design accommodates water management design by providing surface drainage channels for the storm water, and tanks for rainwater collection of clean water. It is recommended that the town council elect a system to regulate and maintain the use. • The design will accommodate V.I.P toilets this due to the absence of adequate regular water supply to maintain water borne toilets. • The scheme proposes a design arrangement to accommodate tensile/tarpaulin fastening for covering especially in the open space. • The design will aid vendors that use the ground to display with the open space. • The design proposes facilities to encourage ease work for mothers with children, the elderly and the disabled people. • The suggested design considers reducing the access routes/gates to the market for ease of security/management given the existing fee collection system. • The Proposed design encloses the structures within the market by providing for the replaced lock ups as a form of fence along the plot boundary. • The design scheme advocates to redirect the drain separating the market to the outside of the market.
	Biiso market	<p>The general concept for Biiso Market follows the market Class B design on this project since it is a daily market activity and has a good location vantage, however the management legacy may not encourage a class A. Existing infrastructure already exist in the market, however because it is partially enclosed, the vacant areas are closed off with walls and stalls. The market is offset from the main road leaving an area for vehicle management and parking. A new set of stalls will be constructed along the boundary of the market to create an internal courtyard space. A section of the market will be left open and only re-surfaced. The other half will have both covered and open stalls. The market will have a new set of waterborne toilets. Entrances to the market are from all the 4 faces. The market provides for 4 major zones of produce; Meat and fish, Clothes, Crop produce and General merchandise</p> <p>VIP latrines will be constructed to standard. Existing market structures will be improved to meet minimum standards of retail outlets.</p> <p>Summary of Architectural design descriptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design is maintained as a Class-B market as all the existing structures around will be maintained, vending stalls, fencing and storage facilities shall be provided. • Design increases current number of vending stalls and not distort current tree shades used for cloth vending. • The market is redesigned according to existing footpaths around the site,

		<p>use the current market entrances to create main axis paths/walkways to keep the current behaviour pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design puts in consideration the height of the stalls for the vendors, think about maintaining the current heights (between 600mm to 900mm). • Design caters for storage facilities. • Design incorporates the existing trees and work with them as all trees will be maintained. • Design incorporates a drainage plan that clearly demonstrates how the issue of surface run-off and water logging is going to be dealt with. • Design prioritizes Food stuff vending. • Design incorporates “Toninyira” space at the front of the market. Design should put into consideration security measures like reinforced stores, controlled access points, Solar security lighting. • Reinforce design to react to the strong North to North-Eastern Winds. • Design includes a Medical bay and Children's Nursery.
	Wanaseko market	<p>The general concept for Wanaseko Market follows the market Class A design on this project due to the immediate need for close off because of the livestock invasion. Existing infrastructure already exists in the market. The new market follows the design of the typical market to replace temporary structures on the site. The market is offset from the main road leaving an area for vehicle management and parking. A new set of stalls will be constructed along the boundary of the market to create an internal courtyard space. A section of the market will be left open and only re-surfaced. The other half will have both covered and open stalls. The market will have a new set of waterborne toilets. Entrances to the market are from all the 4 faces. The market provides for 4 major zones of produce;</p> <p>Meat and fish, Clothes, Crop produce and General merchandise VIP latrines will be constructed to standard. Existing market structures will be improved to meet minimum standards of retail outlets.</p> <p><u>Proposed preliminary Architectural design descriptions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design puts into consideration security measures like reinforced stores, Solar security lighting and security posts • Design factors in the swelling market numbers. • Design consider access from the western and eastern side due to existing footpaths and behaviour patterns of the surrounding communities. • This market is a Class A classification, this to meet the current and prospective demand. • Design incorporates Landscape Architectural design to indicate tree planting in and around the market to mitigate the issue of strong winds since trees serve as wind breakers. • Design should indicate free open space for activities like cassava milling and charcoal and firewood vending. • Design should incorporate a clearer drainage plan that clearly demonstrates how the issue of surface run-off and water logging is going to be dealt with. • Design caters for storage facilities since this is a daily market. • Secondary entry points provide (eastern gate).

(Source: Draft Detailed Design Report, Feb 2020)

1.9 Operations and Maintenance Phase

During the operational phase, the first activity will be handover of the new markets to the District Local Governments. The DLGs will be required to organize for the relocation of the vendors based on criteria in the MoUs signed before construction. This process will involve a series of engagements between the local governments and the vendors. It is recommended that face to face meetings be organized between LGs, the tenderers and the vendors. This will iron out any residual grievances and to prepare the ground for new market operations. The overall market management will be the responsibility of Kigorobya TC, Kigwera and Biiso subcounties in collaboration with market management committees. Typically, the markets will be tendered out to tenderers selected through a competitive bidding process. The tenderer will be responsible for day to day operations including collection of market fees, vendor registration, orderliness, sanitation and security among others. The tenderers pay the tender price at the start of the financial year. The tenderers work hand in hand with the market management committees who represent the interests of the market vendors. These committees have subcommittees that manage specific issues such as grievances, discipline, health and sanitation, product clusters, security and space allocation amongst others. The typical market management structure is as shown below. The various stakeholders in the market management will require training and capacity building in safeguards management as detailed in environment and social management plan. At the subcounty level, the Senior Administrative Secretary (SAS) is the overall supervisor for the markets who typically delegates such responsibilities to the Subcounty Accountant.

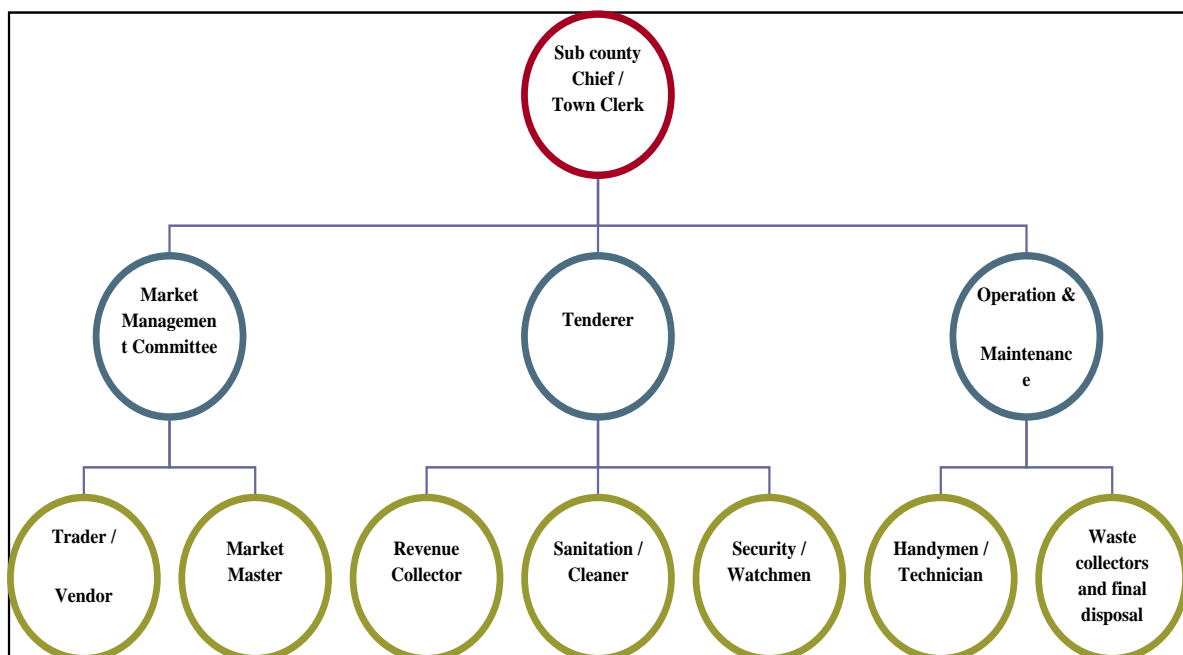


Figure 2: Current market Management model

1.10 Construction Cost Estimates and implementation plan

The project budget (as indicated in the Table below) is estimated as 15,059,775,040 (Fifteen Billion, fifty-nine million, seven hundred seventy-five thousand, fourty shillings).

Table 1-4: Summary preliminary cost estimate.

Market	Class	Location	Amount (UGX)
Biiso Market	B	Buliisa District	2,651,479,993
Wanseko Market	A	Buliisa District	4,065,410,246
Kigorobyia Market	A	Hoima District	8,342,884,801
Estimated Total cost			15,059,775,040

(Source: Draft Detailed Design Report, Feb 2020)

The construction of the 3 markets is expected to be implemented on a phased approach; this is because the currently available funds is not sufficient to meet the cost of executing all the works. The first phase of implementation shall handle Biiso Market; the procurement is underway and works planned to be concluded in Jan 2021. The rest of the markets shall be executed once funding is secured.

2 ESIA APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Desk Review

The ESIA team reviewed reports including the 2019 Feasibility and Preliminary Design report and the 2020 Draft Detailed Design report by the design consultant, the ARSDP Project Appraisal Document (PAD), Project Operational Manual (POM), Physical Development Plans for Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia, UBOS population reports, the District and Town Council 5-year development plans, health data from the health management information system (HMIS), Batch 1 ESIA reports, the World Bank Operational Policies and the Ugandan policies, laws and regulatory framework among others as well as literature gathered during the field visits mainly from the districts, subcounty offices and Kigorobyia Town Council. This enabled the team to generate useful secondary data to supplement the primary data collected during fieldwork.

2.2 Scoping Visit

The Consultant took reconnaissance visits to the project sites from 3rd – 7th December 2019 to pick data to preliminary information to support development of field tools. In addition, the visit was used to confirm whether the beneficiary communities have had input into the designs and to check whether the draft designs have been disclosed to the relevant stakeholders. The Scoping Report was presented on 8th January 2020 at ARSDP Boardroom. The report was discussed, and key issues raised that informed the detailed studies.



Figure 3: Presentation of the Scoping Report

2.3 Environmental Baseline Studies

The methodologies for baseline investigations depended on the thematic area as elaborated below.

2.3.1 Air Quality

Air quality monitoring was undertaken using the Portable Aeroqual S500 Monitor to establish the baseline values for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO₂, SO₂, VOCs and CO by simply swapping the particulate matter (PM) sensor head for the gas sensor head of choice. The Aeroqual monitor was placed on a tripod stand 1.2m above the ground, switched on, allowed 3 minutes of zeroing and 7 minutes of stabilizing readings. The monitor was then set to start data logging at a frequency of five (5) minutes for 7-12 hours per site. The data was then downloaded on a computer using Aeroqual S500 V6.5 Software and analyzed. The software generates mass concentration graphs and also provides minimum (min), average (ave) and maximum (max) values for each parameter logged.



Figure 4: Deployment of air quality monitoring equipment

2.3.2 Noise

Ambient noise measurements were undertaken at 3 sites at the proposed sites using a duly calibrated Casella CEL-633B Environmental and Occupational Noise Meter. The sites were selected to provide the background noise levels representative of the immediate project area.

Set-up and Measurement: The instrument was first calibrated using Acoustic sound level calibrator type CEL-251 for sound level meter at 114.0 dB (A) for every point measured. The equipment was then placed on a tripod stand (1.2 m high) from ground. It was switched on and the run mode set up. The equipment does simultaneously recordings for all noise functions it completes, and it also makes periodic or cumulative data measurements, and stores acquired data on a repeating interval of time. The equipment was left to log noise readings at an interval of 10 minutes and the results were later downloaded to a computer for analysis using the Casella Insight software. The execution of measurements was conducted entirely in the absence of rain and strong wind conditions.



Figure 5: Deployment of the equipment

2.3.3 Vibrations

Vibrations monitoring was done using the Extech SDL800: Vibration Meter/Datalogger at structures near the project sites. The SDL800 measures and logs vibration using a remote vibration sensor with magnetic adapter on 47.2"(1.2m) cable. It offers a wide frequency range of 10Hz to 1kHz with basic accuracy of $\pm (5\% + 2 \text{ digits})$. The machine continuously logs vibrations data using a SD memory card, which allows user to easily transfer collected data to a PC for further analysis as an Excel format.

The distance from the point of measuring and the vibration source was measured and recorded. The machine was connected to a receiver using the magnetic adapter. The machine was switched on and allowed 1 minute to settle, it was then set to start logging data at a frequency of 5 minutes. The peak particle velocity (PPV) was measured in mm/s.



Figure 6: Deployment of the Vibrations Monitor

2.3.4 Hydrology and drainage assessment methodology

Proposed market sites hydrology and drainage assessments were calculated using the Peak Rational Discharge methodology as follows:

$$\text{Volumetric Run-off or Discharge or, } Q = CIA$$

Where: Q - Volumetric Run-off rate (m³/s), C - Runoff coefficient (dimensionless), I = Rainfall intensity at a given point in time (mm/hr) and A - Watershed area (Hectares, Ha).
And,

$$\text{Rainfall Intensity, } I = \frac{D}{T}$$

Where, I - Rainfall intensity at a given point in time (mm/hr), D - Rain Depth (mm) and T – Duration (hr).

The methodology adopted for this assessment is recommended for small catchments of equal or less than 20ha. The proposed market sites are 3.5 acres (1.42ha) for Kigoroby market, one acre (0.4ha) at Biiso market and 1.69 acres (0.68ha) for Wanseko market.

No.	Assumptions (Part A)
1	Below the escarpment, rainfall intensity is low due to the land breeze effect
2	Above the escarpment, rainfall intensity is high due to the sea breeze effect
3	Peak discharge for every market catchment drainage runoff is site specific (market)
4	All catchment areas are small than 20 Ha hence Rational Method (Equation) used
5	Most business areas have bare land surfaces (no land cover)
7	The rainfall intensity is distributed uniformly over the entire watershed during the entire storm duration.
8	The maximum runoff rate occurs when the rainfall lasts as long or longer than the time of concentration
9	The method is applicable if time of concentration (T _c) for the drainage area is less than the duration of peak rainfall intensity.
10	The calculated runoff is directly proportional to the rainfall intensity.
11	The frequency of occurrence for the peak discharge is the same as the frequency of the rainfall producing that event.
12	The rational method does not account for storage in the drainage area. Available storage is assumed to be filled.
Assumptions (Part B1): Factors Affecting Watershed Runoff Coefficients	
1	Land Use: Surfaces that are relatively impervious like streets and parking lots have runoff coefficients approaching one. Surfaces with vegetation to intercept surface runoff and those that allow infiltration of rainfall have lower runoff coefficients.
2	Slope: A watershed with a greater slope will have more storm water runoff and thus a higher runoff coefficient than a watershed with a lower slope.
3	Soil Type: Soils that have a high clay content don't allow very much infiltration and thus have relatively high runoff coefficients, while soils with high sand content have higher infiltration rates and low runoff coefficients.
Assumptions (Part B2): Characteristics of the four SCS soil groups	
1	Group A: Deep sand; deep loess; aggregated soils
2	Group B: Shallow loess; sandy loam

3	Group C: Clay loams; shallow sandy loam; soils low in organic content; soils usually high in clay
4	Group D: Soils that swell significantly when wet; heavy plastic clays; certain saline soils
Assumptions (Part B3): Minimum infiltration rates in mm/hr for each of the SCS soil groups	
1	Group A.....0.30 – 11.43 mm/hr
2	Group B.....3.81 – 7.62 mm/hr
3	Group C.....1.27 – 3.81 mm/hr
4	Group D.....0.00 – 1.27 mm/hr
Assumptions (Part C)	
1	No. of days in a year = 365
2	Albertine Graben Region has a bimodal rainfall pattern i.e. March - May and September – December
3	The area rainy season is only for 7 months (210 days) in a year
4	But its assumed that in each month, rainfall is received for about 18 days, therefore, it rains 126 days out of 210 days
5	Each day, its assumed that it rains for 2 hours

Estimated Average Precipitation/Rainfall Received

$$R = \frac{R_a}{\text{No. of days it rains in a year}}$$

Where, **R** – Average amount of Rainfall per Precipitation, and **R_a** - Total Annual Rainfall received

No.	Location	Rainfall Influence	Total Annual Rainfall Amount (mm)	Average Rainfall Intensity (mm/hr)
1	Above the Escarpment	Sea Breeze	1375	5.46
2	Below the Escarpment	Land Breeze	850	3.37

Simplified Table of Rational Method Runoff Coefficients

Ground Cover	Runoff Coefficient, C
Lawns	0.05 - 0.35
Forest	0.05 - 0.25
Cultivated land	0.08-0.41
Meadow	0.1 - 0.5
Parks, cemeteries	0.1 - 0.25
Unimproved areas	0.1 - 0.3
Pasture	0.12 - 0.62
Residential areas	0.3 - 0.75
Business areas	0.5 - 0.95
Industrial areas	0.5 - 0.9
Asphalt streets	0.7 - 0.95

Ground Cover	Runoff Coefficient, C
Brick streets	0.7 - 0.85
Roofs	0.75 - 0.95
Concrete streets	0.7 - 0.95

(Source: American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) and U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS))

2.3.5 Vegetation

Plant species within the market sites were identified by enumerating the species in the sites and determining the species composition. The GPS coordinates at each sampling point were recorded. Plants were identified to species level. Also, consultations with the local community, experts and literature review were utilized to locate sensitive ecological habitats close to the project sites. The IUCN Red list database and the National Red List for Uganda (2016) were utilized to check the conservation status of recorded species.

2.3.6 Fauna Investigations

2.3.6.1 Butterflies

Butterflies are a good indicator of habitat destruction and can be found in all types of habitats. The main method used for surveying butterflies was sweep-netting as used by several researchers e.g. Kasangaki *et al.*, (2012). The fauna ecologist moved through the project area randomly looking out for butterflies. Once the butterfly is spotted, the net was swung towards the butterfly, back and forth until the butterfly is trapped in the sweep-net. On anticipation of a capture, the net is flipped over, with the sweep-net bag hanging over the rim, trapping the insects. Trapped butterflies were gently removed from the net and scrutinized for identification. Once identified, the individual butterflies were released. Individuals whose identity could not be ascertained, were photographed and individuals placed in collection envelopes, with details of the GPS coordinates, Time and the photograph number written on the envelop label. All trapped butterflies were identified to species level. The conservation status of the encountered butterfly species was ascertained using the 2019 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

2.3.6.2 Herpetofauna (Amphibians and Reptiles)

Three methods were used to sample the herpetofauna of the project areas, as described by Heyer *et al.*, 1994; Fellers and Freel, 1995; Halliday, 1996; and Olson, *et al.*, 1997.

i. Visual Encounter Surveys (VES) method: The method constituted moving through the project area watching out for and recording surface-active herpetofauna species. VES were enhanced by examining under logs, leaf litter, vegetation, and crevices. Species encountered were recorded and where possible photographed.

ii. Audio Encounter Surveys (AES): The method used the species-specific calls / sounds / advertising calls made by breeding male individuals. The identity of the individual species heard calling and their numbers were recorded.

Species encountered opportunistically while moving in the project area were also recorded. Apart from individuals heard calling, species encountered will be handpicked, identified, and where possible photographed and released at the point of capture. Identification followed field guides by Spawls, S. *et al.* (2002), and Bill Branch (2005). The conservation status of encountered species was determined using the 2019 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

2.3.6.3 Birds

Timed Species Count (TSC) method as used by several researchers like Bibby *et al* 2000 was used at different locations in and around the project area. At each location, bird species seen, and their numbers were recorded. Each TSC lasted one hour, during which all bird species seen or heard were listed in order of detection. Additional records were made of species found present in the project area outside the time of the count. Observations were made by the aid of a 10 x 40 binocular. Efforts were made to sample the different habitats represented in the project area. Surveys were conducted in the early morning and towards the evening. All identifications were made to species level using Birds of East Africa Field Guide by Terry Stevenson and John Fanshawe (2002).

2.3.6.4 Mammals

The mammals were surveyed using 3 methods:

- a. Direct observation/opportunistic encounters:** All mammal species seen or opportunistically sighted while moving in the project area were identified, counted and recorded;
- b. Use of signs e.g. footprints and/or dung or calls;** Mammal species whose footprints, dung and calls that could be recognized were recorded for their presence, and;
- c. Local consultations:** Residents living in and around the project area were consulted about the availability of mammal species in the area.

Mammal identifications were based on Kingdon (1974), Delany (1975) and Kingdon *et al.* (2013). The conservation status of the encountered mammal species was determined using the 2019 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

2.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Assessment

2.4.1 Pre-Field Activities

At pre-field stage, the consultant conducted several preparation activities as stated in the sections below.

2.4.1.1 Document Review

Document review was done, more specifically of ARSDP reports (design report, Project Appraisal Document/PAD, Local government development plans, publications about Albertine region, etc.)

2.4.1.2 Designing, and Pre-Test of Structured Survey Questionnaire

A pre-test of the survey questionnaire was done prior to field data collection and adjustments were made, and final tools printed and distributed to enumerators. Pre-test was conducted between 3rd - 8th January 2020.

2.4.1.3 Recruitment and Training of Data collectors

Data collectors were recruited through open application and selection done based on CVs submitted, and their subsequent relevant skills and experiences in line with assignment, languages spoken in study area (especially Lugungu, Runyoro, Alur and Swahili), research and data collection experience, as well as presentation skills. Priority was given to candidates from within project area. This enhanced the contribution towards job creations for locals. Shortlisted candidates were invited for training, and sample data collection tools sent to them in order to

familiarize them adequately before training. In total 9 data collectors were shortlisted (7 from Hoima and Buliisa, and 2 experienced supervisors from Kampala).

2.4.1.4 Training Data collectors

The consultant briefed the Field Team each day before field work starts. Routine updates were given to the SIA team leader and Data team supervisors and timely briefings made in response to circumstances as they arose. Training was conducted between 6th - 13th January 2020. First, training was given to competent field survey data collection team of Supervisors and Enumerators under the facilitation of the SIA team leaders. Survey data team gained background knowledge about the project Lot A markets / ARSDP LEI. They were trained in key tips of team leadership, data collection, administering questionnaires, coding, probing, note taking, data quality control and assurance. After training, team was deployed.



Figure 7: Training data collectors / enumerators at Trisek Hotel Hoima town

2.4.2 Field Methodology

After pre-field preparations, the team applied appropriate methods to collect data and information. Each method applied required unique procedures. For instance, the quantitative methods (survey questionnaire) applied an elaborate procedure as explained in the sections below.

2.4.2.1 Data Collection Methods

During field-based data collection, Triangulation of methods was applied i.e. use of Quantitative, Qualitative and Participatory Methods.

2.4.2.1.1 Quantitative methods

2.4.2.1.1.1 Structured Survey Questionnaire

A Structured Survey Questionnaire (with closed-ended questions) was used to capture socio-economic baseline data among market vendors.

2.4.2.1.1.1.1 Study Population

The survey targeted 370 market vendors (permanent vendors). The study population included those vendors who were present at the time the survey was conducted (refer to Table 2-1).

2.4.2.1.1.1.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame involved vendors who were permanent, resided nearby market site, those presently working and also seasonal vendors who were present at time of data collection. The study didn't consider absentee vendors. Vendor lists were used where available, and they were provided by market committee leaders. The lists had names of permanent vendors only. Where the lists were not available, they an estimated figure was provided by the persons in-charge (Tenderers, Market Masters, Parish chief, committee members).

2.4.2.1.1.1.3 Sample Size

The sample size taken was 208. It was determined per market using Sample Determination Tables by *Krejcie and Morgan (1970)* and *Sotirios Sarantakos (2005)*. Refer to Annex 4.

Table 2-1: Sample used for Lot A markets (Survey Questionnaire)

Name of Lot A Market <i>P= Permanent Vendors</i>	(N) Study Popn	(S) Sample Taken	% coverage
Kigoroby market	75	63	84%
Biiso market	145	77	53%
Wansek market	150	68	45%
TOTAL	370	208	56%

***The Sample size was determined using Sample Determination Table by Krejcie and Morgan (1970) and Sotirios Sarantakos (2005)*

2.4.2.1.1.1.4 Sampling Methods

Both Random and Non-Random sampling methods were used. In each of the market, a sampling plan was made after assessing the vendor population (during brainstorming) and thereafter enumerators were instructed accordingly.

Non-Random sampling methods (Non-Probability)		Kigoroby	Biiso	Wansek
Purposive sampling: Sample was selected basing on one or more predetermined characteristics such as marital status (widower; child headed HHs; Disabled persons)	Widowers	<i>12</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>
	Disabled persons	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>
Convenience / Accidental sampling: It was used to draw sample from a population that is close to hand, available nearby or within the markets during time of data collection.	Convenient sample taken	49	60	54
TOTAL sample size = 208		63	77	68

2.4.2.1.1.2 Data Tool (Structured Survey Questionnaire)

A structured survey questionnaire with closed questions was used.

2.4.2.1.1.3 Field Team (Deployment of Supervisors and Enumerators)

Field supervisors in consultation with the Team leader made a weekly plan for field data collection. The plan entailed the full details of the number of targeted number of areas to be covered and the total number of targeted questionnaires to be administered. The data collection plan helped to guide the supervisors' decision on the daily deployment of data collectors.

2.4.2.1.1.4 Administering Survey Questionnaires

A field data collection plan / schedule was used. Adjustments were done accordingly basing on weather, distances, day of market operations. Research ethics were adhered to as stated below.

2.4.2.1.1.4.1 Research Ethics

Administering survey questionnaires was based on research ethics and principles namely: Creating rapport and obtaining informed consent: To ensure smooth data collection with positive responses and limited local opposition, field data collection teams conducted introductory meetings with Local Council 1 (LC1) leaders/Market chairpersons. The purpose of the exercise was explained in local languages and any questions answered. This was meant to gain local acceptability and support. Local leaders'/market leaders introduced the research teams to the respondents for the actual data collection.



Figure 8: Enumerator (Ashaba Ronnie) administering a questionnaire to Disabled vendor (Shoe repair) at Biiso market



Figure 9: Enumerator (Obore Susan) Administering a survey questionnaire

2.4.2.1.2 Quality Control Measures during Data Collection

The selection of data collectors was based on qualification and experience. Their CVs were obtained and reviewed to guide on the task allocations.

2.4.2.1.2.1 Data checking/editing

Metadata of all questionnaires was captured accurately and will also be used to as tool to re-administers all questionnaires that will not be complete. Data checking is when data are edited, cleaned, verified, cross-checked and validated. Checking involved both automated and manual procedures.

- Double-checking coding of responses and out-of-range values
- Checking data completeness to ensure it provides accurate representation of the study information needs
- Adding variable and value labels where appropriate
- Verifying random samples of the digital data against the original data
- Double entry of data
- Statistical analyses such as frequencies, means, ranges or clustering to detect errors and anomalous values
- Correcting errors made during transcription

2.4.2.1.2.2 Data entry and analysis

A data entry package (Epidata) was used to design a data entry template for digitization of data. Epidata also helped in managing in multiple responses and also incorporate skip logic in the sections where it exists in the survey tool. It ensured accurate entries since it helped in setting up validation rules or input masks in data entry application using data entry screens using controlled vocabularies, code lists and choice lists to minimize manual data entry detailed labeling of variable and record names to avoid confusion accompanying notes and documentation about the data. After data was entered syntax files (.sps) was generated and data exported to Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (IBM SPSS) for analysis Version 25.

2.4.2.1.3 Qualitative Methods

A mix of qualitative data collection tools were used namely: Brainstorming; Focus Group Discussion (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs); Direct Observation; Participant Observation; Document Review.

2.4.2.1.3.1 Brainstorming

It was used at entry point to obtain quick glimpse of market settings in order to guide data collection and stakeholder identification (including obtain contact details of Tenderers, market masters, LC 1 Chairperson, product types, etc).

2.4.2.1.3.2 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

The KIIs were a form of in-depth interviews with people who know what is going on in the market and community. The KII guides with relevant open-ended questions were used.



Figure 10: Figure 8: Key informant interview (KII) with Wansenko Market Chairperson (middle)

2.4.2.1.3.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

The FGDs involved gathering people from similar backgrounds or experiences together to discuss and share ideas, opinions and perceptions about the market and related aspects. An FGD guide with open ended questions was used. Two (2) FGDs were conducted namely; 1) Biiso sub county technical team; 2) Kigwera sub county technical team. During these FGDs, market designs were presented for input and comment.

2.4.2.1.3.4 Direct Observation

Direct observation was used to view / watch and listen unobtrusively as possible and with a detached perspective in order to capture observable facts about the local context in the markets and their surrounding using Direct Observation. The observed facts included market conditions, children working in market, sanitation, marketplace activities. It should be noted that Direct Observation is different from Participant Observation which has roots

from cultural anthropology, a social science which studies the origins and social relationships of human beings and culture (HLS², 2019).

2.4.2.1.3.5 Document Review

Document review was also done during field stage. Key documents were obtained and reviewed such as market committee records, visitor books, and local government reports among others. A Document Review Checklist was used. Quantitative data was obtained from reviewed documents such as LGs development plans, market assessment reports, UBOS statistical reports, among others. Relevant data sets were generated, analysed and data visualised (using Ms Excel) to create graphs, charts and Infographics that could be easily interpreted to inform the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) process.

2.4.2.1.3.6 Photography

Photography was used to capture electronic evidence of phenomenon. A Photography guide was used to guide the process.

2.4.2.1.4 Participatory Methods (PRA/PLA/PMCA)

The consultant used participatory methods alongside qualitative methods, and these included Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) and Participatory Market Chain Appraisal (PMCA) as explained below.

2.4.2.1.4.1 PRA Method (Transect Walk)

A field team took transect walk together with a few members of market around the surroundings of the market. The purpose was to understand the local context in relation to market. Key observable facts were identified, alongside probing the local vendors who were guiding the team.

2.4.2.1.4.2 Participatory Market Chain Appraisal (PMCA)

The consultant used PMCA tools is to understand and assess the market chain (vendor processes, actors, market catchments, customer base, demand and supply lines, projections, vendor population, seasonality). The PMCA methods and tools used included:

2.4.2.1.4.2.1 Impact Filter

It was applied to identify, assess and evaluate anticipated / prospective impacts of market on vendors, local community and other market chain opportunities due to new LEI markets together with the vendor community. More in-depth probing was done (basing on FGD guide) in order to identify the impacts of designs vis-à-vis market transactions, cost of doing business (e.g. without night lights vendors say they will lose income; new solid waste management may cause a hike in waste collection fees). Additional information was collected using Impact Filter on ‘what will be the impact of market on suppliers, stock, profit, saving, competition?’

2.4.2.1.4.2.2 Market Catchment Assessment and Analysis

It was applied to collect (data mine), assemble, analyse and assess the market characteristics of geographic area surrounding the proposed Lot A markets in terms of their sphere of influence in relation to marketplace activities such as customer and supplier base (Lepton³, 2019). In order to deeply understand the implication of markets on catchments (and vice versa),

²<https://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/sociology/research-methods-in-sociology/participant-observation/>

³<https://www.leptonsoftware.com/gain-your-market-insight-with-catchment-competition-analysis/>

catchment analysis method (Serendipity⁴, 2020) was applied in order to understand catchment implication on proposed markets in terms of market size (customers, suppliers, competitors, seasonality, traffic, etc.).

The Lot A market characteristics (internal and external) were assessed. The external characteristics (especially customer base, suppliers and other market chain actors) were assessed using Catchment Analysis Method. It should be noted that these Lot A markets could not be assessed in isolation without examining their surroundings (market catchments).

The Catchment analysis method (Clare Kiteley, 2018⁵), enabled the understanding of the business potential of each proposed market in terms of market size (customers, suppliers, competitors, seasonality and traffic between these parameters). The catchment analysis also enabled appropriate projections on how Lot B marketplace activities will impact on poverty within these catchments in all dimensions (urban, gender, women, children, rural-urban, employment, entrepreneurship index, among others). In terms of market size (customer base), the 3 markets attract a population that uses its products and services from within and outside the boundaries of rural growth centers. The catchment areas are divided into core and influence zones, with varying distance and proximity to the markets.

Determining Core and Influence Zones of Catchments

The core zone includes the central business area and immediate areas covering the Lot A market sites not exceeding 1km. The Influence zone covers an area beyond the 1km core zone, and it divided into two (2) spheres of influences i.e. primary and secondary influence.

The boundaries of the influence zone stretch beyond trading center, town council, Sub County, and the district. This influence zone draws mainly seasonal vendors who are not residents. The users (vendors, customers and suppliers) have varying socio-economic-demographic characteristics such as age group, working age, life stage, education, literacy, income, household status, available capital, product type, supply chain, proximity, distance, psychographic (preferences, attributes, values, interests, opinions, etc).

2.4.2.1.5 Gender Analysis

The consultant used both Harvard Gender Analysis Framework and Gender Analysis Matrix to analyse the gender dimensions of the Lot A markets. The Harvard framewok was adequate because it looked at the individual vendor and his/her household. Its fits well to agricultural-related and other rural production systems (USAID, 2008). It looked at Activity profiles, Daily activity clock (24-hour daily calendar), Seasonal calendar and Access and control profile. The Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) framework also helped identify how Lot A markets (as a development intervention) will ipact on genders (women, men, youth, children and disabilities) in terms of in terms of labour, resources, time and socio-cultural factors (USAID, 2008; CASCAPE, 2015). The key gender assessment methods and tools used included the following:

- **Gender Access, Control and Benefits profiles:** It was used to assess how different genders especially women, youth, children, vulnerable groups) will access, control and benefit from LEI infrastructure components in their varied local socio-cultural contexts.
- **Gender Division of Labour:** Activity profiles were used to assess the key productive activities done by various genders and how they balance with other reproductive and

⁴<https://serendipity2.com/catchment-analysis-for-marketing-insight/>

⁵ Clare Kiteley, 2018; Catchment Analysis For Marketing Insight: Strategy and Insight, Jul 24, 2018; <https://serendipity2.com/catchment-analysis-for-marketing-insight/>

community roles, in relation to new LEI market infrastructure.

- **Gender Relations:** The gender relations were assessed in terms of power relations
- **Gender Needs - Practical and Strategic needs**

2.4.2.1.6 Vulnerability Assessment

Vulnerabilities were identified, classified and prioritized basing on the marketplace and outer socio-institutional conditions. The consultant integrated gender sensitive tools to analyse and report baseline condition in relation to the national and global gender frameworks on market development, private sector development, gender and women rights as well as World Bank's guides on gender and infrastructure.

2.4.2.1.6.1 Vulnerability Identification Criteria (VIA)

The consultant identified vulnerabilities, associated risks and related impacts in relation to markets using the following categories / criteria: **Age based vulnerability** (i.e. elderly, youth, children); **Education Vulnerability**; **Gender Based Vulnerability**; **Property/Land Tenure Based Vulnerability**; **Migration Based vulnerability** (refugees, seasonal vendors, migrant workers); **Pathology based vulnerabilities**(disability – physical immobility, visual impairment, multiple disabilities, deaf and dumb, dwarfism, mental disorders; old age, etc.); **Livelihood insecurity**; **Cultural vulnerability**; **Health related vulnerability** (exposure to disease and illness especially open defecation; disease burden, morbidity, mortality; frailness/immobility; accidents, etc.); **Vulnerability associated with Identity** (ethnicity / culture /nationality); **Vulnerability to Socio-Ecological Imbalances**(e.g. Overfishing leading to low fish catch and supplies to vendors); **Vulnerability to climate changes** (drought, dry spell, temperatures, etc.); **Vulnerability to market forces** (new competition, age of business, inflation, supplies); **Urban/Rural vulnerabilities** (influx, new laws and regulations); **Vulnerability to Oil related aspects**; **Institutional based vulnerabilities**.

2.4.2.1.7 Expert Judgment

Expert Judgment as a technique was used to guide judgment by particular experts and specialist of the Social team that included: Social Development Expert; Vulnerability Expert; Sociologist; Gender Specialist.

2.4.3 Post Field Activities

2.4.3.1 Debrief Meetings

Debriefing meetings were conducted by social team in order to assess the progress of ESIA study.

2.4.3.2 Report Writing

A report writing format was used. The consultant presented findings in three (3) forms – narrative, statistical and visualizations (photos, graphs, charts, Infographics and GIS Maps). The statistical formant contained Descriptive statistics (Percentages, Frequencies and Cross tabulations). Data visualization involved presenting eye-catching visuals (graphs, charts, tables, Infographics, photographs, GIS Map) aimed to ease interpretation, understanding and appreciation of the findings with simplicity.

2.5 Input into the Designs

The consultant engaged all the primary stakeholders (direct beneficiaries and Local government officials) and Design Consultant (MBW) in order to obtain their opinions and concerns about the proposed designs of Lot A markets. The engagements to obtain feedback on design were done through several methods that described below:

2.5.1 Meeting Design Consultant (MBW)

A meeting between ESIA team, the design consultant (MBW) and ARSDP was held on 10th January 2020 during which JBN presented the preliminary safeguards input into the draft designs. MBW responded to some of the issues while the others require additional assessment by MBW.

2.5.2 Public Display

For infrastructure to be useful and owned by communities, the designs must be informed by input from the beneficiaries and the draft designs must be disclosed to the beneficiaries to confirm that their inputs and expectations have been integrated. After such disclosure, the designs can then be finalized. In that regard, the designs were disclosed to the beneficiaries and other stakeholders for input and comment. The design consultant participated in the disclosure of the designs and took a lead in presenting the draft designs to the local authorities and the beneficiaries. This gave the beneficiaries and stakeholders an opportunity to see what to expect when the infrastructure is built, provide feedback and to agree on the modifications needed if any. The designs were displayed at the respective sites and discussions/meetings were held to discuss them.

2.6 Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder consultations were conducted in order to capture key stakeholder concerns. The key stakeholders were categorized into state and non-state actors at micro, meso and macro levels with direct and indirect influence on the project. The Consultant planned for stakeholders' consultations with the affected/benefiting communities, Sub counties, Districts and other relevant stakeholders at Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The consultations included general meetings, courtesy calls, key informant interviews, focused group discussions, soliciting of opinions among others. The proceedings were recorded and are presented in form of a matrix of concerns, minutes, photographs and attendance lists.

Table 2-2: Summary of stakeholder consultations

Location	Inception/ Reconnaissance phase			Total	Gender	
	Mode of engagement	Stakeholder	Date		Male	Female
Buliisa District	Consultative meetings	District Technical Team	03/12/2019	52	40	12
	Consultative meetings	Buliisa Youth volunteers	03/12/2019	7	4	3
	Consultative meetings	Wanseko LC 1 Executive Committee	04/12/2019	8	5	3
Biiso market	Consultative meetings	Biiso market leaders		10	9	1
	Key Informant Interview (KII)	NUSAF focal officers	06/12/2019	6	5	1

	Key Informant Interview	Market vendors	06/12/2019	12	5	7
	Consultative meetings	Biiso Sub County Technical staff and Leaders	06/12/2019	9	6	3
Hoima district	Consultative meetings	District technical team	03/12/2019	26	18	8
Kigorobyia Sub-county	Key Informant Interview	Sub-county political and technical staff	06/12/2019	9	7	2
Detailed ESIA phase					Gender	
Location		Stakeholder	Date	Total	Male	Female
Buliisa District HQ	Consultative meeting	District technical and political team	22/01/2020	16	12	4
Biiso Sub-county HQ	Focus Group Discussion and KII	Sub-county political and technical staff	14/01/2020	13	9	4
Biiso LC 1 Committee	Consultative meeting	LC 1 Executive Committee	14/01/2020	9	2	7
Kigwera Sub-county	Focus Group discussion and KII	Sub-county political and technical staff	16/01/2020	23	16	7
Wanseko Market	Consultation meeting and KII	Wanseko market committee	16/02/2020	3	3	1
Wanseko Village	Key Informant Interview	Bugungu Cultural Trust	22/01/2020	5	1	4
Biiso Market	Consultation meeting	Biiso Market vendors	14/01/2020	75	17	58
Wanseko Market	Consultation meeting	Wanseko market vendors	16/01/2020	26	5	21
Hoima Muslim District Council Headquarters at Bwikya	Consultative meeting	Bunyoro District Muslim Council	20/01/2020	6	6	0
Kigorobyia Market	Community consultation	Market vendors	15/01/2020	58	10	48
Kigorobyia Market	Key Informant interview	Pork butcheries	15/01/2020	8	6	2
MoWE Offices	Consultative meeting	Wetlands Management Department	27/2/2020	7	4	13
Farmers House	Key Informant Interview	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives	6/3/2020	2	1	3
OSH Dept Office	Key Informant Interview	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	6/3/2020	1	2	3

2.7 Impact Identification and Assessment

2.7.1 Identification of Impacts

The Consultant identified the positive and negative impacts and risks associated with preconstruction, construction, decommissioning and operation phases of the proposed

infrastructure. This was based on the baseline conditions, stakeholder issues as well as proposed designs.

2.7.2 Impact Description

Impact description includes characteristics i.e. whether the impact is: adverse or beneficial; Direct or indirect; Reversible or irreversible; Short, medium, or long-term in duration; and permanent or temporary; Affecting a local, regional or global scale; including trans-boundary; and Cumulative (such an impact results from the aggregated effect of more than one project occurring at the same time, or the aggregated effect of sequential projects. A cumulative impact “results from incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions”).

2.7.3 Determination of Impact Significance

The significance is calculated as the product of the impact magnitude and the sensitivity of the receiving environment. This involved assigning numerical or relative descriptors to the impact intensity and receptor sensitivity for each potential impact as shown below.

Table 2-3: Determination of impact severity for negative impacts

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

2.8 Mitigation Measures

The consultant proposed enhancement measures for each identified positive impact and mitigation measures for each identified negative impact. The ESMP matrix includes the Risk/Impact Significance, the mitigation/enhancement measure, the duration and implementation time as well as the implementation cost for each agency in UGX.

2.9 Monitoring Plan

The Monitoring Plan matrix includes the environment and social (E&S) component, the monitoring output, the monitoring indicator, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, the monitoring frequency, the means of verification, the monitoring cost description, the M&E cost in UGX and the responsible party.

3 POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section presents a brief summary of key policies, laws, regulations and guidelines relevant to the environmental and social management of the project. It also identifies agencies, departments and institutions responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of legal requirements specified therein.

3.1 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

Table 3-1: Summary of Ugandan legal, policy and regulatory framework and its relevance to the project

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
Policies and Strategies		
The National Environmental Management Policy, 1994	The overall goal of the policy is the promotion of sustainable economic and social development that enhances environmental quality without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The policy states that an Environmental Impact Assessment should be conducted for a policy or project that is likely to have impacts on the environment. The developer has prepared an ESIA to address environmental and social issues.	With reference to this project, preparation of this ESIA is consistent with the provisions of the policy. In addition, the provisions in this policy are consistent with the World Bank safeguards policies that require preparation of environmental and social assessments for development projects before their implementation.
The National Trade Policy 2007	The overall Mission of the Policy is to develop and nurture private sector competitiveness, and to support the productive sectors of the economy to trade at both domestic and international levels, with the ultimate objective of creating wealth, employment, enhancing social welfare and transforming Uganda from a poor peasant society into a modern and prosperous society.	The local economic infrastructure sub-component under which the markets will be constructed has a broader objective of enhancing revenue collection for the local government while ensuring that the goods produced by the communities can be readily sold off locally and across borders.
The National Land Use Policy 2006	The overall goal for the national land use policy is “To achieve sustainable and equitable socio-economic development through optimal land management and utilization in Uganda”.	Policies, programmes and projects can be used to effectively implement land use plans. The locations for the markets have to be in line with approved physical development plans.
National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resource 1995	The policy aims at curtailing the rampant loss of wetland resources and ensuring that benefits from wetlands are sustainable and equitably distributed to all people of Uganda. The policy calls for the application of environmental impact assessment procedures on all activities to be carried out in a wetland to ensure that wetland development is well planned and managed.	Water abstraction could be done in Kikona river and Kategeta wetland for Kigoroby market.
National Standards and Quality Policy, 2012	The policy objective is to promote trade and supply of high-quality goods and services under the national Standards development, Metrology, Conformity Assessment and Accreditation (SMCA) system, and objective 6 of aims at supporting MSMEs to conform to national standards and comply to technical regulations. The markets fall under the Micro enterprise categories because some employ less than 4 people (usually household members) and they trade in both farm and non-farm products.	The markets fall under the Micro enterprise categories because some employ less than 4 people (usually household members) and they trade in both farm non-farm products.
Uganda Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Policy, 2015	The MSMEs policy aims to promote Sustainable MSMEs for Wealth Creation and Socio-Economic Transformation, in all their categorization including micro enterprises that employ between 1-4 people with working capital of UGX 0-10 million.	There are several activities within markets that boost entrepreneurship and trade which strengthens and promotes growth of MSMEs. Their growth can increase revenue payments and increase revenue collections for local governments.

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) policy, 2014	BUBU is relevant to the project because it encourages the production, purchase, supply, and consumption of local goods and services. BUBU also provide capacity building programs to local suppliers of goods and services.	Markets are one of the places where BUBU can be promoted by ensuring locally produced goods are accessed. The markets will provide an organized and hygienic way of buying and selling of goods.
The Uganda National Land Policy, 2013	In support of the national objectives on poverty eradication and economic growth, while at the same time ensuring sustainable utilization of natural resources including land and water, the National Land Policy's main goal is 'to ensure an efficient, equitable and optimal utilization and management of Uganda's land resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development'.	The selected sites are already being utilized as markets. However, construction of the new markets is expected to improve utilization of these markets at the same time catering for different social groups such as the PWDs. This is expected to improve the prosperity of the communities.
The Uganda Forestry Policy, 2001	This policy aims at sustainable management of the forest resources in protected areas, public and private land. It also aims at promoting increased forest production by the private sector and communities. This policy was drafted on the understanding that Uganda is endowed with a rich diversity of forestry resources, but that these resources are highly threatened by over-exploitation	The construction and expansion of some markets will lead to loss of some planted trees. However, the contractor will plant some trees at the end of project works on available spaces on the site.
The National AIDS Policy and National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2015/16-2019/20	This Policy underlines the link between GBV and HIV along with recognizing gender-based HIV vulnerability and all aspects of cultural attitudes and practices regarding sex and sexuality that put women at risk. The policy emphasizes integrating sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and human rights into HIV prevention programming. The policy among others encourages scaling up of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health (SRH)/HIV programmes targeting vulnerable populations such as adolescents (both inside and outside schools) and young people, women, girls and people with disabilities.	The HIV prevalence in project area stands at 2.9%. Only 2% of the market vendors have taken an HIV Test in their lifetime. According to Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC), market vendors are key category of 'Most At Risk Populations' (MARPs). The provision of HIV/AIDS services by the contractor such as voluntary counselling and testing as well as free condom distribution can reduce risk.
National Gender Policy (NGP), 2007 and National Action Plan on Women (2007)	This Policy focuses on promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and provides a strategic framework that guides the implementation of gender focused interventions to combat gender-based violence. The priority area on gender and rights commits the Government and other actors (including CSOs, UN agencies) to develop and implement interventions to combat gender-based violence in all its forms and at all levels.	Key in the project is, the policy outlines the legitimacy of gender equality as a fundamental value that should be reflected in Uganda's development choices, poverty reduction strategies and institutional practices which no doubt is consistent with the Banks safeguards policy on gender.

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
The National Water Policy, 1999	The objective of the policy is to provide guidance on development and management of the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs, with full participation of all stakeholders and mindful of the needs of future generations.	Construction will require water which poses a risk of conflict in case the contractors use domestic water sources such as the community stand taps. The potential sources for water for construction are Kikona river and Kategeta wetland for Kigorobyia market, L. Albert for Wanseko market and Waki river for Biiso market. The contractor will secure the required surface water abstraction permits from Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM).
National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based violence, 2016	The policy emphasizes early intervention to prevent re-victimisation of and long-term effects for girls, including interpersonal violence, sexual coercion, alcohol and drug abuse and mental health problems, Reporting cases of violence against children immediately.	There is acknowledged existence of Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) among vendors. There is close linkage between market-oriented opportunities and SGBV. The common forms of SGBV include sexual advances, assault, rape, fraud and verbal abuses. The Contractor should have a sexual harassment policy that is communicated to all workers as well as continuous sensitization on GBV, risk and prevention mechanism. During operation, the market management committees will require training and capacity building in gender and child protection issues.
National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, 2007	The policy obliges developing entities to mainstream HIV/AIDS interventions alongside the planned developments. defines the roles of key stakeholders namely government, employers, workers and the private sector including the informal sector, people living with HIV/AIDS, civil society organization and development partners. Amongst the roles for employers is the formulation of a sound HIV/AIDS policy, around the principle of non-discrimination, equality, confidentiality, care and support and incorporation of HIV/AIDS training into new worker inductions.	HIV/AIDS mainstreaming is a contractual obligation that will involve collaboration with nominated service providers for HIV/AIDS. The contractors may also sign MoUs with health centres. Market vendors are key category of ‘Most At Risk Populations’ (MARPs). It is strongly recommended that the services are extended beyond the construction workers to include the immediate surrounding communities.
Hand Washing Communication Strategy	The strategy guides on how to promote Hand washing with Soap (HWWS) through use of Behavior Change Communication (BCC) campaigns. The contribution of hand washing is in line with the national targets as per the National Hand Washing Steering Committee (HWSC) and the National Sanitation Working Group (NSWG).	The designs provide for sanitation facilities (waterborne toilets and VIP latrines) and water tanks to ensure hygiene within the markets. Open defecation (OPd) remains a big challenge mainly in Wanseko. The provision of sanitation facilities within the new market will not automatically translate into their adoption and utilization especially if they must pay for their use. Community sensitizations are needed to address OPd as well as integrating the same in market regulations.
The One Village One Product (OVOP) Program Approach, 2008	The OVOP objectives are: Promote establishment of production networks/clusters within the country.	The markets project is in line with the OVOP approach. OVOP approach promotes income generation and wealth through use of local resources to be utilized to produce, process and market both

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
	<p>Promote value addition to local materials and products of comparative advantage at community level for social economic transformation</p> <p>Develop human capital and entrepreneurial capacities amongst the participating communities.</p> <p>Strengthen partnerships and linkages between Government, private sector and the donor community</p> <p>Create and strengthen market clusters for OVOP products</p>	<p>products and services, that are value added. The marketing involves wider chain actors of which market vendors are part.</p>
<p>The Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18 - 2030/31</p>	<p>The policy is relevant to ARSDP / LEI market project because of its focus on achieving sustainable development through carbon emission reductions. It's objectives 2 and 3 are critical for consideration namely;</p> <p><i>Objective 2:</i> Achieve an inclusive economic growth with poverty reduction, improved human welfare and employment creation;</p> <p><i>Objective 3:</i> Ensure that the social and economic transition is achieved through a low carbon development pathway that safeguards the integrity of the environment and natural resources.</p>	<p>It is critical to ensure environment and social issues are integrated into the designs. The ESIA team has reviewed the designs to ensure that the necessary safeguards issues are addressed. This includes adequacy of waste management facilities and incorporation of waste minimizations and materials recovery to encourage recycling, water and energy demand/use and provision for conservation of natural resources.</p>
<p>Laws</p>		
<p>The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995</p>	<p>The Constitution is the supreme law of Uganda and it provides for protection of the environment while it's Article 39 guarantees the right of every Ugandan to a clean and healthy environment. The constitution, therefore, requires that the project be implemented without endangering human health and the environment.</p>	<p>The markets civil works must be undertaken within observance of the constitutional rights and responsibilities of the public and state.</p>
<p>The National Environment Act 2019</p>	<p>The new National Environment Act was passed to repeal, replace and reform the law relating to environmental management in Uganda. It is mandatory for every developer to undertake an environmental assessment for projects listed in Schedule 5 of the Act and a Project Brief for projects listed in Schedule 4.</p> <p>28. Functions of district environment and natural resource committees.</p> <p>(1) The functions of the district environment and natural resources committee are— (f) to monitor all activities within its local jurisdiction to ensure that such activities do not have any significant impact on the environment.</p> <p>(2) The district environment and natural resources committee shall receive funding from among the sources of funds available to the</p>	<p>Schedule 4, part 2, section 5 (e) of the National Environment Act 2019 requires submission of Project briefs to NEMA for establishment of community markets. Section 92 (5) requires markets to have specific emergency preparedness and response system or contingency plans.</p> <p>For all new materials sites to be established for the project, NEMA approval must be secured while all existing sites should undertake/provide proof of compliance such as having undertaken corrective actions emanating from their environmental compliance audits. The Contractor should work closely with the District Environment Officer to identify sites where construction waste can be reused or disposed.</p>

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
	urban or district council for performing its functions under this Act.	Buliisa and Hoima district environment and natural resource committees will be involved in periodic monitoring of the project both during construction and operational phases. The Buliisa and Hoima District Environment Officers will participate in the review of environmental and social impact assessment reports, environmental audit reports and other reports to be submitted to NEMA on a regular basis.
The Physical Planning Act 2010	The Act is to provide for the establishment of a National Physical Planning Board; to provide for the composition, functions and procedure of the Board; to establish district and urban physical planning committees; to provide for the making and approval of physical development plans and for the applications for development permission; and for related matters.	“Local physical development plan” means a plan for an area or part of an area of a city, municipal, town or urban council and includes a plan with reference to any trading centre, marketing centre or rural area. The districts have developed physical development plans and therefore the respective markets are expected to be in line with the approved physical development plans.
The Markets Act Cap 94	An Act to provide for the establishment and management of markets. The Markets Act is implemented by the markets rules, S.I 94-1. It provides for the establishment and management of markets. The markets Act is complemented by other laws for decentralization, physical planning, land use and management, environment management, public health management, standardization, and procurement among others. The Markets Act gives local governments the liberty to make ordinances and byelaws concerning specific markets management issues. The Markets Act vests authority of establishment and control of markets with local authorities. Section 1. Establishment and control of markets. (1) No person or authority other than— the administration of a district; a municipal council; a town council, shall establish or maintain a market.	Section 1 of the Markets Act mandates the district administration, a municipal council and a town council to establish or maintain markets within their jurisdictions. Section 2(2) of the Markets Act empowers a market authority to make byelaws regarding regulation of any market under its management and control. Similarly, any person or authority vested with control and management of a market by a market authority may make byelaws which only come into force after approval by the district administration.
Trade Licensing Act 1969 Cap 101, amendment 2000 and the 2015 amendment	This is an Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to trading and other matters connected therewith. Trade or Trading means the selling of goods and services for which a License under this Act is required.	A trading license is a permission granted to someone upon application to a controlling authority to do something in prescribed manner, usually after fulfillment of certain conditions and/or payment of a fee. Trade” or “trading” means the selling of goods and services for which a license is required under this Act, in any trading premises. A trading premise” includes any structure attached to the land, whether of a permanent or temporary nature. The market vendors typically pay market dues in lieu of trading licenses. The owners of lockups will however pay trading licenses.

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
Fish Act (Cap. 197)	An Act to make provision for the control of fishing, the conservation of fish, the purchase, sale, marketing and processing of fish, and matters connected therewith. This Act makes provision with respect to fisheries in Uganda and the purchase, sale, marketing and processing of fish.	The markets will have stalls for selling of fish.
The Land Acquisition Act, 1965	This Act provides for acquisition of land after its valuation and along approved procedures which ensure adequate, fair and timely compensation to the landowners.	<p>No land acquisition is envisaged because the markets will be constructed on existing land owned by Kigorobya Town Council, Biiso Subcounty and Kigwera Subcounty. The detailed design has not indicated any need for additional land.</p> <p>However, in case land acquisition is required, the process will be as enshrined in this Act. The vendors will be temporarily relocated to alternative sites to be selected and prepared by the respective local governments. After construction, the vendors will return to the new stalls.</p>
The Historical Monuments Act, 1968	The Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional interest and for other matters connected therewith. Section 2 provides for declaration of preserved objects and sub section (1) mandates preservation of an object of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, traditional or historical interest.	<p>Some cultural sites or objects of significance to indigenous communities might be unearthed/encountered during construction. Necessary consultations should be undertaken, and a process followed in line with the requirements of this Act.</p> <p>According to local elders, there is a ritual site (open space) for Balyambwa clan about 15 metres behind Wanseko market site boundary. The site was visited by the consultant. The contractor will be required to hoard the site to protect it from any potential construction impacts.</p>
The Local Governments Act, Cap 243 as amended	The Local Governments Act (LGA) operationalises the principle of decentralization enshrined in the Constitution. The Act accordingly establishes local governments and administrative units in Uganda and empowers them to manage the development of their respective areas of jurisdiction. In managing development, the law mandates local governments and administrative units to provide certain services. Accordingly, section 30 of the LGA provides for the services listed under Parts 2, 3, 4 and, 5 of the second schedule to the Act including among others the establishment, administration, management and collection of	The proposed project is within the jurisdiction of Hoima and Bullisa Local Governments headed by a Local Council V (LC V) Chairman and Chief Administration Officer (CAO) who are the political head and technical head respectively. Various district offices whose functions would be relevant to the project include offices of Natural Resources/Environment, District Health Inspector, District Planner, Community Development Officer, District Director of Health Services, District Water Officer, Town Council and District Engineer. Equally important are village-level local council administration (LC I and LC III). Leaders at these levels of local administration are closer to residents and therefore important in effective community mobilization, sensitization and dispute resolution. Local government structures are important for

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
	revenue from markets as falling within the mandate of local governments.	mobilizing support for the project as well as monitoring its social-environmental impacts both during construction and operation phases.
Public Health Act, Cap 281	Section 105 of the Public Health Act imposes a duty on the local authority to take measures to prevent any pollution dangerous to the health of any water supply that the public has a right to use for drinking or domestic purposes.	The developer and the contractor will take all lawful, necessary and reasonable measures to ensure the general public safety in relation to any likely negative impacts/cause nuisance or contravene this Act as a result of the project.
The Water Act Cap, 152 1997	The Act provides for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply in Uganda. The Water Resources Regulations of 1998 established under this Act stipulates a requirement to apply for a permit to construct, own, occupy or control any works on or adjacent the land as per Regulation 10.	Any disposal of waste shall need to be in line with the waste discharge regulations; proper management of fuel/oil spills is essential for minimizing chances of water contamination. The effluent discharged must meet the standards.
Traffic and Road Safety Act, Cap.361	Section 119 of the Traffic and Road Safety Act stipulates that every person who uses, parks or stands a motor vehicle, trailer or engineering plant on any road carelessly or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road commits an offence.	The contractor to ensure road worthiness of vehicles, manage speed of the vehicles as well as establish a considerate parking site during construction to avoid inconveniences to other road users.
The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006	The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2006 makes provisions for the health, safety, welfare and appropriate training of persons employed in workplaces. It makes it mandatory for employers having more than 20 workers to have in place and implement a Health and Safety policy and provide adequate safety gear to workers.	The contractor shall have a health and safety policy, constitute and maintain active Health and Safety Committees, register the workplaces and obtain required certifications and commit resources to ensure health and safety of workers and the communities.
The Land Act, Cap 227, of 1998	The Land Act, Cap 227 of 1998 provides for the tenure, ownership and management of land. Under Section 44 the Government or the local government shall hold land in trust for the people and protect natural lakes, ground water, natural streams, wetlands and any other land reserved for ecological purposes for the common good of Ugandans.	The Land Act vests land in Uganda to the people in relation to the four land tenure systems. In contrast to this, Markets belong to local governments and should therefore be established on public land. The ESIA confirmed that the land for Kigorobya, Wanseko and Biiso is owned by the respective Local Governments and the tenure is freehold.
The Employment Act, 2006	The Employment Act 2006 is the governing legal statutory instrument for the recruitment, contracting, deployment, remuneration, management and compensation of workers. The Act Mandates Labour officers to regularly inspect the working conditions of workers to ascertain that the rights of workers and basic provisions are provided, and workers' welfare is attended to.	Persons employed by the project need to be issued with contracts and their welfare taken care of by the employer.
The Workers' Compensation Act, Cap. 225	The Worker's Compensation Act outlines responsibilities and obligations for both parties (employer and employee) in guaranteeing the safety and health of the workers. The Act outlines	It is mandatory for employers/contractor to have in place a workers' compensation insurance policy.

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
	matters of compensation for injuries and accidents as well as the responsibility of employees to take care of their health and safety while on the project.	
The Road Act, Cap 358	The Road Act (Cap 358 of the Laws of Uganda) provides for the need to maintain basic control over developments along roads so as to ensure maintenance of clear visibility along sections of the road of road in line with safety needs.	The contractors of the project in different sites are obliged to ensure safety along the access roads by use of safety signage, speed limits, traffic controllers and humps.
The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003	Section 38 of this Act requires that a person intending to undertake a project or activity, which may impact a forest, should undertake environment and social impact assessment studies to evaluate the magnitude and extent of forest destruction and the mitigation measures for salvaging the forest.	Some project sites have some trees that are likely to be cut down during project implementation, hence, need for detailed assessment of impacts across such sites.
Labour Disputes (Arbitration and settlement) Act, 2006	The Act amongst others, makes provision for referring dispute to the industrial court subject to discretion of the labour officer and circumstances of the agreement or disagreement.	Labour officers shall be engaged during the project implementation in sensitizing and resolving any resulting labour disputes.
Children Act Cap 59	The act defines a child as a person below the age of 18. It lists the right for children to be with their parents, circumstances under which they should not, foster care and adoption procedures as well as mandates of local authorities and roles of community.	There is marked presence of children around the market area and some within the markets. Parents claim they cannot leave children home alone during holidays as opposed to school days where they take the children to school and then they head for the market. Some children may get used to the idea of market life and think that they do not need school to make it in life since they already have ideas and knowledge on how to make money as they help their parents in the market place. Secondly, when school starts, some children might drop out of school to continue with market business. Child labour is prohibited during project implementation.
Domestic Violence Act 2010	AN ACT to provide for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence; to provide for the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence; to provide for the jurisdiction of court; to provide for the enforcement of orders made by the court; to empower the family and children court to handle cases of domestic violence and for related matters.	Construction of markets will require local labour. Some men may use their salaries for drinking alcohol and resort to domestic violence. Mitigations for such social risks have been elaborated in the ESMP.
Regulations		
The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998	This is a frame guide on how ESIA for development projects is to be conducted and what fees are to be paid for approval purpose of the project.	The developer has prepared this ESIA with particular focus on the content specified within the First Schedule of these Regulations.

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
The National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, No. 3/2000	The objective of these regulations is to; provide for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources in Uganda, give effect to clause 2 of article 237 of the constitution of Uganda, ensure water catchment conservation and flood control, ensure the sustainable use of wetlands for ecological and tourist purposes for the common good of all citizens, ensure that wetlands are protected as habitats for species of Fauna and Flora, provide for the regulated public use and enjoyment of wetlands, enhance research and its related activities, minimise and control pollution.	Wanseko is located about 300 meters from L. Albert. However, for cases where the Contractor identifies a good source of materials (sand), then a sand mining permit must be secured from NEMA. The potential water sources for construction of Kigorobya market are Katengeta and Kabogoba wetland which is 700m from the proposed market site and Kikonkona river which is 2km from the proposed market site. The water in these wetlands may significantly drop during prolonged dry spells. Therefore, to mitigate ecological impacts, the Contractor should abstract water from R. Kikonkona and in case the flow of R. Kikonkona drops, the alternative source is R. Wambabya in Buseruka with high flow rate that is resilient even during prolonged dry spells.
The Water Resources Regulations, 1998	These regulations are meant to ensure that abstraction of water and discharge of wastewater are carried out in a sustainable manner and that water resources are protected from over exploitation and pollution.	Construction of the markets will require water that will be abstracted either from nearby rivers or L. Albert to avoid conflicts with communities over water sources.
National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations, 1999	These regulations provide standards for effluent discharge. Section 6 (2) detail maximum permissible limits for 54 regulated contaminants, which must not be exceeded before effluent is discharged into water or on land.	Construction activities will generate effluent waste. The contractor should employ appropriate measures to manage effluent waste generated by project activities. Regarding wastewater and human waste, the design has provided for 1 VIP latrine and 1 toilet both with separate stances for men, women and PWDs.
The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003	Part III Sec. (1) requires machinery operators to use the best practicable means to ensure that the emission of noise does not exceed the permissible levels.	Noise will be one of the undesirable consequences of the construction phase arising from construction equipment and haulage fleet, works and workers. Noise generation is inevitable during construction activities, these standards shall apply.
National Standards for Butcheries	<p>The Uganda National Bureau of Standards has developed several compulsory and voluntary standards for various application.</p> <p>US 736:2019, Hygienic requirements for butcheries (2nd Edition) – This Uganda Standard specifies hygienic requirements that apply to butcheries as minimum standards required of them to satisfy the consumers need for safe, healthy and hygienic meat and meat products.</p> <p>US 909:2011, General standard for Halal food – This Uganda Standard defines the basic requirements that shall be followed at any stage of food chain including, receiving, preparation, processing, sorting, determination, packaging, labelling, marking,</p>	There is a risk of hygiene issues at butcheries in case water is not enough. The National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines 2011 require markets to be provided with adequate piped water supply, sanitation facilities, drainage, and waste disposal, as well as covered and hygienic stalls, all to the approval of the local authority. A 10,000-liter water tank has been provided at each of the markets. In addition, personal hygiene of butcher operators is critical. There is need to enforce regulations on slaughtering animals and avoid mixing of pork with beef. Halal standards need to be enhanced in Hoima. The need for Butcheries to have Halal certificates was proposed.

Legislation	Key provisions/requirements	Application to the proposed project
	controlling, handling, transportation, distribution, storage and service of Halal Food and its products based on Islamic rules.	
Public Health (Meat) Rules	The Public Health (Meat) Rules under section 104 of the Act detail the requirements for butchereries.	All butchereries are expected to meet the requirements as stipulated in the Public Health (Meat) Rules.

3.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards

Table 3-2: Safeguards Policies triggered by the project

Safeguards Policies	Triggered?	Relevance and Measures adopted
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01):	Yes	Safeguards policy OP 4.01 has been triggered, given that the project will include civil works for the markets that are associated with amongst others noise, dust, waste generation, materials sourcing and transport. These must be assessed, and mitigations identified. This Project Brief presents the potential social and environmental risks and impacts associated with implementation of project activities. The appropriate enhancements for positive impacts and mitigation measures for negative impacts have been proposed.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11):	Yes	The project civil works may lead to accidental excavations of physical cultural resources.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12):	Yes	The land for developments of the markets belongs to the local governments. However, some of the developments such as the lockups are owned by individuals who were allocated plots for development. These typically pay annual ground rent to the local governments. The construction of the markets will trigger temporary relocation of economic activities. Three (3) categories of PAPs were identified i.e. the vendors, the lockup owners and the tenants in the lockups. There are existing lockups at Kigoroby and Wanseko. .
Bank Disclosure Policy (BP 17.50):	Yes	This Project Brief is to be made public by MLHUD, NEMA and the World Bank. Copies of the Project will be deposited in NEMA library. The Bank will disclose it in its info shop. The report will be submitted to NEMA for approval.

3.3 Institutional Framework

The institutional framework is summarized in the Table below:

Table 3-3: Project institutional framework

Institution	Mandate and Role in Project
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	MLHUD is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development. It is responsible for putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management; promote sustainable housing for all; and foster orderly urban development in the country. MLHUD is the Developer and is responsible for implementation of the ARSDP.
Ministry of Local Government	<p>The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) is mandated to guide, harmonize, mentor and advocate for all local governments to bring about socio-economic transformation of the country. The functions of the Local Economic Development Department are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to LGs through training to incorporate LED activities into Local Government Planning and Budgeting. • Support to development of new Industrial/Business parks to promote skilling of women and youth aimed at promotion of employment and wealth creation. • Stimulate production with a view of expanding revenue generated by LGS • Cause a paradigm shift within LGs i.e. change from consumptive nature into business orientation and investment • Promotion of Private Public Partnerships • Support to the development of infrastructure i.e. roads, electricity energy, communication to boost local production and market accessibility • Supporting intra-private sector dialogues, cooperation and networks to encourage experience sharing • Facilitating private investments through linkages with MDAs and other regulatory authorities.
The World Bank	The project is supported by the World Bank. Therefore, it must be implemented in line with its safeguards policies. The World Bank provides safeguards implementation support that includes trainings (safeguards clinics), implementation support missions and clearance of critical project documents including ESIA reports.
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	NEMA is under the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) but has a cross-sectoral mandate to oversee the conduct of EIAs through issuance of guidelines, regulations and registration of practitioners. It reviews and approves environmental impact statements in consultation with any relevant lead agencies. NEMA works with District Environment Officers and local environment committees at local government levels who also undertake inspection, monitoring and enforce compliance on its behalf. In Government ministries, NEMA works with Environmental Liaison Units to ensure incorporation of environmental issues in their activities, policies and programs. NEMA will review and if acceptable approve the Project Brief and through District Environment Officers, undertake environmental monitoring during project implementation.
Ministry of Water and Environment	MoWE has water supply and sanitation projects relevant to operation of markets. The only available safe drinking water source for communities in Biiso

	trading centre is the gravity flow scheme funded by World Vision. The scheme sources water from Busingiro hill in Busingiro village which is 2.5km east from the proposed market site and currently managed by the Central Umbrella of Water and Sanitation.
Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	UNBS is a parastatal under the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives established under Cap 327, of the Laws of Uganda, as amended. UNBS will be involved in surveillance visits to ensure the butcheries maintain the required standards.
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	The Ministry will be responsible for technical guidance in market opportunities, market information, trade policies, market construction and support to value chain actors.
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	This ministry sets policy direction and monitoring functions related to labour, gender and general social development. Its OHS Department in the ministry is responsible for inspection and mentoring of occupational safety in workplaces and this could be during project construction and operation of the laboratory facilities. The OHS Department in this Ministry will be responsible for undertaking inspections of construction sites to ensure safe working conditions.
District Local Administration Structures	The proposed projects are within the jurisdiction of Hoima and Bullisa Local Governments headed by a Local Council V (LC V) Chairman and Chief Administration Officer (CAO) who are the political head and technical head respectively. Various district offices whose functions would be relevant to the project include offices of Natural Resources/Environment, District Health Inspector, District Planner, Community Development Officer, District Director of Health Services, District Water Officer, Town Council and District Engineer. Equally important are village-level local council administration (LC I and LC III). Leaders at these levels of local administration are closer to residents and therefore important in effective community mobilization, sensitization and dispute resolution. Local government structures are important for mobilizing support for the project as well as monitoring its social-environmental impacts both during construction and operation phases.
Uganda Police	The functions of Uganda Police Force and their relevance to the project depends on the Department. The Department of Traffic and Road Safety is to enforce traffic and road safety laws with a view of ensuring safety for all road users. The Department of Police Fire Prevention and Rescue Services is charged with three major functions namely: prevention of fire through inspection, education, investigation and media campaigns on rescue of life or any human being threatened by either natural or manmade hazards; fire extinguishment in order to protect and save property from destruction by fire; and active participation as a key player in national disaster management activities with other stakeholders. The function of the Department of Criminal Investigation and Crime Intelligence (CICI) is to ensure effective detection, investigation and prevention of crime. The Child and Family Protection Unit established May 1998 was the result of increased reports of violence against children and women and the need for police to sensitively and professionally handle the violations. The main goal of the Child and Family Protection Unit (CFPU) of the Uganda Police Force is to create an environment in which children and women's rights are recognized, respected and protected.
Local Market management structures	The project is in line with aspirations of the existing local market management structures such as market management committees, Tenderers and market masters.

Table 3-4: List of Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners

	Service Provider	Available Service/Activities	Target population
KIGOROBYA⁶			
1	Baylor Uganda in Partnership with TASO Uganda	Help girls to come up with business activities - out of 15 girls supported in the first phase, 5 are working in Wanseko market	Girls 12-17 years Teenage mothers Out of school (dropout girls)
2	SOFT POWER EDUCATION	Classroom construction	Construction
3	VSLA - HOFKAM	Activism - for most community projects, because of shoddy work by construction workers, there is need for close monitoring	Local population
BIISO Partners in Development (operating in Biiso subcounty)⁷			
4	Global Rights Alert, Kampala based	Activism	Women empowerment Land matters Womens rights, oil and gas and support to NGOs/CBOs
5	Green watch/Kampala based NGO	Activism	Environment protection, Human rights, gender and empowerment, oil and gas and support to NGOs/CBOs
6	World Vision	Education	Education (construction of classrooms, teacher houses, latrines, training of SMCs)
7	UNICEF	Education and health	Support ECD programmes in education Promotion of Girl child education Immunisation activities and emergency cases Birth and death registration
8	Soft power Education	Education	Classroom education
9	Agency for integrated development		Land matters and child issues, PWD issues, IGS, oil and Gas, human psychosocial support for traumatised children
10	Buliisa Savings and Cooperative Association (SACCO)	•Savings and credit	•Local population
11	AFIEGO	Oil and gas, human rights, advocacy	Albertine region (including Buliisa, Hoima)
12	Global Rights Alert	Oil and gas, human rights, advocacy	Albertine region (including Buliisa, Hoima)
13	Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI)	Oil and gas, human rights, advocacy, Livelihoods, women and girl child	Buliisa, based in Buliisa TC
14	Liing Earth Uganda	Local enterprise, health, safety, environment, eco-enterprise human rights, advocacy, Livelihoods, women and girl child.	Buliisa, Hoima, Masindi

⁶ Kigwera Sub-County Local Government Five Year Development Plan 2011/2012-2015/2016

⁷ Biiso subcounty five year Rolling Development Plan 2015/2016 – 2019-2020

Some of the relevant local NGOs include the following:

- Lake Albert Children Women Advocacy and Development Organisation “(LACWADO),
Based in Biiso town and Operating in – Buliisa, Masindi
Focus areas – local development, livelihoods, human rights, saving and credit, micro enterprise,
gender 7 women rights, OVC, oil and gas
lacwado@gmail.com / lacwadobuliisa@gmail.com

- ENABEL (Belgium supported project)
Supporting job creation through informal and non-formal vocation training for youth, women and
groups. Operates in Buliisa, Hoima, Kikuube, Kiryandongo and Masindi

4 ENVIRONMENT BASELINE CONDITIONS

The baseline investigations included the physical environment (climate, noise, air quality, soils, geology, topography, hydrology) while the biological baseline included the fauna, flora, land use and cover.

4.1 Physical Environment

4.1.1 Climate

4.1.1.1 Climate of Hoima

Hoima District: Hoima has a tropical climate. The average annual temperature in Hoima is 22.6 °C while precipitation averages 1382 mm. The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 141 mm.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature (°C)	23.7	24.3	24	23	22.6	22.2	21.5	21.5	21.7	22	22.6	22.7
Min. Temperature (°C)	16.5	17.3	17.6	17.4	17.3	16.6	16	16.1	16	16.4	16.5	16.4
Max. Temperature (°C)	30.9	31.3	30.5	28.6	27.9	27.8	27.1	27	27.5	27.7	28.7	29
Avg. Temperature (°F)	74.7	75.7	75.2	73.4	72.7	72.0	70.7	70.7	71.1	71.6	72.7	72.9
Min. Temperature (°F)	61.7	63.1	63.7	63.3	63.1	61.9	60.8	61.0	60.8	61.5	61.7	61.5
Max. Temperature (°F)	87.6	88.3	86.9	83.5	82.2	82.0	80.8	80.6	81.5	81.9	83.7	84.2
Precipitation / Rainfall (mm)	34	57	114	174	142	86	95	144	167	175	133	61

Figure 11: Climate Data for Hoima District

(Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/africa/uganda/western-region/hoima-31058/>)

Kigorobyia Town Council is characterized by a relief type of climate; whereby the month of April - May and October - November are characterized by heavy rains whereas December to January and June to July are mainly dry periods. The rest of the months are characterized by moderate rainfall and sunny intervals. Temperatures are cool during wet season and hot during dry seasons. Kigorobyia Town Council receives bimodal rainfall with total rainfall of about 700 to 1000mm per annum. Weather months are March-May and Sept-November, with two dry spells in June-July and December- January. Western areas bordering the rift valley are the driest and hottest. Kigorobyia Town Council has generally high temperatures ranging between 15°C to 32°C with an annual mean of 28°C. Relative humidity in the town is high during the rainy seasons and reaching maximum levels in May. The lowest humidity is in the dry season with minimum levels in January.

4.1.1.2 Climate of Buliisa

Buliisa District receives a bimodal rainfall pattern with totals ranging from about 800 mm in the L. Albertine rift rising rapidly further away to the East above the escarpment to between 1250 – 1500 mm per annum before tapering off to 1000mm in the Eastern border areas of the District. The peak periods are between March – May and September to December. The climate is hot and humid. The relative humidity averages 60% and the temperature ranges from a mean

minimum of 22° C to a mean maximum of 29° C. However, notably temperatures here may reach a maximum high of 41° C. The eastern end of the district is wetter than the western.

The District is divided into two main altitudes. The high altitudes are in the Sub counties of Biiso and Kihungya, while the low altitudes are in the sub counties of Butiaba, Buliisa, Kigwera, Ngwedo, and Town Council. The altitude in the respective Sub-counties determines the temperature levels. This means that the two described altitudinal zones exhibit different climatic conditions, where one finds upper Buliisa cooler with higher rainfall and lower Buliisa hotter and drier. Wanseko lies within the lower Buliisa which is hotter and drier while Biiso is located in the upper Buliisa which is cooler and receives higher rainfall. Wanseko market will be located in the rift valley while Biiso market lies above the escapement. The rainfall patterns of the two markets vary greatly from an average of 800mm in Wanseko to 1375mm received at Biiso market.

4.1.2 Soils and Geology

4.1.2.1 *Kigorobyia Market*

Kigorobyia lies on the upper side of the Albertine graben rift escarpment slopes in Hoima district. The lithology of the site is undifferentiated gneisses including elements of P (B) and, in the north, granulite facies rocks (metamorphic group) meaning they underwent transformation with the original rock (protolith) being subjected to heat (150 to 200 °C). The Precambrian aged and Basement Complex series old granitic gneisses that dominates underlie this lithology. The area has Reddish and Reddish-brown gritty clay loams soil type with Basement Complex granites and gneisses and schists parent rock underlying it. This forms part of Rukiri Complex series or known as Acric-Ferralsols.

4.1.2.2 *Biiso Market*

Biiso also fall on the upper side of the Albertine graben rift escarpment slopes in Buliisa district. The lithology of the site is undifferentiated gneisses including elements of P (B) and, in the north, granulite facies rocks (metamorphic group) meaning they underwent transformation with the original rock (protolith) being subjected to heat (150 to 200 °C). The Precambrian aged and Basement Complex series old granitic gneisses that dominates underlie this lithology. The area has Shallow dark brown or black sandy loams often very stony, Granites, gneisses, schists, or amphibolite soil type with Granites or gneisses or schists or amphibolites parent rock underlying it. This forms part of Bugangari Series or known as Acric-Ferralsols.

4.1.2.3 *Wanseko Market*

Wanseko falls in the lower side Albertine graben rift valley in Buliisa district at L. Albert. The lithology of the area comprises of thick sediments that have been deposited in fluvial deltaic and lacustrine environments. This has Sediments, alluvium, black soils and moraines, Rift Valley sediments (Sedimentary group) meaning after weathering, due to erosion, the geological detritus accumulated or deposited in this area as sediments. This formation happened between Pleistocene to Recent Pleistocene along shores of L. Albert. The Black clays and sands soils underlain by Recent Lake and river alluvium dominate the area. These form Weiga Complex series commonly known as Calcisols along the graben rift valley.

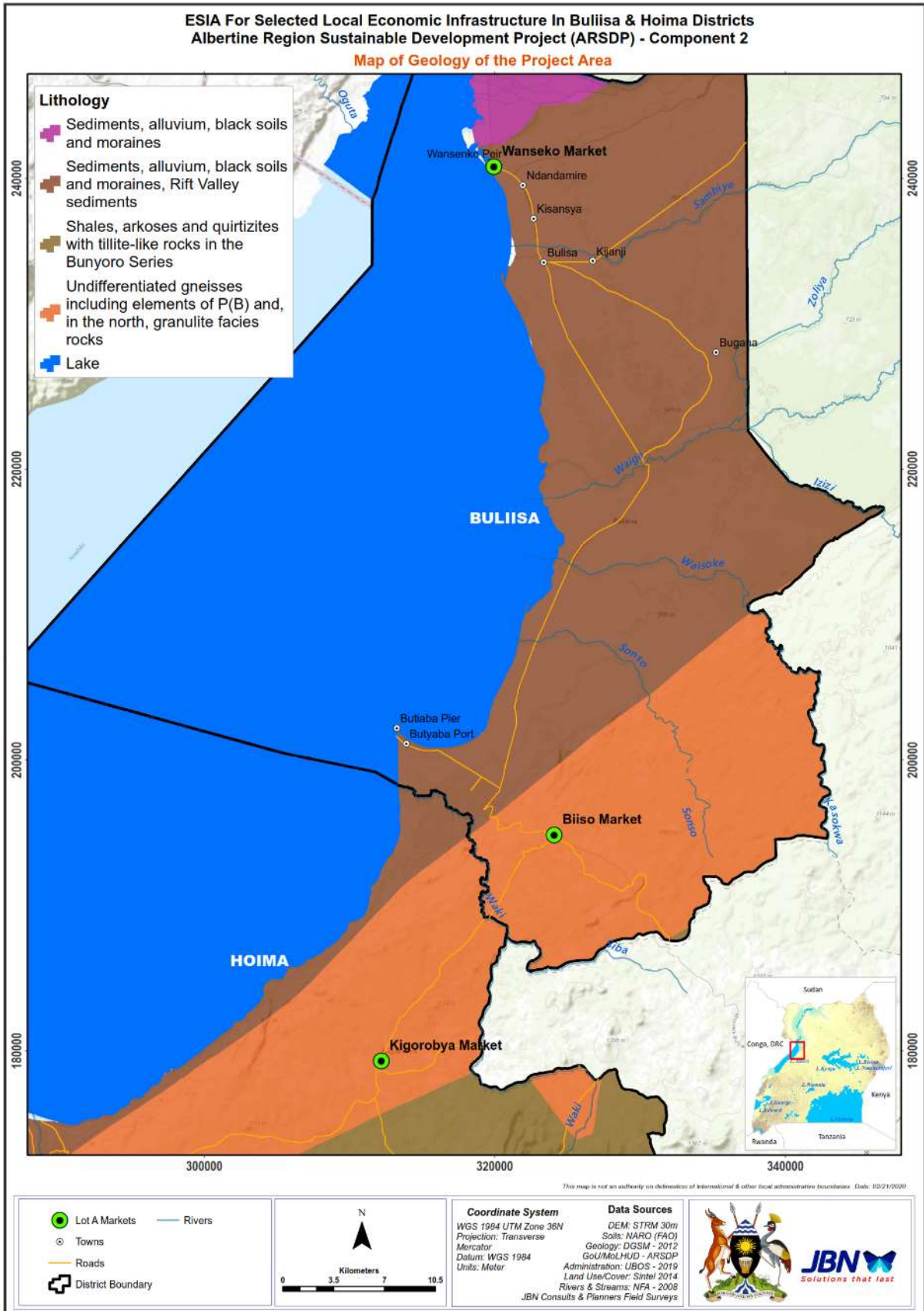


Figure 12: Geology Map for the sites where the markets will be constructed

4.1.3 Topography, Hydrology and Drainage

Proposed market sites hydrology and drainage assessments were calculated using the Peak Rational Discharge methodology which is recommended for small catchments of equal or less than 20ha. The proposed market sites are 3.5 acres (1.42ha) for Kigorobya market, one acre (0.4ha) at Biiso market and 1.69 acres (0.68 ha) for Wanseko market.

4.1.3.1 Kigorobya Market

Kigorobya market site lies at an altitude between 1083 and 1090m above sea level. Generally, the site has a gentle slope of about 4.1% or 2.3°. The proposed Kigorobya market site is located on a raised hilltop, which is well drained by a gentle sloping terrain towards the eastern direction to Kaitabalanga wetland. The wider project area has some small permanent wetlands, forming rivers downstream, namely; Kaitabalanga (215m from the market), Nyababiri (350m from the market), Nyabago (1.2km from the market), Kachururu and Kalyanchwi (2.3km from the market). The rivers around Kigorobya market drain into Lake Albert, which is located 9km away from the site. Using the Peak Rational Discharge methodology, the estimated peak runoff discharge based on the area precipitation for Kigorobya market is 5.80 m³/s.

4.1.3.2 Biiso Market

The Biiso market site lies along an altitude of about 1000 to 1003 m above sea level. The site has a very gentle slope of about 3.3% or 1.9°. The terrain gently slopes to the west and south west. There are no major surface water sources within the 500m radius of the site. The major surface water sources near Biiso market are River Waki tributaries like Itulwe and Kahuru approximately 3km south of the site in Waaki parish, streams of Kanyanyara (2.3km), Bubwe (3km) and Kalanja seasonal stream approximately 2.5km east of the proposed market site in Busingiro village. The estimated peak runoff discharge for Biiso market based on the area precipitation is at 1.66 m³/s.

4.1.3.3 Wanseko Market

Wanseko market site lies in the floor of the Albertine rift valley along the shores of Lake Albert. The site has an altitude of about 624 – 626 m above sea level. The site has a near level (flat) slope of about 2.0% or 1.2°. The estimated peak runoff discharge based on the area precipitation/rainfall intensity for Wanseko market at 1.73 m³/s.

Furthermore, the market is located in a high ground water table zone ranging from approximately 0 – 10 (0 – 3) feet from the lake shore to the mainland. However, the soils are soft in nature and collapsing with high capillarity implying a high-water table in the area.

ESIA For Selected Local Economic Infrastructure In Bullisa & Hoima Districts
 Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP) - Component 2
Map of Hydrology of the Project Area



Figure 14: Hydrology map for Kigorobya Town Council including the proposed site

ESIA For Selected Local Economic Infrastructure In Bullisa & Hoima Districts
 Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP) - Component 2
Map of Hydrology of the Project Area

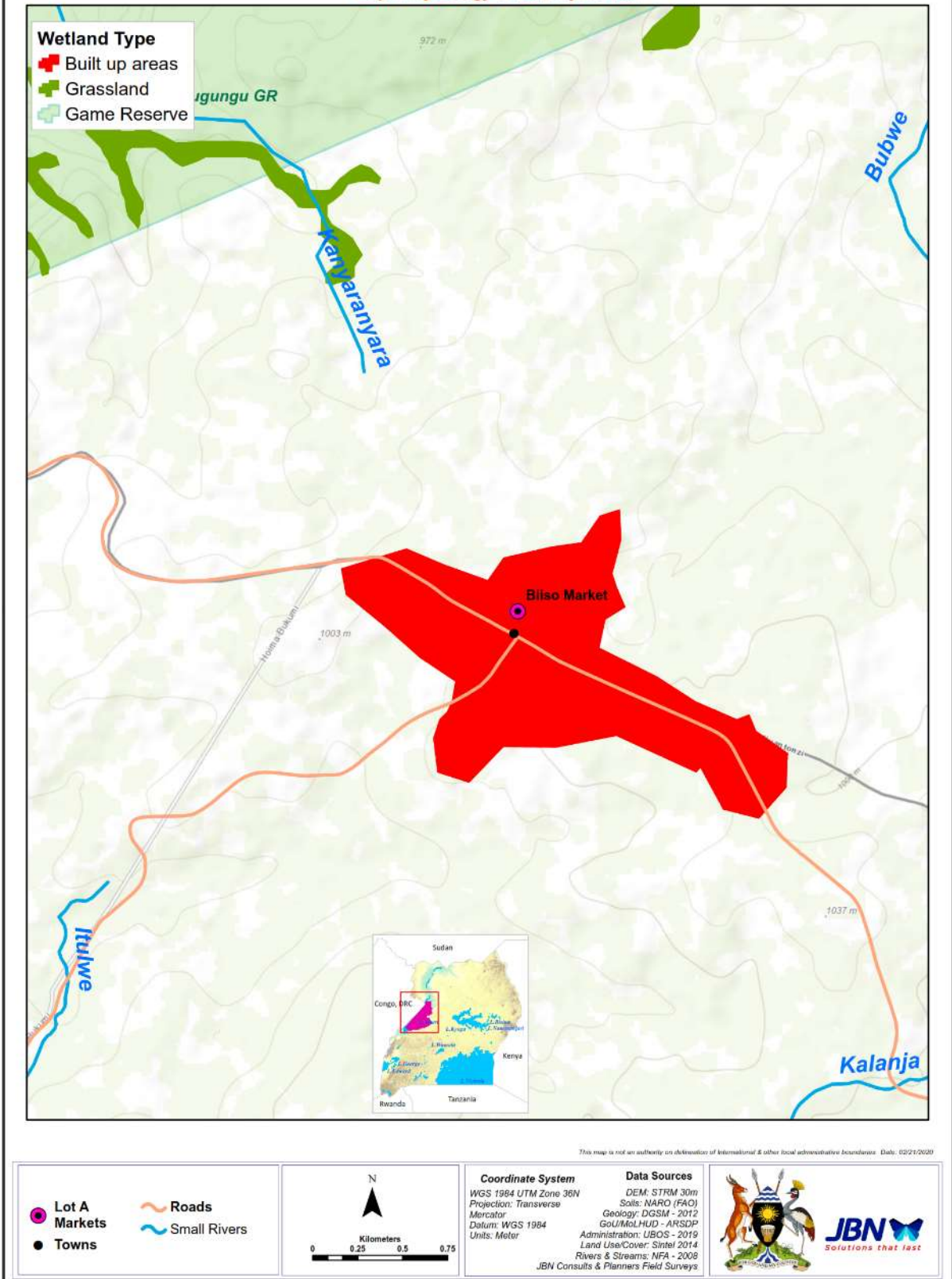


Figure 15: Surface water resources around Biiso project area

ESIA For Selected Local Economic Infrastructure In Buliisa & Hoima Districts
 Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP) - Component 2
Map of Hydrology of the Project Area

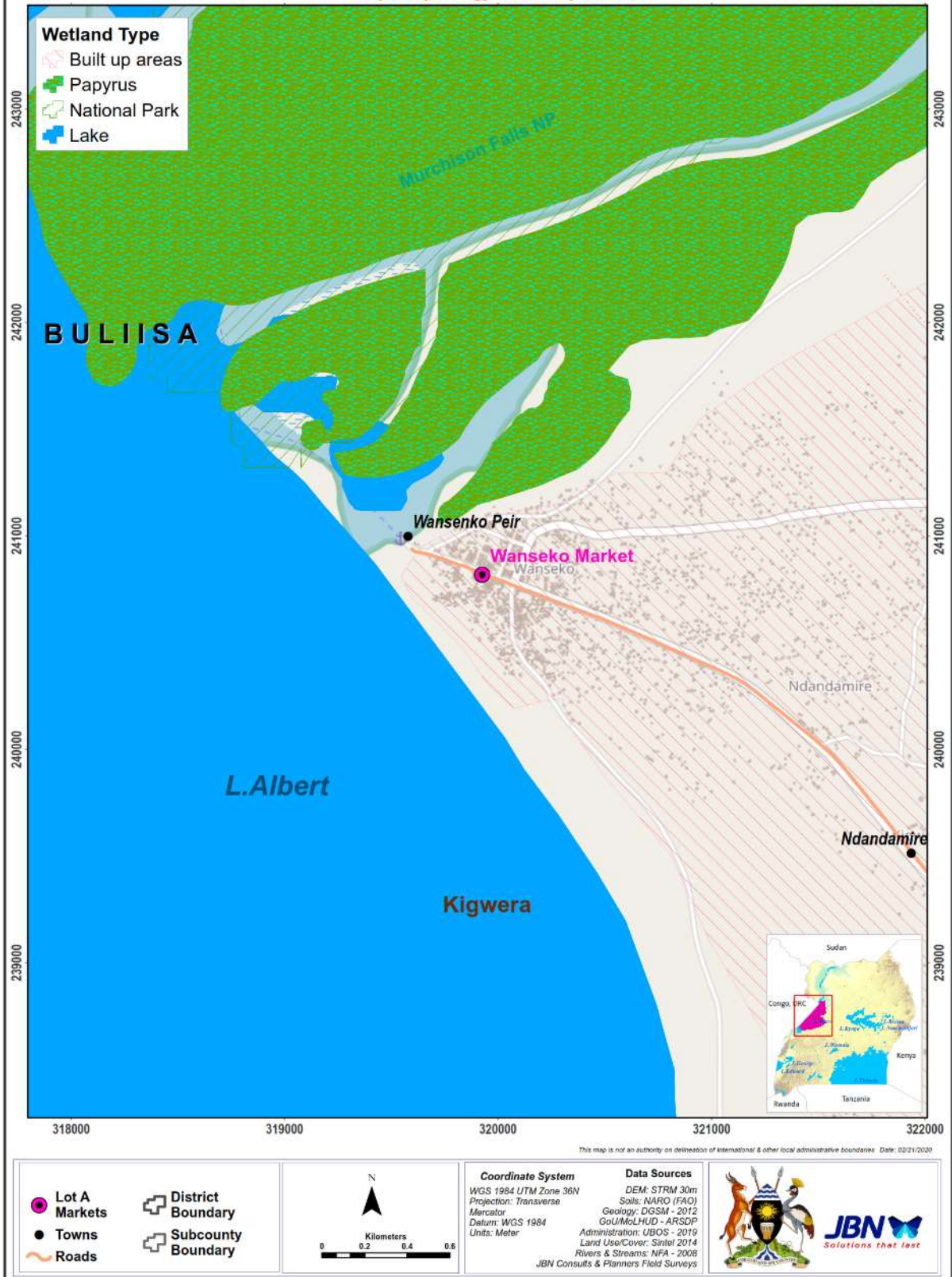


Figure 16: Surface water resources around Wanseko market

4.1.4 Air Quality

Baseline investigations considered the following parameters: particulate matter, PM (measured as particles with an aerodynamic diameter <10 µm (PM10) and <2.5 µm (PM2.5)), Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Carbon Monoxide (CO). PM2.5 is an important indicator of risk to health from particulate pollution and might also be a better indicator than PM10 for anthropogenic suspended particles in many areas. PM2.5 and PM10 baseline data will be useful in monitoring the dust nuisance around construction sites as well as vehicular emissions. The baseline for the gases (SO₂, NO₂, VOCs and CO) will also be useful in monitoring impact of construction fleet, generators as well as use of volatile materials on ambient air quality.

The results for the air quality monitoring are summarized in the Table below and are compared with the World Health Organization (WHO) Air Quality Guidelines (AQG) i.e. “WHO Air quality guidelines for particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide - Global update 2005 - Summary of risk assessment⁸”.

Table 4-1: Results for particulate matter measurements at the 3 markets

Location	Date and Run time	PM 2.5 (mg/m ³) (WHO AQG is 0.025 mg/m ³ 24-hour mean)			PM 10 (mg/m ³) (WHO AQG is 0.050 mg/m ³ 24-hour mean)		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Kigoroby Market	From: 15/01.2020 10:15am To: 15/01/2020 7:05pm	0.046	0.092	0.425	0.090	0.250	0.665
Biiso Market area	From: 14/01.2020 10:30am To: 14/01/2020 6:40pm	0.058	0.088	0.209	0.082	0.220	0.727
Wanseko Pentecostal Church	From: 16/01.2020 11:15am To: 16/01/2020 7:01pm	0.038	0.059	0.088	0.045	0.075	0.142

At Kigoroby market, the average values were 0.092mg/m³ for PM2.5 and 0.250mg/m³ for PM10 respectively. The readings/values are above the WHO standards for particulate matter and this was attributed to the dry conditions combined with the road construction activities taking place in Kigoroby (Hoima-Biiso road). The average particulate matter values recorded at Biiso market area were 0.088mg/m³ for PM2.5 and 0.220mg/m³ for PM10 above the WHO Air quality standards of 0.05 mg/m³ (24hr averaging) for PM10 and 0.025 mg/m³ (24hr averaging) for PM2.5. This was attributed to the on-going construction of the Biiso-Wanseko road with heavy trucks resuspending dust in the trading center. At Wanseko Pentecostal church, the average reading for PM2.5 was 0.059mg/m³ and 0.075mg/m³ for PM10 respectively. The readings are slightly above the WHO standards for particulate matter. It should be noted that air quality measurements were carried out during the dry season with a lot of dust being blown by wind from the lake shores. Also smoke from open burning of solid waste and domestic kitchens contributed to the high levels of PM.

The average values for gases at Kigoroby market were within the WHO air quality guidelines for Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide except for Sulphur Dioxide. The high levels of

⁸http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/78638/E90038.pdf?ua=1

Sulphur Dioxide were due to exhaust fumes from vehicular traffic along the Hoima-Biiso highway. The average readings for Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide at Biiso market were within the WHO limits whereas Sulphur Dioxide recorded slightly high levels (0.11ppm) above the limits. This was mainly attributed to the exhaust emissions from the diesel-powered cereal grinding machines in the area. The average values for nitrogen dioxide and Sulphur dioxide were above the WHO guidelines whereas Carbon monoxide and Volatile Organic Compounds were within the limits.

Table 4-2: Results for monitoring of gaseous pollutant concentrations at the 3 markets

Location	Date and Run time	Readings			
		NO2 (ppm) (0.115 ppm / 1h)	SO2 (ppm) (0.007 ppm / 24h)	CO (ppm) (9 ppm / 8h)	VOCs (ppm)
Kigorobyia Market Area	From: 14/01/2020 10:30am To: 14/01/2020 6:40pm	Min: 0.046 Ave: 0.088 Max: 0.117	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.10 Max: 0.25	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.16 Max: 2.58	Min: 0.02 Ave: 0.03 Max: 0.10
Biiso Market Area	From: 14/01/2020 10:30am To: 14/01/2020 6:40pm	Min: 0.031 Ave: 0.076 Max: 0.127	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.110 Max: 0.31	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.300 Max: 3.79	Min: 0.02 Ave: 0.030 Max: 0.10
Wanseko Pentecostal Church	From: 16/01/2020 11:31am To: 16/01/2020 7:01pm	Min: 0.085 Ave: 0.119 Max: 0.141	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.15 Max: 0.39	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.09 Max: 2.62	Min: 0.04 Ave: 0.05 Max: 0.14

4.1.5 Noise

The LAeq i.e. the equivalent continuous sound pressure level with A-weighting measured and the summary of the results are summarized in the Table below while the details are provided in Annex 4.

Table 4-3: Results for measurement of ambient noise at the 3 sites

Site	Equivalent continuous sound pressure level with A-weighting measured (LAeq)
Kigorobyia	61.6 dB
Biiso	70.2 dB
Wanseko	55.8 dB

The LAeq at Kigorobyia was 61.1dBA which is slightly higher than the stipulated noise limit (60dB) for residential + industry or small-scale production + commerce areas such as Kigorobyia. The high noise levels were attributed to a range of activities typical of trading centres such as music, generators, vehicular traffic (heavy trailers, taxis, private cars and bodabodas) along Hoima-Biiso road as well as noise generated by trading centre dwellers. The noise measurements in Biiso were undertaken around residential homesteads near the market. The Leq measured at Biiso TC was 70.2dB higher than the noise limit of 55dBA for mixed land use as stipulated in The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003 for mixed commercial and residential areas. The high noise sources included loud music

from the local bars near the market and loudspeakers marketing different commodities. Noise measurements were carried out at Wanseko Pentecostal Church about 50m from Wanseko market. The Leq measured was 55.8dB which is just higher than the noise limit of 55dBA for mixed landuse. Noise sources were mainly Diesel run milling machines, music from shops and bars and bodaboda motorcycles traversing the area.

4.1.6 Vibrations

Ground vibration is measured in terms of Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) with units in mm/s which refers to the movement within the ground of molecular particles and not surface movement. The displacement value in mm refers to the movement of particles at the surface (surface movement). Due to absence of Uganda standards for vibrations, the ground vibrations standards are adopted from Ireland.

Allowable Vibration Velocity (Peak Particle Velocity) at the Closest Part of Any Sensitive Property to the Source of Vibration, at a Frequency of		
Less than 10Hz	10 to 50Hz	50 to 100Hz (and above)
8 mm/s	12.5 mm/s	20 mm/s

(Source: Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes for Ireland⁹)

Typical vibration from transportation and construction sources falls in the range of 10-30 Hz and usually centres around 15 Hz. Therefore, the limit of 12.5 mm/s for construction equipment was adopted. The main source of ground vibrations in the project areas was vehicular traffic. Compared with Ireland vibrations standards, the existing ground vibration levels are very low and not expected to cause any structural damages. Vibrations monitoring may be necessary in case the contractor utilizes equipment with vibration frequency beyond 30 Hz to detect any structural damage risks. However, given the scale of works, use of equipment with such high levels of ground vibrations that can cause structural damage is not envisaged.

Table 4-4: Results for vibrations monitoring at the 3 sites

Location	Run time	Min PPV (mm/s)	Max PPV (mm/s)	Ave PPV (mm/s)
Kigoroby Market	Start: 14/01/2020 10:34:48 End: 14/01/2020 18:59:48	0.0	2.5	0.25
Biiso Market	Start: 15/01/2020 09:58:01 End: 15/01/2020 19:03:01	0.0	2.2	0.38
Wanseko Pentecostal Church	Start: 16/01/2020 11:48:41 End: 16/01/2020 19:08:41	0.0	1.4	0.18

4.1.7 Solid Waste Management

4.1.7.1 Kigoroby Market

Solid waste management at Kigoroby market still depends on management options that lie at the bottom of the waste management hierarchy. The market tenderer collects the solid waste

⁹ [https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/planning/Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes.pdf](https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/planning/Guidelines%20for%20the%20Treatment%20of%20Noise%20and%20Vibration%20in%20National%20Road%20Schemes.pdf)

from the market after the market days and piles it at a collection point located outside the market. There are cases of littering, illegal dumping and open dumping of solid waste by neighbouring communities. This remains a challenge despite efforts by the Town Council as people continue to openly dump waste in the night including dumping into the road drainage channels, since there are no skips and waste bins designated within the market site.



Figure 18: Solid waste collection remains a challenge in Kigorobya

Categories: At Kigorobya market, different types of solid waste are generated at the collection point daily organic waste (food waste), plastic, paper and cardboard, soft plastics, hard plastics bottles, glasses, metal and electronic textiles and leather and others.

Collection and Storage: The solid waste generators keep their waste in bags and sacks and dump it at the market dumping site which is later collected by market cleaner hired to sweep and collect waste at a fee. Open dumping is common. The waste on the market streets is taken care of by market cleaner hired to sweep and collect waste who uses wheelbarrow and sacks to collect waste to the main waste collection centre



Figure 19: Open dumping by communities in Kigorobyia is common.



Waste collection point northwest of the market site



Temporary waste collection in sacks awaiting disposal at the market collection point



Waste collecting in the road drainage channel



A mix of storm water and solid waste in the channel

Figure 20: Solid waste management situation in Kigorobyia Town Council

Transport and disposal: The piled solid waste is picked by a dump truck owned by Kigorobyia Town Council to a final disposal site at Kikumba dumping site located about ¼ Km from Kigorobyia market. Kigorobyia TC has earmarked UGX 3,500,000 in FY 2021/22 to acquire a new solid waste disposal site because Kikumba dumpsite is almost full. A Key Informant

Interview (KII) with the Mayor of Kigoroby TC revealed that Kikumba dumpsite has a size of 20 x 20 yards which is equivalent to 335 sqm. The Town Council plans to decommission the site and use it for relocation of the slaughter slab opposite Kigoroby market (lower side). The interview further revealed that Kigoroby TC has already acquired a new site for solid waste disposal with dimensions of 40 x 80 yards i.e. 2,678 sqm. The site is located ¼ Km from Kigoroby market after Kaitabalanga swamp. Based on the current solid waste generated by the market and other environs, the new site will equally fill up in less than 5 years or less depending on population growth and the growth of Kigoroby town.

According to the Mayor, the Town Council collects solid waste from Kigoroby market twice a week using an 8-tonne truck. For each collection, the truck makes 2 trips. Therefore, in a month, the truck does 2 trips/day x 2 days/week x 4 weeks/month = 16 trips.

From the above information, it can be estimated that the **maximum** volume of solid waste generated by Kigoroby market area (comprises the vending stalls, slaughter slab, lockups and businesses in the immediate environs that bring their solid waste to the market collection point) is 16 trips x 8 tonnes/trip = **128 tonnes per month** or **32 tonnes per week**.

In terms of the common skips (a skip is a large open-topped waste container designed for loading onto a skip loader truck commonly used by municipalities to transport municipal solid waste) which typically weigh 8 tonnes per skip, the ESIA estimates that Kigoroby market and its immediate environs generates a weekly average of **4 skips per week**.

4.1.7.2 Biiso Market

Categories: Different types of waste is generated at the collection point daily organic waste (mainly food waste), plastic, paper and cardboard, soft plastics, hard plastics bottles, glasses, metal and electronic textiles and leather, some from the neighbouring households, dead animals and others.

Storage: The market tenderer is responsible for the daily market housekeeping. Waste collected from the market is heaped in one corner of the site and burnt awaiting collection by the market tenderer.

Transport and disposal: Biiso Sub County collects solid waste from the market and the entire Biiso trading centre once in two months and/or depending on accumulation This frequency is poor and may create a nuisance once the new market becomes operational. In 2019, the sub county leased a location in Kampala B village, for solid waste disposal in a location previously used as a burrow pit for community access roads in Biiso Sub County. The lease expired in December 2019.

A KII with the Subcounty Chief revealed that Biiso Subcounty has acquired a 5-acre piece of land at Kanyoronyoro Village located 3.5 Km from Biiso market. Furthermore, the KII revealed that Biiso subcounty collects the solid waste from Biiso market using a 4-tonne truck twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday). From the above information, the estimated solid waste generation by Biiso market is 2 x 4 = **8 tonnes per week** or **1 skip per week**. This a quarter of what is generated at Kigoroby market.



Figure 21: Accumulated waste at Biiso market

4.1.7.3 Wanseko Market

Categories: Wanseko market generates both organic and inorganic waste. Organic waste includes; food stuffs, peelings, wood waste, paper and dung among others. Inorganic waste includes; packaging Polythene and plastic beverage bottles.

Storage: Waste is temporarily stored in open piles on site before transportation for final disposal, 30m away from the market centre. Waste collection is a daily chore by potters paid by the market tenderer. Waste transportation is by wheel burrows and sacks.

Transport and disposal: The solid waste from the market is typically collected to a site behind the market where it is burned. The burning has generated a heap of ash. This is not unique to the solid waste from the market but also the waste from the ferry landing site which is dumped in a swamp within the buffer zone of Lake Albert which poses environment and public health risks.

A KII with the Subcounty Chief revealed that the dumping site for Wanseko town is a piece of land that measures 200 m x 200 m located 2 Km from the market. Furthermore, the KII revealed that Kigwera Subcounty collects the solid waste from the market using a 7-tonne truck twice a week and 2 trips for each day of collection. From the above information, the estimated solid waste generation by Wanseko market is $2 \times 2 \times 7 = \underline{\underline{28 \text{ tonnes per week}}}$ or 3.5 skips per week. This is almost the same quantity as what is generated at Kigoroby market.



Figure 22: Solid waste at Wanseko market



Figure 23: Solid waste pile and burning site behind the market



Figure 24: Solid waste from the ferry is indiscriminately disposed in the buffer zone of L. Albert

4.1.8 Water Sources

4.1.8.1 Biiso Market

There was no tap stand or any source of portable water within the Biiso market. The only available safe drinking water source for communities in Biiso trading centre is the gravity flow scheme funded by World Vision. The scheme sources water from Busingiro hill in Busingiro village which is 2.5km east from the proposed market site and currently managed by the Central Umbrella of Water and Sanitation. Other sources of water near Biiso trading center are River Waki, approximately 1km south of the market in Kanyanyara village and unprotected spring, in Alongo village about 200m north of the market. River Waki can be used for sourcing water for construction.

4.1.8.2 Wanseko Market

A piped water network serves Wanseko market and the landing site. There is a public water point right at the boundary of the market site, which serves the market and neighbouring community. However, some people still draw water directly from the L. Albert for domestic use. A 20-litre jerrycan costs UGX 100 - 300 during the dry seasons. The likely source of water for construction is L. Albert which is 500m from Wanseko market.

4.1.8.1 Kigorobyia Market

A gravity flow scheme serves Kigorobyia town. The scheme distributes water through a tap stand at the market with six other stands within Kigorobyia town. People pay about UGX 200 to 300 per 20 litres of water; however, the piped water is unreliable especially during the dry seasons. The alternative water sources within the vicinity of the proposed project area are two boreholes located about 500m east and northwest of the proposed site. The potential water sources for construction are Katengeta and Kabogoba wetland which is 700m from the proposed market site and Kikonkona river which is 2km from the proposed market site.



Figure 25: Piped water supply used by Kigoroby market

4.2 Biological Environment

4.2.1 Land use and cover

Kigoroby market is in a commercial area and the neighbourhood is built up. The proposed Biiso market site is in a mixed land use (i.e. residential and commercial) and the vicinity is used for transportation, open space, agriculture and institutions.



Figure 26: Dominant land use in Biiso Sub County

Wanseko market is in a built-up area within Wanseko Trading Center. In the neighbourhood, there are commercial buildings, settlements, grazing lands and a landing site.



Figure 27: Dominant land use in Wanseko Sub County

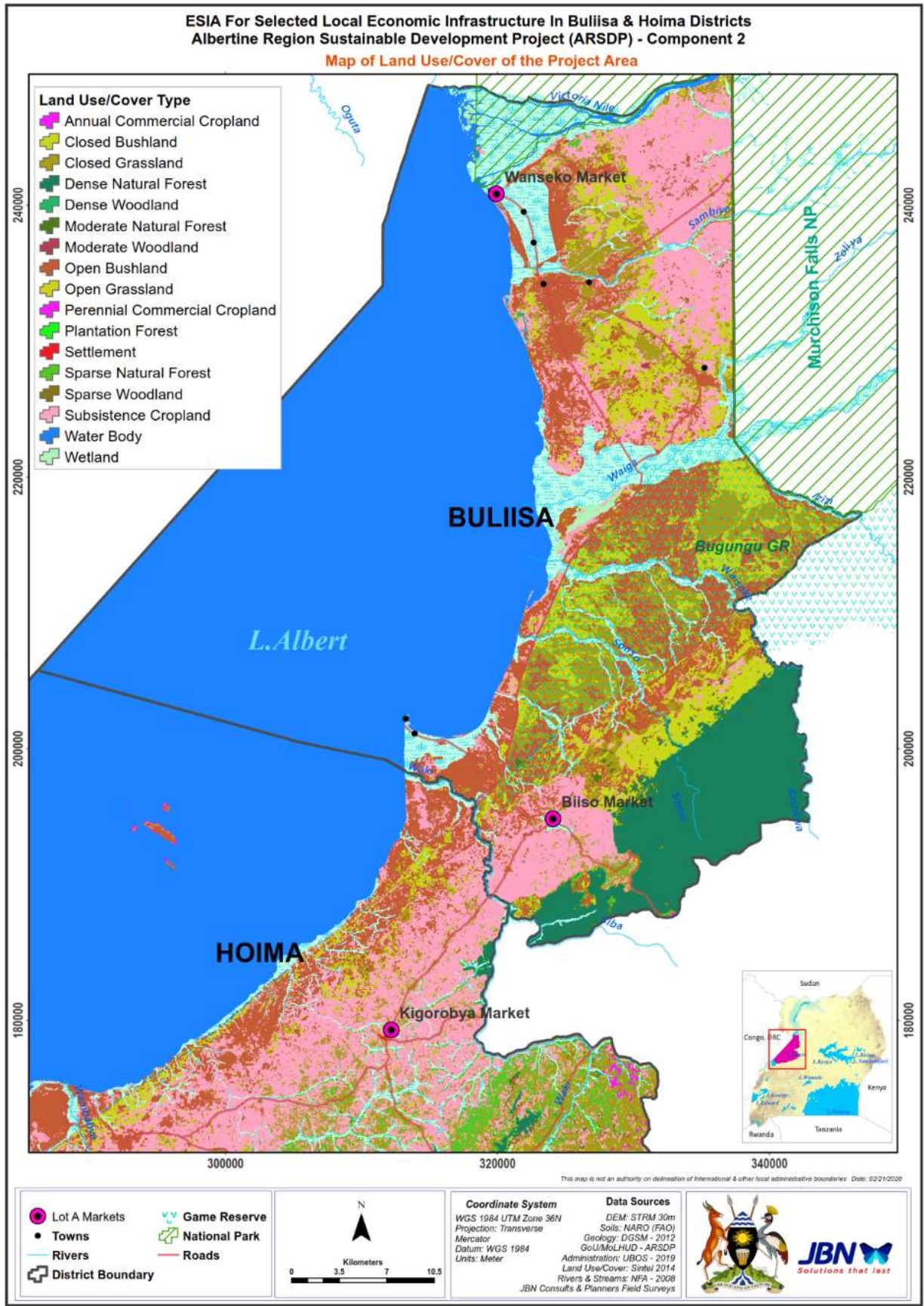


Figure 28: Land use and cover map for the 3 project areas

4.2.2 Vegetation

4.2.2.1 Kigoroby Market

Kigoroby Market site has about 31 woody trees of 5 species. *Ficus* species in the market site are sprouts of erected vending poles. *Ficus natalensis*, and *Ficus sycomorus* are of least concern according to IUCN whereas the conservation status of *Ficus ovata*, *Thevetia peruviana* and *Moringa oleifera* has not yet been assessed globally and nationally. The proposed site plan for Kigoroby market indicates that none of the existing trees will be maintained.

Table 4-5: Woody species composition and abundance on Kigoroby Market site

S/N	Scientific name	Family	Abundance	IUCN category
1	<i>Ficus natalensis</i> Hochst.	Moraceae	15	LC
2	<i>Ficus ovata</i> Vahl	Moraceae	10	NA
3	<i>Ficus sycomorus</i> L.	Moraceae	3	LC
4	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.	Moringaceae	1	NA
5	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K. Schum.	Apocynaceae	2	NA

LC- Least Concern; NA-Not Assessed



Figure 29: Sprouts of erected vending poles

4.2.2.2 Biiso Market

Four woody species were recorded within Biiso Market site. According to the IUCN Red list, *Carica papaya* and *Mangifera indica* are data deficient (DD) whereas *Terminalia macroptera* and *Ficus natalensis* are of least concern (LC). Nationally, the species are not assessed. The proposed site plan for Biiso market indicates that 5 of the existing trees will be maintained.

Table 4-6: Woody species composition and abundance on Biiso Market site

S/N	Scientific name	Family	Abundance	IUCN category
1	<i>Carica papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	4	DD
2	<i>Terminalia macroptera</i> Guill. and Perr.	Combretaceae	3	LC
3	<i>Ficus natalensis</i> Hochst.	Moraceae	1	LC
4	<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	1	DD

LC- Least Concern; DD- Data deficient



Figure 30: Vegetation of Biiso Market site

4.2.2.3 Wanseko Market

Six woody species were recorded at the market site. IUCN categorizes *Senna siamea* a species of least concern and the rest of the species recorded on the market site have not been assessed globally and nationally. *Azadirachta indica*, *Lannea schweinfurthii* and *Senna siamea* are likely to be affected during the construction phase whereas *Jatropha curcas* and *Ricinus communis* are on the boundary of the market site and hence can be protected. The proposed site plan for Wanseko market indicates that none of the existing trees will be maintained. Species that will be lost on the market site provide shade and control windstorms.

Table 4-7: Woody species composition and abundance on Wanseko Market site

S/N	Scientific name	Family	Abundance	IUCN category
1	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A. Juss.	Meliaceae	22	NA
2	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	11	NA
3	<i>Lannea schweinfurthii</i> (Engl.) Engl.	Anacardiaceae	3	NA
4	<i>Opuntia ovata</i> Pfeiff.	Cactaceae	3	NA
5	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	12	NA
6	<i>Senna siamea</i> (Lam.) H.S. Irwin and Barneby	Fabaceae	28	LC
7	<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K. Schum.	Apocynaceae	20	NA

LC- Least Concern; NA-Not Assessed



Figure 31: Vegetation of Wanseko Market site

4.2.3 Mammals

4.2.3.1 Kigorobyia Market

Two species of Mammals were recorded in and around Kigorobyia Market. They include one primate Mantled guereza *Colobus guereza* which was encountered in Katengeta wetland corridor about 700 metres from the proposed market location. The Common House Rat *Rattus rattus* was recorded in vicinity of Kajuura Wetland which is 2.5km from the proposed Market location. The species are listed as Least Concern (LC) by IUCN Red List. The most important threat to the Mantled guereza *Colobus guereza* is habitat fragmentation and destruction. Area authorities should therefore take measures that promote the conservation of the habitat where the monkeys live.

4.2.3.2 Biiso Market

Surveys were done at eight (8) points in a radius of one kilometer from the Market. It should be noted that Biiso Subcounty in which Biiso Market is located is bordered by two conservation areas i.e. Bugungu Wildlife Reserve, which is 3 kilometers from the market location, and Budongo Central Forest Reserve which is 3.4 kilometers from the proposed market location. The two conservation areas are well known for their richness in biodiversity. During the surveys seven (7) different species of mammals were recorded, six (6) of which were reported. Only one species was seen. The species seen was the *Rattus rattus* Common House Rat. This was seen in the vicinity of the proposed market site. Five of the species recorded are primates and these were recorded in villages next to the conservation areas, Tangara Village which borders Bugungu Wildlife Reserve and Busingiro, Akimi B, Kansimo and Odukuru villages which borders Budongo Central Forest Reserve. Most were reported as problem animals (vermins). The only artiodactyl species recorded was the Common Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus* which was also reported in Tangara Village bordering Bugungu Wildlife Reserve.

Table 4-8: Mammal species recorded in and around Biiso Market project area

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Cercopithecidae	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i> Blue Monkey	Reported	Least Concern
Cercopithecidae	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i> Red-Tailed Monkey	Reported	Least Concern
Cercopithecidae	<i>Colobus guereza</i> LR/lc Mantled guereza	Reported	Least Concern
Cercopithecidae	Olive Baboon <i>Papio anubis</i> LR/lc	Reported	Least Concern
Hominidae	<i>Pan troglodytes</i> Common Chimpanzee	Reported	Endangered

Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i> House Rat	1	Least Concern
Suidae	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> warthog LR/lc Common	Reported	Least Concern

The Common Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes* is listed as Endangered by the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The rest are listed as Least Concern (LC).

4.2.3.3 Wanseko Market

Two species of mammals were recorded in the vicinity of Wanseko Market. The two are artiodactyl species and include African buffalo *Syncerus caffer* and Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*. The two were reported as being common. The Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius* was reported in Lake Albert areas which is 500 metres from the market, and the African buffalo *Syncerus caffer* reported from villages neighboring Murchison Falls National Park. The Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius* is listed as Vulnerable by IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The African buffalo *Syncerus caffer* is listed as Least Concern.

4.2.4 Birds

4.2.4.1 Kigorobyia Market

Fifteen (15) bird species were recorded in and around the proposed market area. The species represent eleven (10) families and 13 genera. It should be noted that the environment is settled, and surrounding habitat modified for agricultural activities. Most of the bird species recorded therefore are those that can acclimatize to modified environment and human presence. Most prefer open habitat. The most represented family is Accipitridae followed by family Columbidae with four (3) and two (2) genera respectively. The two families are also the most represented in terms of number of species by four (4) for family Columbidae and three (3) species for family Accipitridae. No bird of conservation concern was recorded. The birds recorded are listed as Least Concern by IUCN Red List of threatened species.



Grey backed Fiscal Kigorobyia market abattoir (36 N 0312243, 0179260)

Marabou Storks at Kigorobyia market abattoir (36 N 0312243, 0179260)

Figure 32: Birds species seen at Kigorobyia market area

Table 4-9: List of species recorded in and around the proposed Kigoroby Market site

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Accipitridae	138 - <i>Milvus migrans</i> Black Kite	9	Least Concern
ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i> Rufous Sparrow	1	Least Concern
ACCIPITRIDAE	77 - <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> Palm-Nut Vulture	1	Least Concern
Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferous</i> Marabou Stork	20	Least Concern
COLUMBIDAE	351 - <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Laughing Dove	14	Least Concern
COLUMBIDAE	355 - <i>Turtur afer</i> Blue-spotted Wood Dove	1	Least Concern
COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i> African Mourning Dove	2	Least Concern
COLUMBIDAE	350 - <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i> Red-eyed Dove	2	Least Concern
Corvidae	659 - <i>Ptilostomus afer</i> Piapiac	4	Least Concern
ESTRILIDIDAE	1265 - <i>Lonchura bicolor</i> Black and White Mannikin	5	Least Concern
Motacilidae	991 - <i>Motacilla aguimp</i> African Pied Wagtail	5	Least Concern
MUSOPHAGIDAE	376 - <i>Crinifer zonurus</i> Eastern Grey Plantain Eater	1	Least Concern
PLOCEIDAE	1165 - <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> Black-headed Weaver	7	Least Concern
PYCNONOTIDAE	732 - <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> Common Bulbul	5	Least Concern
STURNIDAE	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i> Ruppell's Long-tailed Glossy Starling	2	Least Concern

Table 4-10: Bird representation in Terms of families, genera and Species

Families	No. of Genera	No. of Species
Accipitridae	3	3
Ciconiidae	1	1
COLUMBIDAE	2	4
Corvidae	1	1
ESTRILIDIDAE	1	1
Motacilidae	1	1
MUSOPHAGIDAE	1	1
PLOCEIDAE	1	1
PYCNONOTIDAE	1	1
STURNIDAE	1	1
11 families	13 genera	15 Species

The most abundant species were the Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferous*, and *Streptopelia senegalensis* Laughing Dove with twenty (20) and Fourteen (14) individuals respectively. Marabou Storks were observed breeding on a big Mahogany Tree in the

Compound of Kigoroby Health Centre IV. Fifteen nests were recorded. **Marabous could be taking advantage of the small slaughter slab behind the Market and the poor garbage disposal /dumps in the trading centre.**

4.2.4.2 Biiso Market

Thirteen (13) Species were recorded during the survey of Biiso Market site and its vicinity. The species are represented by 12 families and 13 genera. The most abundant species recorded were Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferous*, African Palm Swift *Cypsiurus parvus*, Pink-Backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens* and Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer* with 36, 20, 15 and 10 individuals recorded respectively.

Table 4-11: List of Bird species recorded at Biiso Market Project area

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
ACCIPITRIDAE	881 - <i>Passer griseus</i> Grey-Headed Sparrow	1	Least Concern
Apodidae	452 - <i>Cypsiurus parvus</i> African Palm Swift	20	Least Concern
Ardeidae	27 - <i>Ardea melanocephala</i> Black-headed Heron	1	Least Concern
Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferous</i> Marabou Stork	36	Least Concern
COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i> African Mourning Dove	1	Least Concern
Corvidae	<i>Corvus albus</i> Pied Crow	7	Least Concern
Corvidae	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i> Piapiac	10	Least Concern
ESTRILIDIDAE	1265 - <i>Lonchura bicolor</i> Black and White Mannikin	3	Least Concern
Motacilidae	991 - <i>Motacilla aguimp</i> African Pied Wagtail	1	Least Concern
MUSOPHAGIDAE	376 - <i>Crinifer zonurus</i> Eastern Grey Plantain Eater	1	Least Concern
PELECANIDAE	9 - <i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> Pink-Backed Pelican	15	Least Concern
PYCNONOTIDAE	732 - <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> Common Bulbul	8	Least Concern
STURNIDAE	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i> Ruppell's Long-tailed Glossy Starling	1	Least Concern

The Pink-Backed Pelican *Pelecanus rufescens* and the Marabou Stork *Leptoptilos crumeniferous* were observed sharing the two Mvule trees in the Biiso Police Station compounds of for breeding. The Pelicans has 15 nests with young pelicans while Marabous Storks have 6 nests also with young on them. None of the birds recorded are of conservation significance. All are listed as Least Concern (LC)

4.2.4.3 Wanseko Market

Twenty species of birds were recorded in Wanseko proposed market area from eleven sampling points in a radius of 1 kilometre from the market proposed area. The species are represented by Eleven families and 18 genera. Most represented family is Ardeidae with four species.

Table 4-12: List of Species recorded in Wanseko Market project area

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Accipitridae	138 - <i>Milvus migrans</i> Black Kite	11	Least Concern
Alcedinidae	383 - <i>Ceryle rudis</i> Pied Kingfisher	5	Least Concern
Anhingidae	7 - <i>Anhinga rufa</i> African Darter	6	Regionally Vulnerable, Vulnerable in Uganda
Apodidae	367 - <i>Tachymarpis melba</i> Alpine Swift	26	Palaearctic Migrant
Ardeidae	21 - <i>Egretta garzetta</i> Little Egret	10	Least Concern
Ardeidae	22 - <i>Ardea intermedia</i> Intermediate Egret	3	Least Concern
Ardeidae	26 - <i>Ardea melanocephala</i> Black Headed Heron	1	Least Concern
Ardeidae	25 - <i>Ardea cinereal</i> Grey Heron	1	Regionally -Near Threatened
Charadriidae	211 - <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Common Ringed Plover	4	Palaearctic Migrant
Charadriidae	226 - <i>Vanellus coronatus</i> Crowned Lapwing - G		Least Concern
Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos cruniferous</i> Marabou Stork	4	Least Concern
Corvidae	<i>Corvus albus</i> Pied Crow	3	Least Concern
Corvidae	659 - <i>Ptilostomus afer</i> Piapiac	2	Least Concern
Laridae	264 - <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> White-Winged Tern	4	Palaearctic Migrant
Malaconotidae	843 - <i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i> Black-Headed Gonolek	2	Least Concern
Motacilidae	516 - <i>Motacilla capensis</i> Cape Wagtail	8	Least Concern
Motacilidae	522 - <i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i> African Pipit (Grassland Pipit)	3	Least Concern
Ploceidae	1165 - <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> Black-headed Weaver	9	Least Concern
Rallidae	178 - <i>Zapornia flavirostra</i> Black Crake	2	Least Concern
Threskiornithidae	42 - <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> African Sacred Ibis	3	Least Concern

The most abundant species are Alpine Swift *Tachymarpis melba*, Black Kite *Milvus migrans* and Little Egret *Egretta garzetta* with 26, 11 and 10 individuals recorded respectively. Three Palaearctic migrants were recorded including the White-Winged Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus*, Common Ringed Plover *Charadrius hiaticula* and *Tachymarpis melba* Alpine Swift. The birds come from Europe to Africa during time of winter. Two species of conservation significance were recorded including the Grey Heron *Ardea cinereal* is regionally near threatened, and African Darter *Anhinga rufa* is regionally and nationally vulnerable.

4.2.5 Amphibians

4.2.5.1 Kigorobyia Market

Seven (7) species of Amphibians were recorded in Kigorobyia Town Council. One is a toad and six are frogs. The species were recorded in Katengeta Wetland, Kajuura Wetland and Kabogoba wetland **which are outside the market**.

Most abundant species are Natal Puddle Frog *Phrynobatrachus natalensis* and Kivu Reed Frog *Hyperolius kivuensis* with eleven and ten individuals respectively. All the seven species are of Least Concern (LC) by IUCN Red List of threatened species. Common Reed Frog *Hyperolius viridiflavus* and Mascarene Rocket Frog *Ptychadena mascareniensis* as listed as Data Deficient by the national Red List for Uganda.

Table 4-13: List of amphibians recorded at Kigorobyia Market site

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo kisoensis</i> Kiso Toad	2	Least Concern
Dicroglossidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus occipitalis</i> Eastern Groove-crowned Bullfrog	7	Least Concern
Hyperoliidae	<i>Hyperolius kivuensis</i> Kivu Reed Frog	10	Least Concern
Hyperoliidae	<i>Hyperolius viridiflavus</i> Common Reed Frog	3	Least Concern (IUCN) Data Deficient (Uganda)
Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i> Natal Puddle Frog	11	Least Concern
Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus mababiensis</i> Dwarf Puddle Frog	3	Least Concern
Ptychadanidae	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i> Mascarene Rocket Frog	9	Least Concern (IUCN) Data Deficient (Uganda)

4.2.5.2 Biiso Market

No Amphibian species were recorded in the vicinity of Biiso Market. However, this does not mean that there are no amphibians in the area. Amphibians are prone to desiccation. During extreme dry weather conditions, they are under hiding to avoid desiccation.

4.2.5.3 Wanseko Market

Five (5) species were recorded including one toad and four frogs represented by four families and four genera (see list below). With exception of Flat-backed Toad *Bufo maculatus* all were abundant. Wanseko surrounding wetlands are modified habitats and all the species recorded can acclimatize to the changing environment and hence the abundance. All the 5 species are of Least Concern according to the IUCN Red List of threatened species. Mascarene Rocket Frog *Ptychadena mascareniensis* is also listed as data deficient by the National Red List for Uganda.

Table 4-14: List of amphibians recorded at Wanseko Proposed Market site

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Bufonidae	<i>Bufo maculatus</i> Flat-backed Toad	2	Least Concern
Dicroglossidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus occipitalis</i> Eastern Groove-crowned Bullfrog	11	Least Concern

Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i> Natal Puddle Frog	30	Least Concern
Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus mababiensis</i> Dwarf Puddle Frog	23	Least Concern
Ptychadaniidae	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i> Mascarene Rocket Frog	33	Least Concern (IUCN) Data Deficient (Uganda)

4.2.6 Reptiles

4.2.6.1 Kigorobyia Market

Three (3) reptile species were recorded in Kigorobyia Market project area. Two of the species were reported by the community. The species include Red-Headed Rock Agama *Agama agama*, Central Africa Rock Python *Python sebae* and the Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*. All the species are listed as Least Concern (LC) by IUCN Red List of threatened species. The Central Africa Rock Python *Python sebae* and the Nile Monitor Lizard *Varanus niloticus* are listed under the Endangered Species Decree of 1985, which means that international trade of the species is prohibited. The Species are listed under CITES Appendix II (Branch 1998). However, in Uganda the two species were down listed from Appendix II because the two species are still abundant and widespread in the Country.



Figure 33: Male Agama Lizard taken at Kigorobyia (36 N 0312243, 0179260)

4.2.6.2 Biiso Market

Six species were documented during the survey and included two lizards, three snakes and one gecko. Three of the records were reports by the community, who reported the presence of Forest Cobra Central Africa Rock *Naja melanoleuca*, Python *Python sebae* and the Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus*. Three species that were seen and recorded include the Red-Headed Rock Agama *Agama agama*, Spotted Bush snake *Philothamus semivariatus* and Tropical House Gecko *Hemidactylus mabouia*. The Red Headed Rock Agama was the most abundant with 14 individuals recorded. All species documented are of Least Concern (LC).

4.2.6.3 Wanseko Market

A total of five species were documented for Wanseko Market project area. Three species of reptiles were reported by the community as occurring. These include the Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, Forest Cobra *Naja melanoleuca*, and Helmeted Terrapin *Pelomedusa subrufa*. Two species were seen during the survey and include the Red-Headed Rock Agama *Agama agama* and Brown House Snake *Lamprophis fuliginosus*. The Red-Headed Rock Agama *Agama agama* were abundant and occurred on most of the trees and buildings.

With the exception of the Brown House Snake *Lamprophis fuliginosus* all species are Least Concern (LC) according to IUCN Red List of threatened species. The Brown House Snake *Lamprophis fuliginosus* has been listed Not Evaluated by IUCN Red List and as data Deficient by the National Red List.

4.2.7 Butterflies

4.2.7.1 Kigorobyia Market

Four (4) butterfly species were documented during the faunal survey for the Kigorobyia Market proposed site and its surroundings. Three of the butterflies belong to the same family. The butterflies recorded include Sotik Acraea *Acraea sotikensis*, Small Streaked Sailer *Neptis goochi*, Encedon Acraea *Acraea encedon*, and Round-Winged Orange Tip *Colotis euipe*. All the species recorded are of Least Concern (LC). Habitat distribution has a lot to do with butterfly distribution. The modification of the environment for agriculture and settlements has impacted on the butterflies negatively.

4.2.7.2 Biiso Market

Eleven species of butterfly were documented during the faunal survey of the Biiso Market project area. The butterflies belong to three families. Sixty three percent of the butterflies recorded belong to the same family (Nymphalidae). The most abundant species was the a Dark Blue Pansy *Junonia oenone* with 18 individuals recorded during the survey followed by Citrus Swallowtail *Papilio demodocus* with seven (7) individuals recorded.

Table 4-15: List of butterflies recorded at Biiso Proposed Market site.

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i> African Queen	2	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia hierta</i> Yellow Pansy	2	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea sotikensis</i> Sotik Acraea	4	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia oenone</i> Dark Blue Pansy	18	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i> Diadem	1	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Hamanumida Daedalus</i> Guineafowl Butterfly	2	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Pseudacraea Lucretia</i> False Diadem	1	Least Concern
Papilionidae	Citrus Swallowtail <i>Papilio demodocus</i>	7	Least Concern

Pieridae	<i>Colotis euippe</i> Round-Winged Orange Tip	5	Least Concern
Pieridae	<i>Belenois creona</i> Common White	5	Least Concern
Pieridae	<i>Eurema desjardinsi</i> Angled Grass Yellow	5	Least Concern

All the species are Least Concern (LC) according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened species.

4.2.7.3 Wanskeo Market

Six (6) species were recorded in Wanskeo Market project area. The species include the African Queen (African Monarch) *Danaus chrysippus*, Garden Inspector *Precis archesia*, Dark Blue Pansy *Ugandensis Junonia oenone*, Sotik Acraea *Acraea sotikensis*, Citrus Swallowtail *Papilio demodocus* and Common White *Belenois creona*. The most abundant was the African Queen *Danaus chrysippus*, with 13 individuals recorded. None is of conservation concern and are listed under IUCN Red List as Least Concern (LC).

Table 4-16: List of butterflies recorded at Proposed Wanskeo Market site

Family	Species name	No. Seen	IUCN Red List Status
Nymphalidae	African Queen (African Monarch) <i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	13	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	Garden Inspector <i>Precis archesia Ugandensis</i>	3	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia oenone</i> Dark Blue Pansy	5	Least Concern
Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea sotikensis</i> Sotik Acraea	1	Least Concern
Papilionidae	Citrus Swallowtail <i>Papilio demodocus</i>	6	Least Concern
Pieridae	<i>Belenois creona</i> Common White (African Caper)	2	Least Concern

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

5.1 Location and Administrative Structures

5.1.1 Kigorobyia Market

Kigorobyia market is located at Kyakazooba Cell within Kigorobyia Town Council in Hoima District. Its regarded as among the fast-growing towns in the district. It was gazetted in February 1997 after being curved out of Kigorobyia Sub County. The town is located along Hoima-Biiso road and its 25 km from Hoima municipality: 62 kilometres away from Masindi and 220 km from Kampala capital city. The town lies 1,101 meters (3,612ft) above sea level and covers an area of 2.5 sq km. The geographical coordinates of Kigorobyia are 01⁰37'05.0"N, 31⁰18'32.0"E (latitude: 1.618056, longitude 31.308889). The town is headed politically by an elected Mayor, as based on Local Government Act 2010. The chief executive officer is the Town Clerk who is responsible for the technical planning and administration (Source: Kigorobyia TCDP, 2020; PDP, 2017). There are 12 adminsitative units i.e. 4 wards and 8 cells.

Table 5-1: Administrative units of Kigorobyia Town Council

Ward	Cells
Northern ward	Kiryandongo; Kiheesi
North East ward	Kikumba; Kyakazooba (market site)
South East ward	Kigorobyia I; Kigorobyia II
South West ward	Kikonkona; Kikwanana

5.1.2 Biiso Market

Biiso market is located in Biiso trading center in Biiso Sub County in Buliisa district (upper Buliisa, above escapment). Biiso Sub County is one of the oldest civic administrative units established way back during colonial era. Biiso trading center is strategically located at the intersection of three major routes namely: a) Masindi-Biiso road (58 km); Hoima-Biiso road (48 km), Biiso-Butiaba-Wanseko road (60km). It also borders three major natural resources namely Budongo forest (5 km), Western Albertine Rift valley and Bugungu wildlife reserve. Biiso trading center lies in upper Buliisa (above the rift valley escaptment) at about 1,800 meters above sea level (Biiso SCDP, 2015). Biiso SC has 36 admisitrative units i.e. 4 parishes and 32 villages as shown in the Table below.

Table 5-2: Administrative units of Biiso Sub County

Parish	Villages
Biiso	Biiso T/C, Kanyaranyara, Kanyunya, Kayongo, Kahemura, Piida T/C, Katumba, Kihuuha, Sitiini A
Bubwe	Kayera, Bubwe, Nganda, Kampala A, Kampala B, Tangala
Nyamasonga	Itutwe A, Bukumi, Itutwe B, Nyamasoga A, Nyamasoga B
Busingiro	Kawona, Kijura, Busingiro, Kalengeija T/C, Kayanja, Kalengeija A, Kalengeija B, Udukuru B, Kijungu, Sitiini B, Udukuru A

5.1.3 Wanseko Market

Wanseko market is located in Wanseko trading center in Wanseko parish in Kigwera sub county in Buliisa district (lower Buliisa, below above escapment). Wanseko trading center is the last point along Biiso-Butiaba-Buliisa road. It's located at point where River Nile joins Lake Albert. Wanseko trading center is also a major cross border trade point between Uganda and DR Congo. Its also a major interdistrict trade point between northern ugadna (especially

West Nile) and Bunyoro sub region. There is lot of trade across Wanseko through Lake Albert (using UNRA ferry) to Panyamur RGC in Nebbi district. Wanseko parish has 3 villages namely Katanga, Masaka and Wanseko TC (Biiso PPDPR, 2017-2040).

Table 5-3: Administrative units of Kigwera S/C

Parish	Villages
Kigwera	Kigwera North West, Kigwera South East, Kigwera South West,
Kirama	Kigwera North East, Kirama, Kiyere,
Kisanya	Bikongolo, Kisansya East, Kisansya West
Ndandamire	Katodio, Kichoke, Ndandamire
Wanseko	Katanga, Masaka, Wanseko T/C

5.2 Market Catchment Characteristics

The Lot A market characteristics (internal and external) were assessed. The external characteristics (especially customer base, suppliers and other market chain actors) were assessed using Catchment Analysis Method. It should be noted that these Lot A markets could not be assessed in isolation without examining their surroundings (market catchments).

The Catchment analysis method (Clare Kiteley, 2018¹⁰), enabled the understanding of the business potential of each proposed market in terms of market size (customers, suppliers, competitors, seasonality and traffic between these parameters). The catchment analysis also enabled appropriate projections on how Lot B marketplace activities will impact on poverty within these catchments in all dimensions (urban, gender, women, children, rural-urban, employment, entrepreneurship index, among others). In terms of market size (customer base), the 3 markets attract a population that uses its products and services from within and outside the boundaries of rural growth centers. The catchment areas are divided into core and influence zones, with varying distance and proximity to the markets.

5.2.1 Core and Influence Zones of Catchments

The core zone includes the central business area and immediate areas covering the Lot A market sites not exceeding 1km. The Influence zone covers an area beyond the 1km core zone, and it divided into two (2) spheres of influences i.e. primary and secondary influence.

The boundaries of the influence zone stretch beyond trading center, town council, Sub County, and the district. This influence zone draws mainly seasonal vendors who are not residents. The users (vendors, customers and suppliers) have varying socio-economic-demographic characteristics such as age group, working age, life stage, education, literacy, income, household status, available capital, product type, supply chain, proximity, distance, psychographic (preferences, attributes, values, interests, opinions, etc).

5.2.1.1 Biiso Market Catchment

The catchment has a core zone characterised by a growing urban agglomeration (rural growth center) surrounding the market. It has a growing human settlement with high population density of 56.3 (Number of Persons per Square Km of land area). The core zone has 15 villages of Biiso Trading Center, Katumba, Nyamasoga, Kihiiha, Piida, Sitini, Kanyaranyar, Itutwe, Kayongo, Kayunga, Kanyunya, Ngandam, Kihemura, Kampala A and B. The potential base

¹⁰ Clare Kiteley, 2018; Catchment Analysis For Marketing Insight: Strategy and Insight, Jul 24, 2018; <https://serendipity2.com/catchment-analysis-for-marketing-insight/>

(retail buyers) is 3,626 people and 762 households. The influence zone of Biiso market is composed of surrounding districts of Buliisa, Hoima and Masindi. The seasonal vendors come from this influence zone. In fact, Biiso market is a major supply point where vendors from lower Buliisa buy cassava flour (wholesale). It is anticipated that the new market (given its nature and size) will greatly boost local business, vendor and supplier behaviours and practices.

5.2.1.2 Wanseko Market Catchment

The core zone comprises of the Wanseko Rural Growth Center planning area as based on detailed physical plan (MLHUD/Wanseko Physical Plan and report, 2017). Wanseko market has a big core zone of 3 cells namely Katanga, Wanseko and Masaka with 681 households (Kigwera SCDP, 2016). The primary influence zone is composed of 3 parishes of Ndandamire, Kigwera, Kirama and Kisansya with a total population of 14,024 people and 2,631 households. It also has a wider secondary influence zone covering DR Congo (Mahagi port), West Nile (especially Panyamur in Nebbi district), and surrounding districts of Hoima and Masindi.

5.2.1.3 Kigorobyia Market Catchment

The core zone of market catchment comprises of North East ward with a population of 1,821 people and projected to be at 2,152 by end of 2020 (UBOS, 2014). The market also serves other 3 parishes of South East (2,755), South West (2,976) and Northern parish (2,013) as shown in table 5 below. The immediate influence zone is made of Kigorobyia Sub County with 67,121 people and 12,771 households. The other influence zones include Bughaya county and beyond.

Table 5-4: Market Catchment population of Kigorobyia main market

Table 3-1: Kigorobyia TC population (2014) and Projections

Parish	Projections(2020-2040)			
	2014	2020	2030	2040
South East	2,755	3,256	4,091	4,925
South West	2,976	3,517	4,419	5,320
Northern	2,013	2,379	2,989	3,599
North East	1,821	2,152	2,704	3,256
Total	9,568	11,304	14,202	17,100

Source: UBOS provisional results 2014

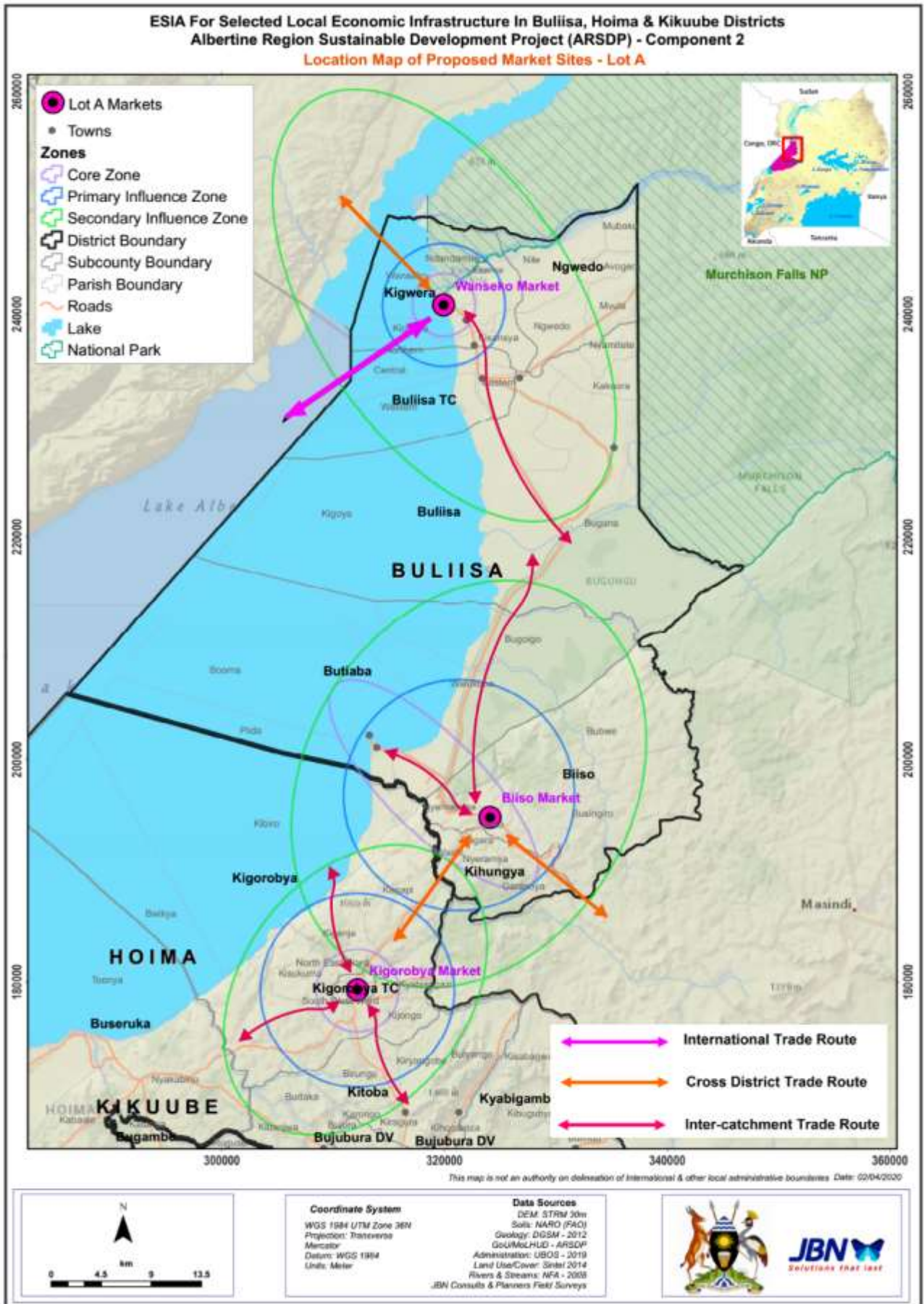


Figure 34: Catchment zones for the 3 markets

5.3 Poverty Trends

5.3.1 Poverty conditions (at District level)

The poverty trends in the project area have been declining over the years. In 1992, the number of individuals below poverty line (head count index) was 56.83% in Bugahya County where Kigorobyia market is located (World Bank¹¹, 2003). This was higher than 55.76% rate (64,908 poor people out of 114,215 populations by 1992) in Hoima district. In Buliisa, poverty line stood at 69.5% (28,275 poor people out of 40,684 population) by 1992. After, the first exploration of oil at Block 2 by TULLOW Oil in 2007, there has been an increased inflow of resources hence reducing poverty levels. By year 2014, the population had increased to 686,147 people with 113,161 in Buliisa and 572,986 in Hoima districts (UBOS, 2014). However, poverty levels are still high. More specifically, Buliisa District is among the poorest in the country with an annual average income per capita estimated at \$200 (Ugx 600,000, which is the lowest in Uganda (Buliisa DDP, 2015). High levels of poverty are attributed to dominance of subsistence economy, that makes communities produce purely for home consumption with little or nothing to be marketed (NDP II, 2015). The people rely on subsistence farming (crops, animals, agro-pastoralism, artisanal fishing, hunting and gathering). It is anticipated that the markets will stimulate income-oriented production were households will market their produce through the constructed markets and their associated cumulative opportunities.

5.3.2 Poverty Conditions (within Lot A core market areas)

The operation of the existing markets is greatly influenced by the catchment population especially in terms of market vendors, clients, suppliers and service providers. The major factor across these market chain actors is their reliance on subsistence livelihoods with about 74.9% depending on subsistence farming (producing for home consumption and little is sold off). The major barrier to income-oriented production has been inadequate market infrastructures such as market facilities and good roads. Within Biiso market catchment, the highest number of households who could not sell off their produce stood at 84.6 percent. A bigger part of Kigorobyia market catchment area (composed of Kigorobyia S/C and newly created Town council) has 61.9 percent (78.5% in Kigorobyia S/C and 45.4% in Kigorobyia T/C). Wanseko market catchment area has 60.2 percent of the households who could not sell off their produce (UBOS Western Report, 2014).

Table 5-5: Population living on subsistence farming (home consumption, not for marketing) by 2014

Name of market	Catchment area	Total HH Population in area	HHs depending on Subsistence farming	
			HHs	Percentage %
Biiso market	Biiso S/C	3,269	2,766	84.6%
Kigorobyia Market	Kigorobyia S/C	12,780	10,028	78.5%
	Kigorobyia T/council	1,286	584	45.4%
Wanseko market	Kigwera S/C	2,636	1,588	60.2%
Average		19,971	14,966	74.9%

Source: UBOS Western Report, 2014

5.3.3 Child Poverty Conditions

¹¹ World Bank, 2003; *Where are the Poor? Mapping Patterns of Well-Being in Uganda: 1992 and 1999*

5.3.3.1 Child Labour (Areas surrounding Lot A markets)

Child labour is a major form of child poverty (World Bank¹², 2014; ILO¹³, 2020). In all the three market catchments (core zones), 2,504 children are affected within Biiso market catchment having the highest number at 1,078; 1,060 in Wanseko and 366 in Kigoroby market catchment (UBOS 2014 Western Region report). The improved capacities and better conditions in the markets may increase the number of children working in the markets. For instance, many Alur children don't attend lower primary education in both Hoima and Buliisa districts due to failure by local governments to provide Alur speaking teachers for thematic curriculum. Such Alur children out of school may get into market workplaces through escorting their working / vending parents or in search of independent survival.

5.3.3.2 Child Labour (Within Lot A markets)

The number of children working in Lot A market was estimated at 35 basing on the direct observations made (using checklists). Kigoroby market had 14 cases of child labour; 12 in Wanseko market and 9 in Biiso market. In terms of age groups, 17 children are below 12 years and 18 children aged 13-17 years. In terms of sex, girl child is most affected by child labour conditions. There are 24 girls working in Lot A markets (11 aged below 12 years and 13 aged 13-17 years). There are 11 boys affected by child labour conditions (6 aged below 12 years and 5 aged 13-17 years). There are 2 children with disabilities (minor disabilities).

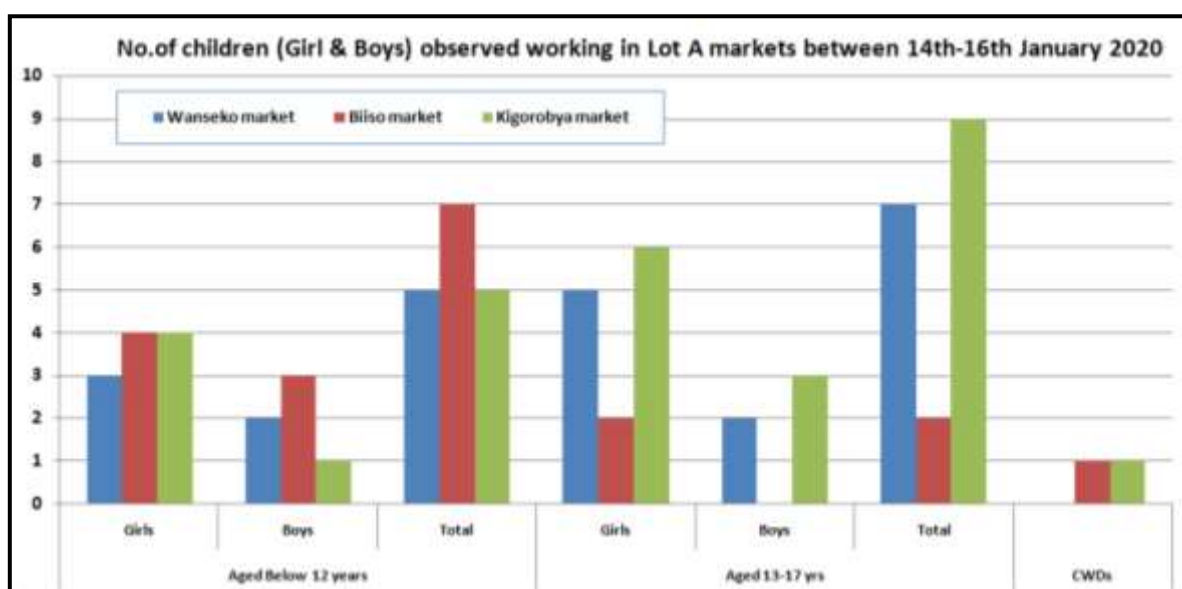


Figure 35: No of children (girls and boys) observed working in Lot B markets by January 2020

¹² <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/822881468764092813/pdf/multi-page.pdf>

¹³ Uganda National Action Plan on elimination of the worst forms of child labour in Uganda -2012/13-2016/17

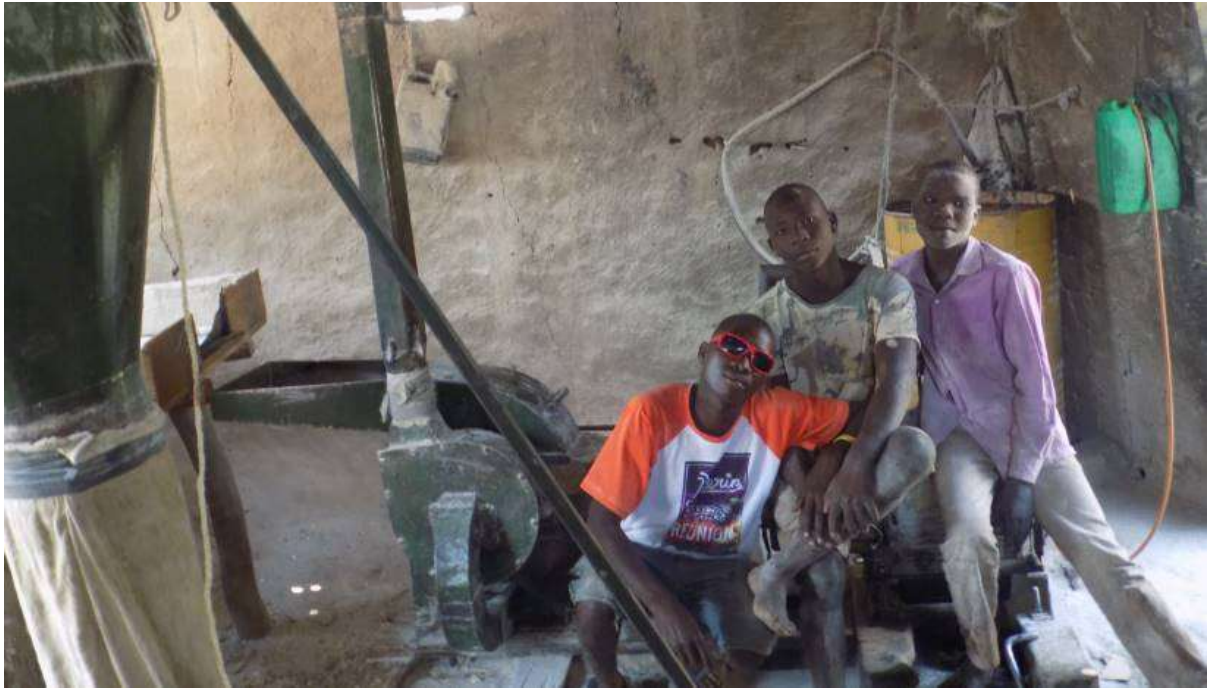


Figure 36: Boy children (aged 13-17 years) working in milling plant at Biiso market

Implications: The number of children in the markets may increase and there is a risk that more children may engage in providing labour such as loading and offloading goods which promotes child labour. According to discussions with Biiso Sub County officials, the improved markets will attract more children especially school dropouts in search of easy to do jobs including scavenging for scrap and plastic waste for sell.

5.4 Unemployment and Labour Force

5.4.1 Unemployment Rate

According to International labour organization (ILO, 2018), unemployment is a global threat. According to ILO, the unemployed comprise all persons of working age (ILO¹⁴, 2013) categorized as, a) without any work (paid or self); b) currently available for work (paid or self); and c) seeking work.

5.4.1.1 National Unemployment Rate

The national unemployment rate reduced from 12 percent in 2013 to 9.2 percent in 2017 while the country's labour force increased from 8.8 to 10 million people over the same period (UBOS/UNHS, 2017; MoFPED¹⁵, 2019). This notwithstanding, the employed labour force remains concentrated in the informal sector. Of the 9.1 million people employed in 2017, more than half (54 per cent) were self-employed while 38 per cent were in paid employment (MoFPED,2019). Rural unemployment stands at 6.3% especially among the productive age group of 18-65 years (UBOS¹⁶, 2016). The total self employment rate in western region stood at 73.8% by 2016 ranking third in country compared to 85.3% in north; 83.9% in east and 58.9% in central regions (UBOS17 2016; pg. 38).

¹⁴ https://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf

¹⁵ Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development (MoFPED), *Background to the Budgetfiscal Year 2019/2020*

¹⁶ https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/05_2019STATISTICAL_ABSTRACT_2018.pdf

¹⁷ UBOS 2016 Report on Labour Market Transition of Young People

A recently published 2019 World Bank Report titled “*Uganda: Jobs Strategy For Inclusive Growth*” stated that unemployment in Uganda is negligible at 3.2 percent for the adult population and 5.3 percent for youth (ages 15–24), meaning that access to employment is high with 77 percent of the population aged 15–64 at work, compared to the 70 percent average in low-income countries (World Bank 2019). However, the report says the quality of jobs is low with majority of the people being self employed with varying spatial inequalities in that self-employment is lower in western than eastern regions.

5.4.1.2 Unemployment in Bunyoro Sub Region

According to Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17 unemployment in Bunyoro sub region stood at 7.7% by 2016/17 reducing from 13.1 in 2012/13. The Bunyoro sub region comprises of 8 districts namely Hoima, Buliisa, Kyangwali, Kagadi, Kibale, Kakumiro, Masindi and Kiryandongo. Within this sub region the proportion of the working age population that is employed and/or involved in the production of goods and services for pay or profit (Employment to Population Ratio, EPR) increased from 41.9 percent in 2012/13 to 45.8 percent in 2016/17 (UBOS/UNHS¹⁸, 2016/17; pg. 52).

5.4.1.3 Unemployment in Hoima District

In Hoima district, the local government authorities acknowledge that unemployment exists and focus is put on wealth creation as key strategy for job creation (Hoima DDP, 2015-2020). There is no formal unemployment rate ever published. However, figures provided under the 5-year Hoima District Development Plan 2015-2020 (HDDP) shows that 30,468 people (15%) were employed out of the 198,580 working age population, with an average nominal and real income of Ugx 161,553/= shilling per month (HDDP 2015-2020; pg. 16). During the consultation meeting with Hoima District Technical Team held on 3rd December 2019, the stakeholders stated that unemployment was increasing and emphasised the need to give jobs to the local persons especially the youth. The Hoima District Planner stated that **“the contractors should give priority to local people who are both skilled and causal workers. In end it will enhance Local Content”**.

5.4.1.4 Unemployment in Kigorobya Town Council

With a population of 1,145 people aged above 15 years, only 336 people are working with 45.4 percent engaged in subsistence farming and 9.6 depending on remittances (UBOS Western Region Report, 2014; pg. 49, Table1.7). During a consultative meeting with Kigorobya Town Council technical team held on 06th December 2019, the stakeholders called upon clear measure that will enable local person get jobs at construction sites. They stated that there are tendencies of contractors not hiring local people and cited an example of the road construction taking place.

5.4.1.5 Unemployment in Buliisa District

In Buliisa district, there are 8,601 people (above 15 years) who are not working compared to 45,678 who are working out of 54,279 (UBOS Western Region Report, 2014; pg. 20, Table1.7). The local government acknowledges that unemployment levels are alarming but there is no formally calculated rate within official district records such as current 5-year development plan (Buliisa DDP 2015-2020). During consultative meeting with Buliisa DLG Technical team held on 22nd January 2020, stakeholders called upon contractors to adhere to the national Local Content policy that emphasizes building local capacity in terms of jobs, supplies, and other business-related activities that enhance job creation among local communities.

¹⁸ UBOS / Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17

5.4.1.6 Unemployment in Biiso Sub County

Out of the 8,010 people aged above 15 years, 1,390 (17.3%) people are not working compared to 6,620 (82.6 percent) who are working (UBOS Western Region Report, 2014; pg. 20, Table1.7). The current 5 years development plan (2015-2020) for Biiso Sub county does not describe unemployment rates at parish and village levels. During a consultative meeting with Biiso Sub County technical and political team held on 14th January 2020, all stakeholders confirmed that unemployment was rising in area and here were less job opportunities available. The LC 3 PWD Councillor had this say, **“Much as unemployment is rampant, the disabled persons are the most affected. They have no jobs, no capital. Even NUSAF III program does not support disabled persons who operate in market, yet they need assistance to make them survive, not to become jobless”**.

5.4.1.7 Unemployment in Kigwera Sub County (Wanseko)

By 2014 the population of people (above 15 years) who are not working is 23.1 percent (1,584) compared to 76.9 percent (5,265) who are working (UBOS Western Region Report, 2014; pg. 20, Table1.7). The current 5-year development plan (2015-2020) for Kigwera Sub county doesnot state unemployment rate at parish and village levels. During the consultative meeting with Kigwera sub county technical and political team held on 16th January 2020, stakeholders raise a concern about increasing influx of people into area from across national, district and sub county boundaries. The Youth Councillor of Kigwera Sub County said, **“Kigwera receives a lot of people due to booming cross boundary businesses. The population is increasing and unemployment among youth is also increasing. This will not stop. As youth leader, I call upon the project (ARSDP) to give jobs to youth without discrimination”**, said Atugonza Chrispus, Youth Councillor Kigwera Sub County.

5.4.1.8 Unemployment at Village Level (Core Zones of Lot A markets)

In order to understand the levels of unemployment, the consultant used a Likert Questions to collect and analyse the opinions of LC 1 village chairpersons about the unemployment conditions in local area. The assessment was limited to only the 3 host LC 1 village (core zone) that surrounds the proposed market sites namely Kyakazoba LC 1 (Kigoroby), Wanseko and Biiso Trading centers. These were targeted because they are more informed about local conditions.

In order to obtain their opinion, 7 Likert Questions were used to assess the magnitude of unemployment at local level among the most productive age (18 years and above), gender (youth, men & women) and socio-ethnic groups that dominate the area namely Banyoro, Bagungu and Alur (Table below). The questions were derived from further probing of a KII guide question that stated ‘How do you describe the unemployment situation in area?’ (refer to KII Guide in annex 4). Each Likert Question had an Ordinal scale of measurement (Harry & Deborah, 2012) that was used to rank the magnitude of unemployment within the project site-host village. A value-based Ordinal Scale was HIGH, MODERATE, LOW (Sorrel, B., 2010). HIGH referred to the daily occurrences of joblessness; MODERATE referred to irregular occurrences atleast monthly; and LOW referred to inconsistent occurrence atleast once in 2 months.

Table 5-6: Likert Scale based ranking of magnitude of Unemployment among productive age groups, Gender and major Ethnicity in LC 1 villages surrounding market sites

KII Question for LC 1 Chairpersons: How do you describe the unemployment situation in area?			
Likert Questions (probing questions) Likert scale = VERY HIGH, HIGH, MODERATE, LOW, NONE)	Core zone catchment (Area surrounding the market)		
	Kyakazoba LC 1 (Kigorobya market)	Biiso Trading center LC 1 (Biiso market)	Wanseko trading center LC 1 (Wanseko market)
Unemployment among Male Youth aged 18-30 years?	High	High	High
Unemployment among female youth aged 18-30 years	High	High	High
Unemployment among women above 30 years	High	High	High
Unemployment among men above 30 years	High	High	High
Unemployment among Banyoro ethnic group	High	High	High
Unemployment among Bagungu	High	High	High
Unemployment among Alur	Moderate	High	High

Source: KIIs with LC 1 Chairpersons of Lot A Markets host villages)

5.4.1.9 Wanseko Trading Center

Within this market catchment, unemployment is High among the male and female youth (18-30 years), men (above 30 years). This is majorly attributed to low fish catch due to declining fish stocks in Lake Albert and Victoria Nile yet fishing is the main economic activity. The women survive because they bear a heavy burden to work and feed their families. This forces women to look for income sources, including dominating market vending business. Among the Alur, unemployment rate is High due to their increasing population resulting from frequent inflows (migration) from within Buliisa, West Nile and DR Congo. The Gombolola Internal Security Officer (GISO) said **“Much as government has established enough security measures at Wanseko as key border point, unemployment is increasingly causing crime especially theft of household property, animals. The youth should be given jobs during market construction as well as the road which is about to start”**, said GISO Kigwera sub county.

5.4.1.10 Biiso Trading Center

Unemployment is high among local people than the migrant communities. Men, male and female youth are mainly unemployed. The LC 1 Chairperson said **“The jobless come from neighbouring villages. They come looking for small jobs to survive especially the youth. The road construction has actually attracted many. We hope that the market construction will offer jobs to them”**, said LC 1 Chairperson (Baguma Fred)

5.4.1.11 Kigorobya market

This is an expanding rural growth center with a new tarmac road. Its proximity to Hoima municipality makes it attractive to job seekers, given the new infrastructural developments in the area. Unemployment is high among the youth. The market chairperson said, **“The new market will attract more people who look for jobs. Even those who want to start small business will increase, because people prefer daily market than seasonal markets. As a market leader, am hopeful more youth will get jobs even after construction”** said Bilija Joseph, Chairperson Kigorobya central market.

5.4.2 Coping Mechanisms

5.4.2.1 National Level

The World Bank (2019) notes that Uganda has one of the world's most youthful and fastest growing populations and if youth aspirations are thwarted, there is likelihood of fragility and violence (World Bank¹⁹, 2019. Pg.1). In order to cope, most Ugandans engage in unpaid or self-employed on farms, or are self-employed in services that supply the domestic economy (World Bank 2019). The informal sector is a major absorber of the unemployed (UBOS, 2017) and in this case, informal market workplaces provide the easiest coping options. The number of households operating an enterprise increased from 36 percent (1.8 million) in 2002/03 (UBOS/UNHS, 2003) to 37 percent (3.1 million households) by year 2016/17 (UBOS/UNHS, 2017). By sector, 35.8 percent are absorbed by agriculture, 29% in services, 22.7% in trade, 12.5% in construction (e.g. masons, porters), as well as other ways such as humanitarian assistance, gambling, begging and stealing (UBOS/UNHS, 2017). In order to scale-up the above slow growth in work and employment, the World Bank recommends to kick-start a labor-intensive, tradable goods and services-based economic transformation before oil production (World Bank, 2019).

5.4.2.2 Bunyoro Region

In Bunyoro region, the number of people coping through agriculture related activities has reduced from 51.0 percent in 2012/13 to 40.4 percent in 2016/17 (UBOS/UNHS, 2017). The persons offering causal labour stands at 10.5% (UBOS/UNHS, 2017). Other options including borrowing with about 16.3 percent who borrowed money; 9.1 percent borrowed goods; and only 13.2 percent paid back money and 6 percent paid back both money and goods among persons aged above 18 years (UBOS/UNHS, 2017).

5.4.2.3 District Level

In Hoima district, agriculture absorbs most of the working age population for about 67.9 percent (85,300 out of 125,576 HHs) and 32.1 percent (40,276) engaged on other ways to survive such as depending on remittances at 6.5 percent (8,104 HHs), and unknown numbers involved in direct gambling, begging, stealing among others (UBOS, 2014).

In Buliisa district, 45% who are majority depend on subsistence farming their related value chains activities, 20% in fishing, 15% in livestock, 10% trading, 6% employment income (paid & casual labour), and 4% other options (Hoima DDP, 2015-2020). Those that depend on remittances are 6.3 percent representing 1,355 out of 14,443 HHs (UBOS, 2014).

5.4.2.4 Subcounty/Town Council level

5.4.2.4.1 KIGOROBYA TOWN COUNCIL

The unemployed youth keep on loitering in town and/or converging at sports betting outlets, with increasing redundancy and idleness (Kigoroby PDP-DPR²⁰, 2017). Despite this situation, the male youth have more coping options than female youth as according to Chairperson of Kyakazoba LC 1 (John Babyenda). By estimate, there are about 40 bodaboda motorcyclists, 30 water vendors, 30 casual workers on new road construction, 90 market & road side vendors among others. All these are regarded as majorly masculine work.

5.4.2.4.2 KIGWERA SUB COUNTY

¹⁹ World Bank, 2017. *Uganda: Jobs Strategy For Inclusive Growth; Job Series, Issue No. 19*

²⁰ Kigoroby Town Council *Physical Development Plan and Detailed Plan report 2017*

In Kigwera, majority of the people survive on subsistence farming especially animal rearing at 60.2 percent (UBOS, 2014), artisanal fishing, and other options. This is because Kigwera lies in lower Buliisa (Bugungu County) which is exclusively within the escarpment. Those who are unable to get work flock to trading centers especially Wanseko which is the only growing urban agglomeration within the sub county (Kigwera SCDP, 2015).

5.4.2.5 Market Area Level

The informal sector is a major absorber of the unemployed (UBOS, 2017) and in this case, informal market workplaces provide the easiest coping options. The markets provide wider opportunities in terms of selling products, getting part time work, scavenging for waste, and other related market and value chains.

5.4.2.5.1 WANSEKO TRADING CENTER

The most prevalent coping mechanism in Wanseko trading center is self-employment. The estimated numbers by coping mechanism provided by the LC 1 Chairperson of Wanseko Trading center (Herbert Bategeka) during a Key Informant Interview are as follows: 250 fishermen; 3 sand mining sites offering opportunities to about 37 people; 3 cowrie shell mining sites with about 63 persons; 10 water vendors; 27 commuter boats (Panyimur-Wanseko); 7 bodaboda motorcycles, 10 commuter taxi, 2 saloons; 148 market vendors; 1 washing bay; 33 papyrus mat roadside sellers; 3 milk vendors; 2 sports betting places; uncounted cross lake/border traders, gamblers and job seekers. It is anticipated that the new Wanseko market will expand on the informal sector employment opportunities.



Figure 37: Youth gambling (playing card for money) at behind Wanseko market



Figure 38: Children aged 13-17 years, engaged in gambling (playing cards for money) at Wanseko market

5.4.2.5.2 BIISO TRADING CENTER

The coping mechanism among the unemployed is slightly different from Wanseko. According to LC 1 chairperson of Biiso Trading center (Baguma Fred), out of 472 people living in Biiso trading centre (125 households), about 60% percent (283 people) at least engage in non-farming income generating activities as a form of coping mechanism of which 145 are permanent vendors in Biiso market, compared to 40% percent (189 people) directly engaged in farming. On the same note, all the 125 households have gardens in nearby villages where they get food for domestic consumption and sale. The LC 1 chairperson further stated that many of jobless people come from neighbouring villages.

5.4.2.5.3 Kigorobyia Town

According to the Chairperson of Kyakazoba LC 1 (John Babyenda), the male youth have more coping options than female youth. By estimate, there are about 40 bodaboda motorcyclists, 30 water vendors, 30 casual workers on new road construction, 90 market & road side vendors among others. All these are regarded as majorly masculine work.

5.4.3 Job Creation Opportunities

Job creation opportunities are limited but at the same time affected by availability of manpower at both national and local levels (DTDA²¹, 2019). Much as the labour market in Uganda is struggling with low skills and low productivity jobs, infrastructure projects offer wider opportunities to all categories of workers such as specialists, skilled such as masons, plumbers, painters and electricians and casual workers.

²¹ The Danish Trade Union Development Agency (DTDA)

5.4.3.1 Biiso Market Area

The employment share of agriculture is wider within the market catchment. Biiso acts as a collective marketplace serving a big catchment of Upper and Lower Buliisa, Hoima, Masindi among others. The major farm products are cassava, sweet potatoes, irish potatoes, beans, maize, ground nuts, tobacco. In this case, agriculture creates jobs directly to 40% and 15% of the subsistence farmers and livestock farmers respectively. In terms of indirect job creation, 10% are engaged in trading including market vending; 6% employment income (salary), 4% industries, hunting and gathering (Biiso SCDP²², 2015-2020). The local government is the biggest employer of skilled and semi-skilled manpower.

5.4.3.2 Wanseko Market Area

Key informant interviews revealed that the area is a hub for fishing, fish related activities. The employment share of Lake Albert is bigger than agriculture with about 200 fishermen and 70 women fish smokers. Other job creation opportunities include water transport, tax collection, sand mining, cowshell mining, cross border trade, market vending, smuggling, gambling, among others as explained in section 5.4.2.5.1 above. Oil and gas exploitation once offered opportunities, and it is anticipated that once drilling resumes at Kasemene 2 and Wathog 1 oil wells, more job creation opportunities will be generated. The new Wanseko market will create a positive cumulative impact in terms of direct and indirect jobs.

5.4.4 Skilled Manpower (Construction)

Basing on consultative meetings with LC 1 Committee members, it was revealed that the estimated number of skilled manpower stands at 135 (56 masons; 33 Painters; 25 Electricians and 20 Plumbers). Kigoroby market area has the highest number at 61 (25 masons, 15 electricians; 13 Painters; 8 Plumbers). Wanseko is second with 38 skilled persons (14 masons; 11 Painters; 7 Plumbers; 6 Electricians). Biiso has 35 skilled manpower namely 17 masons; 9 Painters; 5 Plumbers; 4 Electricians.

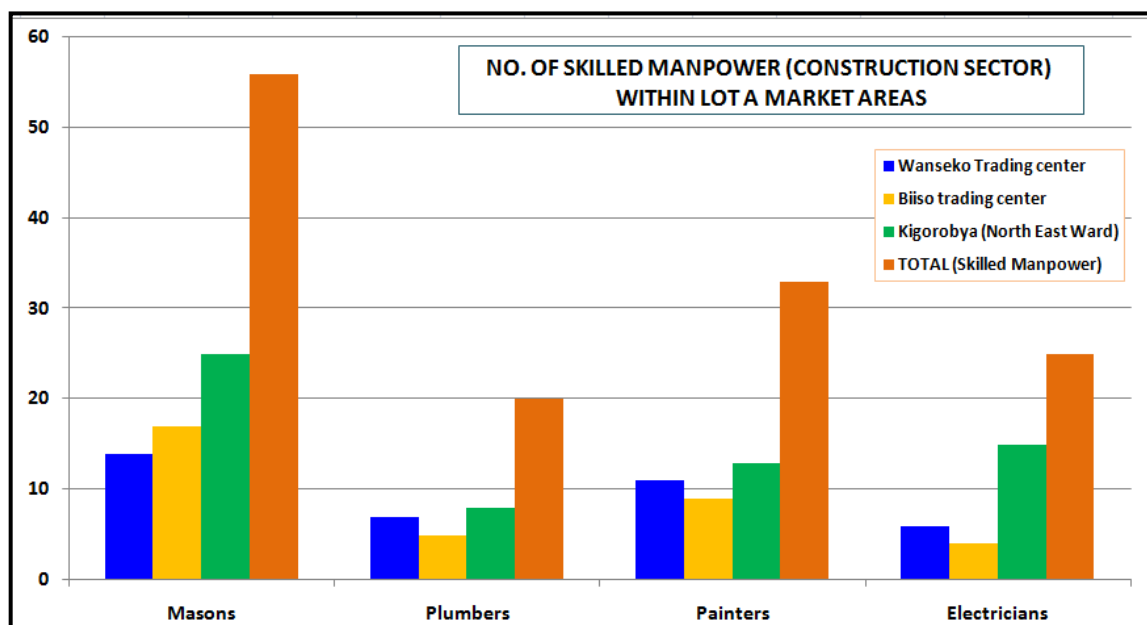


Figure 39: No. of Skilled workers within Market catchment (Core zones)

Implications: The creation of jobs by Lot B market is a topmost priority more so during the construction, operation phases. The estimated number of workers needed during construction

²² Biiso Sub County Development Plan 2015/16-2019/2020

is lower than the available numbers within the Lot A market areas. The application for jobs by locals should therefore be competitive and transparent. The LC 1 Committees are willing to play a part on recommending local workers, in order to enhance the contractors work.

5.5 Market Vendor Characteristics

5.5.1 Vendor Population

Vendors are categorised into two, permanent and seasonal vendors who are both itinerant and semi-itinerant (FAO²³, 2003). Itinerant vendors are ones who move from place to place following a circuit or schedule of market days. In total, the vendor population for both permanent and seasonal in 3 markets site stands at 1,499 vendors (1,056 female and 443 male). By disability, there are 17 disabled persons (9 in Biiso; 6 in Kigoroby; 2 in Wanseko). In terms of vendor type, permanent vendors are 370 and 1,129 seasonal vendors (itinerant and semi-itinerant). See Table below and Annex 4 under Market Vendor Population.

Table 5-7: Population of market vendors by category and sex in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby markets

Name of Proposed market	WANSEKO MARKET				BIISO MARKET				KIGOROBYA MARKET			
	TT	M	F	PWDs	TT	M	F	PWDs	TT	M	F	PWDs
#Permanent vendors	150	60	90	0	145	35	110	15	75	25	50	35
#Seasonal vendors	90	25	65	2	439	48	391	50	600	250	350	18
Total	240	85	155	2	584	83	501	65	675	275	400	53

Source: Market Vendor Profiles and Vendor Population

Implications: The holding capacity of the planned market should be able to accommodate the increasing vendor population at least triple the figure from current 1,499 to 4,497, by providing more working space.

5.5.2 Vendor Household Characteristics

Majority of market vendors 52.9% (109 out of 208) come from male headed households. compared to 47.1% (99 out of 208) from female headed households. In terms of female headed households, Kigoroby market has the highest number at 55.8% (43 out of 77); 44.6% (25 out of 56) in Biiso market and 41.3% (31 out of 75) in Wanseko market. In terms of male headed households, Wanseko market has the highest number at 58.7% (44 out of 75); 55.4% (31 out of 56) in Biiso market and 44.2% (34 out of 77) in Kigoroby market.

Table 5-8: Categories of Households for Market vendors

Lot A Market	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Overall Total
Biiso	31	55.4%	25	44.6%	56
Kigoroby	34	44.2%	43	55.8%	77
Wanseko	44	58.7%	31	41.3%	75
Total	109	52.4%	99	47.6%	208

Source: Socio-Economic Survey / ESIA, 2020

²³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-y4312e.pdf>

Implications: The variation in household category has implication on gender access, control and benefits of vending business especially profits, savings and change in social status. The current 70.4% (1,056 out of 1,499) female vendors are influenced by male headed households. Majority of male household heads dont work in markets but have potential influence on female vendor enterprises. This increases vulnerability of women. There are cases of discrimination of female vendors who are regarded as poor, with low capital a case in point is Biiso market.

5.5.3 Household Size and Dependency

Survey findings indicate that majority of the vendors at 49.5% (103 out of 208) live in households with 1-5 people; 39.9% (83 out of 208) are HH size of 1-5 people and 10.9% (22 out of 208) are from HH size of more than 11 people. Wanseko market has the biggest proportion of vendors with HH size of 1-5 people at 51.5% (35 out of 68); Kigorobyha has 49.2% (31 out of 63) and Biiso has 48.1% (37 out of 77).

Table 5-9: Size of vendors' households

HH Size	Kigorobyha	%	Biiso	%	Wanseko	%	TT	%
1-5 people	31	49.2%	37	48.1%	35	51.5%	103	49.5%
6-10 people	23	36.5%	32	41.6%	28	41.2%	83	39.9%
11 and above	9	14.3%	8	10.4%	5	7.4%	22	10.6%
Total	63	30.3%	77	37%	68	32.7%	208	100%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey / ESIA, 2020

Implication: The size of household size has direct implication in the dependency ratio of dependants 'those typically not in the labour force and those typically in the labour force' (World Bank²⁴, 2019). The dependency ratio is increasing due to influx and aging population amidst the extended family relations and cultural norms (especially of remittance).

5.5.4 Marital Status

Majority of the vendors are married monogamous at 34.1% (71 out of 208). Kigorobyha market has 39.7% (25 out of 63), Wanseko had 36.8% (25 out of 68) and Biiso has 27.3% (21 out of 77). Vendors who are single are the lowest at 6.7% (14 out of 208), with Kigorobyha having the highest number of single vendors at 9.5% (6 out of 63); Biiso market with 6.5% (5 out of 77) and Wanseko market with 4.4% (3 out of 68). The major factor why Kigorobyha has the highest number of vendors in monogamous relations is because of the influence of Christian beliefs (Protestants and Catholics) among the community who cherish monogamy. 22.1% are divorced and/or separated; 19.7% married polygamous and 17.3% widows and widowers.

²⁴ <https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/age-dependency-ratio-working-age-population>

Table 5-10: Marital status of vendors

MARITAL STATUS	Kigorobyia	%	Biiso	%	Wanseko	%	TT	%
Single	6	9.5	5	6.5	3	4.4	14	6.7
Widow/Widower	12	19.0	15	19.5	9	13.2	36	17.3
Divorced/Separated	13	20.6	17	22.1	16	23.5	46	22.1
Married Monogamous	25	39.7	21	27.3	25	36.8	71	34.1
Married Polygamous	7	11.1	19	24.7	15	22.1	41	19.7
Total	63	100	77	100	68	100	208	100.0

Source: Socio-Economic Survey / ESIA, 2020

5.5.5 Education Levels

Majority of the vendors attained Primary Leaving Certificate (PLE) at 71% with Wanseko market had the highest number at 78%, 74% in Kigorobyia and 60% in Biiso markets. Only 1% of the vendors attained university degree and they are found in only Biiso and Wanseko markets. There are no sampled vendors who attained vocational education. The implication on ARSDP is that the markets will generate employment opportunities to more people including jobless graduates, as well as competition among the less educated of which women are the majority.

Table 5-11: Education level attained

Education Level Attained	Kigorobyia Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av.
Pre-Primary / ECD	0%	10%	2%	4%
PLE certificate	74%	60%	78%	71%
Secondary (O' Level certificate)	22%	22%	18%	21%
Secondary (A' Level certificate)	4%	6%	0%	3%
Vocational	0%	0%	0%	0%
University	0%	2%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey / ESIA, 2020

5.5.6 Ethnicity

The Bagungu form the highest vendor population at 55.7% (116 out of 208). Wanseko market has the highest proportion of Bagungu vendors at 43% (50 out of 116), 33.6% (39 out of 116) in Kigorobyia and 23.2% (27 out of 116) in Biiso market. The Alur are the second biggest vendor population at 17% (36 out of 20). Other ethnic groups operating in the markets include Luo (Acholi and Langi), Baganda, Banyankole and others (unspecified). It has been noted that the ethnic composition in Buliisa and Hoima is gradually being influenced by increase in population influx especially of Alur from West Nile and DR Congo. There is growing concern among the Banyoro and Bagungu (who are the early settlers) that Alur migration needs to be controlled. The changing ethnic composition influences local consumerism. Specifically, the increasing vending of cassava is attributed to the increasing Alur population. In terms of market committee composition, all major ethnic groups need to be represented in order to avoid marginalisation.

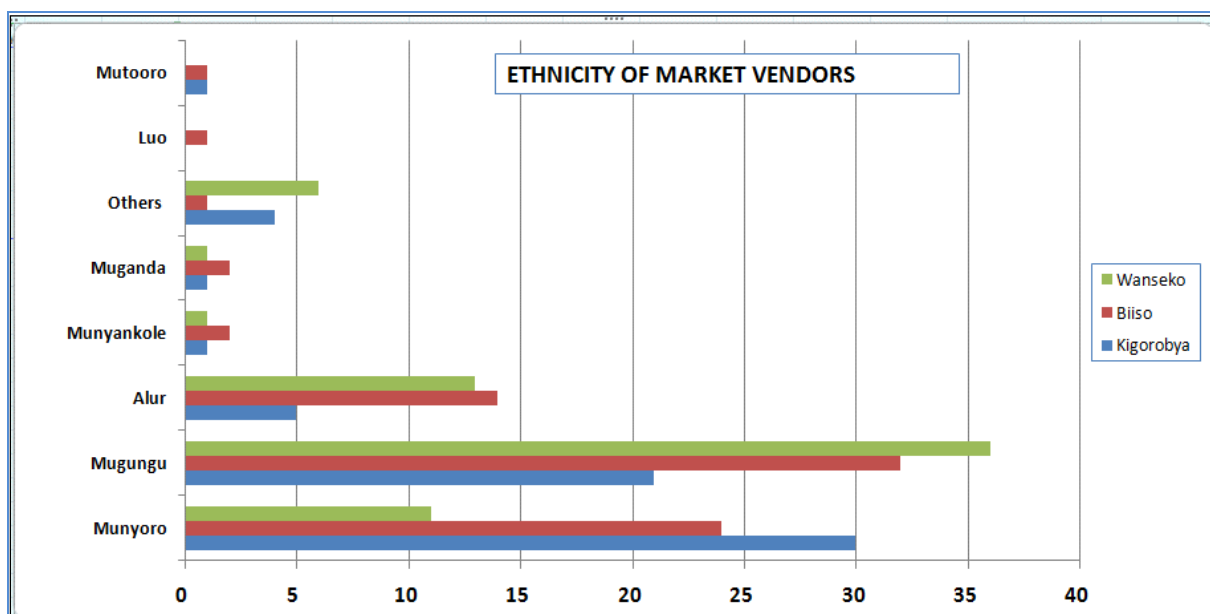


Figure 40: Ethnicity of market vendors
Source: Socio-Economic Survey / ESIA, 2020

5.6 Economic Activities

The local economy is highly dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The estimated numbers of MSMEs by category in the Table below are provided by Parish Chiefs and Town Agents.

Table 5-12: Category of MSMEs in Kigorobyia TC, Biiso & Wanseko Trading centers

No.	Category of MSMEs	Kigorobyia Town Council	Biiso Trading center	Wanseko Trading center
1	Grocery shops (Retail)	112	15	24
2	Vendor markets	1	1	1
3	Alcohol drinking places	45	7	9
4	Public Eating places e.g. restaurants	7	5	6
5	Fishermen	na	na	250
6	Cowries shells	na	na	3
7	Brick making	67	1	2
8	Lodges	6	2	1
9	Sand mining	-	-	3 sites
10	Transporters / commuters	40 bodaboda	15 bodaboda	1 bus, 10 lorries, 10 taxi, 27 boats, 7 bodaboda motorcyclists
11	Water vendors	30	6	10
12	Butcheries (beef & pork)	6	3	3
13	Saloons	8	2	2
14	Papyrus sellers	5	7	33
15	Milk vendors	4	2	3

Source: LC 1 Chairpersons, Parish Chiefs & Town Agents

5.6.1 Type of Products

Agricultural items form bulk of the vended products especially fresh fish, fresh food, vegetables, fruits, cereals, flour and livestock. In Wanseko, 79% of traders deal in agricultural items; 68% in Kigorobyia and 57% in Biiso market. The demand for food in Wanseko market catchment is high due to low agricultural production, cross-border and inter-district trade through Wanseko landing site. Overall, 23% of vendors deal in non-food items, with Biiso having proportion at 41%. Biiso market catchment has a high population of subsistence farmers who grow their own food but buy mostly non-food items. Food processing is high in Kigorobyia markets especially pancake, chapati and mandazi. This is due to high demand from the urban children and youth population.

Table 5-13: Type of products traded in markets (by % no of vendors)

Type of Products	Kigorobyia Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av.
Agricultural items (fish, fresh foods, flour)	68%	57%	79%	68%
Non -agric items	17%	41%	10%	23%
Baking and Food processing	12%	2%	4%	6%
Service	3%	0%	1%	1%
More than 1	0%	0%	3%	1%
Other specify	1%	0%	3%	1%
Total	100	100	100	100

5.6.2 Market Place Conditions (Shades, Stalls, Working Space)

The number of stalls is allocated basing on type of commodities trades and service provided. In all the 3 markets, overall number of stalls and working space stands at 1,824 (estimated based on at least 1 per vendor).

Table 5-14: Category of Market Stalls (makeshift shades, stalls, workspaces)

Category of Market Stalls (makeshift shades, stalls, workspaces)	WANSEKO MARKET	BIISO MARKET	KIGOROBYA MARKET
Food Processors / Millers	7	10	5
Baking and confectionery (e.g. chapati, madazi, pancakes, etc)	10	30	11
#Fish vendors	11	60	40
#Cassava Flour / fresh cassava vendors	15	30	68
#Butcheries / beef	10	20	7
#Vegetable vendors	25	60	55
#Charcoal vendors	8	58	6
#Tailors / Sewing machines	4	30	4
#Restaurants / Eating places	6	10	9
#Fruit vendors	21	60	28
#Banana / plantains for food	47	60	28
#Cereals (beans, maize, groundnuts, etc)	120	60	60
#Clothing	7	30	109
#hairdressing (Ladies and gents)	0	0	5
Kiosks / Lockups inside and outside	15	7	23
Roasting maize	36	10	17

Selling Firewood	-	56	22
Total no of stalls (makeshift shades, stalls, workspaces)	240	584	

5.6.2.1 Biiso Market

No. of Vendor stalls in Kigoroby market	Total	Male	Female	PWDs
#Food Processors / Millers	10	8	2	0
#Baking and confectionery (e.g. chapati, madazi, pancakes, etc)	30	0	30	0
#Fish vendors	60	15	45	5
#Cassava Flour / fresh cassava vendors	30	2	28	4
#Butcheries / beef	20	20	0	2
#Vegetable vendors	60	0	60	8
#Charcoal vendors	58	58	8	
#Tailors / Sewing machines	30	20	10	10
#Restaurants / Eating places	10	0	10	0
#Fruit vendors	60	0	60	12
#Banana / plantains for food	60	3	57	0
#Cereals (beans, maize, groundnuts, etc)	60	0	60	10
#Clothing	30	15	15	0
#hairdressing (Ladies and gents)	0	0	0	0
Kiosks / Lockups inside and outside	7	5	2	0
Roasting maize	10	0	10	0
Selling Firewood	56	0	50	6

5.6.2.2 Wanseko Market

There are 150 stalls with majority of the vendors dealing in cereals such as dry beans, maize, groundnuts standing at a total of 120 by December 2019. Stalls for cassava vendors (fresh and flour) which is a major food crop are eight (8) as shown in table below. The small number of cassava vendors is attributed to high cost of transaction business especially. high public transport costs from farthest corner of Buliisa (Wanseko) to cassava suppliers in Hoima and Masindi. The road is not good, and some sections are under construction (Buliisa TC-Biiso).

Table 5-15: Estimated No. of Vendors by Enterprise at WANSEKO MARKET

No. of Vendor stalls in WANSEKO MARKET	Head count by sex of vendor			
	Total	Male	Female	PWDs
#Food Processors / Millers	7	7	0	0
#Baking and confectionery (e.g. chapati, madazi, pancakes, etc)	10	0	10	0
#Fish vendors	11	1	10	0
#Cassava Flour / fresh cassava vendors	15	2	0	1
#Butcheries / beef	10	10	0	0
#Vegetable vendors	25	0	25	0
#Charcoal vendors	8	3	5	0
#Tailors / Sewing machines	4	1	3	1
#Restaurants / Eating places	6	0	6	0
#Fruit vendors	21	0	21	0
#Banana / plantains for food	47	1	46	0

#Cereals (beans, maize, groundnuts, etc)	120	20	100	1
#Clothing	7	5	3	0
#hairdressing (Ladies and gents)	0	0	0	0
Kiosks / Lockups inside and outside	15	14	1	0

Source: Market vendor data sheet / ESIA / JBN, 2020

5.6.3 Overall Vendors’ Investment

The nature of investment was assessed basing on the amount of money invested by the vendors. Overall, 26.6% (49 out of 184) had an investment portfolio of between Ugx 20,000-50,000/=. Secondly, 19.6% (36 out of 184) invested Ugx 300,000–1,000,000/=.

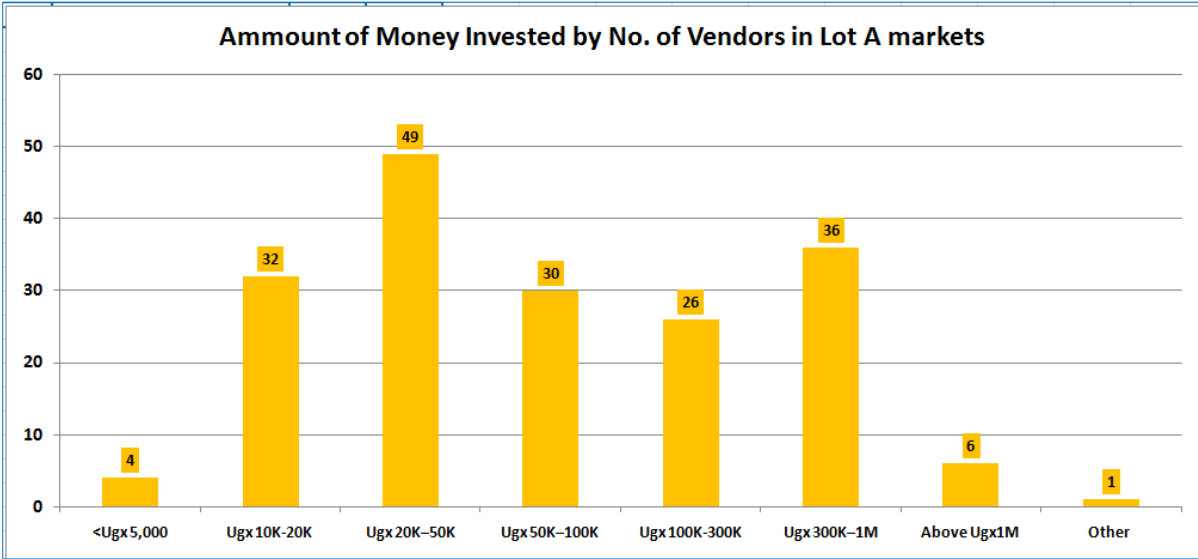


Figure 41: Amount of Money Invested by No. of vendors in Lot A markets

5.6.4 Investment for Each Lot A Market

Kigoroby market had the highest number at 38% (20% in both Biiso and Wanseko markets). The vendors who invested between Ugx 300,000–1,000,000/= stands at 20 percent (22% in Biiso; 20% in Wanseko and 17% in Kigoroby markets). The investment above Ugx 300,000/= is majorly in non-crop items such as clothes, livestock, charcoal, milling machines among others. The proportion of vendors who invested between Ugx 50,000–100,000/= stands at 17%, with Biiso market having a big fraction at 20%; 17% in Wanseko and 12% in Kigoroby market. The above situation points at low capital investment made due to the low customer base within the market catchment. Most of the items traded are perishables that can’t be overstocked. It is anticipated that the new market infrastructure will provide storage space and it will increase on vendor stock hence increase in investment. The sources of capital also influence the investment portfolio. The common sources of capital are family and friends, self-help groups, VSLAs. There is limited access to loans by banks, money lenders, MFIs, and cooperatives among others.

Table 5-16: Investment portfolio by market vendors

Amount of Investment (UGX)	Kigorobyia Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av.
Below 5,000	2%	6%	1%	2%
Ugx 10,000-20,000	15%	16%	20%	17%
Ugx 20,000-50,000	38%	20%	20%	26%
Ugx 50,000-100,000	12%	20%	17%	17%
Ugx 100,000-300,000	11%	10%	20%	14%
Ugx 300,000-1,000,000	17%	22%	20%	20%
Above Ugx 1,000,000	6%	4%	0%	3%
Other specify	0%	2%	0%	1%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

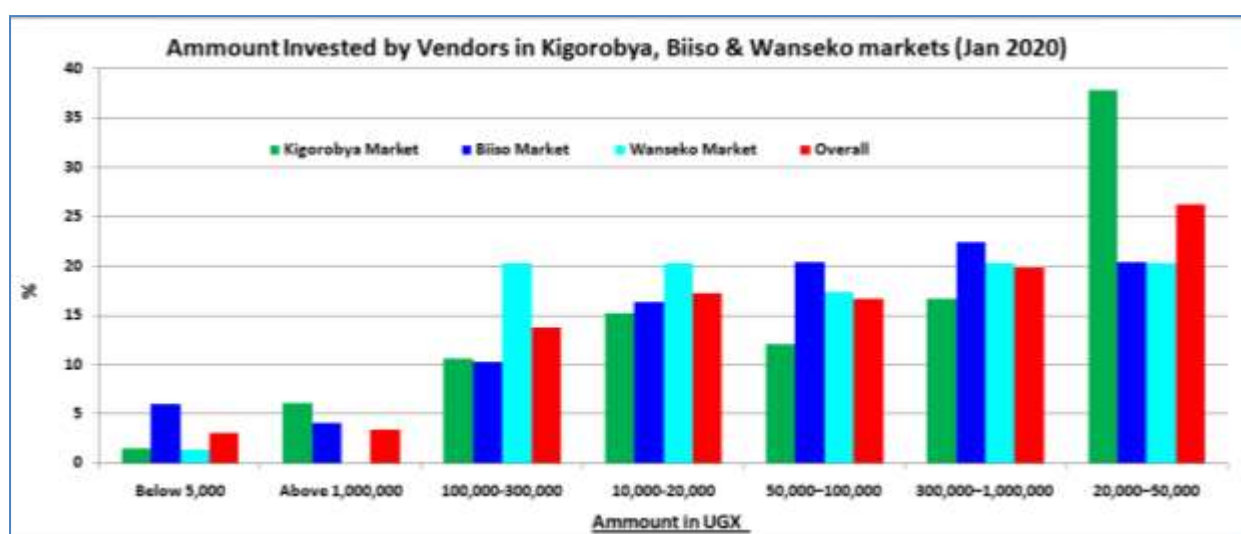


Figure 42: Amount invested (UGX) by vendors
Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.5 Cost of Doing Business

The cost of doing business is influenced by several factors that include market fees, transport, rent (working space), storage, losses, loading, cleaning and workers. Survey findings indicate that overall, 82% of vendors incur market fees; 69% pay rent / levies for working space; 29% storage; 28% rent (working space); 22% incur losses; 5% pay for loading; 4% cleaning and 3% pay workers. The cost incurred affect investment and profitability.

Table 5-17: Costs incurred by market vendors in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets

Cost of Doing Business	Kigorobyia Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av. %
Market fees	86%	82%	80%	82%
Transport	65%	78%	65%	69%
Storage	17%	39%	31%	29%
Rent (W/space)	17%	41%	26%	28%
Losses	26%	20%	20%	22%
Loading	1%	11%	3%	5%
Cleaning	1%	6%	5%	4%
Workers	0%	4%	4%	3%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

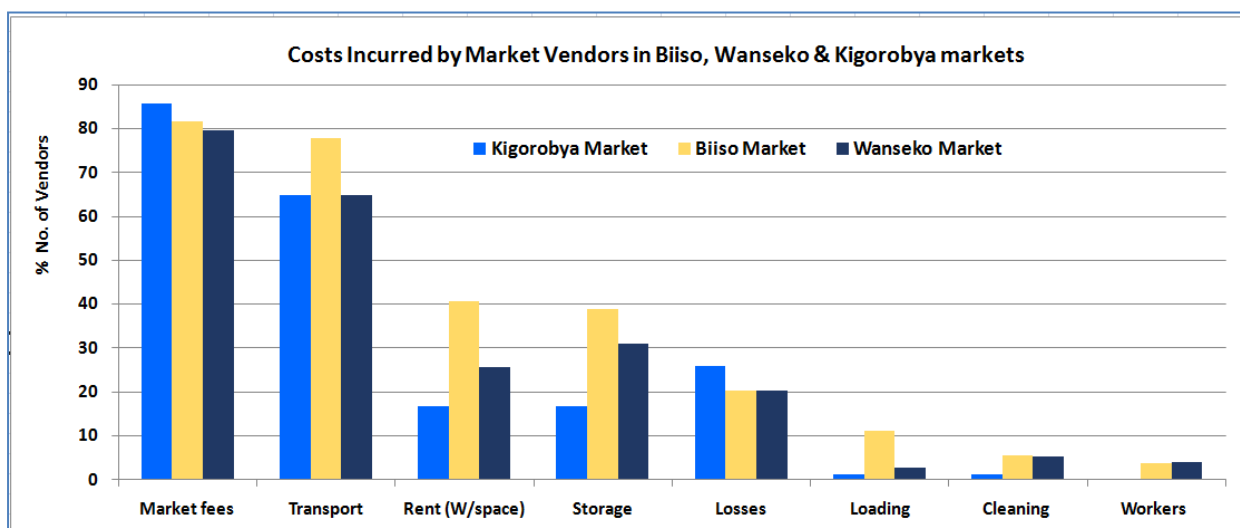


Figure 43: Costs incurred by market vendors in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby markets
 Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.5.1 Market fees

The payment of market fees is often daily or weekly. The market fees are determined by the Tenderers who instruct their Market Masters to collect dues often at entrances. The local government issues receipt books to the Tenderers. The more receipts issued, the more the amount collected. Markets that generate high local revenue also have highest number of vendor complaints. For instance, the number of vendor complaints are high in Biiso market (with annual revenue price of UGX 36M) and Wanseko market (at UGX 12M). The new market may directly impact on market fees. The local governments plan to increase the revenue prices for the tendered in response to increase in vendor populations but will maintain the market fees. This was revealed in all the consultation meetings with Kigoroby Town council, Biiso and Kigwera sub counties. The officials stated that there is a planned mechanism by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) to start collecting market fees on behalf of local governments.

5.6.5.2 Transport costs

Majority of the vendors at 69 percent (144 out of 208) consider transport costs to be second most incurred cost of doing business. The major transport means used by market vendors include bicycles, commuter taxi, Lorries used especially by seasonal vendors, and commuter boats.

Kigoroby market: The market is served by diversity of transporters both local and non-local. The number of transporters is unknown and fluctuates due to market days (Wednesday). Permanent vendors incur different costs compared to seasonal vendors from long distances. The cost of moving goods from temporary marketplace near the hospital to main market is between Ugx 2,000- 10,000 depending on luggage and means (bodaboda cycles, lorry, pick-up, bicycle, porter).

Biiso market: Transport costs incurred depend on the means of transport and distance as well.

Wanseko market: There is 1 bus, 1 ferry, 60 commuter taxis, 50 Lorries, 83 bodaboda riders and 25 passenger boats. According to local vendors, the cost of road transport is relatively high ranging between Ugx 1,000 to 40,000 depending on route, distance, luggage and number of passengers. For instance, the average transport cost from Hoima-to-Wanseko ranges between Ugx 10,000 – 20,000/=. The main trade routes are Wanseko-Panyimur; Wanseko-Mahagi

port/DRC; Kampala-Wanseko; Hoima-Wanseko; Masindi-Wanseko. There is also free transport by UNRA ferry for Wanseko-Panyimur route. Cumulatively, there will be improved transport after the completion of 92 Km paved road (bitumen) from Hoima-Biiso-Butiaba-Buliisa-Wanseko (92 Km). However, this will be in medium term. After completion of road construction, transport will likely reduce. According to Taxi Operators in Wanseko taxi park, transport fees will reduce to about Ugx 8,000 for a single route and this will be helpful to all road users more so the market vendors who carry luggage. The combination of improved market infrastructure and good road is likely to attract more market vendors in the area.

5.6.6 Product Pricing and Customers

5.6.6.1 Selling Price Determinants

In determining product prices, 54% of the vendors consider profit margin. 45% consider transports costs; 45% transport costs; 44% market fees; 37% benchmark market price from competitors; 14% business location; 13% labour costs and 6% for cost of stock / raw materials and time invested. 66% of vendors in Kigoroby market determine selling price basing on need to make profit compared to 49% in Wanseko and 46% in Biiso. Biiso has 54% of vendors who determine selling price basing on transport costs. The transport costs to and from Biiso greatly affects seasonal vendors (Itinerant vendors) who are regarded as “outside competitors”. The cost of transport incurred by the customers, and this makes the products expensive to be purchased. Given the low purchasing power, making a breakeven is always challenging. It should be noted that maximising profit requires business acumen and it’s accompanied by innovativeness and salesmanship, among other entrepreneurship skills. The vendors’ skill base is still low, and they face high competition from “outsiders”. When oil starts to from, more ‘outsider’ will flock the new markets and according to local stakeholders, there is need to protect ‘local vendors’.

Table 5-18: Selling Price Determinants

Selling Price Determinants	Kigoroby Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av. %
Profit margin	66%	46%	49%	54%
Transport costs	27%	54%	53%	45%
Market fees	43%	37%	51%	44%
Benchmark product price	23%	44%	45%	37%
Location	9%	15%	19%	14%
Labor costs	13%	15%	12%	13%
Cost of Stock / raw materials	4%	9%	4%	6%
Time invested	5%	2%	10%	6%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.6.2 Daily Customers

Overall, 34% vendors receive more than 20 customers daily. There are 30% get between 11-20 daily customers; 25% vendors get between 6-10 customers daily. 35% of vendors in Kigoroby get between 11-20 customers daily. In Biiso 35% get more than 20 customers daily, and 33% for both Kigoroby and Wanseko market. The market catchment analysis showed that majority of the clients buy food stuff. This due to the prevailing food shortages at farm household levels due to climate changes.

Table 5-19: Frequency of Daily customers

Daily Customers	Kigorobyia Market	Biiso Market	Wanaseko Market	Av. %
More than 20	33%	35%	33%	34%
Between 11 - 20	35%	30%	26%	30%
Between 6 – 10	25%	17%	33%	25%
Between 3 - 5	8%	19%	6%	11%
Less than 2	0%	0%	1%	0.5%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.6.3 Seasonality of Customers

The consultant also assessed the seasonality of customers in each of the markets. The season of lowest number of customers include the months of January, February, March, April and May. For instance, fish vendors have low sales because they lack storage to enable enough stock. Remember there is low fish catch during this same period (January – March) because the fishermen avoid the lake due to bad weather (dangerous waves cause accidents and destruction of nets). However, season of high number of customers is mainly July August, September, October, November and December. At the same time, food products (cassava flour and fish) have high market demand and customer inflow are fairly constant. The implication of seasonality of customers on the ARSDPLEI is majorly in terms of holding capacity (stalls, workspace, storage, night light, security). The design of the market should correspond to the demands of customers and vendors. The vendors cannot operate without customers, nether can market infrastructure become meaningful if the needs of market chain actors are not addressed. One major need is the stall, storage, workspace especially for fish (fresh and dry), lights for night, among others. With the coming oil, customer inflow will increase, and market design should take this into consideration.

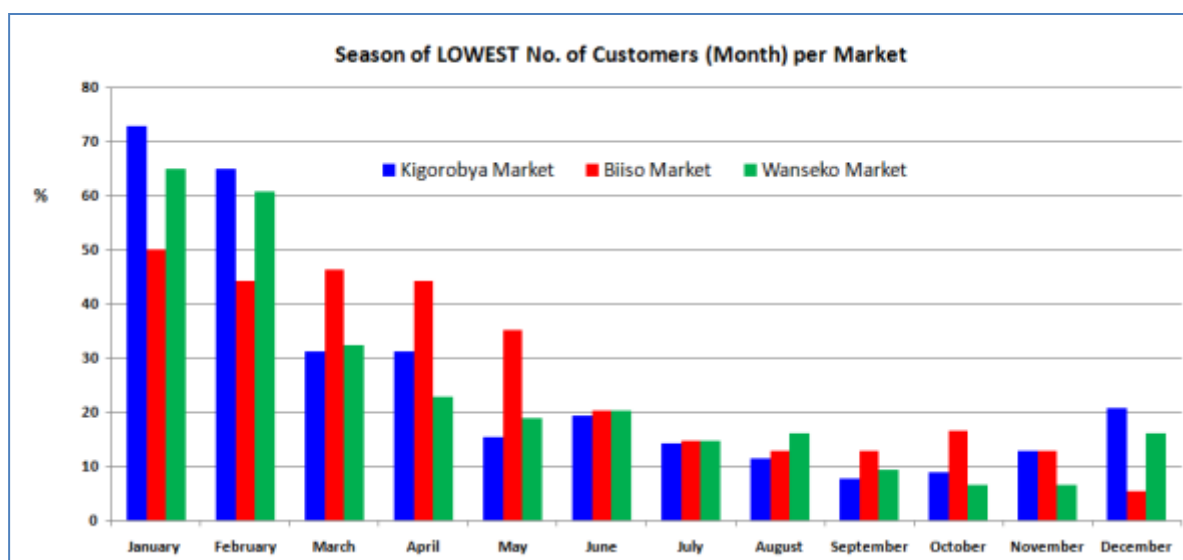


Figure 44: Season of Lowest number of customers (monthly) in each market

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

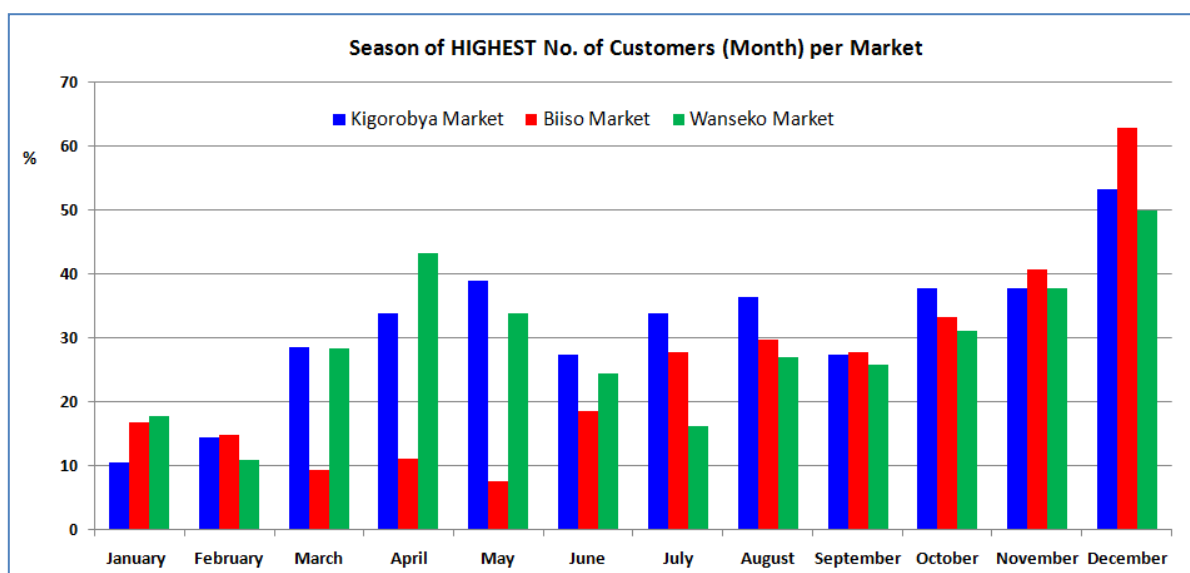


Figure 45: Season of Highest number of customers (monthly) in each market
Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.7 Average Monthly Sales and Profit

The consultant assessed the monthly sales made by vendors. Survey findings show that the location of the markets favours sales and vendors incur fewer costs to obtain working space / business location. These locations are key drivers of sales (daily, weekly, monthly, annual). A look at average monthly sales shows that 36.8% (70 out of 190) of vendors generate between Ugx 50,000-100,000/=. When a vendor cannot make sales, it's more likely that they will not invest and/or operate an enterprise. When routine sales are made, the vendors can manage to breakeven and even expand business. The age of survival for any business is dependent on sales and profitability, as key drivers.

Kigorobya and Wanseko markets have the highest number of vendors who make average monthly sales of between Ugx 50,000-100,000 at 26 and 27 respectively. This is because there is cross border and inter-district trade routes that attract buyers with higher purchasing power from as far as DR Congo and West Nile (especially Panyimur in Nebbi). The major item is dry fish sold by Wanseko market vendors. The items bought from Panyimur are mainly fruits (orange and mangoes). The buyers in Panyimur buy in bulk because they incur no water transport cost because the UNRA ferry is free and it can carry any load without restrictions which enables buyers to save and purchase more from Wanseko vendors. In terms of profitability, Wanseko has the second highest proportion of vendors at 73% who acknowledge to be making good profits. Biiso market is in third position in terms of monthly sales.

Table 5-20: Monthly sales by number of market vendors

Market	< 5,000	10,000-20,000	20,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	100,000-300,000	300,000-1,000,000	Above 1,000,000	Total
Kigorobya	2	9	8	26	12	10	8	75
Biiso	1	2	9	17	5	8	6	48
Wanseko	2	3	10	27	10	6	9	67
Total	5	14	27	70	27	24	23	190

5.6.8 Savings

The consultant also assessed the level of saving and methods used because saving is a key factor that spurs household wellbeing and reduces vulnerability. 59% of the vendors said they save and 41% said they don't save. Wanseko market has a high proportion of vendors who save at 68%; 61% in Kigorobya and 48% in Biiso market. Traders who don't save money in Biiso stand at 52% and this is attributed to high costs incurred including market fees, transport and low purchasing power of market catchment.

Table 5-21: Savings

Saving	Kigorobya Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av. %
Yes	61%	48%	68%	59%
No	39%	52%	32%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.8.1 Saving Methods

In terms of saving methods, majority of the vendors (22% overall) keep their savings in the house, with Wanseko market having the biggest proportion at 32%; 17% in Kigorobya and Biiso markets. Other alternatives available include keeping with relatives and friends; SACCO, Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) and self-help groups. There are no banking facilities in all the locations. The nearby banking facility is located 10-25 Km. There are no micro finance institutions (MFIs), cooperatives and market associations. The saving culture has implication on ARSDP/LEI markets. There is likelihood that the more vendors will start saving using a variety of methods. The market will also attract other saving and credit service providers.

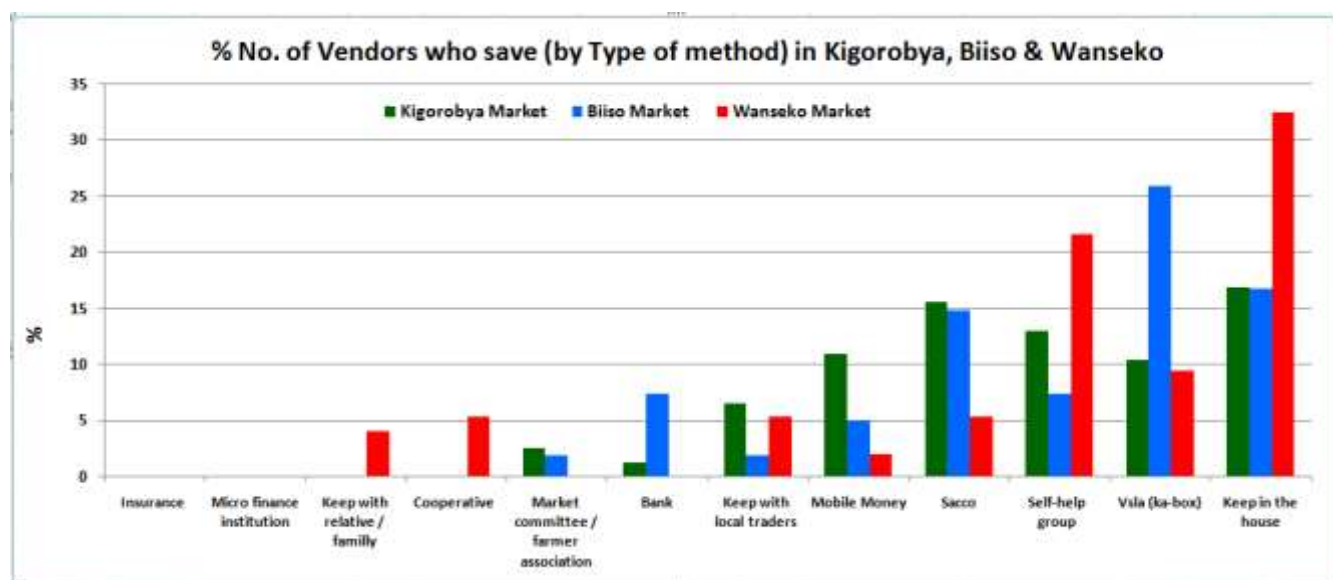


Figure 46: Savings methods of vendors

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

5.6.8.2 Group Membership among market Vendors

Out of the sample population taken, 39% (81 out of 208) of the vendors have membership to groups found in within and outside the markets. Kigorobya market has the highest number of vendors with group membership at 73% (46 out of 63); Wanseko market has 29% (20 out of

68) and Biiso market has 19% (15 out of 77) of market vendors have membership to groups found in within and outside the markets. The major groups are involved in saving and credit (see Annex 4-1 for detailed group membership).

Table 5-22: Group memberships

Lot A market	Sample Popn (S)	Total no of vendors with group membership		Male		Female	
		No.	Percent %	No.	Percent %	No.	Percent %
Biiso	77	15	19%	6	8%	9	12%
Kigorobyia	63	46	73%	9	14%	37	59%
Wanseko	68	20	29%	2	3%	18	26%
Total	208	81	39%	17	8%	64	31%

5.6.9 Business Skills and Needs

The level of entrepreneurship is majorly informal, accompanied by varying skill levels. In order to assess the training needs, vendors expressed concerns on the type of business training they prefer. Overall, 83% of the vendors expressed need for training in cash management. Biiso has the highest number at 97%; 83% in Kigorobyia and 65% in Wanseko markets. The acquired business skills will enhance the acumen of vendors hence better capacity to tap into future oil and gas opportunities such as Local Content (National Supplier Database / NSD). More likely, the vendor capacity to capitalise on Local Content policy is influenced by their levels of business skills, business acumen and entrepreneurship foresight. The claim that market vendors will benefit from oil and gas could be enhanced if they tap into the opportunities given by the National Supplier Database (NSD) under Uganda Petroleum Authority (UPA). The NSD has provisions of MSMEs. Therefore, the consultant has captured these needs in the ESMMP.

Table 5-23: Business Skills needed by Market vendors in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia

BUSINESS SKILLS NEEDED	Kigorobyia Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av. %
Cash management	88%	97%	65%	83%
Salesmanship	76%	67%	42%	62%
Business communication	62%	76%	40%	59%
Value addition	56%	60%	53%	56%
Saving / VSLAs	25%	63%	70%	53%
Market leadership	46%	59%	47%	51%
General entrepreneurship skills	17%	71%	65%	51%
Confidence to invest	39%	43%	44%	42%
Record keeping	12%	36%	27%	25%
Financial inclusion / Mobile money Apps	36%	12%	10%	19%

Source: Socio-Economic Survey/ESIA /JBN, 2020

Wanseko market: It has the highest number (44%) that request training in improving their investment planning (confidence to invest), as well as 70% of vendors who want training in Savings especially how to use VSLAs methodology.

Biiso market: It has the highest number of vendors (97%) who requested cash management training; 76% want training in business communication and 71% want general entrepreneurship skills such as business management.

Kigorobya market: Kigorobya has the highest number of vendors (76%) who want training in salesmanship; 36% who want their financial inclusion to be improved through use of Mobile Apps. The importance of mobile Apps in improving vendor workplace is great importance especially easing market management. This is favoured by increased penetration of mobile enabled transaction technology such as mobile money. It was realised that in future, local government would integrate mobile Apps to improve market fee collections and be able to assess Tenderers and revenue price.



Figure 47: Business skills needed by vendors

5.6.10 Market Management and Administration Structures

The proposed markets have varying management structures. In terms of operations, the lower local government supervise and regulate through Parish Chiefs, Town Agents, Tenderer and Market Masters. Out of the 3, its only Biiso market without a management committee.

5.7 Sanitation and Hygiene

According to the World Health Organisation (WHO²⁵, 2019), sanitation refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. Hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across communities. Sanitation also means the process whereby individuals, households and communities improve their quality of lives through; a) safe disposal of human excreta by any appropriate and lawful means; b) use of clean and safe water; c) attaining personal and domestic hygiene; d) safe disposal of solid and liquid waste; e) control of vermin and vectors around homesteads, working environment and communities.

5.7.1 Disposal of Human Excreta (Faeces and Urine)

There are several methods used to dispose human excreta (faeces and urine). The use of pit latrine and open defecation (ODF) is the most common methods for both children (<10 years)

²⁵ <https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/sanitation>

and adults. At district level, pit latrine coverage stands at 25% and 74.2% in Buliisa and Hoima respectively. Open defecation (ODF) by both adults and children (<10 yrs) is common in Lower Buliisa region. **Parents fail to help their** children to use a toilet or latrine or, for very young children, to put or rinse their faeces into a toilet or latrine. ODF is common in homestead compounds, roadside and public facilities such as market, schools, health facilities, playground, grazing land, etc. At lower LG level, pit latrine coverage stands at 45% in Kigwera SC, 58% in Biiso SC and 65% in Kigorobya TC (Source: Sub County Development Plans). Among the market vendors, disposal practices also vary as shown in the Table below.

Table 5-24: Disposal practices of human waste in planned market sites by percentage of users

Disposal Methods used	Kigorobya Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market	Av.
Households with improved Pit latrine within market area	54%	17% (555 HHs)	15% (386 HHs)	27%
Public Toilet (by count) in market core zone	1	1	0	
Hand washing within market catchment	15%			
Open Defecation (YES, we have you witnessed open defecation in the past 12 months)	56%	86%	91%	78%
People defecating in Open Ground/Grass/ Fields/Bushes	68%	89%	99%	85%
People defecating in River/Lake/Ponds	66%	78%	95%	80%
People defecating in Market Place Areas/Stalls/roadside	52%	87%	97%	79%
People Refusing to use Toilet	39%	89%	72%	67%

5.7.2 Vermin and Vectors in markets

Vermin and vectors are common in all the 3 sites and these destroy goods and infrastructure such as electric cables. The common vermin are termites, mice, cockroaches, wasps, textile pests, rats, bed bug, flies, ants, and spiders. Vectors include insects, mosquitoes, fleas, etc. Their occurrence and/or prevalence of destruction of goods by vermin and vectors is both at market and domestic levels. The local government prioritises the maintenance of public infrastructure through fumigation and cleanliness.

Table 5-25: Prevalence of destruction of market vendors' good by Vermin and Vector in the 3 markets

Vermin	Kigorobya Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market
Flies	Common	Common	Common
Termites	Common	Common	Common
Rats	Common	Common	Common
Cockroaches	Common	Common	Common
Spiders	Common	Common	Common
Bed bugs	Common	Common	Common
Ants	Common	Common	Common
Wasps	Common	Common	Common
Vectors	Kigorobya Market	Biiso Market	Wanseko Market
Dogs	Common	Common	Common
Snakes	Common	Common	Common
Insects	Common	Common	Common
Mosquitoes	Common	Common	Common
Fleas	Common	Common	Common

5.7.3 Access to Clean and Safe Water

Access to safe and clean water stands at 69% in Kigorobya Town Council, 57% in Biiso and 44.6% in Kigwera sub counties (Source: Physical Development and Detailed Plan for Kigorobya 2017-2020; Physical Development and Detailed Plan for Wanseko and the Physical Development and Detailed Plan for Biiso 2017-2020). According to the Water Supply Atlas²⁶ published online by the Ministry of Water and Environment, the access to safe water in Kigorobya Subcounty is 60% and 68% in Kigorobya Town Council which the functionality of point water sources is 94% in Kigorobya Town Council. The population served in Kigorobya TC is 5,030 people. There are 2 protected springs and 4 shallow wells.

According to the same online Water Supply Atlas website, the access rates in Buliisa vary from 24% in Butiaba Sub-County to 95% in Biiso Sub-County. The access rate in Kigwera Subcounty (where Wanseko market is located) is 74%. The Functionality of Point Water Sources is 70% in Biiso Subcounty and 81% in Kigwera Subcounty. The population served in Biiso Subcounty is 20,001 people by 10 functional protected springs (10 functional and 3 not functional) and 27 functional shallow wells (27 functional and 18 not functional). In Kigwera Subcounty, the population served is 12,906 people served by 11 functional shallow wells (11 functional and 4 not functional).

Kigorobya Market: The piped water system is major source of water.

Biiso Market: The main sources are community wells, boreholes, river streams,

Wanseko Market: The major sources are the pipe water system (2 PSPs operated by Mid-Western Umbrella/WSDF/MWE) and Lake Albert with about 10 water vendors operating in Wanseko Trading center.



Figure 48: Vending of water in Wanseko

5.8 Health

The contribution of ARSDP/LEI market component towards achieving SDG 3 on health was assessed. More specifically SDG Target 3.8 aims to *“Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all”* (UNDP, 2018). The NDP II focuses on improving health a key component of human capital

²⁶ <http://wsdb.mwe.go.ug/index.php/reports/district/3>

development and a healthy workforce NDP II, 2015; pg. 188). Basing on the above perspective, there is a close linkage between markets and health. Markets have direct linkage to public health. In same way, markets provide income generating opportunities to women and men, and in turn increase possibilities of affording medical care. This linkage is based on the NDP II Health objective 2 that aims ‘To increase financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to health expenditures’ (NDP II, 2015; pg. 193). It has been proven that when access to income increases at household level, there is equally positive changes towards access to health care services especially in rural area (WHO²⁷, 2019). The contribution of ARSDP/LEI markets towards income generation will enable market vendors (and their households) afford health care services.

5.8.1 Disease Incidence and Prevalence

The incidence and prevalence of diseases is increasing. Data obtained from HMIS2 (2015-2019) from government health facilities (HC II, III and IV) in Biiso, Kigwera and Kigorobyia indicates an increase in incidence (new cases) and prevalence of diseases. The HMIS2 data presented in the Table below was obtained from public health facilities that are very close to market sites namely Care Medical Centre HC III, Gloria HC II, Kigorobyia HC IV and Kitana HC II (Kigorobyia market); Biiso HC III and Kigwera HC II (Wanseko market). The major diseases and illnesses are:

- **Malaria** - caused by malaria parasites due to poor drainage that encourages ponding and breeding of mosquitoes and some homesteads with aged mosquito nets.
- **Guinea worm (GWD)** - spread by drinking water containing Guinea worm larvae.
- **Bacterial Meningitis** – transmitted from person to person through infected air droplets, saliva, or respiratory secretions and outbreaks spread easily due to close proximity or has long term contact with others, staying in overcrowded places like markets, houses, dormitories, events, sharing utensils, coughing, sneezing, or kissing (IAMAT²⁸, 2019).

Others are: Dysentery, Typhoid, Diarrhoea, Bilhazia, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs/STIs), HIV/AIDS, Gastro-Intestinal Disorders, Pneumonia, Cough or Cold, Eye conditions, Skin Diseases, Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs).

Table 5-26: Disease prevalence within catchments of Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets for year 2019

Disease Incidence and prevalence/ OPD (2018-2019)	TOTAL	Kigorobyia TC	Biiso SC	Kigwera SC
Malaria	58,099	17,401	21,184	19,514
Guinea Worm	22,392	22	10,476	11,894
Bacterial Meningitis	451	2	0	449
Dysentery	447	243	149	55
Typhoid Fever	313	313	0	0
Animal Bites (suspected rabies)	121	101	10	10
OPD Cholera	26	24	2	0

Source: MoH/HMIS2, November 2019

Implications: The new Lot A markets are more likely to influence population influx, human settlements and risk of diseases. There is need for the Lot A markets to integrate measures for disease prevention, treatment, surveillance and monitoring (especially, Malaria, Guinea Worm,

²⁷ World Health Organization Annual Report 2018

²⁸ <https://www.iamat.org/country/uganda/risk/meningococcal-meningitis#>

Bacterial Meningitis, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, Cholera and emerging diseases e.g. Corvid 19 / Coronavirus). In similar way, there is need to put easures to control effects of stray animal especially dogs and prevent incidents of suspected rabies.

5.8.2 Access to Health Services

5.8.2.1 Nearest Health Facilities

The government owned health service facilities include Biiso HC III in Biiso SC; Kigwera HC II; Care Medical Centre HC III, Gloria HC II, Kigorobya HC IV, Kitana HC II in Kigorobya Town Council.

5.8.2.2 Out-Patient Department (OPD) and Referrals

The above health facilities serve the population within market catchments. Access to health services at these facilities can be measured by looking at the indicators of Out-Patient Department (OPD) in terms of new attendance and re-attendance as well as referrals (to and from health facility) over a period of 5 years (2015- 2019).

Table 5-27: No. of Person who access health services (OPD and Referrals)

OPD indicator	Kigorobya TC (Kigorobya market)	Biiso SC (Biiso market)	Kigwera SC (Wanseko market)	Av. %
OPD New attendance (Total)	25,228	19,119	10,351	54,698
OPD Re-Attendance (Total)	2,339	182	0	2,521
Total (OPD attendance)	27,567	19,301	10,351	57,219
OPD Referrals TO Unit (in area)	6	7	23	36
OPD Referrals FROM Unit (in area)	210	89	7	306
Total (OPD Referrals)	216	96	30	342

Source: MoH/HMIS2, November 2019

5.8.2.3 Referrals

A total of 126 cases were referred in 2019. Of these, 30 cases were referred TO health units within the market catchment and 96 were refereed FROM health units within the market catchment. This means health facilities have limited capacity to handle some OPD cases.

5.8.2.4 Maternal Health (ANC and PMTCT)

Pregnant and lactating mothers form part of the market vendor population in Kigorobya, Biiso and Wanseko markets. In order to ensure proper maternal and child health, HIV tests are conducted among pregnant mothers at health facilities within market catchments. A review of MoH/HMIS2 (2018-2019) indicates that Access to Antenatal Care (ANC) and Prevention of Mother to Child Treatment (PMTCT) has been increasing over the last 2 years between 2018 and 2019. The number of pregnant women that access ANC services increased from 1,215 in 2018 to 1,333 in 2019. The pregnant women who newly tested for HIV were 7,062, of which 111 tested HIV positive.

Table 5-28: Maternal Health (ANC and PMTCT)

YEARS	Market and Catchment (Sub-County)	No of Deliveries	No. of 4 th Visit for women	Newly tested for HIV	Tested HIV+ on 1 st visit
2019	Kigorobya market (Kigorobya TC)	1,226	620	2,404	37

	Wanseko market (Kigwera SC)	120	108	306	6
	Biiso market (Biiso SC)	489	605	868	9
	Sub Total	1,835	1,333	3,578	52
2018	Kigorobya market (Kigorobya TC)	1,281	667	2,223	36
	Wanseko market (Kigwera SC)	166	130	342	7
	Biiso market (Biiso SC)	496	418	919	16
	Sub Total	1,943	1,215	3,484	59
	Total (2018-2019)	3,778	2,548	7,062	111

Source: MoH/HMIS2, November 2019

5.8.2.5 Child Health (Immunisation)

A total of 9,532 children (below 1 years) were immunised in a period of 5 years. Last year in 2019, 2,482 children were immunised. Overall, there has been an increasing trend of children getting fully immunized in the three sub counties.

Table 5-29: Children (<1yr) immunised between 2015-2019

Sub-County	Number of children who are Fully immunized by 1 year					Total (5 years)
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Kigorobya market (Kigorobya TC)	452	718	746	1,558	1,362	4,836
Wanseko market (Kigwera SC)	398	586	228	496	509	2,217
Biiso market (Biiso SC)	152	517	609	590	611	2,479
Annual Totals	1,002	1,821	1,583	2,644	2,482	9,532

Source: MoH/HMIS2, November 2019

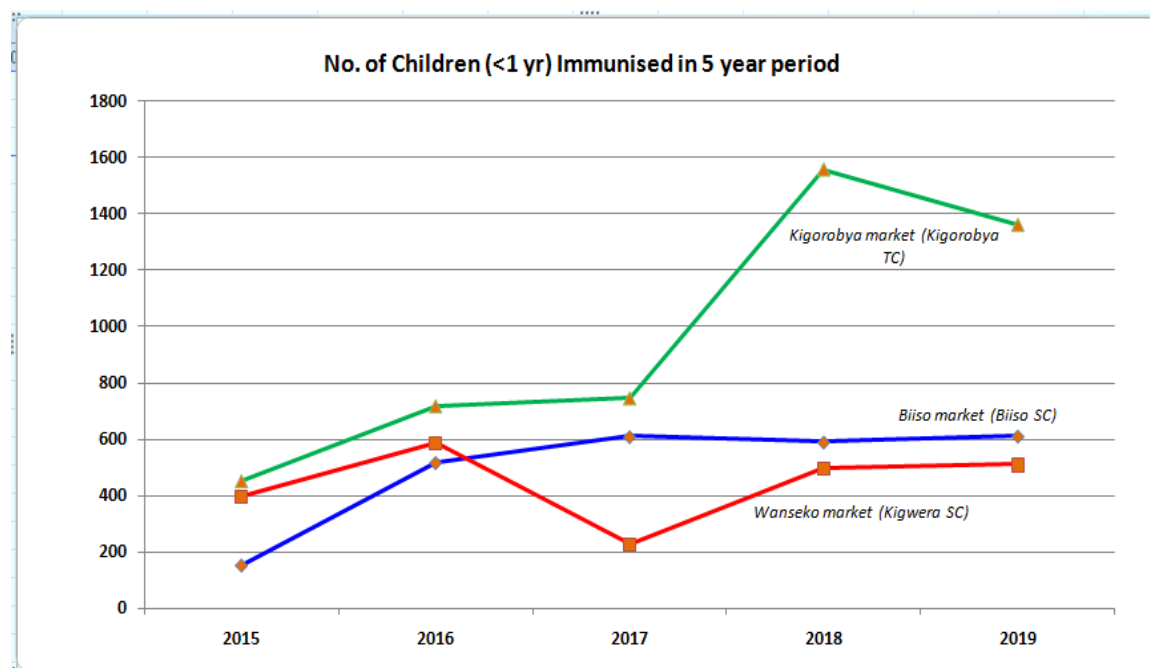


Figure 49: No of Children (<1yr) immunised between 2015-2019

Source: MoH/HMIS2, November 2019

Implications: During meeting with Kigwera sub county technical staff, it was raised that the Lot A market at Wanseko will automatically lead to increased demand of health care services especially child and maternal care. Therefore, the nearby health facility at Kigwera be upgraded from HC II to HC III to enable it have capacity to offer child and maternal services.

5.8.3 Access to HIV/AIDS services

There are varying levels of access to HIV/AIDS services such as HIV testing, linkage to care (ART), Voluntary counselling, among others.

5.8.3.1 HIV Testing and Care (Within Catchments)

In a period of 5 years (2015-2019), 137,271 people have undertaken an HIV test within the 3 market catchments (core zones of Kigorobya TC, Wanseko/Kigwera SC and Biiso SC) as shown in the Table below. This data has been obtained from the HMIS2/MoH for period of October 2018 to November 2019. There is a cumulative increase in number of individuals undertaking HIV test from 16,463 in 2018 to 16,587 in 2019. HIV prevalence stands at 2.9% (963 HIV+ve out of 33,050 tests). Overall, Kigorobya Town Council registered the highest number of HIV Positive cases at 196 followed by Biiso SC at 156 while Kigwera had the lowest at 24 between October 2018 – October 2019.

Table 5-30: HIV/AIDS Testing and Care in 3 market catchments (Core Zones)

YEARS	Market Catchment (Core Zone)	Tested	Tested HIV Positive	Linked to Care
2019	Kigorobya TC	10,804	196	179
	Kigwera SC	1,213	28	24
	Biiso SC	4,570	156	123
	Sub Total	16,587	380	326
2018	Kigorobya STC	10,416	355	296
	Kigwera SC	1,051	26	21
	Biiso SC	4,996	202	170
	Sub Total	16,463	583	487
	Total (3 Market Catchments)	33,050	963	813

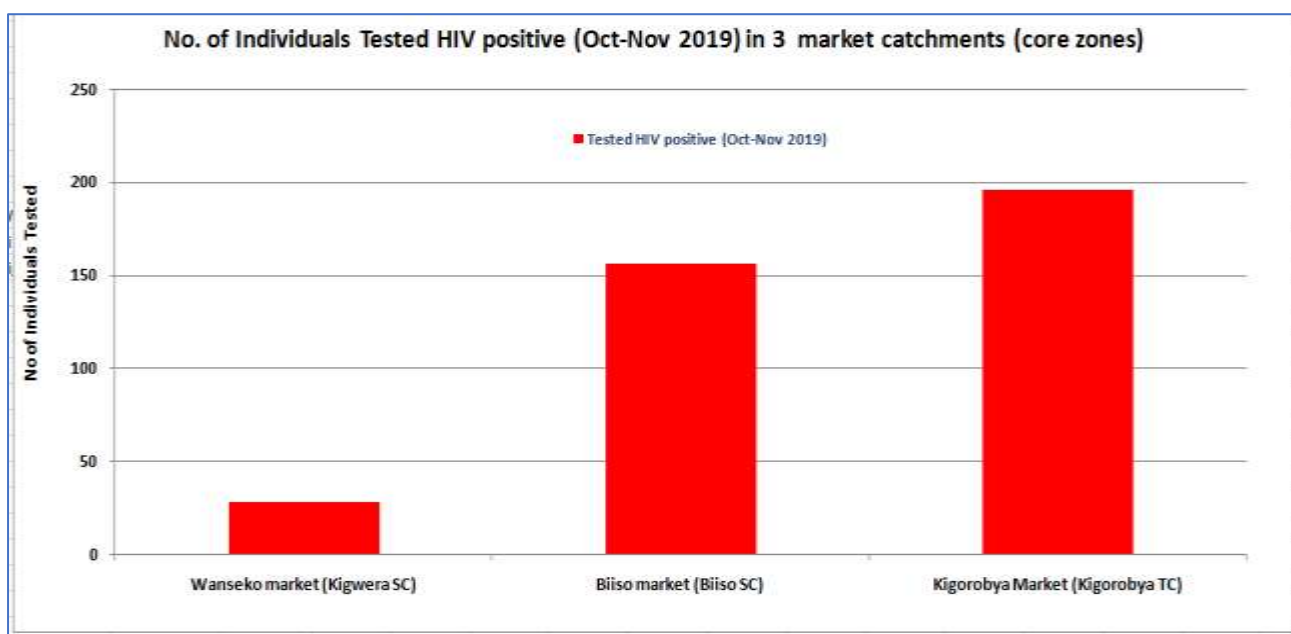


Figure 50: No. of Individuals Tested HIV positive (Oct-Nov 2019) in 3 market catchments (core zones)

Source: MoH/HMIS2, November 2019

5.8.3.2 HIV Testing and Care (among Market Vendors)

Majority of the vendors (98%) have never taken an HIV Test. Of these, 99% are in Wanaseko and Kigorobya and 98% are in Biiso market.

Table 5-31: No. of vendors who undertook an HIV Test taken

HIV Test	Kigorobya Market	Biiso Market	Wanaseko Market	Av. %
Yes	1	4	1	2
No	99	96	99	98
Total	100	100	100	100

5.8.3.3 HIV Service Providers (Public)

Consultation with the community revealed that there were a number of service providers with whom the contractor can collaborate to deliver HIV and AIDS services to workers and the community during construction. These are provided below.

Table 5-32: List of HIV and AIDS service Providers in the 3 Sub counties of Lot A Markets

Service Provider	Office Location	Type of HIV/ AIDS services	Contact person (s)	Tel. Contact
Kigwera HC II	Kigwera SC Hqtrs	HIV Testing; Counselling; Outreaches; OPD Referral	In-charge	
Biiso HC III	Biiso trading center	HIV testing; Counselling; ART Referral; OPD referral;	In-charge	
Kigorobya HC IV	Kigorobya town council	HIV Testing; counselling; Outreaches; ART services; Differentiated care	In-charge	

5.9 Challenges Faced by Market vendors

An assessment of challenges faced was done. Survey findings indicate that the challenges faced very frequently.

Table 5-33: Challenges faced very frequently (by % no. of vendors who face challenge)

CHALLENGES FACED (Very Frequently) - by % no. of vendors who face challenge	Kigorobya Market	Biiso Market	Wanaseko Market	Av. %
Poor market infrastructure (no shed, racks, security, etc)	73	95	95	87
Lack / limited access to water	82	81	89	84
Poor solid waste management	51	79	96	76
Lack / Little capital	91	71	60	74
Lack / poor of storage	53	74	81	69
High transport costs	54	71	68	64
Effects of climate changes especially drought / dry season	50	62	72	61
Low profit margin (low sales price, high purchase price)	79	28	57	54
Government would not allow me / taxes too high	83	36	39	53
Lack of credit / credit is too expensive	78	47	30	52
Not able to work at night / no lights	86	46	23	51
Lack / limited use and access to sales tools / equipment (weighing scales, protecting gear, etc)	100	40	11	50
Lack of means of transport	32	63	54	50
Low purchasing power	59	63	22	48
Low production affecting supply	67	36	21	42
Unfair competition from outside trader / vendors	50	44	32	42
Low or varying quality of produce (supply)	55	53	11	39
Lack of demand / few customers	39	46	32	39
Lack / limited access and use of sales and marketing tools (price displays, adverts, etc)	33	71	6	37
Destruction of goods by Wildlife / human-wildlife conflict	0	40	72	37
Inflation	35	33	36	35
Lack / limited access to marketing information especially opportunities	17	64	23	34
Decline in product quality due to lack of packaging and substitutes	11	73	12	32
Lack / limited awareness about opportunities in oil and gas (national database)	17	73	6	32
Competitors would not allow me to grow so much	25	47	24	32
Poor feeder roads conditions especially in the rainy season	56	36	6	32
Low or irregular quantity of produce (supply)	42	35	14	30
Poor market location	21	38	4	21

5.10 Institutional Arrangements (Local Governance and Markets)

The Project Appraisal Document (PAD) for ARSDP clearly stipulates the role and functions of local governments (LGs) towards achieving the ARSDP LEI objectives. The rationale is to contribute to better sustainable local governance. It should be noted that local governance is about the processes by which public policy decisions are made and implemented at lower levels

(UNDP²⁹, 2015). Basing on the Client Charters of Local government (Buliisa and Hoima) as well as the NDP II targets, infrastructure is key development indicator in transforming communities especially in Albertine Region which is among the two special planning areas in Uganda (PAD, 2014). This explains the importance of markets in improving governance through stimulating local economic development. In order to assess the implications of markets on local governance, a Stakeholder Analysis was conducted. To a large extent, it was noted that LEI markets will greatly improve local governance performance. During consultations with the local government officials in Hoima and Buliisa DLGs, it was clearly stated that LEI markets sites were identified through joint efforts by various LG Departments. They were involved in selection and prioritisation of the LEI market sites. This enhanced local government planning capacity. In support of this, the LC 3 Chairperson of Biiso Sub County said,

“Our target was to improve Biiso market. But the sub county has low capacity to construct a new modern market. All are suffering especially the vendors, Tenderers and us leaders. When we heard about ARSDP, all of us (political leaders and technical officials) were fully involved and our priorities have been addressed”, Oketch Peter, LC 3 Chairperson Biiso Sub County Local Government.

The involvement of LG was to ensure that ARSDP targets are in tandem with the local government plans. ARSDP / LEI market component is consistent with the Local Economic Development Policy (MoLG³⁰, 2014), the Decentralisation Policy (MoLG, 1997), the National Local Government Capacity Building Policy (MoLG, 2005) and NDP II.

5.10.1 Local Development Priorities and Targets

The markets lie in jurisdictions of Buliisa and Hoima DLGs, whose development priorities and targets include improvement of local infrastructure. An in-depth Document review revealed the DLG priority development areas were crosscutting of which agriculture and infrastructure were dominant at higher and lower Local Government (HLGs / LLGs). The LLGs are closer to the core zones of the markets and include a) Biiso Sub County LLG (Biiso market); b) Kigwera SC LLG (Wanseko market) and c) Kigorobya Town Council LLG (Kigorobya market). A close look at the LLGs 5-year Development Plans for 2015/16-2019/20 revealed that their key priorities were agriculture (crop, livestock, fisheries) and infrastructure (roads, markets) among others.

Table 5-34: Relevant Development Priorities of LGs (HLG and LLGs)

Planned Project, Priorities and Targets (FY 2019/2020)	Implications and Possible Synergies with ARSDP LEI Market (Biiso and Wanseko)
Hoima District Local government (Kigorobya Town Council / Kigorobya market)	
Fencing of markets at Ugx 150M	Though Kigorobya main market is not inclusive, the targeted markets are in close proximity at Kapapi and Runga, and they will affect business of Kigorobya vendors (customer base, competition, seasonal markets)
Formulation and enforcement of appropriate policies and bye-laws for the Council at Ugx 7M	The District council may be influenced to pass policies, ordinances and Bylaw to enhance ARSDP/LEI Markets especially on matters of management, revenue collections and incentives to enable ‘vulnerable groups especially poor women vendors’ utilize new markets and boost trade on livestock, Halal standards, etc.
Establish framework for promoting partnerships in	The benchmarked LED frameworks directly impacts on sustainability of ARSDP markets in terms of local capacity to ‘facilitate effective business-

²⁹ UNDP, 2015; A Users’ Guide to Measuring Local Governance

³⁰ <https://www.molg.go.ug/sites/default/files/National-LED-Policy.Final-Feb-2014-ver2signed.pdf>

Local Economic Development (LED) to increase household incomes and generate more revenues at Ugx 4M	oriented locality development with a focus on poverty reduction and sustainable wealth creation' (MoLG/LED Policy ³¹ , 2005).
Conduct open bazaars for the citizens to give feedback on DLG/LLG performance at Ugx 11.2M	Assessing performance of ARSDP/LEI markets especially during operation phase is can't be avoided, and feedback from marketplaces enhances project sustainability.
Procurement of training equipment (LCD Projectors, etc)	Audio-visual equipment could be useful to enhance the adoption levels of modern markets. This is because the audio-visual materials (videos) have direct impact on human senses more than radio and in end this stimulate more awareness, interest, attitudes, behaviors, practice and utilization of ARSDP markets.
Undertake performance improvement capacity building/training programmes	The focus of training should include training of parish chiefs, Tenderers and Market masters in People-centered market management practices.
Records management at Ugx 0	Market records are weak and need to be improved
Disaster Management especially sustainable financing of responses to natural (climate stress) and human-induced disasters and emergencies at Ugx 108.8M	There are natural and climate hazards such as drought, hailstorms, strong winds and lightning (Kigoroby TC DP, 2020/21-2024/25). Human induced disasters have direct impact on local economy. Emergencies such as accidents (road, water) could happen and vendors could be affected. Scenarios of accidental spillage and leaks have also been foreseen as per Tilenga Project (Refer to Tilenga ESIA/Social Report, Vol. IV). Disasters disrupt livelihoods and increase vulnerabilities. There is need to plan ahead.
Finance / Revenue Management and Collection Services	The annual revenue collection for FY 2018/19 for Hoima DLG was Ugx 339,214,000 million. The market gate charges collected were at 45.4% out of the Ugx 995.1M. Historical trends show that local revenues have been growing at an average rate of more than 20% due to the expanded tax base. (MoFPED ³² , 2019). The major revenue sources are major sources of locally raised revenues will be Market/Gate Charges, Rent, Business Licenses, Animal and Crop Husbandry, Land Fees, and Local Service Tax.
Budgeting and planning services at Ugx 5M	Hoima DLG plans to strengthen the budgeting and planning capacity for Heads of Departments (HODs) and councillors through training workshops and seminars for HODs and Councillors
Strengthen Statutory Bodies at Ugx 86.2M	Statutory bodies such as Council have a direct role to play on ARSDP/LEI markets. The key roles involve supervision, monitoring, evaluation, mobilisation, enforcement, planning, budgeting, leadership to mention but a few.
Strengthen Production and Marketing department (Hoima DLG aims to improve production and marketing of the following sub sectors, namely: a) District Production Management Services at Ugx 38M; b) Crop production at Ugx 146M (with cassava taking Ugx 66M); c) Livestock at Ugx 1.135 billion; d) Fisheries at Ugx 5M; e) Entomology at Ugx 22.3M; f) District Commercial Services at Ugx 118.5M. Sustainable production levels have direct impact on market supply because the most traded items are agricultural commodities such as cassava, fish, maize, etc. There is need to consider climate smart agriculture (CSA).

³¹ <https://www.molg.go.ug/sites/default/files/National-LED-Policy.Final-Feb-2014-ver2signed.pdf>

³² https://budget.go.ug/sites/default/files/Indivisual%20LG%20Budgets/2019-2020_ApprovedPerformanceContract_509_Hoima%20District_7_11_20196_20_57AM.pdf

5.10.2 LG Revenue Generation

The process of tendering markets often starts with market Assessment by District Commercial Officers and District Finance Departments. The total LG revenue collection in Biiso and Wanseko trading centers stands at Ugx 70,520,000 for FY 2019/2020. Biiso market has the highest revenue price at Ugx 36M and Wanseko second with Ugx 12M. In Wanseko trading center, there are 6 major revenue sources that are tendered generating a total revenue of Ugx 31,920,000/= for FY 2019/2020 (Buliisa DLG Market Assessment report, 2019). The revenue prices for Kigorobyia Town Council are not indicated because the Market assessment report for Hoima DLG was not availed.

Table 5-35: Revenue Prices from Market catchment (core zones)

Local Government Entity / Sources of Revenue in Market Catchment (Core Zones)	Market Revenue Price / Tender Price FY 2019/2020 (UGX)	Contact of Tenderer	
		Name	Tel. No
Wanseko main market	12,000,000	Samuel Bigwekya	0782336927
<i>Wanseko fish landing market</i>	9,600,000		
<i>Masaka fish landing market</i>	7,200,000	Angello Gadiya	0777462812
<i>Wankende fish landing market</i>	1,800,000		
<i>Wankende courieshell loading</i>	600,000		
<i>Wanseko courieshell loading</i>	720,000		
<i>Wanseko boat park</i>	2,400,000		
Biiso main market	36,000,000	Kasiime David	0756569741
<i>Biiso S/C slaughter fees</i>	200,000	Makade William	0780825487
Kigorobyia main market		Kasiime David	0756569741
Total revenue collected	70,520,000		

5.10.3 LGs Performance

The performance of LGs has direct influence on the Lot A markets. LGs are assessed periodically by both state and non-state actors namely MoFPED, MoLG, ACODE, District Public Accounts Committee (DPAC), Parliamentary Accounts Committee (PAC). According to the ACODE Local Government Council Assessment Scorecard 2016/2017, the two districts of Buliisa and Hoima were assessed in areas of legislation, accountability, planning and budgeting and moniting service delivery (ACODE, 2017).

Evidence shows that Hoima and Buliisa have low overall performance rates compared to other districts, with Hoima DLG scoring 58 out of 100 and 46 out of 100 for Buliisa DLG. In terms of legislative roles, Buliisa District Council performed better than Hoima D/Council on matters such Ordinances against child labour. In terms of monitoring services, Buliisa DLG performed poorly at 0 out of 30 compared to Hoima DLG that scored 19 out of 30.

Table 5-36: Performance Levels of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa District Councils (2016-2017)

No.	District council	Overall	Legislative role	Accountability	Planning and Budgeting	Monitoring Service Delivery
1	Hoima DLG	58 out of 100	12 out of 25	11 out of 25	16 out of 20	19 out of 30
2	Buliisa DLG	46 out of 100	21 out of 25	14 out of 25	11 out of 20	0 out 30

Implications: The ACODE scorecard is an institutionalised and accredited tool used to measure performance of local governments. The District Councils are parliaments of local governments and have legislative roles regarding all matters that are within their jurisdiction including passing local laws (ordinances and bylaws). The capacity to monitor service delivery (including Lot B markets) is highly determined by the District Council. There is close linkage and need to empower the District Council to play leading role in implementing the ESMP for Lot B markets and other related components under ARSDP/LEI.

5.11 Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is an important aspect of society. In order to understand its relationship with the Lot A markets, the consultant looked at the major elements. It should be noted that a clear definition of cultural heritage should be understood and appreciated (considering the diverse stakeholder audiences). This would enable easier interpretation and reduce on the bias that is often attached to cultural heritage.

On this note, cultural heritage refers to “*the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations*” UNESCO³³, 2017). It can also refer to “*expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values*” (CiD³⁴, 2019). Cultural heritage is categorized into two i.e. tangible and intangible. Tangible cultural heritage refers to the physical objects and attributes that are significant to a specific culture e.g. archaeology, architecture, science or technology (UNESCO, 2017). On similar note, the most notable intangible cultural heritages encompass the following: Oral Traditions; Performing Arts; Social Practices; Rituals; Festive Events; Knowledge and Practices concerning Nature and the Universe; Knowledge and Skills to produce traditional crafts. Baseline investigations show that all categories of cultural heritage are prevalent with each level of importance and significance.

5.11.1 Biiso Market

The indigenous tree species (*Ficus natalensis*) located within the site is used to make bark cloth (UNESCO³⁵, 2017). Biiso trading center is also known as a major inter-link between Masindi, Hoima and Buliisa-Wanseko-Panyimur.

5.11.2 Wanseko Market

5.11.2.1 Proud History of Wanseko

According to local elders, the name ‘Wanseko’ derives from the first man to settle in the area. He was called Wanseko, the father of Magari. He was a clan head of the ‘*Batabi* clan’ in the area. Over time, the clan name changed to ‘*Balyambwa* clan’ after one elder slaughtered a dog for a meal. This was strange to the local people way back in late 1900s. According to cultural hierarchy, the *Balyambwa* is one of the 56 clans of Bagungu ethnic group. The Bagungu are sub-group of Banyoro, with a distinct dialect and cultural regalia. Other Bagungu clans within Wanseko are Bahinda, Bazira, Barakori and Batusa. Local elders say that this oral tradition should be passed on to the next generation.

³³ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/cairo/culture/tangible-cultural-heritage/>

³⁴ http://www.cultureindevelopment.nl/cultural_heritage/what_is_cultural_heritage

³⁵ <https://ich.unesco.org/en/RL/barkcloth-making-in-uganda-00139>

5.11.2.2 Fishing Culture

Fishing is a traditional activity and local fishermen are regarded as the “masters of the Lake Albert and River Nile”.

5.11.2.3 Local Pride

The locals are proud about the presences of UNRA Panyimur-Wanseko Ferry as well as Oil Discovery (Block 2 – Butiaba-Wanseko area).

5.11.2.4 Ritual site at Wanseko market

There is a ritual site for Balyambwa clan behind Wanseko market site located 15 meters away from the proposed market boundary. According to oral tradition, the Balyambwa clan is the custodians of the culture site. This needs to be protected from any construction impacts. This site is reportedly used to practices clan rituals. One market leader stated that;

“Some rituals to safeguard the market have been done at this site since 1990 as part of the Bagungu culture”, says Birungi Cleophar, Secretary of Wanseko main market committee (0788650763).



Figure 51: A): Elders of Balyambwa clan / Bagungu standing at ritual site behind the proposed Wanseko market. B): Balyambwa clan committee at Wanseko

5.11.3 Bagungu Cultural Identity and Self-Preservation

According to the Head of Bagungu Cultural Sites Committee, Wanseko market is within the *Balyambwa* territory that covers Wakende wetland system in Kigwera Sub County. This cultural territory has sacred sites as worship places and ritual sites. It is under the custodianship of the current *Balyambwa* Clan Elder called Kirwagi Okellowang Gelevansi (0784150122). These sites are valued by Bagungu elders as stated below:

“Buliisa District Council is soon passing an ordinance to protect all the sacred and cultural sites with support from NAPE. It’s being drafted by the District Technical committee headed by Clerk to Council and CDO”, says Mrs. Kagole Margret, Head of Bagungu Cultural Sites Committee.

In addition to the above, the Bagungu are a culturally sensitive group of people, who cherish their culture. **During consultations, it was emphasized that all new markets should reflect the cultural symbolism of Bagungu such as sculptures of totems and imagery that depicts the identity of the Bagungu.**

However, it should be noted that there are other settlers in the area such as Alur, Lugbara,

Banyankole and others. For instance, the Alur population is increasing rapidly due to cross border and regional movement. However, **the Bagungu locals consulted expressed fear that if their culture is not preserved early, it will be eroded due to cultural assimilation by other ethnic groups**. Alur settlers are seen as aliens. Preservation of Bagungu cultural identity is important to them.

5.12 Gender Dimensions

The gender dimensions of Lot A markets were assessed across throughout the project cycle (pre-construction, procurement, construction, operations and decommissioning) using both Harvard Gender Analysis Framework and Gender Analysis Matrix. The Harvard framework was adequate at the individual and household level and adapts well to agricultural-related and other rural production systems (USAID, 2008). It looked at Activity profiles, Daily activity clock (24-hour daily calendar), Seasonal calendar and Access and control profile. The Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) framework also helped identify how Lot A markets (as a development intervention) will impact on genders (women, men, youth, children and disabilities) in terms of labour, resources, time and socio-cultural factors (USAID, 2008; CASCAPE, 2015).

5.12.1 Access, Control and Benefits Profile

The Uganda National Gender Policy (2007) recognizes the need 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 livelihoods³⁶. In order to understand the prevailing situations, the consultant applied Access, Control and Benefits Profile to assess the gender dimensions across Lot A markets. It should be noted that “social inclusion is critical for all of the World Bank’s development interventions and for achieving sustainable development... inclusion means empowering all people to participate in, and benefit from, the development process. Inclusion encompasses policies to promote equality and nondiscrimination” (World Bank³⁷, 2019). The Access and Control profile was used to assess the power relations and interests, analysing resources available and what benefits accrue to men and women in terms of access, control, benefits, utilisation and decision making as explained in sections below.

5.12.1.1 Access to Lot A markets

There is equal access to Lot A markets for all genders especially women. Sex-disaggregated data of market vendor population indicates that women vendors who access markets stand at 70.4% (1,056 out of 1,499) compared to men at 29.6% (443 out of 1,499) both permanent and seasonal vendors. By distribution, Biiso market has highest number of women at 85.8% (501 out of 584). This figure is also the highest in terms of head count across the 3 Lot A markets. Biiso market also has the highest number of active disabled vendors at 1.5% (9 out of 584). Wanseko has the second highest proportion of women vendors who access the market daily at 64.6% (155 out of 240). Kigoroby market has 59.3% (400 out of 675). KIIs clearly revealed that the gender distribution of men and women in Lot A markets makes women the biggest family providers interms of basic needs and family care with the money the earn from these markets.

³⁶ The National Gender Policy (2007)

³⁷ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/573841530208492785/Environment-and-Social-Framework-ESF-Good-Practice-Note-on-Disability-English.pdf>

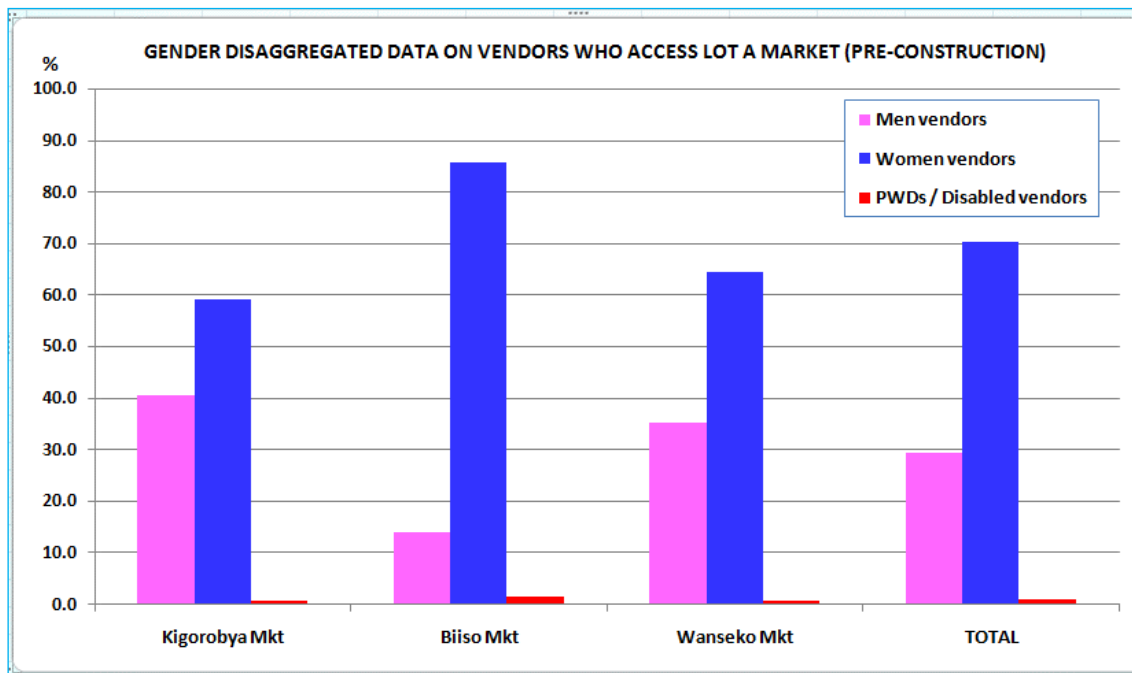


Figure 52: Gender disaggregated data on Vendors who ACCESS Lot A market (pre-construction)

Similar studies conducted have pointed out several hidden and unique bottlenecks that impede women and girls from obtaining market access in a sustainable manner. A market study conducted by Institute of Social Transformation (IST) in urban areas in Uganda indicated that access to markets among women is hindered mainly by inadequate market facilities, governance gaps, limited capital, inadequate skills, violence and discrimination, insensitive market rules and regulations (IST³⁸, 2017).

Implication: Without creating conducive conditions for all genders especially during operation phase, Lot A markets will be regarded as gender insensitive and this will hinder access and utilisation. Therefore, the concerns of women, men, disabled persons on market design should be taken seriously. The design includes separate sanitation facilities for women, ramps for access by PWDs amongst others.

5.12.1.2 Ownership and Investment (Working Capital)

The World Bank Global Report titled 'Women, Business and the Law 2019: A Decade of Reform' indicated that in running a business, Uganda scores 75 of 100, as the law does not prohibit discrimination (World Bank³⁹, 2019). A study by IST in 2017 further revealed that owning market workspace (e.g. stall) was relatively easy in many of urban markets and it generally involved a prospective vendor introducing her/himself to market authorities and register their business with the market zone chairperson, and fulfil a few requirements such as market entry fees (IST, 2017). It was further revealed that during operations, women own and operate their enterprises by managing own investment, savings and utilisation of profit. In support of the above secondary findings the survey conducted in Lot A markets revealed that 80.7% (168 out of 208) women own and operate their own vendor business and their investment (working capital). In more details, the findings showed varying levels as stated below:

- Majority of the women 30.4% (51 out of 168) invested between Ugx 20,000-50,000/=;

³⁸ IST Study On Market, Women's Market Access And Nature Of GBV 2017

³⁹ The indicators include: going Places, Starting a job, getting paid, getting married, having children, , running a business, managing assts , getting a pension; The World bank Group's global Report - Women, Business and the Law 2019: Adecade of Reform

compared to men at 20% (8 out of 40)

- 22.6% (38 out of 168) invested and own capital worth Ugx 50,000-100,000/=
- 21.4% (36 out of 168) own business worth Ugx 10,000-20,000/=
- 10.7% (18 out of 168) have Ugx 100,000-300,000/=
- 10.1% (17 out of 168) have Ugx 300,000-1,000,000/=
- 2.4% (4 out of 168) on business worth below Ugx 5,000/=
- **Kigoroby market:** 32% of women have working capital of Ugx 20,000- 50,000/= compared to 6% male vendors
- **Biiso market:** 16% of women have working capital of Ugx 20,000-50,000/=
- **Wanseko market:** 20% of women vendors have working capital of Ugx 10,000-30,000/=.

Interviews with women vendors indicate that, unlike other productive resources like land, women make decisions on the kind of business they operate and also own them. This means that, most unmarried women and widows have full decision-making power over the proceeds from their labour (business) and because of the patriarchal nature of the Albertine society, some married women seek opinions of their spouses on how to utilise their money.

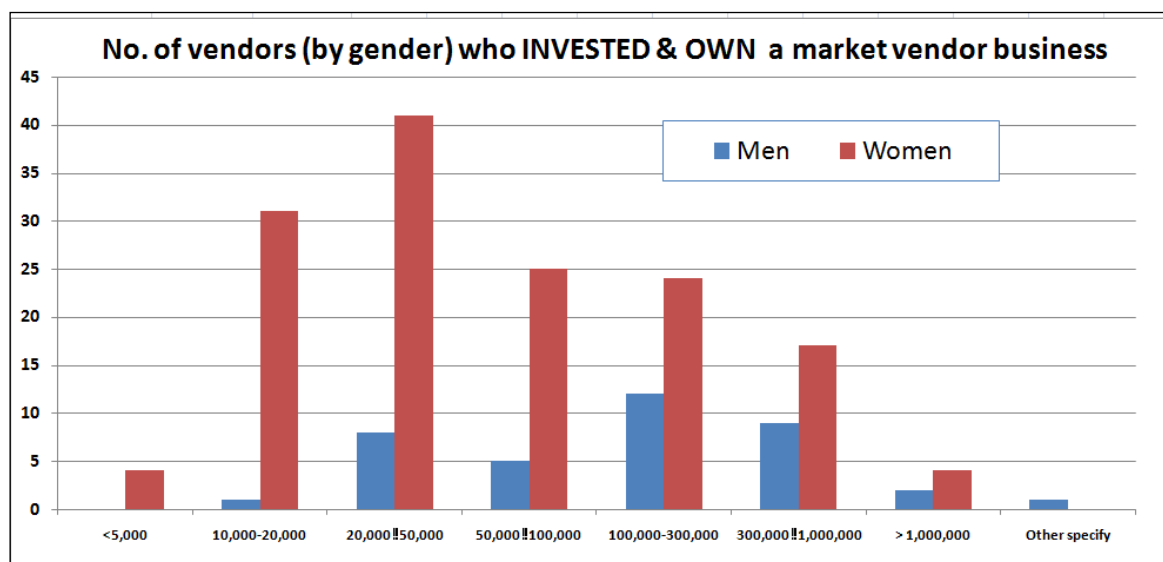


Figure 53: Percentage of vendors (by gender) and amount of investment
Source: Socio-economic survey / ESIA/ JBN, 2020

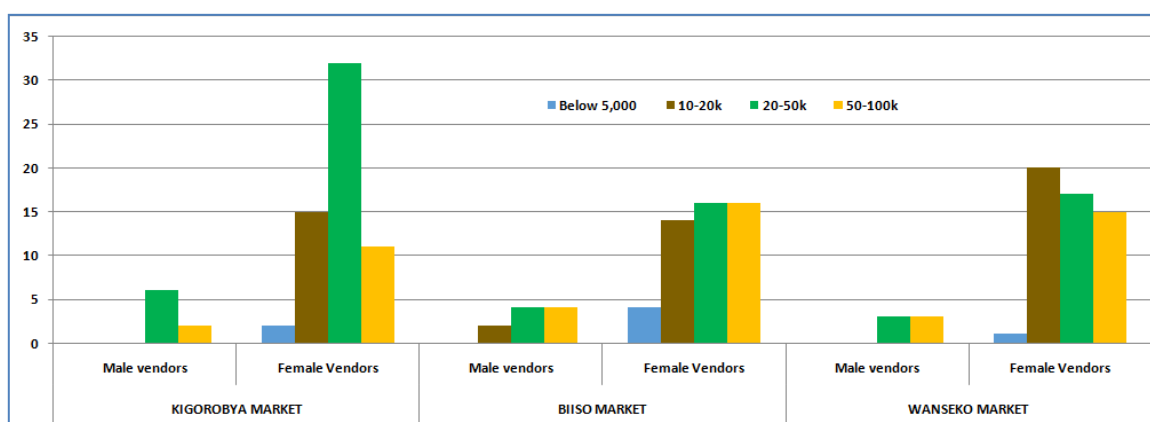


Figure 54: Comparison of amount invested (working capital) by gender in the 03 markets

5.12.1.3 Control of Vendor Business

In managing assets and businesses, Uganda scores 40 of 100, as sons and daughters, as well as female and male surviving spouses, do not have equal inheritance rights under the succession act, Cap 162, section 2 (7) (ii), 27 and 38(2). The law also fails to provide for the valuation of Non-monetary contributions⁴⁰. Within in Lot A markets, women have high level of ownership because each operates her own vendor enterprises. The ownership is in terms of working capital (cash at hand and stock) and stalls. Where a few lockups exist like in Kigorobyia, both women and men don't have ownership but only controlling rights (after paying rent). The control over market shades is shared among vendors, especially those selling similar products and services. For instance, in Biiso market, 75% (45 out of 60) fish vendors are women who operate under the only existing iron-roofed shade constructed by local government. Each of the women and men who sell fish control separate workspace under the shade and all oblige to the agreed regulations such as collection and disposal of fish-related waste. Each vendor is on watch of each other.

However, all men and women vendors acknowledge that they have to adhere to the market regulations such as paying market fees which is compulsory for one to trade in the market. However, the vendors have no control over market fee regulations which was raised as one of the fears that market fees may be increased. During operational phase, there is potential that women will be discriminated against in terms of new regulations on lockup allocations and market fees as stated by one female vendor:

“I pay alot of money. If i come with fish worth Ugx 60,000/=, am charged Ugx 7,000/= as market fees (12% value of stock). We want the new market, but our fear is that the market fees will increase. And we have no where to complain. The tenderer keeps on saying that he paid alot of money to Buliisa LG, so he has to over charge”, says a female vendor at Biiso market

In terms of benefits, both women and men benefit from the existing market infrastructures unlike the disabled vendors. The existing shades, stalls and open workspace benefits vendors, customers and suppliers. They also get other benefits such as sales, profits and savings. Interviews with market vendors as well as participant observation, dimistify the traditional beliefs and perceptions that govern work space and levels of participation in development programs and activities for women and men, more women than men in LOT A markets are getting into the public sphere to earn an income and are the leading HH providers of basic needs.

5.12.1.4 Benefits (Profits and Savings)

Basing on expert judgement, the common trait of informal sector entrepreneurs is mainly to cope with economic pressures. Women vendors engage in business to make profit, save and be able to meet their household needs. In all the markets, 62% of the female vendors said YES, they earn profit compared to 16%. Kigorobyia market has the highest number female vendors who earn profit at 69%; Biiso 60% and Wanseko 57%. In terms of saving, 50% of female vendors save compared to 10% of male vendors. More female vendors in Wanseko save (55%) compared to Kigorobyia (52%) and Biiso (42%). Interviews reveal that, women reinvest part of their savings in the business and use the rest for family maintenance.

⁴⁰ The World bank Group's global Report - Women, Business and the Law 2019: Adecade of Reform

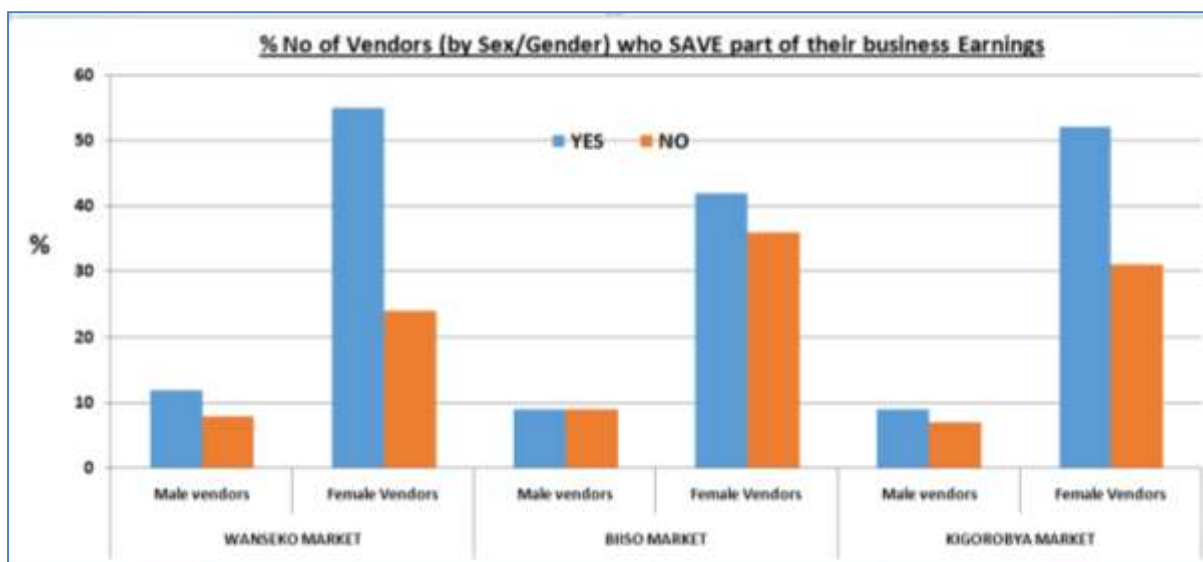


Figure 55: Percentage of vendors (by gender) who earn profit and Save in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets

As much as the Law does not prohibit discrimination by creditors based on gender in access to credit⁴¹, Uganda can work towards a perfect score by encouraging women to save more with financial institutions in order to be able to acquire financial services to boost their business since the requirement for one to access credit is usually collateral which women may not have considering the patriachial nature of the Uganda society where most of the productive resources are controlled by men. KIIs with vendors indicate that the ability to save depends on the methods used. Majority of female vendors keep their saving in the house. There is limited use of groups to save. There is no bank and financial inclusion in terms of mobile is hindered by lack of mobile phone. Given the low capital and high expenditures (both domestic and business operations), the new market will have direct implications on the age and survival of vendor business. More likely, female vendors may be affected. There is need to provide supplementary support in form of re-capitalising the vendors especially those with limited capital (savings and stock). All vendors need to be trained in saving and investment. Market committees should play a leading role in promoting a saving culture, more so through VSLA and group savings.

5.12.2 Gender Division of Labour

5.12.2.1 Productive roles

In terms of gender division of labour, women vendors play major role in productive related activities at the farm and in market workplaces. The productive roles include all tasks which contribute to the income and economic welfare of the household and community. These include the production of goods and services for income or subsistence. In relation to the Lot A markets, women vendors generate income that is used to meet household expenses (income, child education, health care expenses and food) as stated in sections below.

These are mainly performed by women because they have to provide for their family's basic needs and sustenance. In Kigorobyia and Biiso, most of the women undertaken agricultural production for consumption and the excess is for sale so as to access basic items like salt sugar, paraffin, medical treatment and school fees etc. the burden for HH provision has since shifted from men to women, it is no surprise therefore that more women than men work in the market. Men in Kigorobyia and Biiso are engaged in Boda boda riding, business operations, informal

⁴¹ The World bank Group's global Report - Women, Business and the Law 2019: Adecade of Reform

jobs and transport business but proceeds from their labour is hardly seen according to the women.

5.12.2.1.1 CONTRIBUTION ON FOOD EXPENSES

Women head 29% of total households. Although 83% of male headed households are currently married and living with spouse, 54% of the female-headed households are without spouses. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban (33%) than in rural areas (26%). In addition to women headed households, 1% of households are headed by children under the age of 18 due to various factors, mostly by AIDS. Girls head 80% of child headed households⁴². Food is provided by mainly women who cultivate and harvest for home consumptions, especially in Kigoroby and Biiso (majority of the vendors engage in crop production). However, most of the food is purchased in markets. In Wanseko market, the contribution of women vendors in terms of buying food is MODERATE.

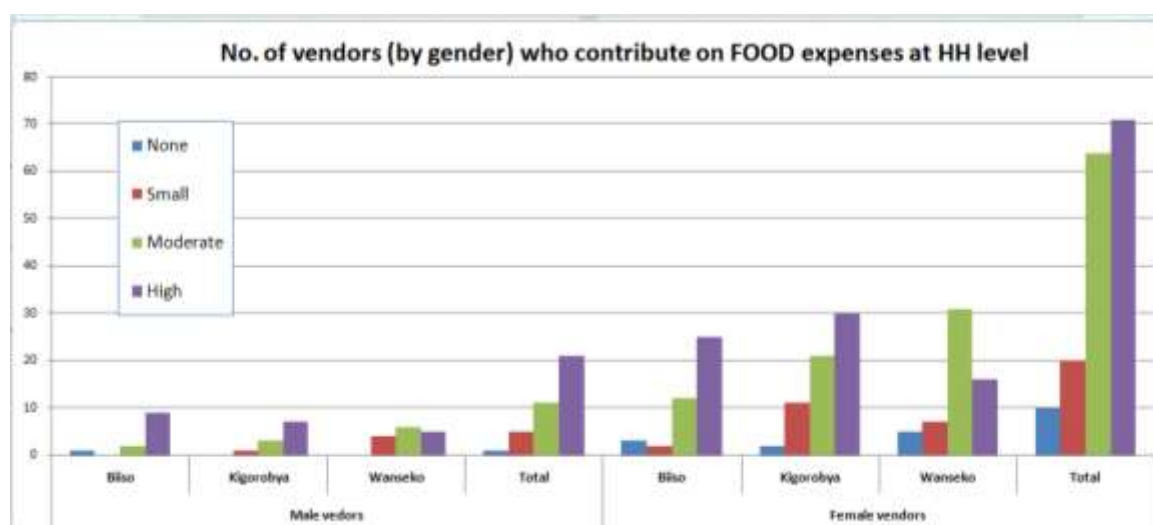


Figure 56: No. of vendors (by gender) who contribute on FOOD expenses of children at HH level

5.12.2.1.2 CONTRIBUTION ON CHILDREN EDUCATION EXPENSES

The contribution of women vendors towards children education expenses ranges between MODERATE to HIGH in all the Lot A markets. Kigoroby has a high number of female vendors who contribute than male vendors.

⁴² HOIMA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015/2016 – 2019/2020

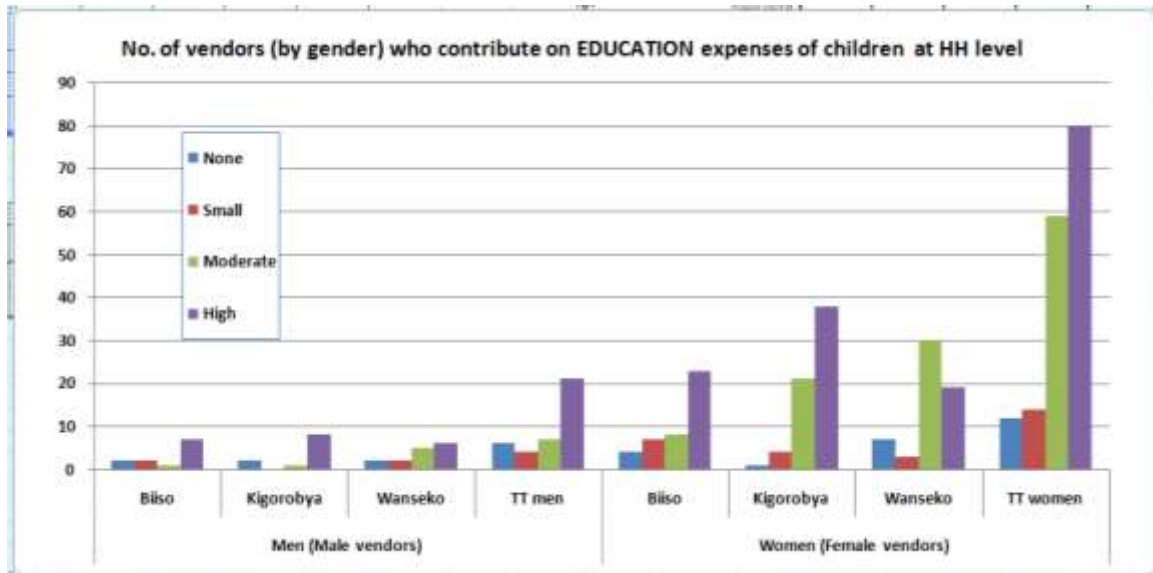


Figure 57: No. of vendors (by gender) who contribute on EDUCATION expenses of children at HH level

5.12.2.1.3 REPRODUCTIVE WORK

The maintenance of the home, cooking, cleaning, fetching water, washing and child rearing, maintenance, treatment and nurturing are a prerogative of the wife and they are helped by their daughters. The men come in to help when the child is sick and the woman needs help inform of transport to take her to the hospital, for men who have bicycles, they usually give lifts to their wives while those without look for some money to transport the women to the health centers. In terms of reproductive roles, women (who are majority of vendors) carry a heavy burden of reproductive work that involves childbearing, medical care and treatment.

5.12.2.1.4 CONTRIBUTION ON MEDICAL CARE EXPENSES

The women vendors who make contribution to health expenses is MODERATE in all the Lot A markets. In Kigorobyia, the proportion of women vendors who contribute to medical expense is equally MODERATE and HIGH.

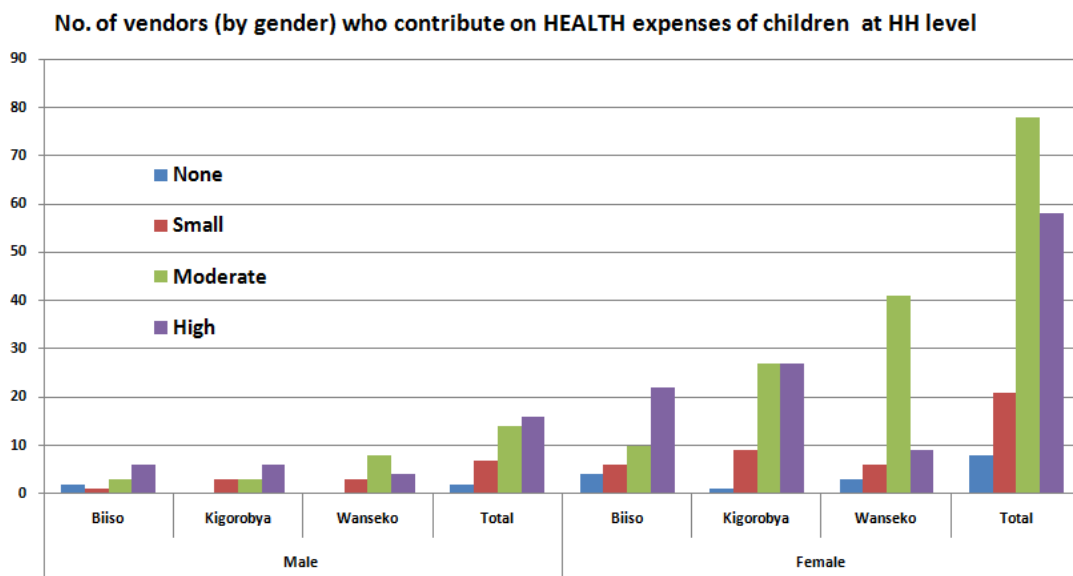


Figure 58: No. of vendors (by gender) who contribute on MEDICAL expenses of children at HH level

5.12.2.1.5 COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT WORK

24% of Hoima women are employed, 26% are either poor, young to go to school or disabled or too old to work, 21% are still in school or 29% classify themselves as housewives. Nevertheless, women constitute 47% of the active labour force including wage employment, self employed and unpaid family workers. Only 21% of the employed women are in formal sector employment in administrative, managerial and professional occupations and only 0.05% of the senior positions in the civil service are held by women. The majority (77%) of working women are unpaid family workers⁴³. Community management work is done by both men and women, because of the changing cultural norms that that relegate women to the homestead, women are now in leadership roles and are part of the market leadership committees as well. Women work hand in hand with men in the public, they are in SACOs and VSLAs etc.

5.12.2.1.6 GENDER ACTIVITY PROFILES

5.12.2.1.6.1 Hoima District

According to the 2012/13 UNHS, there were more employed poor women (56 percent) than employed poor men (44 percent). Similarly, Hoima DDP - 2015/2016 – 2019/2020 clearly points out that, the female population in Hoima district out numbers that of males. It goes ahead to recognize the fact that, attainment of gender equality and women empowerment, is a prerequisite for accelerated socio-economic transformation. Despite this, women continue to be left behind in the development process including in access and control of productive resources like land for agricultural production thus slowing down the district's economic development. In Hoima district, agriculture accounts for about 70% of GDP and provides employment for about 60% of the population hence the growth of agriculture largely determines the performance.

Women contribute 60-70% of the labour for agricultural production and they produce 70-80% of the food grown. 72% of all employed women and 90% of all rural women are engaged in agriculture, compared with only 53% for rural men. Women are 51% total adult labour force, 39% of the owner operators, 79% of the unpaid family workers and 44% of the casual laborers in the sector. Slightly less than half (47%) of the children employed in agriculture are girls, mostly as unpaid family laborers. Women do 55% of the land preparation, 85% of the planting, 85% of the weeding and 98% of the processing. Although 78% of the women control the family food stocks and determine the day-to-day outflow of food from storage, decisions to market are usually made by men (70%) or jointly by husband and wife (15%).

5.12.2.1.6.2 Buliisa District

In Buliisa, about 38% of households are engaged in subsistence farming, 20% in fishing, 17% animal rearing, 16% in enterprises (Buliisa DDP, 2015-2020). The activities are influenced by sex ratio (male per female) of 1:104 at district level; 1: 97.5 and 101.7 in Biiso and Kigwera Sub Counties respectively (UBOS Western Region report, 2014). Household labour is dominated by women. According to Buliisa District Development Plan 2015-2020, women's workload exceeds that of men by several hours a day. In terms of household-based farming activities, women are responsible for much of the work especially land preparation, planting, weeding, post-harvest processing and storage, head loading crops to market, handcrafts, fetching water and fuel, food processing, meal preparation, childcare and reproduction.

⁴³ HOIMA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015/2016 – 2019/2020

5.12.2.1.6.3 Household Level

A Gender Daily Activity profile (GDAP) based on KIIs was used to assess the daily activities conducted by women, men, girls and boys in relation to new Lot A market infrastructure. Each of the daily activity stated in Table below is closely linked to the productive, reproductive and community roles described with quantitative data in sections 5.12.2.1.6.1 and 5.12.2.1.6.2 above.

Table 5-37: Showing Gender Activity Profile among vendors of Lot A Markets (Kigorobyia, Biiso and Wanseko Markets)⁴⁴

Woman/girl		Man/boy	
Time	Activity	Time	Activity
5:00am	When the cock crows, Category 1. Wake up ⁴⁵	5:00am	Category 1. ⁴⁶ When the cock crows, wake up (Biiso and Kigorobyia) Category 2. Returning from the lake - night fishing (Wanseeko) ⁴⁷
5:00am - 9:00am	Category 1. Go to the garden for about 3 to 4 hours Category 2. Go to the shore to buy fish from night fishermen	5:00am to 9:00am	Category 1. Go to the shore to buy fish from night fishermen Category 2. Go to sleep while the boys go to fish
9:00 am	Category 1. Return home and prepare breakfast for children Category 2. Return and sell fish, clean fish and prepare breakfast for children	5:00 am to 9:00 am	Category 1. Return home from buying fish and prepare to go to the market to sell for the day Category 2. Still sleeping while boys' fish
9:00 to 9:30am	Category 1. Women get ready to go to the market while girls go and fetch water and return to cook for their siblings Category 2. Get ready to go to the market while girls help with HH chores plus watching over the fish being smoked	9:00 to 9:30am	Category 1. Get ready to go to the market Category 2. still sleeping while boys are fishing
9:30 am to 10:00am	Category 1. Serve the families breakfast (keep aside men's) Category 2. Serve the families breakfast (keep aside men's)	9:30 am to 10:00am	Category 1. Take breakfast Category 2. Still sleeping
10:00 11:00am	Category 1. Move to the market while girls cook lunch Category 2. Move to the market while girls cook lunch	10:00am to 11:00am	Category 1. Move to the market others go to graze animals Category 2. Wake up
11:00am to 5:00pm	Category 1. Selling in the market while girls cook and take care of children Category 2. Selling in the market while girls cook and take care of children	11:00am to 5:00pm	Category 1. Selling in the market others graze Category 2. Freshen up, have breakfast and go and drink alcohol while boys return from fishing

⁴⁴ Wanseko market is mainly a fishing village and its food comes from across the lake from Panyamur, Nebi and Congo while Biiso and Kigoloby practice agricultural production, making Lot A markets to have similar characteristics with those in Lot B Markets.

⁴⁵ Category one is mainly Venders and Business people around Biiso and Kigorobyia Markets who practice Agriculture

⁴⁶ Category 1. For both male and female are those that practice fishing as a second business and category 2(Wanseko market) Practice fishing as their major economic activity

⁴⁷ FGDs reveal that fishing has been restricted from the Congo side and this has caused insecurity in the lake, Congolese come and attack Ugandan fisher men and take all the fishing gear and fish.

5:00pm to 6:00pm	Category 1. Return from market while girls and boys fetch water Category 2. Return from market while girls and boys fetch water	5:00pm	Category 1. Return from market Category 2. Prepare fishing gear
6:00pm to 7:30pm	Category 1. Prepare supper Category 2. Prepare supper and ensure fish stocks are smoked for the second time	6:00pm to 7:30pm	Category 1. Freshen up and go hangout with friends Category 2. Hang out with friends at drink joints and trading center
7:30pm to 8:30pm	Category 1. Serves food for the family Category 2. Serves food for the family	11:30am	Category 1. Eat dinner Category 2. Eat dinner
8:30 to 9:00pm	Category 1. Clear dishes and bath children Category 2. Clear dishes and bath children	8:30 to 9:00pm	Category 1. Ensures animals are locked up Category 2. Relax on the chair
9:00pm – 9:30pm	Category 1. Send children to bed and take a bath Category 2. Send children to bed and take a bath	9:00pm – 9:30pm	Category 1. Off to bed Off for night fishing Category 2.
9:30pm - 10:00pm	Category 1. Locks up the house Category 2. Stores the fish stocks and Locks up the house	9:30pm - 10:00pm	Category 1. Sleeping Category 2. In the lake fishing
10:00pm - 10:30pm	Category 1. Goes to bed Category 2. Goes to bed	10:00pm to 10:30pm	Category 1. Sleeping Category 2. In the lake fishing

According to Uganda National Household Survey, the country's labour force has been increasing over the years. With an increase in the number of women in the labour force compared to men for the previous two survey periods, 2005/06 there were 381,060 more women than men in the labour force and this figure increased to 757,930 more women than men in 2009/2010. This includes labour force in the market spaces/vendors. Despite the women making up a little over a half the national labour force, their contribution to measured economic activity is far below its potential with serious macroeconomic consequences. With glaring gender inequity and inequality, the work place, the survey results also indicate that the participation rate of women in economic activities is below that of men. However, the period 2014/15 had the proportion of males that were working (74%) rising higher than that of females (68%)⁴⁸. Household distribution of labour in Lot A markets is represented by the Gender Division of Labour - activity profile above that clearly shows who does what, when, where and how within Lot A market households.

5.12.3 Gender Relations (Decision and Participation)

The gender relations at household and marketplace have impacts on women and men. The gender relations as a subset of social relations intersect with all other social factors (such as age, ethnicity, marital status, religion, income status) in order to determine the position and identity of people in a social group (UNICEF, 2017). Gender relations influence the level of access, ownership, benefits and power relations within Lot A markets.

⁴⁸ Uganda National Household Survey 2005/2006, 2009/2010 and 2014/2015

5.12.3.1 Household level Decision making

The household unit of the vendors impacts on the marketplace activities. The major household players include wife, husband, children, relatives and neighbours. They influence the business success and failure in terms of idea identification, capital accumulation, investment, working capital, resource allocation, budgeting, business location, sourcing raw materials / stock, credit and loan, profit, saving, re-investment, among others.

The survey established who decides over Income Generation at household level (refer to survey tool, qtn. 9.6). A deep look at who decides about the income generating activities (IGA) at household level shows that 46.2% (96 out of 208) vendors said its the WIFE who makes decision on income generating activities (IGAs) at household level. In Kigorobyia market, 41% (26 out of 63) of the vendors said YES, the wife makes decisions about IGAs; 60% (46 out of 77) in Biiso market and 5% (24 out of 68) in Wanseko market. In terms of decisions on IGAs by husbands, 29.8% (62 out of 208) said YES, it is husband who decides. Kigorobyia market has the highest number of vendors who said YES at 38% (24 out of 63); 32% (25 out of 77) in Biiso and 19% (13 out of 68) in Wanseko market.

Table 5-38: Gender Participation in household decision making on IGAs (who decides about the IGA activities)

q9.6. On average, who decides about the INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES								
Gender	Kigorobyia		Biiso		Wanseko		Total	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Husband	24	38%	25	32%	13	19%	62	29.8%
Wife	26	41%	46	60%	24	35%	96	46.2%
Both agree	12	19%	3	4%	26	38%	41	19.7%
Family / Relatives	1	2%	3	4%	5	7%	9	4.3%
Total	63		77		68		208	

Source: Socio-economic survey / ESIA/ JBN, 2020

5.12.3.2 Market and Community Level

Document review findings indicate that relationships between spouses, children and their parents are marked by varying degree of authority and power that determine the privileges and subordination among the different genders. The current gender relations at community and market levels are majorly influenced by cultural norms of respective ethnic grouping such as Banyoro, Bagungu, Alur among others. Traditionally in all these communities, men are seen as decision makers, household heads and breadwinners. The traditional norms and values are leading cause of gender-based constraints that limit women vendors to take part in leadership positions, tendering of markets, and other aspects of participations.

5.12.4 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

There is close linkage between market-oriented opportunities and SGBV. There is need to provide mechanism to uphold the plight of women and children in the markets. According to the SDG 5 (Target 5.2), the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres contributes to sustainable development (UN⁴⁹, 2020).

Nationally, domestic violence is increasingly among the leading crimes in the country (UPF Annual report, 2017; pg. xv). Data obtained from Uganda Police Force shows that domestic

⁴⁹ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

violence cases rose from 13,132 in 2016 to 15,325 in 2017 (UPF Crime report, 2017; pg. 3, Table 2). In 2018, 47.8% of crimes committed were in rural areas with a 9.2% decrease in domestic violence at 13,916 (UPF Crime Report, 2018).

5.12.4.1 District level (Hoima and Buliisa)

In 2018, there was an increase in reported cases of crime within the Albertine region from 10,502 in 2017 to 10,541 in 2018 (UPF Crime Report, 2018). In terms of sexual related crimes, a total 244 cases (71 in Buliisa; 173 in Hoima) were committed in Hoima and Buliisa districts in 2017 representing 27% (244 out of 913) in entire Bunyoro sub region with Hoima ranking second to Kiryandongo district (UPF Crime Report, 2017). In all the 3 districts of Hoima, Kikube and Buliisa, defilement Ranks 5th. Police says it's not reported because parents use it as a source of extorting money from the perpetrators. At the same time, Hoima district ranked 6th with the highest rate of homicides (murders) countrywide. In 2018, sexual related crimes decreased to 217 cases (81 in Buliisa; 136 in Hoima) representing 23.1% (217 out of 937) in Bunyoro sub region, with Hoima ranking third after Kiryandongo and Kibale (UPF Crime Report, 2018; Pg. E, Appendix II). In 2015, the Probation Department of Buliisa DLG received and settled 38 SGBV related cases (Buliisa DDP, 2015-2020). It should be noted that records on SGBV cases were not readily available at time of ESIA study in both Hoima and Buliisa districts.

5.12.4.2 Market Level

The prevalence of SGBV was widely acknowledged among the Lot A market vendors. The major forms of SGBV stated include emotional, physical or sexual violence from a spouse. They encompass any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between females and males. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV is almost similar, with wife beating dominating. Additionally, there is sexual violence that takes forms of sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution, domestic violence, forced/early marriage, harmful traditional practices such as widow inheritance.

During a key informant interview with the Wanseko Police, it was indicated that the common cases include; Assault, thefts, domestic violence, child abuse (taking children along to the market and fishing) and defilement is which is very common but rarely reported. The main cause is failure to provide for basic needs and other family needs by husbands triggering fights.

The area police authorities stated **'Defilement is very common in this area but it is rarely reported because it is used as a source of income to extort money from perpetrators by the parents. We also register thefts and assault which are very common. There is need to plan for security when market construction is over to ensure security of goods and people'**, says Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) Kaleba Enocka, Wanseko Police Post.

5.12.4.3 Opinions on SGBV Prevalence

Using a Likert scale, the survey question 9.1 sought opinions of vendors about the level of SGBV. 29% (14 out of 208) said SGBV was Very High. By gender, 16% (27 out of 169) of the female vendors said SGBV was Very High compared to 5% (2 out of 39) male vendors.

Overall, 38% (80 out of 208) said SGBV was High. Biiso market has the highest number of vendors who said SGBV was High at 43% (33 out of 77); 37% (25 out of 68) in Wanseko and 35% (22 out of 63) in Kigorobya market. By gender, 38% (15 out of 39) male vendors and 38% (65 out of 169) female vendors said SGBV was High. In Biiso market, 43% (28 out of 65) female vendors said it was High compared to 42% (5 out of 12) male vendors who said the

same (table 62). Additionally, 30% (63 out of 208) said that the prevalence of SGBV was Average; 13% (26 out of 208) said LOW and 5% (10 out of 208) said Don't Know.

The above findings are in line with what the LC 1 Chairperson o Wanseko Trading center stated **“The violence is because men are lazy. They don't want to work, yet they want money. In many cases the fighting is due to money and household property”**, said LC 1 Chairperson Wanseko trading center (Herbert Bategeka).

Table 5-39: Opinions of vendors by gender on SGBV prevalence

Sex/ Gender		Very high		High		Average		Low		Don't know		Total	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Male	Biiso	0	0	5	42	2	17	3	25	2	17	12	30.8
	Kigorobyia	1	5	8	40	7	35	2	10	2	10	20	51.3
	Wanseko	1	14	2	29	3	43	1	14	0	0	7	17.9
	TT Male	2	5	15	38	12	31	6	15	4	10	39	18.8
Female	Biiso	11	17	28	43	19	29	6	9	1	2	65	38.5
	Kigorobyia	4	9	14	33	18	42	6	14	1	2	43	25.4
	Wanseko	12	20	23	38	14	23	8	13	4	7	61	36.1
	TT Female	27	16	65	38	51	30	20	12	6	4	169	81.3
OVER ALL	Biiso	11	14	33	43	21	27	9	12	3	4	77	37.0
	Kigorobyia	5	8	22	35	25	40	8	13	3	5	63	30.3
	Wanseko	13	19	25	37	17	25	9	13	4	6	68	32.7
	Total	29	14	80	38	63	30	26	13	10	5	208	100

Source: Socio-economic survey / ESIA/ JBN, 2020

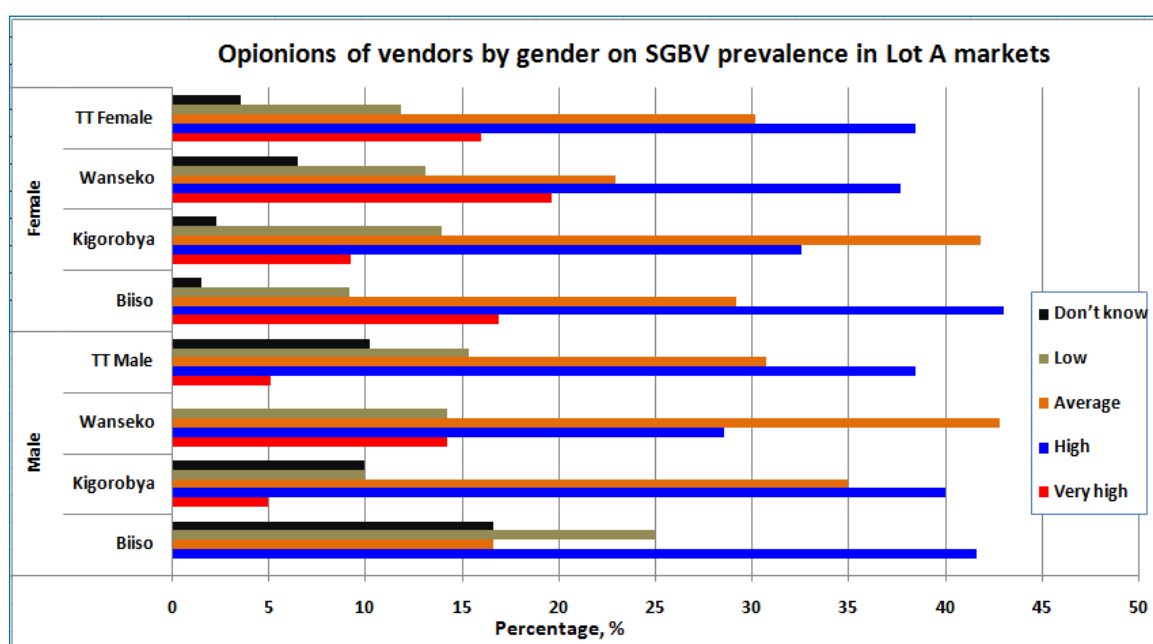


Figure 59: Opinions about the level of SGBV by Number of vendors in all LOT A markets

Source: Socio-economic survey / ESIA/ JBN, 2020

Implication: The prevalence of SGBV directly impacts on the productivity of market vendors especially women who dominant the Lot A markets. if not addressed, it would negatively hinder the achievement of ARSDP target on gender empowerment in both short and long term.

5.12.5 Gender Inequalities

All development interventions should contribute to gender equality (UN Women50, 2018). Gender equality is, therefore, the equal valuing by society of the similarities and the differences of men and women, and the roles they play. It is based on women and men being full partners in the home, community and society (UNICEF, 2017). Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men and girls and boys are taken into consideration. Women and men, girls and boys should have equal conditions, treatment and opportunities for realizing their full potential, human rights and dignity, and for contributing to (and benefitting from) economic, social, cultural and political development. Both the World Bank and Government of Uganda prioritise gender equality as a matter of human rights and is considered a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development. Baseline investigation conducted in Lot A markets indicated that there exist several gender inequalities as outlined below:

- Limited attention to needs and interests of vendors especially women who want reduction in market fees.
- Few men and male youth are engaged in market vending as business
- Working conditions of women vendors are poor, with no/limited shades (no roof to protect them from hot sunshine, rain, dust); no/poor stalls (temporary and easy to destroy); no/limited storage (product losses, vermin and vectors); no/limited lockups; bare ground (dirty products); no/lack of security (no fences, thieves); no lights (unable to work in late evening / at night); poor sanitation and hygiene facilities;
- Both women and men don't own lockups.
- Women incur high costs of erecting makeshift stalls using 'hard-to-get' construction materials in terms of high costs and limited availability especially poles, nails, tarpaulin,
- Negative gender stereotypes and prejudices. For instance, vendors revealed that the Tenderers regard the current vendors (both women and men) as poor and unable to afford new stalls. This is fear that the process of allocation will be fraudulent and may not favour current vendor population. These gender stereotypes are negative, harmful and limit women and mens' worklife choices and business planning. Other gender stereotypes are based on ethnicity and disabilities. The vendors of Banyoro/Bagungu descent think that their peers of Alur tribe are migrants who don't deserve any privilege.
- Majority of the women vendors are illiterate (can't read and write) but can count money and are also increasingly digital literate (able to use mobile phones to transact / mobile money applications of major telecom companies- MTN Uganda and Airtel Uganda).
- Limited representation and involvement of women vendors in decision making and management of markets. In Wanseko, the market committee has only 2 women leaders. In Biiso, there is no market committee. At Kigorobyia, there is only 1 female vendor leader.
- Women vendors have a high risk of HIV/AIDS, due to very limited availability HIV/AIDS services such as HIV Testing, Counselling, Treatment and Care.
- Girl child are prone to child labour in markets than the boys.
- The men hold more authority and power than the women due to the patriarchial social

⁵⁰ <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/sdg-report-chapter-3-why-gender-equality-matters-across-all-sdgs-2018-en.pdf?la=en&vts=5447>

system that favours men in terms of leadership roles, privilege, moral authority and access to resources and land, including in the family.

- The women and girls face poor menstrual hygiene at market workplaces because of the poor sanitation and hygiene facilities that don't have provisions for menstrual hygiene management (MHM) to enable girls and women manage their monthly periods safely and with dignity.

There are structural barriers in terms of inadequate institutional arrangements at market, community and local government levels. There are no women vendor groups such as VSLAs in all the Lot A markets. Even at community level, there are no active groups. For instance, Buliisa Women Development Association collapsed and has never been revived. At local government level, there is gender mainstreaming and integration of concerns of women and men vendors is almost non-existent. The local governments of Buliisa and Hoima (Higher and Lower LGs) have no clear grievance mechanisms that can be referred to by women and men vendors to report grievances and have them solved. Consultations with the vendors and Kigorobyia lock up owners revealed that there is a general perception that LGs favour the market Tenderers in exchange for financial gains (i.e. corruption). However, consultations with Biiso Subcounty indicate that Biiso Market vendor complaints and all grievances are handled by the Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS). From the field consultations it was noted that the vendors have a number of grievances which included arbitrary increment of market dues coupled with the mul-tiple fees levied such as vendor fees and sector fees for respective commodities, sanitary issues, loitering of livestock within the market premises, lack of storage space and safety of merchandise which in some cases is stolen.

5.12.6 Gender Needs

There are several gender needs that have been identified during the baseline investigations as stated in table below:

Table 5-40: Gender needs for the Vendors

Gender need	What the women and men vendors want / need / demand / prioritise
<p>Practical Gender Needs (PGNs) – aimed at overcoming development shortcomings such as infrastructural bottlenecks</p>	<p>Self-employment opportunities (easy entry into market vending with no restrictions such as licenses, permits, non-residents / migrants given opportunity to work in markets) better marketplace working conditions namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roofed and spacious shades (protection from sunshine, rain, dust, windstorms, hot temperatures) • Affordable stalls, lockups; open and clean workspace / cemented ground • Adequate Lighting (night working) • Storage • Security (fence and gate) • Public toilets • Health facilities nearby • Better access roads to market and parking • Reduced costs of doing business (low transport costs) • Better market waste management (especially garbage) • Preferred designs of market layout, shades, stalls (refer to Input on Design) • Access to cheap, clean and safe water at marketplace • Affordable market fees

Strategic Gender Needs / SGNs – aimed at improving social position and status of women and men vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair allocation of stalls, lockups, open workspace • Equal representation of women on market committees • Election of women on market committees • Transparent and open nominations and election of market committees • Gender sensitive rules regulations and procedures for market management (allow free entry, incentives to poor women vendors and disabled vendors; • Access to no/low interest loans, credit and saving services • Need for women groups (within markets) • No women Tenderers
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5.12.7 Child Protection

Child protection is a critical issue within the markets. According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Children, these rights include the right to health, education, family life, play and recreation, an adequate standard of living and to be protected from abuse and harm (UNICEF, 2018). It's the obligation of governments to ensure that every child enjoys all the rights as stated in the Convention. When focus is put on the children status with the market catchment, there are critical issues that stand out basing on the survey findings. Among these include the:

In your opinion do children have specific rights?

5.12.7.1 Awareness on Child Rights

- The level of awareness about child rights stands at 67.6% (157 out of 208) vendors who said YES- child rights need to be protected compared to 32.4% (51 out of 208) who said NO. A summary of findings is stated below.
- 72% of female vendors are aware about child right to play
- All vendors are aware about the child rights to family life, identity and adequate standards of living
- In Kigoroby market had the highest number at 85.7% (54 out of 63) vendors who said YES-they are aware about child rights.
- 72.2% (39 out of 54) female vendors in Kigoroby compared to 27.8% (15 out of 54). 14.3% (9 out of 63).
- School age going children (in lower primary) stand high chances of staying with their parents in the markets especially the Alur children. This is because there are no Alur teachers in lower primary to instruct in local language as per guidelines of the thematic curriculum
- The Girl child is more abused than boys due to the gender stereotypes. Vendors believe that girls help their mothers better than boys especially the age group of 10-17 years.
- All markets have high potential for child labour.

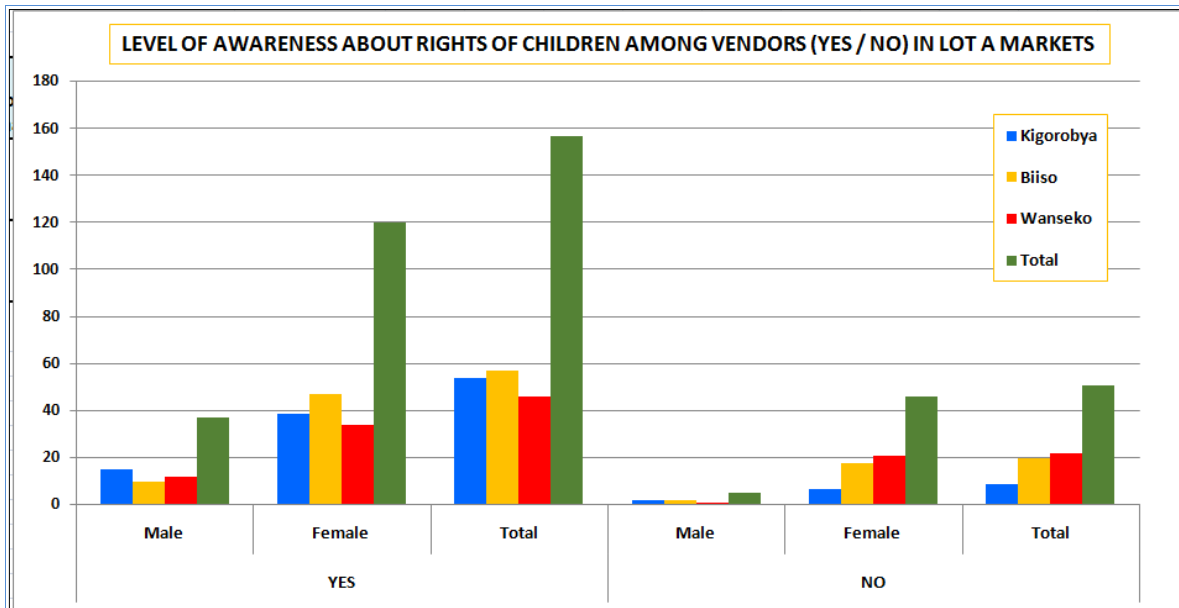


Figure 60: Level of Awareness About Rights of Children Among Vendors (YES / NO) In Lot A Markets

Implication: Presence of children in the market area might lead some children to dropping out of school since they might think that they no longer need school to earn living.

5.12.8 Access and Utilisation

The baseline conditions show that women (1,056 vendors) have more access to Lot A markets than men (443 vendors). The lower number of men is attributed to choice and preference not any other barriers. The level of access, control and benefits for female vendors is equal to that of male vendors. Access to Lot A market is not restricted. It's based on necessity, willingness to work and availability of capital. Women start market vending basing on the accumulating household and personal demand, more so children and basic needs. In order to access the markets, women save and invest the little they have just like the men do. Within Lot A markets, little capital is required in addition to entrepreneurial commitment and aspiration for business success. Recent entrepreneurship studies by Makerere University shows that the aspect of 'necessity' is the major driving force behind women vendors (EPRC, 2017). The Uganda's Total early-stage Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) rate has been improving from 25.2 percent to 35.5 percent between 2013 and 2014, with that at least 3 out of 10 persons starting or owning an enterprise (EPRC⁵¹, 2017).

The current gender relations in Lot A markets are likely to continue because of 'hard-to-change' gender norms. The traditional norms are not likely to change because they are regarded 'as part of the community' and abandoning them is equal to loss of culture. The new market infrastructure is likely to attract more men to join market vending business. Noticeably, much as men will continue to be breadwinners at household level the women have a big stake in making decisions over income generation. Women involvement in market leadership needs to be scaled-up. At operation phase, the benefits to women are likely to increase and there is a likelihood that they will become more economically empowered (sales, profits, savings) than their husbands. The male vendors will likely increase because new infrastructure will increase on opportunities. In long run, the Lot A/ARSDP/MLHUD/World Bank project will contribute to gender empowerment.

⁵¹ <https://includeplatform.net/publications/rural-women-entrepreneurship-in-uganda-a-synthesis-report-on-policies-evidence-and-stakeholders/>

5.12.9 Contribution to SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

It's notable that the development intervention of Lot A/ARSDP/MLHUD/World Bank will contribute to SDG 5 to 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls', more so to the SDG 5 Targets (UN⁵², 2020) as described in the Table below.

Table 5-41: Implication of SDG 5 (gender equality) on Lot A markets

SDG 5 Targets and Indicators (in relation to Lot A markets)	
1	<p>SDG Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>Proportion of women and men discriminated from accessing Lot A marketplaces (number and percentage)</p> <p>Existing legal frameworks such as MoUs, Ordinances and Bylaws that protect women, men, disabled in Lot A markets</p> <p>Level of equality as proportion of women and men (by ratio) that acquired new market workspaces (shade, stalls, lockups) without restrictive conditions</p>
2	<p>SDG Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by both wmen and men vendors, vis-a-vis time spent on market business, in all Lot A markets and by working age groups</p>
3	<p>SDG Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>Proportion of positions held by women at local governments at LG committees and technical peronnels (In-charge of planning, budgeting, supervising the Lot A markets</p> <p>Proportion of women on market committees</p>
	<p>SDG Target 5.A: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>Improved market infrastructures as a productive assets / productive resource / enabler for employment (self and paid)</p>

5.12.10 Gender accommodating and sensitivity

The prevailing gender conditions within the Lot A market need to be improved through gender accommodating measures. This means that all Lot A/ARSDP players need to adjust and adopt to the prevailing differences that are not created by traditional norms. The actors should listen to the concerns and voices of women and men vendors especially market design and layout, market fees, lockup allocations, etc.

5.12.11 Gender Equity

Gender equity refers to fairness of treatment for women and men, boys and girls according to their respective needs. This may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. Gender equity is a means to gender equality. The Lot A/ARSDP project will impact on Gender Equity,

⁵² <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

as a process of being fair to men and women, boys and girls, and importantly the equality of outcomes and results. It's not possible to say that the ARSDP will consider use of temporary special measures to compensate for historical or systemic bias or discrimination of women and men in Lot A markets. This is because there has/and still is minimal cases of evident discrimination. This was revealed during consultations with the District Local Governments and FGDs held with market leaders. Both women and men will continue to have equity equal chance, not only at the starting business, but also during business lifecycle. There will be fair and just treatment of both sexes, as well as disabled persons.

5.12.12 Gender parity

Based on the field data, the numerical strength of women vendors is more than that of men and might continue to be higher than that of men in terms of population and proportion in all the Lot A markets. This is consistent with UNDP findings which state that women comprise 53% of the economically active population in Uganda, with 55% of them involved in trade, according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. 51% of these women are in elementary occupations like market vending. In in most markets in Uganda, up to 70% of vendors are women⁵³.

5.12.13 Gender gap

Gender Gap refers to the disproportionate difference between men and women in all dimensions (UNICEF⁵⁴, 2017) of access, control, utilisation and participation expressed through narrative and numeric figures. In total, there are few men at 443 (85 in Wanseko; 83 in Biiso and 275 in Kigorobya) compared to 1,056 women vendors (155 Wanseko; 501 Biiso; 400 Kigorobya) both permanent and seasonal vendors. The women vendors love their work, and this will continue since most women in Uganda become entrepreneurs by necessity (having no better choice of work)⁵⁵. New women will join market vending business, hence self-employment and benefits to household members (men, women, children).

5.12.14 Gender mainstreaming / integrating

At Local government level, it's assumed that women and men will automatically benefit equally from new infrastructure without due acknowledgement of the full range of social and economic impacts, whether positive or negative. Though women and men are benefiting from the current state of Lot A markets, this is likely to be affected during the construction and operation phase of the new market infrastructure. There is need for a gender strategy to accelerate progress on women's and girls' rights and equality. Gender mainstreaming will ensure that positive implications on men and women are safeguarded and negative ones mitigated through joining efforts of market actors (vendors, Tenderers, suppliers, local governments, ARSDP/MLHUD/World Bank) through out the project lifecycle. The World bank (2008) notes that gender mainstreaming should not only be regarded as a factor requiring attention in infrastructure projects but rather must be considered as a critical factor in ensuring the project's success and sustainability by ensuring that women do not become worse off both absolutely and in relation to men.

5.13 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

⁵³ The state of the economy for Ugandan women,2019

⁵⁴ UNICEF Glossary of Terms and Concepts 2017

⁵⁵ RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UGANDA A SYNTHESIS REPORT ON POLICIES, EVIDENCE, AND STAKEHOLDERS, (EPRC,2017)

5.13.1 Common Grievances in Lot A markets

The common grievances by market vendors include complaints about market fees, poor working conditions (poor sanitation and hygiene), inadequate holding capacity in terms of few stalls, poor security (theft of vendor property), inability to work at night because there is no lights, inadequate storage, and inadequate water supply. The survey findings indicated that 87% (181 out of 208) of market vendors had complaints (grievances) about poor market infrastructure conditions (no sheds, stalls, racks, security). Biiso and Wanseko market had the highest number of vendors who complained about same at 95% respectively. In terms of market fees, 53% (110 out of 208) complained with highest number of 83% in Kigorobya; 39% in Wanseko and 36% in Biiso market (Refer to Annex 4 for details).

5.13.2 Existing GRMs

In all the 3 markets, there exist 2 categories of GRM that are commonly used by vendors and other local stakeholders namely state-based and non-state-based mechanism. The current GRM at local government level has shortcomings that majorly include (but not limited) the inability of the market vendors to effectively submit a complaint and be heard beyond Sub County and Town Council level. The non-state GRM are key influencers of local harmony, justice, law and order.

Table 5-42: Categories of Grievance Redress Mechanisms in Lot A markets

	State based GRM / Actor	Relevance to ARSDP/ LEI Market project	Area Coverage
1	Judicial system of Uganda	The national judicial system interprets and applies laws to specific cases as stipulated in Constitution of Uganda 1995 (Parliament, 2020).	All citizens and non-citizens of Uganda
a	High Court- Hoima Circuit	It handles matters concerning Anti-Corruption, civil, commercial, family, land, criminal cases and international crimes	
b	Industrial Courts	Handles Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act, 2006 Cap 224, Laws of Uganda, and section 7. 2006.	
c	Chief Magistrate Courts (Grade I and II)	Handle matters of law where the value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Ugx 50M and have unlimited jurisdiction in dispute relating to conversion, damage to property or trespass; where the cause or matter of a civil nature is governed only by civil customary law.	
d	Justice Centres Uganda (JCU) - Hoima branch	JCU promotes the rights of vulnerable communities through provision of quality human rights based legal aid, legal rights awareness, community outreach, empowerment and advocacy. A toll free line is provided (Toll free 0800 100 213). <u>Services offered:</u> Legal Advice, Legal representation, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), Counseling, Legal Awareness, Referrals and a Toll-free phone line <u>Beneficiaries:</u> All indigent persons in Uganda are eligible (vendors inclusive)	Hoima and Buliisa districts (all Lot A markets)
2	President's Office and RDCs	There are many cases when local communities raise their concerns through local leaders and RDCs to seek help from the President's office especially on matters of land, water transport, enforcement of fishing, markets, pastoralists / livestock, compensation, oil and gas, etc The Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) as president's representatives also handle grievances from market vendors	Hoima and Buliisa districts
3	Local Government Administration	Both the Higher Local government (HLGs) and Lower local Governments (LLGs) are directly in-charge of the market	Hoima and Buliisa districts

		operations under the supervision of Ministry of local Government (MoLG)	(all sub counties and town councils)
e	Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC)	LGFC offers credible and evidence-based advice to government on financing Local Governments (LGFC ⁵⁶ , 2019) through its official structures, of which Local Revenue Enhancement Committee (LRECC) is charged with local revenue sources such as markets. The LGFC/LREC obtains frequent feedback and recommendations through the Coordinating Committee on policies, rules, regulations and concerns affecting local revenue to the respective central institutions provided (LGFC / LRECC ⁵⁷ , 2007).	Hoima and Buliisa DLGs
f	District local government (Higher LG) labour Officer	<u>District Labour office:</u> Handles and Arbitrates labour disputes at district level in case of violation especially contractors (roads, markets, etc). Has powers to sanction, enforce, penalize <u>District Finance department:</u> In-charge of assessing market vendors and set revenue targets, responsible for Sub Accountants <u>District Commercial office:</u> In-charge of markets Road Construction Grievance Committees (Hoima and Buliisa): These are handling grievances arising from road construction works (Hoima-Biiso-Butiaba-Buliisa town)	Hoima and Buliisa Districts
g	Lower Local Governments (Sub County; Town Councils)	Directly supervise and oversee the markets, in-charge of \ Tenderers Handles market vendor grievances especially concerning space, fees, garbage, etc In all markets, vendors report grievances to Sub County / Town Council Officials, Tenderers and Market Masters. However, it's only in Kigorobyia and Wanseko were Market Committees seemingly handle some degree of disputes (vendor-to-vendor disputes).	Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets
4	Local Political leaders	These are electable leaders who receive various grievances and opinions from the electorate, and they include Chairpersons, Councillors, MPs at LC 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Councils. They listen, handle, do referral and advocacy	Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets
5	Uganda Police Force	Enforce law and order and also do dispute resolutions as part of community policing	Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia
6	Member of Parliament	The area MPs are key players / influencers in matters of grievance redress. Their roles and function ranges from leadership, legislative, political activism,	Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia
Non-state GRM / Actors			
7	Market Management Committees	Market management committees exist in only Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets. they are responsible for market discipline, sanitation, orderliness, workspace allocation, dispute resolution, mobilization, information, etc	Wanseko and Kigorobyia
8	Cultural leaders	Cultural actors are significant because they are trusted, as key voice for the locals. They receive, resolve and do referrals of grievances. They include: Balyambwa Clan in Wanseko market / Wanseko trading center Bagungu Cultural Committee Bunyoro Kingdom Alur cultural representatives	Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets

⁵⁶ <http://www.lgfc.go.ug/?q=content/vision-1>

⁵⁷ LRECC Action Plan 2007

9	Religious leaders	These are trustable persons in cases of dispute resolutions, enforcement and advocacy and majorly include: Roman Catholic Diocese of Hoima (all lower representatives / Priests at Parish and Denary) Anglican Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (all lower representatives – Halal Inspectors, Imam, District Khadhi)	Biiso, Wanseko and Kigoroby markets
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Implications on the proposed project

There are many options that can be used by aggrieved parties to seek justice within the Lot B market areas. The available GRMs (state and non-state) all have varying jurisdiction and influence. The state-actors have powers to apprehend and sanction. The non-state actors have great influence on social capital. Social capital refers to *‘the positive products (tangible or intangible) of human interaction’* (Investopedia⁵⁸, 2019). Social capital also refers *‘the links, shared values and understandings in society that enable individuals and groups to trust each other and so work together’* (OECD⁵⁹, 2016). The conflict that may arise could cause discomfort among communities such as PAPs, vendors, leaders, CSOs, religion, ethnicity among others. It’s a constitutional obligation to seek redress (Constitution of Uganda, 1995) using legal means be it state and/or non-state.

The dissatisfaction arising from a poor GRM may lead to escalation of grievances. When grievances are not attended to, they accumulate and in end blame is put on government of Uganda (especially political leaders). This negatively affects social capital, on which government derives its social contractual obligations.

⁵⁸<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/socialcapital.asp>

⁵⁹<https://www.oecd.org/insights/37966934.pdf>

6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

6.1 Introduction

Stakeholder consultations were conducted in order to capture key stakeholder concerns. The key stakeholders were categorized into state and non-state actors at micro, meso and macro levels with direct and indirect influence on the project. The Consultant planned for stakeholders' consultations with the affected/benefiting communities, Sub counties, Districts and other relevant stakeholders at Ministries, Departments and Authorities. The findings were recorded in form of a matrix of concerns, minutes, photographs and attendance lists are annexed to the report. The results of these consultations will be made accessible to the relevant stakeholders, including potentially affected persons.

6.2 Objectives

The major objectives of the stakeholder consultation were:

- To identify and map out the various stakeholders and their interests in relation to construction of markets.
- To disclose information about the project to the stakeholders;
- To establish modalities to enhance smooth community participation in the project.
- To ascertain stakeholders' interests and information requirements about the project
- To establish how the stakeholder concerns can be handled in terms of enhancement of the positives and mitigation of the negatives.

6.3 Identified Stakeholders

The primary and secondary stakeholders are defined and presented in the stakeholder matrix below.

Table 6-1: Stakeholder matrix (interest and Influence grid)

	Primary Stakeholders	Main Interests	Influence on the project	Impact of ARSDP/LEI markets on stakeholders	Remarks
1	Market vendors (<i>permanent and seasonal</i>)	They are the direct Beneficiaries and have strong stake to sustain a social contract with MHLUD in terms of acceptability, adoption and usage of markets (designs, construction, operation)	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Need to address their concerns and establish GRM through Vendor Association/Mg't; and Building of Vendor Association capacity of grievance resolution
2	Lock up Owners	They own property (kiosks, shops, buildings, etc) within vicinity of proposed market sites. They expect to continue owning their lock ups even after market construction	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	The DLG should enter in MoU with these lockup owners, an allocation committee be established so that they continue to own up their lock ups even after market construction. Kigorobyia (155) and Wasenko with 32 and

					none at Biiso save for the owners (7) of structures adjacent to the market who could also potentially be affected.
3	Tenderers and Market Masters	They are legally appointed operators of market and have direct control over day-to-day operations of the market, as well as workplace conditions especially business freedom, sanitation, security, revenue collection	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Need to be closely supervised closely with clear guidelines set in MoU with MLHUD and DLGs but consistent with local government laws, regulations
4	Local Governments (Landlords)	They own land titles of the market sites and are owners of the markets and have to ensure operation and maintenance They include <i>Hoima and Buliisa DLGs; Biiso and Kigwera S/C and Kigorobyia Town Council LGs</i>)	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Develop sustainability plan for the markets Regulate the increase of market fees
5	Vulnerable groups (Women, Children, Disabled, poor vendors)	They want fair treatment and allocation of market space (shades, stall, lockups, open space, toilet stance, etc)	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	The vulnerable groups should be consulted and involved in decision making including being part of management committees and be allocated space after construction of new markets
6	MHLUD	Project Proponent Overall project planning and implementation, supervision and monitoring	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Ensure the markets are well constructed within cost, quality and expectations of stakeholders
7	World Bank	Overall project financing and compliance with relevant safeguards and monitoring. Has significant and direct influence on project activities timings and implementation, funding	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Guide on compliance with international best practices in relation to social and environmental safeguards
8	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	To formulate, review and support policies, strategies, plans and programs that promote and ensure expansion and diversification of trade, cooperatives, environmentally sustainable industrialization.	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	To provide guidance on how trade should be conducted in these markets in line with set standards
9	MoLG	Ensure that Local Governments comply with the statutory requirements and adhere to national policies and standards and promote Local Economic Development (LED) in support of wealth creation at the household level, with the view of raising taxable incomes and reducing dependency.	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	MoLG has the mandate to guide, harmonize, mentor and advocate for all local governments in support of the vision of government to bring about socio-economic development of the country

10	MAAIF	Formulate, review and implement policies, legislation, regulations, standards, plans and strategies for controlling the spread of animal diseases and vectors countrywide	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	MAAIF through LGs has the mandate to advise on animal disease and vector control strategies to be used especially during outbreaks
11	UWA	To conserve, economically develop and sustainably manage the wildlife and protected areas of Uganda in partnership with neighboring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of the people of Uganda and global community	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Needs to be engaged to guide on the implementation of development projects in the area eco-sensitive areas of the project
12	Ministry of Tourism	The ministry has the responsibility to sustain tourism, wildlife and cultural heritage through formulation and implementation of policies of tourism, wildlife and cultural heritage	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Need to be engaged to provide guidance on sustainable development and implementation of LEI in areas that are close to wildlife conservation areas
13	CNOOC	CNOOC is an Oil and Gas exploration company that currently has interests in the Albertine Graben and is currently carrying out exploration activities with plans to produce	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Needs to be consulted to provide information on areas that have been earmarked for exploration such as Ngwedo and Wanseko
14	Total EP	Total EP is also an Oil and Gas exploration company with shared interests in the Albertine Graben and is currently carrying out exploration activities with plans to produce together with CNOOC	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Needs to be consulted to provide information on areas that have been earmarked for exploration such as Ngwedo and Wanseko
15	UNRA	Is a government agency mandated to develop and maintain the national roads network, advise the government on general roads policy, contribute to the addressing of national transport concerns	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Needs to be engaged on issues related to infrastructural development specifically roads to provide guidance on the roads it is developing and the acceptable national standards
Secondary stakeholders					
16	Neighbouring / adjacent communities to the markets	They are key influencers of the primary beneficiaries and can also transform into market vendors. They can influence choices made by project in long run and also mobilise against project	MODERATE -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Need GRM in place
17	Cultural entities (Bagungu / Balyambwa clan)	They own cultural sites very close to Wanseko market and are early settlers of the area. They want recognition of their cultural heritage	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Want their ritual site to be preserved
18	NEMA	Overall ESIA clearance and OP.401 compliance supervision and monitoring, activity permitting and compliance with	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	All documents will be submitted to NEMA for review and approval

19	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	Mandate for Sustainable community development and cultural preservation Protection of human rights and vulnerable social groups. security of livelihoods Occupational and community health and safety. Labour rights and social justice at place of work	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Needs to be involved during the implementation process to provide technical guidance in line with health, safety and occupational safeguards
20	Ministry of Water and Environment	Overall mandate to monitor, assess and regulate water resource Monitor and guide the use of wetlands for sustainability	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Needs to be involved during the implementation process to provide technical guidance
21	Civil Society Organisations / NGOs	Have direct interest in HIV/AIDS, livelihoods, vulnerable groups and other related sectors They can provide supplementary support to market vendors (directly / indirectly) They conduct advocacy.	HIGH +ve / -ve	HIGH +ve / -ve	Need to be involved in implementation process

6.4 Phases of Stakeholder Engagement

The details of the stakeholders consulted during the reconnaissance visit and the detailed assessment are shown in the Table below. See annexed stakeholder lists.

Table 6-2: Stakeholders consulted during the reconnaissance visit and the detailed assessment

Inception/ Reconnaissance phase				Gender		
Location	Mode of engagement	Stakeholder	Date	Total	Male	Female
Buliisa District	Consultative meetings	District Technical Team	03/12/2019	52	40	12
	Consultative meetings	Buliisa Youth volunteers	03/12/2019	7	4	3
	Consultative meetings	Wanseko LC 1 Executive Committee	04/12/2019	8	5	3
Biiso market	Consultative meetings	Biiso market leaders		10	9	1
	Key Informant Interview (KII)	NUSAF focal officers	06/12/2019	6	5	1
	Key Informant Interview	Market vendors	06/12/2019	12	5	7
	Consultative meetings	Biiso Sub County Technical staff and Leaders	06/12/2019	9	6	3
Hoima district	Consultative meetings	District technical team	03/12/2019	26	18	8
Kigorobyia Sub-county	Key Informant Interview	Sub-county political and technical staff	06/12/2019	9	7	2
Detailed ESIA phase				Gender		
Location		Stakeholder	Date	Total	Male	Female
Buliisa District HQ	Consultative meeting	District technical team	22/01/2020	16	12	4

Biiso Sub-county HQ	Focus Group Discussion and KII	Sub-county political and technical staff	14/01/2020	13	9	4
Biiso LC 1 Committee	Consultative meeting	LC 1 Executive Committee	14/01/2020	9	2	7
Kigwera Sub-county	Focus Group discussion and KII	Sub-county political and technical staff	16/01/2020	23	16	7
Wanseko Market	Consultation meeting and KII	Wanseko market committee	16/02/2020	3	3	1
Wanseko Village	Key Informant Interview	Bugungu Cultural Trust	22/01/2020	5	1	4
Biiso Market	Consultation meeting	Biiso Market vendors	14/01/2020	75	17	58
Wanseko Market	Consultation meeting	Wanseko market vendors	16/01/2020	26	5	21
Hoima Muslim District Council Headquarters at Bwikya	Consultative meeting	Bunyoro District Muslim Council	20/01/2020	6	6	0
Kigorobyia Market	Community consultation	Market vendors	15/01/2020	58	10	48
Kigorobyia Market	Key Informant interview	Pork butcheries	15/01/2020	8	6	2
MoWE Offices at Luzira	Consultative meeting	Wetlands Management Department	27/2/2020	7	4	13
Farmers House	Key Informant Interview	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives	6/3/2020	2	1	3
OSH Dept Office	Key Informant Interview	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	6/3/2020	1	2	3

6.5 Stakeholder Issues and Concerns

6.5.1 Scoping Phase Consultations

During the scoping phase, the following were consulted:

- District leadership for Buliisa and Hoima
- Subcounty officials
- L.C 1 Chairpersons
- Beneficiary communities



Figure 61: Participants during consultations with Hoima District Local Government

Table 6-3: Issues raised by stakeholders during the scoping phase

Stakeholder	Issues	How issues have been addressed in this PB
Hoima District Local Government	<p>Project management committees are required for operation of the facilities. This is important to avoid past mistakes such as CAIP projects where milk coolers are not fully utilized;</p> <p>The design team should engage with stakeholders. The views of the users of the markets and stakeholders were given to the design team. The design team is expected to present the draft designs at the respective project sites and subcounties so that the stakeholders can look at them and confirm they reflect their expectations;</p> <p>The designs have been based on hope that many people will come to Hoima as a result of oil activities and therefore forecasts have been made in terms of the selected designs and capacities of the local economic infrastructure;</p> <p>Ownership of the LEIs by the communities is very important; Hoima Central Market is a good</p>	<p>This recommendation has been adopted and included in this report.</p> <p>The draft designs were disclosed to the communities and local governments. The design consultant is expected to incorporate the feedback into the final designs.</p> <p>The feasibility report needs to provide a forecast and scenarios of development within the Albertine Region. This will give a basis for determining the LEI capacities.</p> <p>The disclosure of the designs</p>

Stakeholder	Issues	How issues have been addressed in this PB
	<p>case study where the space is not fully utilized;</p> <p>Sustainability in terms of use should be considered. Increase in market charges and rent can discourage use. However, the markets are expected to generate local revenue and therefore they need to be fully utilized;</p> <p>There is need for harmonization of projects. For example, a stormwater drain has been constructed through Kogorobya market and this may jeopardize the construction of the market.</p>	<p>and integration of user preferences can help to create ownership by the vendors. Consultations with the respective subcounties have revealed that much as the tender prices for the markets will be increased due to the increase in their vending capacity, the vending fees will be maintained. This is critical. But for the case of Kigorobya market, the design consultant is aware of the stormwater drainage and the design will be adjusted accordingly.</p>
Buliisa District Local Gov't	<p>The delay in construction is causing fatigue among communities</p> <p>Markets are the biggest sources of local revenues (Ugx 250 million per year). CAO stressed the need to avoid WHITE ELEPHANTS kind of market project, which will not be abandoned by market users mainly vendors and customers.</p> <p>The ESIA process should be multi-disciplinary</p> <p>The market will increase employment and job creation opportunities for locals especially youth, women.</p> <p>Employment should be beyond short-term casual work (paid)</p> <p>Market vendors source goods especially food commodities (cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, etc.) from outside the district</p> <p>Market designs should be displayed publicly at market sites and seen by the end users and obtain feedback from them. The design engineers and ESIA team should explain the usability of the infrastructure using local language.</p> <p>Line Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) should play complimentary role towards enhancing market chains (supply and demand). Among them include MAAIF (Fisheries, crop and livestock), OPM /NUSAF II (farmer enterprises), Skilling Uganda (Youth training value addition, etc.)</p> <p>Sanitation and hygiene issues should be addressed with focus to mitigate against open defecation (OPd) in market and surrounding environment.</p>	<p>The construction is expected to start once the designs have been finalized and the ESIA approved by NEMA.</p> <p>The disclosure of the designs and integration of user preferences can help to create ownership by the vendors. The ESIA team comprise environmentalists, sociologists with interactions with the design team that comprises engineers, architects, etc.</p> <p>The stalls for various goods are provided.</p> <p>The draft designs were disclosed to the communities and local governments. The design consultant is expected to incorporate the feedback into the final designs.</p> <p>MLHUD is working closely with other MDAs in implementation. They will support trainings and capacity building as well as in managing safeguards issues.</p> <p>Latrines are provided for Biiso while Wanseko will have waterborne toilets in addition to</p>

Stakeholder	Issues	How issues have been addressed in this PB
	<p>Market committees should be established Women don't want to pay tax and they want to avoid it. District commercial office will regulate revenue collection under the TREP program</p> <p>ESMP should be shared with the district to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Detailed ESIA should be comprehensive and flexible to allow all stakeholders to be involved Buliisa District Development plans has proposed actions to develop / construct more markets;</p> <p>Production in lower Buliisa is majorly fishing and livestock (cattle and goats), and limited crop husbandry</p> <p>Open defecation (OPd) is a major problem</p>	<p>the VIP latrines. However, the District will have to undertake measures such as community led total sanitation (CLTS) to encourage communities to utilize the toilets/ latrines. Recommendation noted – MHLUD will share the report.</p> <p>The ESIA process has involved extensive stakeholder consultations at various levels. Construction of more markets is welcome to improve the local economy;</p> <p>Wanseko and Biiso markets have been designed to include stalls for fish, fresh produce as well as butcheries.</p> <p>Latrines are provided for Biiso while Wanseko will have waterborne toilets in addition to the VIP latrines. However, the District will have to undertake measures such as community led total sanitation (CLTS) to encourage communities to utilize the toilets/ latrines.</p>
Biiso Sub County Lower Local Government (LLG)	<p>The market vendors are affected by the agricultural seasons. When it is bumper seasons, more products are vended and even purchasing power increases. During poor seasons, supply is low. Fish and cassava are the major food items traded Post-harvest handling affects product quality Women are the majority of market vendors</p> <p>Unemployment is increasing especially among youth. They flock from villages to Biiso trading center.</p>	<p>The youth were consulted during detailed assessment through KIIs.</p> <p>The designs provide food vending stalls</p> <p>The designs provide for gender sensitive facilities such as toilets and latrines. Vulnerability aspects unique to women have been assessed and mitigations provided.</p> <p>The markets are an opportunity for the youths to engage in trade and value addition. The proposed markets are expected to reduce youth unemployment by creating avenues for self-employment.</p>

Stakeholder	Issues	How issues have been addressed in this PB
	Market fees and licenses should be reduced	This aspect has been assessed and mitigation provided such as building the capacity of the vendors to bid for the tenders for the markets as well as signing MoUs with LGs that would require consultation before passing vendor fees.
Biiso Market Leaders (LC 1 Chairperson, Market Master, Women)	Market vendors want improved working conditions especially shades against sunshine and rain; stalls, stores, security, light at night, toilets / pit latrines. Market fees are high Construction will displace us	The Biiso LLG was consulted on the alternative site to relocate market vendors during construction. Alternative site was identified near Biiso SC headquarters.
Kigoroby Market Committee	The road construction will affect the market because the drainage was directed through the market workspace area. Major items are food, clothing and services. Vendors use existing market structures only on weekly market days (Wednesday and Saturdays). Construction will only affect weekly market days. The daily market is near Kigoroby HC IV but will be shifted to new market once it's completed and operational.	The design consultant is aware of the stormwater drainage and the design will be adjusted accordingly. The design caters for food vending stalls, clothes and lockups plus butcheries The existing daily market can be used for relocation of the vendors during the construction period.
Wanseko Market Committee	Market vendors want improved working conditions especially shades against sunshine and rain; stalls, stores, security, light at night, toilets / pit latrines. Market fees are high Construction will displace vendors Fish is a major item Transport costs are high, and it affects cost of doing business	The designs will in general improve the market conditions. Market fees can be negotiated with involvement of the CDO, Finance dept and the market tenderer The Kigwera LLG was consulted on the alternative site to relocate market vendors during construction. The alternative site was identified along the road The design includes fish vending stalls Transporters were engaged especially taxi operators. The high fees are partly due to the poor roads.

6.5.2 Detailed Assessment

Two hundred and Twenty-four (224) stakeholders were consulted during the detailed assessment and fieldwork. These included ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), the district local governments, subcounty and town council leadership, local councils at village level, market tenderers, market management committees, vendors, cultural leaders, etc. The minutes are provided in the Annex.



Figure 62: Meeting with the Wetlands Management Department at their Luzira office

Table 6-4: Views and issues raised by Ministries and Departments

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
<p>28/02/2020- Ministry of Water and Environment</p> <p>Wetlands Management Department</p>	<p>How have these projects come about? Why are they proposed in the proposed locations?</p>	<p>ARSDP is a project initiated by the World Bank under the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development to improve infrastructure in the Albertine region among other things. The project is designed to contribute to the development of the region in relation to the ongoing oil exploration and production in the region. The project has considered locally already existing community infrastructure, namely markets, landing sites, a slaughterhouse and fish cages, prioritized in the District</p>

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
		<p>and Sub County/ Town Council Development Plans for development or upgrading.</p> <p>The design of markets, was based on the results and findings of the feasibility study which included technical surveys such as environmental and socio-economic surveys, needs assessments, topographical surveys and geotechnical investigations for the respective facilities.</p>
	<p>Is proper waste management catered for in the infrastructure designs?</p>	<p>The detailed design and the ESIA observe that poor solid waste management may result into surface and ground water contamination especially for LEIs close to the lake and wetlands. Furthermore, the indiscriminate and poor disposal of solid waste and excreta may pose great public health risk to not only vendors and but even vicinal/host communities. Aesthetic impacts related to poor waste management may turn into public nuisance if no proper waste management systems are put in place. In that regard, the designs should allow for improved water sources and sanitation and a proper solid waste management plan. In light that the markets registered a poor waste disposal system, the design has suggested a waste collection point. The design proposal makes the waste manageable by way of central disposal point. In the market concepts, the waste collection point is proposed to be next to the access, to ease transportation of refuse off site to an allocated dumping site by the responsible council.</p>
	<p>The biggest waste management challenges occur during the construction phase. In most cases, the workers hired under contractors do not take conditions of the ESIA on waste management as pertinent. There is need to hire personnel on the project to overlook waste management and other environment management issues during the construction phase of the project.</p>	<p>Solid waste will be generated at the sites during the construction phases. The waste will largely consist of demolition debris and typical construction waste. Large volumes of spoil, especially for Kigoroby market present disposal challenges. Excavated material is expected to be generation from the earthworks. The volumes are currently</p>

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	Additionally, the workers need to be training on environment management during the construction phase.	unknown. Much of this waste can be recycled or reused though avenues to implement these management options are rarely explored. Typically, excavated material is considered unlikely to cause adverse impacts and can be used as fill, which is considered a useful reuse of the material. The Contractor will be expected to prepare a waste management plan prior to commencement of work to be approved by the supervising consultant.
	No expansion of the proposed projects; especially those located along lake shores and in wetlands, without conducting environmental and social studies.	This is noted and all procedures will be followed in the event that there is any requirement for expansion by the project.
	With the establishment of the proposed projects, the design should ensure that water is not obstructed from its normal course which may result in erosion and flooding in alternative water ways.	The design accommodates water management design by providing surface drainage channels for the storm water, and tanks for rainwater collection of clean water.
	For projects undertaken in wetlands, biodiversity offsets should be considered at alternative sites.	This is noted and project will consider the same.
	The proposed projects should incorporate the World Bank Environmental and Social safeguards and frameworks in impact assessment.	Noted. The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards policies have been considered during the ESIA process. Reference has also been made to the ARSDP Environment and Social Management Framework.
	The Wetlands Department guided that the contactor will have to get water abstraction permits and wetland user permits.	The contractor will adhere to this as a matter of complying with national laws and regulations. Wetland user permits will be secured by MLHUD for the restricted use of the buffer zone.
	Project will need to train the environment officers both at contractor level and district on issues related to environment protection.	This is noted. The ability to monitor and supervise is shared among all stakeholders. The ESMP is based on a collaborative approach where the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the environmental and social management measures is shared among relevant stakeholders, to varying degrees. Relevant authorities and stakeholders have their own specific expertise, but do

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
		<p>not always make the connection between their work and cross-cutting themes of environmental and social management. In this context, successful ESMP implementation and more particularly its institutional arrangements and its environmental and social monitoring programs, will be based on a program of institutional support and capacity-building. A training program (safeguards clinic) is recommended to enhance the environmental and social awareness of the project's safeguards personnel.</p>
	The contractor needs to restrict excavation to the site.	This is noted and it has been integrated in the ESMP to mitigate soil erosion risks to ensure wetland protection.
<p>Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC) 6th March 2020</p>	<p>General comments on markets</p> <p>The market design should incorporate:</p> <p>A comprehensive study on socio-economic dynamics of the communities around the proposed markets.</p> <p>Consider affirmative actions on the major populations and vulnerable groups namely, pregnant women, the lame, and children within the market spaces</p> <p>The market designs should incorporate emergency preparedness infrastructure such as fire management, management of corrosive substances, management of disease outbreaks such as cholera, inclusive of adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities such as latrines, identification of different waste streams and planning for proper management,</p> <p>The design should include separation of markets spaces such as specialized areas for food stuffs away from charcoal and clothes,</p> <p>Sustainability structures such as alternatives and sustainable sources of water and electricity to reduce on funds spent on utilities.</p>	<p>All recommendations adopted as mitigations.</p> <p>The socio-economics findings are presented in Chapter 5.</p> <p>The design caters for PWDs in terms of access (ramps). More stances for women to improve menstrual hygiene.</p> <p>The markets will be equipped with fire extinguishers. The ESMP includes a budget for training the vendors in firefighting and responding to emergency situations.</p> <p>The designs indicate the areas for the different activities and merchandize. Restaurants are included in the designs.</p> <p>Rainwater harvesting tanks included in the designs as well as use of solar for lighting.</p>

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	<p>Market management structures</p> <p>The project proponent should sign a memorandum of understanding with the district stipulating the responsibilities and key management structures of the proposed markets to ensure proper operation.</p> <p>The project proponent should put into consideration socio-economic dynamics of the proposed sites in relation to acceptable practices associated with usability of the markets to avoid the “white elephant” scenarios.</p> <p>Legislation: The market Act of 1930 is currently the main legislation in use on markets; however, it needs reviewing. The proposed market infrastructure should put into consideration the revised Trade Licensing Act of 2015. The Act includes the Trade Licensing Amendments that clearly state applicable licensing rates and grading of businesses according to their areas of operation.</p>	<p>The ESMP includes a budget for formation and training of market management committees. Signing of the MoU will be done during the pre-construction period before relocation to the temporary vending sites.</p> <p>The Design Consultant interacted with the vendors and appreciated their preferences. The ESIA has flagged additional expectations such as the preference to the table form of stalls and hipped roof as opposed to the butterfly roof.</p> <p>This has been integrated in Chapter 4.</p>
<p>Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development - Department of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)</p> <p>6th Mar 2020</p>	<p>On approval of building plans the OSHD through the Principal General inspector requested MLHUD to submit architectural drawings for scrutiny in regard to; structural soundness, emergency preparedness system, lighting, PWD facilities, fire safety systems, storm and foul water management, appropriateness of construction / finishing materials and the like before implementation of the project.</p> <p>The planned infrastructures should be in position to take care of the risk assessments on site, for example drowning of people especially those working near waters. A risk management plan should be developed to guide the operational and construction phases.</p> <p>There is need for training of workers on how to use PPEs and why they must use them. The duty holders should enforce the use of PPEs and also do frequent sensitization.</p>	<p>Recommendations integrated in the mitigations for occupational health, safety, gender and child protection issues.</p>

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	<p>Need for welfare provisions in terms of gender sensitive sanitary facilities and cooking places in market structures.</p> <p>During construction of the planned infrastructures there need to include a small first aid room with a competent first aider within the newly established market structures.</p> <p>The contractor should have HIV/AIDS policy and programmes including VCT-Sensitization about HIV/AIDS should be done to the workers and surrounding communities especially during both construction and operation phases.</p> <p>The contractor should carry out pre-employment medical examinations of workers where necessary to assess for their fitness to work basing on the hazards they are exposed to (Hazard-based medical examination).</p> <p>Health surveillance- The contractor should carry out Health surveillance for all workers to establish a baseline on all workers regarding their health status.</p> <p>They contractor should develop an emergency plan before construction commences and also carry out awareness programs like fire outbreak among the workers especially on aspects of what to do in case of an emergency.</p> <p>There should be safe handling of vendor's products and this can be done through provision of locks on vendors lock ups.</p> <p>The contractor should have a human resource policy and Labour force management plan to guide the recruitment and terms of employment/contracts for all workers on the project. Also, the project should consider recruitment of local people with consideration of both genders.</p> <p>During construction of the planned infrastructures, the engineering design</p>	

Date/Stakeholder	Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	<p>team should provide for user friendly access routes for the PWDs and the elderly group, for example appropriate PWD accesses (ramps with handrails, non-slip floor finishes, lifts).</p> <p>The contractor should have a “No child Labour” policy in place, no allowance for child labour/exploitation should be allowed on site especially during the construction phase. Though according to Children Employment Act, states that Children between 14 – 17 years and are in holidays can be employed to light works and in non-hazardous places.</p> <p>Since most of the vendors in the proposed new markets are mothers, there is need to have a children day center area within the newly established market structures and the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development is finalizing with the preparation of the new Law on Children Day Care Centers.</p> <p>In case of resettlement issues, this should be sorted out before construction phase. Also, the developer should liaise with NEMA and MoWE on which activities are allowable to be carried within the lake buffer zones.</p> <p>The contractor should apply for workplace registration on site before construction commences through the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Occupational Health and Safety Department.</p>	

Table 6-5: Views and issues raised by the District Local Governments

Date/Stakeholder	Environmental and Social Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
22/01/2020- Buliisa DLG	The project should note that enforcement does not yield results but sensitization. When we enforce, they put up structures and name them according to the enforcers e.g. for the police, LC etc.	The project will use the same methods to ensure that the project is well received by the community.
	Regarding the display of the design, get small versions to be displayed in other public areas.	The designs were printed on large PVC banners and displayed at the markets. The Design Consultant will organize for smaller ones, but the details may get lost due to the small sizes.

Date/Stakeholder	Environmental and Social Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	We are requesting the installation of smart stainless tanks as a mechanism for water harvesting on site.	Rainwater harvesting (10,000-litre tank at each market) has been incorporated in market design to reduce the pressure on the available water resources and to improve the reliability of water supply at the market. The design is also considering options for extension of water to the markets.
	Community believes that pregnant women do not use latrines and children feces are not infectious	Sensitization about the danger of open defecation is needed to change this perception
	There is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS especially in areas near the lake shore	Due to social interactions between migrant workers and the locals, there is a risk of spread of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS mainstreaming is a contractual obligation that will involve collaboration with nominated service providers for HIV/AIDS. The contractors may also sign MoUs with health centres to support voluntary counselling and testing, periodic sensitizations and distribution of condoms.
	There is an existing grievance redress mechanism at the district that can be adopted by the contractors during construction phase.	Existence of a grievance redress mechanism and its attendant committees is good as it will help the project to easily augment and build the capacity of the existing structures to help during pre-project and project implementation and decommissioning phases of the project
	During construction phase local people should be given special consideration for short-term employment opportunities when the project commences. Women should be given first priority during employment opportunities when the project commences.	Priority will be given to locals specifically the youth and women and notifications and announcements calling for applications will put out by the procured contractor to enable people to apply The project will also ensure that there are special roles assigned for women especially the less physically demanding work
	The management of the new coming markets should not use the advantage of these infrastructure to increase direct taxes levied from traders in order to avoid white elephant markets in the long run.	Issues related to market dues and their alteration thereof, will be handled through a consultative process and arrive at a feasible and practical solution for all.
	There should be a toilet management committee on each site to handle their usage because many people tend to misuse these toilets by dumping other types of waste in them.	Market management committee will work with relevant authorities and vendors and devise the best possible method of maintaining sanitary facilities in a proper and clean condition.

Date/Stakeholder	Environmental and Social Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	We request that the design includes in small access roads like at the entrances from the main roads	Project will make considerations for access roads to the markets to be constructed given the potential to generate revenue for the district
20/01/2020- Hoima DLG	There is need for sensitization programs to community members at all stages of the project on infrastructural use.	The project will have a stakeholder engagement plan that will guide on communication and dissemination of information for the entire project
	There is need to implement Hoima District Local Government Bye Law on open defecation and this will readily be available at department of health.	This by-law will be used to enforce community behavior in regard to health and sanitation.
	Gender sensitive management committees will be put in place for proper management of the proposed infrastructures.	This is noted as it will promote gender equity in the established local infrastructure.
	<p>Local people should be given jobs Local value addition and processing should be promoted through markets e.g. sales outlet There is need for synergy between ARSDP, DLG and other programmes such as DRDIP to promote local production.</p> <p>There is need for climate proofing of the market.</p>	<p>The ESIA recommends prioritizing the locals for construction jobs;</p> <p>Synergies are important to enhance development outcomes. The ESMP includes capacity building aspects to build synergies.</p> <p>The designs cater for use of renewable energy, rainwater harvesting, minimizing vegetation clearance and the strong winds in Wanseko.</p>
20/01/2020 Hoima District Kadhi Sheikh Ashraf Kugonza	<p>The project should have a designated slaughter area where Muslims are given a chance to take part in animal slaughtering in order to have lawful animals and meat on the market.</p> <p>If Halal food rules are followed during animal slaughter, this will generate revenue to the District under the Halal office since every animal is slaughtered at a fee of UGX 6,000 shillings only.</p>	<p>Some markets have slaughter slabs. However, the slaughter slabs are likely to be shifted to new locations by the Sub County Authorities. For example, Kikuube DLG requested to exclude the slaughter slab from the Kyangwali market design. There is need to harmonize on whether to retain the existing slaughter slabs within the markets or to relocate them.</p> <p>The new market will be advised to adopt and follow Halal rules and also help the district to generate revenue through the fees levied for the slaughter of animals.</p>
	We are willing to work with all DLG within Albertine region to make sure that every animal slaughter is done by someone who has been through medical examination.	This is very important as it will help to ensure the quality and safety of the meat being sold in the market
	The sale of beef is lucrative business	District Kadhi made commitment to

Date/Stakeholder	Environmental and Social Issues /Views	How issue has been addressed by the ESIA and the Design
	<p>that needs to be safeguarded to ensure compliance to moral, ethics and laws. Animal slaughtering should be supervised by authorized parties namely Muslim, Veterinary officer and the Health Inspector</p> <p>There is need to enforce regulations on slaughtering animals, and avoid mixing of pork with beef</p> <p>Halal standards need to be enhanced in Hoima</p>	<p>ensure all markets have Halal Inspectors starting with Kigorobya Main market.</p> <p>The need for Butcheries to have Halal certificates was proposed and seconded by the meeting.</p>
	<p>There is need to consider local content within the project area during project implementation phase.</p>	<p>Locals will be given special consideration for employment for both skilled and unskilled labor but will be subjected to a vetting process with the help of local leaders.</p>
	<p>We are planning to establish Halal committee with clear guidelines and standards under Halal food in the Albertine region and they will be responsible for issuing halal certificates and identity cards to qualified personnel's only.</p>	<p>This will be a good development as it will help to guide and uphold Halal guidelines and rules</p>
	<p>We as the District Khadi's Office in the Albertine region are planning to carry out sensitization programs on medias like radios and other community gathering on Halal food rules and procedures.</p> <p>There is need to install Halal food signages at every abattoir within the Albertine region.</p>	<p>Sensitization programs will be good as they encourage the uptake and adherence to Halal rules and guidelines in the markets</p>
	<p>As District Khadi's Office in Hoima district, we have 9 qualified personnel with capacity and willing to train all those who are interested in understanding and implementing Halal food procedures within the Albertine region.</p> <p>As District Khadi's Office in Hoima district, we have an existing Halal committee composed of 2 women and 3 men.</p>	<p>Existence of such personnel is important to the project as they can be taken on by the project to help train market actors such as butcher men on the importance of adopting and following Halal rules and guidelines</p>
	<p>As District Khadi's Office, we are requesting to work hand in hand with District Veterinary Officer to sensitize the entire community not to have dead animals in abattoir's and other slaughter animals.</p> <p>During project construction phase there should be a designated area for pork meat away from the butcher areas for beef.</p>	<p>This is a pertinent public health issue and the project will definitely call upon the Khadi's office to provide guidance on this matter.</p> <p>This is quite a sensitive matter and it will be brought to the attention of the relevant authorities and have it eradicated from the markets.</p>



Figure 63: Meeting at Wanseko Market



Figure 64: Consultation meeting with Wanseko Market Stakeholders (Fishermen and Market Committee)



Figure 65: Wanseko Market Committee inside market site



Figure 66: Consultation meeting with Biiso market village LC 1 Chairperson

Table 6-6: Issues and View of the Subcounty Leadership

Stakeholder	Issues Fears, Concerns and Expectations	How issues have been addressed
Biiso Subcounty Technical and Political Team 14 th /01/2020	The new market is going to bring about positive impacts at the moment, vendors are suffering working under sunshine, there is no shade It will provide garbage disposal which the market currently doesn't have It will provide sanitation It will provide for storage	The ESIA details the envisaged benefits including those flagged by the Subcounty. The new market is putting into consideration many things including sanitation facilities like toilets, garbage bins and storage facilities to ensure safety of food.

Stakeholder	Issues Fears, Concerns and Expectations	How issues have been addressed
	<p>provision for merchandise</p> <p>Market vendors are suffering due to poor working conditions (no shade to guard against sunshine, rain, dust, wind; lack of storage; inadequate security; poor sanitation).</p> <p>Revenue price is at Ugx 36M and will be increased after new market is constructed.</p> <p>Other 2 markets need to be improved as well at Nyamasonga and Misuzi / Busingiro</p> <p>PWDs need separate toilet / pit latrine stance as well as stalls</p> <p>Market vendor complaints and all grievances are handled by the Senior Assistant Secretary (SAS).</p> <p>Limited support to agricultural production.</p> <p>Fresh foods should be given consideration (fresh fish, meat, etc.)</p>	<p>The design incorporates facilities to ensure high standards of sanitation as well as adequate shade, market security, etc.</p> <p>Maintain the current vendor fees.</p> <p>These can be considered in case MHLUD considers additional LEIs.</p> <p>Biiso is class B and only VIP latrines have been provided. The design consultant has been notified to provide a latrine stance for PWDs. The stalls will have access (ramps) for PWDs.</p> <p>The ESMP includes a budget to establish functional grievance committees. The vendors feel the Tenderers don't resolve their grievances in a fair manner.</p> <p>The ESMP has a budget for capacity building including entrepreneurship and value addition.</p> <p>The designs provide stalls for fresh produce.</p>
<p>Chairperson PWDs Biiso Subcounty 14th /01/2020</p>	<p>The market is currently congested, there is need to decongest the market. We can negotiate with the neighbours and purchase more land for expansion from the western and northern sides of the market.</p>	<p>Biiso Subcounty doesn't have a budget for land acquisition. Therefore, the design is for a market that fits within the available space.</p>
<p>Community Development Officer – Biiso Subcounty 14th /01/2020</p>	<p>Due to presence of construction workers with indispensable cash, GBV/SEA and VAC might increase</p>	<p>Sensitization against GBV and VAC including signing of code of conduct by contractor workers. This ESIA elaborates</p>

Stakeholder	Issues Fears, Concerns and Expectations	How issues have been addressed
	<p>Domestic violence might rise due to extra marital affairs between construction workers and people's wives</p> <p>Teenage pregnancies and child in rise as a result of presence of construction workers with indispensable cash</p> <p>Increased spread of HIV</p>	<p>the steps for handling of sexual and child abuse cases i.e. the Referral Pathway that includes reporting and working closely with the Family Protection Unit under Police, the Probation Office and local councils up to prosecution in Court.</p> <p>Contractors shall be required to ensure that their employees sign codes of conduct which if breached will be a basis for dismissal. A nominated service provider will support the contractor to manage child protection issues.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS mainstreaming is a contractual obligation that will involve collaboration with nominated service providers for HIV/AIDS. The contractor may also sign MoU with Biiso HC III, to support voluntary counselling and testing, periodic sensitizations and distribution of condoms. It is strongly recommended that the services are extended beyond the construction workers to include the immediate surrounding communities.</p>
<p>Technical and political leadership of Kigwera Subcounty</p>	<p>No need for a chainlink fence, but construct lockups instead, this is because the wire mesh at Walukuba landing site was cut and vandalized.</p> <p>Need for flush toilets</p>	<p>The design includes several lockups, shops, butchers and restaurants. Some of these will be built facing the road to attract customers. They will not be fenced and will form part of the market fence.</p> <p>Both VIP latrines and waterborne toilets are included. Given the fact that the markets sometimes experience water scarcity, in such circumstances use of waterborne toilets will be difficult yet only 1 VIP latrine is provided for Wanseko market. The ESIA recommends increasing the number of VIP latrines from 1 to 2 (from 6</p>

Stakeholder	Issues Fears, Concerns and Expectations	How issues have been addressed
		stances to 12-14 stances). This will also provide an enabling environment for improving menstrual health.
<p>KII with Kigoro bya Market leaders 14th /01/2020</p>	<p>Lockup owners might be locked out completely and they may have no chance of owning them again, same to the stall owners yet this has been their source of livelihood</p> <p>Town council did not consult stakeholders, they concealed information from the lockup owners to avoid raising issues from lockup owners, tenants and vendors.</p> <p>Lockup owners acquired land from town council and all they have are receipts. Lease was not specified, and lockups were acquired at 100,000 between 1999 – 2000</p> <p>Livelihoods are going to be lost</p> <p>People are going to be given an empty ground owned by council to do business</p>	<p>Kigoro bya Town Council has generated a list of the owners of the existing 155 lockups (Appendix 4-dd). These owners will be allocated new lockups once the new market is ready.</p> <p>The ESIA includes a requirement for Kigoro bya TC to constitute a team to investigate and resolve the current vendor and lockup owner grievances.</p> <p>Kigoro bya Town Council has generated a list of the owners of the existing 155 lockups. These owners will be allocated new lockups once the new market is ready.</p> <p>Kigoro bya TC has already began engagements with the vendors to agree on some of the proposed relocation sites. These discussions will generate a list of agreed relocation sites as well as the signing of MoUs that will detail reinstatement criteria and other commitments between the vendors and the local governments. This will then lead to development of the agreed relocation sites to equip them with the necessary facilities such as latrines and water. In addition, modalities of assistance to vendor relocation will be agreed during this time and included in the MoUs.</p>
	<p>There might be discrimination in lockup allocation</p> <p>There might be double payment for lock ups</p>	<p>The market committee will be involved in lockup allocation to ensure that all old lockup owners get lockups before newcomers are allocated lockups.</p>

Stakeholder	Issues Fears, Concerns and Expectations	How issues have been addressed
	There might be corruption in lockup allocation especially by politicians	The MoU signed between Kigorobya TC and the lockup owners will be widely shared. The agreed allocation will be followed. A community grievance redress committee will be instituted to handle and resolve allocation grievances.

Table 6-7: Issues and View of the Market vendors

Stakeholder	Issues	Response/How issues have been addressed
Biiso Market vendors	<p>There is no market vendor committee in place</p> <p>Market fees will be hiked after construction</p> <p>Vendors need to see design of the market</p> <p>There is no toilet / latrine, water supply</p> <p>Vendors request cooperation from Tenderers and market masters</p> <p>PWDs especially those doing shoe repair at entrance, should be given good working space</p> <p>The shops are not part of the market land, yet the construction will affect them. Will they be compensated?</p> <p>Permanent vendors have limited capital, limited business skills and acumen, and face high completion from seasonal vendors</p>	<p>The ESMP includes a budget for formation and training of market management committees.</p> <p>The CDO acts as overseer; Biiso SC Accountant (in-charge of tenders) was consulted. He said tender price will increase due to increased market holding capacity, but the market fees will remain same</p> <p>Public display was done by hanging a large display of the draft design for comments and input.</p> <p>The design provides for a VIP latrine Public Disclosure meeting conducted</p> <p>The ESMP includes a budget to establish functional grievance committees. The vendors feel the Tenderers don't resolve their grievances in a fair manner.</p> <p>The design incorporates the needs of PWDs including access ramps;</p> <p>The project has not earmarked funds for compensation because the land is owned by the respective local governments.</p> <p>Recommendations have been made on how the financial status of the vendors can be improved.</p>

<p>Kigoroby Market Vendors</p>	<p>Pork selling points are more than beef butchers, and pork is sold very closely with beef and goat meat. This is contradiction with national regulations and Islamic Faith. Enforcement of animal slaughter needs to be enhanced, including Halal standards.</p>	<p>Hoima District Kadhi was consulted and he strongly emphasized the need to separate pork sale points from beef sale points. This is a requirement for Halaal standards developed by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS).</p> <p>This ESIA has provided a mitigation that the existing pork butcheries be relocated to areas outside the market in line with local government regulations and as meeting Halal standards.</p>
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6.5.3 Disclosure of Draft Designs

It is essential that top-down approaches are supported by bottom-up processes that facilitate meaningful stakeholder consultation and public participation. Such processes are a means for ensuring that the widest range of social, economic, and environmental opportunities and challenges associated with infrastructure development are fully captured in the analysis. For infrastructure to be useful and owned by communities, the designs must be informed by input from the target beneficiaries. The draft designs were therefore disclosed to the beneficiaries to confirm that their inputs and expectations have been integrated. After disclosure, the designs will then be finalized.



Figure 67: Disclosure of the draft design for Kigoroby Market

Table 6-7: Issues and concerns captured during disclosure of designs

Stakeholder	Issues	How issues have been addressed
<p>KII with Kigoroby Market Leaders 14th /01/2020</p>	<p>Rain might hit people on the side because of the design</p> <p>We do not see where the water flows – drainage</p> <p>Need to provide two gates one on the eastern side and the other on the northern side. Currently there are two entrances and they should be maintained</p> <p>Fencing might affect some vendors as it may lock out their customers</p> <p>Provision of lock ups</p>	<p>The design team took into consideration many issues before designing this shape of the roof, there is so much wind in this area so this will prevent the wind from blowing off the roofs. However, the ESIA has proposed a hipped roof as opposed to the butterfly roof.</p> <p>The market design provides for 4 entrances into the market.</p> <p>Just like it is a new modern market, both the vendors and their customers will get used to the new set up. However, the lockups are not fenced. Some will be facing the road to attract customers similar to the current orientation.</p>
<p>KII with Kigoroby Market leaders 14th /01/2020</p>	<p>Limited social services especially toilets and pit latrines</p>	<p>The ESMP has a budget for acquisition of mobile toilets to be used by the contractor.</p> <p>Given the fact that the markets sometimes experience water scarcity, in such circumstances use of waterborne toilets will be difficult yet only 1 VIP latrine is provided for (Kigoroby). ESIA recommends increasing the number of VIP latrines from 1 to 2 (from 6 stances to 12-14 stances). This will also provide an enabling environment for improving menstrual health.</p>
<p>Discussion with PWDs at Biiso market especially those in shoe making</p> <p>LC III Wanseko Town Council</p>	<p>Need for easy accessibility as well as a strategically located place like the entrance where customers can easily access them and where they can also park their wheelchairs</p> <p>Need for toilets for the PWDs</p>	<p>Walking ramps will be constructed to take care of the needs of PWDs.</p> <p>Similarly, the ESIA has demanded for a PWD stance in the VIP latrines.</p>

Table 6-8: More issues captured during display of the draft designs

Date and place of consultation	Stakeholders views	How issues were addressed.
<p>21/01/2020.</p> <p>Biiso Market</p>	<p>How many gates are there?</p> <p>Are there butchers?</p> <p>Is the market only for tomatoes or it has variety of items?</p> <p>How will toilets be maintained because even the ones we have are not maintained, will you bring water to the market?</p> <p>Will these stalls accommodate five persons?</p> <p>The chairman has registered vendors but after construction; he may bring outsiders.</p> <p>The market seems big, won't VIP latrine fill up easily?</p> <p>Those selling papyrus and mats where will they be?</p> <p>I have ten (10) stalls; after construction will you give me my ten stalls?</p> <p>Will this plan fit on the available land?</p> <p>Are they for sale or renting?</p> <p>The owners of these houses outside – how are you going to compensate them?</p> <p>In those lock ups will there be provision for restaurants?</p>	<p>The market will have two gates to ensure security of all vendors.</p> <p>Butchers are part of the market and will have a designated area to operate from. The design has provided spaces for all existing merchandize traded.</p> <p>The market management committee will work with the sub-county officials to address the issue of proper sanitation in the new market</p> <p>One vendor for each vending stall.</p> <p>Priority will be given existing vendors and lockup owners for permanent vending spaces in the new market.</p> <p>The market management committee will have a health and safety committee in place to monitor and handle sanitation related issues</p> <p>All traded commodities will have different sections where they can operate from</p> <p>Sub-county will engage and discuss with lock up stall and lock owners on ways of acquiring stalls and lockups in the new market.</p> <p>Yes, the land can accommodate the existing space.</p> <p>The stalls will accommodate many people.</p> <p>The stall and lock ups will be assigned to vendors who can afford them, and the chairman has to consider the registered vendors first.</p> <p>The said houses are outside the market land.</p>

	<p>After construction will the market be under government or private ownership?</p> <p>Are you going to fence off the market land?</p> <p>During construction where are we going to be re-located?</p> <p>Will there be provision for electricity? How many lock ups will be constructed?</p> <p>How many people can this land accommodate?</p> <p>Is there a provision for water?</p> <p>The design of the roof may let rain in and disorganize people.</p> <p>Is this a pilot project? Where else has it worked.</p> <p>Need for general stores.</p> <p>When are you starting?</p> <p>Is the construction manager responsible for maintaining trees?</p>	<p>Areas for food preparation and eating are included in the design.</p> <p>A tenderer will run the market under the supervision of district local government</p> <p>Yes, the market land will be fenced off to secure the market</p> <p>The town council has proposed relocation of vendors to the park.</p> <p>Yes, electricity from the grid as well as solar panels.</p> <p>Basing on the assessment and number of people, the market can accommodate 1500 to 2000 vendors i.e. the permanent stalls and the open spaces.</p> <p>Yes, there will be provision for a safe water source for the market including rainwater harvesting tank (10,000 litres).</p> <p>The Design team has been notified to drop the butterfly roof design and instead provide the hipped roof type.</p> <p>Other parts of Uganda under CAIP and MATIP projects funded by the African Development Bank.</p> <p>The omission of stores was noted by the ESIA; the Design team is expected to provide for stores.</p> <p>Late 2020 once the contractor has been procured.</p> <p>The design has endeavoured to minimize cutting of trees.</p>
<p>21/01 2020- Kigoroby Market.</p>	<p>The plan presented in 2017 was a storied market.</p> <p>We expect the design to capture the tenants in the previous location.</p>	<p>The ESIA team is not aware of any prior market designs.</p> <p>These details will be contained in the MoU regarding reinstatement and stall allocation criteria.</p>

	<p>Community should welcome the project since it is bringing development in the area.</p> <p>World Bank told us that they do not have a provision for compensation.</p> <p>In the old plan, the abattoir is supposed to be inside the market. I propose that we look for land and construct it outside for hygiene purposes. We acquired the land and it has been incorporated in the physical urban plan.</p> <p>We have Kigorobyia lockup association, we wrote to the mayor three times to listen to our grievances, but he has not responded since then.</p> <p>UNRA people constructing roads came and registered people, they came to construct the road but have not compensated people. When we involve the town council, they don't help people.</p> <p>We have 320 shops; the surveyor says they have 150. These are conflicting figures.</p> <p>We request to make an agreement with town council to assure us that we will retain our shops after construction, but they have avoided us.</p> <p>For us selling clothes we ask for one thing they should note our positions, e.g. 1st from the gate.</p> <p>We have a very big problem of toilet maintenance so how are you going to manage this? We want disturbance allowances.</p>	<p>Noted, there is overall acceptance of the project by the community stakeholders will ride on this good will to engage and sensitize the community members through the project lifetime</p> <p>Compensation if any is paid by Government of Uganda and not the World Bank.</p> <p>The ESIA team is not aware of any prior market designs.</p> <p>Hoima DLG together with Kigorobyia Town Council to constitute a Committee to investigate and resolve the current grievances by the Kigorobyia market vendors regarding ground rent payments and the expectations of the lockup owners to ensure smooth relocation.</p> <p>Issue noted and was brought to the attention of UNRA station office in Hoima.</p> <p>The number of lockups is 155 as provided in an official letter by Kigorobyia Town Council. A list is provided in Annex 4-dd.</p> <p>These details will be contained in the MoU between Kigorobyia lockup owners and the Town Council regarding reinstatement and stall allocation criteria.</p> <p>These details will be contained in the MoU between the vendors and the Town Council regarding reinstatement and stall allocation criteria.</p> <p>The market management committee will have a subcommittee on market hygiene and sanitation. Collections from toilet fees will be used to maintain the facilities.</p>
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	<p>The government is very clear if we are not contented you can go to court.</p> <p>Old shoes have not been allocated space, why? Will the market space accommodate all people?</p> <p>We encourage the use of local content during construction.</p> <p>Town council has never met us but they a now informing us that they are going to construct a market.</p> <p>The store should be organized i.e. beef store, but they should remove that of pork.</p> <p>The bricks that are going to be used for the market construction should be left to our sons to make.</p> <p>When is the project starting?</p>	<p>The community grievance redress system indicates the escalation levels. Those who have exhausted the levels can resort to Courts of law or write to the World Bank.</p> <p>There are open vending spaces that can take up the shoe vendors. These details shall be discussed and contained in the MoU.</p> <p>The Town Council is expected to undertake timely, inclusive and continuous consultations that are based on information disclosure.</p> <p>This ESIA has provided a mitigation that the existing pork butcheries be relocated to areas outside the market in line with local government regulations and as meeting Halal standards.</p> <p>Where possible, the project will procure construction materials from the market</p> <p>The project will commence once the requisite detailed studies have been completed and prior notification will be given to all key stakeholders.</p>
<p>22/01/2020- Wasenko Market</p>	<p>Increased population will call for increased production.</p> <p>Market development may lead to increased dues that will lead people to sell from outside.</p> <p>We have rates but some tenderers are stubborn and decide to put our rates a side and impose their own rates.</p> <p>Make sure we are brought on board right from construction stage.</p>	<p>This is noted and necessary steps will be taken to absorb all the produce from the local farmers.</p> <p>The LGs indicate that the tender price will be increased but the vendor fees will be maintained.</p> <p>Market grievance committee will be empowered to bid for the market tender. LGs to consult the vendors regarding fees. The ESMP has a budget for grievance redress mechanism to iron out vendor grievances including fees.</p> <p>Employment for both skilled and unskilled labour will be available and</p>

	<p>Involve communities in monitoring and fore seeing.</p> <p>Provide business skills to vendors.</p> <p>Enforcement does not yield results, but sensitization creates awareness. What has worked also is LC1 community led total sanitation where we name and shame.</p> <p>Sensitization about the dangers of open defecation.</p> <p>Sensitization on HIV/AIDS use HIV focal persons.</p> <p>Give incentives to people with disability right from design.</p> <p>Poly tanks usually collapse in this area because of high temperatures. Preference for smart steel tanks.</p> <p>Wanaseko should be give class A market since it's already a town council and there are prospects of growth.</p> <p>A fence to control animals should be put in place.</p>	<p>publicity about the jobs will be made at strategic locations like public notice boards, sub-county and district offices</p> <p>Community as a key stakeholder will be required to monitor and generally oversee the construction of the market. The ESMP has a budget for capacity building including entrepreneurship and value addition.</p> <p>Meaningful engagements (continuous, informed, timely and informed consultations) are provided as mitigation.</p> <p>The ESMP includes a budget that includes dissemination of IEC materials against open defecation as well as continuous sensitization.</p> <p>Focal persons will be absorbed by the project to take lead in HIV/AIDS sensitization.</p> <p>The design caters for PWDs (access to stalls and stances within the toilets). In addition, PWDs will receive relocation support.</p> <p>The Design team has been informed about this to provide steel tanks or other heat resistant alternatives.</p> <p>Wanaseko is a Class A market.</p> <p>The market will have a chainlink fence.</p>
<p>22/01 2020</p> <p>Wanaseko Market</p>	<p>Remove the fence and put lockups since all the houses at the roadside are being demolished for road construction.</p>	<p>The importance of this wall/fence is to effectively create a visual link for the customers to the market while providing a secure and manageable enclosure. Also, with the incidences of the animals interrupting the market business the vendor's merchandise is safe. However, the design drawings indicate that lockups will be constructed, and these will perform part of the market enclosure.</p>

	<p>The front part should be maintained free for parking.</p> <p>How do you grade these markets ABC? How did you categorize the market?</p> <p>How are you designing the dumping site?</p> <p>What type of fence is that? Is it locally made or a modern fence? We prefer a brick fence.</p> <p>Build the market lock ups on all the four sides because you are going to demolish the current ones.</p> <p>The shops will be distributed according to the list then the remaining lock ups will be given to other people.</p> <p>There is a problem of location of the dumping site at the front; there is a lot of garbage it should be taken to the back.</p>	<p>Parking is provided at the front of the market to load and offload goods.</p> <p>Design considerations will be based on the findings of the socio-economic studies. The recommendations of the different markets are specific to the different markets. These recommendations can be classified into 3 generic classifications (Class A, B and C) based on the feasibility. Classifications have been made for the markets that would grade each market based on its current and anticipated economic scale. Wanseko is Class A – this classification is for sites for full scale markets with high socio-economic feasibility.</p> <p>The consultant recommends the design of a waste collection point facility on each market that makes the waste management convenient at a central disposal point. This is proposed to be next to the access, to ease transportation of refuse off site to an allocated dumping site by the responsible council.</p> <p>The proposed boundary walls shall emulate a hybrid fence of chain link, concrete posts and brick wall. The importance of this arrangement is to effectively create a visual link for the customers to the market while providing a secure and manageable enclosure. Also, with the incidences of the animals interrupting the market business the vendor's merchandise is safe.</p> <p>That is the design proposal as well. The lockups, butchers and stores will be built around the market.</p> <p>If feasible, it will be adjusted depending on the best orientation of the structures. In addition, the ESIA requires that 80% of storage volume be allocated to organic waste and 20% to plastics, metals and other recyclables. The volume of the collection should factor in the irregular collections to prevent waste nuisance –</p>
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	<p>The market should remain as planned the fence and parking, no lock ups at the front for those who want lock ups at the front should rent shops on the road.</p> <p>I used to have several lock ups in the past and was not compensated so I support the idea of listing lock up owners.</p> <p>The fence should remain as planned but there should be lock ups at the front.</p> <p>We want the abattoir in the market, and it should have where animals are cut, it has component where sick animals are kept, where fridges are kept and waste line management system.</p> <p>Sell to us land and we construct the abattoir.</p> <p>How much does this class A market cost.</p> <p>If you compare what we have at the moment and what is proposed now, I see this as a renovation project because whatever you are proposing we have in place. If you are talking about a modern market, then give us one like Hoima central market.</p> <p>The roofing is not good, it should be changed.</p> <p>I am one of the vendors dealing in dry cassava, where are they located?</p> <p>Make sure you pave on cement the whole market.</p> <p>Rubbish generates liquids, is there provision of drainage system?</p>	<p>collection should hold solid waste generated for at least 1 week.</p> <p>Contradicts earlier request regarding lockups above.</p> <p>An updated list will be generated after engagements. The ESMP provides a budget for updating the vendor list.</p> <p>That is the design proposal as well. The lockups, butchers and stores will be built around the market.</p> <p>The design has provided for an animal pen for livestock to be sold and not a slaughterhouse or shed. Biiso Subcounty will provide for a slaughter slab under a different arrangement or project. However, butchers are included to ensure the meat that is brought in is sold in a hygienic manner.</p> <p>Issue can be raised during the upcoming engagement between the vendors and Biiso Subcounty.</p> <p>The current estimate is UGX 4,065,410,246.</p> <p>The proposed Class A is the best based on the feasibility i.e. the economic net present value (ENPV) and the economic internal rate of return (EIRR). If the construction cost is increased further, the project may in turn not be economically feasible.</p> <p>There are stalls for fresh and dry produce.</p> <p>The design is concrete paving slabs in asphalt stone bed.</p> <p>A soak pit has been provided for disposal of leachate.</p>
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	<p>You should construct concrete pillars on all the poles to avoid rusting.</p> <p>Change the design of the roof because when it rains it will shower and disorganize the whole market so it should be made pitched roof.</p>	<p>The proposed design is a 75X75mm painted steel hollow section to support the roof of the vending stalls.</p> <p>The Design team has been requested to change the roof design from the butterfly type to the hipped type.</p>
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7 IMPACTS AND RISKS

Impacts were identified using checklists as well as information from the stakeholder/public participation exercise and considering the baseline conditions. The project will have both positive and negative impacts. There are also safeguards risks that can affect the expected outcomes and benefits of the new markets. This section discusses positive and negative impacts and risks of the proposed construction and operation of the 3 markets at Kigoroby, Biiso and Wanseko.

7.1 Impact Analysis

7.1.1 Vulnerability Analysis

A vulnerable group is a population that has some specific characteristics that make it at higher risk of falling into poverty than others living in areas targeted by a given project. A Vulnerability Identification Criteria (VIA) was used to identify the vulnerable groups that include the following: Poor women; Girl child (6-17 years); female adolescents; Alur children (who can't go to school due to barriers in thematic curriculum i.e. Alur is not used in lower classes); fishermen, Fishing households; Poor farmer households; Female headed HHs; OVCs / Child headed HHs; Male headed HHs; Unemployed especially Female youth; Poor men; People with Disabilities (PWDs); People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs); indebted clients of credit / financial institutions esp. market vendors; IDPs; households near wildlife reserves; Vocational skills graduates who lack opportunities; Local Governments. The above groups were identified through stakeholder meeting, KIIs, Direct observation, Survey and Document Reviews.

Table 7-1: Categories of vulnerable persons in the markets

Category of Vulnerable Persons	Identified vulnerabilities (Factor that undermine the livelihoods of men and women in Lot A markets as per January 2020)
Women and Men vendors	High / unpredictable market fees, plus anticipated introduction of new fees (garbage collection, license, vendor permits) Threat of business failure due to small working capital, increased competition by 'outsiders'; low supplies due to climate change (crop failure leading to low cassava harvest, low supplies, less business)
Girl child (6-17 years);	Child labour in markets is occurring and its mainly risky for girl child
Adolescents (10-24 years)	Female adolescents are prone to early marriages, sexual abuse, defilement, school dropouts Male adolescents dropout out of school, and resort to gambling (playing cards)
Alur children (lower primary attending age group)	Not attending school especially lower primary section (P.1-P.3). This is because the schools both in Hoima and Buliisa don't use Alur as instructional language as per the Thematic Curriculum. This is increasing potential for illiteracy, unemployment and poverty in long run.
Fishermen (Suppliers to vendors)	Low fish catch due to depleted fisheries resources is rapidly increasingly leading to low supplies of quality fish to market vendors. Quality fish takes forms of legalised size of fish per species (Tilapia, Nile perch, etc). Low fish catch hinders the entire value chain actors especially the bulk of women vendors (111 out of 1,499) who deal in fish in all the Lot A markets

People with Disabilities (PWDs)	<p>Current infrastructure is not friendly to people with disabilities. The current infrastructure has no ramps for people with disabilities (wheelchairs, clutches, mobility assistance). Its not friendly to all categories of disability namely: physical disability; mental disability; hearing impairment; deaf and dumb; cerebral palsy; epilepsy; hydrocephalus; microcephalus; visual impairment; blind.</p> <p>The poor market working condition are affecting them. Lack of shades forces people with disabilities to stop working early before mid-day. This hinders their sales and profit. There are no permanent stalls. The cost of constructing makeshift stalls is also high and PWDs cannot afford. There are no friendly sanitation facilities such as toilets. The current toilets don't have ramps. This is increasing exposure to diseases due to contamination.</p> <p>Stigmatisation of disabled vendors is also occurring</p>
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7.2 Positive Impacts

The positive impacts are presented below separately for the construction and operation phases.

7.2.1 Construction Phase

7.2.1.1 Jobs and skills

The unskilled and the semi-skilled people directly employed at the construction sites are likely to acquire some skills, knowledge and experience especially in construction equipment operation and construction works, hence upgrading their skills. This will expose them to better techniques and work methodologies. With acquired skills, such workers will be better placed for future employment opportunities to work in the same industry elsewhere. This is a long-term benefit on the part of trained workers that cannot be reversed even when the project decommissions.

The job benefits arising from the rehabilitation of the markets are summarised in the Tables below.

Table 7-2: Estimated Construction Job Benefits

Market Name	Sub County	No. of Jobs Created
Wanaseko Market	Kigwera	45
Biiso Market	Biiso	30
Kigorobya Central	Kigorobya	93

Source: Draft Detailed Design report, Feb 2020

Enhancement measures

- Available work opportunities be disclosed to the wider public in the project areas;
- Give priority to qualified/eligible areas local during the recruitment process;
- Publicizing available project work opportunities in public areas such as administrative centres (such as sub-counties, town councils and trading centres) and such messages be aired in local the local dialect of the respective areas. However, should availed strictly to persons those above 18 years of age;

- Deliberate effort be made to ensure women get opportunities to work in the project during its construction phase;
- Contractor should evaluate worker performance;
- Worker grievance redress mechanism be established with involvement of District Labour Officers.

7.2.1.2 Boost to the local economy

There will be a boost of local business accruing from the construction workers whose purchasing power will be dependent on wages and salaries. It is anticipated that the workforce will buy food, fruits, refreshments, roasted beef, goat meat and pork, etc. The procurement from within the project area is part of ensuring Local Content. Construction of the proposed markets will require construction materials, namely; bricks, sand, stones, water and other materials. These materials are locally available within Buliisa and Hoima Districts. Sourcing of the materials will boost the local material industry and increase the revenues for local authorities through sourcing permits and licenses.

Enhancement Measures:

- The contractor should ensure timely payment to workers;
- Encourage workers to form saving groups;
- Contractor should procure some materials (sand, gravel, poles, water) from within area
- Local Content Policy provisions should be ensured.

7.2.2 Operation Phase Benefits

7.2.2.1 Improved marketplace working conditions

The new markets will provide an organized way of selling local produce –s in terms of shade, stalls, clean open space, security, good sanitation and hygiene facilities. A total of about 4,000 shades, stalls, clean open spaces will be created and benefit current vendor population of 1,499 and double future projection of the same in 2-5 years.

Enhancement measures:

- Conduct routine supervision and monitoring of infrastructure conditions, usage
- Ensure timely repair and maintenance through cost-sharing between vendors and local government
- Establish Maintenance Fund / budget by Local government
- Mainstream gender in terms of Gender Entrepreneurship Index (GEDI) – general business Environment, business freedom, total entrepreneurship activity (ratio of female to male), procedures for starting, running or exiting a business.

7.2.2.2 Improve local revenue

The local governments (higher and lower LGs) will collect more revenue from the new markets. According to the detailed design report, the total revenues from the market are determined by two factors;

Market Dues – which includes market fees, security fees, stall fees, pitch fees, garbage fees, sanitation fee, toilet charges, market fees, electricity fees, rental fees, offloading fees, loading fees, parking fees, membership to the market association, permit fees, ground rent, local service tax and trading license. Not all these charges are paid in all markets, different market have different charges. They are also charged depending on the status of the vendor, i.e. permanent

or temporary. In the markets under study, it was also established that on average, a permanent vendor pays at least UGX. 1,000 as market dues and a temporary vendor pay at least UGX. 2000 per workday.

Number of market vendors – these are categorized into temporary and permanent vendors. Permanent vendors operate at least five days a week and own or rent a stall within the market; whereas temporary vendors operate only on ‘Peak Market Days’. In all markets under considerations, it was observed that they at least have two peak market days per week. On average, it was estimated that permanent market vendors operate an average of 264 days per year, while temporary market vendors operate an average of 104 days per year.

Table 7-3: Estimated Annual Revenues for Markets

Market Name	Sub County	Estimated Revenues (UGX)
Wanseko Market	Kigwera	12,228,584,241
Biiso Market	Biiso	10,036,697,299
Kigoroby Central	Kigoroby	14,489,753,607

Source: Draft Detailed Design report, Feb 2020

Enhancement Measures:

- Conduct market assessment by Local governments to determine the revenue prices before tendering process is done.
- Train Area Councilors in public planning, budgeting and expenditure
- Conduct training in market management in aspects of leadership, mentorship, enterprise development; sanitation and hygiene; waste management
- Pass Council resolutions on revenue collection that protect local vendors
- Establish a Market Vendors Association with a Market Management Committee and build their capacity to manage the markets sustainably; settle misunderstandings and conflicts amongst vendors and coordinate with LGs on market operational matters including revenue collection;
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) should be signed between the legally registered vendors’ representatives and the respective LGs on the modalities of movement and re-establishment of the fair market fees;
- Market management working with the local government should establish and implement specific by-laws for the management of the markets;
- Market dues charged to vendors should be fair and acceptable following the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

7.2.2.3 Rapid rural transformation and urbanisation (close of rural-urban divide)

The constructed markets will become centers of business activities there by promoting transformation of the growth centers into bigger towns with associated benefits of urbanization like improves transports network, easier access to market for rural communities.

Enhancement Measures:

- Need to implement physical development plans
- Ensure effective enforcement for better urban environments
- Need to adapt green policies in all RGC and urban conglomerations (old and mushrooming ones).

7.2.2.4 Improved market management and grievance redress

The market management structures will be improved. Biiso market will have the first committee of the market. Wanseko and Kigorobyia will get new market committees, with clear roles and responsibilities as well as an operation office with furniture. Grievance redress will be improved through decentralised committee, not by Sub County Officials as in the current case in Biiso, Wanseko and Kigorobyia.

Enhancement measures:

- Establish office space for market committee
- Establish a Notice board
- Establish Vendor registration mechanism (old, new and applicants)
- Improve record keeping by District Commercial Officers to enable effective planning
- Establish an Open Grievance Redress Mechanism such as Open Market Meeting to obtain feedback from the vendors on bi-monthly / quarterly / annual basis.
- Establish market committee with representative from key genders (women, PWDs, men) and market cluster heads (Fish, Fresh Food, Cereals, Clothes, Lockups, Vegetable, Fruits, etc); Parish Chiefs and LC 2 Chairpersons should be Ex-Officio of the market committees (a Parish is Planning unit under Local government guidelines).
- Select representatives of market committees through transparent means (vote by hand, secret ballot, lining-up)
- Establish 2 District Level Market Vendor Association, with representatives from each 3 ARSDP and Non-ARDSP markets
- Establish 2 District and 3 Sub County/Town Council Monitoring Committees with representatives from Non-state actors such as NGOs, Religious leaders (Catholic, Protestant, Muslim), SACCOs.

7.2.2.5 Increase in Employment for all (Direct and indirect)

Markets will help to boost local entrepreneurship especially the women who are the majority of the vendors, hence improving their economic wellbeing. This will result into increased productivity of the local communities – when people are assured of the market, they tend to be encouraged to produce more to meet the market demand.

The market will create more employment opportunities for people in market catchments. These opportunities will be in form of direct / indirect business enterprises and jobs. It is estimated more vendors will come into new market and the number may double the current 1,824 vendors (old jobs). 62% of women will benefit more (1,138 current vendors). The product mix per vendor will increase. This will generate more jobs (backward and forward). By product mix we mean the total range of products offered by a vendor. The big holding capacity and longer lifespan of the markets will continually enhance business opportunities.

Enhancement Measures:

- Conduct entrepreneurship training at market levels (vendors) and community groups
- Mainstream Gender Entrepreneurship Index (GEDI) – general business Environment (e.g. less bureaucracy); business freedom; total entrepreneurship activity (ratio of female to male), procedures for starting, running or exiting a business;
- Organize Business clinics to encourage formalization of vendor enterprises and vendor groups e.g. business registration, registration for national supplier database (NSD) in order to build capacity to tap into oil benefits. The non-vendors will also benefit because some are part of the market chain actors.

7.2.2.6 Improved business competitiveness (supply, customer base, profitability, saving, investment)

The new market infrastructure will improve the business competitiveness. Markets are a basic requirement in form of workplace for any vendor. The customer and supplier base will expand thereby facilitating competitiveness and growth.

Enhancement Measures:

- Scale-up coverage of other government programmes, project and services such as One Village One product (OVOP); Skilling Uganda; Financial Inclusion (MoFPED/PROFFIRA),
- Regulate Cross Border Trade (Uganda and DRC Congo) in order to prevent counterfeits, trafficking and smuggling
- Provide Incentives to market vendors especially the most vulnerable groups (PWDs and Low capital vendors). Incentives such as Free Days could be explored.

7.2.2.7 Gradual increase in local production and income diversification among communities in market catchment

There is a likelihood of increase in local production of items demanded by vendors such as food (cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetable, fruits, plantain, livestock, fish, value added good, etc). More services will come up including mobile money, tailoring, and other repair and maintenance services. The households will diversify their income sources by using the markets to sell their products, directly and indirectly, through both forward and backward linkages. Gradually, when the oil starts to flow, the markets will be key sources of supplies to workers.

Enhancement Measures:

- Increase local government budget allocation on production (crop, livestock, fisheries, entomology, apiculture, etc.);
- There is need to boost local production both farm and non-farm products through both private and public investment to meet the growing diversity of customer demands. Presently, about 74.9% of the households within the market catchment do not engage in income-oriented farming. The local governments need to increase their budget allocations towards farm production as well as close the unfunded gap that stands at Ugx 10,768,492,000/= billions (approx. Usd 2.95 million). In Hoima District, a funding gap for production sector stands at 41.5 percent (Ugx 3,987,992,000/= out of Ugx 9,615,492,000/= billions). In Buliisa DLG, the unfunded gap is Ugx 1,153,000,000/= in the last 5 years FY 2015/16 to 2019/20. With new markets, it is anticipated that there will be an increase in local production.
- Train local groups in value addition (food processing, furniture, bamboo and latten, etc.)
- Scale-up UWEP program and Youth Livelihood Fund, OWC, NUSAF 3

7.3 Negative Impacts

7.3.1 Construction Phase

7.3.1.1 Temporary economic displacement impacts

There is potential for physical displacement as well as displacement of economic activities as explained below. Since all the markets will undergo rehabilitation works in terms of demolition, such activities will entail relocation of vendors and lock up owners to another site

temporarily. Temporary relocation of the vendors may trigger undesirable consequences such as the loss of livelihood due to economic displacement.

Overall, the magnitude of temporary physical displacement is high due to the big number of lockups at Kigorobya (155) and the number of both permanent and seasonal vendors that use the 3 markets while the sensitivity is very high because the lockup owners depend on the rental income which will affect them. The overall significance is ranked as **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

The availability of prepared relocation sites by local governments and resolution of any existing vendor grievances is a condition for MLHUD to proceed with procurement of the contractor for a particular market. Hoima and Buliisa District Local Governments have committed to providing relocation sites as detailed in Annex 7. The proposed relocation sites include a site between Biiso sub-county headquarters and Biiso police station for Biiso market vendors and the taxi park for Kigorobya market vendors. The relocation site for Wanseko will be firmed up once the on-going engagements between the local governments and the vendors have been concluded. The relocation sites will be prepared accordingly including setting up sanitation facilities for sites without such as well as assisting the vendors to relocate and settle in.

Mitigations

- LG should acquire relocation site in consultation the market vendors and stall owners committee prior to any works.
- There should be commitment by the LGs to support resettlement of the vendors from the current sites to the temporary sites, and then back to the markets once construction is completed.
- The local governments and MLHUD shall assess impacts associated with the relocation sites; then prepare and equip all proposed relocation site with all required structures and facilities like sanitation, water, sheds, access, etc.
- Hoima DLG together with Kigorobya Town Council to constitute a Committee to investigate and resolve the current grievances by the Kigorobya market vendors and Kigorobya Lockup Owners Association regarding ground rent payments and compensation expectations to ensure smooth relocation.
- Sign a memorandum of understanding between the LG and the stall/ lockup owners that will detail the terms and conditions for relocation to temporary vending sites, the roles and responsibilities of each party and criteria for allocation of vending spaces in the new markets.
- Register all market stall owners and respective vendors
- Allocate the lock ups early before or during construction; priority should be given to existing lock-up owners

- Form and train market stalls and vendors committee in the safeguard's requirements
- The local governments shall continuously engage the market community before construction, during construction and operation to track any challenges and impact on their vending business and to own the new structure when they return.
- Contractor and LG to expeditiously manage any grievance during and after construction respectively.
- Contractor and LGs shall work with the vendors to settle in the new market following the allocation list that will be agreed with and other such criteria and commitments in the MoU signed between the LGs and the vendors.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.1.2 *Loss of vegetation and trees*

The construction phase of the 3 markets will involve land clearing and leveling, and this activity will have a direct impact on the vegetation in the market sites. The impact on flora is devegetation of the market sites. However, the importance of the impact is low since the species are not categorized as threatened on the IUCN Red list. The magnitude and extent of the impact of vegetation loss depends on the class of the market (Kigorobya and Wanseko are class A markets with more structures compared with Biiso a class B with less structures), the existing vegetation (density) and the orientation of the structures.

The proposed site plan for Kigorobya market indicates several structures (closed stalls, stores, shops, butcheries, etc.) whose orientation will lead to loss of all or a big number of the 31 woody trees classified in 5 *Ficus* species (least conservation importance). These “trees” are sprouts of erected vending poles. Most of the sprouts are in the area planned for “open working spaces” to be located below “Gate 4”. The open working spaces will have to be compacted with murrum (200mm compact murrum layer finish). The works may require their removal to ensure proper grading and compaction. The other sprouts of erected vending poles exist in an area planned for “cloths stalls” and shops along the boundary. In that regard, the site plan for Kigorobya does not indicate any tree to be maintained.

The proposed site plan for Wanseko market indicates several structures (closed stalls, stores, shops, butcheries, etc.) whose orientation will lead to loss of vegetation. Six woody species were recorded at the market site. IUCN categorizes *Senna siamea* a species of least concern and the rest of the species recorded on the market site have not been assessed globally and nationally. *Azadirachta indica*, *Lannea schweinfurthii* and *Senna siamea* are likely to be affected during the construction phase whereas *Jatropha curcas* and *Ricinus communis* are on the boundary of the market site and hence can be protected. The site plan for Wanseko market does not indicate any tree to be maintained within the market and its boundaries. Species that will be lost on the market site provide shade and control windstorms.

The site plan for Biiso market indicates that some trees will be retained, some of which lie at the boundary of the market (shared with neighbours). The site plan indicates that 5 trees will be maintained, 9 trees (shared with neighbours or in neighbouring land but canopies extend to the market) will lose branches (trimmed) or may be cut as well while 5 trees will be lost. The species to be cut include *Carica papaya* and *Mangifera indica* which are data deficient (DD) and *Terminalia macroptera* and *Ficus natalensis* that are of least concern (LC).

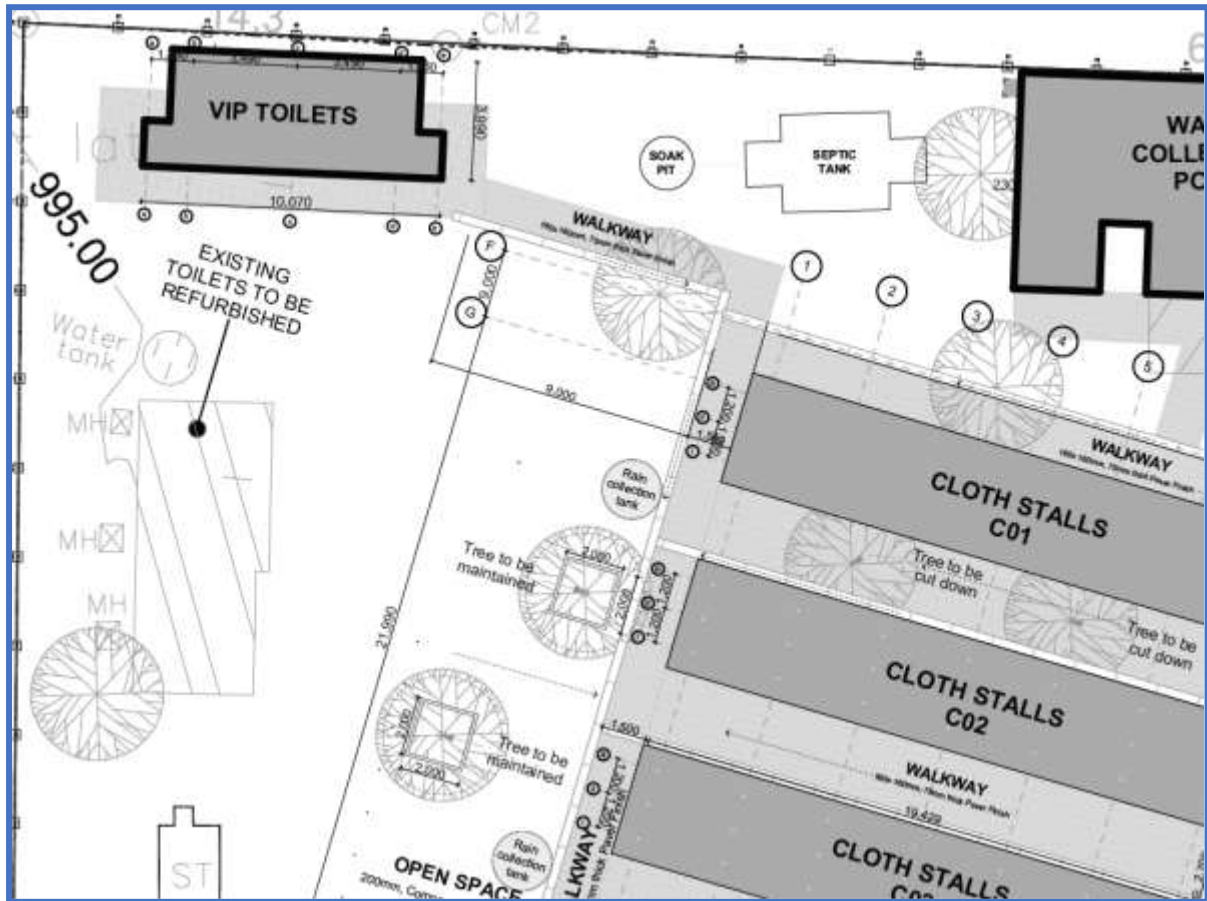


Figure 68: A snapshot of trees to be cut and those to be retained at Biiso market

Overall, the magnitude of vegetation clearance is low while the sensitivity is moderate since some of the vegetation at Biiso would serve as wind breakers. The overall significance is ranked as **minor**.

	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4 Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3 Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2 Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1 Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

- The loss of trees in the market during construction should be compensated by planting aesthetic plants species at the project completion; Biiso and Wanseko markets are prone to windstorms, species such as Senna siamea, Senna spectabilis and Grevillea robusta should be planted to control the storm. Tree planting within the market should be done in a manner that will not compromise visibility of the vending stalls.
- Alternatively, the project will support tree planting elsewhere by the Districts to compensate for the lost vegetation.

- Plant species to be planted in the markets should be in consultation with the market vendors so that they suggest species valued by the community. However, *Balanites aegyptiaca* is a common species in the area used for shade, that could be among the species to be planted at the market sites.

Residual impact significance: **Insignificant.**

7.3.1.3 Potential conflict over water access and use

Construction projects such as this planned one will require water for a range of its masonry works alongside other requirements typical of a project of this nature and magnitude. Typically, each construction site will require about 10,000 liters each day for each of the 3 construction sites for use in mixing of concrete, maintaining sanitation, preparing meals and where necessary for dust suppression during dry conditions. However, of recent most parts of Uganda for example Wanseko and Kigorobyia areas including other urban areas have witnessed water scarcity as such, the contractor will require to arrange his own source of water supply for the project to avoid relying on available community/individual premises sources of water. The potential sources include Kikonkona river (2 Km away) and Kategeta wetland (700 meters) for Kigorobyia market, L. Albert for Wanseko market (250 meters away) and Waki river 2.5 Km from for Biiso market. The water in Kategeta wetland may drop significantly during prolonged dry spells. Therefore, to mitigate ecological impacts and potential social conflicts, the Contractor should abstract water from R. Kikonkona.

Overall, the magnitude of water use is medium due to the low quantities of water required for such low-scale construction activities while the sensitivity is medium for abstraction from rivers and low if abstraction is from L. Albert and medium if abstracting from rivers. The overall significance is ranked as **Moderate.**

	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4 Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3 Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2 Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1 Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation strategies

- Contractors to obtain water abstraction permits from Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) to abstract water from available open surface waters; the potential sources include Kikonkona river (2 Km away) for Kigorobyia market, L. Albert for Wanseko market (250 meters away) and Waki river 2.5 Km from for Biiso market. In case the flow of R. Kikonkona drops, the alternative and more reliable source is R. Wambabya in Buseruka with high flow rate that is resilient even during prolonged dry spells.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.1.4 Soil erosion and Sedimentation

The construction phase will involve use of heavy machinery and excavations to clear the site, strip the soil of vegetation and demolition of existing structures; soil disturbance is bound to happen. Construction of markets will be limited to the market sites boundaries, the sizes of which are 3.5 acres at Kigoroby, 1 acre at Biiso and 1.69 acres for Wanseko. The soils of the proposed sites are clayey sand and well graded sand with silt and gravel for Kigoroby market, silty sands at Biiso market and lean clays, silty sands with gravel soils at Wanseko market. These soils are prone to erosion upon disturbance.

Kigoroby market site is gently sloping draining eastwards to Kaitabalanga wetland, 200m away. The site is projected to have a storm water discharge of 5.80m³/s. Because of the multiplier effect associated with an already existing storm water drainage channel from the Hoima-Buliisa road through the market to Kaitabalanga wetland and the wetland being a major source of portable water for the populace in Kigoroby trading centre, the impact is expected to be high. Biiso market is gently sloping with a projected storm water discharge of 1.66m³/s. There is no watercourse in close proximity to the market drainage, however; downstream surface watercourses will experience offsite impacts in form of siltation. Wanseko market site is generally flat with a calculated storm water discharge of 1.73m³/s. The site is prone to intervals of flooding after rainy days. The site drains southwest into a wetland approximately 250m away.

Overall, the magnitude of soil erosion is medium due to the sizes of the sites and estimated runoffs while the sensitivity is high because Kigoroby market is about 200 meters above Kaitabalanga wetland while Wanseko is about 250 meters from L. Albert. The overall significance is ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4	
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3	
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2	
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigations

- The sites should be hoarded.
- The Contractor should put in place measures to aim at minimum soil disturbance and soil erosion. These measures will include clearing the project sites of excavated materials or protect excavated sections from storm water and creating proper channels for stormwater
- If possible, site clearance should be undertaken during the dry season, with watering down of surfaces to avoid dust nuisance;
- Excavation and disturbance should be limited to the proposed market sites;
- The Contractor shall attend to storm water drainage on construction site, to prevent flooding;

- Excavations resulting from the removal of these items should be backfilled with suitable fill. Construction areas designated to receive fill are typically scarified to depths ranging from 0.5m to 1.0m, moisture-conditioned, and uniformly compacted.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.5 Impacts on landscape and aesthetics

Site preparation works will involve vegetation clearance, soil excavation and levelling, movement of equipment, overburden stockpiling, structures demolition, and dust generation. All these activities will distort the natural landscape and degrade area scenic beauty.

The magnitude of landscape impact will be low because the disturbed sites will be reinstated while the demolished structures will be replaced with new lockups that are modern with better aesthetics. However, residual landscape and visual impacts can remain for material sites such as borrow pits if poorly reinstated. The sensitivity is low because the construction site will be hoarded during construction. The overall significance is ranked as **Minor**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation

- Restoration of all disturbed areas and established temporally structures such as material stores at the end of the project;
- Improve the sites aesthetics on completion of site preparation works by landscaping and greening of open areas;
- Limit tree felling and vegetation stripping;
- The proposed markets should be beautified and the sites after completion by painting and planting aesthetic plants round the markets.

Residual impact significance: **Insignificant**.

7.3.1.6 Impact on fauna

Butterflies are mobile, deriving most of their nutritional and some non-nutritional resources from plants. A few plants surrounding the market will be lost. Some herpetofauna may be killed or injured as a result of earth works or indiscriminate killing due to negative attitude towards them. There will be loss of nesting or roosting grounds for the birds as a result of felling the trees in and around the market. Also, birds like marabou storks and Pied crow, which scavenge in disposed market waste will be affected during construction. As the contractor clears the area in preparation for construction, hiding and feeding places for small mammals will be lost. Garbage disposal site may be relocated. Rodents that may occur in and around the current market site (including garbage dump site which is inside the current market), will be lost and therefore feeding ground for rodents will be lost resulting in negative impact on the rodent

population. There may be direct mortality or loss of mammal life. Rodents living around the market site may be killed during clearing for construction. There is always temptation for people to kill small mammals especially rats when seen. After construction, the newly constructed market structures will form habitat /refugia for lizards and small mammals as well as perching grounds for birds.

The magnitude of the impact on fauna will be low because these species are expected to migrate to nearby habitats while the sensitivity is low because these species are mobile. The overall impact significance is ranked as **Minor**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation

- Minimize vegetation clearance at the site to leave an alternative for butterflies to perch.
- To minimize faunal death during site clearance, attempts to scare the herpetofauna from the sites should be done. Also, clearance should be step by step and not the entire site once;
- Amphibians and reptiles are shy groups of animals always eager to escape if given chance; this should be encouraged where possible.
- Every effort should be made to save and relocate any amphibian and reptiles encountered during site clearance and during construction
- If trees are to be removed, ensure that no bird is breeding from there. If birds are breeding from the trees, tree removal should be done outside the breeding season;
- Clearance during construction should be done cautiously and carefully as to give time and chance to small mammals to escape from their hiding places;
- Avoid unnecessary killing of small mammals' like rodents that may hide in construction materials deposited at the sites.

Residual impact significance: **Insignificant.**

7.3.1.7 Impacts relating to construction materials extraction and transport

Construction will require sand, bricks, and stones for masonry works. If not available from local sources, these materials must be extracted by creating borrow pits which can affect the landscape and aesthetics of the areas if the pits are not properly decommissioned. The design report indicates that the choice of material will be one that is relatable to its context, and also sustainable in terms of ease of maintenance. The design recommends use of a maintenance free material and recommends Refractory bricks of 240x115x70mm laid on Flemish bond. These are available in Butema, (16Km from Hoima town) and can be supplied from this factory. This will also boost local industry.

The transportation and use of heavy equipment and trucks is required during construction. Trucks will transport raw materials and heavy equipment. This has the potential to directly impact traffic flow along the access roads especially at the entrance to the construction site.

Overall, the magnitude of materials extraction and use is ranked as medium due to the low quantities of materials required for such low-scale construction activities which may not even require opening up of new material sites but rather to source materials from existing sources such as sourcing bricks from Butema brick factory in Hoima. The sensitivity is ranked as medium because common haulage routes may be used that will create additional traffic and increasing the risk of traffic accidents. The overall significance is ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Cumulative Impact: Traffic safety risks may increase in case the contractors use common material sites as well as access roads. This is likely because the materials of good quality such as aggregates for construction of the Wanseko and Biiso markets will be sourced from sites that are more than 10 Km away from the sites. This is because quality aggregates and bricks are not available near the lake.

Mitigation measures

- Contractors to prepare comprehensive plans for material sourcing and transport as well as decommissioning of materials sites.
- This is to be mitigated through contractors sourcing and purchasing construction materials such as sand, bricks and stone aggregates from existing suppliers in the urban areas where the project works are to be implemented without them getting to be involved in the extraction and statutory process. The Contractors shall undertake due diligence to procure construction materials from sites that do not have encumbrances and/or approved by local authorities and/or NEMA;
- Adequate and appropriate road signs should be erected to warn road users of the construction activities. For example, reduced speed near the construction site access road;
- Raw materials such as stones and sand should be adequately covered within the trucks to prevent any escaping into the air and along the roadway;
- Trucks transporting raw materials should be made to enter the proposed site through one access point and leave through another. The trucks should be parked on the proposed site until they are off loaded. This will prevent the buildup of trucks along the access roads;
- Heavy equipment should be transported early morning (12 am – 5 am) with proper pilotage;
- The use of flagmen should be employed to regulate when trucks have access to the

construction site.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.8 Management of construction waste

Solid waste will be generated at the site during the construction phases. The waste will largely consist of demolition debris and typical construction waste. Solid wastes, if not well managed, can lead to health issues, bad odor, harboring of vectors, parasites and other dangerous animals. The wastes to be generated at the construction phase include food remains, polythene bags, plastic bottles, papers, wrappings for components to be installed, excavated soil and left overs of construction materials (timber, aggregates, sand, bricks/blocks, steel bar cuttings, glasses, cement, etc.). Excavated material is expected to be generated from the earthworks. The volumes are currently unknown. Much of this waste can be recycled or reused though avenues to implement these management options are rarely explored. Typically, excavated material is considered unlikely to cause adverse impacts and can be used as fill, which is considered a useful reuse of the material.

Kigorobyia market currently has 155 lockups that will be demolished. Shop overburden will include iron sheets, bricks, wooden ceilings, and pieces of concrete. Other site clearance activities will include vegetation clearance on site. For Biiso market, excavation will mainly be done on bare ground as the site is generally devoid of vegetation. However, 30 wooden makeshift vending stalls will be demolished. For Wanseko market, the site is generally devoid of vegetation. Site preparation and clearance will include demolition of 20 semi-permanent structures and over 100 wooden makeshift vending stalls. Large volumes of spoil, especially for Kigorobyia market present disposal challenges.

Hazardous chemicals from construction sites may encounter storm water and pollute ground or surface water sources. In addition, flow of wastewater and storm water from the construction site to premises below the site can be a nuisance to the community.

The magnitude of the impact of construction waste is high for Kigorobyia while sensitivity of the receptors is high because the existing solid waste disposal site for Kigorobyia (Kikumba) is almost full. Therefore, the debris must be transported to a different site or can be reused as fill material for access roads within Kigorobyia Town. Wanseko has no solid waste disposal site. The overall significance is **Major** for Kigorobyia and **Moderate** for Biiso and Wanseko.

	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4 Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3 Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2 Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1 Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Impact Mitigation strategies

- Prepare a waste management plan prior to commencement of work, including appropriate waste storage areas, collection and disposal schedule;
- The owners of the lockups to be demolished should be allowed to salvage any useful items such as doors, timber, bricks and windows to reduce the volumes for disposal;
- Burning of waste on site or in waste containers should be prohibited;
- The construction wastes should be sorted and separated to encourage the recycling of reusable wastes to reduce the waste volumes for disposal;
- The contractor in liaison with local Authorities should facilitate proper handling and disposal of construction waste from the sites. All such waste has to be disposed to the approved waste dumping sites;
- Work closely with local authorities to identify roads with potholes and previously unrestored borrow pits that may require filling using spoil material or rubble from demolition;
- Good construction practices and site/waste management measures should be observed to ensure that all solid waste, fuels and solvents do not enter the nearby lands and open water sources;
- Excavated materials or other construction materials shall not be stockpiled or deposited near or on-stream banks, lake shorelines, or other watercourse perimeters where they can be washed away by high water or storm runoff or can in any way encroach upon the watercourse itself;
- Install signage/labels indicating nature of the stored waste materials on waste storage containers or facilities. Waste storage areas shall be sheltered, paved and banded for oil containment;
- Traffic management should be ensured during transport of the waste. Flag persons will be required. All vehicles transporting excavated materials should be cleaned before leaving the construction site to ensure no earth, mud, debris and the like is deposited by them on roads.

Chemical Waste: Chemical waste that is produced should be handled in accordance with the National Environment (Waste) Management Regulations, 1999. Containers used for the storage of chemical waste should:

- Be clearly labelled and used solely for the storage of chemical waste;
- Be enclosed on at least 3 sides;
- Have an impermeable floor and bunding, of capacity to accommodate 110% of the volume of the largest container or 20% by volume of the chemical waste stored in that area, whichever is the greatest;
- Have adequate ventilation;
- Be covered to prevent rainfall entering (water collected within the bund must be tested and disposed as chemical waste if necessary); and
- Be arranged so that incompatible materials are adequately separated.

Disposal of chemical waste should:

- Be via a NEMA licensed hazardous waste collector; and
- Be a facility licensed to receive chemical waste.

Concrete wastewater: The mitigation for the concrete washout is to construct sedimentation tanks or pits to collect and retain all the concrete washout water. After the tank has been used to wash down the chutes of ready mixed trucks and the wash water has evaporated or has been vacuumed off, the remaining hardened solids can be broken up and removed from the pit and

disposed as fill material. Concrete wash water is highly alkaline (pH of 10-13). Therefore, pH correction will be required.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.9 Sanitation at the construction site and auxiliary facilities

It is anticipated that once the construction phase commences, many workers will be recruited which calls for need for construction of a pit latrine that separates males from female stances and should be able accommodate the large number of workers during the construction stage.

The magnitude of the impact is expected to be moderate because 35-40 workers are expected to be involved in the works. The sensitivity is high because Kigoroby and Wanseko are near Kaitabalanga wetland (200 m) and L. Albert (250 m) respectively. Poor sanitation would lead to contamination of surface water. The significance is ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation Measures

- The contractor will construct adequate pit latrines or provide mobile toilets as applicable for workers at construction sites, residential areas, contractor camp and other auxiliary points where work is ongoing
- Provision of water and soap at the sanitary facilities at all time
- Provide separate sanitary facilities for the different gender and clearly label them
- Ensure that the pit latrines are kept clean at all times
- The contractor will prepare a decommissioning plan in the CESMP including that for sanitary facilities, with appropriate procedural actions to dismantle, disinfect, fill the pits, level the grounds and plant trees.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.10 Impact on Air Quality

Vehicular emissions: Construction fleet, generator, and construction equipment emit fumes, particulates and other gaseous pollutants with detrimental impacts on the environment. Additionally, inhalation of these emissions is associated with public health implications especially to site workers and communities adjacent to the access roads and markets.

Impact assessment: Exhaust fumes from heavy construction equipment will temporarily adversely affect ambient air quality. The concentration of air pollutants will be highest at the immediate construction site and generally decrease with increasing distance from the source. The percentage of heavy-duty trucks in the traffic affects strongly particulate matter and NOx

emission rates. Since the quantity of construction materials required is moderate, the construction fleet is expected to be about 5-10 trucks a day. More trucks may be deployed during transport of debris from Kigoroby. The impact magnitude is ranked as medium on average. The sensitivity is medium because there is already existing traffic in these areas. The overall significance is ranked as **Moderate**.

	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4 Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3 Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2 Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1 Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation measures

- Maintain construction machinery in good working order;
- Ensure appropriate manufacturer silencers and baffles are fitted for the specific project machinery;
- Enforce vehicle speed restrictions;
- Switch off all machinery when not in use; and
- Ensure that all project equipment is serviced on a regular basis.

Dust nuisance: Construction activities involving demolitions, construction, excavation, grading, and material haulage are associated with dust generation. The construction activities will typically involve dumper trips for transportation of earth and materials. During the construction phase, suspended particulate matter (dust) is expected to be the main pollutant associated with the earthwork activities and material handling especially during the dry season. Exposed road surfaces during the dry season can generate loads of dust that will add to the air pollution loading. The extent of impact is dependent on several factors such as speed of wind, degree of exposure among others.

The main potential impacts of dust are;

- visual impacts,
- coating/soiling of merchandise and property, and
- Coating of vegetation.
- Respiratory diseases

Dust is the major air quality problem from construction sites. Dust is a problem for a variety of reasons. If not suppressed, dust can taint goods in shops such as clothes, sugar, salt and grain flour and this is likely to be a major grievance amongst the business community. Dust emissions often vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific operations, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. The impact of dust nuisance will be confined within the project boundary and restricted to the construction phase. Dust will inevitably occur at and inside the construction corridor and will also be generated alongside the haul routes. The sensitive receptors include schools and other education institutions as well

as businesses (shops) along the feeder roads and in the towns especially shops selling clothes and other items that can be affected by dust and in turn lose sale value.

It is assumed that dust nuisance will mainly become topical in very dry periods and wherever clearance, earthworks, material transport or construction takes place in the vicinity of settlements. In addition, dust generation can adversely affect the health and safety of construction workers at the site. Overall, the impact of air pollution during construction will be moderate for receptors within 200-300 m and low for receptors located more than 500 m from the haul routes and construction sites. The impact magnitude is ranked as medium on average. The sensitivity is high because of the shops and communities along the accesses. The overall significance is ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Cumulative Impact: The dust nuisance may increase in case the contractors use common material sites as well as access roads. This is likely because the materials of good quality such as aggregates for construction of the Wanseko and Biiso markets will be sourced from sites that are more than 10 Km away from the sites. This is because quality aggregates and bricks are not available near the lake.

Mitigation measures

- Hoarding of sites and use of dust screens.
- Dust suppression measures (water sprinkling) on roads and soil/overburden stockpiles should be implemented where appropriate.
- Cover and/or maintain appropriate freeboard on trucks hauling any loose material such as sand, cement and bricks that could produce dust during haulage process.
- Re-vegetate rehabilitated disturbed areas as soon as possible after clearing with native trees and lawn grass.
- Vehicle speed restrictions (50 kph for main road; 20 kph for trading centre) should always be adhered to, to prevent dust generation and dust settlement; and
- The contractor should consider nuisance dust monitoring along access routes.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.11 Noise and vibrations generation

Noise will be one of the undesirable consequences of the construction phase arising from construction equipment and haulage fleet, works and workers. Machinery which are often used in power generation, steel cutting, compacting soil and concrete mixing generate noise and vibrations. Such noise can cause disturbance to community activities. Noise and vibrations will mainly result from demolition of structures at the sites and use of heavy construction equipment

including excavators, graders and dump trucks during site preparation and construction activities. Though the level of discomfort caused by noise is subjective, the most reported impacts of increased noise levels are interference in oral communication and disturbance to sleep or resting time and disruption of school learning activities.

The noise sensitive receptors include schools, businesses and residential areas located within less than 100 m from the construction sites and material haulage routes. Construction noise is intermittent and depends on the type of operation, location, and function of the equipment, and the equipment usage cycle. The noise impact will be important during construction and the noise will occur at and around the construction site from the operation of heavy site equipment and construction vehicles. The noise level will be *severe* for construction workers and those receptors within less than 50m from the construction site and *moderate* for those living 100-200 m away. The noise levels emitted are expected to be lower than 100 dBA. Workers exposed to construction noise are sensitive receptors as well. noise could have health impact especially on workers who will be exposed to it for up to 10 hours daily at work.

The areas already experience moderate to high noise levels. The baseline recorded an equivalent continuous sound pressure level (LAeq) of 61.1 dBA at Kigorobyia was 61.1dBA, 70.2dB at Biiso and 55.8dB at Wanseko. The level at Kigorobyia was slightly higher than the stipulated noise limit (60dB) in The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003 for mixed commercial and residential areas. Therefore, noise will not be something new in these areas.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Vibrations: Ground vibration from construction activities is a cause of concern to the community. This will emanate from movement of trucks, excavation works, usage of equipment (compactors, generators, etc.), etc. The most sensitive ones to ground vibrations are the semi-permanent and aged structures that can develop cracks if exposed to vibrations. Issues with construction-generated vibrations will depend on these types of activities occurring close to vibration-sensitive locations. The effects of vibration vary and depend on the magnitude of the vibration source, the ground conditions between the source and receiver, presence of rocks or other large structures in the area.

Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) is the most accepted criteria to assess the damage potential of structures due to blast vibrations. Due to absence of Uganda standards for vibrations, the ground vibrations standards are adopted from Ireland.

Allowable Vibration Velocity (Peak Particle Velocity) at the Closest Part of Any Sensitive Property to the Source of Vibration, at a Frequency of		
Less than 10Hz	10 to 50Hz	50 to 100Hz (and above)

8 mm/s	12.5 mm/s	20 mm/s
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(Source: Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes for Ireland⁶⁰)

Typical vibration from transportation and construction sources falls in the range of 10-30 Hz and usually centres around 15 Hz. Therefore, the limit of 12.5 mm/s for construction equipment was adopted. Vibrations monitoring may be necessary in case the contractor utilizes equipment with vibration frequency beyond 30 Hz to detect any structural damage risks. However, given the scale of works, use of equipment with such high levels of ground vibrations that can cause structural damage is not envisaged. Therefore, the impact magnitude for vibrations is low and the sensitivity is low to medium. The impact of vibrations is likely to be significant for semi-permanent and aged structures that are located less than 10 meters from Kigoroby during demolition works. However, the structures in the vicinity of the market are permanent.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3	Minor 3
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation strategies

- Construction workers should be briefed and made aware of the sensitive nature of workplaces they are operating in and advised to limit verbal noise or other forms of noise. For example, metallic objects or tools can be passed on to colleagues rather than dropping or throwing them with loud bangs;
- Truck drivers and equipment operators to switch off vehicle engines while offloading materials and when not in use;
- Contractor will be careful when selecting equipment to avoid use of old or damaged machinery with high level of noise emissions that would have a negative impact in the environment;
- Institute and enforce Vehicle speed restrictions;
- Maintain plant machinery and haulage fleet in good working order through routine maintenance;
- Restrict working hours from 7 am to 6 pm.;
- Install silencers to heavy duty equipment such as the generator, compactors among others to reduce on the generated noise levels;
- The playing of loud music at the construction yard should be prohibited.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

⁶⁰ [https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/planning/Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise and Vibration in National Road Schemes.pdf](https://www.tii.ie/technical-services/environment/planning/Guidelines%20for%20the%20Treatment%20of%20Noise%20and%20Vibration%20in%20National%20Road%20Schemes.pdf)

7.3.1.12 Occupational health and safety impacts and risks

Accidents happen around the construction sites. The risk of accidents at a construction site depends on the quality and competence of workers, fitness/health status of workers, presence of occupational hazards and unsafe workplaces (e.g. night works with inadequate lighting), stress as well as the availability and use of personal protective equipment. People may trip and fall in excavated trenches and sharp objects used in building are often left lying around the construction sites. These can cause harm to staff as well as the community.

Sources of impact

- Construction activities
- Waste and hazardous materials management
- Transportation and circulation
- Presence of workers.

Description – The project construction works will require minimal labour force, but which can still be associated with occupational health and safety issues in the absence of proper worker welfare. Activities planned during the construction phase could be a source of accidents. The main common causes of accidents in construction are:

- Falls from working at height;
- Crush injuries in excavation work;
- Slips and trips;
- Being struck by falling objects;
- Moving heavy loads;
- Bad working positions, often in confined spaces;
- Encounters with dangerous fauna;
- Electrocutation.

All workers could be exposed to accidents at the worksite. However, implementation of suitable health and safety procedures should help prevent or reduce the probability of accidents to occur. Also, the application of all mitigation measures should help in preventing or reducing the risk of accidents on-site.

The risk of accidents is ranked as medium because of the small workforce required and the type of structures (none is storeyed) which would minimize the magnitude of fatalities for those working at height. However, the sensitivity is very high because accidents can cause permanent impairment and even death. This is a **Major** impact that requires serious supervision.

	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4 Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3 Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2 Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1 Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

During consultations with the OSH Department, the following mitigations were proposed:

- MLHUD to submit all designs for scrutiny in regard to structural soundness.
- Contractors to undertake site risk assessments and prepare risk management plans;
- Contractors to apply for workplace registration on site before construction commences through the OSH Department.
- Contractors to undertake training of workers on how to use PPEs and why they must use them. Contractors should enforce the use of PPEs as well as undertake regular sensitization.
- Contractors to carry out pre-employment medical examinations of workers to assess for their fitness to work basing on the hazards they are exposed to (i.e. hazard-based medical examination).
- Health surveillance – the contractors to carry out Health surveillance for all workers to monitor their health status.
- Contractors to develop emergency plans before construction commences and also carry out awareness programs like fire outbreak among the workers especially on aspects of what to do in case of an emergency.
- Contractors to have a human resource policy and Labour force management plans to guide the recruitment and terms of employment/contracts for all workers on the project.
- Contractor to have a “No child Labour” policy in place, no cases of child labour should be allowed on site during the construction phase.

Other mitigation strategies

- All Contractors are expected to recruit and deploy qualified Safety Officers/Engineers to manage day-to-day OSH aspects including routine reporting;
- A health and safety plan shall be drawn up by the Contractor and approved by the supervising engineer to ensure the safety of workers;
- Secure site boundaries with fences or hoarding as appropriate;
- Fence all dangerous areas especially excavated pits;
- Regular inspection of all construction fleet;
- Install adequate lighting at all work areas;
- Provision of work platforms, scaffolds to ensure safe working heights;
- Adequate supervision by ensuring regular inspection of formwork, and temporary supports for their safety;
- only trained and experienced personnel be allowed to operate accident prone/high risk equipment and machinery;
- ensure good housekeeping and proper induction courses for employees; develop and distribute guidelines for working at heights, confined places, etc.;
- ensure proper wiring and installation to prevent electrical shocks;
- Provision of first aid kits at workplace;
- Each work shall have a valid contract and signed code of conduct
- Each worker to be provided with an Identity card for easy identification in the community
- The contractor should enclose construction sites and restrict unauthorized access (gate to site manned by trained guards) to avoid intrusion and risks of accidents and theft of construction materials;
- Contractors shall ensure that all equipment is maintained in a safe operating condition
- A record of health and safety incidents (Incident log) shall be kept on site.

- Any health and safety incidents shall be reported to the Employer immediately and to the WB within 24 hours.
- First aid clinic with a qualified nurse, basic drugs, first aider shall be available on site at all times.
- Engage the services of a service provider for health emergencies including ambulance services
- Workers should be sensitized on their rights and obligations
- Material stockpiles or stacks should be stable and well secured to avoid collapse and possible injury to site workers.
- The Contractor must ensure that construction trenches and material storage areas are sealed off with barrier tape/fences.
- Train workers and communities in Health and safety
- Conduct daily tool box talks for each team of workers based on the risk assessment
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) shall be made available to all workers and use of PPE shall be made compulsory.
- Provide all risk insurance for all equipment and vehicles
- The contractor shall provide Workerman’s compensation insurance policy before starting works
- Provide quality water for washing/ bathing at site
- Contractor shall acquire and establish safe hygienic office premises with gender sensitive sanitary facilities and changing rooms
- The contractor shall liaise with the respective District Labour Offices on to manage the workers’ issues including conflicts.
- Conduct Community health sensitization meetings with vendors and local community and integrate video content that visualize the dangers of open defecation.

Residual impact significance: **Moderate.**

7.3.1.13 Risk of contracting and spreading COVID-19

Construction sites are places where people from different places can meet and interact during the course of executing various construction activities including meetings and trainings such as daily assemblies and toolbox meetings. Such interactions pose the risk to spread COVID-19 and other similar respiratory diseases such as pandemic influenza. COVID-19 is a new virus that had not been previously identified in humans and therefore no population-level immunity exists. While most people with COVID-19 develop mild or uncomplicated illness, approximately 14% develop severe disease requiring hospitalization and oxygen support and 5% require admission to an intensive care unit⁶¹. Uganda is currently experiencing a spread of COVID-19 with over 200 confirmed cases. Notably, increased movement in and out of the project site/area with different means of transport such as long haulage trucks, water transport from Lake Albert, has the potential to introduce the COVID-19 viral strain with the risk of local transmission. Similarly, incoming construction workers have the potential to increase the local transmission of such a communicable disease especially at a time when there are reported community transmissions with some individuals found to be asymptomatic.

Reported illnesses range from mild symptoms to severe illness and sometimes death for confirmed COVID-19 cases. These symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure:

- Fever
- Running Nose (flu)

⁶¹ Ministry of Health-National Guidelines for Management of COVID-19,2020

- Cough
- General Weakness
- Difficulty in breathing if the patient develops pneumonia.

At the time of this ESIA, Uganda was in total lock down with Government having communicated several measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. The sensitivity is very high and the magnitude of the impact is ranked as high because transmission of COVID-19 is quick and can overwhelm the existing health services. This is a **Major** risk and impact that requires serious attention, monitoring and reporting.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

The WHO⁶² has provided guidance for responding to community transmission of COVID-19 as summarized below:

Situation	Intervention
Recommended in all situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand hygiene • Respiratory etiquette • Masks for symptomatic individuals. • Isolation and treatment of ill individuals. • Monitoring symptoms of healthy contacts. • Traveler health advice • Environmental cleaning
Consider, based on local and/or global evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid crowding (i.e. mass gatherings). • School closures and other measures. • Public transportation closures, and/or • Workplace closures and other measures. • Public health quarantine (asymptomatic contacts) and/or • isolation (ill individuals).

In exercise of powers conferred upon the Minister of Health by sections 11 and 27 of the Public Health Act, Cap. 281, several Rules have been issued. It is important to note that these Rules are changing over time depending on the COVID-19 situation. In case the confirmed cases significantly increase, earlier restrictions may as well be reinstated. Below are the latest versions of the Rules.

⁶² <https://www.who.int/publications-detail/responding-to-community-spread-of-covid-19>

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (CONTROL OF COVID - 19) (No. 2) RULES, 2020 dated 31st March, 2020

6. Factories and construction sites to continue operations

Notwithstanding the prohibitions in these Rules, factories and construction sites are allowed to operate, provided that a factory or construction site that does so, shall provide accommodation for the employees at the factory or construction site and the employees are prohibited from leaving the factory or construction site until 14th April 2020.

10. Duration of Rules

(1) These Rules shall remain in force until 14th April, 2020, when the Rules shall expire.

(2) Notwithstanding subrule (1), the Minister may extend the duration of these Rules.

The Public Health (Control of COVID - 19) (Amendment) Rules, 2020⁶³ dated 9th April, 2020

2. Amendment of S.I. No. 52 of 2020

Rule 9 of the Public Health (Control of COVID - 19) Rules, is amended by substituting for subrule (1) the following— “(1) The places and premises and the activities, events, meetings and gatherings, as the case may be, specified in this subrule shall be closed or banned, as the case may be, until the date specified as follows—

(a) Schools and institutions of higher learning, closed until 5th May 2020;

e) Public meetings including political rallies, conferences and cultural related meetings, banned until 5th May 2020.

Presidential Directives

In his public address to the nation on 4th May 2020, President Yoweri Museveni partially lifted the national lockdown, allowing a few businesses to operate as from 6th May 2020 which included wholesale shops and hardware shops that supply construction sites. Among the new measures is the obligation for everyone to wear masks in public.

MLHUD COVID-19 Response Plan & Operating Guidelines for Contractors’ Operations

The Ministry has also prepared COVID-19 Response Plan & Operating Guidelines that shall be issued to the Contractors’ to use during their construction operations. This dossier has stipulated a number of measures which are in line with the WHO Guidelines and Ministry of Health guidelines. These have been tailored into the practical day-to-day construction operations.

Mitigation measures

- Sensitize all project employees about the signs and symptoms of COVID-19 as well as the ways to control its spread.
- Screen local employees/contractors for COVID-19 during recruitment.
- Management of potential COVID-19 cases – in case, any workers develop the above symptoms, isolate them and immediately contact the respective District Health Officers (DHOs) to pick and transport the patients for treatment.

⁶³ <https://ulii.org/ug/legislation/statutory-instrument/2020/57>

- Reduce site traffic – prohibit entry for any non-essential visitors. In addition, utilize staggered start and finish times for workers to limit site congestion and physical contact. Further, restrict the number of people in attendance at any site inductions, and consider holding them outdoors whenever feasible.
- Wear masks (mandatory to the public effective 19th May 2020).
- Practice social distancing – Consistently monitor points of worker interactions such as dining areas to ensure social distancing guidelines (2-4 meters apart) are being met.
- Prioritize sanitation – Enforce workers to wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or to use sanitizers before entering and after leaving the worksite, as well as before and after handling all goods, materials and equipment. Routinely clean any common contact surfaces on-site (e.g. scanners, turnstiles, screens, telephones and desks). Lastly, be sure to temporarily remove or disable any site entry systems that require skin contact (e.g. fingerprint scanners).
- Limit physical contact – Make sure that the contractor stagger break times to reduce congestion and physical contact in eating areas. Require workers to keep at least 2-3 metres of distance between one another while eating.
- Enhance whole-of-society coordination mechanisms to support preparedness and response, including the health, transport, travel, trade, finance, security and other sectors. Involve public health Emergency Operations Centres and other emergency response systems early.
- Continuously sensitize the workers and pass on any new guidelines by Government.

Residual impact significance: **Moderate**.

7.3.1.14 Traffic Impacts

Activities related to construction works will undoubtedly induce additional vehicular traffic along roads leading to the construction sites markets. Related issues of vehicle congestion and reckless driving by truck drivers delivering construction materials and supplies to the site and market will be sources of potential accidents to road users and pedestrians. It is important to note; however, that the equipment and vehicles needed for the construction of the proposed markets is low compared to other development projects such as roads.

Overall, the magnitude of materials extraction and use is ranked as medium due to the low quantities of materials required for such low-scale construction activities which may not even require opening up of new material sites but rather to source materials from existing sources such as sourcing bricks from Butema brick factory in Hoima. The sensitivity is ranked as medium because common haulage routes may be used that will create additional traffic and increasing the risk of traffic accidents. The overall significance is ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4	
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3	
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2	
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Cumulative Impact: Traffic safety risks may increase in case the contractors use common material sites as well as access roads. This is likely because the materials of good quality such as aggregates for construction of the Wanseko and Biiso markets will be sourced from sites that are more than 10 Km away from the sites. This is because quality aggregates and bricks are not available near the lake.

Mitigation measures

- The contractor shall develop a traffic management plan for the transportation within and around the construction site;
- Determine the main access and exit points for the sites throughout the project duration, along with scheduled changes in these accesses and exit points, if applicable. These points need to be shown on the site layout (i.e. site setup) drawings;
- Prepare a plan for communication with residents and businesses surrounding the construction site. Effective communication with local stakeholders is essential to minimize the inconvenience to the surrounding community;
- The Contractor's vehicles and equipment must be in proper working condition and have registration plates, and numbering;
- The Contractor shall enforce speed limits (20 Km/hr within construction sites and 30 Km along materials access roads/ haulage routes) by its employees, and sanctions those in breach; this should be advanced by preparing special codes of conduct for drivers and equipment operators.
- Excavated sites, embankments, and dangerous locations should be protected with proper safety barriers, tape and warning signs;
- Maintain a log detailing every violation and accident on site or associated with the construction activities, including the nature and circumstances, location, date, time, precise vehicles and persons involved, and follow-up actions with the police, insurance, families, community leaders, etc;
- Use of flagmen to direct traffic especially construction vehicles.

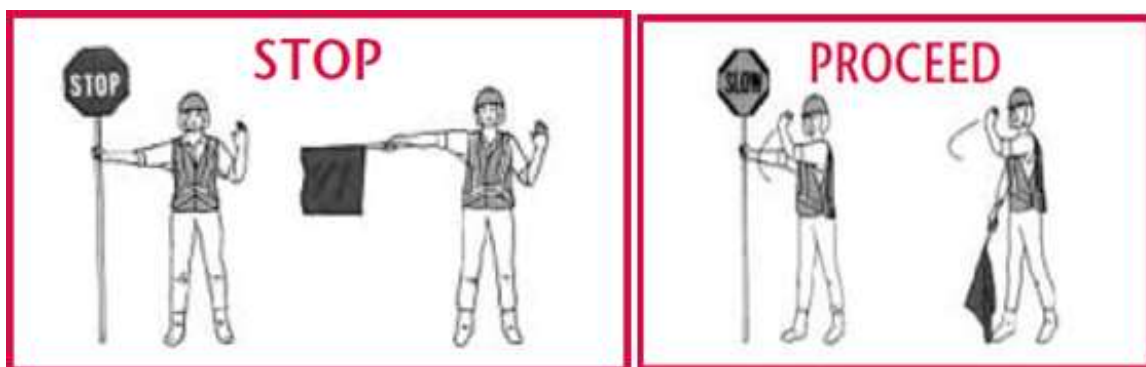


Figure 69: Illustration of flag persons controlling construction traffic

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.1.15 Area and site security

Security of the project site and workers is of utmost importance. Site workers, construction materials and equipment must always be assured of their security. Contractor workers may compromise project area security since they are not area natives, and some may come with their errant behaviour including theft among other behaviour. During the construction activities at the site, construction materials will be required for these activities which if not properly handled could attract wrong elements who can steal some of these items among which include

cement, iron bars and timber among others. If this is not adequately addressed, it could sabotage the smooth running of these activities.

Loopholes in site security can trigger thefts that can compromise progress of construction yet the project must be implemented in a timely manner. Extensions would affect other stakeholders especially the vendors at temporary relocation sites. This would be a **Major** impact.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation measures

- Management should strategically install lighting as well as security alarms and backup systems including surveillance of the area on a 24 hours’ basis especially within the campsite, material storage areas and equipment parking lots;
- The casual laborers hired at the site shall be screened with the help of the local leaders so as to weed out the wrong elements;
- A licensed security company by Ministry of Internal affairs should be hired to provide security services;
- Security guards shall guard the property in a 24-hour basis and document any suspicious movement within the project site and its environs;
- Sensitize all site workers especially in regard to work ethics and ensure they all comply with company rules and regulations;
- Liaise with area Police post to provide and boost construction sites security.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.16 Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS

With increased social interaction, there are several risks of spread of HIV/AIDS, STIs and other communicable diseases, child marriages, unwanted pregnancies, among others. The magnitude of the impact is expected to be moderate because 35-40 workers on average per site are expected to be involved in the works, most of which are casual workers to be recruited locally. The sensitivity is however very high as these poor communities would struggle to cope with the challenges of being HIV positive. The impact significance is **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4	

	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

HIV/AIDS mainstreaming is a contractual obligation that will involve collaboration with nominated service providers for HIV/AIDS. The contractors may also sign MoUs with health centres such as Kigoroby HC IV, Buliisa HC IV, Biiso HC III, and Kigwera HC II to support voluntary counselling and testing, periodic sensitizations and distribution of condoms. It is strongly recommended that the services are extended beyond the construction workers to include the immediate surrounding communities. According to Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC), market vendors are key category of ‘Most At Risk Populations’ (MARPs). The provision of HIV/AIDS services such as HIV testing will reduce risk. The HIV prevalence in project area stands at 2.9%. Only 2% of the market vendors have taken an HIV Test in their lifetime. The increased access to HIV services will also benefit the about 1,824 vendors and non-vendor population.

Enhancement Measures:

- Contractor should establish HIV/AIDS Workplace policy
- Make Joint HIV/AIDS Community work plan with District Health Office, and area-based health facilities (Biiso HC III, Kigwera HC II, and Kigoroby HC IV), PNFP⁶⁴(PNFP (Azura Christian Health centre, Marine HC II, and Uganda Matrys HC II) and PFP facilities such as Kabalega medical centre, City medical centre and Care Medical center in Kigoroby;
- Organize monthly HIV Counselling and Testing sessions for workers, as well as vendors and non-vendor population nearby;
- Establish Condom Distribution / Dispensing points within construction sites and community centers.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.1.17 Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

As a result of the increased economic opportunities created by the construction works, both boys and girls could be lured to work by the possibility of financial gain or required by their parents to earn money to contribute to the families’ support as is the case in most of the markets visited. Boys could drop out of school to become full time casual labourers or skipping some school days to work so that they can help their parents boost household incomes.

Influx of construction workers from outside the Project area pose social risks that can become significant negative impacts such as defilement of minors leading to teenage pregnancies and school drop-outs. The ESIA team observed several young girls engaged in economic activities in the markets and the wider community. Interactions could potentially increase in sexual violence against both girls who are attending school and those out of school.

⁶⁴ PNFP (Private Not for Profit) and PFP (Private For Profit)

The magnitude of the impact is expected to be moderate because 35-40 workers on average per site are expected to be involved in the works, most of which are casual workers to be recruited locally. The sensitivity is however very high as abused children can drop out of school, face challenges of early motherhood as well as associated psychological torture. The impact significance is **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Risk mitigation

- Contractor to develop and implement a “No child labour” policy;
- Each worker shall be sensitized in a language that is understandable on child protection code of conduct and shall abide by this code.
- Contractor shall engage with Uganda Police (Family Protection Unit) and District Probation Offices to ensure that workers are sensitized about child protection issues and any breach be expeditiously investigated as guided in the referral path below.
- Children shall be restricted within the campsite and the construction site
- Where need arise, a nominated service provider will be contracted to support child protection activities including designing IEC, sensitizations, monitoring and collaboration with key duty bearers.
- Work closely with local councils and demand for recommendation letters by local councils before selecting candidates for jobs;
- The Contractor should have a sexual harassment policy and mainstream it to ensure strict adherence to established mechanisms to avoid the emergence of these challenges.

Steps for handling of sexual and child abuse cases – Referral Pathway

Local Council (LC1)

The LC1 has to immediately secure the victim/survivor and preserve evidence for successful court action. The concerns of the victim must be addressed immediately to avoid evidence loss. The LC1 is then supposed to refer to appropriate security actors such as probation officer or police.

The Police

On receiving the victim, the police are also expected to enhance the security and protect them from any form of intimidation by the perpetrator and also preserve evidence. In case of rape/defilement, victims are supposed to be taken for medical examination within 72 hours to avoid HIV/AIDS infection and unwanted pregnancies. Police, with the guidance of the

prosecutor, investigates the case and presents overall evidence to the DPP/RSA. Arrests and detains the suspect and presents them in Court. After this the police may refer the victim to a shelter for psychosocial counseling and support.

Medical and Health practitioner

Health worker examines survivor and to confirm that the abuse involved penetrative sex, with caregiver consent administer Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) within 72 hours from time of abuse to deter HIV Infection; and provide any other treatment as deemed fit and issue a medical report. If it is a case of domestic violence, accurately document the visit of the victim/survivor, inform the victim of options available within the judicial system.

Psychosocial service provider

Legal Aid Clinics help victim/survivor overcome trauma and stigma associated with sexual violence. Psychosocial support should be confidential. Help survivor understand the legal options and necessary steps to pursue justice. Probation and Social Welfare Officer counsels the child and parent, explains to the child survivor and parent the required legal steps and seeks the parents' consent /child's assent to legal procedure Accompany survivor to the police if a child is involved and refer them to the Probation office for actions of child's welfare.

Judiciary/Court

The court is supposed to ensure that the complaint is properly recorded. Director of Public Prosecutions through the Resident State Attorney takes the case to Court, if there is sufficient evidence. Court hears the case and makes a ruling. If the offence is child to child sex, Probation and Social Welfare Officer/Police, with the support of adolescent sexual reproductive Health professional's counsels both child offenders. PSWO/Police refers child to child sex offenders for other relevant rehabilitation services, based on the need.

Follow up and review

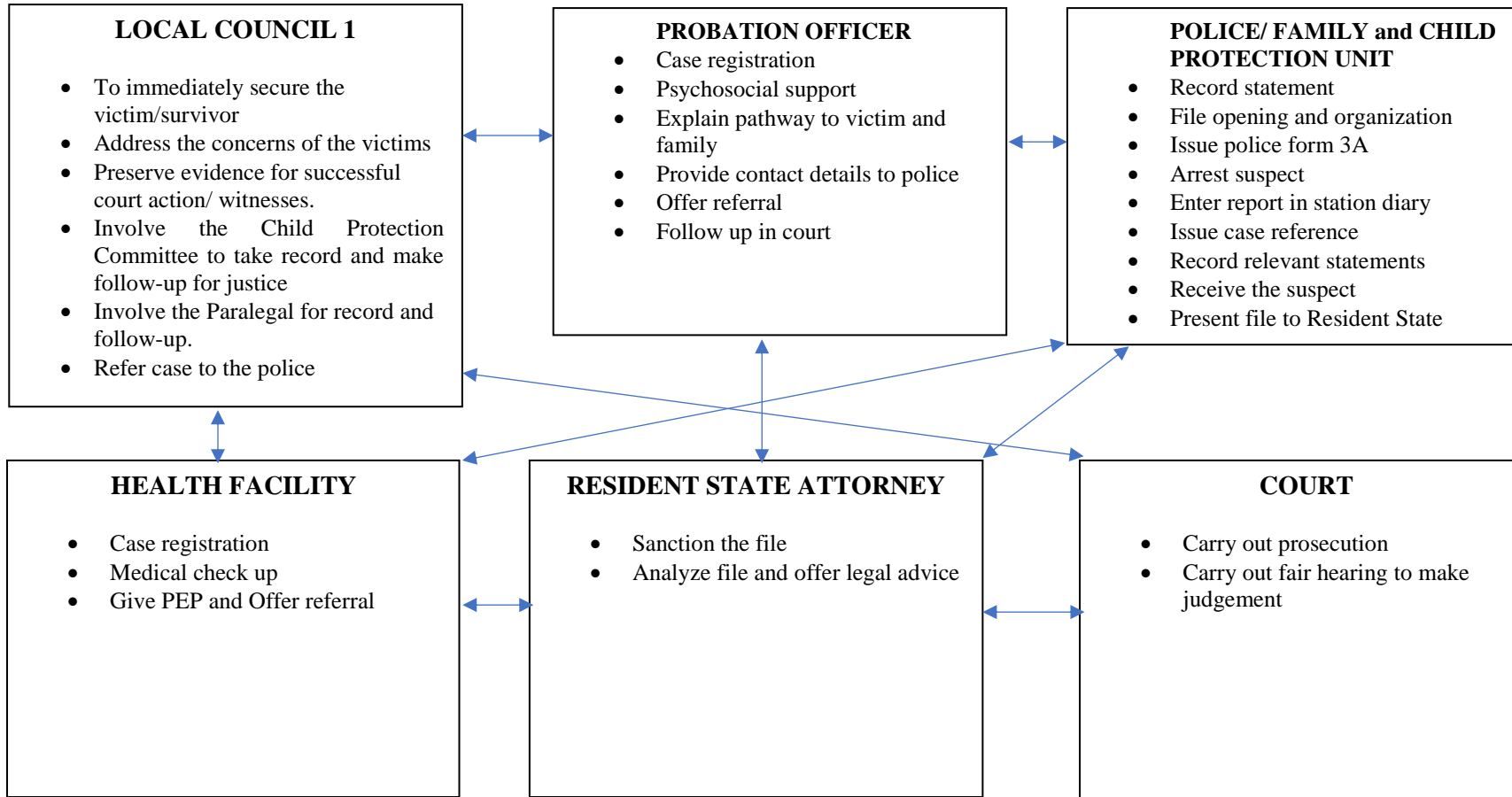
Probation and Social Welfare Officer assesses child survivor's recovery progress and evaluates if there is need for more support.

Closure of the case

Police puts away the file on the advice of the DPP/RSA. Health worker closes the case when the child survivor is fully recovered. Court closes the case in the absence of an appeal against its ruling. Probation and Welfare Officer closes the case when the child has fully recovered in all aspects.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

CHILD SEXUAL VIOLENCE REFERRAL PATH



7.3.1.18 Risk of Gender Based Violence

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, economic, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.

Influx of construction workers from outside the Project area pose social risks that can become significant negative impacts such as defilement of minors leading to teenage pregnancies and school drop-outs, social tension in some homes if husbands earn salaries and resort to drinking, disruption of marriages due to fraternization of contract workers with women in the community triggering gender-based violence. Other related risks include sexual harassment at the workplace that can discourage women from taking up employment opportunities.

These communities already experience gender-based violence and therefore the sensitivity is very high. However, the impact magnitude is ranked as medium because of the low number of workers who would be exposed to incomes that can encourage irresponsible behavior. The overall significance is ranked as **Major**.

	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4 Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3 Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2 Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1 Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation measures

- The Contractor should have a “No sexual harassment” policy and mainstream it to ensure strict adherence to established mechanisms to avoid the emergence of these challenges.
- MoLHUD should ensure that social safeguards personnel are recruited as part of the project implementation personnel to supervise contractors and to continuously engage communities.
- Instituting Grievance redress committee to handle among others sexual abuses
- Involving police in handling sexual abuses
- Contractor and implementing agency to prepare and implement a Gender Action plan to include at minimum, in conformance with local laws and customs, equal opportunity employment, gender sensitization.
- Provision of gender disaggregated bathing, changing, sanitation facilities.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.19 Nonpayment of suppliers, suppliers and subcontractors

Delay in payment or the non-payment of suppliers, workers and subcontractors is common in projects, and poses a grave risk to project which negatively impacts on the effectiveness of the contractor and as such affect project delivery schedule and it creates mistrust between the

parties impacted. It is therefore essential, that contractors ensure they are paid on time so that they do not unnecessarily ‘renege’ on their contractual obligations with suppliers of good and services to the project.

Typically, local subcontractors and suppliers operate with limited capital. Delays and failure to pay them for supplies to the project can affect their financial status and even survival in business. In addition, the expected benefits to the local economy would not be realized but rather the project would affect the local economy negatively if workers, suppliers and subcontractors are not paid. Lastly, nonpayment would trigger grievances and also give the project a bad image. This impact is ranked **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

- The provision of ‘pay when paid clause’ should be introduced in the contractor and supplier contract
- Understanding the terms or clauses of payment in the project
- The payment matter should be followed up constantly with the contractor
- Setting an established time frame for payment.
- The effect of delayed payments on the project progress must be understood by all parties and personnel involved.
- Right for contractors to suspend work in the event of late or non-payments by the client to avoid unnecessary stand offs with suppliers

Residual impact significance: **Insignificant.**

7.3.1.20 Accident and injurious damage to community property

Accidents are unforeseen events, which cause damages or injuries unintentionally and unexpectedly. During the construction phase, there could be damage to individual or community property in the project beneficiary areas such as crops. Accidents cause construction delays, cost overrun and sometimes ruin the reputation of the organization and losing the confidence in the contractor by the community. Most accidents during the construction phase can be prevented by deploying proper management and safety systems and where they fall short proper mitigations should be instituted to minimize the risk.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1

	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

- Determine and retain evidence as to the cause of the incident and liability
- Strive to restore pre-incident conditions or ensure that adequate compensation is obtained
- Train project personnel in risk identification during construction and reporting the risk on time.
- Awareness, education, preparedness, and prediction of potential risks can reduce the disruptive and destructive impacts of construction activities on communities
- Protection of public infrastructure such as schools, churches and hospitals through prior mapping and zoning by the contractor.
- The grievance redress mechanisms/procedures shall be communicated to communities to report any incidents and complaints of damage to community property, reckless driving of construction fleet and any unreported accidents (hit and runs), etc. Depending on the incident, some will be reported to police for prosecution.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.1.21 *Disengagement of the community/loss of ownership*

The markets that have been earmarked for development have many purposes beyond the economic ones as they serve important functions as networks of communication, hubs of social interaction and valuable political arenas in which control is sought over both people and goods. As such, the neighboring communities and the vendors will feel a sense of loss and control once construction commences and there is a general feeling of skepticism that the markets won't return to 'them' when construction is completed. Therefore, there could be pockets of resistance to vacate the markets to allow construction activities to commence when faced with the prospect of local government relocation.

	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation

- Control and management of markets should be by the Market Vendors' Associations.

- A management contract or memorandum of understanding should be signed by the Sub-county/Town Council and the Market Vendors' Association clearly stipulating the timeframe, roles and responsibilities of each party.
- In the event that the market vendors' association has no capacity to manage the market, the sub-county/town council will identify an officer among its staff such as secretary for production officer or commercial officer, to manage and supervise the market for a given period of time during which the officer will nurture and build the capacity of market vendors to enable them manage the market on their own.
- Priority in control and management of those markets should be given to sitting market vendors. The sitting market vendors should organize themselves into a Vendors' Market Management Committee (VMMC) composed of nine members of whom at least 50% are from the disadvantaged groups in the market to ensure equal representation
- Establish the aspirations of the vendors to inform all engagements and create an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust
- Vendors should be engaged meaningfully and given prior notice before relocation and given ample time to ferry all their merchandise.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.1.22 Failure to clean-up construction sites

In some cases, contractors fail to clean-up the construction sites before handover. This leaves behind residual impacts such as erosion of excess construction materials, littered construction waste some of which can injure the community.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4	
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3	
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2	
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigations

Following the completion of the construction works, the following post-construction actions need to be implemented by the Contractor:

- All construction waste and rubble are to be removed from the site and disposed of to approved sites;
- The site is to be cleared of all litter and temporary cabins and structures should be dismantled;
- Fences, barriers and demarcations associated with the construction footprint are to be removed from the site;
- The Contractor must repair any damage that the construction works has caused to neighboring properties.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.2 Operation and Maintenance Phase

The potential impacts during operation of the new markets are discussed below.

7.3.2.1 Water Use

Operation of the market will require water for cleaning produce, cooking, drinking, water for sanitation and other uses. The markets are already utilising the available water supply systems for operations. However, Kigorobya market experiences unreliable water supply. Upgrading of the market is expected to increase the number of operations and people utilising the market, thus an increased demand on water. The risk is that if water is unreliable, then hygiene within the markets will be compromised. This can trigger public health risks including spread of diseases such as cholera. Unreliable water supply impact significance is ranked as **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

General Mitigations

- It is strongly recommended that options of augmenting or scaling-up the water supply scheme that supplies Kigorobya Market be pursued with the Umbrella Organisation and MWE in order to meet the future demands. This can as well be incorporated in the final design so as that it can be executed alongside the market construction.
- Design: Rainwater harvesting has been incorporated in market design to reduce the pressure on the available water resources. The detailed design for each of the markets is summarized in the Table below:

Market	Water supply
Kigorobya	The design accommodates tanks for rainwater collection of clean water.
Biiso	There is public water supply pipe network at the market, which serves public water points. There is no reserve tank for the market. Therefore, the design team has proposed the installation of 2 No. 10,000 Litre PVC tanks to receive the piped water and supply the market. There also proposed 10,000Litre PVC rainwater harvesting tanks from the stall's roofs. This will improve the reliability of water supply at the market.
Wanseko	There is public water supply pipe network at the market, which serves public water collection points. There is no reserve tank for the market. Therefore, the design team proposed the installation of 2 No. 10,000 Litre PVC tanks to receive the piped water and supply the market. There also proposed 10,000Litre PVC rainwater harvesting tanks from the stall's roofs. This will improve the reliability of water supply at the market.

(Source: Detailed Design Report, Feb 2020)

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.2 Hygiene at butcheries

There is a risk of hygiene issues at butcheries in case water is not enough. The National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines 2011 require markets to be provided with adequate piped water supply, sanitation facilities, drainage, and waste disposal, as well as covered and hygienic stalls, all to the approval of the local authority. A 10,000-liter water tank has been provided at each of the markets. In addition, personal hygiene of butcher operators is critical.

The sensitivity is high because cross-contamination due to poor hygiene can trigger diseases if contaminated meat is consumed. The impact is medium because of the small number of animals slaughtered and sold in these markets. The impact significance is ranked **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigations as per the Public Health (Meat) Rules

- All butcheries must obtain licenses;
- No live animal or bird shall be kept or permitted to remain in any butchery;
- No premises used as a butchery shall be used for the carrying on of any other trade or process without the written approval of the authority having first been obtained;
- a sufficient and accessible supply of clean and wholesome water shall be maintained on the premises and when so required by a health inspector shall be boiled or otherwise sterilized and stored in a clean covered receptacle;
- adequate facilities for a sufficient supply of boiling water for the purposes of cleansing shall be provided and maintained on the premises;
- sufficient accommodation and facilities for employees to wash themselves and their overalls and head coverings shall be provided;
- there shall be provided sufficient portable receptacles of a size and shape approved by the authority and fitted with good and efficient lids, in which shall be placed all refuse and meat trimmings not intended for sale;
- no part of a butchery shall be used as, or shall have direct communication with, a living or sleeping room;
- a dressing room or cupboard shall be provided having facilities for employees to store their overalls and head coverings in a clean and sanitary condition, and shall not be used for any other purpose;
- a fly-proof repository, of a size and design approved by the authority, shall be provided for the storage of any meat not required for immediate sale and shall not be used for any other purpose;
- no cellar or basement shall be used for any of the purposes of a butchery.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.3 Generation of solid waste

Increase in vending activities as well as the variety of commodities traded is expected to increase the generation of solid waste. If not properly managed, the waste will become a nuisance at the markets which will pose public health risks. The key generators of wastes are the market stalls for fresh produce, food, fish and restaurants within the markets. A significant part of the solid waste generated is organic waste with very small quantities of plastic especially polythene and mineral water bottles. The management of the solid waste generated by the markets is the responsibility of Kigorobyia Town Council for Kigorobyia market, Biiso Sub County for Biiso market and Kigwera Sub County for Wanseko market.

The public is very sensitive to waste nuisance which can even discourage some customers from visiting the markets. For markets that sell meat and fish, waste nuisance attracts flies and rodents that become a nuisance in markets. This is a **Major** impact which requires serious attention.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Baseline Practices: The vendors do not sort their solid waste. Reuse of waste is done informally by waste pickers who collect mainly plastic bottles and sell them to dealers from Kampala for recycling. At Wanseko market, waste collection is done daily by potters paid by the market tenderer. Waste transportation is by wheel burrows and sacks to a collection point. Collection by Kigwera Subcounty is irregular. When not collected, the accumulated solid waste is burned. Indiscriminate disposal/ littering is also common. For Biiso market, waste collection is done by the sub-county using open trucks to disposal sites hired from private owners. Open dumping within and around the market is so rampant and from observations, garbage collection by the sub county is irregular.

Quantities: Based on baseline data, the ESIA estimates that the **maximum** volume of solid waste generated by Kigorobyia market area (comprises the vending stalls, slaughter slab, lockups and businesses in the immediate environs that bring their solid waste to the market collection point) is $16 \text{ trips} \times 8 \text{ tonnes/trip} = \underline{\underline{32 \text{ tonnes per week}}}$ or $\underline{\underline{4 \text{ skips per week}}}$. The estimated solid waste generation by Biiso market is $\underline{\underline{8 \text{ tonnes per week}}}$ or $\underline{\underline{1 \text{ skip per week}}}$. This a quarter of what is generated at Kigorobyia market. The estimated solid waste generation by Wanseko market is $2 \times 2 \times 7 = \underline{\underline{28 \text{ tonnes per week}}}$ or $\underline{\underline{3.5 \text{ skips per week}}}$. This is almost the same quantity as what is generated at Kigorobyia market.

Design proposal: In light that the markets registered a poor waste disposal system, the detailed design proposes a waste collection point to make the waste manageable by way of central disposal point. In the market concepts, the waste collection point is proposed to be next to the access, to ease transportation of refuse off site to an allocated dumping site by the responsible

local authorities. The design caters for segregation of solid waste during storage i.e. separate storage areas for recyclable waste. Waste will be sorted at these points in 4 categories:

- a) Organic waste
- b) Plastic waste
- c) Paper waste
- d) Glass waste
- e) Metal waste.

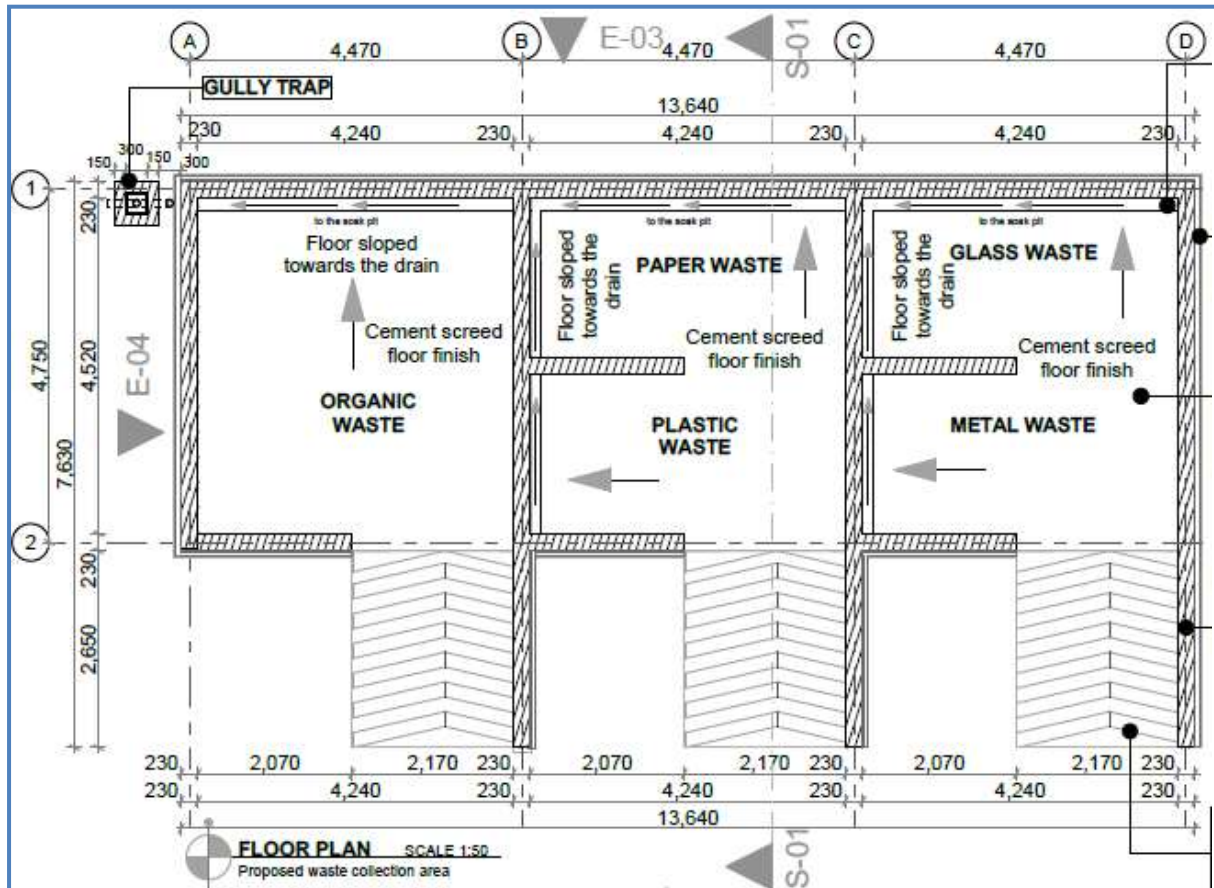


Figure 70: Design provision for separate storage of different solid waste streams

ESIA Input

Volume of storage sites (bunkers): It is evident that the quantities of solid waste generated by the class A markets (Kigorobyia and Wanseko) is double that generated by class B (Biiso). Therefore, the design volume should reflect this difference. The new markets will generate much more waste than the current quantities. The ESIA prediction is that the solid waste generation will at least double. In addition, the ESIA recommends that the design volume of the collection should factor in the irregular collections to prevent waste nuisance – collection should hold solid waste generated for at least 1 week. Therefore, the ESIA recommends that the bunkers be designed to hold 70 tonnes per week for Wanseko and Kigorobyia markets and 20 tonnes per week for Biiso market.

Volumes for individual waste types: The storage spaces for the different waste categories requires revision since organic waste is almost more than 90% of the total solid waste generated by the markets. It is expected that the organic waste will be collected for offsite disposal although in an irregular manner due to limited capacities of the LGs as discussed below. The recovered materials (metals, glass, paper and plastic) will likely be collected by dealers after

accumulation to reasonable quantities worth collection. This may be on a quarterly basis depending on the quantities recovered. In that regard, the ESIA recommends that 80% of the total storage volume (bunker) be allocated to organic waste and 20% to plastics, metals and other recyclables. This will create enough space for organic waste which forms the biggest fraction of waste generated by the markets.

Design for irregular collections: The most likely scenario of irregular solid waste collections will lead to accumulation of the solid waste creating a nuisance at the entrances to the markets for Wanseko and Kigorobya. This may create a fly and vermin nuisance that can be a problem to the restaurants and butcheries at Kigorobya. The waste collection point for Biiso is located at the rear part of the market. Locating the waste collection point at the rear side of Wanseko market is not possible because of access challenge. In addition, the Lake is located downstream. However, the waste collection point for Kigorobya can be moved to the back near the cloths stalls since there is an access road that leads to the slaughter slab. The uncollected organic waste would decompose and generate leachate. The design does not provide a roof over the solid waste storage bunker and therefore infiltration of solid waste by stormwater can increase the volume of leachate generated. A drainage that leads to a soak pit has been provided for disposal of leachate. The drainage and the gully trap will require regular cleaning and maintenance to mitigate risk of clogging and blockage.

Onsite management options: Composting will not be feasible for organic waste because of the low solid waste quantities and the likely low demand of compost as manure may affect revenues and hence constrain operations. Incineration has high capital and operational requirements and is not feasible for such poor urban authorities. Therefore, the only option in the short-term would be materials recovery and transport and disposal of the solid waste.

Options Analysis for Solid Waste Management

The options for solid waste collection and transport are discussed below:

Option 1: Direct Collection by Market Management: The Market management can provide collection and disposal services. However, currently, the market management committees have limited capacity in terms of finances, human resource and equipment. The ESIA predicts that the quantities of solid waste that will require transport when the new markets are operational could be to the tune of 70 tonnes per week for Wanseko and Kigorobya markets and 20 tonnes per week for Biiso market. This option is not feasible in the short-term.

Option 2: Contract Private Collectors: This option would involve of the private sector i.e. a contractor to collect and transport the waste. The market management would only monitor the contractor's operations and performance. The contracts would be performance based and focused on outputs. This option is only possible if the market management generates from market dues (garbage fees) meaningful revenue to pay such a contractor.

Option 3: Transport and disposal by the Local Governments: The respective local government authorities can either collect and dispose the solid waste on their own or by contracting private solid waste managers. Section 5 of the Public Health Act, Cap.281, empowers all local authorities to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practical measures to safeguard and promote public health. It is also a duty of a local authority to maintain its area at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and prevent the occurrence of any nuisance. Section 55 of the Public health Act, Cap.281, in its definition of nuisance, includes un-collected garbage among others.

Biiso Sub County, Kigwera Subcounty and Kigorobya Town Council own designated solid waste disposal sites away from the trading centres. However, the local authorities continue to struggle with solid waste collection and in some cases, the authorities have failed. The period between temporary waste collection at market sites and final disposal at the dumpsites is between two weeks to two months, which creates waste nuisance at the markets. For example, Kigorobya Town Council has earmarked only UGX 8,000,000 per year for routine garbage collections throughout the town and UGX 3,500,000 per year for fuel for garbage collection for the next 5 years (i.e. 2020/21 – 2024/25). These funds are very low compared with the rate of urbanization of Kigorobya Town.

Best option: In the short-term, the best option is for the solid waste to be collected and disposed by the local governments (Kigorobya Town Council for Kigorobya market, Biiso Sub County for Biiso market and Kigwera Sub County for Wanseko market). In future (long-term) when the LGs have acquired solid waste transport equipment (e.g. skiploaders and compactor trucks), it is recommended that some solid waste skips are provided at the markets to create additional storage space and for ease of collection and transport.

The options for solid waste disposal sites are discussed below:

Option 1: Maintain the status quo. Kigorobya Town Council, Kigwera Subcounty and Biiso currently have open dumpsites. Open dumpsites entail the least operational cost requirement compared to a controlled dump or a sanitary landfill. Unplanned open dumpsites pose a threat to public health and the environment and are unsustainable.

Option 2: Upgrading the existing Open Dump into a Controlled Disposal Facility. A controlled dump is a non-engineered disposal site where improvement is implemented on the operational and management aspects rather than on facility or structural requirements, which would otherwise require substantial investment. Upgrading the existing open dumpsites into controlled disposal will require planning. A site assessment must be conducted first in order to determine if the open dumpsite is convertible to a controlled dump. Conversion of an open dump into a controlled dump means that disposal will be on a site previously used for open dumping. Thus, preparation of the area will consist of leveling and compacting existing garbage heaps and construction of drainage canals/ ditches, among others.

Kigorobya TC has already acquired a new site for solid waste disposal with a size of 2,678 sqm. Based on the projected 70 tonnes per week of solid waste generated by the market and other environs, the new site will equally fill up in less than 5 years depending on quantities of goods traded especially fresh foods that generate a lot of organic waste, population growth and the growth of Kigorobya town. Upgrading it into a controlled site is not worth it.

Biiso Subcounty has acquired a 5-acre piece of land at Kanyoronyoro Village located 3.5 Km from Biiso market. The site is now used for dumping solid waste. Where financing is available, it would be easy to convert such a sizeable site into a controlled disposal site and even a landfill.

The dumping site for Wanseko town measures 200 m x 200 m. Based on the projected 70 tonnes per week of solid waste generated by the market, the new site will equally fill up in less than 5 years depending on quantities of goods traded especially fresh foods that generate a lot of organic waste, population growth and the growth of Wanseko town. Upgrading it into a controlled site may not be worth it.

Option 3: Construct new Controlled Disposal Facilities. Construction of new controlled disposal sites would require the LGs to provide land for new sites. For example, the 5-year plan also indicates that Kigorobya Town Council earmarked UGX 3,500,000 (equivalent to \$945) to be generated from local revenue for procurement of land for garbage disposal. Such a budget means that the Town Council cannot develop a controlled disposal facility but rather an open dumping site. Therefore, financing for solid waste management remains a big bottleneck.

Best Option: Where support is available, the respective authorities (Kigorobya and Kigwera) need to construct controlled dumping sites at new locations that are in line with the approved Physical Development Plans while Biiso can upgrade their new dumping site to a controlled disposal site. The ESIA recommends that Kigorobya TC and Kigwera Subcounty secure at least 4 acres of land each for construction of controlled solid waste management and disposal. In addition, it is critical that all LGs generate and maintain data on solid waste generation, transport and disposal including the quantities recovered for reuse and recycling. Such information is critical for planning and managing solid waste.

General Mitigations

- The tenderers should develop waste management plans for the markets that focuses on the proper collection, sorting, storing and disposal of waste.
- The waste management plan should include well planned and effective waste management training for market users (both vendors and buyers); for instance, the use of banners around the market showing proper waste management.
- Create a Market Hygiene and Sanitation Committee – as a sub-team from the Market Vendors’ Association operating under the main Market Committee to take charge of waste management, hygiene, sanitation and water-supply related issues. This could be provided with essential capacity building. It can become a formidable team that shall spur enormous benefits to the market and committee members; several actors are engaged in WASH activities and can take on supporting this committees
- Integrate minimization, reuse and recycling of useful materials. For example, some of the organic waste if collected and stored has ready market for feeding livestock especially potatoes and banana peelings which can be a source of income for some of the market vendors;
- Integration of these concepts into waste management will require the market to have an aggressive sensitization and awareness campaign to help market vendors create awareness on the need for them to be engaged in effective solid waste management;
- Onsite solid waste collection and the interval of temporary storage on site and final disposal needs to improve;
- Provision of fish cleaning stations with waste collection structures for all markets including class C markets along the shores of Lake Albert.
- Discourage or prohibit waste management by burning;
- Ensure that solid waste collected is disposed at sites approved by local authorities.

Residual impact significance: **Moderate** because the capacities are still low.

7.3.2.4 Generation of wastewater and human waste

Disease outbreak may occur due to poor hygiene especially management of human waste. Wastewater is liquid waste generated by water-using activities such as toilet flushing, bathing or dish washing. Wastewater can be divided into the categories of “black water” (water associated with flush toilets) and “grey water” (water associated with bathing or washing). The wastewater sources will include:

- Toilets and urinals
- Bathrooms
- Restaurants/Kitchens

The magnitude of the impact is expected to be high because many vendors are expected to fill up these markets in addition to the customers who equally need sanitation facilities. The sensitivity is medium because the markets are located in small towns. The overall significance is ranked as **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Design proposal: The design has provided for 1 VIP latrine and 1 toilet both with separate stances for men, women and PWDs. Although the markets will have both the latrine and the waterborne toilet, only the waterborne toilets have a stance for PWDs for each sex.

There is no public sewer system in all market areas. For the proposed designed water, the detailed design has therefore proposed a wastewater treatment 300 user septic tank to receive all the foul water from the water borne toilets connected to a soak pit. These will be desludged when full. Soak pits have also been designed to dispose of grey water from the water collection points at the rainwater harvesting tanks, and the fish vending stall sinks.

Plumbing and drainage is concealed and uses ducts and false ceilings. Water pipes shall be PPR (Polypropylene Random) Pipes PN 10 with minimum diameter of 20mm. Grey water drainage inside the building shall be PVC of minimum diameter 38mm and from a reputable manufacturer. Good quality sanitary fittings with water saving features are specified. WCs are specified with Close Coupled cisterns with dual flush in order to conserve water. Urinal bowls are specified with a push Flush Valve. Toilet accommodation for People with Disability (PWD) has been provided in the Water born toilets in the markets.

The detailed design has examined the condition of the plumbing systems to be installed in the markets in relation to, required occupancy and expected sanitary facilities to be installed in the markets. Consideration to the above-mentioned factors has been made to mainly determine the required pipe sizes with effect to friction/head loss and fitting design. Calculations have been made in reference to a number of standards. Each Sanitary utility has been considered individually to determine the required water supply pipe in relation to its loading units.

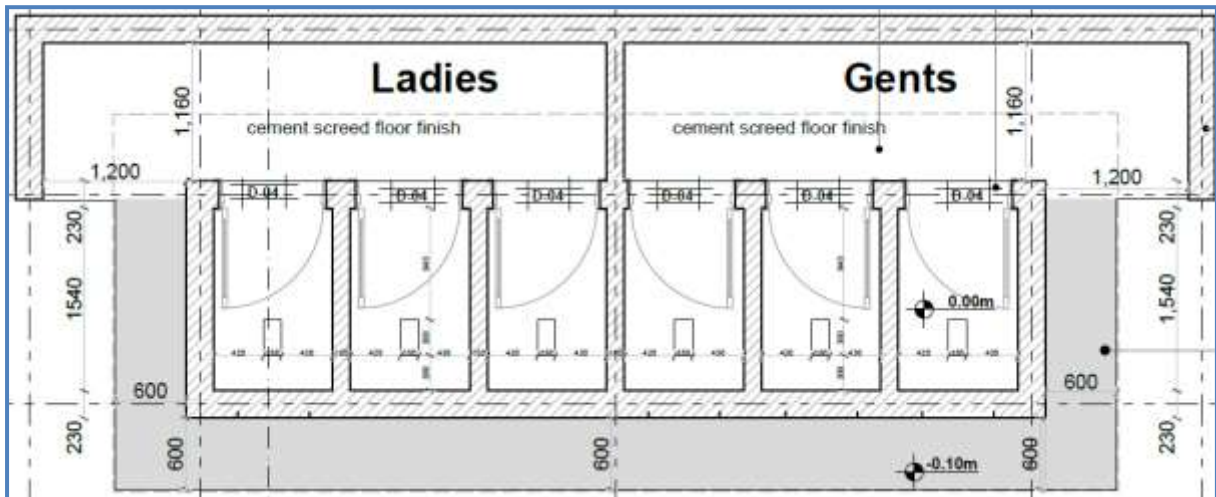


Figure 71: Floor plan for the VIP latrines

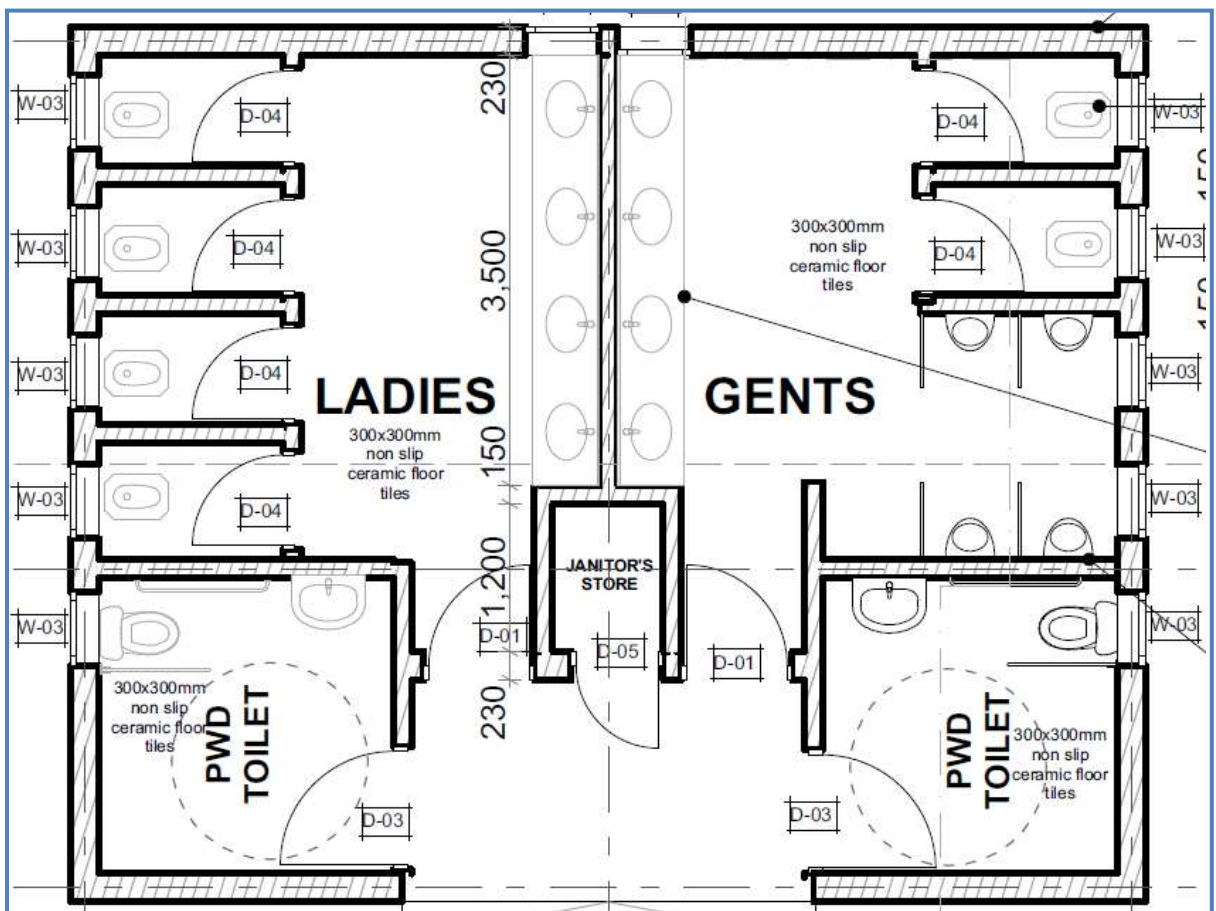


Figure 72: Lay out of the waterborne toilets

Other mitigations

- Provide a stance for PWDs within the VIP latrines
- Avoid channelling contaminated water onto the public drainage systems;
- Use septic tank to manage sanitary waste from the market;
- Dispose market waste appropriately;
- Charge fees for use of latrines/toilets to generate funds for maintenance;
- Constitute a market committee for sanitation and hygiene;
- Sensitize on hygiene and sanitation.

Groundwater Pollution Risks

At Wanseko, there is potential for ground water pollution from operation of sanitation facilities, especially latrines since the site has a high-water table. An unlined VIP latrine may be prone to climate risks including occasional flooding. The climate resilient options are as follows:

- The Enviro loo,
- Cesspit toilet and
- Lined VIP

The above can be further assessed by the design consultant but given the conditions in Wanseko, a lined VIP latrine looks the most feasible. This is equally captured in the detailed design report that indicates that with limited space at some market areas and the low structural holding capacities of soils especially in Buliisa and around the lake, an economically and environmentally sustainable design for an excreta disposal facility must be developed to serve not only the markets but also the neighbouring communities to avoid the random distribution and high concentration of pit latrines near the markets.

The Challenge of Open Defecation (OPd)

The provision of sanitation facilities within the new market will not automatically translate into their adoption and utilization especially if they must pay for their use.

Mitigation measures:

- Conduct Community health sensitization meetings with vendors and local community and integrate video content that visualize the dangers of OPd;
- Market management working with the local government should establish and implement specific sanitation and hygiene by-laws for the management of the markets;
- Ensure market vendors are own-watch dogs against OPd and report defecators;
- Ensure Free cost access to public toilets OR low cost of say at least Ugx 100 per day.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.5 Potential Risks of electrical safety and lightning

Of late there have been increasing risks of lightning strikes across some regions in Uganda. This risk involves death is is therefore a **Major** impact because the sensitivity is very high while the magnitude can equally be high if the numbers in the market are big when lightning strikes.

	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Design mitigations: Lightning protection installations have been proposed to protect the different buildings market buildings against lightning. For electrical safety guarantee in building, electrical installation shall be used for protections:

- Main protection – main isolation, sheath, coatings and enclosures
- Fault protection – protection grounding, automatic power supply interrupting, potentials equalization
- Additional protection – residual-current protective devices.

For the building, it is provided grounding system, that consist from building ground contour with grounding rods and system of grounding Bus bars in the building for electrical and telecommunication systems according to TIA/EIA J-STD-607. Steel structures and constructions of the building shall be connected with the grounding system. In building electrical contract are included grounding and potential equalization according to TIA-942. The grounding conductor’s cross-sections have been chosen according to the HD 60364-5-54:2007 Standard. For potentials equalization to the grounding contour shall be connected reinforcement from the foundation and floor concrete.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.6 Seismic risks

The Albertine region is located on the western side of Uganda which has relatively high seismicity compared to other regions. Since earthquakes can cause structural damage to the markets as well as damage to merchandize including loss of lives, the significance is ranked as **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4	
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3	
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2	
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

The draft detailed design report indicates that there will be a consideration of the characteristic seismic actions generated at the various project sites within the region during the design stage. The design seismic actions will be based on relevant publications and studies regarding seismicity, seismic hazard and zoning of the project area. The design of the markets considered all relevant loads predominant in the project area including seismic loads.

Residual impact significance: **Moderate** because most structures would collapse in case the earthquakes are very strong.

7.3.2.7 Emergency situations

The anticipated vendors/traders are likely to use electricity, charcoal and firewood as their source of cooking fuel. The vendors are also likely to store flammable materials; for instance,

paraffin and petrol since the premise is a trading hub dealing with different goods. Therefore, the risk of markets fire outbreaks is considerable. Fires in markets are usually due to negligence, poor electrical connections and poor housing facilities since people cook, sleep and trade in the same place and also due to unattended charcoal stoves.

This risk involves death and is therefore a **Major** impact because the sensitivity is very high while the magnitude can equally be high if the numbers in the market are big when emergencies occur as well as the value of goods that would be lost in market fires.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

NEA 2019: Section 92 (5): the following facilities shall have specific emergency preparedness and response system or contingency plans—

- (a) Educational institutions;
- (b) Hotels;
- (c) Recreational facilities;
- (d) Hospitals; and
- (e) Commercial buildings, including **markets**.

Design: Fire extinguishers shall be used to fight fire in the markets. Three types of extinguishers, Carbon-dioxide, Powder and Foam have been selected for the different fire hazards (Classes) likely to happen in the market. The different fire Classes identified are Fuel based fires, Electric fires and Paper or fabric fires. Extinguishers have been strategically located for easy access and operation. Designs were based on the following standards

- NFPA 72 - National Fire Alarm Code
- NFPA 75 - Standard for the Protection of Electronic Computer/Data processing Equipment.
- NFPA 2001 - Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems
- NFPA 14 - Standard for the installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose systems
- NFPA 20 - Standard for the installation of stationary pumps for fire Protection

Other mitigations:

- Periodic training of market users; especially vendors and market management on emergency response and allocation of a fire assembly point outside the market;
- All electrical systems must undergo regular checks;
- If appliances or equipment that can cause fire like petroleum and liquid gas may be used in the shops/restaurant/hardware, then the occupants/ traders must be sensitized on the fire risks they are exposed to;

- Highly inflammable paints should be avoided in the kitchen walls and other areas where cooking activities are anticipated.

Residual impact significance: **Moderate** because despite preparedness, disasters such as market fires can sometimes overwhelm the response teams.

7.3.2.8 Traffic into and out of the markets

The operation of the proposed project will increase the flow of traffic to the proposed markets for loading and unloading produce and products and packing for shoppers. This traffic has the potential of disrupting public traffic along main roads connecting to the markets, with potential of usage as packing spaces for the market.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigation:

- Loading and parking areas are integrated in the design;
- Ensure that there is sufficient space for turning of heavy trucks and parking; and
- Add adequate and appropriate to guide entrance and exit of the markets.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.9 Soil erosion

Markets can become very muddy during rainfall seasons and trigger ponding as well as erosion. This sometimes discourages potential customers from visiting them and this can affect sales.

Design: The ground surface materials are proposed to be a combination of concrete paving laid along the major walkways, concrete paving slabs laid along the minor walkways round the market. The remaining areas will have asphalt stone laid on a compacted base. These materials have been selected to provide for sufficient natural percolation of rainwater and to reduce on reflected heat radiation. The significance is ranked as **Minor** due to the design.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3

	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Other mitigations

- Construct gutters along the roofs for rainwater harvesting and provide tanks for water storage;
- Construct efficient drainage systems within the market.

Residual impact significance: **Insignificant.**

7.3.2.10 Unequal and unfair distribution of market spaces

Allocation of market space will take place just before handover of the new markets to the local governments. The fear amongst the existing vendors that the process may be corrupted and fraudulent, including favouritism and manipulations. No updated registers of market vendors in place. The current vendor population stands at 1,499 (370 permanent and 1, 129 seasonal; 443 males and 1,056 female vendors). This is a risk to the current vendors, who might lose the stalls to new and emerging vendors once the markets are constructed. It is also possible that a new allocation fee may be charged. This process may lock out the poor and increase gender-based vulnerability among women, poor vendor households, youth and men.

The vendors are typically low-income earners and any unfair treatment would highly affect them. Their sensitivity is very high and the impact impact magnitude would be high to those that would miss out. The impact significance would be ranked as **Major**.

	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
Impact Magnitude	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation:

- The Local Governments will reach out to an understanding with the registered vendors' associations to categorically stipulate the return of the vendors to original marketplaces once the market construction is completed; this will minimize conflict of interests;
- An MoU should be signed between the legally registered vendors' representatives and the respective LGs on the modalities of movement and reinstatement of vendors;
- ARSDP should work closely with District Local governments to develop clear criteria and guidelines to be followed during allocation of workspace/ stalls;
- Market vendors should be registered before construction begins and priority given to the existing ones.
- Market dues charged to vendors should be fair and acceptable following the guidelines

- provided by the Ministry of Trade and Industry;
- Establish a Market Vendors Association with a Market Management Committee and build their capacity to manage the markets sustainably; settle misunderstandings and conflicts amongst vendors and coordinate with LGs on market operational matters including revenue collection.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.11 Influx and competition from 'Outsiders'

The markets are packaged under “local economic infrastructure”. The new markets are likely to create a more conducive business environment that will attract more ‘outsider’ vendors and market chain actors. This will increase competition. Given the fact that local vendors have limited capital and low entrepreneurship skills, the ‘outsiders’ could be outcompeted which can create economic vulnerabilities. It will practically be hard to stop competition because it a market force. Such competition would be expected to affect mainly the women, PWDs and youth.

The vendors are typically low-income earners. Even those from outside would be expected to be equally low-income earners looking for opportunities to survive. The local vendors have an advantage that they will be assigned permanent spaces which they can equally rent out to the “outsiders”. The impact magnitude would be moderate while the sensitivity would be medium since they may not earn as much from renting out their vending spaces as they would be earning by engaging in vending. The impact significance would be ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4	
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3	
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2	
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigation measures:

- Provide training in entrepreneurship and business management skills;
- Support market vendors with capital through Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program fund and Youth Livelihood Project;
- Organize meeting with NGOs within area to find strategies on how to improve entrepreneurship and business management skills.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.12 Increased burden of market fees and levies

The vendors are concerned about the likely increase of the market fees, an aspect they have no control over. With the improved working conditions in the new markets, the vendors fees may be increased to levels that are unaffordable to some of the vendors depending on the goods

traded and the business capital. The Consultant raised this fear to the Subcounty and Town Council authorities who indicated that the market fees will remain the same but the tender price for the new markets will increase due to the increase of vending space and amenities. Although the local government set the tender prices which is paid by the Tenderer who also levies and collects the fees from the vendors. It is upon the Tenderer to charge the vendors fees that he deems enough to recoup the money paid for the tender price and to also make a profit. The local governments have no direct control over the market levies charged by the tenderers. The benefit to the Tenderers in the new markets is that they will be fenced and therefore the gate collections will be easier.

The poor vendors are very sensitive to high market fees and can drop out of business since the fees affect the profits. The magnitude would be high because most of these market vendors are low-income earners. The impact significance is ranked as **Major**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity					
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
		5	4	3	2	1
High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation measures:

- The MoU between the local governments and the vendors should include a clause that requires the district local governments to consult the vendors before a market tender price is determined.
- The local government should encourage the vendors (individuals or a group) to bid for the tender for the new markets. These may be lenient to fellow vendors.
- The local governments (Council) need to pass and resolutions on pricing and collection of vendor fees by Tenderers that protect local vendors.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.13 Child Protection Risks

The baseline revealed presence of children in markets. For example, children are common in Wanseko market, although it was reported that, enrolment rates have improved, it was also noted that dropout rates are still high. There is presence of child labor and vending activities in Wanseko market as children come along with their parent to the market. Since this has been on going, the market contractors might take advantage and go ahead and employ underage children, might also exploit their labor since they can't make informed decisions. This might lead to increased numbers of dropout rates from school as children seek employment opportunities in construction work. Because Wanseko is a landing site and close to the lake, most people's livelihood depends on the lake and its activities and thus, locals do not attach value to education and especially girl child education. Men also take their children to the to fish thus, education is not apriority.

Wanseko market is located at the heart of Wanseko trading center and adjacent to the landing site, this strategic location is good for business. However, this also leaves child protection issues at stake. First, Wanseko is a transit route to Congo and other parts of Uganda that include Panyimur, Nebbi, Zombo and other parts of West Nile. This alone may lead to child trafficking since many children loiter around the market area. Other factors that might put the lives of children in this region at risk include; Wanseko being a fast growing town and the challenges associated with urbanization and child protection like child abuse and street children, the general lack of value for children's education in the region, the several reports of GBV and VAC in the area especially defilement which is really reported according to the police in the area and the persistent substance abuse by many people in the area which puts lives of children at risk and thus, may perpetrate and reinforce GBV against children and women.

Children are very sensitive to the environment in which they grow. Exposure of children to abuse and forced labour can have a high impact on society as a whole. This impact is ranked as **Major**. Children need protection so as to grow and serve the nation responsibly.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation Measures

- All stakeholders in schools within the market areas should be urged to do their best to keep children away from the market and ensure they are actually in school
- Enactment of bylaws prohibiting children from roaming around marketplaces on school going days.
- All state and non-state actors involved in the protection of the girl child, young women and women generally will be urged to step-up their work if possible, with support from the Ministry of Lands and Housing
- Continuous sensitization of communities on teenage pregnancy and child marriage prevention and response and the importance of educating children
- Enforce punitive punishment as well as prosecute GBV/VAC offenders
- Continuous sensitization of the community and market construction workers on GBV (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Plus Sexual harassment);
- Need for continuous community sensitization, Public health, safety and mitigation measures be put in place e.g. On HIV/AIDS need to be communicated and continuous engagement and communication sharing and provision of alternative livelihood activities and economic projects
- Need to put in place GRCs to handle conflicts and prevent them from escalating.
- Heighten security to protect children form of kidnap and trafficking

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.14 *Risks of exclusion of People with Disability*

The baseline indicates presence of PWDs in the markets. For example, Biiso market has a number of PWDs operating in the market as well as daily customers, they are quite a number and 8 are permanent while there are other seasonal vendors and customers dealing in food stuff and other items. It is evident from the 8 who are currently operating as cobblers (shoemakers) that, the design of the market should cater for their needs to be able to favorably work in a competitive environment with other vendors⁶⁵. The 8 work together and are concentrated at the entrance of the market where they can be visible but also because of the need to park their wheelchairs near their workplace and feel safe as they work all day. There is also fear and anxiety that ‘they’ (PWDs) might be separated after the market construction yet they have been giving each other moral support. Fear of increased rent and market dues due to the upcoming modern market which could push them out of business. This is a vulnerable group. The impact magnitude is ranked as high and the sensitivity is also high. The overall impact significance is ranked as **Major** and therefore this issue requires serious monitoring and supervision.

	
<p>PWDs (shoe cobles work at Biiso Market entrance</p>	<p>Wheelchairs parked adjacent to the working space for PWDs at Biiso market for close monitoring</p>
	
<p>Left to right: some of the PWDs working in Biiso market as cobblers (shoemakers)</p>	

⁶⁵ Accessibility refers to the degree to which the physical environment, transportation, information and communications, and other facilities and services open or provided to the public are accessible to all persons, including the elderly and those with disability

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigation.

- Provide special measures inform of subsidized dues, waiver for PWDs to avoid being pushed out of the market due to increased taxes, market dues and rent
- Need for a higher authority to check the powers of the tenderer
- There is need to construct waterborne toilets specifically for PWDs which have provision for sitting and not squirting
- The design of the market should cater for accessibility for People with Disability
- Need for space to pack their wheelchairs
- One central designated place for PWDs especially for the cobblers who have been working together where no one can displace them.
- Provide a shade to protect them from hash weather conditions - rain, dust and sunshine
- Need for storage space to avoid carrying goods back and force daily
- Need for continuous community sensitization; Public health, safety and mitigation measures be put in place e.g. On HIV/AIDS need to be communicated and continuous engagement and communication sharing
- Provision of alternative livelihood activities and economic projects
- Code of conduct agreements be signed with construction workers and contractors to prevent GBV instances and other negative impacts
- Provide market literacy and financial training for market vendors

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.2.15 Increase in crime

There is a risk of increased crime rate in all the Lot A markets and their catchments. Crime, as a social phenomenon (David, et al. 1992), will inevitably occur. Crime is ‘an act, omission or attempt in violation of criminal law (Uganda Police Force - UPF, 2017). The areas surrounding the markets have recorded an increase in crime rate (as the incidence of crime per 100,000 people) in the last 3 years. The common crimes include: thefts, breakings, common assaults, threatening violence, economic crimes, obtaining money by false pretense, child neglect, criminal trespass, malicious damage to property, thefts of cash, food theft, cattle stealing, burglaries, theft of mobile phones, aggravated assaults, road accidents, fires and mob actions. At district level, Hoima and Buliisa areas have varying crime rates. In 2017, Hoima was among the nine areas with high rate of death by mob action nationally (after Mbarara, Luwero, Iganga, Masaka, Oyam, Mukono, Kamuli and Lira). In terms of Homicides, Hoima district ranked sixth with highest volume of homicides at 70 cases (UPF 2017). In 2018, child related cases that were reported were 59 in Buliisa and 5 in Hoima. Reported thefts were 223 in Buliisa and 540 in Hoima. Reported assaults were 89 in Buliisa and 316 in Hoima (UPF, 2018). Reported economic crimes were 29 in Buliisa and 114 in Hoima (UPF,2018). There will also be increase

in incidence of cross border crimes due to high numbers of people who enter through cross border points on Lake Albert without being screened (The Independent, Dec 2019). Among the border points include Wanseko landing site. The most vulnerable groups in crime are the unemployed youth, the vendors, shop keepers, fishermen, men, housewives, transporters, children, among other. It should be noted that there is likelihood of new markets contributing to an increase in juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people). According to LC 1 Chairperson at Kyakazoba, children are often cited as suspects in petty crimes such as thefts of cash, food theft, theft of mobile phones, malicious damage to property. The major cause of crime is mainly idleness, joblessness, school dropout, scarcity of fish, lack of security, low levels of vigilance among others. Given the above scenarios, the level of vigilance among vendors will likely be high.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

- Establish and/or strengthen the position of security / defense secretary at market committees
- Conduct sensitization about community policing and security within market and surrounding areas
- Establish measures to verify proof of ownership of stock (fish, livestock, food, etc) through receipts, permits, etc
- Engage market committees to set own rules and regulations to prevent crime and set feasible sanctions for adult suspects and juveniles.
- Ensure distribution of jobs to local residents
- Sensitize vendors and neighbor about prevention of fire outbreaks
- Ensure road safety (especially. use of humps)
- Ensure prevention of marine accidents due to negligence and poor behaviors of travelers especially vendors who cross Lake Albert to DR Congo and West Nile (Panyimur) and neighboring landing sites.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.2.16 Increase in prostitution and Use of drugs

Prostitution is the business or practice of providing sexual services to another person in return for payment. In the project area in Kigorobya, Biiso and Wasenko, women might engage in prostitution voluntarily because of reasons such as poverty, harsh economic conditions, debt, sex for enjoyment, peer association, family neglect, domestic clashes, drug addiction in husbands and involuntarily as a result of defilement, sexual assault, early marriages, trafficking, deceit and trickery by lovers and the available demand by contract workers or men in the community. According to a 2014 Hoima district report, on HIV/AIDS, Reproductive

Health and Sanitation, 90% of the women had multiple sexual partners⁶⁶ and this was largely attributed to most of the women being breadwinners in their homes yet their income levels are so low, this therefore compelled them to sell sex in exchange for money when confronted with financial demands. With the practice already existing, this provides a fertile ground for its continuity especially during the construction phase of the project especially when the demand is available.

Notable also, is the use of drugs by community members and sex workers alike owing largely to the sense of hopelessness, helplessness, negative self-concept for the activities they engage in which trigger this self-destructive behavioral pull factor. Drug abuse and prostitution could arise as a result of the community rationalization given the circumstances and constraints that impinge on them these choices and therefore course of action to survive the brunt of poverty⁶⁷.

Markets can be an avenue for prostitutes and criminals. Construction of new markets and increase in business activity can attract more vendors and value chain actors that can be targets by criminal gangs and prostitutes. The impact magnitude is expected to be medium while the community is sensitive to the 2 vices. Overall significance ranked as **Moderate**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigation

- Provide access to capital and/or alternative forms of employment and start earning formal income outside of sex work.
- Build their skills base in areas such as cookery, knitting and embroidery, tailoring so that they may be able to improve their skills and survival. The ESMP provides for entrepreneurship trainings that can be extended to them.
- Provide counselling services to the prostitutes on how they can protect themselves from infection.
- Address gender issues and give women more opportunities to work on construction projects.

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.17 Endangering Cultural heritage

There is a risk of endangering cultural heritage in terms of disregarding the cultural norms that hitherto have been attributed to specific clans and tribes. A case in point is Wanseko market.

⁶⁶ https://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1304133/90%-hoima-women-multiple-partners

⁶⁷ A combination intervention addressing sexual risk-taking behaviors among vulnerable women in Uganda:2019

The ritual site of Balyambwa clan that is 15 meters away from market boundary may be affected. At the same time, the custom of conducting rituals in the market may decay over time to come. The recognition of traditional relationship between the Balyambwa (Batabi) clan and Wanseko market will not be given much attention. The involvement of Bunyoro Kingdom in planning and developing markets is also limited. In terms of destruction of physical cultural resources, there is less risk because the only ritual site (physical space) can be relocated.

The sensitivity is low because the ritual site is outside the market boundaries and can be accessed even during construction although there could be risks on disturbances. The impact magnitude is ranked as low and overall significance as **Minor**.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
			Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
			5	4	3	2	1
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
	Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1

Mitigations

- Hold a meeting with cultural leaders of the area. These will include: representatives of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Bagungu cultural sites committee, Balyambwa clan leaders. Local leaders should also be involved such as Buliisa DLG, Kigwera S/C, Area Councilors, L.C 1 and 2 Chairperson.
- Hoard off the site during construction.
- During the Key Informant Interview with the Balyambwa Clan leader, he proposed relocation of the ritual site subject to further engagements with MLHUD. However, since the site is outside the market land, the ESIA recommends hoarding of the site during construction. This is because, the Clan leader informed the ESIA that the site is used for sacrifice of animals to please the gods to ensure the “market operates well”.

Residual impact significance: **Insignificant.**

7.3.2.18 Social distress over delayed construction and completion

The delayed construction of the market is presently a major concern. In all the Lot A markets there was concern that the construction has delayed since the people had been promised long ago. Borrowing from this, there is likelihood that if groundbreaking of the construction sites is made and its again accompanied by delayed completion, the vendors and local residents will be greatly inconvenienced. In similar way blame will be directed to local government leadership and administration.

The project must be implemented in a timely manner as a mitigation to temporary economic impacts to vendors due to relocation. Delayed construction and extensions of handover dates would gravely affect other stakeholders especially the vendors at temporary relocation sites. This would be a **Major** impact.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigation

- Hold public disclosure meeting at each site and explain how the construction will be done
- Establish grievance redress mechanisms e.g. committees
- Ensure proper flow of information to the vendors, community, local leaders and administration (LC 1, 2, 3 and 5) as well Area Members of Parliaments.
- Organize joint site visits for both state and non-state actors especially civil society organizations

Residual impact significance: **Minor**.

7.3.2.19 Abandonment due to dissatisfaction about substandard market structures

There is a risk of abandoning the market structures if they are substandard. This dissatisfaction about poor works is often a leading cause of vendors getting alternative workspaces outside the constructed structures. In case the contractor does not do a good job, the vendors with influence from their peers, can abandon the markets. Substandard/ shoddy work may manifest in terms of inappropriate design, limited stalls and space, among others.

Abandonment due to substandard structures would be a high magnitude because the local governments would lose revenue. The sensitivity of local governments to revenue losses is very high because that influences the implementation of planned activities and can constrain service delivery. The impact significance is ranked as **Major**. It is critical that the designs are acceptable to the vendors that that construction is well supervised to avoid shoddy work.

Impact Magnitude	Sensitivity						
		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
		5	4	3	2	1	
	High	4	Major 20	Major 16	Moderate 12	Moderate 8	Minor 4
	Medium	3	Major 15	Moderate 12	Moderate 9	Minor 6	Minor 3
	Low	2	Moderate 10	Moderate 8	Minor 6	Minor 4	Insignificant 2
Negligible	1	Minor 5	Minor 4	Minor 3	Insignificant 2	Insignificant 1	

Mitigation

- Ensure harmonization of vendor preferences and conceptual designs

- Display final market designs before and during construction of markets
- Undertake regular progress briefings to stakeholders including site visits to inspect the quality of civil works. Civil society organizations can also be invited.

Residual impact significance: **Minor.**

7.3.3 Cumulative Impacts

Although the scope of this ESIA report only covers the Lot A markets, the local economic infrastructure under Component 2 of ARSDP includes 09 markets in Buliisa, 02 markets and 01 fish landing site and fish cages in Kikuube and 02 markets and 01 fish landing sites and fish cages in Hoima as well as construction of community access roads. These subprojects may be implemented concurrently or in a phased manner and therefore will trigger cumulative impacts.

The detailed design team has packaged the LEIs into 4 Lots and it is therefore likely that 4 contractors will be required.

Table 7-4: Local Economic Infrastructure under Component 2 of the ARSDP

Lot	Subprojects	District
Lot 1	Buliisa District HQ, Buliisa Town Council and Biiso Market	Buliisa
Lot 2	Wanseko Market, Butiaba Market, Buliisa Market, Bugoigo Market, Walukuba Market, Ngwedo Market, Karakaba Market and Kalolo Market	Buliisa
Lot 3	Kigorobya Market, Animal Slaughterhouse – Buseruka, Kabale Market Cage Fish Farming at Runga Landing Site Development of Runga Landing Site	Hoima
Lot 4	Kyangwali Market and Buhuka Market Cage Fish Farming at Buhuka Landing Site Development of Buhuka Landing Site	Kikuube

(Source: Draft Detailed Design Report Feb 2020)

The key cumulative impacts and risks are summarized below:

- Positive impact in terms of employment opportunities created during both construction and operation phase as well as the several capacity building and training initiatives proposed in the ESMP. Operation of the LEIs will be a very significant cumulative impact at local government level in terms of cumulative revenue collections and reduction in unemployment and addressing other vulnerabilities.
- Displacement of economic activities will be a key cumulative impact during the pre-construction period; several local economic infrastructures (markets and landing sites) will require relocation of the existing trade activities. The local governments must clearly plan for and prepare several relocation sites in a timely manner. This will require time and resources as well as a series of engagements and support. In addition, some sites will require compensation and resettlement which processes require time and resources. If resettlement issues are not managed in a timely manner that may cause project delays that can be costly. Therefore, the support (human and financial) from MLHUD to the 3 Districts is required to properly manage pre-construction activities to ensure that contractors are handed sites that are free of any encumbrances. **The mitigation is that the LEIs are implemented in a phased manner.**

- Traffic safety risks may increase in case the contractors use common material sites as well as access roads. This is likely because the materials of good quality such as aggregates for construction of the landing sites and Wanseko market will be sourced from sites that are far away from the markets because aggregates of high quality are not available near the lake. **The contractors must prepare comprehensive plans for material sourcing and transport as well as decommissioning of those sites.**
- Community health risks especially the spread of HIV/AIDS require concerted efforts. Interactions of workers for different sites with communities can increase risk of HIV/AIDS. The contractor maximizes shall maximize the use of local workers as opposed to moving workers from one site to another to minimize new interactions that can increase the risk of spread of HIV/AIDS. In addition, the contractors must provide their own healthcare services by recruiting qualified health practitioners to operate site clinics. This will mitigate the risk of the contractors constraining the meagre social services within the project areas.
- Water use for construction works may pose social conflicts in terms of use in case water is abstracted from rivers with low flowrates. Therefore, to mitigate ecological impacts and potential social conflicts especially during prolonged dry spells, the Contractors should abstract water from rivers with high flows such as R. Wambabya or L. Albert.
- Solid waste generated by the various LEIs will increase the overall quantities that must be adequately managed by the local governments. Solid waste management requires human and financial resources, collection and transport equipment as well as proper disposal sites. The ESMP includes a budget for construction of solid waste disposal sites and well as a budget to support regular collection and transport during the 1st quarter of operation of the LEIs.

8 ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Environment and Social Management and monitoring plan specifies mitigation measures and monitoring actions with time frames, specific responsibilities assigned, and follow-up actions defined in order to check progress and the resulting effects on the environment by the construction works of the project. Monitoring will begin immediately and will continue through both the construction and operation phases. One important aspect of monitoring will be to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation measures suggested, where they are found lacking, appropriate new actions to mitigate any adverse effects will be undertaken.

8.1 Phases of Implementation

Implementation of mitigation measures will be carried out at different stages of the preconstruction, construction, decommissioning, operation and maintenance phases. During the design stage, the feasibility/design consultant will incorporate proposed mitigation measures in the design and tender documents. The contractual agreement will also include clauses to enforce the implementation of the relevant mitigations. Construction stage activities are mainly the responsibility of the contractor and that of the supervision consultant. The actual physical implementation works are carried out mostly at this stage. The execution of the construction works will also include the implementation of the relevant environmental and social mitigation measures.

8.2 Integration of Safeguards into Contracts

Implementation of mitigation measures during construction is key to managing short- and long-term impacts and risks. They should be included in technical specifications in all contract documents related to the civil works. Safeguards clauses should be prescriptive and specify: what needs to be done, where it needs to be done, when and how the actions will take place, who is responsible, the monitoring and reporting requirements, and what sanctions or legal recourse are available for work that does not meet the required specifications. The indicative costs of implementing safeguards should be clearly provided as a provisional sum in the Bills of Quantities.

8.3 Contractor Management Plans

The Contractor will be required to prepare some standalone safeguards management plans before starting civil works (Contractors Environment and Social Management Plans). These are highlighted below:

8.3.1 Human Resource Management Plan

The Contractor is expected to have a clear plan for recruitment, managing, and discharging of workers to promote project ownership by the communities. The Contractor should give preference to local people by recruitment of unskilled and semi-skilled labour from project villages and this should be done through local areas councils from where those seeking employment should get letters of recommendations.

8.3.2 Waste Management Plan

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) will be prepared to address waste management aspects associated with the construction of the markets in line with legal and regulatory requirements. The Contractor, all subcontractors, and vendors involved in the project shall have to adhere to this Plan. The Contractor is responsible for ensuring that waste is managed in accordance with

this Plan by providing the necessary resources and by issuing instructions and guidance during project execution. The Contractor will implement waste management measures and practices throughout the construction period to mitigate risks such as soil and water pollution, accidents from pricks and injuries from broken bottles, nails, steel, iron sheet offcuts, metal scraps, wires etc., outbreak of diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, dysentery due to poor disposal of human excreta and poor hygiene. The Contractor shall undertake measures to respond to all generated categories of wastes. The WMP will contain the following information:

- Relevant legislation and guidelines for waste management of the Project;
- The procedures and initiatives proposed to address the management of waste materials;
- Safeguards, mitigation measures and monitoring to manage waste impacts during construction;
- Roles and responsibilities of those involved in the implementation of waste management controls;
- An effective monitoring, auditing and reporting framework to assess the effectiveness of the controls implemented
- Checklists and forms for day-to-day waste management activities.

8.3.3 Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan

The Contractor will have to prepare a document that presents the framework for occupational health and safety management and monitoring measures that he will undertake. The OHS plan should typically cover safety programs that will be applied for promoting health and safety, preventing harm, fatality and hazards to the employees, sub-contractors, properties and the general public along the road.

8.3.4 Community Health and Safety Plan

The Plan applies to Project construction activities and the associated risks and potential impacts that these activities may have on community health and safety. The geographical scope is the Project Area of Influence. The risks and potential project impacts to community health and safety can emerge from both within and outside the so-called project area of influence. Therefore, the scope of this plan focuses on the management of aspects associated with the interaction of construction activities, the workforce, and the community. The Plan should include control measures designed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the adverse effects of project activities on the health and safety of the community, while at the same time, enhancing the beneficial effects and capitalize on opportunities that may contribute to improving overall community well-being.

8.3.5 Emergency preparedness and response Plan

The main purpose of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is to provide a systematic approach to the protection of employees, assets and the environment from impact of serious incidents. The plan encompasses organizing, coordinating and implementing a range of procedures to prevent, mitigate, respond to and recover from the consequences of an emergency event. The ERP covers the required actions for all situations that could generate emergency situations during the project's construction phase. The ERP will manage emergency events during the stages of construction for example: earthworks, traffic management, casting, relocation of utilities and many more. It will be developed to establish general guidelines and response procedures for the management of emergency events on the Project. It will also establish an emergency management command structure and mechanisms for review, oversight and accountability. The contractor shall establish procedures to ensure that all personnel including

the subcontractors' workers have the skills to report environment incidents. The contractor shall keep records of all incidents, investigation, and analysis and counter measures taken.

8.3.6 Security Management Plan

The purpose of the Security Management Plan is to assure a safe and secure project environment for staff, visitors and its service providers alike and to mitigate any risk of loss/damage to project property, equipment or its infrastructure. It identifies potential security risks present in the construction phase, methods and policies to mitigate these risks, and the requirements to ensure the highest levels of safety and security in the implementation of the Project. It will therefore, set out commitment of the Project to security under the project. The Plan will specifically deal with:

- Security issues in the project i.e. being safe from attacks from thugs and ill motivated persons;
- Being prepared for insecurity incidents; and
- Decisively responding to and managing them insecurity circumstances and incidents.

8.3.7 HIV/AIDS and STIs Management Plan

The Contractor in pursuit of his commitment to health and safety will organize trainings, conduct awareness and education on the use of infection control measure in the workplace. The Contractor is expected to provide condoms to protect workers from the risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS and incorporate HIV/AIDS information in occupational health and safety inductions, provide guideline in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), publicize knowledge related to HIV/AIDS and STIs to the work crews and the surrounding communities, provide information on good HIV prevention interventions, including promotion of the correct use of condoms and ensure sufficient resources are available for HIV programs.

8.3.8 Gender and Social Equity Management Plan

A gender and social equity management plan is a set of actions, which spell out a strategic view aimed at achieving gender equality in a work environment and beyond. In a bid to achieve this in a work environment, the contractor should have such a plan to guide the assignment of roles for both men and women equally, creating gender awareness amongst all categories of stakeholders, ensuring women's participation and local communities during project implementation process to achieve the intended gender and social outcomes. The plan should also include activities to sensitize the workers and communities against gender-based violence in all its forms (including sexual gender-based violence). These aspects shall be reported on a monthly basis.

8.3.9 Child Protection and Management Plan

Contractors should be cognizant of the importance of child protection issues and their responsibility to uphold the rights of children at all times. A child protection plan should spell out measures to prevent any form of abuse of children such sexual violence, exploitative labour and sexual exploitation which include children. Additionally, the plan should have stringent punitive measures properly defined for potential perpetrators of child related abuse. This should also be signed by contractor workers as part of their contractual obligations to guard against child abuse.

8.3.10 Plan for acquisition and Management of auxillary sites

Pursuant to set standards and guidelines for construction, a contractor supposed to have auxiliary sites such as dump sites for depositing of solid waste and borrow pits for extraction of raw material. And as such a contractor should have a strategy in place to manage these sites, carry out environmental impact assessments for each in accordance to national environmental laws, standards and international best practices to ensure the social and environmental safeguards are upheld. This can only be achieved through having a robust auxillary sites acquisition and management plan which serves as a guiding and management tool for auxillary sites.

8.3.11 Capacity Building Plan

Building capacity for service delivery entails support to formal and informal local governance structures. including communities. The construction of the new markets in Buliisa and Hoima districts will require capacity building during the construction and post construction phases and as such it is imperative that that contractor and local governments have a clear strategy detailing the capacity and needs and the gaps that need to be filled for project sustainability.

8.3.12 Quality Management Plan

A quality management plan defines the quality policies and procedures relevant to the project for both project deliverables and project processes and who is charged with what responsibility to ensure compliance to set stands. Given the nature of this project, the contractor should have a quality management plan to guide the quality control and assurance processes to achieve the intended outcomes in terms of social, design, structural and investment outcomes in line with environmental and social safeguards policies.

8.3.13 Chance Finds Procedures

Project construction activities have the potential to result in negative impacts on both tangible and nontangible cultural heritage, which can be held as highly valuable within local communities. Some cultural heritage sites may also be tourist attractions that help support local economies. The project should seek to proactively manage, avoid or limit any negative impacts on cultural heritage and should have a chance finds management plan specific to areas that might have artefacts of archeological significance. In doing so, this plan will have defined measures necessary for the overall management of cultural heritage during the project construction phase by the contractor.

8.3.14 Stakeholder Communications and Engagement Plan (SEP)

In pursuit of timely, meaningful and appropriate stakeholder engagement, the contactor is expected to have a clear strategy for stakeholder engagement to assist in managing and facilitating future engagement through the various stages of the Project's life cycle from mobilization up to handover of the markets. This stakeholder engagement plan will adopt an inclusive perspective. And as such, the contractor will provide details of engagements during the project lifecycle. The Contractor's SEP will inform on-going stakeholder engagement through the various stages of construction, decommissioning and the defects liability period.

8.3.15 Site Restoration (Decommissioning) Plan

At the end of the construction activities, the Contractor shall ensure restoration of the disturbed natural sites through environmental rehabilitation, backfilling and restoring topsoils, (re-) introduction of genetic species (e.g. natural re-grassing) similar to those destroyed in order to

re-establish the natural local ecology. The decommission phase will focus on any of the following as applicable:

- The parking yards
- Material stockpile areas
- Site offices and stores
- Makeshift roads within the site premises
- Immediate surroundings of the access roads whose vegetation will be cleared during construction

Specifically, the process of rehabilitating and restoring the site shall follow the following sequential approach:

- All facility structures shall be demolished; the rubble/debris shall be used for fill purposes or taken to an approved disposal site;
- All obsolete equipment, vehicles, trucks and machinery shall be removed from sites;
- Makeshift access roads shall be closed, scarified and revegetated
- Backfilling all openings with soil and leftover overburden
- Planting fast-growing trees and grasses to stabilize excavated areas with native species;
- Fencing off the re-vegetated areas should be provided until the reinstated vegetation has reached maturity

Joint site inspections will be conducted to ensure site restoration before handover of the project in order to assess the progress of restoration activities. They will constitute the Contractor, the Client (MLHUD), DEOs, CDOs and District Engineers.

8.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

This section describes ways in which affected persons can lodge a complaint or express a grievance against the project, its staff or contractors during project implementation. It also describes the procedures, roles and responsibilities for addressing grievances and resolving disputes. Every aggrieved person shall be able to trigger this mechanism to quickly resolve their complaints.

Complaints/ Grievances

A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction. It can be an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or community group wants addressed by the project management or the market management committee and in a formal manner. At a project site, complaints can be related to safety and health conditions, environmental degradation, design mismatches, abandonment of the works, poor or no pay for workers, criminal matters such as sexual harassment, rape, theft among others.

8.4.1 Purpose of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

The purpose of the system is to ensure all grievances are received, recorded and resolved in a timely, fair and transparent manner. This is to ensure proper management of complaints and grievances from all stakeholders in order to minimise the potential risks to the implementation of the project. The system is also in place to create a systematic process of recording, processing and resolving in a transparent manner, complaints, grievances and concerns raised during the project implementation.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be communicated to all stakeholders from the early stages of the program identification and referenced throughout the lifetime of the program at

every meeting and event in order to ensure that stakeholders understand the process but also provide feedback and comments on whether it is effective and fit for purpose.

The objectives of the grievance process are:

Ensure that appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial actions are identified and implemented to address complaints;

Confirm that complaints are satisfied with outcomes of corrective actions;

Avoid the need to resort to legal proceedings.

8.4.2 Scope of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

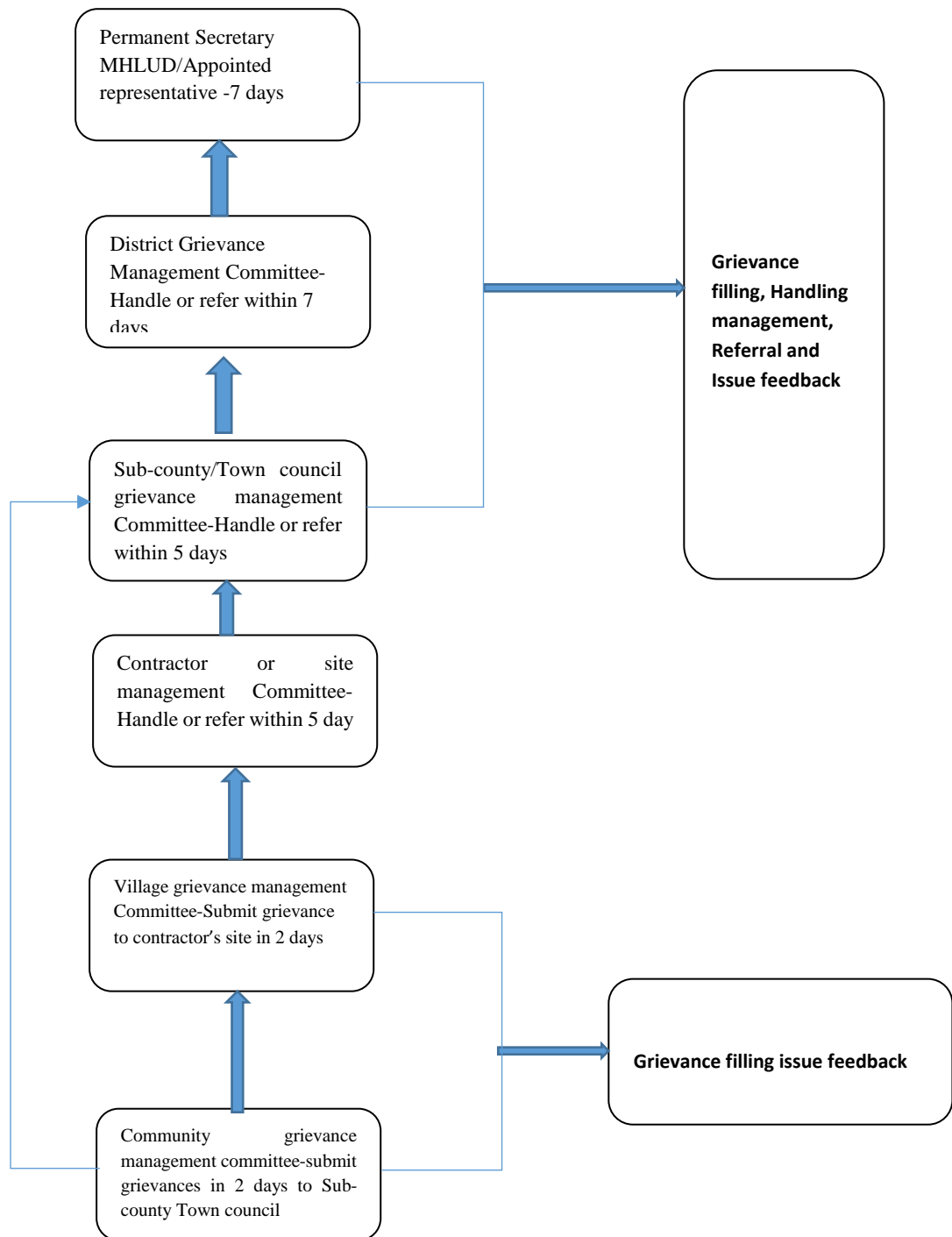
It shall apply to all concerns and grievances, perceived or real, related to all activities linked to the implementation of the project including but not limited to:

- Disclosure of information;
- Land acquisition and Resettlement;
- Criminality on the projects;
- Project selection/identification
- The procurement procedures;
- The general contract management/project implementation
- The infrastructure designs;
- Time and pace of works;
- Fraud and Corruption;
- Environmental concerns;
- Time and manner of payments;
- Any other social related concerns affecting the people

A proper and strong Grievance mechanism is very important in ensuring the stakeholders grievances and issues as they relate to the proposed project are addressed in a timely and appropriate manner, to boost the relationship between the project proponent, contractor, and the stakeholders. Therefore, the project proponent should therefore put in place a GRM for the project to ensure any issues raised by stakeholders related to the project safeguards are addressed. It is important to emphasize that grievance redress mechanisms are for all aspects of a project, not just environmental and social safeguards. MHLUD should prepare and disseminate grievance redress guidelines for the project, including a hierarchy of reporting levels for redress, roles, and responsibilities. Public information about grievance redress should be posted in visible locations in project area of influence. Where needed, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) should be established, with the necessary authority, training and resources. Entities involved in grievance redress should keep proper records and logs. Project budgets should include resources for the establishment and operation of the Grievance Redress System. MHLUD should on regular occasions review the GRM and verify that they are working properly. Two (2) sets of GRM are presented; one for the community and another for contractor workers.

Community Level GRM

The following process, as adapted from the existing grievance handling mechanism of the Batch 1 projects under ARSDP in the Albertine region. This will be for the community including the vendors who will be represented on the community GRM. The same will be used during the early periods of the operational phase before the formation of market management committees.



Note: There should be a meeting held through which grievance committee members will be elected. The Vendors shall participate during the process of electing grievance committee members and at least 1 member shall represent the vendors on each community grievance committee.

The contractor will have a grievance redress mechanism separate from that of the community as shown below.

Contractor/Worker GRM

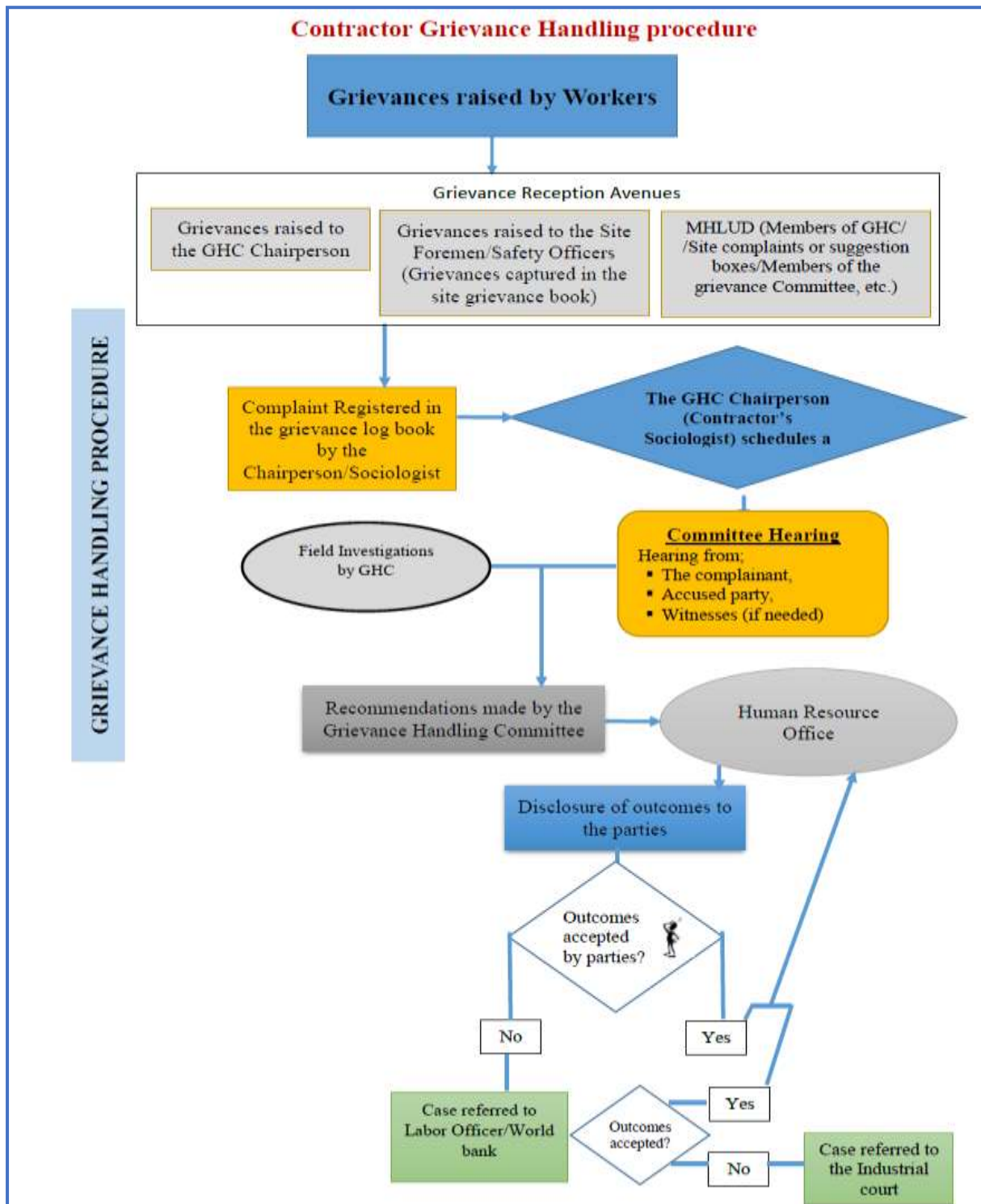


Figure 73-Contractor's grievance redress mechanism

On receipt of any grievance, a grievance form must be filled, and this should indicate the following:

- Details of the complainant (full names);
- Details of the witness if any;
- Details of the grievance; what happened exactly; the place where it happened; the
- Parties involved; the time or date when it happened; the circumstances under which it happened; as well as the result of the problem.

- Grievance category, description, provision of a solution, indication of solution acceptance or not;
- Acknowledgement of receipt of grievance and further investigations for levels 2 to 4 where applicable; and,
- Formal close out and an indication of complainants' satisfaction with the resolution process.

After filling in the grievance form, a copy should be given to the complainant while the rest of the copies remain with the grievance officer and should be stored safely and in an organized manner.

Format of the Grievance Log

Reference No.	Date Received	Mode of Receipt	Name of Complainant	Sex	Contact of Complainant	Summary of Complaint	Type of complaint	Action Taken	Date of Action

If complainant is not satisfied, then the grievance is escalated into higher levels. The chart above indicates the referral path. In case the levels are exhausted, then the complainant can resort to Courts of Law or to the World Bank. The ESMP has provided a budget for training of grievance committees where practical details shall be explained further including monitoring and reporting of grievances.

Resort to Courts of Law

If the Project team, MLHUD and a complainant fail to reach a consensus, the grievance will be resolved by a competent court of law in Uganda. However, to establish an effective grievance redress mechanism, there will need to be an *Advisory Committee* that can arbitrate prior to litigation. The Advisory committee shall constitute:

- Civil society representative;
- Market management committee members-one male and one female;
- LC1 chairman/Parish/Sub-county representative;
- Appointed local government official.

8.4.3 Effectiveness in Implementation of GRM

- Raise awareness of GRM – The GRM be presented by project staff to community members during the disclosure of the ESIA and implementation of project during community consultations. The community needs to be sensitized on the GRM and how to access and utilizes it;
- Get feedback to refine the GRM to what works best for the communities, especially the composition of the 1st level community representatives;
- All persons engaged in management of grievances shall be oriented in the process as well as conflict management procedures. There is need to build capacity of the Complaints Officer and the Grievance Committee in areas below for them to effectively

execute their roles: Communication and interpersonal skills, Conflict arbitration, and Grievance redress process.

- Gender differences should be taken into consideration when handling grievances. Additionally, established forms of gender segregation and defined roles and responsibilities may affect both men and women's access to and use of a grievance mechanism. Women may also be inhibited or hindered from complaining about specific incidents (e.g., husbands abandoning affected family and eloping with different women after receiving compensation proceeds and gender-based violence emanating from contested sharing of compensation proceeds). In some communities, women may have lower literacy rates than men and be less familiar with formal processes. Therefore, grievance mechanism committee to be established will include female staff who are aware of and sensitive to the role of women in local communities and the issues they face. The project will train personnel in the handling of gender-sensitive issues; preferably the safeguards team for MLHUD should have training in gender-based violence;
- People with Disabilities (PWDs) - Disability issues should also be given special consideration in grievance handling. Given their physical incapacities, the disabled may find it difficult to access a complaints procedure therefore a trained focal person will need to be part of the grievance committee to handle issues specifically raised by PWDs
- Train Staff and GRM Committees on GRM – Project staff will be educated about the GRM and its procedures. This is to ensure that staff members can accept complaints, or to participate in on-the-spot resolution of minor grievances. The GRM handling team even at community level should be trained, to the top, so that everyone understands the layers and their roles clearly.

8.4.4 The World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS)

The GRS provides an accessible way for individuals and communities to complain directly to the World Bank if they believe that a World Bank financed project had or is likely to cause harm to communities and the environment which may have adverse effects on them or their community. The GRS seeks to ensure that grievances are promptly reviewed and responded to, and problems and solutions identified by working together.

Project-level grievance mechanisms remain the primary tool to raise and address project-related grievances. The GRS helps to resolve issues that cannot be resolved at the project level or where there is no project-level grievance mechanism.

How to Submit a Complaint: The GRS accepts complaints in English or in the language of the complainants. The channels for submission include the following:

- a) The World Bank – Uganda Country Office
Rwenzori House, 1 Lumumba Avenue,
P.O. Box 4463, Kampala, Uganda
+256 414 230 094
Email: ugandaalert@worldbank.org
- b) Complainants may use the form on the GRS website available at www.worldbank.org/grs
- c) Submissions to the GRS may also be sent by: Email: grievances@worldbank.org
Instructions to submit procurement related complaints can be found on the GRS website.
- d) Letter can be sent to:
The World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS)
MSN MC 10-1018 1818 H St. NW

Complaints should:

- Include the names of complainant(s) (or their representatives) and state if confidentiality is requested;
- Identify the project that is the subject of the complaint
- Describe the harm complainants believe is caused or may be caused by the project

8.5 ESMP Monitoring

8.5.1 Weather Forecasts

Weather monitoring and forecast is important to ensure that the Contractor plans for activities and provides mitigation where weather especially rainfall may pose challenges. This will be critical during excavation works.

8.5.2 Site Inspection

Routine inspections will be carried out to cover all aspects of environmental and social management on the site. Daily inspection aims to identify any environmental issues and rectify them without delay whereas weekly, monthly and quarterly inspections will verify that the daily inspections are identifying and correcting any emerging issues. Site inspections will be carried out by the Contractor with instructions from the Supervision Consultant.

8.5.3 Meetings

Monthly site meetings are to be held to discuss project progress and, in such meetings, safeguards issues shall be sufficiently discussed and minuted. That shall include a review of the effectiveness of the mitigation measures, successes, and non-compliances. This will be a platform for the Engineer and the client (MLHUD) to raise any environmental issues arising from the joint inspection and as a reaction to the contractor's presentation. The World Bank usually conducts Implementation Support Missions every after 6 months.

8.5.4 Monthly Environmental and Social Report

Either a standalone Monthly Environment Report shall be prepared, or safeguards shall be sufficiently covered in the Contractor's Monthly Progress Report in fulfilment of the Contractor's contractual reporting obligations. The report will highlight different activities undertaken to manage environmental and social aspects of the project in line with contract specifications, laws, standards, policies, and plans of Uganda and World Bank Safeguard policies. Planning for management of environmental aspects is typically done on a continuous basis. In that regard, every monthly progress report should include a schedule for environmental and social activities for the next month.

This Contractor's Monthly Report is expected to summarize the following:

- Progress in implementing the CESMP and the standalone management plans;
- Status of key approvals and documentation for the project;
- Compliance with legal obligations and specifications;
- Findings of the monitoring programmes, with emphasis on any breaches of the control standards, action levels or standards of general site management;
- Summary of any complaints by the community and actions taken/to be taken; and
- Key environmental activities for the next month.

8.5.5 Environmental and Social Management Plan Reviews

The ESMP is a living/dynamic document subject to similar influences and changes from variations to the provisions of the project specifications. It will be reviewed at an interval of 6 months in order to identify any required amendments.

8.5.6 Environmental Compliance Audit

MLHUD will take the responsibility to fulfil the requirements for an environmental and social audit, not less than 12 nor more than 36 months after project completion or commencement of operations respectively in line with the National Environment Act 2019 and the Audit Regulations of 2006 as well as OSH audits by MGLSD.

8.5.7 Approval of the ESMP Activities

Implementation of ESMP activities will be approved by the Supervising Consultant upon clearance by MLHUD and the respective costs shall be part of the payment certificates. Final payment for the contractor shall be tagged to successful restoration of all disturbed areas and clean-up of all construction sites.

8.6 Enforcement of Compliance

Laxity in implementation and reporting on safeguards issues is common amongst contractors largely because they do not take safeguards issues seriously. This can be addressed by requiring contractors to prepare monthly environment and social monitoring reports. These should either be pay items and clearly included in the BoQs or a condition for certification and payment approvals. The contractors need to undertake proper recordkeeping of all safeguards activities. Laxity in the provision and use of personal protective equipment is a risk to the safety of workers. The BoQs should provide a sum for PPE and supervision be done to ensure that all workers undertake works while in full PPE.

The supervising engineer must strictly supervise implementation of the ESMP and where there are breaches, the supervising engineer should issue written instructions, cautions and warnings as applicable. Where the contractor fails to comply, contractual clauses should be invoked, and penalties or fines effected. If necessary, the civil works can be suspended if the contractor repeatedly fails to adhere to instructions. MLHUD should penalize the supervising consultant if he fails to supervise and enforce ESMP implementation by the contractor.

8.7 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for safeguards management are elaborated below.

The Role of Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development

MLHUD/ARSDP team will be responsible for the implementation of the Project through contractors. ARSDP team will be responsible for contract management and will ensure that the contractors adhere to their contractual obligations and that they are compliant with the environmental and social standards as spelt out in their contracts. However, to augment the capacity of the Project Coordination Team, it is proposed some short-term technical assistance to back this capacity be provided for in the project.

MLHUD has a team of senior sociologists that support programs within the Ministry such as USMID and ARSDP. The other key officer that supports projects is the Communications Specialist. At project level, ARSDP has an Environmental Specialist and a Social Development Specialist

NEMA

NEMA will review and if acceptable approve this environment and social impact assessment as well as compliance monitoring through their regional office in Masindi district or through the respective District Environment Officers.

The World Bank

The WB will be financing the project and also offer implementation support supervision to the project's environmental and social performance through missions. The Bank has a safeguards team that participates in Implementation Support Missions.

District and Subcounty Local Governments

The District Local Governments will be vital in implementation of the project in terms of mobilizing political goodwill and sensitizing communities about the project as well as the District Environment Officers and the District Community Development Officers who will be taking care of environmental and social aspects respectively of the project at district level. The DEOs will monitor the project to ensure mitigation measures are adequately implemented. The DEOs will also have to review this Project Brief and provide comments during their review to NEMA before issuance of Approval. The DEOs will also ensure that, the project activities are implemented in accordance with NEMA ESIA conditions of approval. It is highly recommended that the respective DEOs and CDOs attend the monthly site meetings for the project and be able to point out issues of concerns.

Currently, each District has a designated District Environment Officer whose responsibility is to monitor all environmental affairs of the district including compliance of activities within their jurisdiction. In addition, every district has a Community Development Officer who is responsible for mobilizing communities to participate in projects as well as coordinating and reporting on the impact of projects (positive and negative) on the communities. District Land Tribunals are also in place for some of the project districts to handle land related issues of the project. However, the districts will require facilitation to monitor project implementation

The Local Council Leaders

The local council leaders in the project areas will have a role on matters of helping the contractors settle in the project area and to support identification of raw materials sources. They will be key in aspects of labour identification and endorsements. The local leaders will support law enforcement agencies in curbing crime during project implementation.

The Role of the Contractor

Contractors will be responsible for complying with all relevant legislation and adhere to all mitigation measures specified in the ESMP including the conditions of approval of this Project Brief. MLHUD will therefore have to ensure enforcement of mitigation measures which will be enshrined under contractual obligations. It is common for contractors to recruit unqualified safeguards staff or to assign safeguards duties to site foremen or clerks with no prior safeguards experience. The contractors will be obliged to have resources to ensure implementation of obligations in the contract through hiring Environmental and Social Safeguards Officers to operationalize the ESMP and developing the supporting documentation including routine monitoring and reporting.

The contractors have not yet been procured. However, based on experience for other on-going construction activities under ARSDP, the following safeguards team is recommended:

- Health and Safety Officer

- Environmentalist
- Sociologist
- Site Nurse
- Community Liaison Officer/Grievance Officer

MLHUD through the supervising consultant must approve the contractor's safeguards team. It may be useful to include the minimum requirements in the contracts for the civil works. The Contractors are encouraged to sign MoUs with different service providers for safeguards related matters (waste management, HIV/AIDS, etc).

Role of Supervising Consultant

The Supervising Consultant should have in their teams at least an Environment Specialist and a Social Specialist who will have overall responsibility of issuing guidance and instructions to the contractor including review and approval of the contractor's management plans. The Environmental Specialist and Social Safeguards Specialist will work closely with ARSDP Safeguards Team in supervising the contractor. In addition, the Supervising Consultant will conduct scheduled site supervisions to monitor state of safeguards compliance as documented or executed by the Contractors. The Supervising Consultant will have obligation to also oversee compliance and observation of environment, safety, health and social requirements alongside other cross-cutting issues in the project.

Currently, the Supervising Consultant is MBW Consulting Engineers. He has a Lead Environmentalist and Lead Sociologist. The team is further enhanced with 02 Site Environmentalists (01 for Buliisa and 01 for Hoima) and 02 Site Sociologists (01 for Buliisa and 01 for Hoima). The Consultant team (with recommendation from the Bank following previous implementation support missions recommended a Nominated Service Provider (NSP) to handle issues of HIV/AIDS and Gender and Child Protection. The NSP has a Team of 06 Staff: 01 Team Leader, 01 M&E Officer, 02 Health and HIV Officers (01 for Buliisa and 01 for Hoima) and 02 Gender and Child Protection Officers (01 for Buliisa and 01 for Hoima).

Subcounties and Kigorobya TC

These will be responsible for temporary relocation of the vendors and supporting the contractors to mobilize personnel. Each sub-county has a Community based services department headed by the Community Development Officer and is charged with the responsibility of empowering communities to harness their potential through cultural growths, skills development and labour productivity for sustainable and gender responsive development and fostering the rights of vulnerable population.

Market and Business committees

These will work with the contractor and Local governments to implement safeguards at market level. Kigorobya market committee is under the leadership of a chairman who over sees the smooth running of the market and supervises the collection dues. It should be noted that the committee exists more in words than in structure and it should be made more functional with equal representation for all key stakeholders such as women, youth and PWDs who operate in the market. Biiso market has no leadership structure and the market is run very informally with no regard for social and environmental safeguards issues. The project will have to devise means of constituting an accountable and functional leadership structure to run the market and also enforce social and environment safeguards at market level. The Wanseko Market Committee comprises a Market chairman and assistants who ensure the smooth running of the market on a day to day on issues pertaining security and collection of market dues. However, there is

limited consideration for safeguards such as child labour and sanitation among others. Training and capacity building and facilitation will be needed to enhance the current capabilities of the market leadership.

8.8 Training and Capacity Building

The ESMP is based on a collaborative approach where the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the environmental and social management measures is shared among relevant stakeholders, to varying degrees. Relevant authorities and stakeholders have their own specific expertise, but do not always make the connection between their work and cross-cutting themes of environmental and social management. In this context, successful ESMP implementation and more particularly its institutional arrangements and its environmental and social monitoring programs, will be based on a program of institutional support and capacity-building. Contractors must also be aware of the need to integrate best practices in their work. A training program (safeguards clinic) will be implemented through the ESMP to enhance the environmental and social awareness of contractors' key personnel.

8.8.1 Training Needs

There are several training needs that were identified, and they include the following:

- Training market leadership (committees)
- Group formation/ VSLA methodology
- Training in Business, entrepreneurship and micro-enterprise development.,
- Training in the 3Rs (Recovery, Reuse and Recycle) for solid waste
- Value addition (micro-processing – fruits and vegetable, fish, root tubers, handcraft, stone/woodcraft)
- Food safety and hygiene for vendors
- Hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) for local governments (hygiene control and enforcement along the food related chains – production to consumer)
- Halal Standards (UNBS requirements)
- Training Local government officials (commercial, finance procurement, marketing and production; gender departments)
- Training youth and women groups through synergies with other development programmes (YLP, OWC, NUSAF 3)
- Training of Local leaders in GBV/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and VAC detection, prevention and response
- Conduct GBV/SEA training for project staff to familiarize all project staff and partners with GBV prevention and response basics.

8.8.2 Capacity Building Needs

There is need to build capacity in the following areas:

- Market Records (at market and local government levels) in terms of market registers, information dissemination
- Establish and/or scale-up community-based monitoring, social accountability and assessment of performance of markets through use of Baraaza, Community Score Cards
- Scale-up the monitoring role of government through statutory committees at local government, LG Finance commission, Parliament, and CSO Mechanisms (ACODE, AFIEGO, among others e.g. through Balanced Scorecards)
- Sign MoU with LGs to implement the ESMP

- Support capacity of local systems to prevent, respond, monitor, assess, account to GBV/SEA by DLGs, Police, Health, Legal, CBOs (identify and address their needs for better performance).
- Strengthen a survivor centred referral and response to GBV/SEA within the local systems by enhanced referral pathways that promote confidentiality and privacy of the survivors
- Strengthen coordination for better services with local/national GBV/SEA service providers by mapping up of all stakeholders and service providers at local/national and community level engaged in GBV/SEA and VAC service provision and response services
- Strengthen the commercial office at the district and subcounty (enterprise development and monitoring).

8.9 ESMP Matrix

The ESMP matrix is provided below. The ESMP matrix includes the Risk/Impact Significance, the mitigation/enhancement measure, the duration and implementation time as well as the implementation cost for each agency in UGX. The Monitoring Plan matrix includes the environment and social (E&S) component, the monitoring output, the monitoring indicator, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities, the monitoring frequency, the means of verification, the monitoring cost description, the M&E cost in UGX and the responsible party.

Table 8-1: Environmental and Social Management (ESMP) Implementation Plan

N ^o	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation on time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS – CONSTRUCTION PHASE										
	Vegetation loss	MINOR (6)	Support tree planting to compensate for the lost vegetation.	6 months	After start of works	- Procure seedlings - Planting and care for 1 year			5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000	No. of trees planted Survival rate
	Competition for water sources	MODERATE (9)	Apply and obtain water abstraction permits from DWRM.	1 month	Mobilization period	- Apply for permit - Pay permit fees			3,000,000 x 3 = 9,000,000	Valid abstraction permit on file
	Soil erosion	MODERATE (12)	Install soil erosion controls at construction sites	Continuous	Start of foundation works and after	- Procure and install sandbags			5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000	Absence of erosion signs at sites
	Landscape	MINOR (4)	Restoration of all disturbed areas before site handover			- Landscaping all disturbed sites			10,000,000 x 3 = 30,000,000	All sites restored
	Traffic impacts associated with materials transport	MODERATE (9)	Deploy flag personnel to guide traffic during transport of construction materials and demolition waste	3 months	After start of demolition works	- Daily wages, food and water and PPE - 4 No of personnel for 3 months @ UGX 800,000 monthly			4 x 3 x 700,000 = 8,400,000 800,000 x 4 x 3 x 3 = 28,800,000	No. of days Flag personnel deployed
	Generation of construction waste	MAJOR (20)	Prepare Contractor’s Waste Management Plan (CWMP)	1 month	Mobilization period	- To be prepared by safeguards teams			Included in salary for contractor staff	CWMP approved by Engineer
			Hire licensed waste handlers to transport and disposal of demolition waste to approved disposal sites	2 months	Start of demolition works	- Hire of trucks with tarpaulin			5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000	All waste disposed at approved sites
			Procure and install solid waste bins	1 month	Mobilization period	- Procure 30 dust bins			4,000,000 x 3 = 12,000,000	No. of bins at each site
			Regular collection of construction (domestic) waste	Throughout	Mobilization period	- Procure tools (brooms, rakes, spades			1,000,000 x 3 = 3,000,000	Quantity and type of waste

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
						and wheelbarrows)				collected and disposed.
			Post-construction site clean-up	1 month	Before site handover	- Collect construction waste and transport to disposal sites			1,500,000 x 3 = 4,500,000	Quantity and type of construction waste collected and disposed.
			Transport healthcare waste to nearest HC or referral hospital	Throughout	After mobilization	- Collection and transport to Hoima RRH for 6 months			1,000,000 x 6x3 = 18,000,000	Quantity and type of HCW collected and disposed.
			Hire of NEMA-certified waste handle to collect and transport hazardous waste	Throughout	Once waste accumulates	- Fees for collection, transport and disposal - Disposed twice in 6 months			4,000,000 x 3 x 2 = 24,000,000	Quantity and type of hazardous waste collected and disposed.
	Risks of diseases and public nuisance associated with poor Sanitation	MODERATE (12)	Construct temporary 4-stance Mobile toilet (2 stances for men and 2 for women) for site workers	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Construction of temporary latrine			20,000,000 x 3 = 60,000,000	No. of stances at sites.
			Hire cleaner for daily cleaning and housekeeping of premises	Throughout	Mobilization period	- Salary for 6 months plus 15% overheads			1,150,000 x 6 x 3 = 20,700,000	No. of days toilets are cleaned.
			Procure toiletries (toilet paper and soap) and cleaning consumables	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly procurements			500,000 x 3 x 9 = 13,500,000	No. of stances with toiletries in place.
			Provide running water to meet sanitation needs	6 months	Mobilization period	- Procure 10,000 litre tanks			5,000,000 x 3 = 4,500,000	Litres of water use per month.

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
						- Monthly collection and transport costs			500,000 x 3 x 9 = 13,500,000	
	Air quality and dust	MODERATE (9)	Dust suppression	4 months	Commencement of demolition works	- Hire of water bowser to operate on weekly basis			2,000,000 x 4 x 4 x 3 = 96,000,000	No. of water bowser routes. No. of grievances related to dust nuisance.
	Occupational health and safety risks	MAJOR (15)	Preparation and approval of Contractor's OSH Management Plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupational Health and Safety Plan • Emergency Preparedness Plan • Labour force management plan 	1 month	Mobilization	Hire of consultant or as part of Health and Safety Officer work			5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000	OSH plans approved by Engineer
			Establish workers' campsite	1 month	Upon contract signature	- Site acquisition (lease) - Secure NEMA approval - Set up facilities			150,000,000 x 3 = 450,000,000	
			Secure registration of workplace with OSH Department	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Facilitate Safety Inspector to visit sites - Registration fees			5,000,000 x 3 = 4,500,000	Site registered by OSH Dept

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Screening of workers and undertaking pre-employment medical examinations	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Sign MoU with HCs and facilitation to undertake tests			10,000,000 x 3 = 30,000,000	% of workers screened for fitness to work at construction site.
			Procurement and use of personal protective equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety shoes/Gumboots - Coveralls - Hardhats - Gloves (Short + Long) - Reflector vests - Ear plugs + Earmuffs 	Stock twice	Mobilization period 3 months later	- Procurement of PPE		40 workers x 500,000 x 3 x 2 = 120,000,000	No. of each type of PPE. % of workers with a full PPE set.	
			Procurement and installation of site signage (access roads, entrance, walkways, latrines, cautions, etc.) including assembly points	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Procure and install signage		15,000,000 x 3 = 45,000,000	Signage installed	
			Procurement of caution tape	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Procure caution tape		2,000,000 x 3 = 6,000,000		
			Procurement of Accident Logs, Risk assessment registers, equipment inspection checklists, etc.	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Procure assorted items		3,000,000 x 3 = 9,000,000	No. of OSH Registers at each site.	
			Provision and installation of stocked first aid kits	1-time off	Mobilization period	- Procure stocked kits - Replenishments		500,000 x 3 x 3 = 4,500,000 400,000 x 3 x 3 = 3,600,000	No. of stocked first aid kits at each site.	
			Inspection of construction equipment by OSH Department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles - Cranes or other lifting equipment - Electrical connections 	Twice (2 Quarters)	Mobilization period 3 months later	- Facilitation (transport, per diem and honoraria)	3,000,000 x 3 x 2 = 18,000,000		No. of equipment inspected by OSH Dept that passed tests.	

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Maintain a Site Clinic.	6 months	Mobilization period	- Procure furniture (bed, tables, etc.) - Procure essential drugs			40,000,000 x 3 = 120,000,000	No. of days Site Clinic is functional.
			MoU with nearby health facilities to respond to and manage emergencies.					10,000,000 x 3 = 30,000,000	MoUs signed. No. of incidents responded to or managed by HCs.	
			Insurance coverage - Workman's compensation - Vehicle/equipment insurance policy	6 months	Mobilization period	- Payment to insurance		20,000,000 x 3 = 60,000,000	% of workers insured	
			Provide safe drinking water to all workers	6 months	Mobilization period	- Provide bottled (mineral water) at least 2 liters x 40 workers x 24 days x 6 months x 3000 x 3 sites		40 x 24 x 3000 x 6 x 3 = 51,840,000	No. of days drinking water was available at each site.	
			Provide meals to all workers	6 months	Mobilization period	- Pay to service provider meals to workers		40 x 8,000 x 24 x 6 x 3 = 138,240,000	% of workers that received a daily meal Expenditure on meals	
	Site security	MODERATE (12)	Deploy 2 trained Security Guards to man the entrance and control access to site	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly payment to security company		2,000,000 x 3 x 6 = 36,000,000	No. of man-hours worked by guards at each site	

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Hoarding of site with iron sheets			- Procure iron sheets (about 300 per site) - Procure poles (700 per site at 4000 @ pole) - Transport and labour (@5,000,000 per site)			300 x 45,000 x 3 = 40,500,000 700 x 3 x 4000 = 8,400,000 5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000	Site hoarded
			Install adequate lighting in and around the sites			- Procure materials - Hire qualified Electrician			10,000,000 x 3 = 30,000,000	No. of lights installed at each site
			Facilitation (fuel) to nearest Police post to provide surveillance/ patrols			- Provide fuel on monthly basis			200 liters x 3900 x 6 months x 3 sites = 14,040,000	No. of security patrols by Police
			CONTRACTOR SAFEGUARDS STAFFING							
			Hire of Contractor' Environment Officer	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly salary			6 x 3,500,000 x 3 sites = 63,000,000	No. of days of Environment Officer onsite
			Hire of Contractor' Health and Safety Officer	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly salary Monthly salary Monthly salary			6 x 3,500,000 x 3 = 63,000,000	No. of days of HandS Officer onsite
			Hire of Contractor' Sociologist	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly salary			6 x 3,500,000 x 3 = 63,000,000	No. of days of Sociologist onsite

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Hire of Contractor' Site Nurse	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly salary			6 x 2,300,000 x 3 = 41,400,000	No. of days of Site Nurse onsite
			Hire of Contractor' Grievance/Community Liaison Officer	6 months	Mobilization period	- Monthly salary			6 x 3,500,000 x 3 = 63,000,000	No. of days of CLO onsite
			SUPPORT SUPERVISION							
			Supervision by MLHUD team	9 months	Mobilization period	- Fuel and per diems	9 x 3,000,000 = 27,000,000			No. of MLHUD supervision missions
			Supervision by District teams	9 months	Mobilization period	- Fuel and allowances		9 x 5,000,000 = 45,000,000		No. of District (HLG) supervision missions
			Supervision by S/C/TC/Parish teams	9 months	Mobilization period	- Fuel and allowances		9 x 5,000,000 = 45,000,000		No. of LLG supervision missions
SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS – CONSTRUCTION PHASE										
	Displacement of economic activities	MAJOR (20)	Prepare relocation sites for vendors with the necessary amenities (latrine, water and solid waste collection sites).	1 month	Before commencement of construction	Procure contractor	Labour and construction materials	15,000,000 x 3 = 45,000,000		No. of relocation sites with water and latrines. % of existing permanent vendors that relocated to temporary sites provided by LGs. % of seasonal vendors that relocated to

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										temporary sites provided by LGs. No. of vendors that self relocated (sites not provided by LGs). No. of vendors that abandoned the vending business.
			Update or develop Vendor Registers and develop MoU on reinstatement criteria.	Once	Before commencement of construction	-	-	-	-	Comprehensive list of all vendors and lockup owners. Signed MOU % of existing lockup owners allocated permanent lockups in new Kigoroby market. % of existing permanent vendors

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										allocated permanent vending stalls in each of the 3 markets. % of seasonal vendors allocated permanent vending stalls in each of the 3 markets.
			Undertake 2 sensitization meetings with vendors.	1 month	Before commencement of construction	-	-	-	-	Attendance register of all stakeholder and No. of sensitizations conducted
			Institute and facilitate a grievance committee to iron out vendor issues before relocation.	1 month	Before commencement of construction	Hold meeting with the involvement of all stakeholders e.g. vendors, business committee to elect and appoint a functional grievance committee (at least 6 members).	Number of members on the committee	6 x 50000 x 3 x 4 = 3,600,000		No. of meetings held to resolve grievances. Appointment letters for pre-construction grievance committee. No. of vendors and lockup owners (by gender) on the committee.

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										Log of all grievances received and resolved before relocation. Log of all unresolved/escalated grievances.
			Provide relocation assistance/support to vulnerable vendors (transport, etc.)	1 month	Before commencement of construction	Identify all eligible vulnerable vendors	Number of vulnerable vendors	3,000,000		Register of identified and verified and assisted vulnerable vendors Number of vulnerable vendors offered relocation assistance. Total monetary value of reocation assistance.
	Risk of destruction of the Balyambwa ritual site	MODERATE	Hoard the ritual site behind Wanseko market	1 month	Before commencement of construction	To be done during hoarding of construction site. Requires: - Wooden poles - Iron sheets - Nails			1,000,000	% of ritual site hoarded

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
						- Labour				
	Risk of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	MODERATE (12)	Contract a Nominated Service Provider (NSP) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Child Protection Action Plan, Enact code of conduct and ensure all workers sign it to refrain them from unlawful conduct 	1 month	Before commencement of construction	Consultancy services			5,000,000	Child Protection strategy and Plan No. of workers that have signed a code of conduct against child abuse.
			Implementation and monthly reporting.	Quarterly	Before and during construction period	Sociologist			2,000,000	Monthly monitoring reports
			Train personnel on violence prevention and response	1 week		Train human capital (safeguards personnel) required to enforce child rights and protection such as, LC1s, CDOs, para-social workers, VHTs=4 in total)			Training = 3 x 3 x 500,000 = 4,500,000	Trained and certified social safeguards personnel/assistants
			Develop content on violence prevention against children in different languages	1 week		Hire graphic artist			1,000,000	Designed and approved IEC materials for production
			Finalize, disseminate the child protection information to strategic areas in the communities	2 weeks		Print and disseminate			Design and production of IEC material=300	Proof of disseminating materials in community

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
									0 x 3 x 3 x 1500 = 40,500,000	and other key strategic points
			Manage and minor aspects on Child protection	6 months		Contractor Sociologist Para social workers			-	Case monitoring and Outcomes Descriptions of good behaviour by contractor workers and members of the community
			Engagement with Police and Probation officer	Monthly		Contractor Sociologist /Para social workers				Received and concluded cases in relation to child protection
	Risk of Gender Based Violence	MAJOR (16)	Develop a gender Action plan	6 months	Before and during construction period	Procure Consultant- Gender specialist			5,000,000	Gender Action plan
			Train personnel on violence prevention and response.			Train human capital (safeguards personnel) required to capture and mitigate GBV aspects such as LC1s, CDOs, para-social workers, VHTs=4 in total)			Monthly allowances=1 2 x 3 x 200,000 x 6 = 14,400,000 Training =3 x 3 x 500,000 = 4,500,000	Training sessions held by the contractor

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Develop content on Gender based violence prevention in different languages			Hire graphic artist			1,000,000	Designed and approved IEC materials for production
			Design and develop IEC materials			Print and disseminate materials			Design and production of IEC material = 3000 x 3 x 3 x 1500 = 40,500,000	Proof of disseminating materials in community and other key strategic points
			Manage, monitor and report on GBV aspects			Contractor Sociologist /para social workers (GRC members)	-	-	2,000,000	Report on incidences related to GBV on the project and the community
	HIV/AIDS transmission	MODERATE (12)	Contract a Nominated Service Provider (NSP) to: Develop HIV/AIDS Management Plan approved by Supervising Engineer.	1 month	Before commencement of construction	Procure 1 consultant			5,000,000	HIV/AIDS Management Plan
			Develop, customize IEC materials	2 weeks	Before commencement of construction	Hire graphic artist			1,000,000	Designed and approved IEC materials
			Print IEC materials	2 weeks	During construction period	Printing			500 copies for each market = 3 x 3 x 500 x 1500 = 67,500,000	Printed, delivered and distributed IEC materials
			Undertake quarterly HIV/AIDS sensitizations and VCT.	Quarterly	During construction period	Radio talk show, community sensitizations			3,000,000 x 3 x 3 x 6 = 162,000,000	Record of engagement and Radio talk shows

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										and radio spots
			Distribute free condoms on a continuous basis.	Monthly	During construction period	Condom supplies in liaison with HCs in the area			3 sites x 15 cartons x 18000 x 6 = 4,860,000	Record of received and distributed condoms at HCs, camp site and clinics
			Periodic reporting	Monthly	During construction period					Monthly reports
	Risk of not engaging stakeholders	MAJOR (20)	Community liaison activities with local councils, police, communities etc.	Monthly	During construction period	Meeting venue, refreshments, logistic and allowances			1000,000 x 3 x 6 = 18,000,000	Record of all meeting held and Minutes of the engagements
			Undertake 1 radio talk show every month to communicate progress to communities.	Monthly	During construction period	Radio talk show and radio spots about the project			Radio talk shows = 3 x 500,000 x 6 = 9,000,000	Audience reached and number of programs completed under budget
			Formulation and training of grievance redress committees.	1 week	During construction period	Training of Community Grievance committee (6 community leaders Training of Workers Grievance Committees		2000,000 x 3 = 6,000,000 1,000,000 x 3 = 3,000,000	2000,000 x 3 = 6,000,000	Approved, certified, functional community and worker grievance committees
			Facilitation for grievance redress committee to manage and report on grievances.	Throughout	During construction period	Community Grievance committee	6 personnel x 3 sites x 6			Functional GRCs with log of

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
						facilitation/ Monthly allowance Workers Grievance committee facilitation/ Monthly allowance	x 500,000 = 54,000,000		6 personnel x 3 sites x 6 x 150,000 = 16,200,000	grievance captured attended to and closed out
	Enhancement of employment opportunities during construction	MODERATE	Establishment of recruitment centers at sub-county level.	Throughout	During construction	Sub-county recruitment contact person			Embedded in bid	Available job opportunities advertised and a fair recruitment process
			Publicize recruitment using appropriate media	Whenever there is a job opening	During construction	Community radios, places of worship, and Institutions within the district			Embedded in bid	Record of advertised and publicized jobs
			Positive discrimination to enable women access employment.	Whenever there is a job opening	During construction	Sub-county recruitment contact person				No. of women employment by the contractor directly and indirectly
ENVIRONMENT SAFEGUARDS – OPERATION PHASE										
	Generation of solid waste	MAJOR (20)	Design and construct a solid waste disposal site in Biiso subcounty (site to be provided by Biiso S/C)	2 months	Defects liability period	- Contractor fees	50,000,000			Monthly construction % physical progress.
			Design and construct a solid waste disposal site in Kigwera subcounty (site to be provided by Kigwera S/C)	2 months	Defects liability period	- Contractor fees	50,000,000			Monthly construction % physical progress.

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Design and construct a solid waste disposal site in Kigorobya TC (site to be provided by Kigorobya S/C)	2 months	Defects liability period	- Contractor fees	50,000,000			Monthly construction % physical progress.
			Purchase assorted solid waste bins at markets	Bi-Annual	Throughout project	- 10 dust bins per market @5,000,000	5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000			No. of solid waste bins in use at each market.
			Procure assorted cleaning tools (rakes, brooms, spades and wheelbarrows)		Defects liability period		4,000,000 x 3 = 12,000,000			No. of tools in use at each market.
			Support to local governments to transport solid waste to disposal sites		Defects liability period	- Fuel	10,000,000 x 3 = 30,000,000			Amount (UGX) provided to LGs for solid waste management.
	Risk of low skills to fully realize project benefits	MAJOR (20)	Support formation and training of market management committees	2 months	Defects liability period	- Facilitators, hire of venue plus allowances		5,000,000 x 3 = 15,000,000		No. of markets with trained market management committees.
			Training of the Market Hygiene and Sanitation Subcommittees	2 months	Defects liability period	- Facilitators, hire of venue plus allowances		2,000,000 x 3 = 6,000,000		No. of markets with trained Market Hygiene and Sanitation Subcommittees
			Support formulation and dissemination of market bylaws	1 month	Defects liability period	- Facilitators, hire of venue plus allowances		3,000,000 x 3 = 9,000,000		No. of markets with approved bylaws. No. of sensitization

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										and dissemination activities on approved market bylaws.
			Train vendors in firefighting techniques		Defects liability period	- Facilitators, hire of venue plus allowances		3,000,000 x 3 = 9,000,000		No. of vendors trained in firefighting and emergency response.
			Train Butcheries in Halaal standards			Facilitators, hire of venue plus allowances		15,000,000		No. of slaughter personnel and butcher operators trained in Halaal standards
	Awareness and sensitization		Undertake a 1-day sensitization event on maintaining sanitation within markets			- Facilitators, hire of venue plus allowances		3,000,000 x 3 = 9,000,000		No. of sensitization events on maintaining sanitation within markets
			Develop and disseminate IEC materials on open defecation			- Consultant fees to develop and design - Printing and distribution		5,000,000 15,000,000		No. of IEC materials on open defecation disseminated No. of IEC messages on

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										open defecation disseminated
SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS – OPERATION PHASE										
	Community engagement		Conduct a community scorecard assessment (interface meetings / Baraza; compare and rank performance; community accountability) of project Lot A	2 years	Before start of LG planning cycle	Venue, Public address system, facilitators, refreshments. Facilitate a joint team of DLG and CSOs like ACODE	60,000,000			Community scorecard report on Lot A markets
	Increase in crime	MODERATE	Joint activities between market security teams, the LC 1 and Police	1 year	Monthly	Review meetings Police crime reports		30,000,000		No. of crimes reported in each market
	Child Protection Risks	MAJOR (20)	DLG /CDO and SC CDO continue monitor child protection issues (receive monthly reports from market committees / use OVC MIS forms)	3 years / 36 months	Monthly	Field / market visits Review meetings OVC MIS report writing		36,000,000		Monthly Review meetings
			Review, pass and enforce Ordinances and Bylaws against child labour, exploitation and abuse Implement policies and strategies that help to enforce child protection	One off	Before / after commissioning the markets	SC and LG Council resolutions Radio announcement		12,000,000		Ordinances passed Bylaws passed Enforcement teams in place to ensure adherence to policies and laws passed

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
			Training the local community child protection teams for the respective markets to monitor and protect children at risk (neglect, child labour, sexual exploitation and other forms of abuse) within markets.	3 months	Before / after commissioning the markets	Training curriculum, program and materials Venue Facilitators	24,000,000			3 child protection committee trained and active, reporting to DCDOs/ SCDOs
			Empower local level advocacy groups		During operation of the market	Identify local advocacy groups to partner with in relation to child protection		10,000,000		Advocacy activities conducted in the community.
	Relocation of vulnerable groups	MAJOR	Help vulnerable vendors to settle into the new market	One time	After commissioning of market	Identify vulnerable groups such such as the Old, PWDs		15,000,000		Register of relocated and resettled PAPs with proper stalls and working space
	Risk of low skills to fully realize project benefits	MAJOR (20)	Conduct training and mentorship in entrepreneurship and business management skills	Annual	During operation phase	Procure a consultant – Financial management specialist) to train vendors		50,000,000		Approximately 3,000 vendors trained Training plan in place Training reports submitted and validated
			Conduct training in food safety and hygiene improvement (perishables – fish, vegetable, cooked food, butcheries, flour, cereals)	Annual	During operation phase	Identify a Food safety specialist to train (a service provider (national		50,000,000		3,000 vendors trained Training plan in place

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
						/ regional / local) to train vendors				Training reports submitted and validated
			Conduct training in micro level value addition (fruits and vegetables; crops especially root tubers; fish; handcrafts; stone craft; bakery and confectionery; tailoring; garments; wood craft; micro processing e.g. soap)	2 years	Annually / continuous	Identify, nominate or contract 2 service providers (e.g. Skilling Uganda and Uganda Small Scale Industries Association / USSIA)	200,000,000	50,000,000		1,000 old and new vendors trained Training plan in place Training reports submitted and validated
			Establish / Strengthen Micro Enterprise Focal Point office, persons to spearhead enterprise development among market vendors and maximize the Lot A market infrastructures (e.g. District Commercial officer; District Fisheries; Sub County focal point person on enterprises)	2 years	Annually / continuous	Facilitation for supervision, monitoring and data collection (e.g. market registers)		60,000,000		5 focal persons (2 at district; 3 at sub county) actively functioning Reports submitted and validated
	Awareness and sensitization		Proper Sanitation and hygiene	Thought	Annually	Facilitate awareness creation		5,000,000		Record of communication messages disseminated to vendors and community
			Child protection	Thought	Annually			5,000,000		Record of communication messages

N°	Risk/Impact	Significance	Mitigation/Enhancement measure	Duration	Implementation time	Implementation Cost Per Agency (UGX)				
						Cost Items and Description	MLHUD	DLG	Contractor	Key Performance Indicator
										disseminated to vendors and community
			Market rules and regulations	Thought	Annually			5,000,000		Record of communication messages disseminated to vendors and community

Table 8-2: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP)

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
CONSTRUCTION PHASE								
Vegetation loss	Contractor's Tree Planting Program Implemented	No of Trees Planted No. of trees surviving after 6 months	Field Monitoring Visits	Quarterly	LPOs Acknowledgement lists, Consents	Monitoring visits (per diem + fuel)	5,000,000	MLHUD/ District Environment Officers
Competition for water sources	Compliance to water abstraction conditions enforced	% of conditions implemented	Review of permit conditions and field spot checks	Monthly by MLHUD and Quarterly by MoWE	Contractors Reports, water tracking tools/ checklists	Monitoring visits (per diem + fuel) of	-	MLHUD/ MoWE
Soil erosion	Soil erosion mitigations implemented	Absence of soil erosion signs at sites	Physical inspection	Monthly	Physical presence	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer DLGs
Decommissioning	Implementation of Decommissioning Plan monitored.	All temporary structures removed, and disturbed sites restored. Status of recovery of sites (% recovery)	Physical inspection	Monthly	Physical presence	Part of regular monitoring activities Joint inspections	-	Supervising Engineer
Traffic management	Contractor's traffic management program monitored.	No. of days Flag personnel deployed during materials transport. No. of road traffic accidents involving contractor fleet.	Review meetings and reports	Daily	Timesheets	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer DLGs

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
Waste management	Implementation of Contractor's Waste Management Plan monitored.	CWMP approved by Engineer	Review meetings and reports		Engineer approval letter	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer DLGs
	Implementation of Contractor's Waste Management Plan monitored.	All waste disposed at approved sites	Review meetings and reports	Weekly	Waste transfer and disposal notes/records	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer DLGs
	Implementation of Contractor's Waste Management Plan monitored.	No. of coded solid waste bins at each site No. of coded containers for storage of hazardous waste Valid NEMA license for contracted waste handler	Field inspection	Weekly	LPO, receipts and physical presence	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer DLGs
	Implementation of Contractor's Waste Management Plan monitored.	Quantities and categories of waste collected and disposed.	Review meetings and reports	Weekly	Waste transfer and disposal notes/records for each waste category - Domestic waste - Demolition waste - Healthcare waste Used oil	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
Housekeeping and Sanitation	Sanitation and housekeeping at contractor sites monitored.	No. of toilet stances at each site	Field inspection	Once	Physical presence and evidence of use	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
	Sanitation and housekeeping at contractor sites monitored.	No. of cleaners hired	Review of records	Daily	Salary pay slips	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Sanitation and housekeeping at contractor sites monitored.	Toiletries in place	Review of records	Daily	Receipts	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Sanitation and housekeeping at contractor sites monitored.	Litres of water use per month	Field inspection	Daily	Physical presence	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
Air quality and dust	Contractor's air quality management activities monitored.	No. of water bowser trips. No. of times water dust suppression is done per month.	Field inspection Review meetings and reports Air quality monitoring	Quarterly	Suppressed sites	Hire of air quality monitoring equipment	10,000,000	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
Occupational health and safety	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	OSH plans approved by Engineer	Review meetings and reports	Once	Engineer approval letter	Part of regular monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	Site registered by OSH	Review meetings and reports	Once	Registration certificate displayed at sites	Part of routine monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	% of workers that underwent pre-employment medical examination % of workers undergoing routine health checks	Review of records Interview of HC staff who undertook the screening.	Quarterly	Medical records	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of each type of PPE issued (gloves, safety boots, coveralls, earplugs, hardhats and reflector vests). % of workers with a full PPE set	Review of records Field inspection Worker interviews	Monthly	LPOs, receipts and physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of signage installed at each site - Caution signs - Traffic signage - Other signs	Review of records Field inspection	Monthly	LPOs, receipts and physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of excavations inspected and found not secured with caution tape	Review of records Field inspection	Daily	Physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of each type of OSH Registers at each site - Accident Log - Vehicle and Equipment Register	Review of records Field inspection	Monthly	Physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
		- PPE Issuance Register - Risk Assessment Register						
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of stocked first aid kits at each site	Review of records Field inspection	Daily	LPOs, receipts and physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of vehicles and equipment inspected by OSH Dept - Vehicles - Cranes or other lifting equipment - Electrical installations	Review of records e.g. Visitor's book Inspect for inspection stickers	Bi-annual	Inspection certificates issued by OSH Department	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	No. of days Contractor's Clinic is functional	Review of clinical records	Monthly	Clinic open with attendant staff	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Performance of Contractor's OSH program monitored.	MoUs signed with nearby health facilities to respond to and manage emergencies.	Review of records	Once	Document on file	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Contractor's insurance program monitored.	% of contractor staff that are insured	Review of records	Once	Document on file	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
	Contractor's labour welfare program monitored.	Quantity of safe drinking water served to each worker per month.	Field inspection Review of records	Daily	Receipts and physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Contractor's labour welfare program monitored.	% of workers that received 2 meals per working day. Contractor's monthly expenditure on meals	Review of records Interview of workers	Daily	Payments to service provider	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
Site security	Implementation of Contractor's security management plan monitored.	No. of man-hours worked by trained guards at each site	Review of records Field inspection	Daily	Timesheets and invoices issued by service provider	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Implementation of Contractor's security management plan monitored.	% of site hoarded	Field inspection	Weekly	Physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Implementation of Contractor's security management plan monitored.	No. of security lights installed at each site	Field inspection	Weekly	Physical presence	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Implementation of Contractor's security management plan monitored.	No. of patrols by Police in a month Amount (UGX) spent on facilitation of the Police to provide	Field inspection Interviews Police activity reports	Monthly	Interviews	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
		surveillance/ patrols						
	CONTRACTOR SAFEGUARDS STAFFING							
	Contractor's staffing program monitored.	No. of days Contractor' Environment Officer was available onsite	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Appointment letter/ contract Monthly pay slips Timesheets	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Contractor's staffing program monitored.	No. of days Contractor' Health and Safety Officer was available onsite.	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Appointment letter/ contract Monthly pay slips Timesheets	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Contractor's staffing program monitored.	No. of days Contractor's Sociologist was available onsite.	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Appointment letter/ contract Monthly pay slips Timesheets	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Contractor's staffing program monitored.	No. of days Community Liaison/Grievance Officer was available onsite.	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Appointment letter/ contract Monthly pay slips Timesheets	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	Contractor's staffing program monitored.	No. of days Site Nurse was available onsite.	Review of records and attendance sheets		Appointment letter/ contract Monthly pay slips Timesheets	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	Supervising Engineer MLHUD DLGs
	SUPPORT SUPERVISION							

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
	Support supervision activities monitored.	No. of ARSDP supervision missions in a month	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Evidence of travel and issuance of field monitoring reports Participant signs in a register or attendance sheet.	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	
	Support supervision activities monitored.	No. of District (HLG) supervision missions in a month	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Evidence of visits and issuance of field monitoring reports Participant signs in a register or attendance sheet	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	
	Support supervision activities monitored.	No. of LLG supervision missions	Review of records and attendance sheets	Monthly	Evidence of visits and issuance of field monitoring reports Participant signs in a register or attendance sheet	Part of periodic monitoring activities	-	
NEMA Compliance Audit	Compliance with requirement for NEMA audit monitored.	NEMA-certified consultant hired to undertake the annual environment, health safety and social audit	Review of audit report	Once	Issuance of EHSS audit report Audit report compiled Copy of submission of audit report to NEMA.	Hire NEMA certified practitioner to undertake audit	100,000,000	MLHUD
Displacement of economic activities	Vendor relocation activities monitored.	Relocation sites for vendors secured.	Field visit to confirm adequacy and status of relocation sites	Monthly	Review of relocation report	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
		No. of relocation sites with the necessary amenities (latrine, water and solid waste collection sites).						
	Vendor relocation activities monitored.	Vendor Registers developed or updated. MoU on reinstatement between vendors and DLGs signed	Review of records	Monthly	Copies of updated vendor registers on file. Copy of MoU signed by both parties on file.	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Vendor relocation activities monitored.	No. of sensitization meetings with vendors	Review of records	Monthly	Meeting minutes on file	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Vendor relocation activities monitored.	Grievance redress committee instituted to manage vendor grievances			Appointment letters for grievance committee members			
	Vendor relocation activities monitored.	No. of vendors assisted to relocate Amount (UGX) spent on relocation assistance/support to vulnerable vendors	Field visit to confirm relocation of vulnerable groups	Monthly	Review of relocation report Physical inspection	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
Child Protection and GBV	Contractor's VAC and GBV program monitored	Contract with NSP signed NSP submitted necessary work plans	Review meetings	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
	Contractor's VAC and GBV program monitored	Contract with NSP signed NSP submitted necessary work plans	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
HIV/AIDS	Contractor's HIV/AIDS program monitored	Contract with NSP signed NSP submitted necessary work plans	Review meetings	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Contractor's HIV/AIDS program monitored	No. of HIV/AIDS and STDs sensitization meetings No. of VCT days organized	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Contractor's HIV/AIDS program monitored	No. of free condoms distributed	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	Contractor's SEP implementation monitored.	No. of stakeholder engagement meetings	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Contractor's SEP implementation monitored.	No. of radio talk shows	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Receipts issued by Radio Station mgt. Recordings of program. Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Contractor's GRM monitored	No. and composition (by gender) of the committees	Review meetings	Monthly	Review appointment letters for GRCs.	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Contractor's GRM monitored	No. of grievances received. No. of grievances resolved. No. of unresolved grievances. No. of grievances escalated to Court or World Bank.	Review of Grievance Log and reports	Monthly	All grievances must be recorded in the Grievance Log	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
OPERATION PHASE								
Relocation to the vendors from temporary sites to the new markets	Allocation of vending spaces and lockups monitored.	% of former lockup owners allocated lockups in new Kigorobya market. % of existing permanent vendors (by gender and vending item) allocated permanent vending stalls in each of the 3 markets. % of seasonal vendors (by gender and vending item) allocated	Review meetings Physical headcount of to establish vendor space/ lockup allocations.	Quarterly	Physical headcount of to establish vendor space/ lockup allocations. Reports and records.	15,000,000	Facilitation for headcounts Transport, fuel and per diems.	MLHUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
		<p>permanent vending stalls in each of the 3 markets.</p> <p>No. of new vendors (by gender and vending item) allocated spaces.</p>						
Solid Waste Mgt	Markets solid waste management activities monitored.	<p>Solid waste site handed over to contractor</p> <p>% physical progress for construction of Biiso solid waste disposal site.</p>	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Markets solid waste management activities monitored.	<p>Solid waste site handed over to contractor by Kigwera S/C.</p> <p>% physical progress for construction of Kigwera SC solid disposal waste site.</p>	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Markets solid waste management activities monitored.	<p>Solid waste site handed over to contractor by Kigoroby T/C.</p> <p>% physical progress for construction of Kigoroby T/C</p>	Review of reports submitted	Monthly	Monthly progress reports submitted to supervising engineer	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
		solid disposal waste site.						
	Markets solid waste management activities monitored.	No. of solid waste bins purchased No. of solid waste bins in use at each market	Field Inspection	Quarterly	LPO, GRN and Physical Presence		-	MLHUD
	Markets solid waste management activities monitored.	No. of cleaning tools in use: - rakes, - brooms, - spades - wheelbarrows)	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Markets solid waste management activities monitored.	ARSDP financing spent on solid waste transport and disposal - Kigoroby - Biiso - Wanseko	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
Water harvesting	Rainwater harvesting at markets monitored.	Quantity of harvested rainwater used at each market.	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
Training and capacity building	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. of markets with trained market management committees.	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. of markets with trained Market Hygiene and Sanitation Subcommittees	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building	No. of markets with approved bylaws.	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic	MHLUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
	activities monitored.	No. of sensitization and dissemination activities on approved market bylaws.					monitoring activities	
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. of vendors trained in firefighting and emergency response.	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. trained in the 3Rs (Recovery, Reuse and Recycle) for solid waste	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. trained in value addition	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. trained in Food safety and hygiene	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. trained in GBV/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and VAC detection, prevention and response	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Training and capacity building activities monitored.	No. of slaughter personnel and butcher operators trained in Halaal standards	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD

E and S Component	Monitoring Output	Indicator	MandE Activities	Frequency	Means of Verification	Cost Description	M andE Cost (UGX)	Responsible Party
Awareness and sensitization	Awareness and sensitization activities monitored.	No. of sensitization events on maintaining sanitation within markets	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD
	Awareness and sensitization activities monitored.	No. of IEC materials on open defecation disseminated. No. of IEC messages on open defecation disseminated.	Review of reports submitted	Quarterly	Progress reports	Fuel, per diem, vehicle	Part of periodic monitoring activities	MHLUD

9 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF ESIA INPUT INTO THE DESIGN

9.1 Conclusions

General: The potential impacts of the proposed construction of the Kigoroby, Wanseko and Biiso markets have been assessed. The study findings have demonstrated that construction and operation of the proposed Market of Biiso, Kigoroby and Wanseko will lead to a number of significant benefits to the people /vendors and the respective local governments of Hoima and Buliisa. Overall, the project is expected to create socio-economic benefits both in the short and long term; key among them is the creation of employment opportunities to some people and boost agricultural production and local revenue in the beneficiary local governments. The development of the 3 markets will have minimal impacts on the environment which are mostly localized and can be mitigated by following the guidance in the ESMP. The social impacts and risks may be felt beyond the project areas. The proposed markets for upgrading are in existence. Most of the species recorded are of least concern and are widely distributed at the local level in the project areas and nationally in other parts of Uganda. The impacts on fauna species and their population will be very low. The overall negative impacts of the project on fauna and flora will therefore be minimal. However, the social impacts during construction are major especially the relocation of vendors and the demolishing of existing lockups to pave way for construction yet some of these are inhabited. The key operational impacts include solid waste generation, vulnerabilities including child protection risks and gender vulnerabilities. There is need to strengthen the safeguards capacities of the market management committees and the respective local councils to be able to deal with operational safeguards risks. Stakeholder engagement and effective grievance redress mechanisms will be critical to promote ownership of the infrastructure as well as managing the vulnerability risks.

Wanseko market: The market will benefit over 240 permanent vendors, and the numbers are expected to cumulatively increase given its strategic location that makes it a cross border and inter district trade hub. With time, Wanseko trading center is likely to expand exponentially into a bigger urban agglomeration. Women who form the majority of the vendor population at 65% will have increased benefits such as access, ownership, control and decision making over the market as a productive asset. The issues raised by the vendors have been captured in this ESIA report. Stakeholder preferences in terms of the design, if not addressed, may result into social undertones and underutilization of the new market facility. Notably, the market design should appreciate the need to reflect cultural interests of the community. During the operation phase, the concerns of the market vendors especially regarding market fees should be taken seriously by the respective stakeholders (DLG, Sub-county, Tenderer and Market masters, Committees)

Biiso market: The market is located at a gateway that interconnects the districts of Hoima, Masindi, Buliisa, Kiryandogo including several trade centres and landing sites. In addition, the construction of the new oil roads is expected to cumulatively trigger more positive impact for the proposed market. The market will directly benefit about 584 permanent vendors of which 86% (501) are women. Of the 3 markets, Biiso market has the highest number of directly benefiting disabled vendors standing at 53% (9 out of 17 PWDs). The likely major benefits to the women and disabled include job creation, profit and saving, gender empowerment and social well being. The market is also expected to generate cumulative employment opportunities to the youth and men during the operation phase. Given its proximity to major transport routes, there is a likelihood of increased population influx, trade in both food and

non-food items, and supplementary services such as health, tourism and hospitality services among others. Comparatively, given the location of Biiso market, its economic potential in terms of trade and commerce is higher compared to Kigorobyia and Wasenko owing largely to its high overall female vendor population at (501) and it has the second highest number of permanent vendors slightly lower than Wasenko at 150 higher than Kigorobyia (75). Biiso market generates the highest local revenue at UGX 36 million in the whole of Buliisa district making it the district’s overall flagship “cash cow”. Biiso is second to Kigorobyia with a tender price of 45m per annum while Wasenko comes third with a tender price of 12 million. The ESIA recommends that Biiso market be considered for class A market.

Kigorobyia market: It is a fairly well-established market located along the new Hoima-Butiaba-Wasenko tarmac road and near Hoima municipality (about 15km). The market is a key trading centre for the fishing communities like Runga/Mbegu. It attracts a high number of seasonal vendors estimated at 600 than Biiso at 439 and Wasenko at 90. Baseline data reveals that the vendors resident in Kigororobyia market have better business acumen in terms of identifying business opportunity, investment, saving, financial and business survival rate. Kigorobyia’s competitive advantages include the low cost of doing business (transport and labour) coupled with a large catchment area that provides a ready market. In term of safeguards risks, construction delays may occur owing to existing unresolved grievances between the lockup owners, vendors and tenants and Kigorobyia Town Council. These must be resolved as soon as possible.

9.2 Integration of ESMP

9.2.1 Design mitigations

The following mitigations will enhance the designs of the 3 markets.

Aspect	Mitigation
No. of stalls	The design should indicate the number of vending spaces for each product category (such as fish, fresh foods and vegetables, cereals, clothes, etc.). This will enable the local governments to plan for the allocations before completion of the works.
Storage spaces for Biiso	The design needs to provide spaces for stores (stack stores or alternatives).
Solid waste collection area/bunker	80% of storage volume be allocated to organic waste and 20% to plastics, metals and other recyclables. This will create enough space for organic waste which forms the biggest fraction of waste generated by the markets. Volume of the collection should factor in the irregular collections to prevent waste nuisance – collection should hold solid waste generated for at least 1 week.
Solid waste disposal	Undertake detailed designs for solid waste disposal sites. Where financing allows these can be incorporated into the project costs, the local governments will provide land where solid waste disposal sites can be constructed.
Butterfly Roof design	Vendors raised concerns about the butterfly roof type – it will expose them to rain and sunshine. They prefer the pitched or hip roof type.
Relocation of Pork butcheries	The existing pork butcheries be relocated to areas outside the markets in line with local government regulations and as meeting Halal standards.
No. of VIP latrines	Given the fact that the markets sometimes experience water scarcity, in such circumstances use of waterborne toilets will be difficult yet only 1 VIP latrine is provided for class A (Kigorobyia and Wasenko). ESIA recommends increasing the number of VIP latrines from 1 to 2 (from 6 stances to 12-14

	stances). This will also provide an enabling environment for improving menstrual health.
Access by PWDS to VIP latrines	PWD stance be provided for all VIP latrines (similar provision made for the waterborne toilets for Wanseko and Kigorobyia).
Location of waste collection point	Relocate the solid waste collection point at Kigorobyia from the front of the market to the back (like for Biiso) to avoid waste nuisance at the entrance due to irregular collections by Kigorobyia Town Council.
Material for rainwater harvesting tanks	High temperatures at Wanseko – plastic tanks reportedly prone to deformation due to high temperatures along the shores of the Lake. Communities recommend stainless steel tanks or alternative heat resistant tanks.
Female/male:stance ratio	The market population data revealed that the male:female ratio is 1:2 (443 males/1056 females). The same ratio should guide the number of stances to be allocated.
Maternal and childcare	Provide for breastfeeding spaces and resting places for children within the markets.
Design of vending stalls	The vendors prefer the “table form” of stall to the proposed “stepped display stall” in the draft design. In addition, vendors disliked the proposed barrier walls between stalls because they limit marketplace interactions and deter customers. Therefore, there is need to balance vendor preferences (social acceptability) and the conceptual design.

9.2.2 ESMP implementation

The following are useful in ensuring compliance with the ESMP:

- Incorporation of E&S aspects into Detailed Designs
- Inclusion of the E&S cost estimates in the BoQ and the contract documents
- Disclosure of the ESIA findings
- Orientation of key players and continuous capacity enhancement
- Enforcement and certification of payments of ESMP costs

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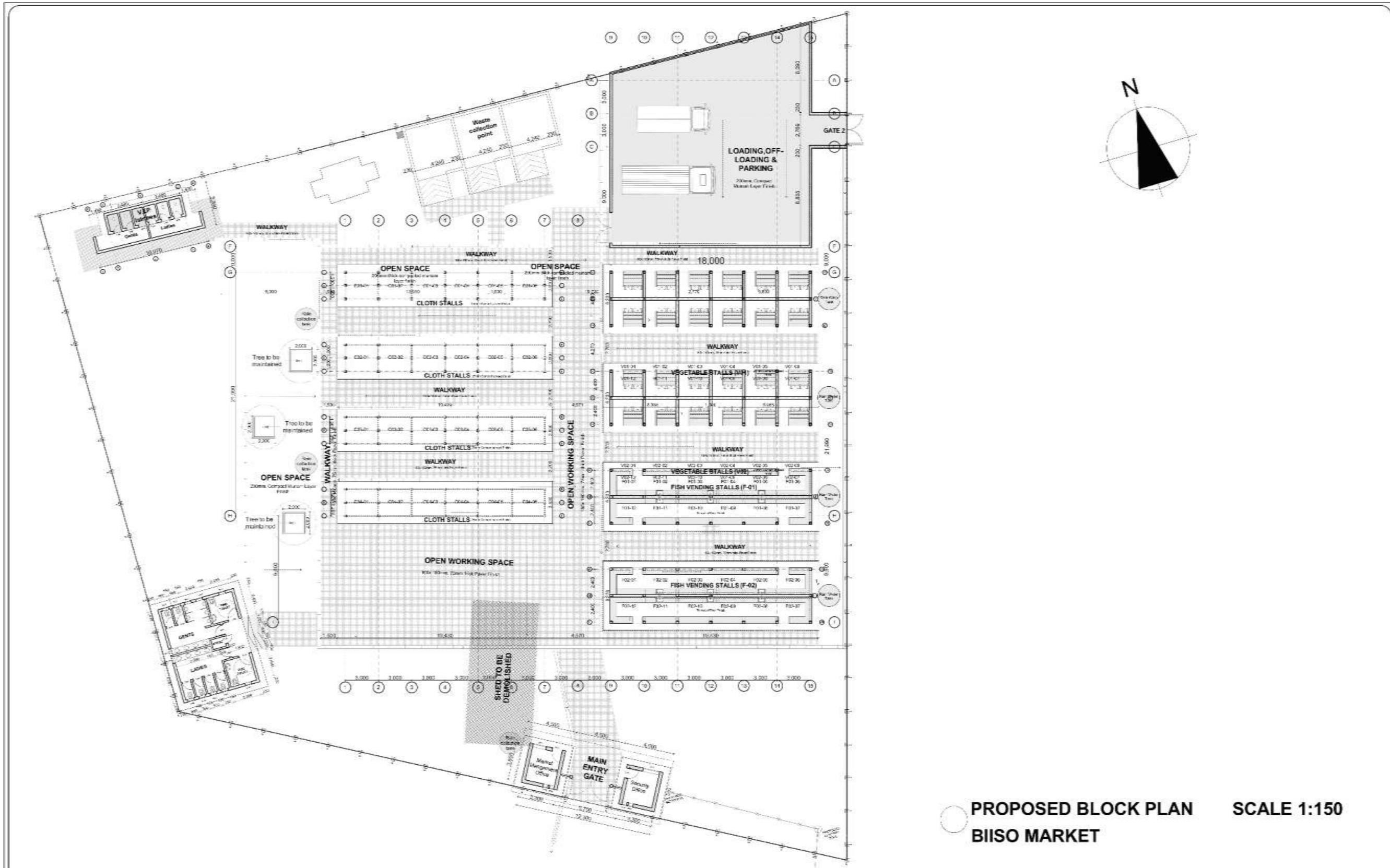
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ANNEXES

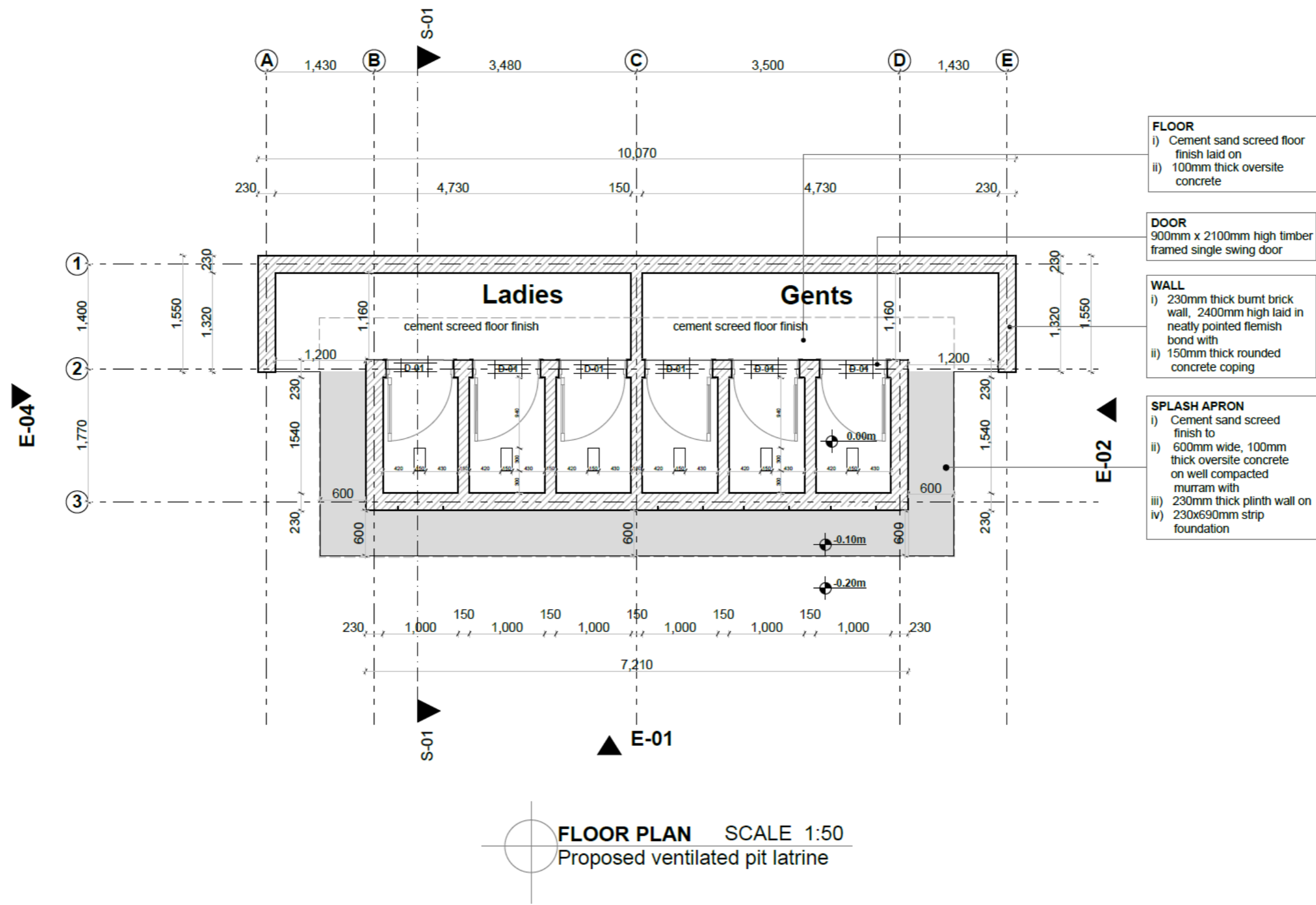
Annex 1: Detailed Layouts and Designs

The detailed drawings for each of the 3 markets are shown in the Figures below:



PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN **SCALE 1:150**
BIISO MARKET

<p>SUPERVISING CONSULTANT</p> <p>MBW CONSULTING LTD Plot 107, Kira Road, Kamwokya, P.O. Box 9483, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 540140, Phone Fax 540131</p>	<p>CLIENT</p>  <p>REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH-2; LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOIMA, BULISA AND KIKULUBE</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: BLOCK PLAN</p>	<p>CONTRACTOR</p>	<p>DRAWING NO: ARSDPER/ARCH/001/BP</p> <p>DRAWING REF NO:</p> <p>SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWING</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: CONCEPT</p> <p>CHECKED BY: MBW</p> <p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>DATE: 06/02/2019</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by</th> <th>Checked by</th> <th>Approved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approved by																		
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FLOOR
 i) Cement sand screed floor finish laid on
 ii) 100mm thick oversite concrete

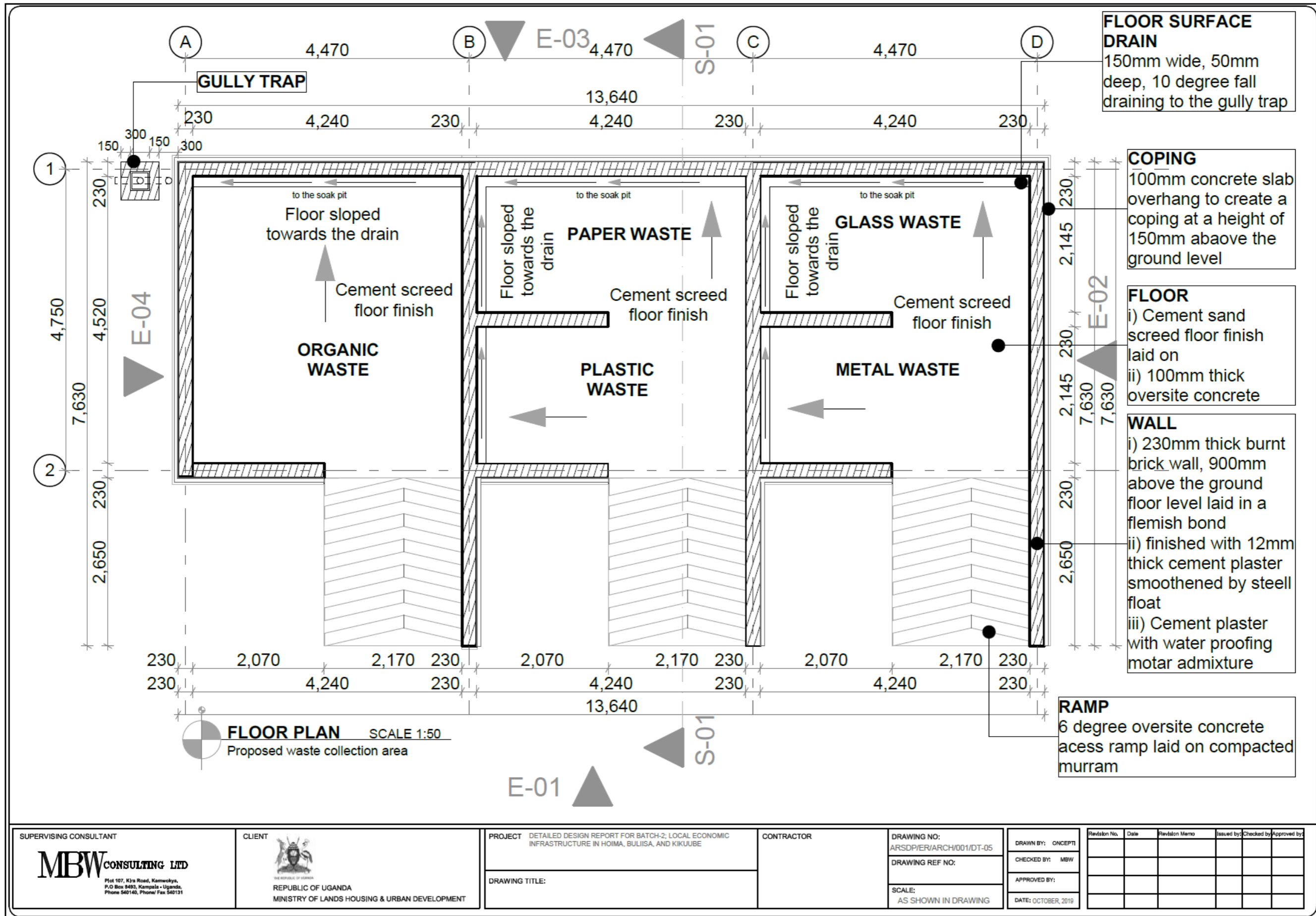
DOOR
 900mm x 2100mm high timber framed single swing door

WALL
 i) 230mm thick burnt brick wall, 2400mm high laid in neatly pointed flemish bond with
 ii) 150mm thick rounded concrete coping

SPLASH APRON
 i) Cement sand screed finish to
 ii) 600mm wide, 100mm thick oversite concrete on well compacted murram with
 iii) 230mm thick plinth wall on
 iv) 230x690mm strip foundation

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:50
 Proposed ventilated pit latrine

SUPERVISING CONSULTANT MBW CONSULTING LTD <small>Plot 107, Mira Road, Kamwokya, P.O Box 8493, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 540140, Phone/Fax 540131</small>	CLIENT  REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN FOR BATCH-2; LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR HOIIMA, BULIISA AND KUKUUBE	CONTRACTOR	DRAWING NO: ARSDP/ER/ARCH/00 1/DT-04 DRAWING REF NO: SCALE: AS PER DRAWINGS	DRAWN BY: ONCEPTI CHECKED BY: MBW APPROVED BY: DATE: OCTOBER, 2019	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by</th> <th>Checked by</th> <th>Approved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approved by																								
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DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED VENTILATED PIT LATRINE 1. FLOOR PLAN																																				



FLOOR SURFACE DRAIN
150mm wide, 50mm deep, 10 degree fall draining to the gully trap


COPING
100mm concrete slab overhang to create a coping at a height of 150mm above the ground level

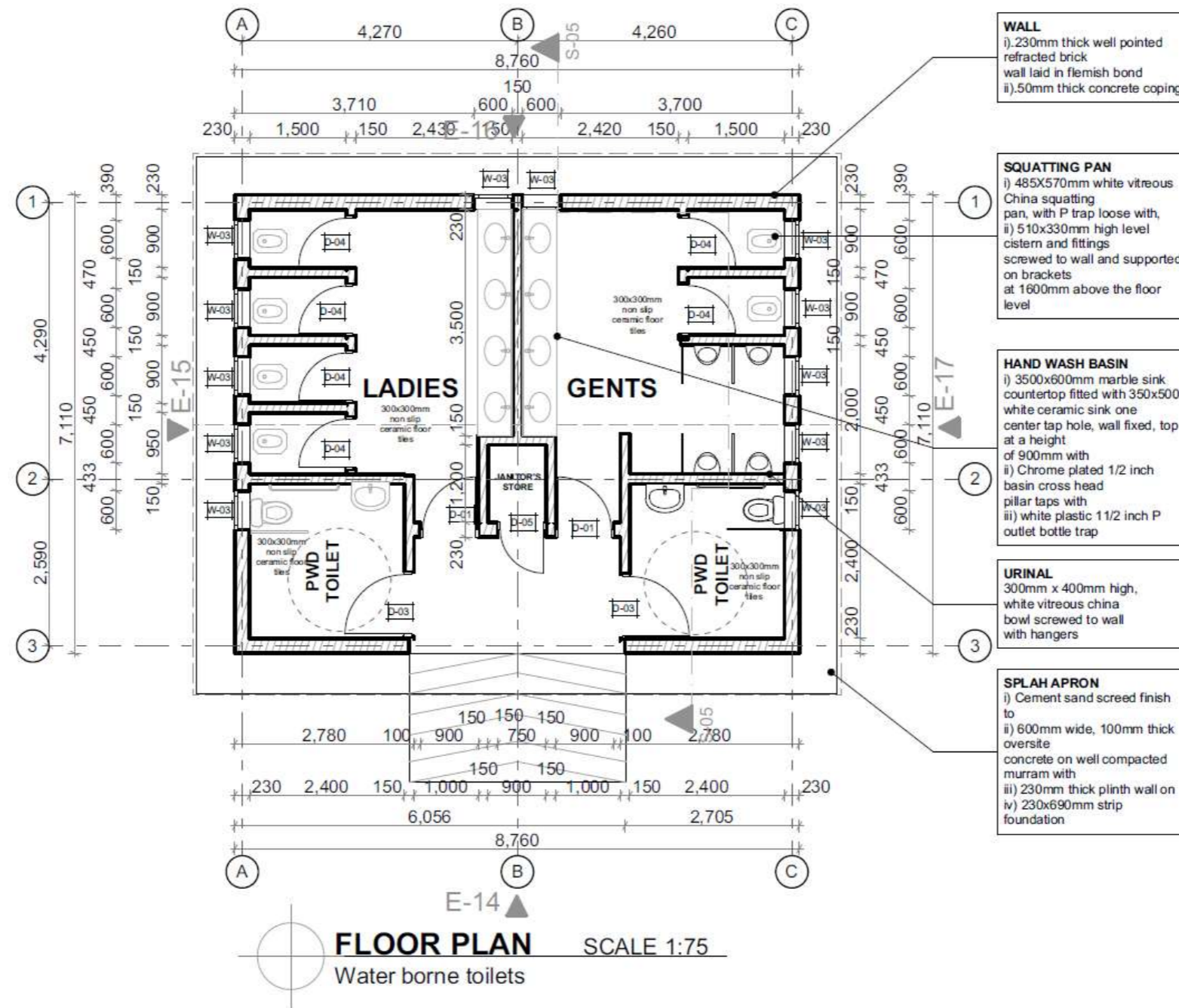
FLOOR
i) Cement sand screed floor finish laid on
ii) 100mm thick oversite concrete

WALL
i) 230mm thick burnt brick wall, 900mm above the ground floor level laid in a flemish bond
ii) finished with 12mm thick cement plaster smoothed by steell float
iii) Cement plaster with water proofing motar admixture

RAMP
6 degree oversite concrete access ramp laid on compacted murrum

FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:50
Proposed waste collection area

SUPERVISING CONSULTANT MBW CONSULTING LTD <small>Plot 107, Kira Road, Kameekya, P.O Box 8483, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 540140, Phone Fax 540131</small>	CLIENT  REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH-2; LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOIMA, BULIISA, AND KIKUUBE DRAWING TITLE:	CONTRACTOR	DRAWING NO: ARSDP/ER/ARCH/001/DT-05	DRAWN BY: ONCEPI	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by</th> <th>Checked by</th> <th>Approved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approved by																								
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MBW CONSULTING LTD
 Plot 107, Kija Road, Kameekya,
 P.O Box 8493, Kampala • Uganda,
 Phone 540140, Phone/Fax 540131

CLIENT

 REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
 MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH-2: LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOIMA, BULIISA AND KIKUUBE

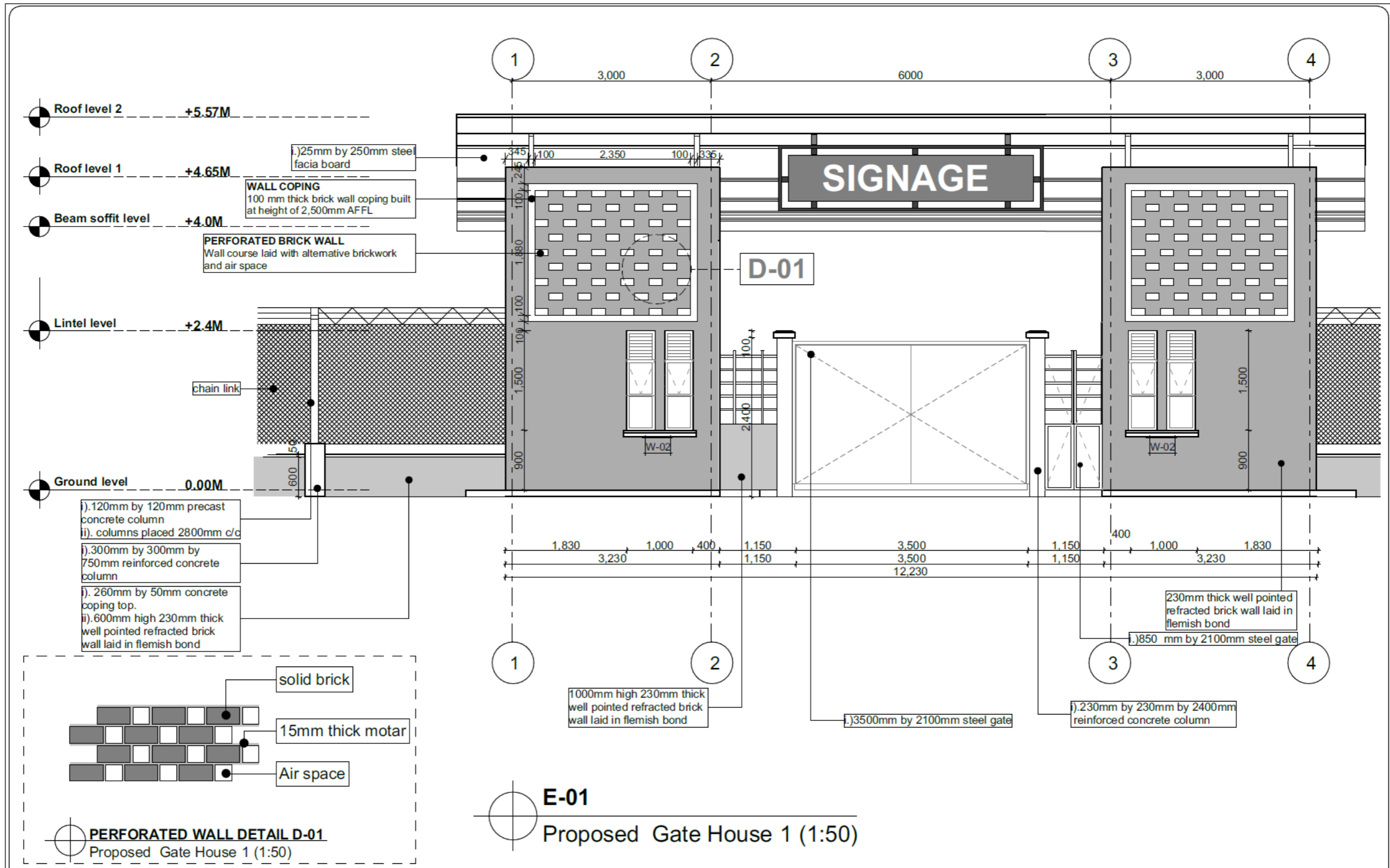
DRAWING TITLE: **PROPOSED WATERBORNE TOILETS**
 1. FLOOR PLAN

CONTRACTOR


DRAWING NO: ARSDP/ER/ARCH/001/DT-15
 DRAWING REF NO:
 SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWINGS

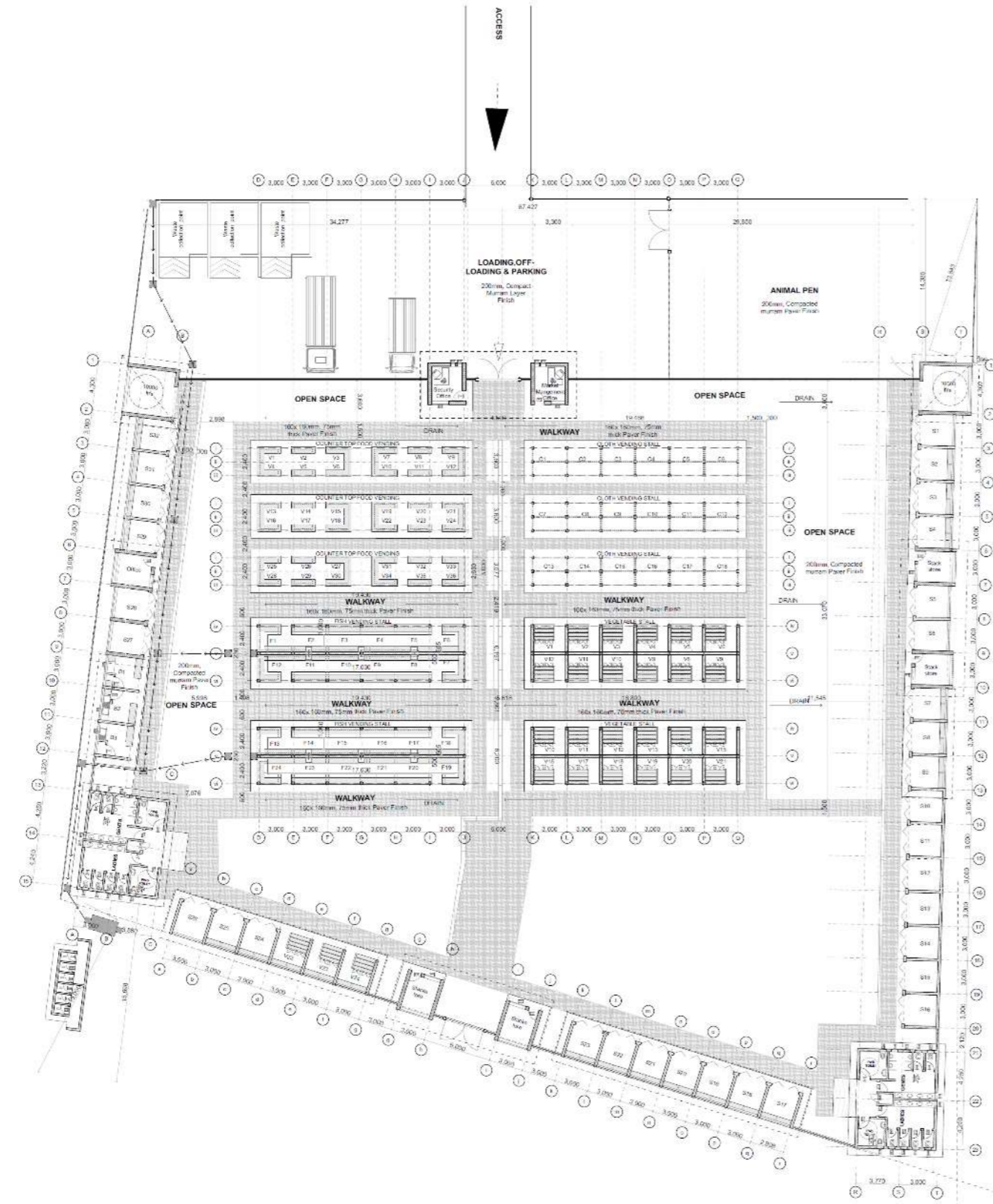
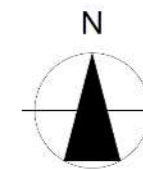
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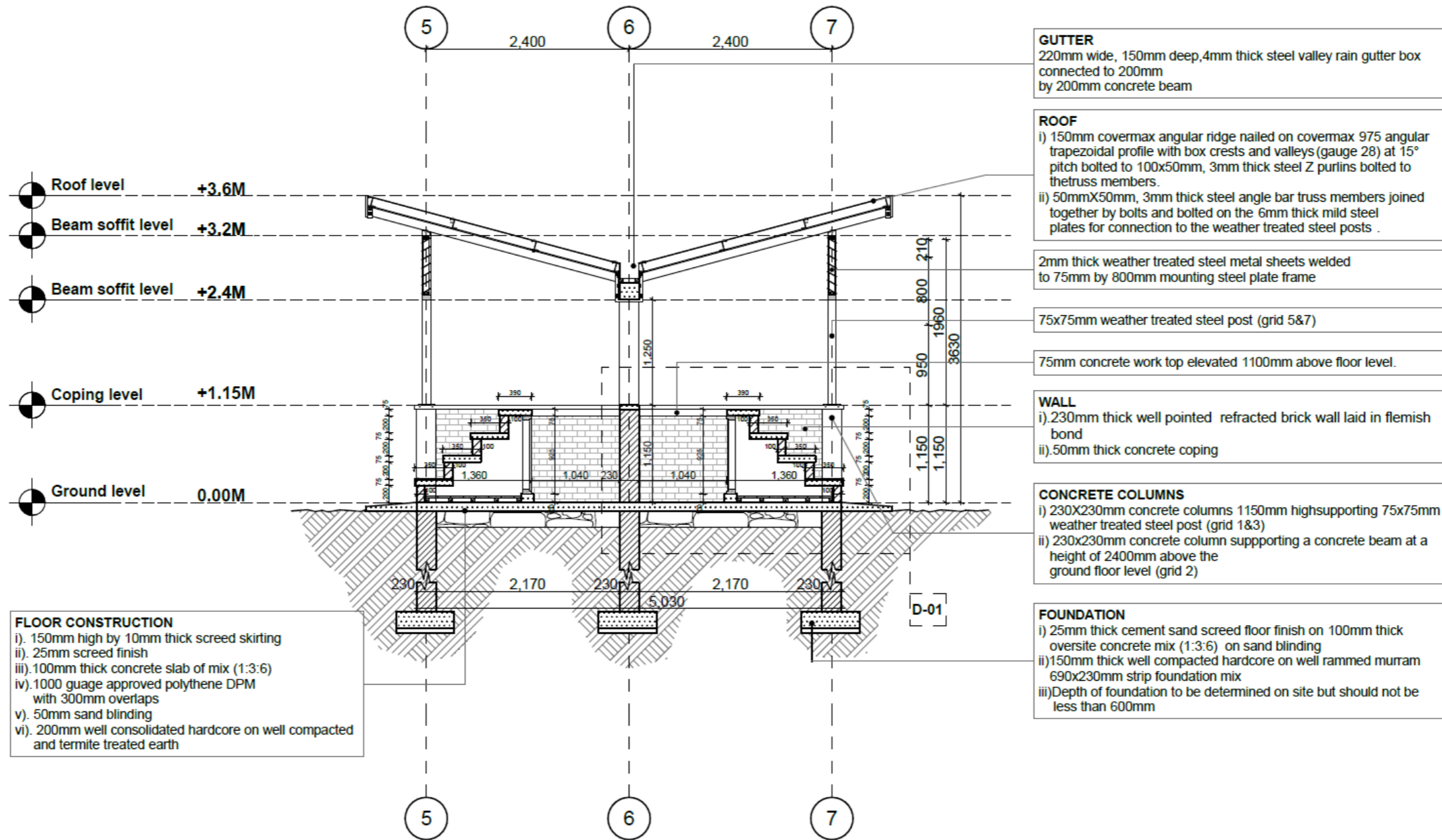
E-01
Proposed Gate House 1 (1:50)

<p>SUPERVISING CONSULTANT</p> <p>MBW CONSULTING LTD</p> <p>Plot 107, Kira Road, Kameekya, P.O Box 5493, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 540140, Phone/ Fax 540131</p>	<p>CLIENT</p>  <p>REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH2; LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOMA, BULISA AND KIKULUBE</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED GATE HOUSE 1 1. ELEVATION (E-01)</p>	<p>CONTRACTOR</p>	<p>DRAWING NO: ARSDP/ER/ARCH/001/DT-06</p> <p>DRAWING REF NO:</p> <p>SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWINGS</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: ONCEPTI</p> <p>CHECKED BY: MBW</p> <p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>DATE: OCTOBER, 2019</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by</th> <th>Checked by</th> <th>Approved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approved by																		
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PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN SCALE 1:150
WANSEKO MARKET

<p>SUPERVISING CONSULTANT</p> <p>MBW CONSULTING LTD</p> <p>Plot 107, Kira Road, Kamwokya, P.O Box 8493, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 540140, Phone/ Fax 540131</p>	<p>CLIENT</p>  <p>REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p>PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH-2: LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOIMA, BULISA AND KIKUUBE</p> <p>DRAWING TITLE: BLOCK PLAN</p>	<p>CONTRACTOR</p> <p>DRAWING NO: ARSDP/ER/ARCH/002</p> <p>DRAWING REF NO:</p> <p>SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWING</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: ONCEPTI</p> <p>CHECKED BY: MBW</p> <p>APPROVED BY:</p> <p>DATE: OCTOBER, 2019</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by:</th> <th>Checked by:</th> <th>Approved by:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by:	Checked by:	Approved by:																		
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GUTTER
220mm wide, 150mm deep, 4mm thick steel valley rain gutter box connected to 200mm by 200mm concrete beam

ROOF
i) 150mm covermax angular ridge nailed on covermax 975 angular trapezoidal profile with box crests and valleys (gauge 28) at 15° pitch bolted to 100x50mm, 3mm thick steel Z purlins bolted to the truss members.
ii) 50mmX50mm, 3mm thick steel angle bar truss members joined together by bolts and bolted on the 6mm thick mild steel plates for connection to the weather treated steel posts .

2mm thick weather treated steel metal sheets welded to 75mm by 800mm mounting steel plate frame

75x75mm weather treated steel post (grid 5&7)

75mm concrete work top elevated 1100mm above floor level.


WALL
i). 230mm thick well pointed refracted brick wall laid in flemish bond
ii). 50mm thick concrete coping

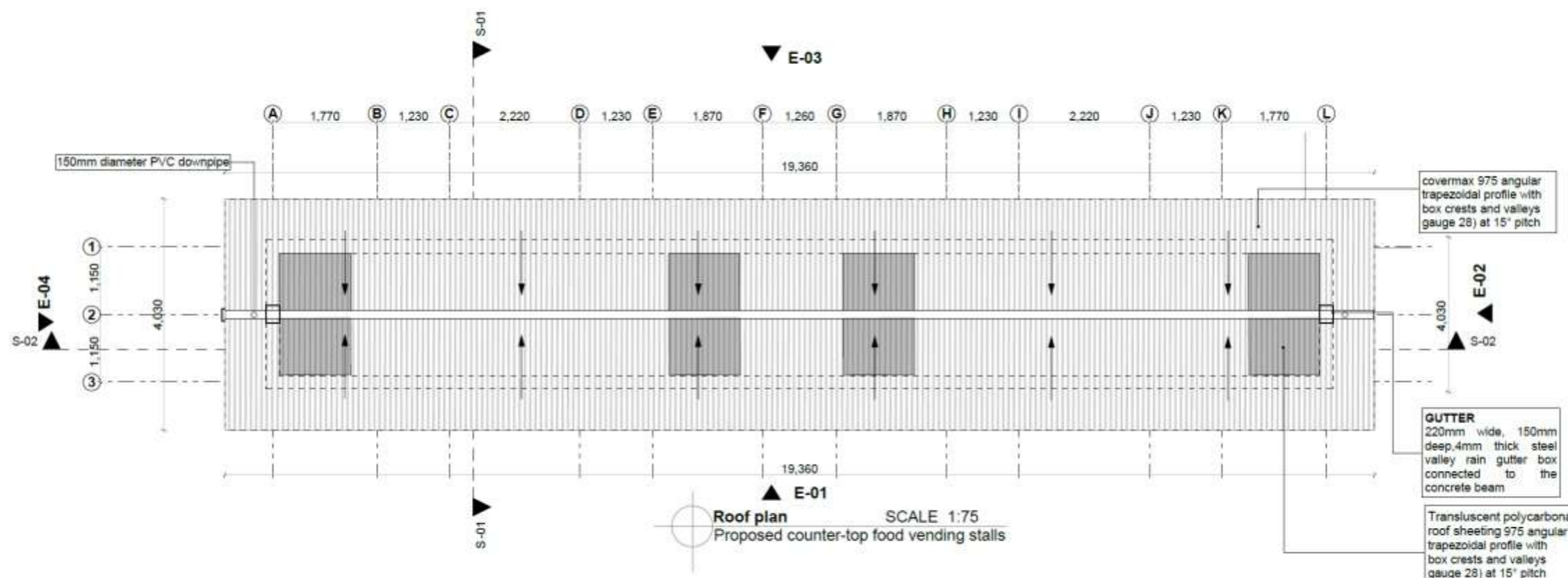
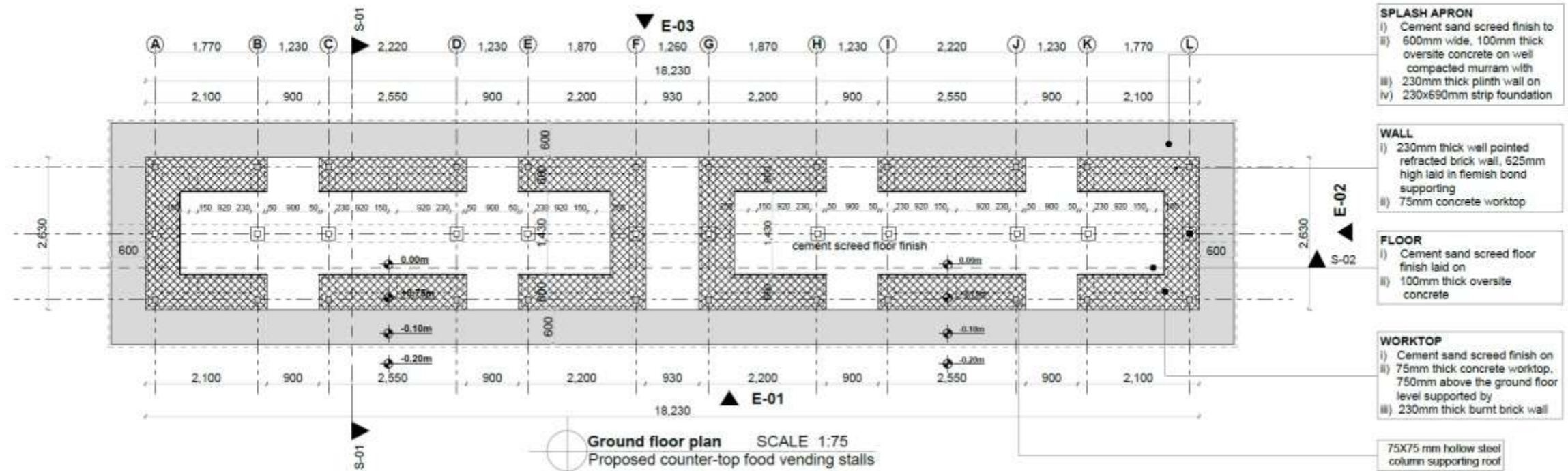
CONCRETE COLUMNS
i) 230X230mm concrete columns 1150mm high supporting 75x75mm weather treated steel post (grid 1&3)
ii) 230x230mm concrete column supporting a concrete beam at a height of 2400mm above the ground floor level (grid 2)

FOUNDATION
i) 25mm thick cement sand screed floor finish on 100mm thick oversite concrete mix (1:3:6) on sand blinding
ii) 150mm thick well compacted hardcore on well rammed murrum 690x230mm strip foundation mix
iii) Depth of foundation to be determined on site but should not be less than 600mm

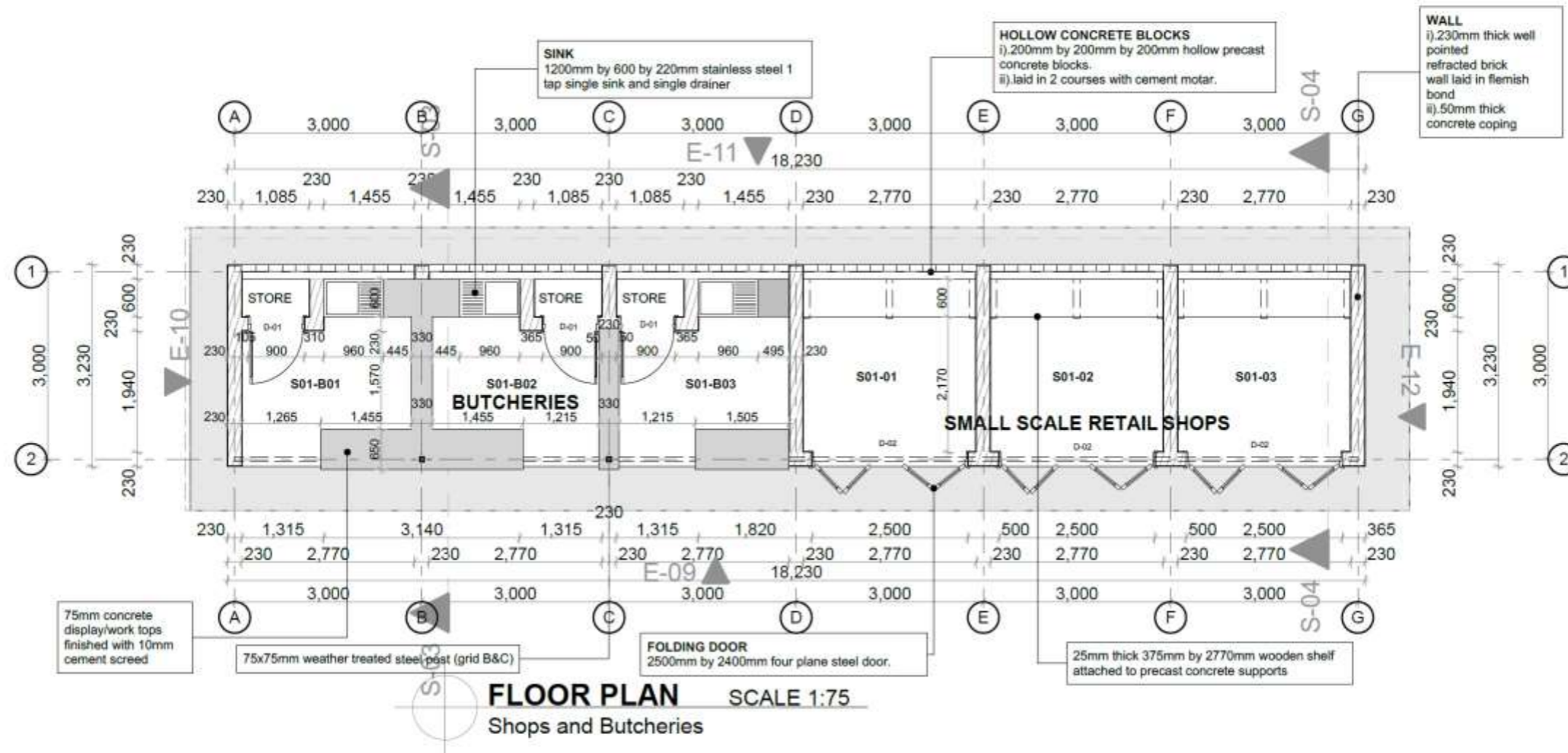
FLOOR CONSTRUCTION
i). 150mm high by 10mm thick screed skirting
ii). 25mm screed finish
iii). 100mm thick concrete slab of mix (1:3:6)
iv). 1000 gauge approved polythene DPM with 300mm overlaps
v). 50mm sand blinding
vi). 200mm well consolidated hardcore on well compacted and termite treated earth


SECTION S-07
Proposed Vegetable Stalls (1:50)

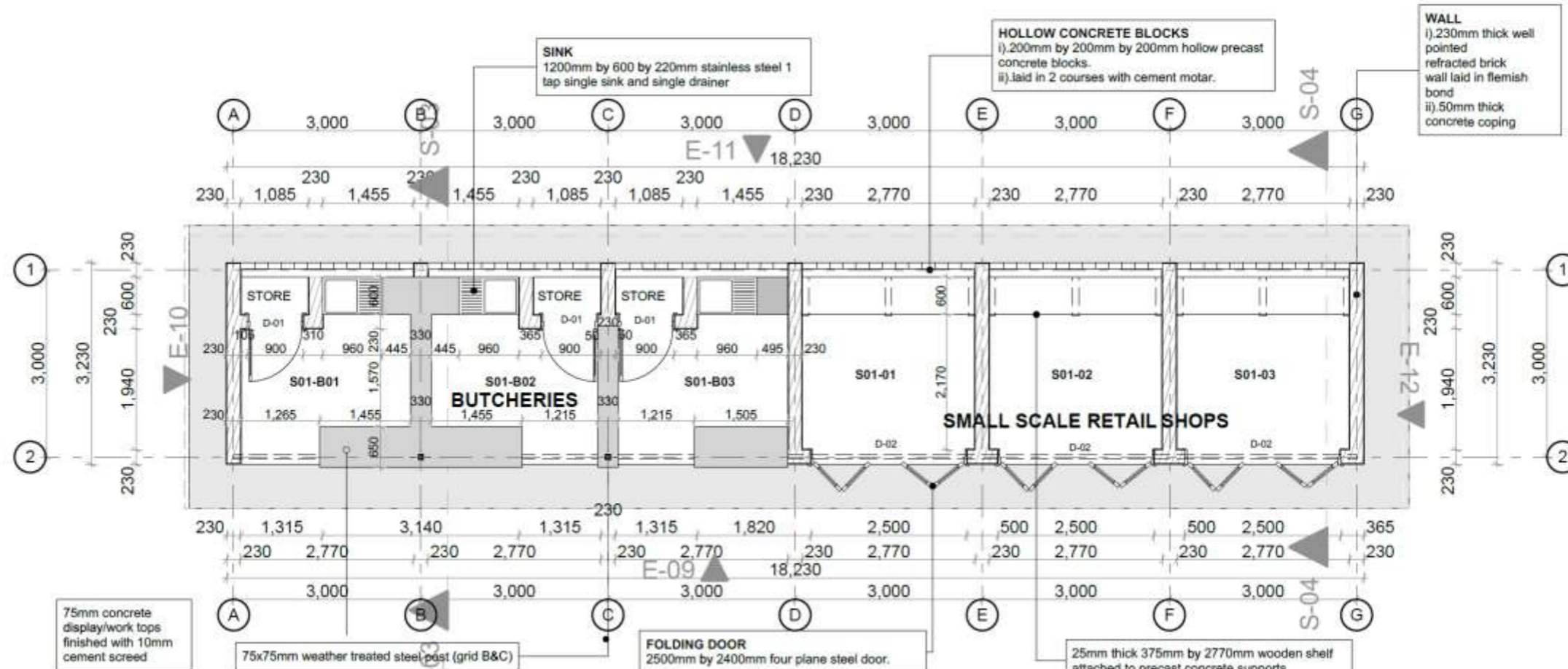
SUPERVISING CONSULTANT MBW CONSULTING LTD <small>Plot 187, Kira Road, Kamwokya, P.O Box 8483, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 540140, Phone/ Fax 540131</small>	CLIENT  REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH-2; LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOIMA, BULISA AND KIKUUBE	CONTRACTOR	DRAWING NO: ARSDF/ER/ARCH/002/DT-02	DRAWN BY: ONCEPTI CHECKED BY: MBW APPROVED BY: DATE: OCTOBER, 2019	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by</th> <th>Checked by</th> <th>Approved by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approved by																								
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DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED VEGETABLE STALLS 1. SECTION (S-07)	SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWINGS																																			




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		Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approved by																													
DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED COUNTER-TOP FOOD VENDING STALLS 1. GROUND FLOOR PLAN 2. ROOF PLAN		SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWINGS																																		



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FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:75
Shops and Butcheries

SUPERVISING CONSULTANT MBW CONSULTING LTD <small>Plot 197, Kira Road, Kampala, Uganda P.O. Box 8453, Kampala - Uganda, Phone 542140, Email/Fax 542131</small>	CLIENT  REPUBLIC OF UGANDA MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT	PROJECT DETAILED DESIGN REPORT FOR BATCH-2; LOCAL ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN HOIMA, BULISA AND KIKUUBE	CONTRACTOR	DRAWING NO: ARSDPIER/ARCH/003/DT-12	DRAWN BY: ONCEPTI CHECKED BY: MBW APPROVED BY: DATE: OCTOBER, 2018	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Revision No.</th> <th>Date</th> <th>Revision Memo</th> <th>Issued by</th> <th>Checked by</th> <th>Approval by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approval by																								
		Revision No.	Date	Revision Memo	Issued by	Checked by	Approval by																													
DRAWING TITLE: PROPOSED SHOPS AND BUTCHERIES 1 FLOOR PLAN	SCALE: AS SHOWN IN DRAWINGS	DATE: OCTOBER, 2018																																		

Annex 2: Detailed Fauna Baseline data

Way Point	GPS Coordinates	Species Present	No. Counted	IUCN Red List Status
1006	36 N 0324060, 0194827 Site for Proposed BIISO MARKET Other points from which Data was taken: 36 N 0324040, 0194866 36 N 0323984, 0194927 36 N 0323903, 0195066 36 N 0323972, 0195201 36 N 0324133, 0195000 36 N 0323739, 0194482 36 N 0324035, 0194397 36 N 0324206, 0194442 36 N 0324156, 0194631 36 N 0329820, 0189704 36 N 0323551, 0197501 36 N 0323746, 0195797			
		Butterfly		
	Nymphalidae	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i> African Queen (African Monarch)	1+1	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia hierta</i> Yellow Pansy	1+1	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea sotikensis</i> Sotik Acraea	3+1	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia oenone</i> Dark Blue Pansy	3+1+5+5+4	LC
	Pieridae	<i>Colotis euipe</i> Round-Winged Orange Tip	1+2+1+1	LC
	Pieridae	<i>Belenois creona</i> Common White (African Caper)	1+2+2	LC
	Pieridae	<i>Eurema desjardinsi</i> Angled Grass Yellow (Small yellow butterfly)	5	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i> Diadem	1	LC

	Nymphalidae	<i>Hamanumida Daedalus</i> Guineafowl Butterfly	1+1	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Pseudacraea Lucretia</i> False Diadem	1	LC
	Papilionidae	Citrus Swallowtail <i>Papilio demodocus</i>	1+1+1+1+2+1	LC
		Herpetofauna		
		Amphibians		
		None recorded		
		Reptiles		
	Gekkonidae	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i> Tropical House Gecko	1	LC
	Agamidae	<i>Agama agama</i> Red-Headed Rock Agama	3+5+2+4	LC
	Varanidae	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> Nile Monitor	Reported	LC
	Elapidae	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i> Forest Cobra	Reported	LC
	Colubriade	<i>Philothamus semivariiegatus</i> Spotted Bush snake	1	LC
	Pythonidae	Central Africa Rock Python <i>Python sebae</i>	Reported	LC
		Birds		
	Ardeidae	27 - <i>Ardea melanocephala</i> Black-headed Heron	1	
	Corvidae	<i>Corvus albus</i> Pied Crow	1+3+2+1	
	STURNIDAE	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i> Ruppell's Long-tailed Glossy Starling	1	
	Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferous</i> Marabou Stork	11+1+2+22	
	Corvidae	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i> Piapiac	2+8	
	Apodidae	452 - <i>Cypsiurus parvus</i> African Palm Swift	2+7+1+8+2	LC
	PYCNONOTIDAE	732 - <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> Common Bulbul	2+2+2+2	LC
	ESTRILIDIDAE	1265 - <i>Lonchura bicolor</i> Black and White Mannikin	2+1	LC
	COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i> African Mourning Dove	1	LC
	ACCIPITRIDAE	881 - <i>Passer griseus</i> Grey-Headed Sparrow	1	LC
	Motacilidae	991 - <i>Motacilla aguimp</i> African Pied Wagtail	1	LC
	MUSOPHAGIDAE	376 - <i>Crinifer zonurus</i> Eastern Grey Plantain Eater	1	LC
	PELECANIDAE	9 - <i>Pelecanus rufescens</i> Pink-Backed Pelican	15	LC

		Mammals		
	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i> House Rat	1	LC
	Cercopithecidae	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i> Blue Monkey	Reported	LC
	Cercopithecidae	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i> Red-Tailed Monkey	Reported	LC
	Cercopithecidae	<i>Colobus guereza</i> LR/lc Mantled guereza	Reported	LC
	Cercopithecidae	Olive Baboon <i>Papio anubis</i> LR/lc	reported	LC
	Hominidae	<i>Pan troglodytes</i> EN Common Chimpanzee	Reported	EN
	Suidae	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> LR/lc Common warthog	Reported	LC
1010	36 N 0312114, 0179308 Site for Proposed KIGOROBYA MARKET Other points from which Data was taken: 36 N 0312243, 0179260 36 N 0312498, 0179186 36 N 0312512, 0179040 36 N 0314495, 0180278 36 N 0310155, 0178182			
		Butterfly		
	Pieridae	<i>Colotis euippe</i> Round-Winged Orange Tip	2	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea sotikensis</i> Sotik Acraea	1	LC
	Nymphalidae	Small Streaked Sailer <i>Neptis goochi</i>	2	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea encedon</i> Encedon Acraea	1	LC
		Herpetofauna		
		Amphibians		
	Ptychadanidae	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i> Mascarene Rocket Frog	3+6	LC (U-DD)
	Dicroglossidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus occipitalis</i> Eastern Groove-crowned Bullfrog	3+4	LC

	Hyperoliidae	<i>Hyperolius kivuensis</i> Kivu Reed Frog	2+5+3	LC
	Hyperoliidae	<i>Hyperolius viridiflavus</i> Common Reed Frog	3	LC (DD)
	Bufo	<i>Bufo kisolensis</i> Kisolo Toad	2	LC
	Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i> Natal Puddle Frog	11	LC
	Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus mababiensis</i> Dwarf Puddle Frog	3	LC
		Reptiles		
	Agamidae	<i>Agama agama</i> Red-Headed Rock Agama	4+1	LC
	Varanidae	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> Nile Monitor	Reported	LC
	Pythonidae	Central Africa Rock Python <i>Python sebae</i>	Reported	LC
		Birds		
	Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferous</i> Marabou Stork	12+2+4	
	Accipitridae	138 - <i>Milvus migrans</i> Black Kite	8+1	
	COLUMBIDAE	351 - <i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i> Laughing Dove	11+3	
	COLUMBIDAE	355 - <i>Turtur afer</i> Blue-spotted Wood Dove	1	
	ACCIPITRIDAE	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i> Rufous Sparrow	1	
	STURNIDAE	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i> Ruppell's Long-tailed Glossy Starling	2	
	Corvidae	659 - <i>Ptilostomus afer</i> Piapiac	4	
	PYCNONOTIDAE	732 - <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> Common Bulbul	3+2	
	Motacilidae	991 - <i>Motacilla aguimp</i> African Pied Wagtail	2+3	
	COLUMBIDAE	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i> African Mourning Dove	2	LC
	ACCIPITRIDAE	77 - <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> Palm-Nut Vulture	1	LC
	ESTRILIDIDAE	1265 - <i>Lonchura bicolor</i> Black and White Mannikin	5	LC
	PLOCEIDAE	1165 - <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> Black-headed Weaver	7	LC
	COLUMBIDAE	350 - <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i> Red-eyed Dove	2	LC
	MUSOPHAGIDAE	376 - <i>Crinifer zonurus</i> Eastern Grey Plantain Eater	1	LC
	ACCIPITRIDAE	124 - <i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i> African Crowned Eagle	1	R-VU, U-EN
		Mammal		
	Cercopithecidae	<i>Colobus guereza</i> LR/lc Mantled guereza	3	LC

	Muridae	<i>Rattus rattus</i> House Rat	1	LC
	36 N 0319941, 0240780 Site for Proposed Wanseko Market			
		Butterfly		
	Nymphalidae	African Queen (African Monarch) <i>Danaus chrysippus</i>	3+5+4+1	LC
	Nymphalidae	Garden Inspector <i>Precis archesia Ugandensis</i>	3	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Junonia oenone</i> Dark Blue Pansy	3+1+1	LC
	Papilionidae	Citrus Swallowtail <i>Papilio demodocus</i>	2+1+1+1+1	LC
	Pieridae	<i>Belenois creona</i> Common White (African Caper)	2	LC
	Nymphalidae	<i>Acraea sotikensis</i> Sotik Acraea	1	LC
		Herpetofauna		
		Amphibians		
	Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus natalensis</i> Natal Puddle Frog	2+7+21	LC
	Dicroglossidae	<i>Hoplobatrachus occipitalis</i> Eastern Groove-crowned Bullfrog	8+3	LC
	Ptychadanidae	<i>Ptychadena mascareniensis</i> Mascarene Rocket Frog	3+30	LC (U-DD)
	Phrynobatrachidae	<i>Phrynobatrachus mababiensis</i> Dwarf Puddle Frog	23	LC
	Bufo	<i>Bufo maculatus</i> Flat-backed Toad	2	LC
		Reptiles		
	Crocodylidae	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i> Nile Crocodile	Reported	???
	Agamidae	<i>Agama agama</i> Red-Headed Rock Agama	3+5+1+2+11	LC
	Elapidae	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i> Forest Cobra	Reported	LC
	Testudinidae	<i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i> Helmeted Terrapin	Reported	LC
	Colubridae	<i>Lamprophis fuliginosus</i> Brown House Snake	1+2	NE (DD)

		Birds		
	Ciconiidae	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferous</i> Marabou Stork	1+2+1	LC
	Accipitridae	138 - <i>Milvus migrans</i> Black Kite	2+1+3+3+2	LC
	Corvidae	<i>Corvus albus</i> Pied Crow	2+1	LC
	Threskiornithidae	42 - <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> Sacred Ibis	3	LC
	Ardeidae	21 - <i>Egretta garzetta</i> Little Egret	4+6	LC
	Alcedinidae	383 - <i>Ceryle rudis</i> Pied Kingfisher	1+3+1	LC
	Anhingidae	7 - <i>Anhinga rufa</i> African Darter	1+5	R-VU, U-VU
	Ardeidae	22 - <i>Ardea intermedia</i> Intermediate Egret	3	
	Ploceidae	1165 - <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> Black-headed Weaver	3+6	LC
	Motacilidae	516 - <i>Motacilla capensis</i> Cape Wagtail	3+5	LC
	Charadriidae	211 - <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> Common Ringed Plover	2+2	PM
	Charadriidae	226 - <i>Vanellus coronatus</i> Crowned Lapwing - G		LC
	Ardeidae	26 - <i>Ardea melanocephala</i> Black Headed Heron	1	LC
	Corvidae	659 - <i>Ptilostomus afer</i> Piapiac	2	LC
	Rallidae	178 - <i>Zapornia flavirostra</i> Black Crake	2	LC
	Motacilidae	522 - <i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i> African Pipit (Grassland Pipit)	3	LC
	Malaconotidae	843 - <i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i> Black-Headed Gonolek	2	LC
	Apodidae	367 - <i>Tachymarptis melba</i> Alpine Swift	1+25	PM
	Ardeidae	25 - <i>Ardea cinereal</i> Grey Heron	1	R-NT
	Laridae	264 - <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> White-Winged Tern	4	PM
		Mammals		
	Bovidae	African buffalo <i>Syncerus caffer</i> LR/cd	Reported	LC
	Hippopotamidae	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> Hippopotamus	Reported	VU

Annex 3: Air Quality, Noise and Vibrations Report

a) Air Quality

Kigorobyia Market

The results for air quality at Kigorobyia Market are presented and discussed below.

Table 0-1: Particulate matter results for Kigorobyia Market

Location	Date and Run time	PM 2.5 (mg/m ³) (WHO AQG is 0.025 mg/m ³ 24-hour mean)			PM 10 (mg/m ³) (WHO AQG is 0.050 mg/m ³ 24-hour mean)		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Kigorobyia Market	From: 15/01.2020 10:15am To: 15/01/2020 7:05pm	0.046	0.092	0.425	0.090	0.250	0.665

At Kigorobyia market, the average values were 0.092mg/m³ for PM2.5 and 0.250mg/m³ for PM10 respectively. The readings/values are above the WHO standards for particulate matter and this was attributed to the dry conditions combined with the road construction activities taking place in Kigorobyia (Hoima-Biiso road).

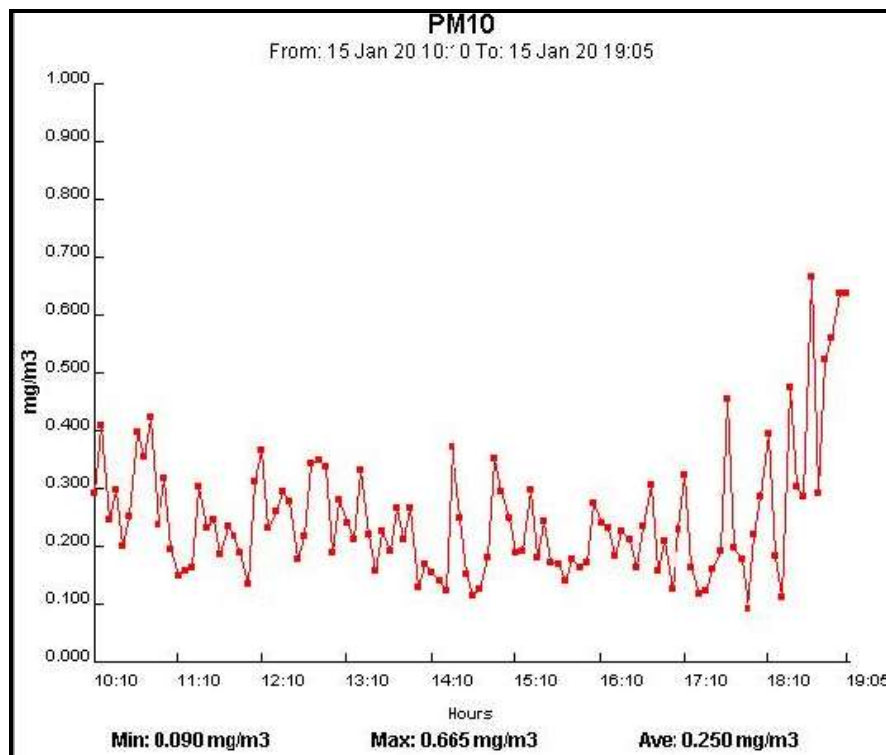


Figure 74: Variation of PM10 with time at Kigorobyia market site

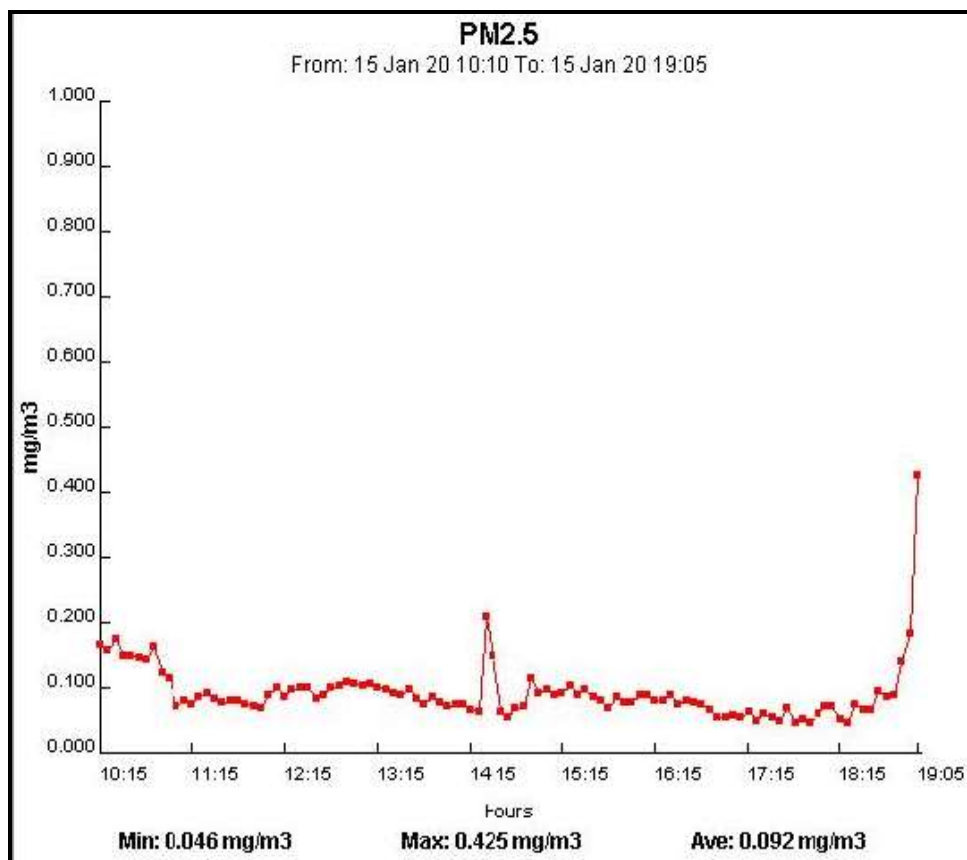


Figure 75: Variation of PM2.5 with time at Kigoroby market

The average values for gases at Kigoroby market were within the WHO air quality guidelines for Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide except for Sulphur Dioxide. The high levels of Sulphur Dioxide were due to exhaust fumes from vehicular traffic along the Hoima-Biiso highway.

Table 0-2: Results for gas monitoring at Kigoroby market

Location	Date and Run time	Readings			
		NO2 (ppm) (0.115 ppm / 1h)	SO2 (ppm) (0.007 ppm / 24h)	CO (ppm) (9 ppm / 8h)	VOCs (ppm)
Kigoroby Market Area	From: 14/01/2020 10:30am To: 14/01/2020 6:40pm	Min: 0.046 Ave: 0.088 Max: 0.117	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.10 Max: 0.25	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.16 Max: 2.58	Min: 0.02 Ave: 0.03 Max: 0.10

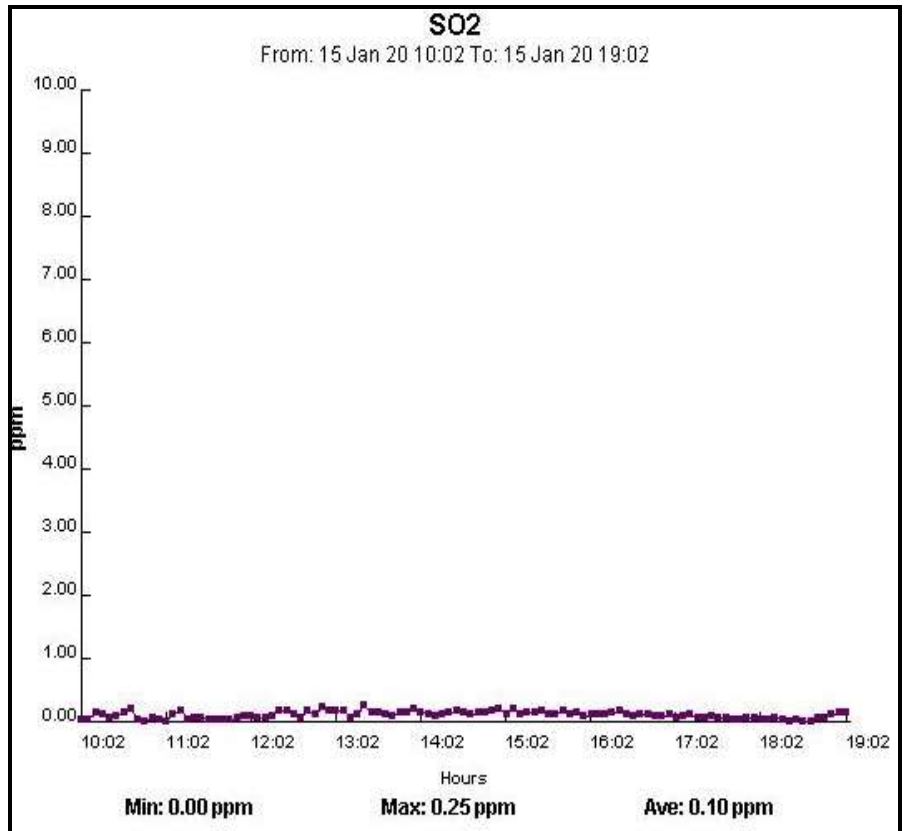


Figure 76: Variation of SO2 ambient concentration with time at Kigoroby market

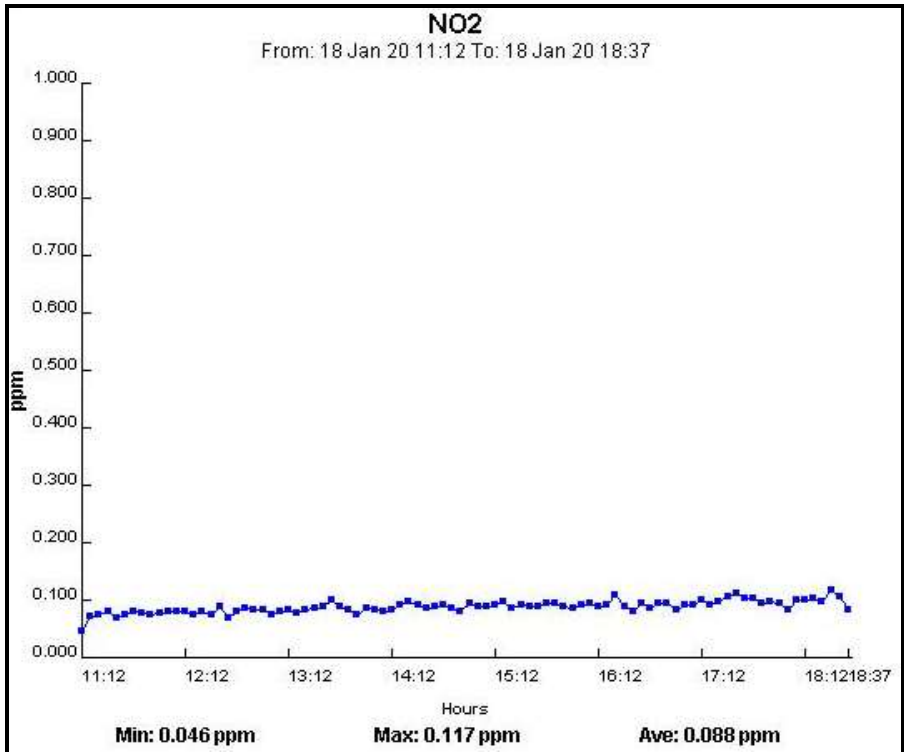


Figure 77: Variation of NO2 ambient concentration with time at Kigoroby market

The average particulate matter values recorded at Biiso market area were 0.088mg/m³ for PM2.5 and 0.220mg/m³ for PM10 above the WHO Air quality standards of 0.05 mg/m³ (24hr averaging) for PM10 and 0.025 mg/m³ (24hr averaging) for PM2.5. This was attributed to the on-going construction of the Biiso-Wanseko road with heavy trucks resuspending dust in the trading center.

Table 0-3: Results for Particulate Matter monitoring at Biiso Market

Location	Date and Run time	PM 2.5 (mg/m3) (0.025 mg/m3 24-hour mean)			PM 10 (mg/m3) (0.050 mg/m3 24-hour mean)		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Biiso Market area	From: 14/01.2020 10:30am To: 14/01/2020 6:40pm	0.058	0.088	0.209	0.082	0.220	0.727

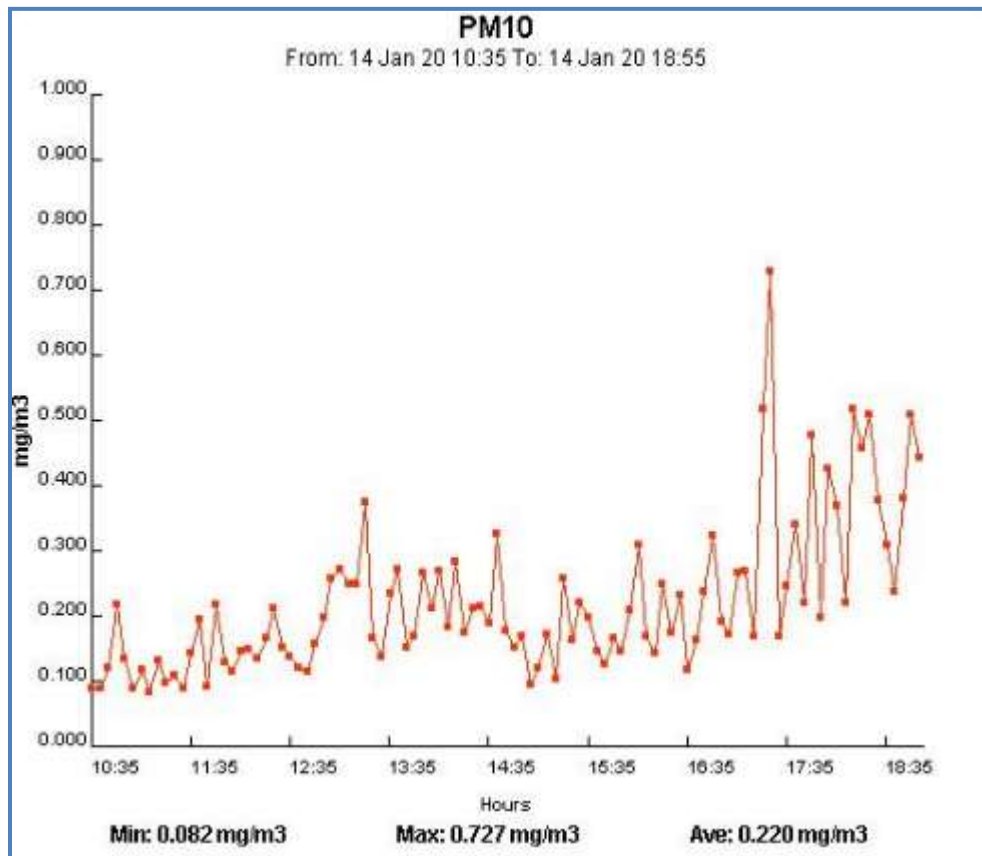


Figure 78: Variation of PM10 concentration with time at Biiso market

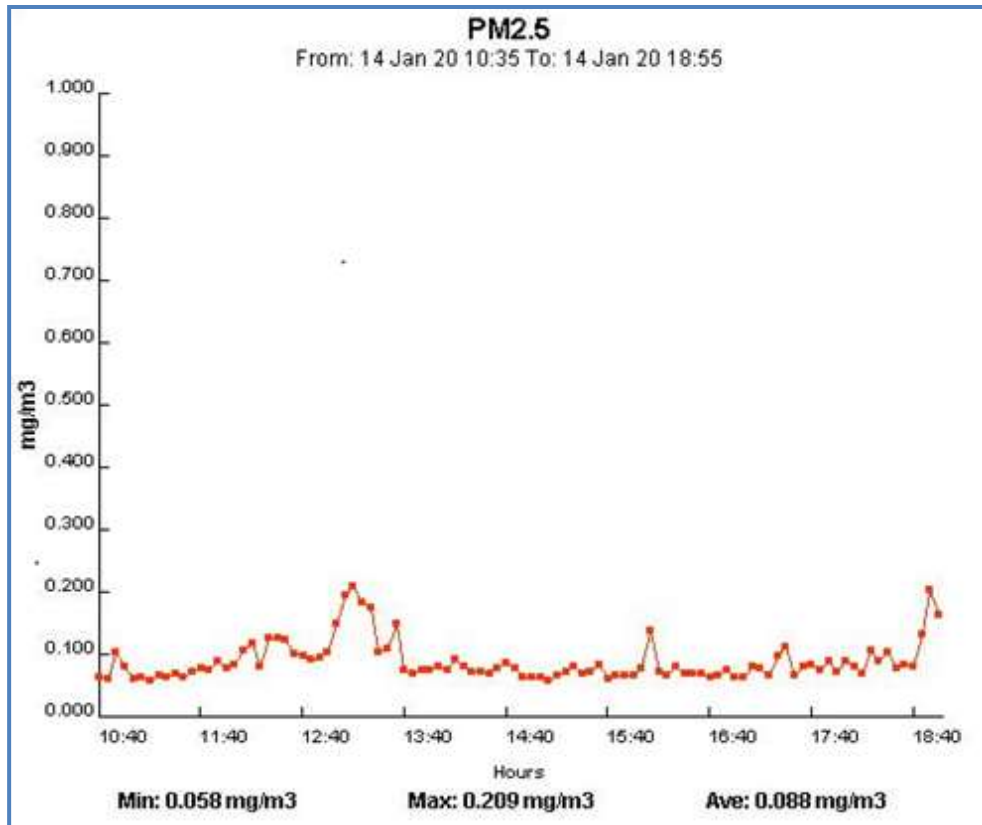


Figure 79: Variation of PM2.5 concentration with time at Biiso markert

The average readings for Nitrogen Dioxide and Carbon Monoxide at Biiso market were within the WHO limits whereas Sulphur Dioxide recorded slightly high levels (0.11ppm) above the limits. This was mainly attributed to the exhaust emissions from the diesel-powered cereal grinding machines in the area.

Table 0-4: Results for gas monitoring at Biiso Market

Location etc.)	Date and Run time	Readings			
		NO2 (ppm) (0.115 ppm / 1h)	SO2 (ppm) (0.007 ppm / 24h)	CO (ppm) 9 ppm / 8h	VOCs (ppm)
Biiso Market Area	From: 14/01/2020 10:30am To: 14/01/2020 6:40pm	Min: 0.031 Ave: 0.076 Max: 0.127	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.110 Max: 0.31	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.300 Max: 3.79	Min: 0.02 Ave: 0.030 Max: 0.10

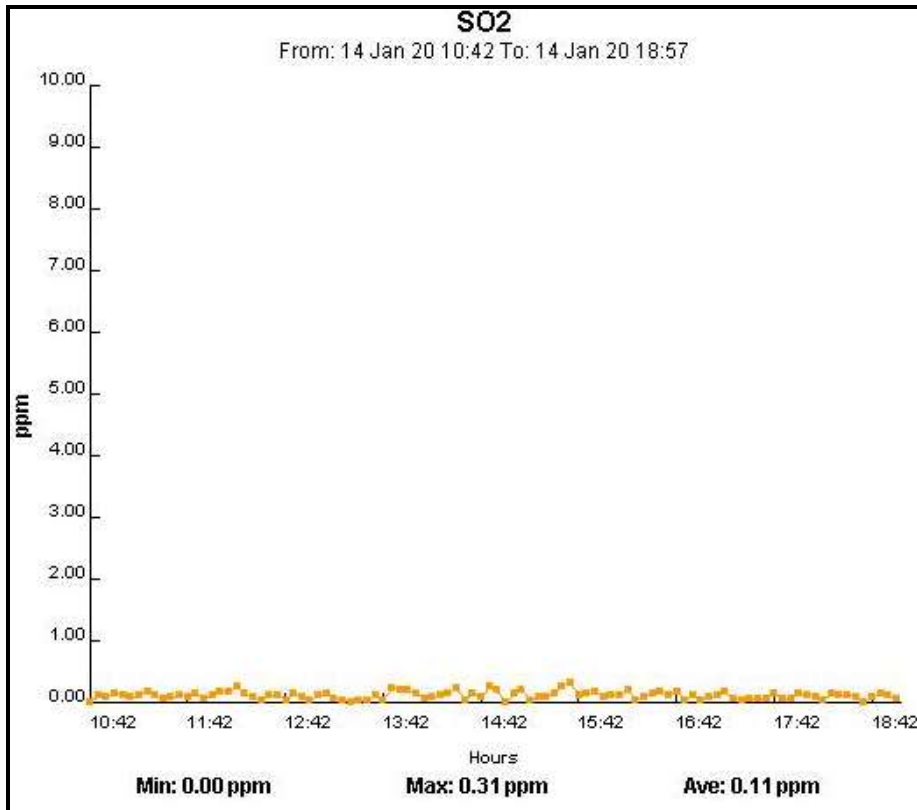


Figure 80: Variation of SO2 concentration with time at Biiso market

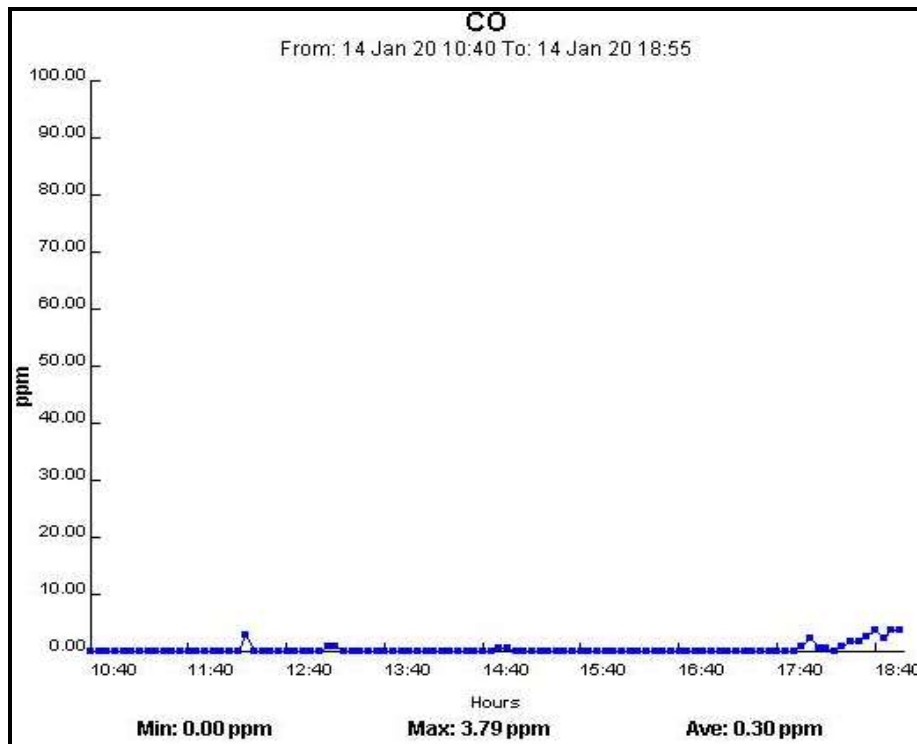


Figure 81: Variation of CO concentration with time at Biiso market

Wanseko Market

At Wanseko Pentecostal church, the average reading for PM2.5 was 0.059 mg/m³ and 0.075 mg/m³ for PM10 respectively. The readings are slightly above the WHO standards for particulate matter. It should be noted that air quality measurements were carried out during the dry season with a lot of dust being blown by wind from the lake shores. Also smoke from open burning of solid waste and domestic kitchens contributed to the high levels of PM.

Location	Date and Run time	PM 2.5 (mg/m ³) (0.025 mg/m ³ 24-hour mean)			PM 10 (mg/m ³) (0.050 mg/m ³ 24-hour mean)		
		Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Wanseko Pentecostal Church	From: 16/01.2020 11:15am To: 16/01/2020 7:01pm	0.038	0.059	0.088	0.045	0.075	0.142

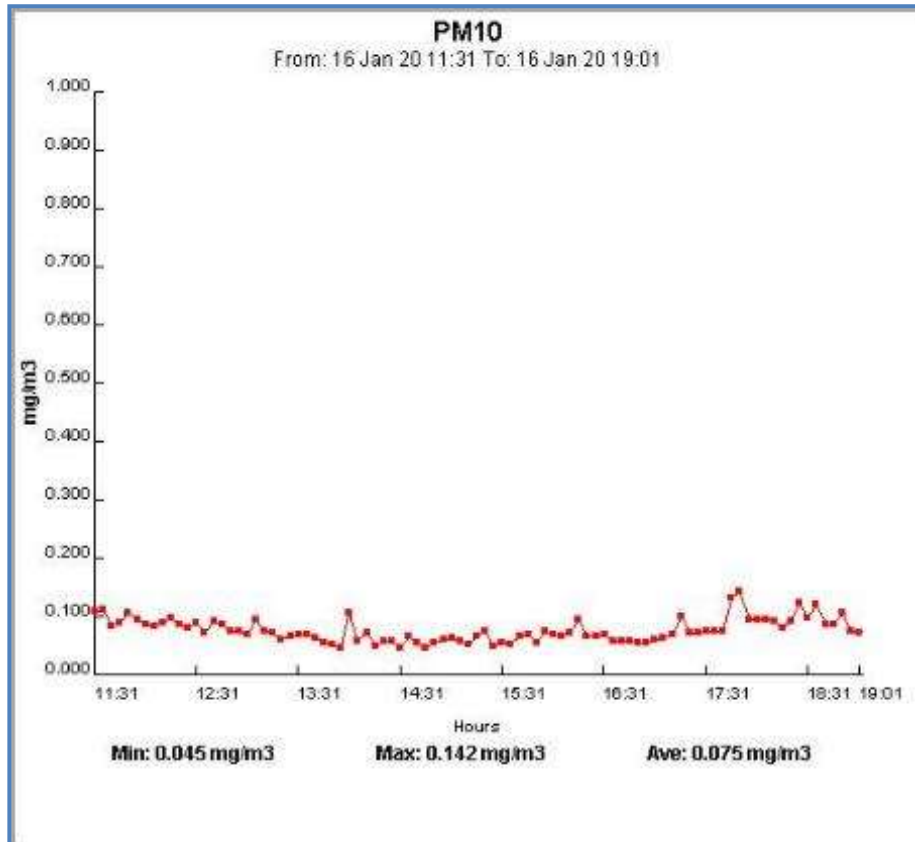


Figure 82: Variation of PM10 ambient concentration with time at Wanseko

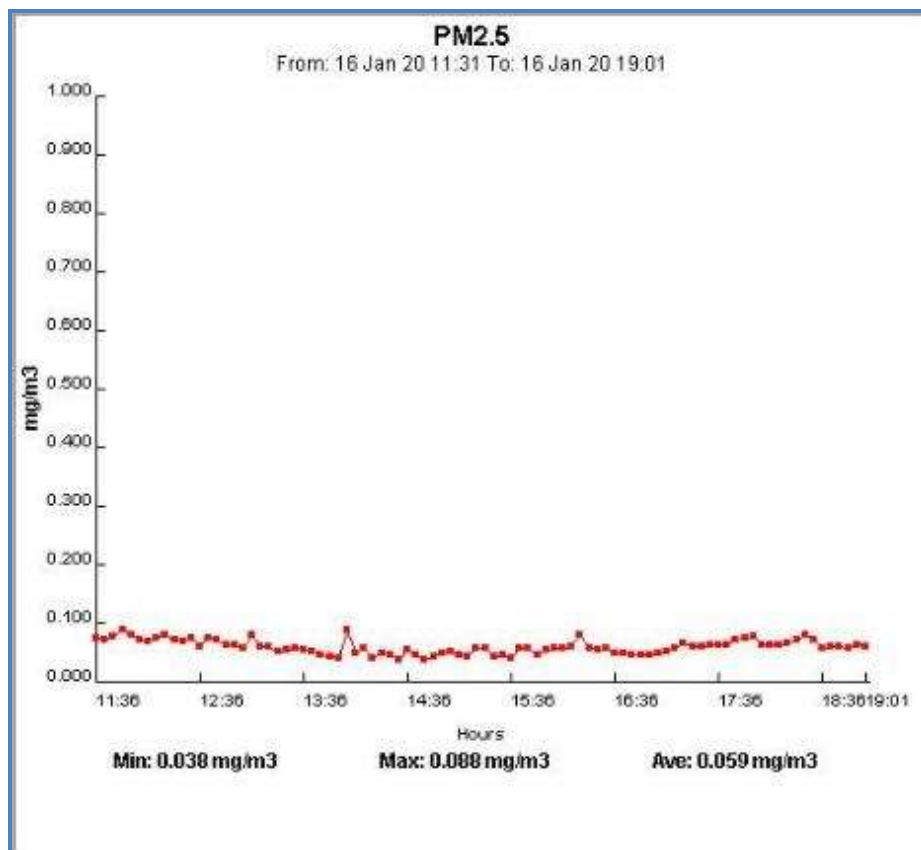


Figure 83: Variation of PM2.5 ambient concentration with time at Wanseko

The average values for nitrogen dioxide and Sulphur dioxide were above the WHO guidelines whereas Carbon monoxide and Volatile Organic Compounds were within the limits.

Table 0-5: Results for monitoring of gaseous pollutants at Wanseko

Location	Date and Run time	Readings			
		NO2 (ppm) (0.115 ppm / 1h)	SO2 (ppm) (0.007 ppm / 24h)	CO (ppm) 9 ppm / 8h	VOCs (ppm)
Wanseko Pentecostal Church	From: 16/01/2020 11:31am To: 16/01/2020 7:01pm	Min: 0.085 Ave: 0.119 Max: 0.141	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.15 Max: 0.39	Min: 0.00 Ave: 0.09 Max: 2.62	Min: 0.04 Ave: 0.05 Max: 0.14

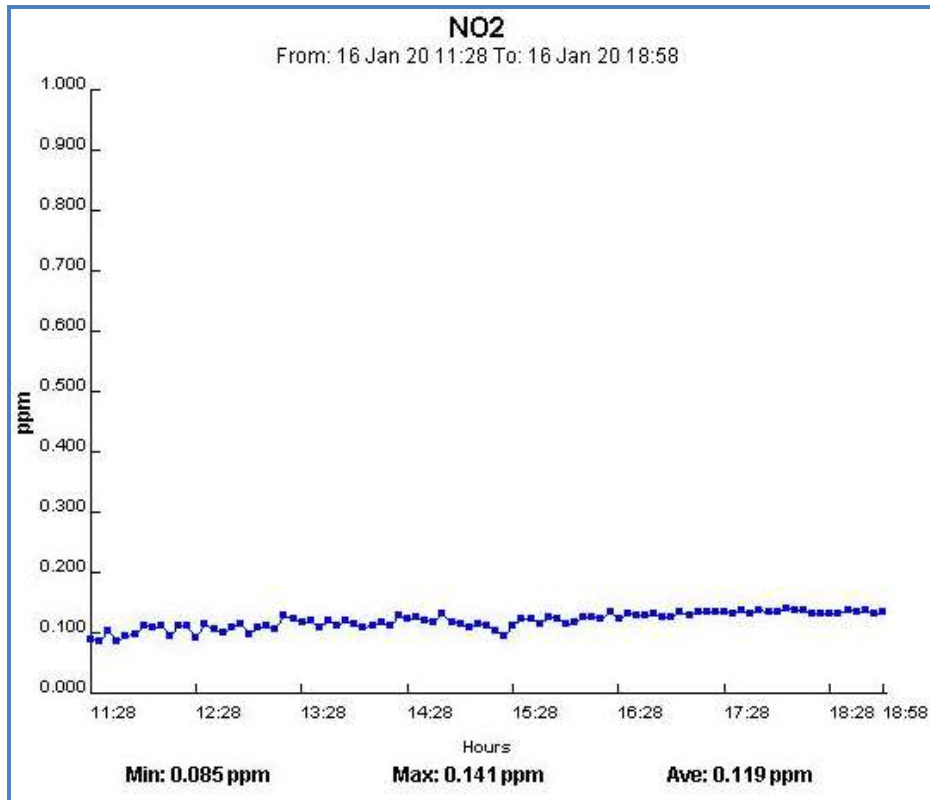


Figure 84: Variation of NO2 ambient concentration with time at Wanseko

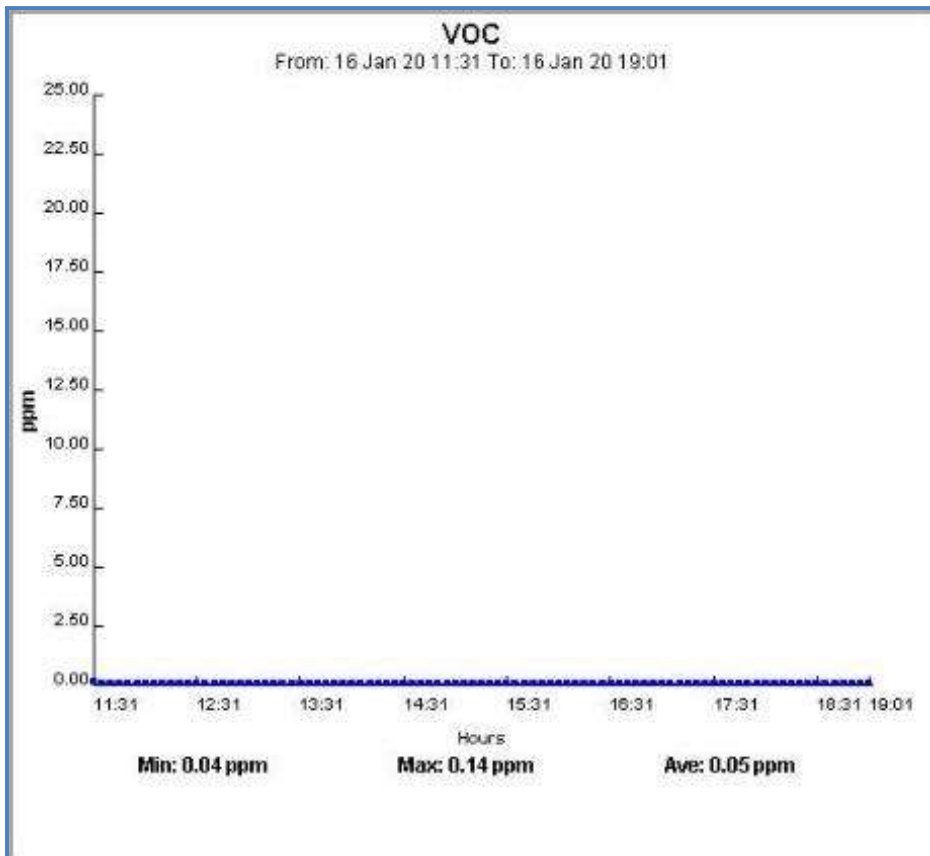


Figure 85: Variation of VOCs ambient concentration with time at Wanseko

b) NOISE REPORT

Kigoroby Market

The LAeq i.e. the equivalent continuous sound pressure level with A-weighting measured at Kigoroby was 61.1dBA which is slightly higher than the stipulated noise limit (60dB) for residential + industry or small-scale production + commerce areas such as Kigoroby. The high noise levels were attributed to a range of activities typical of trading centres such as music, generators, vehicular traffic (heavy trailers, taxis, private cars and bodabodas) along Hoima-Biiso road as well as noise generated by trading centre dwellers.

Summary of noise results for Kigoroby as analysed by Casella Insight v.15 Software

Instrument Model	CEL-633B		
LAlmin	53.9 dB	LAFmax with Time	81.3 dB (1/14/2020 1:17:07 PM)
Duration	05:00:15 HH:MM:SS	LAFmin with Time	49.6 dB (1/14/2020 10:21:15 AM)
LAlmin with Time	53.9 dB (1/14/2020 10:21:13 AM)	LZeq	75.3 dB
Run Number	71	LCeq	72.1 dB
LAlmax with Time	83.9 dB (1/14/2020 12:19:16 PM)	LCeq-LAeq	10.5 dB
LAlmax	83.9 dB	LAeq	65.2 dB
LAFmax	81.3 dB	LAE	104.1 dB
LAFmin	49.6 dB	End Date and Time	1/14/2020 3:19:45 PM
Start Date and Time	1/14/2020 10:19:30 AM	Calibration (Before) Date	1/14/2020 10:17:07 AM
LAeq	61.6 dB	Calibration (Before) SPL	114 dB
LCpeak with Time	104.0 dB (1/14/2020 12:19:16 PM)	Calibration (After) Date	1/14/2020 3:20:08 PM
Lepd(Projected)	61.6 dB	Calibration Drift	-0.1 dB
Lex8h(Projected)	61.6 dB	Result	Cumulative

Biiso Market

The noise measurements in Biiso were undertaken around residential homesteads near the market. The Leq measured at Biiso TC was 70.2dB higher than the noise limit of 55dBA for mixed land use as stipulated in The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003 for mixed commercial and residential areas. The high noise sources included loud music from the local bars near the market and loudspeakers marketing different commodities.

Instrument Model	CEL-633B		
LAlmin	55.8 dB	LAFmax with Time	99.6 dB (1/14/2020 11:20:53 AM)
Duration	05:00:36 HH:MM:SS	LAFmin with Time	53.1 dB (1/14/2020 10:40:03 AM)
LAlmin with Time	55.8 dB (1/14/2020 10:39:59 AM)	LZeq	78.1 dB
Run Number	73	LCeq	76.4 dB
LAlmax with Time	103.0 dB (1/14/2020 11:20:53 AM)	LCeq-LAeq	6.2 dB
LAlmax	103 dB	LAeq	74.5 dB
LAFmax	99.6 dB	LAE	112.8 dB
LAFmin	53.1 dB	End Date and Time	1/14/2020 3:04:04 PM

Start Date and Time	1/14/2020 10:03:28 AM	Calibration (Before) Date	1/14/2020 4:12:15 PM
LAeq	70.2 dB	Calibration (Before) SPL	114 dB
LCpeak with Time	114.9 dB (1/14/2020 11:20:50 AM)	Calibration (After) Date	1/14/2020 3:06:18 PM
Lepd(Projected)	70.2 dB	Calibration Drift	0.0 dB
Lex8h(Projected)	70.2 dB	Result	Cumulative

Wanseko Market

Noise measurements were carried out at Wanseko Pentecostal Church about 50m from Wanseko market. The Leq measured was 55.8dB which is just higher than the noise limit of 55dBA for mixed landuse. Noise sources were mainly Diesel run milling machines, music from shops and bars and bodaboda motorcycles traversing the area.

Instrument Model	CEL-633B		
LAlmin	41.6 dB	LAFmax with Time	99.9 dB (1/16/2020 1:02:51 PM)
Duration	05:08:06 HH:MM:SS	LAFmin with Time	41.1 dB (1/16/2020 2:53:58 PM)
LAlmin with Time	41.6 dB (1/16/2020 2:55:00 PM)	LZeq	74.3 dB
Run Number	74	LCeq	64.7 dB
LAlmax with Time	102.8 dB (1/16/2020 1:02:51 PM)	LCeq-LAeq	8.9 dB
LAlmax	102.8 dB	LAeq	64.9 dB
LAFmax	99.9 dB	LAE	98.5 dB
LAFmin	41.1 dB	End Date and Time	1/16/2020 5:03:45 PM
Start Date and Time	1/16/2020 11:55:39 AM	Calibration (Before) Date	1/16/2020 11:54:25 AM
LAeq	55.8 dB	Calibration (Before) SPL	114 dB
LCpeak with Time	110.4 dB (1/16/2020 1:02:51 PM)	Calibration (After) Date	1/16/2020 5:07:08 PM
Lepd(Projected)	55.8 dB	Calibration Drift	0.0 dB
Lex8h(Projected)	55.8 dB	Result	Cumulative

c) Ground Vibrations

Kigorobyia Market

Vibrations were recorded at the lockups surrounding the existing market in Kigorobyia town. The average peak particle velocity for Kigorobyia was 0.25mm/s which is very low compared with the limit of 12.5 mm/s that can cause structural damage to property. Vibration sources were mainly traffic along Hoima-Biiso road and human movements.

Table 0-6: Summary of vibration results for Kigorobyia

Location	Run time	Min PPV (mm/s)	Max PPV (mm/s)	Ave PPV (mm/s)
Kigorobyia Market	Start: 14/01/2020 10:34:48 End: 14/01/2020 18:59:48	0.0	2.5	0.25

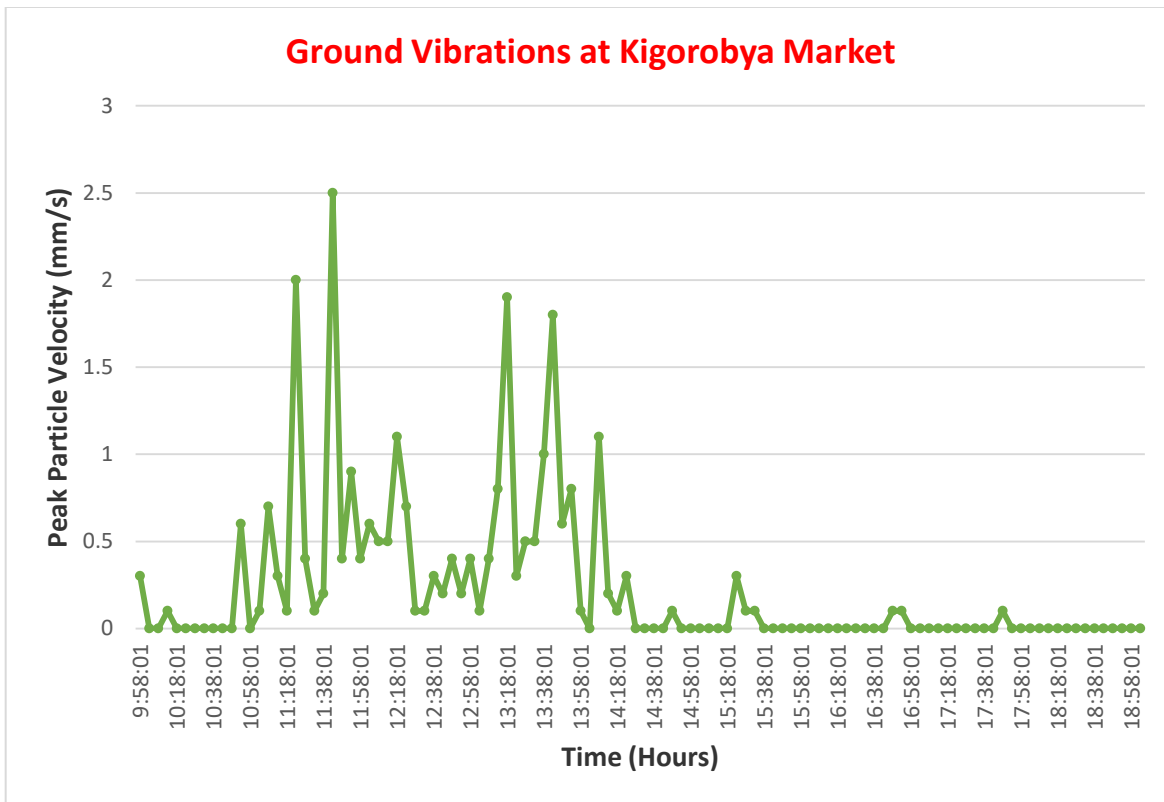


Figure 86: Graph showing variation of ground vibrations with time at Kigoroby Market

Biiso Market

Vibrations at Biiso were measured at homesteads surrounding the existing Biiso Market. The main sources of vibrations were cereal grinding machines and motorcycles. The average vibration level of 0.38 mm/s is very low compared with the limit of 12.5 mm/s that can cause structural damage to property.

Location	Run time	Min PPV (mm/s)	Max PPV (mm/s)	Ave PPV (mm/s)	Distance from Biiso Market
Biiso Market	Start: 15/01/2020 09:58:01 End: 15/01/2020 19:03:01	0.0	2.2	0.38	5.2m

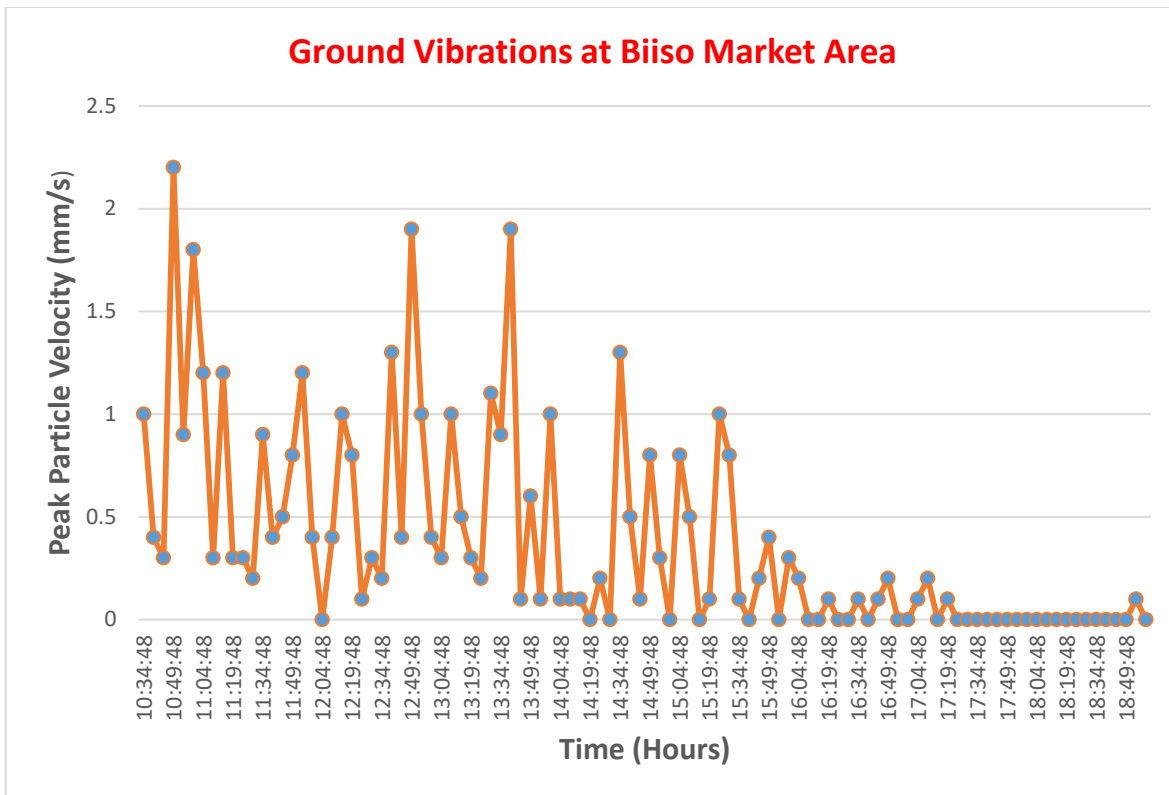


Figure 87: Graph showing variation of ground vibrations with time at Biiso Market

Wanseko Market

The vibrations measurements were carried out at Wanseko Pentecostal church just approx. 50m from the current Wanseko market. Vibrations sources were mainly human movements near the church. The average vibration level of 0.18 mm/s is very low compared with the limit of 12.5 mm/s that can cause structural damage to property.

Location	Run time	Min PPV (mm/s)	Max PPV (mm/s)	Ave PPV (mm/s)	Distance from Wanseko Market
Wanseko Pentecostal Church	Start: 16/01/2020 11:48:41 End: 16/01/2020 19:08:41	0.0	1.4	0.18	26.3m

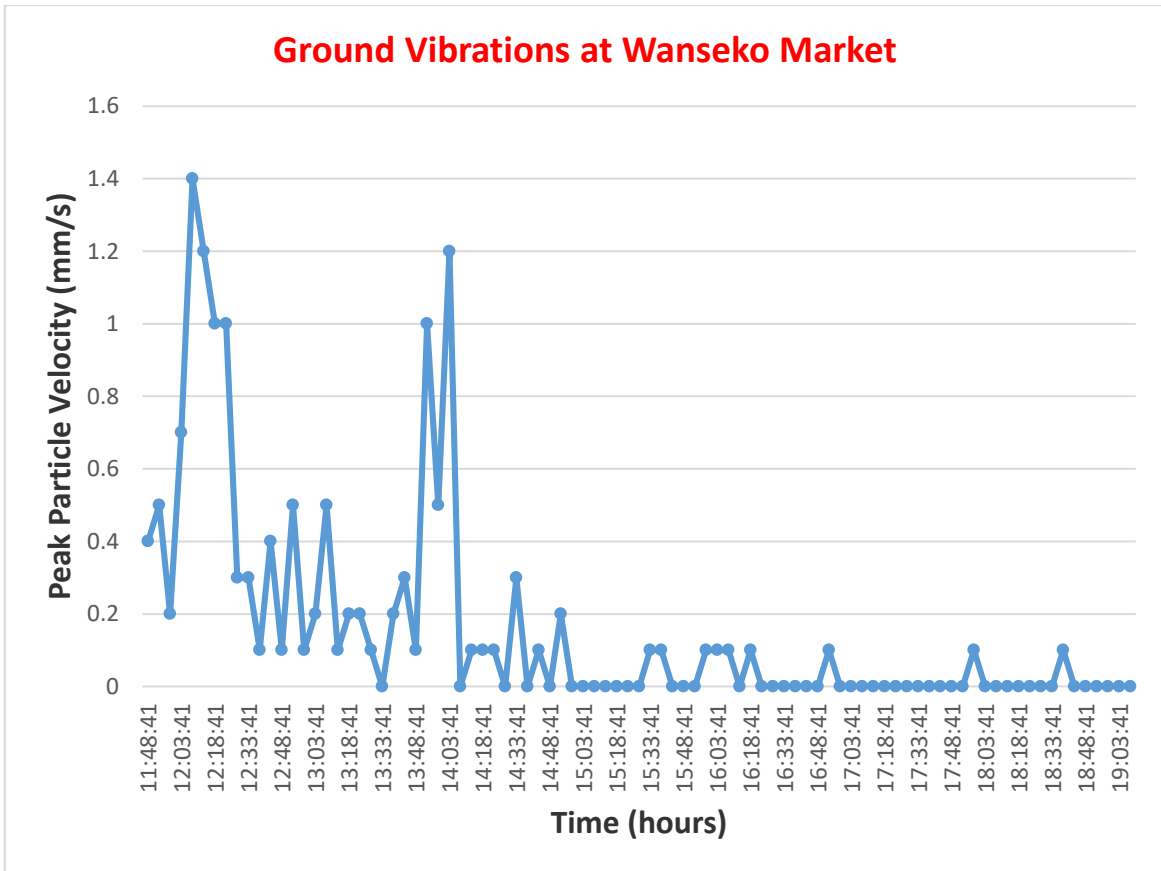


Figure 88: Variation of Ground Vibrations with time at Wanseko Market

Annex 4: Detailed Socio-Economic Data

a) Annex 4A: List of Tenderers and Market Masters

No.	NAME OF MARKET	TENDERER	Tel. No
1	Kigoroby market	Kasiime David	
2	Biiso market	Kasiime David	0756569741
3	Biiso Slaughter Slab	Makade William	0780825487

b) Annex 4B: Sample Determination Table by Sotirios Sarantakos (2005)

N*	S*	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	100000	384

N* is population size

S* is sample size

Derived from Social Research Third Edition by Sotirios Sarantakos - Publisher – Macmillan Palgrave 2005

c) Annex 4C: Sample Determination Table by Krejcie and Morgan (1970)

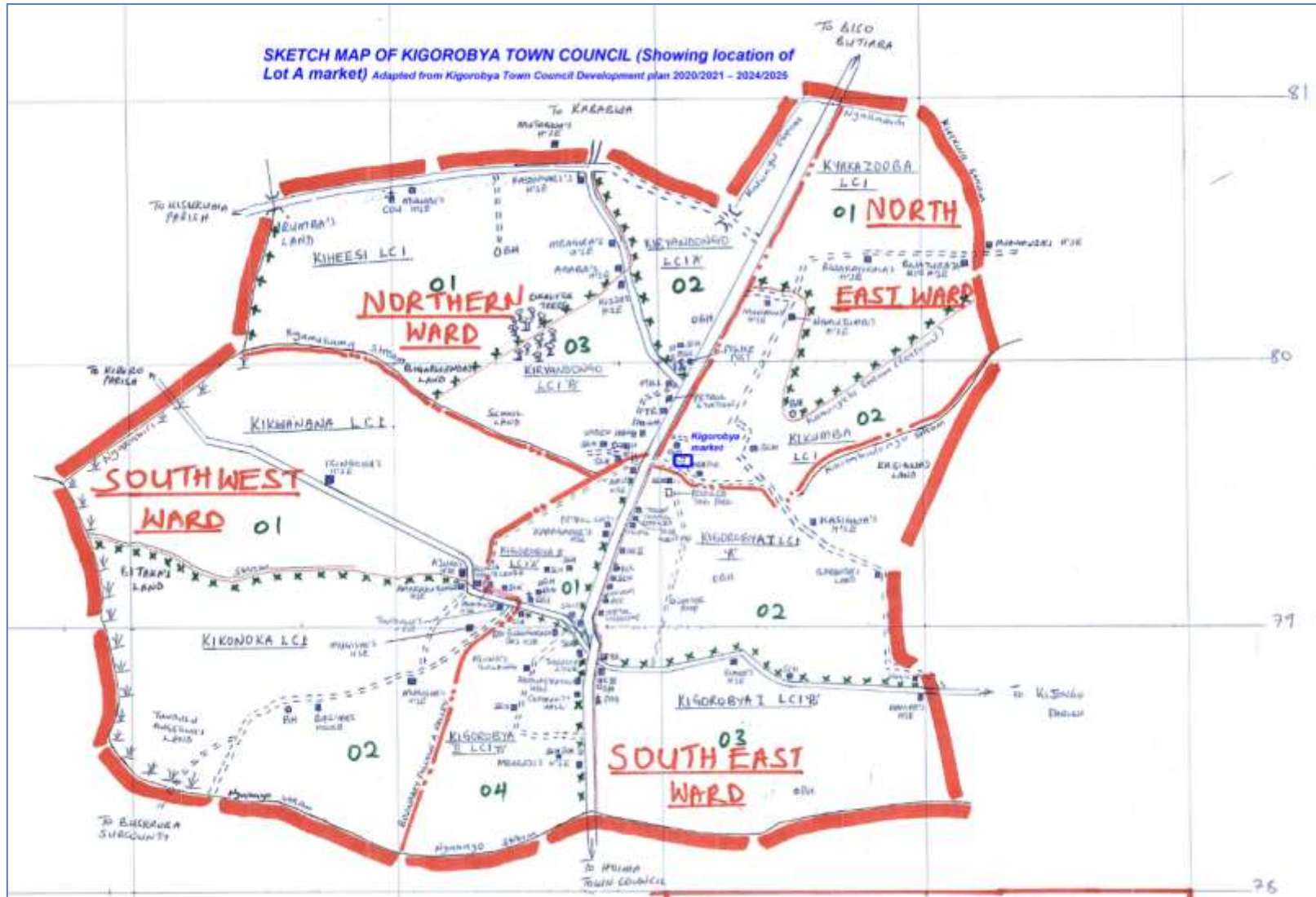
Table 3.1

Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population

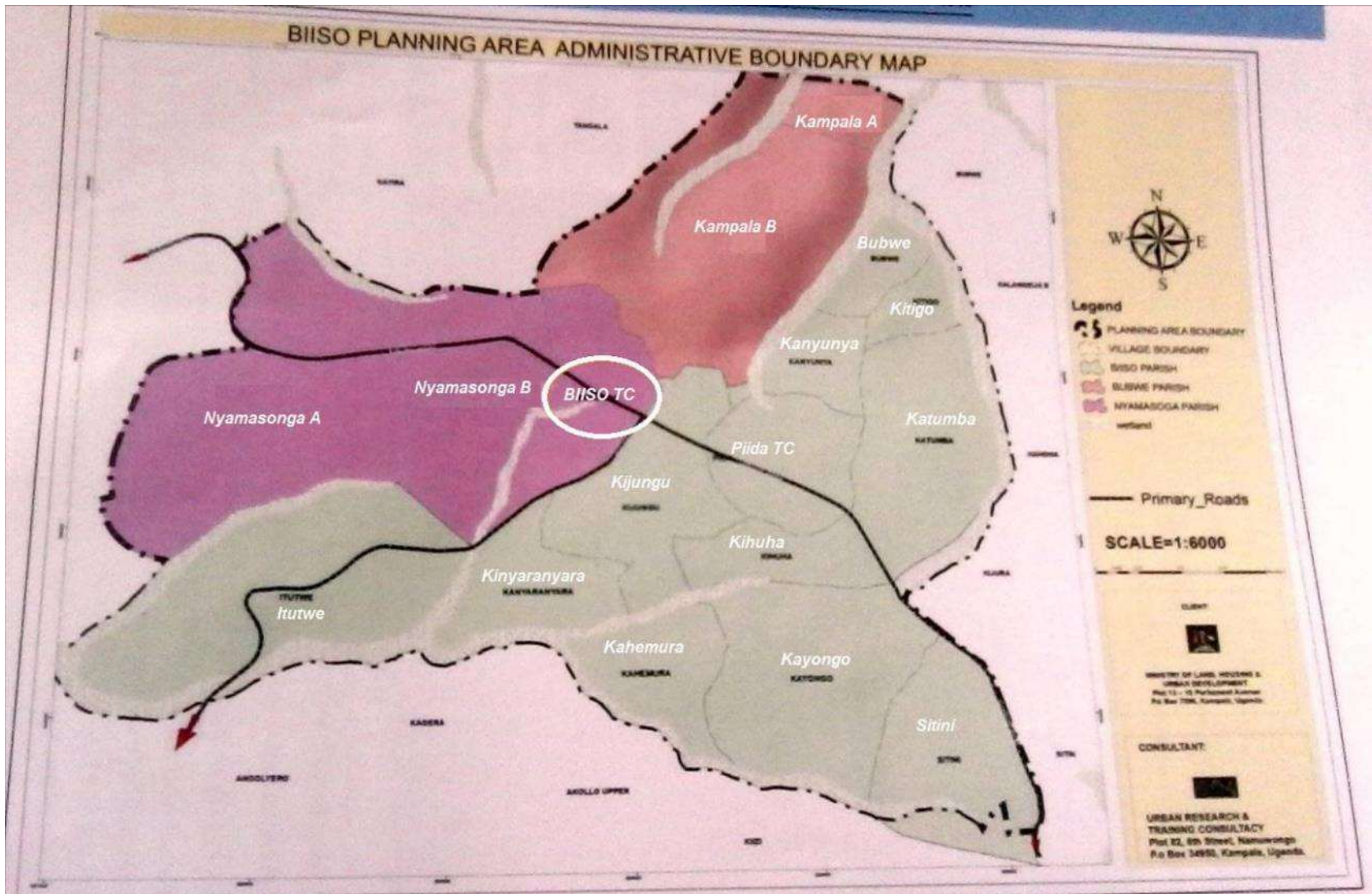
N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size *Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*

d) Annex 4D: SKETCH MAP OF KIGOROBYA TOWN COUNCIL



e) Annex 4E: BIISO SUB COUNTY MAP (showing Biiso Planning Area) – sourced from Biiso PDDPR, 2017-2040



f) Annex 4F: Children affected by child poverty conditions within market catchment

Name of market	Market Catchment (Core Zones)	Child Poverty conditions within Market catchment (0-17 years)								Total No. OVCs (Child Poverty)
		Child Popn (0-17 yrs)	Abandoned	Child Mothers (6-17 yrs)	Children out of school	Orphans	Married (6-17 yrs)	Working / child labour (10-17 yrs)	CWDs (Children with Disability) 2-17 yrs	
Kigoroby Market	Kigoroby T/C*	3,032	-	35	29	274	52	366	182	3,970
Biiso market	Biiso S/C	9,497	-	97	426	825	133	1,078	817	12,873
Wanaseko market	Kigwera S/C**	7,573	-	105	428	678	79	1,060	561	10,484
Total		20,102		237	883	1,777	264	2,504	1,560	27,327

Sources: * Hoima DDP 2015 (Hoima District Community Mapping Database) **UBOS Western report, 2014

g) Annex 4G: Child labour within Lot A markets

NAME OF MARKET	No of Children working in market							CWDs	TOTAL
	Below 12 years			Aged 13-17 yrs					
	Girls	Boys	Total	Girls	Boys	Total			
Wanaseko market	3	2	5	5	2	7	0	12	
Biiso market	4	3	7	2	0	2	1	9	
Kigoroby market	4	1	5	6	3	9	1	14	
TOTAL	11	6	17	13	5	18	2	35	

h) Annex 4H: No. of Skilled Manpower relevant to construction of market

Market catchment	Est. Number of Skilled manpower					
	Masons	Plumbers	Painters	Electricians	Casual Workers	TOTAL
Wanaseko market (Wanaseko cell)	14	7	11	6		38
Biiso market (Town Center)	17	5	9	4		35
Kigoroby market (North East Ward)	25	8	13	15		61
TOTAL	56	20	33	25		134

i) Annex 4I: MARKET PROFILE DATA – ARSDP Hoima, Buliisa and Kikuube Districts 2020

Name of market: Contact person and Tel. No:

Parameter / Indicators (Est. No. of Vendors)	Total	Male	Female	PWDs	Remark / Comment
#Permanent vendors					
#Seasonal vendors					
#Food Processors / Millers					
#Baking and confectionery (e.g. chapati, madazi, pancakes, etc)					
#Fish vendors					
#Cassava Flour / fresh cassava vendors					
#Butcheries / beef					
#Vegetable vendors					
#Charcoal vendors					
#Tailors / Sewing machines					
#Restaurants / Eating places					
##Fruit vendors					
#Banana / plantains for food					
#Cereals (beans, maize, g.nuts, etc)					
#Clothing					
#hairdressing					
#Kiosks / Lockups inside and outside					
#Roasting maize					
#Selling Firewood					
#Local Brew / bars					
#Bodaboda					
#Kiosks / Lockups inside and outside					
#Roasting maize					
#Selling Firewood					
#Local Brew / bars					
#Bodaboda					

j) Annex 4J: Vendor population of Lot A market

Proposed Lot A market	WANSEKO MARKET				BIISO MARKET				KIGOROBYA MARKET				OVERALL			
	TT	M	F	PWDs	TT	M	F	PWDs	TT	M	F	PWDs	TT	M	F	PWDs
#Permanent vendors	150	60	90	0	145	35	110	6	75	25	50	3	370	120	250	9
#Seasonal vendors	90	25	65	2	439	48	391	3	600	250	350	3	1,129	323	806	8
Total	240	85	155	2	584	83	501	9	675	275	400	6	1,499	443	1,056	17
#Vendors by product Category																
#Food Processors / Millers	7	7	0	0	10	8	2	0	5				22	15	2	0
#Baking and confectionery (e.g. chapati, madazi, pancakes, etc)	10	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	11				51	0	40	0
#Fish vendors	11	1	10	0	60	15	45	5	40				111	16	55	5
#Cassava Flour / fresh cassava vendors	15	2	0	1	30	2	28	4	68				113	4	28	5
#Butcheries / beef	10	10	0	0	20	20	0	2	7				37	30	0	2
#Vegetable vendors	25	0	25	0	60	0	60	8	55				140	0	85	8
#Charcoal vendors	8	3	5	0	58	58	8		6				72	61	13	0
#Tailors / Sewing machines	4	1	3	1	30	20	10	10	4				38	21	13	11
#Restaurants / Eating places	6	0	6	0	10	0	10	0	9				25	0	16	0
#Fruit vendors	21	0	21	0	60	0	60	12	28				109	0	81	12
#Banana / plantains for food	47	1	46	0	60	3	57	0	28				135	4	103	0
#Cereals (beans, maize, g.nuts, etc)	120	20	100	1	60	0	60	10	60				240	20	160	11
#Clothing	7	5	3	0	30	15	15	0	109				146	20	18	0
#hairdressing (Ladies and gents)	0	0	0	0					5				5	0	0	0
Kiosks / Lockups inside and outside	15	14	1	0					23				38	14	1	0
Roasting maize	36				10	0	10	0	17				333	0	10	0
Selling Firewood					56	0	50	6	22				78	0	50	6

Wanseko Vendor Lists obtained during fieldwork

LIST OF WANSEKO MARKET VENDORS

NAME			
1 KUSIMBEZWA FLORENCE		STALL	
2 NEMAZO ANTHONY FLORENCE			
3 ASIMALI GABRIEL			
4 ZAMAMUKI ZARETT			
5 KATIMBE EVELINE			
6 ANDEBWA JACKLINE			
7 BIKWOGI CLEOPHAS			
8 GRACE NYASARO			
9 NGONZEBWA ALICE		STALL	
10 NYANDOMA MURJUMA			
11 ALUNA FLORENCE			
12 KATUSIME EVERS			
13 KATUSIME CHRISTINE			
14 BIKWOGI JUSTINE			
15 ANIORWETE OSCAR			
16 KATUSIME FIONA			
17 BAKIRO TOICE		STALL	
18 ATUGUNZA CATHORINE			
19 BIKWAKOMBO ERIC			
20 NYAGAZWA FLORA			
21 BAKIYA GRACE			
22 WANDEA MURCON			
23 AGONDEZE CHEMISTY			
24 PALIWEWA JANE		STALL	
25 NYANABI HANA			
26 MUSALE HERBERT			
27 MUSALE TUMUSIME PASKALI			
28 LUKIME JUSTINE			
29 BIKARA EVELINE			
30 KYALISIIMA FRENOA		STALL	
31 NYALYAMBWA JANAT			
32 NYAMACEMBE JANE			
33 DIANA BASIL			
34 OCAYI IBRAHIM			
35 NYATANGA SEPIYA			
36 MWITAKUKI JULIUS			
37 MBABE ROBERT			

	NAME		
38	MAME MBACHUKKI NYUMBA	STALL	
39	KARIMU TIRISOKA	STALL	
40	BONABANDA CHRISTINE	"	"
41	SUNAM JUSTINE	"	"
42	IRATUKUKE LYDIA	"	"
43	NYAMBERA GRACE	"	"
44	KIBALIMO FLORENCE	"	"
45	MAGAMBO UZALI	"	"
46	BABYERIZA FLORA	"	"
47	JAZU ANITA	STALL	
48	PIKEL MONIRA	"	"
49	KAYIRAKI	"	"
50	NYALUKULA HARDET	"	"
51	ZANEA ORLO	"	"
52	ANGBALLE VIOLET	"	"
53	UCWI JUMA	"	"
54	DEONYA MEDINA	"	"
55	HACAM HASAN	"	"
56	ABE ABASO PRISCA	STALL	
57	KATUHINGE ZAINA	"	"
58	ANI RUTI JACQUE	"	"
59	ATIMANOO JOICE	"	"
60	TAVINI VIOLET	"	"
61	FRISCO GRACE	"	"
62	NYAKINDU GIRBARI	"	"
63	BIRINCI NYALIMA	"	"
64	RUNGEZA YOVANI TENDOR	STALL	
65	ISIRIGAMA YOVANI	"	"
66	MUGISA CLOPHUS	"	"
67	JESCA	"	"
68	MUTITI DORAHY	"	"
69	UAI	"	"
70	AGNES DEBORAH	"	"
71	KUSCHERUKA ISINGOMA	"	"
72	BADONICA MUFUMAMBONO	"	"
73	ROBE GIBERT	"	"
74	KYAKOHAKO ROKIAN	"	"

	NAME	
75	KISABA MARIAM	STALL
76	DODDOW TENDY	NO STALL
77	AND	NO STALL
78	ZAINA DUDU	" " "
79	BUMON HARIOT	" " "
80	AMANDA JESCA	" " "
81	WAMIMUNU HARIOT	NO STALL
82	NYANON SANTIVA	" " "
83	MICHTI JACKLINE	" " "
84	THANE THWE EVERINE	" " "
85	ESIA KYO CHOI	" " "
86	GEORGE APRES	" " "
87	ACANI KILONIA	NO STALL
88	MARIALU EVERINE	" " "
89	ANANITH	" " "
90	TIBELITHA LOI	" " "
91	ALWANG TRENCH	" " "
92	AFYO BLOTI PABEO	" " "
93	BABARE MUMJUMA	NO STALL
94	NYAGANA EVER	STALL
95	KHAGONY IRING	NO STALL
96	NYANGOMA HARIOT	" " "
97	KASOKI GORIA	STALL
98	NORA WERO	" " "
99	BABARE MARIA	STALL
100	GEORGE LINIKA	STALL
101	BITUMU JOICC	NO STALL
102	UCIDA LUSIA	" " "
103	ACAY CHRISTINA	" " "
104	WAMAKA ROZE	STALL
105	BABARE JANET	NO STALL
106	KUSAMBERUW SUNDAY	NO STALL
107	KIIZA JANET	" " "
108	ASHIMWE AIDA	" " "
109	KAMUGISA MUMBERIA	NO STALL
110	DELSON NYANWASSA	" " "
111	BALJUKA	" " "

	NAME	
112	MARILEKE MICHIEL	EMING HOUSE / HOTEL
113	ANISA JANET	"
114	DEWENI JANI	"
115	DOKUSUN	"
116	TANI WITNI	"
117	BARTICE MARIA	"
118	NYANDIMA DIINA	"
119	KUSUMADOLLA ALICE	"
120	BYARUMUNGA JIMU	"
121	AGENYO GRACE	"
122	NYANDIMA NYANDIMA	"
123	ALYNDI	"
124	VIOLA	"
125	MICHELLE AITNY	EMING HOUSE / HOTEL
126	MUTUSA FRGA	SHOP
127	ABOCHI JULIUS	SHOP
128	BAKITA MUSA	SHOP
129	GEORGE KIFAKI	SHOP
130	NAMUGEMBE JANE	SHOP
131	BYARUMUNGA PRINCE	MEAT DEALER / BUTCHER
132	TUMWESIGE KASIBERT	"
133	PRINCE SELECTOR	"
134	GONGO HIRO	"
135	FRANK BAUSUMAKI	MEAT DEALER / BUTCHER
136	OGAL IBRAHIM	"
137	BYENKYA FRGA	"
138	ABKAR KASIMU	"
139	BYARUMUNGA STEPHEN	"
140	MAGAMBO UZER	MEAT DEALER / BUTCHER
141	KISEMBO RICHARD	"
142	BYARUPU ALI	"
143	MUHAMMED ALIAC	"
144	KANDOLE KAGULE	"
145	SBAHONGO ROBERT	"
146	MURAMBE ISSA	"
147	NYAKINDWA MELDA	STALL
148	ACEN FRORANCE	STALL

k) Annex 4K: Vendor Investment portfolio

No.	Investment portfolio	Freq	Percent
	BELOW 5,000	4	2.2
	10,000-20,000	32	17.4
	20,000–50,000	49	26.6
	50,000–100,000	30	16.3
	100,000-300,000	26	14.1
	300,000–1,000,000	36	19.6
	Above 1,000,000	6	3.3
	Other specify	1	.5
	Total	184	100.0

l) Annex 4L: Awareness about child rights

In your opinion do children have specific rights?	Freq.	Percent, %
Yes	153	74.2
No	53	25.7
Total	206	100.0

m) Annex 4M: In your opinion do children have specific rights? Cross tabulation

Response	Sex	Kigorobya	Percent, %	Biiso	Percent, %	Wanseko	Percent, %	Total
YES	Male	15	27.8	10	17.5	12	26.1	37
	Female	39	72.2	47	82.5	34	73.9	120
	Total	54	85.7	57	74.0	46	67.6	157
NO	Male	2	22.2	2	10.0	1	4.5	5
	Female	7	77.8	18	90.0	21	95.5	46
	Total	9	14.3	20	26.0	22	32.4	51
	Overall TT	63	30.3	77	37.0	68	32.7	208

n) Annex N4: Amount Invested

Sex * MARKET * How much money did your INVEST in your business? Crosstabulation

Count

How much money did your INVEST in your business?			MARKET			Total
			Biiso	Kigorobyia	Wanseko	
BELOW 5,000	Sex	Female	2	1	1	4
	Total		2	1	1	4
10,000-20,000	Sex	Male	1	0	0	1
		Female	7	10	14	31
	Total		8	10	14	32
20,000-50,000	Sex	Male	2	4	2	8
		Female	8	21	12	41
	Total		10	25	14	49
50,000-100,000	Sex	Male	2	1	2	5
		Female	8	7	10	25
	Total		10	8	12	30
100,000-300,000	Sex	Male	3	0	6	9
		Female	2	7	8	17
	Total		5	7	14	26
300,000-1,000,000	Sex	Male	3	5	4	12
		Female	8	6	10	24
	Total		11	11	14	36
Above 1,000,000	Sex	Male	0	2		2
		Female	2	2		4
	Total		2	4		6
Other specify	Sex	Male	1			1
	Total		1			1

o) Annex40: Category of vendor households

Lot A Market	Male headed	%	Female headed	%	Other Specify	%	Overall Total
Biiso	31	55.4	25	44.6	0	0.0	56
Kigorobyia	34	44.2	43	55.8	0	0.0	77
Wanseko	44	58.7	31	41.3	0	0.0	75
Total	109	52.4	99	47.6	0	0.0	208

p) Annex 4P: Ethnicity

ETHNIC AFFLIATION What is your ethnic background? * MARKET * Sex Crosstabulation

Count

Sex			MARKET			Total
			Biiso	Kigorobyia	Wanseko	
Male	ETHNIC AFFLIATION What is your ethnic background?	Munyoro	1	6	0	7
		Mugungu	9	4	12	25
		Alur	2	0	1	3
		Munyankole	0	0	1	1
		Others specify	0	2	1	3
		Total		12	12	15
Female	ETHNIC AFFLIATION What is your ethnic background?	Munyoro	11	17	1	29
		Mugungu	18	35	38	91
		Alur	12	8	13	33
		Muganda	0	1	1	2
		Luo	1	0	0	1
		Mutooro	0	1	0	1
		Munyankole	0	1	0	1
		Others specify	1	2	5	8
Total		43	65	58	166	

q) Annex 4Q: Gender disaggregated data on Vendors who ACCESS Lot A market (pre-construction)

Lot A markets	Kigorobyia		Biiso		Wanseko		Overall	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	TOTAL	%
Men	275	40.7%	83	14.2%	85	35.4%	443	29.6%
Women	400	59.3%	501	85.8%	155	64.6%	1056	70.4%
Disabled /PWDs	6	1%	9	1.5%	2	1%	17	1.1%
Total	675	45%	584	39%	240	16%	1,499	

r) Annex 4R: Gender - who decides about the income generating activities

MARKET	Gender	Descriptive Stat.	Husband	Wife	Both agree	Family/ Relatives	Total
Biiso	Men	Freq.	7	1	4	0	12
		%	29.2%	5.6%	33.3%	0.0%	21.8%
	Women	Freq.	17	17	8	1	43
		%	70.8%	94.4%	66.7%	100.0%	78.2%

	Total	Freq.	24	18	12	1	55
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Kigorobyia	Men	Freq.	9	0	1	2	12
		%	36.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	15.6%
	Women	Freq.	16	46	2	1	65
		%	64.0%	100.0%	66.7%	33.3%	84.4%
	Total	Freq.	25	46	3	3	77
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wanaseko	Men	Freq.	5	0	7	3	15
		%	45.5%	0.0%	26.9%	60.0%	21.1%
	Women	Freq.	6	29	19	2	56
		%	54.5%	100.0%	73.1%	40.0%	78.9%
	Total	Freq.	11	29	26	5	71
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Overall Lot A markets	Men	Freq.	21	1	12	5	39
		%	35.0%	1.1%	29.3%	55.6%	19.2%
	Women	Freq.	39	92	29	4	164
		%	65.0%	98.9%	70.7%	44.4%	80.8%
	Overall Total	Freq.	60	93	41	9	203
		%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

s) Annex 4S: Contribution to Household Expenses on Education

Sex			q10.2. 1. Household children's schooling				Total
			None	Small	Moderate	High	
Male	MARKET	Biiso	2	2	1	7	12
		Kigorobyia	2	0	1	8	11
		Wanaseko	2	2	5	6	15
	Total	6	4	7	21	38	
Female	MARKET	Biiso	4	7	8	23	42
		Kigorobyia	1	4	21	38	64
		Wanaseko	7	3	30	19	59
	Total	12	14	59	80	165	

t) Annex 4T: Contribution to Household Expenses on Health

Sex			q10.2. 2. Health of household members				Total
			None	Small	Moderate	High	
Male	MARKET	Biiso	2	1	3	6	12
		Kigorobya	0	3	3	6	12
		Wanseko	0	3	8	4	15
		Total	2	7	14	16	39
Female	MARKET	Biiso	4	6	10	22	42
		Kigorobya	1	9	27	27	64
		Wanseko	3	6	41	9	59
		Total	8	21	78	58	165

u) Annex 4U: Food expenses

Sex			None	Small	Moderate	High	Total
Male	MARKET	Biiso	1	0	2	9	12
		Kigorobya	0	1	3	7	11
		Wanseko	0	4	6	5	15
		Total	1	5	11	21	38
Female	MARKET	Biiso	3	2	12	25	42
		Kigorobya	2	11	21	30	64
		Wanseko	5	7	31	16	59
		Total	10	20	64	71	165

v) Annex 4V: How much money did you INVEST in your business?

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	BELOW 5,000	4	2.2	2.2
	10,000-20,000	32	17.4	19.6
	20,000-50,000	49	26.6	46.2
	50,000-100,000	30	16.3	62.5
	100,000-300,000	26	14.1	76.6
	300,000-1,000,000	36	19.6	96.2
	Above 1,000,000	6	3.3	99.5
	Other specify	1	.5	100.0
	Total	206	100.0	

w) Annex 4W: Ownership and Investment (Working capital) by gender

Gender	<5,000	10,000-20,000	20,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	100,000-300,000	300,000-1,000,000	> 1,000,000	Other specify	Total
Men	0	3	8	5	12	9	2	1	40
Women	4	36	51	38	18	17	4	0	168
Total	4	39	59	43	30	26	6	1	208
Men	0.0%	7.5%	20.0%	12.5%	30.0%	22.5%	5.0%	2.5%	19.2%
Women	2.4%	21.4%	30.4%	22.6%	10.7%	10.1%	2.4%	0.0%	80.7%

x) Annex 4X: Profit and Saving

<i>Vendors (by gender) who earn profit and Save in Lot A markets</i>			
Market	Gender	Yes, WE EARN PROFIT	YES, WE SAVE
OVERALL	Men	16	10
	Women	62	50
Wanseko market	Men	16	12
	Women	57	55
Biiso market	Men	20	9
	Women	60	42
Kigorobyia market	Men	13	9
	Women	69	52

Source: Socio-economic survey / ESIA/ JBN, 2020

y) Annex 4Y: Awareness about child rights in Lot A markets

Reponse	Sex	In your opinion do children have specific rights?						Total
		Kigorobyia	%	Biiso	%	Wanseko	%	
YES	Male	15	27.8	10	17.5	12	26.1	37
	Female	39	72.2	47	82.5	34	73.9	120
	Total	54	85.7	57	74.0	46	67.6	157
NO	Male	2	22.2	2	10.0	1	4.5	5
	Female	7	77.8	18	90.0	21	95.5	46
	Total	9	14.3	20	26.0	22	32.4	51
Overall TT		63	30.3	77	37.0	68	32.7	208

Source: ARSDP/ESIA Survey Data, January 2020

z) Annex 4Z: Ethnicity (by number)

MARKET	ETHNIC AFFILIATION What is your ethnic background?								Total
	Munyoro	Mugungu	Alur	Muganda	Luo	Mutooro	Munyankole	Others	
Biiso	12	27	14	0	1	0	0	1	55
Kigorobyia	23	39	8	1	0	1	1	4	77
Wanseko	1	50	14	1	0	0	1	6	73
Total	36	116	36	2	1	1	2	11	208

aa) Annex 4AA: Sales by vendors (If YES, how much SALES have you made last month in UGX?)

	< 5,000	10,000-20,000	20,000-50,000	50,000-100,000	100,000-300,000	300,000-1,000,000	Above 1,000,000	Total
Biiso	1	2	9	6	5	17	8	48
Kigorobyia	2	9	8	8	12	26	10	75
Wanseko	2	3	10	9	10	27	6	67
Total	5	14	27	23	27	70	24	190

bb) Annex 4BB: Detailed group membership Lot A vendors (among sample population)

Kigorobyia market

No.	Name of groups in Kigorobyia market	Membership by Number		
		Male	Female	Total
	Abataka	1	1	2
	Assa micro finance	0	1	1
	Domion savings	1	0	1
	Gateraine W	0	1	1
	Katwekambe	0	2	2
	Katwekambe	0	2	2
	Komukamu savings	0	1	1
	Kyarukube Farmers	0	1	1
	Mukamanayamba	1	1	2
	Nzekukoka savings	1	0	1
	Tugonzagane	0	1	1
	Tulimukyanganane	1	1	2
	Tumukugiiza Mukama	0	1	1
	Tumukugiize Mukama	1	1	2
	Nzekukoka savings	1	0	1
	Oha arakuha	1	1	2
	Registration on going	0	1	1
	Shal	0	1	1
	Tugonzagane	1	1	2
	Tulimukyanganane	0	1	1
	Tumukugiiza Mukama	0	1	1
	Tumukugiize Mukama	0	1	1
	Uweso	0	14	14
	Waso	0	1	1
	Wmoja	0	1	1
	TOTAL	9	37	46

Biiso Market

No.	Name of groups in Kigoroby market	Membership by Number		
		Male	Female	Total
	Fanya nanguvu	2	4	6
	Fishermen saving Arur community	3	3	6
	Friendship savings	1	1	2
	Uwep for women	0	1	1
	TOTAL	6	9	15

Wanaseko Market

No.	Name of groups in Kigoroby market	Membership by Number		
		Male	Female	Total
	Gods grace	0	1	1
	Kamu kamu savings	0	1	1
	Mobuku	0	1	1
	Mukama Alinda savings	0	1	1
	Mukama akora	0	1	1
	Mukama akora savings	0	1	1
	Mukama akora saying	0	1	1
	Mutuyabe savings	0	1	1
	Pexce	0	1	1
	Tusiime	0	1	1
	Tuyambe	1	0	1
	Twaalane savings	0	1	1
	Twagalane savings	0	1	1
	Twekambe	0	2	2
	Umoja	0	2	2
	No name	0	1	1
	Wabuku	1	0	1
	Wanaseko business committee	0	1	1
	Wanaseko butcher association	0	0	0
	TOTAL	2	18	20

cc) ANNEX 4CC: Challenges / complaints of market vendors

CHALLENGES FACED (Very Frequently) / Complaints of market vendors	Kigoroby Market	Biiso Market	Wanaseko Market	Av. %
Market location	21	38	4	21
Low supply	42	35	14	30
Few customers	39	46	32	39
Competitors would not allow me to grow so much	25	47	24	32
Poor roads	56	36	6	32
Not registered on NSD (Oil)	17	73	6	32
Lo product quality	11	73	12	32

Limited marketing information	17	64	23	34
Inflation	35	33	36	35
Limited sales tools (price displays, adverts, etc)	33	71	6	37
Unfair competition from Outsiders	50	44	32	42
Low production (agric)	67	36	21	42
Low purchasing power	59	63	22	48
Lack of means of transport	32	63	54	50
Limited sales equipment (Weighing scales, Protective Gear)	100	40	11	50
No Lights at Night	86	46	23	51
Limited Credit/ Loans	78	47	30	52
High taxes/ fees	83	36	39	53
Low profit margin	79	28	57	54
Climate changes	50	62	72	61
High transport costs	54	71	68	64
Storage	53	74	81	69
Little capital	91	71	60	74
Waste	51	79	96	76
Water	82	81	89	84
Poor market infrastructure (no shed, racks, security, etc)	73	95	95	87

dd) **LIST OF KIGOROBYA LOCKUP OWNERS**

Telephones:

Town Clerk 0772471395
Treasurer 0782 403 626
Health Inspector 0782 506682
CDO 0772 350673
Town Engineer 0772 681468



**KIGOROBYA TOWN
COUNCIL**
PO BOX 267
HOIMA
UGANDA

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

23rd January 2020

The Manager
ESIA/ARSDP project

Submission of market lock up owners' register

Please find attached a detailed register of market lockup owners for Kigoroby main market


P.P Musinguzi Moses
Town Clerk

Copy: The Mayor Kigoroby Town Council

Telephones:

Town Clerk 0772471395
 Treasurer 0782 403 626
 Health Inspector 0782 506682
 CDO 0772 350673
 Town Engineer 0772 681468

**KIGOROBYA TOWN COUNCIL**

PO BOX 267
 HOIMA
 UGANDA

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

23rd January 2020

The Town Clerk
 Kigorobyia Town Council

BLOCK 01

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION	
1A	GERALD MUGOHA (LATE)	MAIN MARKET	Y
1B	GERALD MUGOHA (LATE)	MAIN MARKET	Y
1C	MUNDA SAYUNI	MAIN MARKET	Y
1A	BYARUHANHA AMOS	MAIN MARKET	Y
2A	BYARUHANGA AMOS	MAIN MARKET	Y
3A	SUNDAY JUNIOR (SPACE ONLY)	MAIN MARKET	Y
4A	SUN DAY JUNIOR (SAPACE ONLY)	MAIN MARKET	Y
5A	MUKWAYA EDWIN	MAIN MARKET	Y
6A	MUKWAYA EDWIN	MAIN MARKET	Y
7A	KWOLEKYA FRANCIS	BUTIABA ROAD	Y
8A	KWOLEKYA FRANCIS	BUTIABA ROAD	Y
9A	AHEEBWA APOLLO	BUTIABA ROAD	Y
10A	KAAHWA DAVID	BUTIABA ROAD	Y
11A	BILLY KIROKIMU IRUMBA	BUTIABA ROAD	Y
12A	BAIKYA PAULINA	BUTIABA ROAD	Y
8B	BYEGARANZO STEPHEN	MAIN MARKET	Y
9B	MUNDA SAYUNI	MAIN MARKET	Y
10B	MBABAZI EPHRAIM	MAIN MARKET	Y
12 B	LATE BIGIRWA SOLOMON (MARIA)	BUTIABA ROAD	Y

BLOCK 2

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	KASIGWA GERALD	BUTIABA ROAD
2A	NSISIREKI PETER	BUTIABA ROAD
3A	JOSHUA BYANGIRE	BUTIABA ROAD
4A	BALIKENDA AUGUSTINE	BUTIABA ROAD
5A	NSISIREKI PETER	BUTIABA ROAD
2B	KAMANYIRE JACKSON	BUTIABA ROAD
3B	LATE BIGIRWA SOLOMON	BUTIABA ROAD
4B	LATE BIGIRWA SOLOMON SARAH)	BUTIABA ROAD
5B	KAYONGO FLAVIA	BUTIABA ROAD
6B	BAIKYA PAULINA	BUTIABA ROAD

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BLOCK 3

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	BAIKYAPPAULINA	MARKET STREET
2A & 2B	RUGONDO ERINEO	MARKET STREET
31 & 3B	NYAMAZABU STEPHEN	MARKET STREET
4A & 4B	KYABALIRE YOKISANI	MARKET STREET
5A & 5B	MUGENYI EMMANUEL	MARKET STREET
6A & 6B	BASIMAKI FRED	MARKET STREET
7A & 7B	TIBENDA KATOROGO	MARKET STREET
8A & 8B	BINGI KATOROGO	MARKET STREET
9A & 9B	CHOPALI SAJJABI	MARKET STREET
10A & 10B	BALAMU ISINGOMA	MARKET STREET

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BLOCK 4

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	MWIKIRIZA KISEMBO	MARKET STREET
2A & 2B	MBAHERA KISEMBO	MARKET STREET
3A & 3B	NSISIREKI PETER	MARKET STREET
4A & 4B	NSISIREKI PETER	MARKET STREET
5A & 5B	KABAGIRE ALLEN	
6A & 6B	NSUNGWA MARGRET	MARKET STREET
7A & 7B	KITANA PARISH (SISTERS KITANA)	MARKET STREET
8A & 8B	TIBIGAMWA ALFRED	MARKET STREET
9A & 9B	TIBIGAMBWA ALFRED	MARKET STREET
10A & 10B	BYARUHANGA AMOS	MARKET STREET
11A & 11B	BYARUHANGA AMOS	MARKET STREET
12A & 12B	BYARUHANGA AMOS	MARKET STREET
13A & 13B	ROBINAH NSEKANABO (MWIJAKUBI)	MARKET STREET
14A & 14B	RWAMUKAGA ERIABU	MARKET STREET

15A & 15B	SAM ABITEGEKA	MARKET STREET
16A & 16B	SAM ABITEGEKA	MARKET STREET
17A & 17B	SAM ABITEGEKA	MARKET STREET
18A & 18B	SAM ABITEGEKA	MARKET STREET
19A & 19B	BENADETTA BIRUNGI	MARKET STREET
20A & 20B	KIPARU FRANCIS ISINGOMA	MARKET STREET

BLOCK 5

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	SAM KAHWA	MARKET STREET
2A & 2B	SAM KAHWA	MARKET STREET
3A & 3B	MOLLY BIRIJA (INCOMPLETE)	MARKET STREET
4A & 4B	MOLLY BIRIJA (INCOMPLETE)	MARKET STREET
5A & 5B	LATE MUGISA FELISTA	MARKET STREET
6A & 6B	MUSTAFA KATUSABE	MARKET STREET
7A & 7B(INCOMPLETE BUILDING)	MARKET STREET
8A & 8B	BASIGARA PETER	MARKET STREET
9A & 9B	YAFESI KYOMUSANJU (INCOMPLETE)	MARKET STREET
10A & 10B	KIROKIMU BILLY	MARKET STREET
11A	KALIBAGWA BONNIFACE	MARKET STREET
12A	BASIGARA PETER	MARKET STREET
13A & 13B	NYAMAWUNGE	MARKET STREET
14A & 14B OWNER UNKNOWN	MARKET STREET
15A & 15B	WANDERA FRANK	MARKET STREET
16A & 16B	KAMBEJJA ANNET	MARKET STREET
17A & 17B	KATO JOSHUA MAX	MARKET STREET
18A & 18B	GEORGE CHOTUM	MARKET STREET
19A & 19B	TIBANANUKA FLORA OR BALIHIKYA YOSAM	MARKET STREET
20A & 20B	KUSIIMA FRED	MARKET STREET
21A & 21B	KATUGUME SYLVIA	MARKET STREET
22A & 22B	KATUGUME SYLVIA	MARKET STREET

BLOCK 6

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	KABASINDI STELLA	MAIN STREET
2A & 2B	KUBALIRWA JOHN	MAIN STREET
3A & 3B	KUBALIRWA JOHN	MAIN STREET
4A & 4B	KIIZA NICHOLAS	MAIN STREET

BLOCK 7

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	ABIGABA MOUREN	MARKET CLOSE
2A & 2B	BUSOBOZI FRANCIS	MARKET CLOSE
3A & 3B	ATUGONZA ROSTER	MARKET CLOSE
4A & 4B	MUKONYEZI UNICE	MARKET CLOSE
5A & 5B	SUNDAY STELLA	MARKET CLOSE
6A & 6B	DOREEN KISEMBO DIBIRA	MARKET CLOSE
7A & 7B	MWANGA	MARKET CLOSE
8A & 8B	MALIGA MARGRET	MARKET CLOSE
9A & 9B	MWANGE	MARKET CLOSE
10A & 10BOWNER UNKNOWN(BUSERUKA MAN)	MARKET CLOSE
11A & 11B	DAVID KAHWA	MARKET CLOSE
12A & 12B	DAVID KAHWA	MARKET CLOSE
13A & 13B	ASEERA MARGRET	MARKET CLOSE
14A & 14B	BIRUNGI ANATOLI	MARKET CLOSE
15A & 15B	NYAKATO SYLVIA	MARKET CLOSE
16A & 16B	BABYESIZA WILLIAM	MARKET CLOSE
17A & 17B	BABYESIZA WILLIAM	MARKET CLOSE
18A & 18B	BABYESIZA WILLIAM	MARKET CLOSE
19A & 19B	BABYESIZA WILLIAM	MARKET CLOSE
20A & 20B	KABANYORO ROSELYNE	MARKET CLOSE
21A & 21B	KABANYORO ROSELYNE	MARKET CLOSE
22A & 22B	BASEKE PENINAH	MARKET CLOSE
23A & 23B	MWESIGWA ROSSET	MARKET CLOSE
24A & 24B	ATUGONZA GODFREY	MARKET CLOSE
25A & 25B	ATUGONZA GODFREY	MARKET CLOSE
26A & 26B	BUSOBOZI CHARLES (LATE)	MARKET CLOSE
27A & 27B	KASANGAKI KENETH	MARKET CLOSE
28A & 28B	FRIDAY GEORGE	MARKET CLOSE
29A & 29B	BONABAN ROSE & ASIIMWE JOLLY	MARKET CLOSE
30A & 30B	KYALIGONZA NORAH	MARKET CLOSE

BLOCK 8

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	KASULE RONNY	MAIN MARKET
2A & 2B	MPAIRWE CHRISTOPHER	MAIN MARKET
3A & 3B	NYANGOMA CONSILANT	MAIN MARKET
4A & 4B	GEORGE CHOTUM	MAIN MARKET
5A & 5B	GEORGE CHOTUM	MAIN MARKET
6A & 6B	NSEKANABO DOREEN	MAIN MARKET
7A & 7B	BIRUNGI ROBINA	MAIN MARKET

BLOCK 9

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	BYENKYA STEPHEN	MAIN MARKET
2A & 2B	BYENKYA STEPHEN	MAIN MARKET
3A & 3B	BYENKYA STEPHEN	MAIN MARKET
4A & 4B	BYENKYA STEPHEN	MAIN MARKET
5A & 5B	BIRUNGI BENADETTA	MAIN MARKET
6A & 6B	MUSTAFA KYAMANYWA	MAIN MARKET
7A & 7B	BAHEMURWAKI MARGRET	MAIN MARKET

BLOCK 10

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
1A & 1B	KUNANUKA MWIKIRIZA	MAIN MARKET
2A	BIRUNGI MONICA	MAIN MARKET
2B	FEYO MOSES	MAIN MARKET
3A & 3B	KISEMBO WILLIAM	MAIN MARKET
4A & 4B	NSISIREKI PETER	MAIN MARKET
5A & 5B	BYARUHANGA AMOS	MAIN MARKET

BLOCK 11

LOCK UP NO.	OWNER	LOCATION
	ABA TITO BYANGIRE GRANDING MILL	MAIN MARKET
1A & 1B	BIRUNGI JOSEPH	MAIN MARKET
2A & 2B	TIBENDA FRANCIS	MAIN MARKET
3A & 3B	BITEKEREZO JULIUS/BYEITIMA STANLEY	MAIN MARKET
4A & 4B	NYAMAZABU STEPHEN	MAIN MARKET
5A & 5B	TINDYEBWA GABRIEL	MAIN MARKET
6A & 6B	YOLAMU RWASIIRI	MAIN MARKET
7A & 7B	BYEMBANDWA JOHN (LATE)	MAIN MARKET
8A & 8B	KATUSIIME RICHARD	MAIN MARKET
9A & 9B	BIINGI MOSES	MAIN MARKET
10A	MBAHE WILSON	MAIN MARKET
10B	ABITEGEKA JAMES	MAIN MARKET

NB: Behind butchery there are eight (8) lock ups all at wall plate level.

Single door lock ups Total = 31

Double door lock ups total = 124

Total Number of lock up Developers = 155

Annex 5: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Guiding Principles

These grievance management guidelines are founded on critical pillars of good governance and among the core guiding principles will include;

- Promote equity and fairness in all ARSDP operations.
- Ensure effective participation of stakeholders in grievance management
- Promote transparency and accountability in implementing the ARSDP at all times and levels

Grievance Management Structure

- The grievance management structure will be anchored to institutionalize the decentralized setting of the Local Government system. Hence committees shall be established at Sub County, Town Council, and District level to manage grievances.
- The key components of the grievance management structure will include the following;
- Complaints and Grievances Desk
- Grievances Management Committee at Villages/ Facility, Sub County/ Town Council and District levels.
- Appeals Procedure.
- Communication protocols and Feedback

Common Grievances in Construction Projects

- Considering the nature and extent of works on the markets rehabilitation and construction, grievances may arise especially during the construction phase of the project and these include;
- Temporary economic displacement of market vendors and lock up owners
- Complaints related to noise, dust, and traffic incidents
- Complaints on worker's behavior or conduct specially towards women, girl and boy children
- Illicit behaviors like alcoholism, smoking, drug abuse among other issues of the contractor's workers
- Disruption of social set up and security
- Disputes on compensation values
- Disputes on lock-up allocation
- Increased pressure on social services and infrastructure, including water supply
- Contractor failure to pay workers and suppliers
- Accidents arising out of contractor's negligence to provide necessary information, protective gears and supervision

Complaints and Grievances Desk

This will be the secretariat for grievances management hosted within the Sub County/Town Council CDO and District CDO. This will be dedicated office assigned the responsibility of receiving, registering, and screening, assessing and following up complaints and grievances to their conclusion. The Sub County CDO and DCDO will be the Grievances Officers and will be the secretaries to the Sub County/ Town Council and District Grievances management

committees respectively. The contractor shall also have a grievance desk and grievance committee.

Specific capacity building will be delivered by the MLHUD to these secretariats to ensure that they perform their roles effectively.

The Grievance Management Committees (GMC)

Dedicated Grievance Committees will be established to manage grievances during project implementation. The committees will be set up in a manner that brings political leadership and technical teams so that any resultant agreements are politically acceptable and technically compliant. The grievance management committees shall be formed at Village/Market level Contractors Site, Sub county, Town council, District levels and MLHUD level.

Village/Vendor Market Grievance Management Committees

The market committees shall be established for each market and will be the grievance committee for each market. This is due to the recognition that they have been established by their communities. These include 10 members including Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, other Members (7) including a youth, Old Person, PWD and at least 3 members should be female. Quorum sitting shall be of at least five (5 members). The LC I Chairpersons and Vice Chairpersons will be ex-officials to these committees.

Specifically, for Lot A markets, the vendors, lock up owners and tenants in Kigorobyia will have a representative on the grievance committee to help to ensure that they are well represented especially on issues of lock up allocation and market dues at the pre-construction and operational level. Similarly, Biiso and Wanseko market vendors should all have representatives at all levels of grievance management to have fair and adequate representation of their interests and views in the grievance resolution process.

For timely management of community level complaints, the Contractors shall have a grievance desk at the site. Under the supervision of the consultant, the contractor shall make immediate responses to matters related to the construction, contractor's workers, agents, sub-contractors or suppliers. Unresolved matters by the contractors shall be escalated or referred to the Sub County/ Town Council.

GMC at Construction Site Level

Each construction site shall have a grievance management committee consisting of the following;

- Resident Engineer- Chairperson
- Site Engineer
- Contractor's Sociologist- Secretary/ Grievance Focal Person
- Contractor's Environmentalist
- Contractor's Health and Safety Officer
- Consultant's Site Environmentalist
- Consultant Site Sociologist

The committee can adopt any other member depending on the nature and origin of the complaint being addressed.

GMC at Sub County Level

The committee will be formed at the sub-county level and its membership shall consist of;

- Local Council III (chairperson);
- The Sub County Chief,
- Community Development Officer (Secretary)
- Representatives of market vendors/community
- Parish Chief of the respective area where the complaint originated from.
- The LC III Chairperson shall be the Chairperson to the committee while the Sub County CDO shall be the Secretary to the Committee at Sub County Level.

GMC at Town Council Level

Given its extended nature of staffing and complexity, the town council grievance management committee shall include the following members;

- LC III Chairperson/ Mayor (Chairperson)
 - Town Clerk
 - Town Council Community Development Officer (Secretary)
 - Town Agent where the grievances originated
 - Representative of the vendor/member of the community
- Any other member depending on the nature of grievance shall be adopted.

GMC at District Level

At the District Level, the Grievances Management Committee shall consist of;

- LC V Chairperson (Chairman)
- Chief Administrative Officer
- District Community Development Officer (Secretary)
- Representative from the vendors/community
- District Lands officer
- Any other Officer that the CDO or CAO deems fit to fast track the grievance redress process.

GMC at Ministry Level

At the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development the Permanent Secretary shall take administrative charge of all referred complaints/grievances. The Social Development Specialist shall be the focal person for grievance handling at the Ministry.

Vendors Representatives

The affected vendors/lock up owners within the markets within a Sub County shall be mobilized and sensitized on grievance redress mechanisms. They will then select a representative to the committee at Sub County Level or Town Council Level.

At a training of GMCs, the Sub County Vendor/Lock up owner representatives will select one representative to the District Grievance Management Committee.

Appointment of the Grievances Management Committees

Within the Local Governments, the Sub County Chief will oversee the selection of the Village/Market Grievance Management Committees; the Chief Administrative Officer will formally appoint and institute the members on the District Grievances Management

Committee, Town Council Grievance Management Committee and Sub County Grievance Management Committees.

Capacity Building for the Grievances Management Committees

The MLHUD shall orient and train the committees in their responsibilities. In the execution of their responsibilities, the respective committees will seek support and advice from any other relevant official (s) from time to time depending on the matter being handled.

Appeals Procedure.

Where the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome of the negotiation or implementation of agreed upon actions, he/she shall be advised to lodge an appeal to be handled at a higher level. This procedure shall be followed until all resolution levels are exhausted within the mechanism. An appeal shall not be accepted after the expiry of 14 days of formal communication of the decision to the complainant or their delegated representative/community leader. Appeals shall be made in the following ways;

Communication Protocols and Feedback.

The GO shall constitute the secretariat of the Grievance Resolution Mechanism. All decisions reached at the different resolution levels shall be communicated to the complainant and other stakeholders by the Chairperson of the respective Grievance Management Committee. It will be the responsibility of the GO to deliver the communications. Evidence of communication of decisions to complainants shall be acknowledged by way of signing a dispatch form or acknowledgement of a file copy.

The GO in consultation with the contractor and MLHUD shall develop a mechanism of informing all concerned parties of decisions and outcomes of all disputes resolved. This will apply especially where the grievance will be cross cutting to several people. Appropriate media shall be used for communicating in a language understood by majority of vendors/community.

Receiving and Registering Complaints

Under this mechanism, complaints will be received from different sources:

- Directly from vendor or other members of community who may not necessarily be vendors including local councils, market committees etc
- From the implementing teams of the project.
- From Government and Non-government officials like sociologists and environmentalists who will forward concerns identified in project areas.

The following procedure will be followed in registering a complaint

- A verbal or written complaint is logged in to the GO by either market vendor, Community leader, project personnel or implementation team
- GO seeks clarification of specified details contained on grievance log sheet/ Grievances Register
- Complainant signs or puts initials on grievance log sheet
- Complaint is registered into the complaints register provided by MLHUD
- If complaint is not clearly understood, requires urgent attention, grave, fatal and/or bears serious implications, GO will visit site for on spot assessment and consultations upon which s/he will record the complaints.

Screening and Assessing Grievance by GO

The Site Grievance Desk officer will be the first contact for grievances related to construction, designs, injuries, Health and Safety concerns, workers' conduct, sub-contractors, etc. And it will be the responsibility of the supervising consultant to ensure that the complaints raised are resolved immediately as much as possible and providing feedback to the complainant (s).

The Grievances Officer at the Sub county/ Town Council will screen all complaints received to determine whether action can be taken at the level of his/her office in consultation with other responsible officials, project contractor and the complainant. If the complaint is resolved, the GO will thereafter bring the matter to the Chairman of the Grievance Management Committee (LC III chairperson) who will make a formal communication to the complainant clearly detailing the resolution and format of their implementation.

Where the complainant and the GO have resolved the complaint, the complainant shall then sign a consent form declaring his acceptance of agreed course of action and timeframe. The GO shall include a summary of such complaints in his/her monthly report presented to the GMC Chairperson and at site meetings where applicable shall be conducted to sensitize stakeholders on the complaints resolved.

Complaints rejected for whatever reason including but not limited to incomplete or faulty declarations, wrong information, complaints lying out of the project scope among others will be catalogued and decision arising thereof shall be communicated to complainant or referred to rightful offices directly or through the local council structures. Should the complainant be dissatisfied with the decision, the GO will table the matter to the Grievances Management committee at the Sub county or Town Council for consideration.

Sub County and Town Council Grievances Management Committee

The GO shall present all unresolved grievances to the Sub county or Town Council Grievance grievances management committee for consideration. The committee shall hold monthly meetings to deliberate on complaints. Where the committee accepts the complaint, the Chairperson LC III will on behalf of the committee formally invite the complainant for a hearing with a notice of at least 2 days. The area/market LCI Chairperson or Market chairman of the village/market where the complaint was lodged will also be invited to attend together with the complainant. This is intended to ensure fairness and the LC I/Market chairman will be observing and making inquiries to ensure that both parties understand each other point of view. This will instill confidence to the complainant as well. The GO who will also be the Secretary shall track all the proceedings. Upon successful resolution, the Chairperson of the Committee shall formally write to the complainant specifying details of actions, timeframes and any other details pertinent to the resolution.

On agreeing to the resolution, the complainant will sign a consent form binding him/her to the negotiated resolutions.

District Grievance Management Committees

If the Sub county/ Town Council Grievance Management committee fails to resolve the matter or if the complainant is not satisfied, the LC III Chairperson on behalf of the GMC shall refer the matter to the District Community Development Officer with the CAO in copy. The DCDO

will register the referred case in the District Complaints Register that will be provided by MLHUD.

The DCDO who will also act as the Secretary to the DGMC will screen the matter referred and bring to the attention of the LC V chairperson who will write invite the complainant together with the respective Market chairman/LC I Chairperson to the DGMC within 7 days.

A fair hearing process will then commence at the DGMC and upon satisfaction of the resolutions/ agreement, the complainant shall sign the consent form and the LCV chairman shall officially write to the complainant with a copy to the LC III, Sub county Chief/ Town Clerk and the contractor.

If the matter cannot be resolved by the DGMC, then it will be referred to the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development. The LC V Chairperson on behalf of the DGMC refers the case to the Permanent Secretary MLHUD with a copy to the ARSDP Coordinator MLHUD within 7 days.

The Complainant can also lodge an appeal to the PS MLHUD if s/he was not satisfied with the outcomes of the DGMC within 7days.

MLHUD Grievances Management by the Permanent Secretary

At MLHUD, the Project Coordinator shall liaise with the project team to establish all necessary facts within 14 days upon receipt of the complaint. The Project Sociologist will spearhead the collection of preliminary information including conducting site visits with the support from relevant Ministry and Local Government Officials.

A preliminary report shall be forwarded to the Project coordinator upon which basis shall be made for the Permanent Secretary to on any administrative way of managing the grievance.

The complainant will be informed and invited to the MLHUD or the Ministry officials will engage the complainant at the district, Sub County or village/ site.

Upon arriving at an agreed understanding, the complainant shall sign a consent form witnessed by the area Market chairman/LC I Chairperson.

If no agreement is reached at this level, the complainant shall be advised or shall decide on his/ her own to use any other lawful arrangements as may be applicable.

Implementation and Verification of Negotiated Corrective Actions

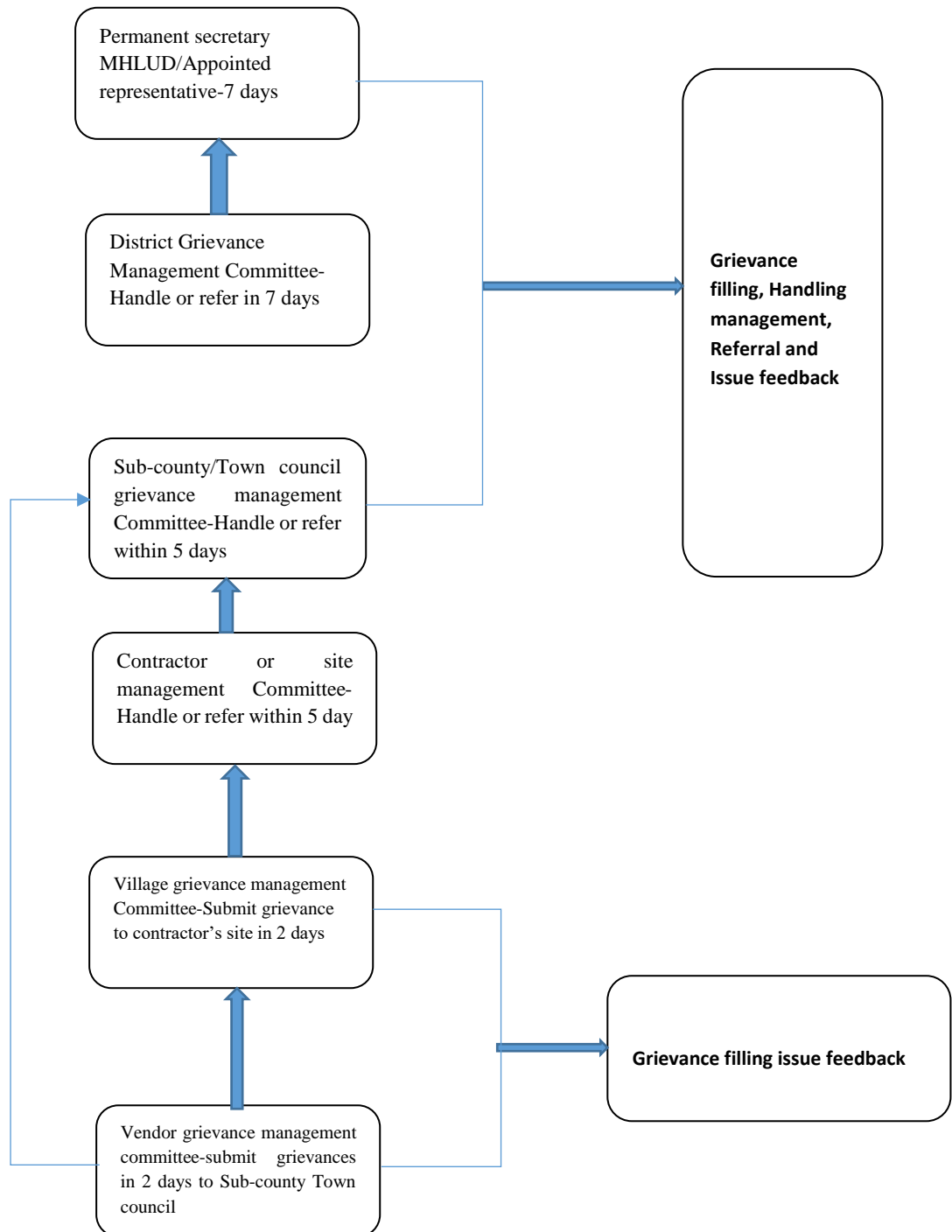
Agreed corrective action will be undertaken by the responsible agency/ part for example a Local government, MLHUD, contractor or authorized sub-contractors in close consultation with the complainant within the agreed timeframe and completed action recorded in the grievance database. To verify satisfaction, the Grievance Committee will upon receipt of a completion report from the GO verify that corrective actions have been implemented. A signature of the complainant will be obtained on the consent form. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of corrective action, additional steps may be undertaken to reach agreement or an appeal will be lodged by the complainant.

The Grievance Management Process

The following process, as adapted from the existing grievance handling mechanism of the MHLUD(ARSDP) project in the region and has been available in some areas where projects

are active. The same will be made available to the vendors and lock up owners and the wider community to have their grievances processed once they have been categorized as eligible. The grievance management process has several interdependent steps that will be followed. These include the following;

Flow of Grievances Management and timelines



The Office of the Grievance Officer

Cognizant of the resource requirements, the existing GoU staffing shall be used and at Sub county/ Town council, the CDO shall be the GO, while DCDO shall be the GO at district level.

The Social Development Specialist shall be the GO at MLHUD. The Contractor's Sociologist shall be the GO for the Construction Site. The office of the Grievance Officer will be the de-facto secretariat of the Grievance Mechanism. Principal responsibilities of the GO will include:

- Receiving and screen grievances from affected people and organizations.
- Catalogue and develop a database of complaints received. This could be a manual log or an electronic data base. The created data base will be a 'living' document updated by the GO on a weekly basis. Confidentiality of information received from complainants will be maintained.
- Undertaking preliminary investigations to validate and authenticate the nature of complaints lodged.
- Initiate contact and arrange meetings with complainants
- Work with complainants, contractor and local authorities to resolve first level simple misunderstandings
- Schedule meetings of the Grievance Management Committee
- Serve as secretary to the Grievance Management Committee responsible for communicating all decisions of the committee to complainants, MLHUD and all concerned stakeholder.
- Report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decisions taken.
- Submit monthly returns to MLHUD on the status of Grievances handled. This will be a comprehensive report categorizing and detailing complaints received, those resolved at the different levels, pending resolution and appeals.
- Lead sensitizations of market vendors and other stakeholders on the grievance's procedures
- Providing inputs into the Monitoring and Evaluation process.
- Ensure safe custody of all records relating to management of grievances include registers, consent forms, minutes, among others.

Competencies and Capacity building of the GO

Where there are capacity issues, the priority will be given in building the GO in the following areas;

- Ability to communicate with vendors/member of the community in a language they understand
- Conflict management skills
- Basic computing skills
- Basic knowledge on archiving
- Community mobilization experiences
- Counselling skills
- Client care skills

Other Team Members

The tasks and roles of other members on the committees will be derived from their professional and institutional mandates and as assigned by the committee chairperson. For effective implementation of grievances redress, the committees shall work with different offices/officials they deem fit to providing input in resolving the grievances at the earliest opportunity.

Third Parties

For grievances that require third party agencies like NEMA, World Bank, MoLG, and Resident State Attorney (RSA) among others, it will be the responsibility of MLHUD project team to guide and engage the respective third parties.

However, within the Local Governments, certain matters which require existing agencies involvement like security agencies, traditional institutions, can be engaged by the respective LG under the guidance of the CAO.

Capacity Building Arrangements

It will be the responsibility of the MLHUD to coordinate and arrange for capacity building of the grievance committees. Local government administration shall have the responsibility of sensitizing and popularizing grievance redress arrangements to the local people and stakeholders.

The project Sociologist shall lead the rollout the capacity building framework and trainings to ensure the committees perform to the expectations of the stakeholders.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Complaints and grievances redress mechanism will be an integral part of the M&E framework of all the project activities including site visits, field visits and missions.

Review of minutes of the committees, communications on file, updated complaints and grievances register shall be among the verification modalities for the different stakeholders.


Beneficiary satisfaction surveys will also encompass the C&G mechanisms to assess the performance of the grievance redress mechanism of the project.


Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators to be reported on a monthly basis by the Supervising Consultant, District CAO to MLHUD shall among others include the following;

- No of GM Committees formed
- No of GM Committees trained
- No of grievances community sensitizations conducted
- No of people (M, F) sensitized
- No of C&G registered monthly
- Proportion of complaints resolved in time at Site, Sub County, District and Ministry levels
- Percentage of cases appealed to other law enforcement agencies.

Annex 6: Proof of land ownership

Land Title for Kigorobya Market





LAF: FHR/2295

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT

Certificate of Title

FREEHOLD REGISTER, VOLUME MA517 FOLIO 3

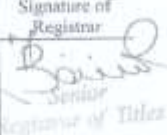
DESCRIPTION OF LAND

ALL THAT piece of land delineated and edged red on the deed plan hereto annexed containing the following area or thereabouts and situate as follows:

Area	County	District
1.1380 hectares	Bugahya	Hoima

and known as: Plot 119, Block 6 at Kikumba Cell

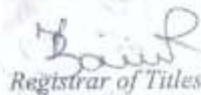
OWNERSHIP

Date, Time, Instrument No.	Name and Address of Owner	Signature of Registrar
<p>27/09/2018 9:48 AM MAS-00000987</p>	<p>KIGOROBYA TOWN COUNCIL (CENTRAL MARKET) of PO Box 267, HOIMA</p>	 Senior Registrar of Titles

Is/are now the proprietors of an estate in fee simple in the land above described subject to the conditions and incumbrances herein after set out.

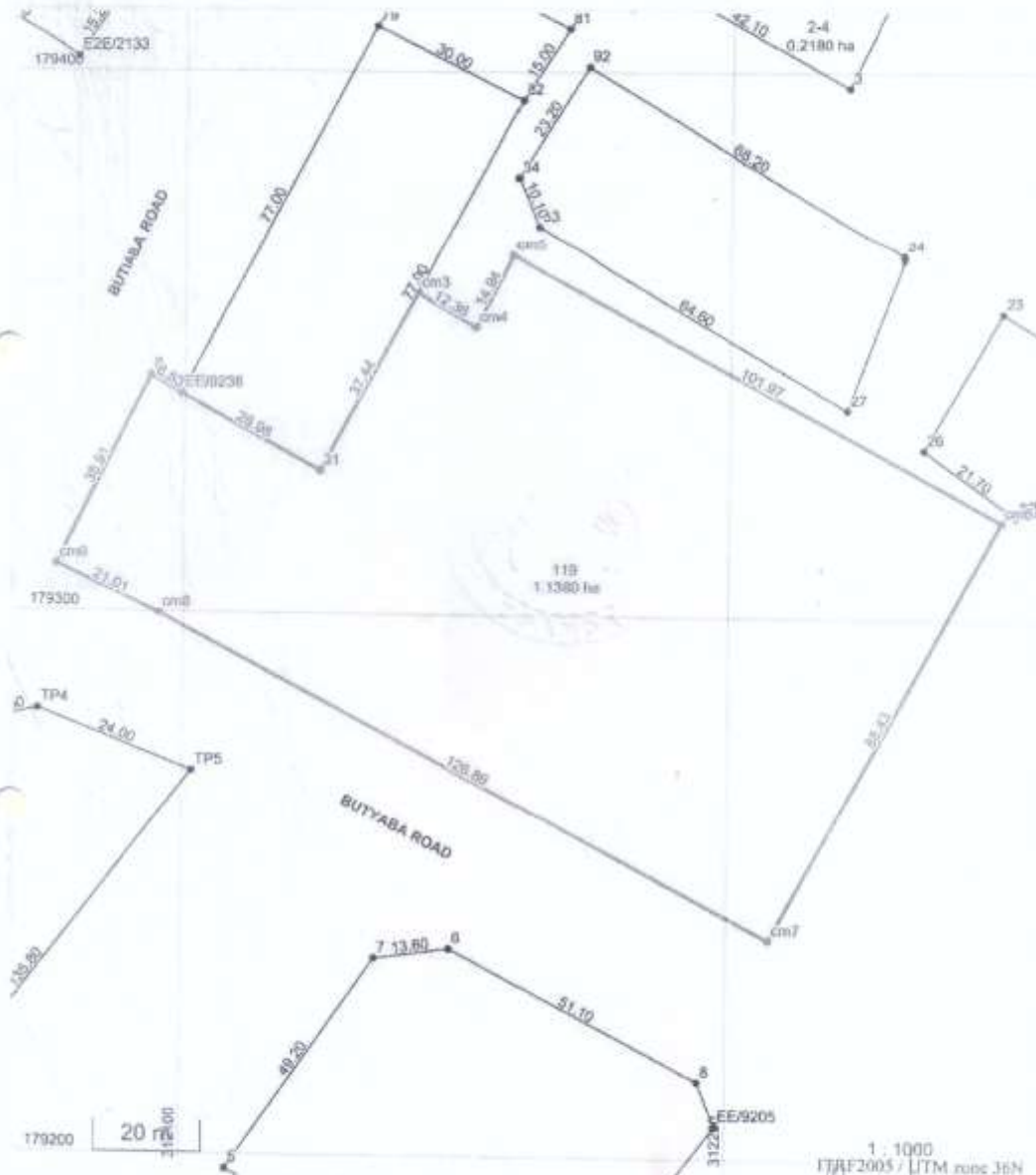
Dated this 18th day of October 2018

Owner's Copy


 Registrar of Titles



Hoima District
Bugahya
 Plot 119 Block 6
 IS Number: MAS/2018/00143
 Ref. Number:



Linda Kemigisha
 LINDA KEMIGISHA
 CARTOGRAPHER
 11/11/2018

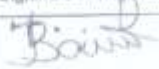


1:1000
 ITAF2005 / UTM zone 36N
Daniel Tushime
 DANIEL TUSHIME
 SENIOR STAFF SURVEYOR
 FOR: COMMISSIONER SURVEYS AND MAPPING

INCUMBRANCES

Date, Time, Instrument No.	Particulars of Incumbrance	Signature of Registrar

CONDITIONS

Date, Time, Instrument No.	Particulars of Conditions	Signature of Registrar
27/09/2018 9:48 AM MAS-00000987	User Restricted to:- 1. Central Market. 2. The plot be developed in accordance with the planning Regulations of the area. 3. Compensation of tenants on the land (if any) is to be done by the Applicant.	 Senior Registrar of Titles

Miniature Deed Plan



District	Hoima
County	Bugahya
Block	6
Plot	119
Estate Name	Kikumba Cell

IS Number MAS/2018/00143



The included sketch is not for technical use; it is only for illustration purposes. Measurements are to be made on the full sized deed plan.



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT

Certificate of Title

FREEHOLD REGISTER, VOLUME MAS48 FOLIO 23

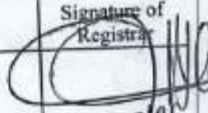
DESCRIPTION OF LAND

ALL THAT piece of land delineated and edged red on the deed plan hereto annexed containing the following area or thereabouts and situated as follows:

Area	County	District
0.6360 hectares	Bujenje	Buliisa

and known as: **Plot 29, Block 1 at Wanseko**

OWNERSHIP

Date, Time, Instrument No.	Name and Address of Owner	Signature of Registrar
03/10/2019 12:30 PM MAS-00002240	BULIISA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT [WANSEKO MARKET] of PO Box 228 Buliisa	 Senfor Registrar of Titles
Is/are now the owner/s of an estate in fee simple in the land above described subject to the conditions and incumbrances herein after set out.		

Dated this 8th day of October 2019

Owner's Copy


Registrar of Titles
Registrar of Titles
MAS00005754



**Buliisa District
Bujenje**

Plot 29, Block I
IS Number: MAS/2019/00638
Ref. Number:



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TRF2005 / UTM zone 36N

Emmanuel Kadedda
EMMANUEL KADEDDA
 CARTOGRAPHER
 01/OCT/2019




Daniel Tusiime
DANIEL TUSIIME
 STAFF SURVEYOR
 01/OCT/2019


CONDITIONS


Date, Time, Instrument No.	Particulars of Conditions	Signature of Registrar
03/10/2019 12:30 PM MAS-00002240	User restricted to Commercial. Compensation to any tenants to be done by the applicant. Land to be developed in accordance with the Physical Planning Regulations.	 Senior Registrar of Titles

Miniature Deed Plan



District	Buliisa
County	Bujenje
Block	1
Plot	29
Estate Name	Wanseko
IS Number	MAS/2019/00638





The included sketch is not for technical use; it is only for illustration purposes, measurements are to be made on the full sized deed plan.

Uganda U.S. Patent Certificate of Title Form, Version 1.0, 18 Jan 2019

Land title for BIISO



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

LAF: BDLO/LA/0804

REGISTRATION OF TITLES ACT

Certificate of Title

FREEHOLD REGISTER, VOLUME MAS48 FOLIO 19


DESCRIPTION OF LAND

ALL THAT piece of land delineated and edged red on the deed plan hereto annexed containing the following area or thereabouts and situated as follows:

Area	County	District
0.3920 hectares	Bujenje	Buliisa

and known as: **Plot 33, Block 5 at Biiso**

OWNERSHIP

Date, Time, Instrument No.	Name and Address of Owner	Signature of Registrar
03/10/2019 12:19 PM MAS-00002236	BULIISA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT [BIISO MARKET] of PO Box 228 Buliisa	 Senior Registrar of Titles

Is/are now the owner/s of an estate in fee simple in the land above described subject to the conditions and incumbrances herein after set out.

Dated this 8th day of October 2019

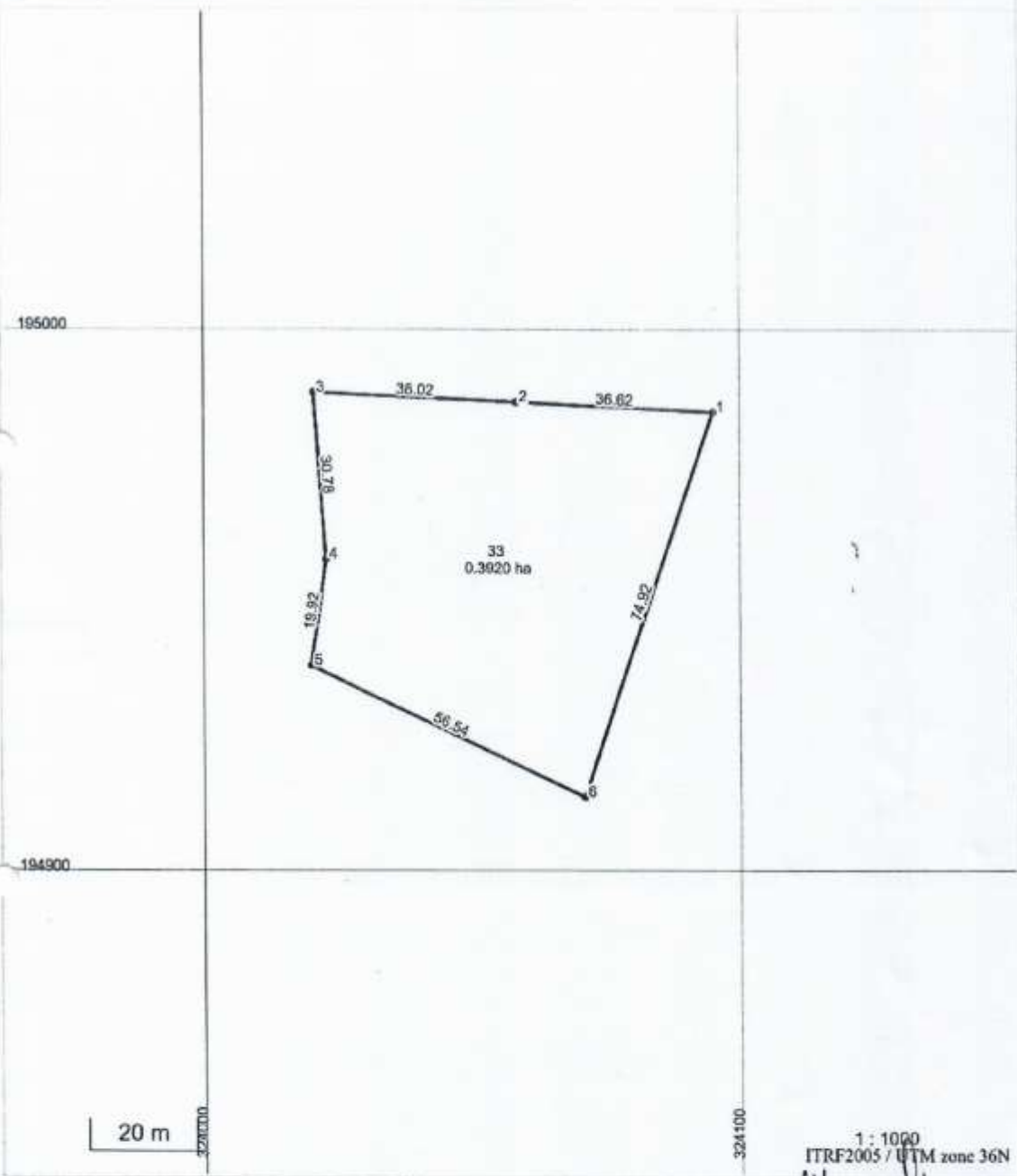
Owner's Copy


Senior Registrar of Titles

MAS00005750



Bulisa District
Bujenje
Plot 33, Block 5
IS Number: MAS/2019/00642
Ref. Number:




Emmanuel Kadedda
EMMANUEL KADEDDA
CARTOGRAPHER
01/OCT/2019






Daniel Tusiime
DANIEL TUSIIME
STAFF SURVEYOR
01/OCT/2019

CONDITIONS

Date, Time, Instrument No.	Particulars of Conditions	Signature of Registrar
03/10/2019 12:19 PM MAS-00002236	User restricted to Commercial. Compensation to any tenants to be done by the applicant. Land to be developed in accordance with the Physical Planning Regulations.	 Senior Registrar of Titles

Miniature Deed Plan

	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>District</td><td>Bulisa</td></tr> <tr><td>County</td><td>Bujenje</td></tr> <tr><td>Block</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>Plot</td><td>33</td></tr> <tr><td>Estate Name</td><td>Bliso</td></tr> <tr><td>IS Number</td><td>MAS/2019/00642</td></tr> </table>	District	Bulisa	County	Bujenje	Block	5	Plot	33	Estate Name	Bliso	IS Number	MAS/2019/00642
District	Bulisa												
County	Bujenje												
Block	5												
Plot	33												
Estate Name	Bliso												
IS Number	MAS/2019/00642												
													
The included sketch is not for technical use; it is only for illustration purposes, measurements are to be made on the full sized deed plan.													

Source: H.G. Pambidi Co. (Pvt) Ltd. Vol. 19, 19-03-2019

Annex 7: Commitments for Relocation

Telephones:
Chief Administrative Officer 0772-601358
Chief Finance Officer 0772-519184
District Health Officer 0772-611467
District Planner 0772-437940
District Engineer 0772-420042
DPMO 0772-640527



CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER'S OFFICE
HOIMA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
P. O. BOX 2
HOIMA
UGANDA

Email: caohoima@yahoo.com

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

In any correspondences on

this matter please quote Ref: No CR. 210/27

15th April 2020

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
Kampala

TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF VENDORS FOR KIGOROBYA MARKET

As the construction of Kigoroby Marker is nearing under the Albertine Region Sustainable Development project (ARSDP), we reiterate our commitment to provide a site for temporary relocation of the vendors during construction of these markets. The site is already available and owned by the District earmarked for a Taxi Park in Kigoroby Town Council.

We are only waiting for your confirmation of when construction activities will commence. We have engaged the vendors who warmly welcome this development.

Thank you for your support.

Lukwago Anthony Martin
Chief Administrative Officer

Copy: The District Chairperson/Hoima
The resident District Commissioner/Hoima
The Town Council Chairperson/Kigoroby Town Council
The Town Clerk /Kigoroby Town Council

Telephones:
Chief Administrative Officer +256772-446803
Secretary DLB +256782-353559
District Planner +256772-565123
Natural Resource Officer +256772-429015
District Chairperson +256772-516691



BULIISA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT
P.O. BOX 228.
MASINDI – UGANDA

caobuliisa@gmail.com

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA: www.buliisa.go.ug.com

*In any correspondences on
this matter please quote Ref: CR/BUL/210/3*

16th April, 2020

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development,
P.O. Box 7096,
Kampala.

**RE: TEMPORARY RELOCATION OF VENDORS FOR WANSEKO AND BIISO
MARKETS**

Reference is made to the above captioned subject.

We are aware that the construction processes of the above markets are in advanced stages under the Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP). We therefore reiterate our commitment to provide sites for temporary relocation of the vendors during the construction of these markets.

We shall be glad to get your confirmation of when construction activities are to commence so that we kickstart these pre construction activities. The vendors warmly welcome this development.

Thank you for your support.


Ofwono Emmanuel

Chief Administrative Officer – Buliisa

CC: The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government

CC .District Chairperson – Buliisa

CC. The Resident District Commissioner-Buliisa

CC. The District Focal Person-ARSDP-Buliisa



Annex 8: Consultation Minutes

Date of the Meeting	6 th March 2020
Place of meeting	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC)
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Sarah Kasande (JBN)
Subject of the Meeting	Meeting between JBN and MTIC to discuss ESIA for Batch 2 Local Economic Infrastructure
Summary of Proceedings	<p>Main issues raised:</p> <p>Coordination of the proposed market infrastructure with relevant MDAs,</p> <p>Proper structuring of community management committees to operate infrastructure,</p> <p>Incorporation of community dynamics and practices in usability of the proposed market infrastructure, and</p> <p>Formulation and operation of the proposed market infrastructure in line with national legislation.</p>
<p>The meeting was chaired by Mr. Julius Kisarye, the Senior Commercial Officer at the Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives.</p> <p>Agenda:</p> <p>Prayer</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Presentation from JBN</p> <p>Discussion of the presentation</p> <p>General Discussion</p> <p>Way forward</p>	
<p>Introduction</p> <p>The meeting was attended by the persons listed below and an attendance list attached as Annex A below:</p> <p>JBN Consults and Planners</p> <p>Sarah Kasande – Consultant Environment Services</p> <p>Richard Atugonza – Consultant Environment Services</p> <p>Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives –Department of Internal Trade</p> <p>Mr. Julius Kasirye – Senior Commercial Officer</p>	
<p>Remarks from MTIC representative</p> <p>The Senior Commercial Officer appreciated MLHUD and World Bank efforts to upgrade community markets to national and international level standards. He emphasized the need to coordinate the</p>	

construction and operation of the proposed markets with the MTIC, as the ministry mandated to regulate markets in Uganda and other MDAs associated with markets.

Presentation and Discussions on the projects

Discussion

Was MTIC consulted on the design of the proposed infrastructure in Buliisa, Hoima and Kikuube districts?

Response:

The Ministry was not consulted on the design and the parameters required for establishment of the proposed infrastructure, especially the markets that the ministry is mandated to regulate by policies and laws of the Republic of Uganda.

General comments on markets

The market design should incorporate:

A comprehensive study on socio-economic dynamics of the communities around the proposed markets.

Consider affirmative actions on the major populations and vulnerable groups namely, pregnant women, the lame, and children within the market spaces

The market designs should incorporate emergency preparedness infrastructure such as fire management, management of corrosive substances, management of disease outbreaks such as cholera, inclusive of adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities such as latrines, identification of different waste streams and planning for proper management,

The design should include separation of markets spaces such as specialized areas for food stuffs away from charcoal and clothes,

Sustainability structures such as alternatives and sustainable sources of water and electricity to reduce on funds spent on utilities.

Market management structures

The project proponent should sign a memorandum of understanding with the district stipulating the responsibilities and key management structures of the proposed markets to ensure proper operation.

The project proponent should put into consideration socio-economic dynamics of the proposed sites in relation to acceptable practices associated with usability of the markets to avoid the “white elephant” scenarios.

Legislation: The market Act of 1930 is currently the main legislation in use on markets; however, it needs reviewing. The proposed market infrastructure should put into consideration the revised Trade Licensing Act of 2015. The Act includes the Trade Licensing Amendments that clearly state applicable licensing rates and grading of businesses according to their areas of operation.

Way forward

MTIC recommended coordination of the proposed market projects with the responsible MDAs for sustainability and proper management.

Date of the Meeting	6 th March 2020
Place of meeting	Department of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) of the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Richard Atugonza (JBN)
Subject of the Meeting	Meeting between JBN and OHS to discuss ESIA for Batch 2 Local Economic Infrastructure
Summary of Proceedings	<p>Main issues raised:</p> <p>Registration of the workplace</p> <p>Mainstreaming health and safety onsite</p> <p>Approval of designs and architectural drawings of the proposed infrastructure</p>
<p>The meeting was chaired by Katusabe Eva, the Principal Safety Health Officer at the OHS department of Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development.</p> <p>Agenda:</p> <p>Prayer</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Presentation from JBN</p> <p>Discussion of the presentation</p> <p>General Discussion</p> <p>Way forward</p>	
<p>Introduction</p> <p>The meeting was attended by the persons listed below and an attendance list attached as Annex A below:</p> <p>JBN Consults and Planners</p> <p>Richard Atugonza – Consultant Environment Services</p> <p>Sarah Kasande – Consultant Environment Services</p> <p>OHS Department</p> <p>Eva Katusabe – Principal Safety and Health Officer</p>	
<p>Remarks from MGLSD representative</p> <p>The Senior Health Inspector appreciated MLHUD and World Bank efforts to upgrade community markets to national and international level standards. He emphasized the need to coordinate the construction and operation of the proposed markets with the MGLSD, as the ministry mandated to regulate OSH and Labour issues in Uganda.</p>	
<p>Presentation and Discussions on the projects</p>	
<p>Discussion</p>	

On approval of building plans the OSHD through the Principal General inspector requested MLHUD to submit architectural drawings for scrutiny in regard to; structural soundness, emergency preparedness system, lighting, PWD facilities, fire safety systems, storm and foul water management, appropriateness of construction / finishing materials and the like before implementation of the project.

The planned infrastructures should be in position to take care of the risk assessments on site, for example drowning of people especially those working near waters. A risk management plan should be developed to guide the operational and construction phases

There is need for training of workers on how to use PPEs and why they must use them. The duty holders should enforce the use of PPEs and also do frequent sensitization.

Need for welfare provisions in terms of gender sensitive sanitary facilities and cooking places in market structures.

During construction of the planned infrastructures there need to include a small first aid room with a competent first aider within the newly established market structures.

The contractor should have HIV/AIDS policy and programmes including VCT- Sensitization about HIV/AIDS should be done to the workers and surrounding communities especially during both construction and operation phases.

The contractor should carry out pre-employment medical examinations of workers where necessary to assess for their fitness to work basing on the hazards they are exposed to (Hazard-based medical examination).

Health surveillance- The contractor should carry out Health surveillance for all workers to establish a baseline on all workers regarding their health status.

They contractor should develop an emergency plan before construction commences and also carry out awareness programs like fire outbreak among the workers especially on aspects of what to do in case of an emergency.

There should be safe handling of vendor's products and this can be done through provision of locks on vendors lock ups.

The contractor should have a human resource policy and Labour force management plan to guide the recruitment and terms of employment/contracts for all workers on the project. Also, the project should consider recruitment of local people with consideration of both genders.

During construction of the planned infrastructures, the engineering design team should provide for user friendly access routes for the PWDs and the elderly group, for example appropriate PWD accesses (ramps with hand rails, non-slip floor finishes, lifts).

The contractor should have a "No child Labour" policy in place, no allowance for child labour/exploitation should be allowed on site especially during the construction phase. Though according to Children Employment Act, states that Children between 14 – 17 years and are in holidays can be employed to light works and in non-hazardous places.

Since most of the vendors in the proposed new markets are mothers, there is need to have a children day center area within the newly established market structures and the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development is finalizing with the preparation of the new Law on Children Day Care Centers.

In case of resettlement issues, this should be sorted out before construction phase. Also, the developer should liaise with NEMA and MoWE on which activities are allowable to be carried within the lake buffer zones.

The contractor should apply for workplace registration on site before construction commences through the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Occupational Health and Safety Department.

Way forward

The proponent should ensure that the designs and architectural drawing of the proposed infrastructure are approved by OSH department

Ensure registration of the workplaces during the construction and operation project phases.

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE SUB-COUNTY TECHNICAL TEAM OF BIISO HELD ON 14/01 / 2020 BIISO SUB-COUNTY OFFICE

Date of the Meeting	14/01/2020
Place of meeting	BIISO sub-county
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Segawa Samuel
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Construction of Biiso Market

The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
1.	Samuel Segawa	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
2.	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Biiso sub-county technical and political representatives	Buliisa Sub-county	Political and technical representatives

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
9	4

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

The ESIA objectives

Summary of Impact Assessment

Mitigation measures

Grievance Mechanism and procedure

Issues of Gender based violence

Child protection

Discussion

On Project: LCIII Councillor for Biiso sub-county welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the political and technical members. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to Buliisa district and would increase the revenue base of the sub-county and the district in general.

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Project: The LC III Councillor urged the community to receive the project well and cooperative with the teams carrying out the studies and those that will come at the stage of implementation.

On land Ownership

Response The councilor noted that the market has a Land title and that there would be no issues regarding land at the time of construction

On current state of the market: The councillor also noted that the market was currently in a very poor state.

Response: The consultant indicated the construction of the market will make it a better market but also stressed that relevant stakeholders will need to ensure that the market is well looked after.

On Employment: The project should have considerations to employ the locals when construction work commences.

Response: There will be requirement for both skilled and unskilled labour. When project commences and are qualified people, these will be considered for employment. Priority will be given for the local people for unskilled labour.

Project should ensure that the contractor contracted to construct the road should register all their employees who come from outside Buliisa and specifically Biiso sub-county to reduce on crime rates.

Response: Recommendations will be given by the consultant that before hiring of local labour, the contractor should emphasize that those looking for local labour should get a recommendation letter from their LC 1 leaders.

On issues of the design: The meeting noted that the design of the market should have accommodate features such as access for the Old, infirm and vulnerable.

Response: The new market will provide access for people with disabilities and the old to ensure favorable working conditions for all groups.

On issues of sanitation: The current sanitary facilities are inadequate and are in a very poor state

Response: New market will have adequate sanitary facilities that will enforce strict sanitary practices to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained in the market

On Impacts: How will the contractor mitigate the impact from the vibrations made by heavy equipment such as compactors and the dust?

Response: Recommendations will be given to the contractor such as:

Heavy duty equipment should be insulated and well maintained to ensure they are in good condition

Restrict working hours to only day time (7am to 6pm)

Where applicable adequately compensate for vendors with lock-ups who will be economically displaced

On Gender and HIV/AIDS issues: Construction workers have a tendency of fraternizing with young girls and single women in areas where they operate.

Response: The contractor will have, Sexual Harassment, HIV/AIDS and Gender related policies that will serve as strict deterrents for its workers from enticing and eloping with young girls in the project area

On child protection: The councillor noted that there are many cases of underage children who work in the markets especially many young and vulnerable children especially girls

Response: The project is funded by WB which follows strict international guidelines in relation to protection, therefore the contractor will be required to have the same mechanisms in place to ensure that children's lives are protected and rights upheld.

On compensation: Are you going to compensate people with lock-up

Response: Where applicable concerned stakeholders will be engaged to find a practical solution to any compensation demands

On issues of grievances; If one is not contented with the market rates set by the tenderer what will be the procedure to raise concerns

Response: The project will have a grievance redress mechanism with representatives from various stakeholders who will help to address issues related to the project.

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the LCII Councillor. In his closing remarks, he thanked the consultant team from JBN present for consulting and sensitizing the Technical and Political teams of the sub-county about this project to his area.



Figure 89: Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Biiso sub-county office in Buliisa district

MINUTES OF THE BIISO MARKET CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE MARKET MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF BIISO MARKET HELD ON 21/01 / 2020 BIISO MARKET

Date of the Meeting	21/01/2020
Place of meeting	BIISO Market
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Judith Ikiring Obore
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Display of designs

The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
2.	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Angela Kusiima	MBW consult	Design consultant.
5	Chairman LC1	Biiso Market	LC1 chairman
6	Market vendors		

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
11	35

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

Disclosure of market design to the community

Discussion

On Project: Chairman LC1 for Biiso market welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the vendors/community. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to the vendors

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Project: The chairman urged the community to receive the project well and cooperative with the teams carrying out the studies and those that will come at the stage of implementation.

On current state of the market: The vendors noted that the market was currently in a very poor state.

Response: The consultant indicated the construction of the market will make it a better market but also stressed that relevant stakeholders will need to ensure that the market is well looked after.

On market dues: The vendors were concerned that the proposed construction would lead to increase in market dues.

Response: Proper mechanisms will be put in place to guard against arbitrary increment of market dues.

On issues of sanitation: The current sanitary facilities are inadequate and are in a very poor state

Response: New market will have adequate sanitary facilities that will enforce strict sanitary practices to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained in the market.

On issues of absence of a reliable water source: There is no reliable safe water source in the market.

Response: New market will have provisions for providing safe water

On the issue of management of solid waste: The vendors noted that management of solid waste in the market is a very big challenge how will the new design address this?

Response: New market will have provisions for management of solid waste with proper disposal methods which will be enforced by the market management committee.

On issues of houses sharing boundary with market: There owners of houses who share a boundary with market land, how are you going to compensate them?

Response: Necessary measure will be put in place to address any compensation related issues

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the LC1 chairman and thanked the vendors for taking of time to

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE SUB-COUNTY TECHNICAL TEAM OF BIISO HELD ON 14/01/2020 BIISO SUB-COUNTY OFFICE

Date of the Meeting	14/01/2020
Place of meeting	BIISO sub-county
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Segawa Samuel
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Construction of Biiso Market

The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self-Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
1.	Samuel Segawa	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
2.	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Chairman LC1	Biiso Market	LC1 chairman
5	Market vendors		

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
17	58

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

The ESIA objectives

Summary of Impact Assessment

Mitigation measures

Grievance Mechanism and procedure

Issues of Gender based violence

Child protection

Discussion

On Project: Chairman LC1 for Biiso market welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the vendors/community. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to the vendors

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Project: The chairman urged the community to receive the project well and cooperative with the teams carrying out the studies and those that will come at the stage of implementation.

On current state of the market: The vendors noted that the market was currently in a very poor state.

Response: The consultant indicated the construction of the market will make it a better market but also stressed that relevant stakeholders will need to ensure that the market is well looked after.

On market dues: The vendors were concerned that the proposed construction would lead to increase in market dues.

Response: Proper mechanisms will be put in place to guard against arbitrary increment of market dues.

On issues of sanitation: The current sanitary facilities are inadequate and are in a very poor state

Response: New market will have adequate sanitary facilities that will enforce strict sanitary practices to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained in the market.

On issues of absence of a reliable water source: There is no reliable safe water source in the market.

Response: New market will have provisions for providing safe water

On the issue of management of solid waste: The vendors noted that management of solid waste in the market is a very big challenge

Response: New market will have provisions for management of solid waste with proper disposal methods which will be enforced by the market management committee.

On issues of grievances; If one is not contented with the market rates set by the tenderer what will be the procedure to raise concerns

Response: The project will have a grievance redress mechanism with representatives from various stakeholders who will help to address issues related to the project.

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the LC1 chairman and thanked the vendors for taking of time to



Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Biiso market in Buliisa district

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE BULISA TECHNICAL TEAM HELD ON 22/01 / 2020 BULIISA DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS

Date of the Meeting	22/01/2020		
Place of meeting	Buliisa district headquarters		
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Judith Ikiring Obore		
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting		
Purpose of Meeting:	Display of designs		
The Deputy CAO welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.			
AGENDA			
Self-Introduction			
Overview about the meeting			
Discussion			
A.O.B			
Closing the meeting			
Attendance list attached			
No	Name	Organisation	Designation
2.	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)

3	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant(Envionmentalists)
4	Angela Kyohirwe	MBW consult	Design consultant.
5	Buliisa district technical team	Buliisa district	Technical team

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
12	2

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

Disclosure of market design to the community

On the need for engagement and sensitization

Enforcement does not yield results but sensitization. When we enforce they put up structures and name them according to the enforcers e.g. for the police, LC etc.

Response;

The project will use the same methods to ensure that the project is well received by the community

On the issue of displays

The display of the design, get small versions to be displayed in other public areas.

Response;

Appropriate measures have been undertaken to ensure that the display of the designs is done

On Kalolo site

There is no alternative site for Kalolo market at the moment.

Response;

Project will work with contractor to ensure that an alternative site for the vendors is established

On construction of more water sources

We are requesting the installation smart stainless tanks as a mechanism for water harvesting on site.

Response

Project will work to provide water sources that are safe and adequate for the local infrastructure and surrounding communities where necessary

On issues of community beliefs

Community believes that pregnant women do not use latrines and children feces are not infectious

Response

Sensitization about the danger of open defecation is needed to change this perception

On HIV/AIDS

There is a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS especially in areas near the lake shore

Response

Sensitization on HIV/AIDS using focal persons is very key to help mitigate the increase in spread of HIV/AIDS

On grievance redress mechanism

There is an existing grievance redress mechanism at the district that can be adopted by the contractors during construction phase.

Response

Existence of a grievance redress mechanism and its attendant committees is good as it will help the project to easily augment and build the capacity of the existing structures to help during pre-project and project implementation and decommissioning phases of the project

On issues of employment

During construction phase local people should be given special consideration for short-term employment opportunities when the project commences.

Women should be given first priority during employment opportunities when the project commences.

Response

Priority will be given to locals specifically the youth and women and notifications and announcements calling for applications will put out by the procured contractor to enable people to apply

On the issue of Increasing dues

The management of the new coming markets should not use the advantage of these infrastructure to increase direct taxes levied from traders in order to avoid white elephant markets in the long run.

Response

Issues related to market dues and their alteration thereof, will be handled through a consultative process and arrive at a feasible and practical solution for all.

On issues of managing sanitary facilities

There should be a toilet management committee on each site to handle their usage because many people tend to misuse these toilets by dumping other types of waste in them.

Response;

Market management committee will work with relevant authorities and vendors and devise the best possible method of maintaining sanitary facilities in a proper and clean condition

On incorporation of small access roads in the design

We request that the design includes in small access roads like at the entrances from the main roads

Response

Project will make considerations for access roads to the markets.

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the chairman and thanked the team for consulting them

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND HOIMA DISTRICT TECHNICAL TEAM

Date of the Meeting	03/12/2019
Place of meeting	Hoima district Headquarters
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Antonia Nyamukuru
Subject of the Meeting:	District Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Consultative inception meeting of the ESIA for local economic infrastructure in Hoima District

The D/CAO welcomed the team of JBN consults to Hoima district and thanked the Team for carrying out the consultation

Agenda:

Prayer

Self-introduction

Communication from the chairperson

Communication from the consultant

Discussion and way forward

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
1.	Jamil Kusiima	JBN Consults and Planners	Team leader
2.	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmental specialist)
4	Andrew Nuwasiima	JBN Consults and Planners	GIS specialist
5	Nabukwasi Florence	Hoima district	Deputy CAO
6	Mr. Byakagaba John	Hoima district	District Planner

7	Mr. Kihangire Chris	Hoima district	Town Engineer Kigorobyia				
<p>Number of Community Participants</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Male	Female	6	1
Male	Female						
6	1						
<p>Over view of the meeting</p> <p>JBN Team Leader, Mr. Jamil Kusiima thanked members for coming to the meeting. He proceeded by introducing the JBN team as part of the Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project (ARSDP) contracted by the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) to undertake environment and social impact assessment for the Local Economic Infrastructure in Hoima (markets, slaughter house, landing sites and fish cages). He further mentioned the tasks that JBN will undertake in the assignment as mentioned below;</p> <p>Sustainability of the project</p> <p>how the projects will coexist within the communities?</p> <p>are the communities able to own the investment?</p> <p>the amount of water required or if there is running water to maintain hygiene</p> <p>Look at the designs and disclose then to the users and get their expectations and if they will use them</p> <p>Do the designs provide for environmental protection?</p> <p>Provisions of hygiene in slaughterhouse – availability of running water</p> <p>Project the solid waste generated by the project and see if there is local capacity to manage the generated waste, existing dumping sites</p> <p>Runga landing site is located at the shores of Lake Albert, do the designs provide measures to protect the lake from contamination</p> <p>Inclusiveness of the project to all users – disabilities and gender issues</p> <p>ESIA with mitigation measures that ensures sustainability will be made and approvals from NEMA got</p>							
<p>Discussion</p> <p>On Issues of management: Mr. Bitamale Isaac: Probation officer Management and operation of the facility. He inquired whether there is a provision for the management committee – management and operation of the facility. He suggested that the consultant should visit all the project site because of their uniqueness. He further requested for the address of the consultant in case of feedback</p> <p>Response: All the raised comments and issues are good and give the consultant a good direction and focus for further studies. The consultant will visit all the sites during this inception to have a balanced picture of what is taking place on ground and come back for detailed study.</p> <p>On the issue of the design: Mr. Kihangire Chris: Town Engineer, Kigorobyia. We had some engagement with the design team, however there is no feedback. Engage us at site and we discuss</p>							

issues particular to sites. In Kigoroby market, there is a drainage being constructed by the road and the market development will affect it, harmonize the coordination of projects

Response: The consultant will disclose the designs to the users so that we can agree that their views have been integrated into the designs

Still on design issues- Design issues: the designs look inclusive as per the engineer, however, study them in detail for social issues such as community ownership. We have a case study of Hoima Central Market. Its half utilized; 2nd and 3rd floors are not used. Vendors still prefer to use the outside than the market. This indicates a social gap during the design. Therefore, community ownership is a key issue.

Response-Designs being bases on hope in Hoima because of forecasts is critical. The designs will be harmonized and see what is feasible. We will be happy to secure the available physical development plans of Kabaale and Kigoroby and see the locations of planned infrastructure vs sites earmarked for waste management and other facilities.

On issues of sustainability: study dynamics of revenue generation and ensure that the facility is utilized, for example increase in fees may discourage vendors from using the facility. The facilities are also for generating revenue for local government. These issues need further studies.

Response: Ownership issue is food for thought at different levels; the design team in terms of designing the facility affordable by communities, engaging at the local authority levels in terms of structures. This may be beyond our scope but there may be further engagement after this assignment to see the affordable fees for the facilities to be utilized.

Closing remarks: The Deputy CAO, Mrs. Nabukwasi Florence encouraged the consultant to work with the people on ground and pick all their views. Thereafter, she declared the meeting closed.

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND HOIMA DISTRICT KADH'S OFFICE

Date of the Meeting	20/01/2020
Place of meeting	District Kadh's office
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Judith Ikiring Obore
Subject of the Meeting:	Haalal rules in the markets
Purpose of Meeting:	Consultative inception meeting of the ESIA for local economic infrastructure in Hoima District

The District Khadi's office welcomed the team of JBN consults to Hoima district and thanked the Team for carrying out the consultation

Agenda:

Prayer

Self-introduction

Communication from the chairperson

Communication from the consultant

Discussion and way forward

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
2.	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmental specialist)
4	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
5	Kugonza Ashiraf and executive team	Hoima district	District Kadh office

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
6	1

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project. The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

Discussion

On the issue of following Halal rules

The project should have a designated slaughter area where Muslims are given a chance to take part in animal slaughtering in order to have lawful animals and meat on the market.

If Halal food rules are followed during animal slaughter, this will generate revenue to the District under the Halal office since every animal is slaughtered at a fee of UGX 60,000 shillings only.

Response

The new market will be advised to adopt and follow Halal rules and also help the district to generate revenue through the fees levied for the slaughter of animals

On willingness to work with key stakeholders

We are willing to work with all DLG within Albertine region to make sure that every animal slaughter is done by someone who has been through medical examination.

Response

This is very important as it will help to ensure the quality and safety of the meat being sold in the market

On the issue of local content

There is need to consider local content within the project area during project implementation phase.

Response

Locals will be given special consideration for employment for both skilled and unskilled labor but will be subjected to a vetting process with the help of local leaders.

On the issue of constituting a Halal committee

We are planning to establish Halal committee with clear guidelines and standards under Halal food in the Albertine region and they will be responsible for issuing halal certificates and identity cards to qualified personnel's only.

Response

This will be a good development as it will help to guide and uphold Halal guidelines and rules

On issues of sensitization

We as the District Khadi's Office in the Albertine region we are planning to carry out sensitization programs on medias like radios and other community gathering on Halah food rules and procedures.

There is need to install Halal food signages at every abattoir within the Albertine region.

Response

Sensitization programs will be good as they encourage the uptake and adherence to Halal rules and guidelines in the markets

On competences of Halal personnel

As District Khadi's Office in Hoima district, we have 9 qualified personnel with capacity and willing to train all those who are interested in understanding and implementing Halal food procedures with the Albertine region.

As District Khadi's Office in Hoima district we have an existing Halah committee composed of 2 women and 3 men.

Response

Existence of such personnel is important to the project as they can be taken on by the project to help train market actors such as butcher men on the importance of adopting and following Halal rules and guidelines

On the need to cooperate

As District Khadi's Office we are requesting to work hand in hand with District Veterinary Officer to sensitize the entire community not to have dead animals in abattoir's and other slaughter animals.

Response

This is a pertinent public health issue and the project will definitely call upon the Khadi's office to provide guidance on this matter

On the need to separate butchers and slaughter areas

During project construction phase there should be a designated area for pork meat away from the butcher areas for beef.

Response

This is quite a sensitive matter and it will be brought to the attention of the relevant authorities and have it eradicated from the markets

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the Khadi who thanked the consultant for taking of time to seek their views about the project

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE VENDORS OF KIGOROBYA MARKET HELD ON 21/01/2020 KIGOROBYA MARKET

Date of the Meeting	22/01/2020
Place of meeting	KIGOROBYA Market
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Judith Ikiring Obore
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Display of designs

The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
2.	Judith Ikiring Obore	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmental specialist)
4	Angela Kusiima	MBW consult	Design consultant.
5	Chairman market committee	Kigoroby market.	LC1 chairman
6	Market vendors		

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
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10	48	
<p>Over view about the meeting</p> <p>The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.</p> <p>The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:</p> <p>ESIA Study</p> <p>Project Background</p> <p>Project Location</p> <p>Disclosure of market design to the community</p>		
Discussion		
<p>On Project: Chairman market committee for Kigoroby market welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the vendors/community. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to the vendors</p> <p>Response: The JBN representatives noted the point</p> <p>On Display of design: The chairman urged the community to review and comment on the designs as it would help the consultant to capture views and possibly incorporate them in the final design.</p> <p>On design of the market: The physical plan of 2017 the plan was a storied market.</p> <p>Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team.</p> <p>On issue of the abattoir in the market: In the old plan, the abattoir is supposed to be inside the market I propose that we look for land and construct it outside for hygiene purposes. We acquired the land and it has been incorporated in the physical urban plan</p> <p>Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team and project proponent.</p> <p>On the issue of market organisation: How is the market going to be organized?</p> <p>Response: Market will be organised based on the items sold in the markets, there will a food section, non-food section and many other working spaces based on the design of the market.</p>		
<p>Closing of Meeting</p> <p>The meeting was closed off by the Chairman market committee and thanked the vendors for taking of time to make comments on the proposed market design.</p>		



Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Kigoroby market in Hoima district



MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE TOWN COUNCIL TECHNICAL TEAM OF KIGOROBYA HELD ON 15/01 / 2020 AT KIGOROBYA TOWN COUNCIL.

Date of the Meeting	14/01/2020
Place of meeting	KIGOROBYA TOWN COUNCIL
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Segawa Samuel
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Construction of Kigoroby Market

The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
1.	Samuel Segawa	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
2.	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Kigoroby TC technical and political representatives	Kigoroby Town council	Political and technical representatives

Number of Participants

Male	Female
9	4

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

The ESIA objectives

Summary of Impact Assessment

Mitigation measures

Grievance Mechanism and procedure

Issues of Gender based violence

Child protection

Discussion

On Project: The mayor welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the political and technical members. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to Town council and would increase the revenue base of the Town council and improve service delivery to the community

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Project: The Mayor urged the representatives to receive the project well and cooperate with the teams carrying out the studies and those that will come at the stage of implementation.

On land Ownership

Response The councilor noted that the market has a Land title and that there would be no issues regarding land at the time of construction

On the issue of temporary relocation: Where will the vendors be operating from when the market construction is on-going?

The vendors and lock-up owners will be temporarily relocated to the Kigoroby taxi-park

On current state of the market: The councillor also noted that the market was currently in a very poor state.

Response: The consultant indicated the construction of the market will make it a better market but also stressed that relevant stakeholders will need to ensure that the market is well looked after.

On Employment: The project should have considerations to employ the locals when construction work commences

Response: There will be requirement for both skilled and unskilled labour. When project commences and are qualified people, these will be considered for employment. Priority will be given for the local people for unskilled labour. But these would have to be vetted and recommended by the local leaders.

Response: Recommendations will be given by the consultant that before hiring of local labour, the contractor should emphasize that those looking for local labour should get a recommendation letter from their LC 1 leaders.

On issues of the design: The meeting noted that the design of the market should have accommodate features such as access for the Old, infirm and vulnerable.

Response: The new market will provide access for people with disabilities and the old to ensure favorable working conditions for all groups.

Still on design: Design should accommodate complementary businesses such as salons/hair dressing

Response: This is noted and will be forwarded to the design team

On security issues: The market shouldn't have a wire mesh fence as it will compromise the security of the market as it will be cut for people to gain access

Response: This is noted and will be forwarded to the design team

On issues of sanitation: The current sanitary facilities are inadequate and are in a very poor state

Response: New market will have adequate sanitary facilities that will enforce strict sanitary practices to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained in the market

On issue of supervising the contractor: Contractors have tendency of doing shoddy work and therefore, they will need constant supervision from the client and district technical personnel.

Response: The contractor will be supervised by the design consultant to ensure that quality work is done.

On the issue of distributing lock-ups: How will the lock-ups in the new market be distributed?

Town council needs to adhere to the terms of the MOU signed with the lock up owners

On Impacts: How will the contractor mitigate the impact from the vibrations made by heavy equipment such as compactors and the dust?

Response: Recommendations will be given to the contractor such as:

Heavy duty equipment should be insulated and well maintained to ensure they are in good condition

Restrict working hours to only day time (7am to 6pm)

Where applicable adequately compensate for vendors with lock-ups who will be economically displaced

On Gender and HIV/AIDS issues: Construction workers have a tendency of fraternizing with young girls and single women in areas where they operate.

Response: The contractor will have, Sexual Harassment, HIV/AIDS and Gender related policies that will serve as strict deterrents for its workers from enticing and eloping with young girls in the project area

On child labour: There are many children who engage and conduct business on behalf of their parents' cases of enforcement have been met with resistance from community members.

Response: The project is funded by WB which follows strict international guidelines in relation to protection, therefore the contractor will be required to have the same mechanisms in place to ensure that children's lives are protected and rights upheld.

On compensation: Are you going to compensate people with lock-up

Response: Where applicable concerned stakeholders will be engaged to find a practical solution to any compensation demands

On issues of grievances; If one is not contented with the market rates set by the tenderer what will be the procedure to raise concerns

Response: The project will have a grievance redress mechanism with representatives from various stakeholders who will help to address issues related to the project.

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the LCII Councillor. In his closing remarks, he thanked the consultant team from JBN present for consulting and sensitizing the Technical and Political teams of the sub-county about this project to his area.

Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Kigorobya TC

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE MARKET VENDORS AND MARKET LEADERS OF WANSEKO HELD ON 15/01 / 2020 AT WANSEKO MARKET.

Date of the Meeting	16/01/2020
Place of meeting	Wanseko market
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Segawa Samuel
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Construction of Wanseko Market

The Chairman business committee welcomed the team of JBN consults to Wanseko, market and Wanseko village and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
1.	Samuel Segawa	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
2.	Judith Ikiring	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Chairman Market committee	Wanseko market	Chairman business committee
5	Market vendors	Wanseko market	Vendors

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
5	21

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

The ESIA objectives

Summary of Impact Assessment

Mitigation measures

Grievance Mechanism and procedure

Issues of Gender based violence

Child protection

Discussion

On Project: Chairman market committee welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the vendors/community. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to the vendors

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Project: The chairman urged the community to receive the project well and cooperative with the teams carrying out the studies and those that will come at the stage of implementation.

On issues of squatters on market land: How will self-settled families on market land be handled?

Response: Proper procedures will be followed to address the issues of self-settled families/households on market land

On market dues: The vendors were concerned that the proposed construction would lead to increase in market dues.

Response: Proper mechanisms will be put in place to guard against arbitrary increment of market dues and government should take lead in regulating this.

On animals loitering in the market: The vendors noted that the market has a lot of animals that move around the market unattended to.

Response: Market management committee will have to ensure that

On issues of sanitation: The current sanitary facilities are inadequate and are in a very poor state

Response: New market will have adequate sanitary facilities that will enforce strict sanitary practices to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained in the market.

On issues of absence of a reliable water source: There is no reliable safe water source in the market.

Response: New market will have provisions for providing safe water.

On issues of leadership –The market leadership needs to be changed as it has over stayed.

Response: Vendors should petition relevant authorities to have this implemented and have a leadership in place that is fair to all

On the issue of management of solid waste: The vendors noted that management of solid waste in the market is a very big challenge

Response: New market will have provisions for management of solid waste with proper disposal methods which will be enforced by the market management committee.

On issues of grievances; If one is not contented with the market rates set by the tenderer what will be the procedure to raise concerns

Response: The project will have a grievance redress mechanism with representatives from various stakeholders who will help to address issues related to the project.

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the LC1 chairman and thanked the vendors for taking of time to

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE SUB-COUNTY TECHNICAL TEAM OF KIGWERA SUB-COUNTY HELD ON 15/01 / 2020 AT KIGWERA TOWN SUBCOUNTY OFFICES.

Date of the Meeting	16/01/2020																				
Place of meeting	KIGWERA SUB-COUNTY																				
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Segawa Samuel																				
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting																				
Purpose of Meeting:	Construction of Wasenko Market																				
<p>The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Kigwera sub-county and Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.</p> <p>AGENDA</p> <p>Self Introduction</p> <p>Overview about the meeting</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>A.O.B</p> <p>Closing the meeting</p>																					
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4	Kigwera SC technical and political representatives	Kigorobya Town council	Political and technical representatives																		

Number of Participants

Male	Female
16	7

Over view about the meeting

The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.

The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:

ESIA Study

Project Background

Project Location

The ESIA objectives

Summary of Impact Assessment

Mitigation measures

Grievance Mechanism and procedure

Issues of Gender based violence

Child protection

Discussion

On Project: The Sub-county speaker welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the political and technical members. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to Town council and would increase the revenue base of the Town council and improve service delivery to the community

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Project: The Sub-county urged the representatives to receive the project well and cooperate with the teams carrying out the studies and those that will come at the stage of implementation.

On land Ownership

Response The speaker noted the process of securing a land title was ongoing and that there would be no hindrances to development of the market

On current state of the market: The councillor also noted that the market was currently in a very poor state.

Response: The consultant indicated the construction of the market will make it a better market but also stressed that relevant stakeholders will need to ensure that the market is well looked after.

On Employment: The project should have considerations to employ the locals when construction work commences

Response: There will be requirement for both skilled and unskilled labour. When project commences and are qualified people, these will be considered for employment. Priority will be

given for the local people for unskilled labour. But these would have to be vetted and recommended by the local leaders.

On issues of the design: The meeting noted that the design of the market should have accommodate features such as access for the Old, infirm and vulnerable.

Response: The new market will provide access for people with disabilities and the old to ensure favorable working conditions for all groups.

On security issues: The market shouldn't have a wire mesh fence as it will compromise the security of the market as it will be cut for people to gain access

Response: This is noted and will be forwarded to the design team

On issues of sanitation: The current sanitary facilities are inadequate and are in a very poor state

Response: New market will have adequate sanitary facilities that will enforce strict sanitary practices to ensure that proper hygiene is maintained in the market

On issue of supervising the contractor: Contractors have tendency of doing shoddy work and therefore, they will need constant supervision from the client and district technical personnel.

Response: The contractor will be supervised by the design consultant to ensure that quality work is done.

On the issue of water levels rising: Water levels have extended to the market; therefore, the design team should consider this factor when designing the market.

Response: This is noted and will be forwarded to the design team and see how this issue can be incorporated in the design provisions

On Impacts: How will the contractor mitigate the impact from the vibrations made by heavy equipment such as compactors and the dust?

Response: Recommendations will be given to the contractor such as:

Heavy duty equipment should be insulated and well maintained to ensure they are in good condition

Restrict working hours to only day time (7am to 6pm)

Where applicable adequately compensate for vendors with lock-ups who will be economically displaced

On Gender and HIV/AIDS issues: Construction workers have a tendency of fraternizing with young girls and single women in areas where they operate and worse still this area is a hotspot for HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Response: The contractor will have, Sexual Harassment, HIV/AIDS and Gender related policies that will serve as strict deterrents for its workers from enticing and eloping with young girls in the project area

On child labour: Like in other area and markets in the district, there are many children who engage and conduct business on behalf of their parents' cases of enforcement have been met with resistance from community members.

Response: The project is funded by WB which follows strict international guidelines in relation to protection of children's rights, therefore the local leadership should work with the contractor to have the same mechanisms in place to ensure that children's lives are protected and rights upheld.

On compensation: Are you going to compensate people with lock-up

Response: Where applicable concerned stakeholders will be engaged to find a practical solution to any compensation demands

On issues of grievances; If one is not contented with the market rates set by the tenderer what will be the procedure to raise concerns

Response: The project will have a grievance redress mechanism with representatives from various stakeholders who will help to address issues related to the project.

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the Sub-County Speaker. In his closing remarks, he thanked the consultant team from JBN present for consulting and sensitizing the Technical and Political teams of the sub-county about this project to his area.



Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Kigwera Sub-county office.

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE MWE-WETLANDS DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL TEAM ON 28/02 / 2020 MWE HEAD QUARTERS-LUZIRA

Date of the Meeting	28/02/2020
Place of meeting	Ministry of Water and Environment
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Segawa Samuel
Subject of the Meeting:	Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Consultation meeting

The Senior Wetlands Officer welcomed the team of JBN consults to the Ministry district and thanked the Team for informing the ministry about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.

AGENDA

Self-Introduction

Overview about the meeting

Discussion

A.O.B

Closing the meeting

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
1	Segawa Samuel	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
2	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmentalist)
4	Judith Ikiring Obore	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
5	Sara Kasande	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmentalist)
6	Andrew Nuwasiima	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (GIS specialist)
6	Wetlands Department –Technical team- MWE	Buliisa district	Technical team

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
7	4

The meeting was chaired by Mr. Joe Owana, the Senior Wetlands Officer at the Wetlands Department, Ministry of Water and Environment.

Agenda:

Prayer

Introduction

Presentation from JBN

Discussion of the presentation

General Discussion

Way forward

Main issues raised:

Wetland area to be affected by the project

Waste management for projects within wetlands and the Lake buffer zone

Project site hydrology

Geo-referencing of project locations with the National Wetland database of 2015.

On justification of sites

How have these projects come about? Why are they proposed in the proposed locations?

Response

ARSDP is a project initiated by the World Bank under the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development to improve infrastructure in the Albertine region among other things. The project is designed to contribute to the development of the region in relation to the ongoing oil exploration and production in the region. The project has considered locally already existing community infrastructure, namely markets, landing sites, a slaughterhouse and fish cages, prioritized in the District and Sub County/ Town Council Development Plans for development or upgrading.

The design of markets, abattoir, fish landing sites, fish cages and office renovations were also based on the results and findings of the feasibility study which included technical surveys such as environmental and socio-economic surveys, needs assessments, topographical surveys and geotechnical investigations for the respective facilities.

On size of land for wetlands to be affected

How much of the wetland (acreage) will be taken up by the project?

Response

Kalolo market is expected to take up 0.5 acres. The site is located in a flood plain of R. Sambye/ Boola wetland based on the National wetlands database. Buhuka and Runga landing sites will be constructed within the buffer zones of L. Albert at the shores. The proposed fish cages will be within the L. Albert waters.

On the issue of managing waste

Is proper waste management catered for in the infrastructure designs?

Response.

All waste streams, namely, solid, liquid and storm water have been catered for in the design of the projects.

On the issue of waste management challenges

The biggest waste management challenges occur during the construction phase. In most cases, the workers hired under contractors do not take conditions of the ESIA on waste management as pertinent. There is need to hire personnel on the project to overlook waste management and other environment management issues during the construction phase of the project. Additionally, the workers need to be training on environment management during the construction phase.

Response

Solid waste will be generated at the sites during the construction phases. The waste will largely consist of demolition debris and typical construction waste. Kabaale, Buhuka, Kalolo, Karakaba and Ngwedo markets have no market structures, except vegetation waste and soil excavation

overburden that will be generated during excavation. Large volumes of spoil, especially for Kyangwali market present disposal challenges. Excavated material is expected to be generation from the earthworks. The volumes are currently unknown. Much of this waste can be recycled or reused though avenues to implement these management options are rarely explored. Typically, excavated material is considered unlikely to cause adverse impacts and can be used as fill, which is considered a useful reuse of the material. The Contractor will be expected to prepare a waste management plan prior to commencement of work to be approved by the supervising consultant.

On expansion

No expansion of the proposed projects; especially those located along lake shores and in wetlands, without conducting environmental and social studies.

Response

This is noted and all procedures will be followed in the event that there is any requirement for expansion by the project.

On Site hydrology:

With the establishment of the proposed projects, the design should ensure that water is not obstructed from its normal course which may result in erosion and flooding in alternative water ways.

Response

This is noted and the contractor will be instructed to follow the same regulation

On biodiversity offsets

For projects undertaken in wetlands, biodiversity offsets should be considered at alternative sites

Response

This is noted and project will consider the same

On incorporation of WB ESF

The proposed projects should incorporate the World Bank Environmental and Social safeguards and frameworks in impact assessment

Response

Noted. The World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguards policies have been considered during the ESIA process. Reference has also been made to the ARSDP Environment and Social Management Framework.

On cross referencing GIS data

The proposed project location GPS coordinates should be cross-referenced with the National Wetland Database of 2015.

Response

Noted, The GIS expert at JBN will collaborate with the GIS expert at the Wetlands Department to geo-reference the proposed project locations to the National Wetland Database of 2015

On the need for the wetlands department to go and visit sites

A team from the Wetlands Department indicated that it needs to be facilitated to carry out a field visit to the sites and make a report including recommendations on how to construct and operate landing sites and markets in areas where the water table is high

Response;

The project is cognizant of that need and the consultant requested the team to furnish them with what is required to make this field visit materialize

On landing sites

Structures of landing sites should be away from the lowest water mark and be out of the buffer zone of 200m.

Response;

Based on the design provision for a boat docking area, the landing sites must be built on the shores of the Lake. This is the practice for landing sites in and outside Uganda. MLHUD will engage further with the Wetlands Department and harmonize of such expectations.

On community engagement

The community will also be sensitized before the process of demarcation is done and this will be done jointly with Natural resources officers, Sub-county officers, and political leaders of the respective areas

Response

This will be a good strategy as it will further inform the communities on the importance of respecting buffer zones of water resources.

On resistance from community

The department expects to get resistance from the fishing communities given their objection and lack of understanding of wetlands management and protection.

Response

Several stakeholders will be used to enforce these marked zone and continuous engagement of fishing communities will be key in convincing these stake holders to conform to set guidelines and restrictions for these protected areas

On issue of getting permits

The department guided that the contractor will have to get water abstraction permits and wetland user permits

Response

The contractor will adhere to this as a matter of complying with national laws and regulations

On deposition of waste

The contractor should avoid depositing of solid waste in the lake

Response

Contractor will follow requisite guidelines regarding the management of solid waste.

On safeguards capacities

Project will need to train the environment officers both at contractor level and district on issues related to environment protection.

Response;

This is noted. The ability to monitor and supervise is shared among all stakeholders. The ESMP is based on a collaborative approach where the responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the environmental and social management measures is shared among relevant stakeholders, to varying degrees. Relevant authorities and stakeholders have their own specific expertise, but do not always make the connection between their work and cross-cutting themes of environmental and social management. In this context, successful ESMP implementation and more particularly its institutional arrangements and its environmental and social monitoring programs, will be based on a program of institutional support and capacity-building. A training program (safeguards clinic) is recommended to enhance the environmental and social awareness of the project's safeguards personnel.

On the issue of excavation

The contractor needs to restrict excavation to the site

Response

This is noted and it will be communicated to the contractor(s) to ensure adherence to national laws and regulations related to wetland protection.

On issues of resettlement and compensation

Based on the wetland protection laws, the construction of the landing site might lead to displacement of fishermen and Boat owners and lead to economic displacement

Response

If any compensation issues are triggered the project proponent will have to devise means to mitigate this impact and also conduct a Resettlement Action Plan to document any project affected person in accordance with national law, NEMA guidelines and International best practices and resolve this matter

Way forward

The wetlands department will review the project ESIA reports after submission to NEMA and give specific conditions for approval, especially for projects located in wetlands or the Lak Albert buffer zone.

The project should cross-reference the project GPS locations to the current wetlands database to ascertain the projects located in wetlands.

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND THE VENDORS OF WANSEKO MARKET HELD ON 21/01/2020 WANSEKO MARKET

Date of the Meeting	22/01/2020
Place of meeting	WANSEKO Market
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Judith Ikiring Obore
Subject of the Meeting:	Community Consultation meeting

Purpose of Meeting:	Display of designs																								
<p>The LCIII Councillor welcomed the team of JBN consults to Buliisa district and thanked the Team for informing the local leaders about the project. He further allowed the team to take the ground.</p> <p>AGENDA</p> <p>Self-Introduction</p> <p>Overview about the meeting</p> <p>Discussion</p> <p>A.O.B</p> <p>Closing the meeting</p>																									
Attendance list attached																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Name</th> <th>Organisation</th> <th>Designation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Judith Ikiring Obore</td> <td>JBN Consults and Planners</td> <td>Consultant (Sociologist)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Richard Atugonza</td> <td>JBN Consults and Planners</td> <td>Consultant (Environmental specialist)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Angela Kusiima</td> <td>MBW consult</td> <td>Design consultant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Chairman market committee</td> <td>Wanseko market.</td> <td>LC1 chairman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Market vendors</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No	Name	Organisation	Designation	1	Judith Ikiring Obore	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)	2	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmental specialist)	3	Angela Kusiima	MBW consult	Design consultant.	4	Chairman market committee	Wanseko market.	LC1 chairman	5	Market vendors		
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20	11																								
<p>Over view about the meeting</p> <p>The consultant representative explained the purpose of the visit, and requested a participatory meeting with the members and requested their views on the project.</p> <p>The team presented ESIA. The presentation included:</p> <p>ESIA Study</p> <p>Project Background</p> <p>Project Location</p> <p>Disclosure of market design to the community</p>																									
Discussion																									
<p>On Project: Chairman market committee for Wanseko market welcomed the consultant and introduced the project to the vendors/community. He informed the members that the markets would be of great benefit to the vendors</p>																									

Response: The JBN representative noted the pointed

On Display of design: The chairman urged the community to review and comment on the designs as it would help the consultant to capture views and possibly incorporate them in the final design.

On security of the market: Why don't we remove the fence and put lock ups?

Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team

On categorization of the market: What was the methodology for categorizing the market?

Response: Why don't we remove the fence and put lock ups?

On design of dump site: How are you designing the dumping site?

Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team

On issue of space to accommodate the market: Will the available space be enough for the market

Response: Yes, the land can accommodate the existing space. The stalls will accommodate many people.

On issues of the fence: What type of fence is that? Is it locally made or a modern fence, we prefer a brick fence.

On the issue of lock-ups: Build the market lock ups on all the four sides because you are going to demolish the current ones

Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team

On the issue of the slaughter house, health and safety: We want the abattoir in the market and it should have where animals are slaughtered, it has a component where sick animals are kept, where fridges are kept and a solid waste management procedure.

On issue of the market floor: The vendors indicated that they want a market that is paved

Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team and disclose the final design to the vendors.

On the issue of the market roof: Change the design of the roof because when it rains it will shower and disorganize the whole market so it should be made pitched roof.

Response: Issue was captured and would be shared with the design team

Closing of Meeting

The meeting was closed off by the LC1 chairman and thanked the vendors for taking of time to



Community Consultation and Sensitization meeting at Wanseko market in Buliisa district

MINUTES OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN JBN STAFF (JBN CONSULT and PLANNERS) AND HOIMA DISTRICT TECHNICAL TEAM -20/01/2020

Date of the Meeting	20/01/2020
Place of meeting	Hoima district Headquarters
Meeting Proceedings Recorded by	Richard Atugonza
Subject of the Meeting:	District Consultation meeting
Purpose of Meeting:	Consultative inception meeting of the ESIA for local economic infrastructure in Hoima District

The D/CAO welcomed the team of JBN consults to Hoima district and thanked the Team for carrying out the consultation

Agenda:

Prayer

Self-introduction

Communication from the chairperson

Communication from the consultant

Discussion and way forward

Attendance list attached

No	Name	Organisation	Designation
2.	Jude Nkoyoyo	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
3	Richard Atugonza	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Environmental specialist)
4	Judith Ikiring Obore	JBN Consults and Planners	Consultant (Sociologist)
4	Andrew Nuwasiima	JBN Consults and Planners	GIS specialist

5	Nabukwasi Florence	Hoima district	Deputy CAO
6	District Technical team	Hoima district	Technical team

Number of Community Participants

Male	Female
8	3

Discussion

On Runga landing site

Runga landing site has been a closed community for a long period of time. The proposed project will bring development within the area.

Response District

Project will open up the area and transform as well

On soil type and porosity

The proposed site is characterized with collapsing soils which may call for detailed geo technical surveys before construction phase.

The proposed project should be in position to introduce eco-san type of toilets in the area because of collapsing soils.

Response:

Geo-technical surveys will be done to establish the actual attributes of the type in terms of porosity and retention strength to further inform the design and construction of the economic infrastructure in the area.

On the need for sensitization

There is need for sensitization programs to community members at all stages of the project on infrastructural use.

Response

The project will have a stakeholder engagement plan that will guide on communication and dissemination of information for the entire project

On fighting open defecation

There is need to implement Hoima District Local Government Bye Law on open defecation and this will readily be available at department of health.

Response

This by-law will be used to enforce community behavior in regards to health and sanitation.

On constructing a modern abattoir and associated benefits

There is need for a modern abattoir within our district and this will create employment opportunities for the locals.

During construction of the modern abattoir in the area, there is need to include cold chain facility, paddock, freezing area of carcass disposal as part of the design.

We as the people of Hoima district will be in position to export our beef to outside countries.

Can the project construct more slaughter slabs that will be inspected by district local government within the area?

Response

The abattoir will be constructed and indeed provide employment across the value chain, considerations will also be made for freezers and other preservation facilities to help preserve the meat while in storage.

Increase in proper handling of meat will also increase the potential to export the beef

Current plan is to build this abattoir but this issue will be share with the project proponent for considerations

On issue of land

The proposed project was allocated 1.5 acres' piece of land by Hoima district local government for development.

Response

The land exists and has no encumbrances to hinder the proposed development in the area

On management of waste

There is need for well-designed waste management line at the new abattoir.

There is need for Hoima District Local Government to designate a waste disposal site for carcasses.

Response;

Waste management at the abattoir is very important and the design will incorporate all these aspects

On construction of pig abattoir

Hoima District Local Government in its development plan is looking at constructing a modern abattoir for slaughtering of pigs within this financial year.

Response

Construction of this abattoir will help to alleviate the slaughtering of pigs from general markets and indirectly enforce the adherence to Halal rules and regulations

On gender relations

Gender sensitive management committees will be put in place for proper management of the proposed infrastructures.

Response

This is noted as it will promote gender equity in the established local infrastructure

On transportation of animals and holding area

During animal transportation, cattle should not be overloaded in a truck, since the cattle transportation permit from the District Development Officer allows only 25 cows depending on the size of the truck.

There is need for cattle holding grounds before slaughtering, this will minimize on slaughtering of sick animals.

The construction of an abattoir will minimize on bicycle meat transportation that posed a health risk for beef eaters.

There is need to engage and sensitize all licensed cattle traders within the region on animal welfare.

Response;

The enforcement on how animals are transported is good as it upholds animal rights and reduces congestion and over loading of trucks which can lead to accidents.

Holding grounds are also a good practice to prevent slaughtering of sick animals

Plans will be made to engage cattle dealers on issues related to animal welfare

Closing remarks: The CAO encouraged the consultant to work with the people on ground and seek all their views

DAILY FIELDWORK ACTIVITY SUMMARY REPORT

DATE: 16/01/2020

ARSDP**Consultancy Services for the Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report**

Report prepared by:	Judith
Report reviewed by:	
Report Version Number:	00/01
Date issued to JBN/ARSDP:	16/01/2020
Participants:	
Personnel	Role
1. Ikiring Judith Obore	Social Development Specialist/ Gender Specialist
2. Jude Nkoyoyo	Sociologist
3. Samuel Ssegawa	Sociologist
Meteo: Sunny and Hot	
Driver	
Hadad	
Vehicle No.	
UBD	
Activities Undertaken:	
Time	Activity and Place
04:00 pm	1. KII with police Offices of district, Bullisa district
Stakeholder Engaged and Mode of Engagement	
Community level stakeholders (Community Dialogues)	

Key Emerging Issues**Fears, Concerns and Expectations**

- Fears of GBV resulting from extra marital affairs between construction workers and people's wives
- There might be increased thefts because of population influx of workers
- Fears of construction workers coming with casual workers and depriving locals of jobs this may lead to attacking of contractors by locals
- Fears of under payment of labourers
- Increased business opportunities as a result of ARSDP development projects
- More job creation opportunities for the community members
- Limited facilities like toilets and water, this will worsen with population influx
- Prostitution is another big challenge and this may worsen with the coming of the ferry as well as big numbers of migrant workers with dispensable cash
- Child labour might be on the increase as a result of construction work
- HIV/AIDS prevalence may increase as a result of presence of construction workers with dispensable cash
- Increase in GBV cases and teenage pregnancies due to presence of construction workers and population influx after construction work
- Locals may fail to get employment when construction work starts
- Theft of construction materials might happen if unchecked
- There are so many accident involving motor cycle riders and construction cars carrying materials, this may worsen with the coming of the new projects

Common cases:

- Domestic violence ranks number one (1) especially failure to provide basic necessities in the home by the men

- Assault ranks number two (2)
- Land wrangles ranks number three (3) Petty theft ranks number four (4) especially theft of animals like goats and cow

Common cases:

	Common cases	Rank
1	Domestic \violence	1
2	Assault	2
3	Land wrangles	3
4	Petty thefts	4
5	Defilement is very common but rarely reported	5

Mitigation:

- Ccontinuous sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention, response and treatment services and healthy behavior
- Give qualified nationals opportunities to work especially casual work
- Cases of domestic violence are settled by mediation, counselling and guidance and if it fails, it is forwarded to CPS Bulisa for further advice
- Police intend to provide security for all ARSDP development projects landing sites and markets

Interview with the Police

DAILY FIELDWORK ACTIVITY SUMMARY REPORT

DATE: 14/01/2020

ARSDP

Consultancy Services for the Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report

Report prepared by:	Judith		
Report reviewed by:			
Report Version Number:	00/01		
Date issued to JBN/ARSDP:	14/01/2020		
Participants:			
Personnel	Role	Meteo:	Sunny and Hot
4. Ikiring Judith Obore	Social Development Specialist/ Gender Specialist	Driver	Vehicle No.
		Hadad	UBD
5. Jude Nkoyoyo	Sociologist		
6. Samuel Ssegawa	Sociologist		
Activities Undertaken:			
Time	Activity and Place		
10:00 am	2. FGD/dialogue with Biiso Technical and political leadership		
Stakeholder Engaged and Mode of Engagement			
Community level stakeholders (Community Dialogues)			

Key Emerging Issues

Fears, Concerns and Expectations

- Biiso market has no market committee and this might continue to the new market
- There is no GRM for Biiso market
- There is no active committee for both the market and the subcounty
- Widows and orphans' lack adequate capital, widows have children to take care of thus, they should not be pushed out of business due to very high taxes from the new modern market because even currently, market dues are sometimes over charged by market vendors. Although market dues are supposed to be 10% of the total produce the vendor has brought to the market, this fee is charged according to the market tenderers mood of the day because there is nothing to determine 10% and it is charged even before at entry
- There is conflict of interest in supervision of market tenderers, these are supervised by the subcounty whom they pay directly month market dues and when it comes to people's grievances, the subcounty leaves it to the tenderer to handle yet it is the same person the people have complaints over. Tenderers are only interested in profits
- Fears of GBV resulting from extra marital affairs between construction workers and people's wives
- There might be increased thefts because of population influx of workers
- Fears of construction workers coming with casual workers and depriving locals of jobs this may lead to attacking of contractors by locals
- Fears of under payment of labourers
- Increased business opportunities as a result of ARSDP development projects
- More job creation opportunities for the community members
- Limited facilities like toilets and water
- Prostitution is another big challenge and this may worsen with the coming of the ferry as well as big numbers of migrant workers with dispensable cash

- Child labour might be on the increase as a result of construction work
- HIV/AIDS prevalence may increase as a result of presence of construction workers with dispensable cash
- Increase in GBV cases and teenage pregnancies due to presence of construction workers and population influx after construction work
- Locals may fail to get employment when construction work starts
- Theft of construction materials might happen if unchecked

Mitigation:

- Need for Continuous sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention, response and treatment services and healthy behavior
- Need for a business committee
- Need to form a GRC
- The market should have a produce store section storing different items cereals, fish, etc
- Need for a slaughterslab for pork
- Observe Halaal standards
- Give qualified nationals opportunities to work especially casual work
- Cases of domestic violence are settled by mediation, counselling and guidance and if it fails, it is forwarded to CPS Bulisa for further advice
- Police intend to provide security for all ARSDP development projects landing sites and markets

Picture of the day



Interview with Biiso political and technical team

DAILY FIELDWORK ACTIVITY SUMMARY REPORT

DATE: 15/01/2020

ARSDP**Consultancy Services for the Preparation of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report**

Report prepared by:	Judith
Report reviewed by:	
Report Version Number:	00/01
Date issued to JBN/ARSDP:	15/01/2020

Participants:

Personnel	Role	Meteo:	Sunny and Hot
1. Ikiring Judith Obore	Social Development Specialist/ Gender Specialist	Driver	Vehicle No.
		Hadad	UBD
2. Jude Nkoyoyo	Sociologist		
3. Samuel Ssegawa	Sociologist		

Activities Undertaken:

Time	Activity and Place
10:00 am	3. KIIs with some of the Market leaders of Kigoroby Market

Stakeholder Engaged and Mode of Engagement

Community level stakeholders (KIIs)

Key Emerging Issues

- The land title is being contested by the people especially lock up owners/landlords who do not know what their stake after-market construction will be, they claim that the process of acquiring a land title was hid from them
- Some lockups have tenants who have paid rent upfront for one year and thus, they do not know what to do in case they are to refund tenants in case construction is starting soon
- Current lockup owners acquired land from town council and all they have to show are the receipts they were given but no land titles yet they invested millions of their life savings in the lockups and it has been their livelihood
- There is no room for compensation
- Discrimination and corruption in lockup allocation especially by town council officials
- There might be double payment for lock ups
- Child labour might increase due to presence of construction work
- The alternative field for the market is small hence, there is going to be congestion
- Fears of GBV resulting from extra marital affairs between construction workers and people's wives
- There might be increased thefts because of population influx of workers
- Fears of construction workers coming with casual workers and depriving locals of jobs this may lead to attacking of contractors by locals
- Fears of under payment of labourers
- Increased business opportunities as a result of ARSDP development projects
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- Locals may fail to get employment when construction work starts
- Theft of construction materials might happen if unchecked

Expectations:

- Expect more people to come and trade
- Increased income due to increased business opportunities and increased population
- Organised market leadership

Mitigation:

- Need for Continuous sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention, response and treatment services and healthy behavior
- Need for a business committee
- Need to form a GRC
- The market should have a produce store section storing different items cereals, fish, et c
- Police intend to provide security for all ARSDP development projects landing sites and markets

Picture of the day



Interview with some of the market leaders of Kigorobya market