

4 LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK, PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS, AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND AGREEMENTS

4.1 Introduction

This section describes the project relevant:

- legislative, policy, regulatory and administrative framework
- permitting requirements
- international conventions and agreements that Uganda has signed, acceded or ratified
- international standards and guidance on best practice
- host government agreements.

4.2 Legislative, Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework

4.2.1 Legislation

Table 4.2-1 summarises the legislation and sections that are or may be relevant to the project. The acts have been categorised according to the Index of Ugandan Laws (2000). The acts considered to have the greatest relevance to the project are the National Environment Act, Cap 153, 1995; Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act No. 3, 2013; and Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Environment Act (Cap 153 of the Laws of Uganda) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<p>The National Environment Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable management of the environment • the establishment of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal government agency for the management of the environment (see Table 4.2-4) • a project proponent to submit a project brief to NEMA, using the prescribed form, based on which NEMA determines whether a project or activity may have, is likely to have or will have significant impact on the environment, and if an environmental impact study will be conducted. <p>The Act also includes several other provisions that are relevant to project activities.</p> <p>Section 36 lists prohibited activities in a wetland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reclaiming or draining any wetland • erecting, constructing, placing, altering, extending, removing or demolishing any structure that is fixed in, on, under or over any wetland • disturbing any wetland by drilling or tunnelling in a manner that has or is likely to have an adverse effect on the wetland • depositing in, on or under any wetland any substance in a manner that has or is likely to have an adverse effect on the wetland 	<p>The principal regulatory authority for the environmental aspects of the project is NEMA. The project is a pipeline project and hence requires an ESIA under the Act's Third Schedule.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Environmental and social impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • destroying, damaging or disturbing any wetland in a manner that has or is likely to have an adverse effect on any plant or animal or its habitat. • Section 41 provides guidelines for conservation of biological diversity, including specification of national strategies, plans, and programmes for conservation and sustainability. • Section 49 requires NEMA, with the assistance of local environment committees, district environment committees and the lead agency, to identify those elements, objects and sites in the natural environment which are of cultural importance to the various peoples of Uganda. • Third Schedule of the National Environment Act lists the following activities considered for EIA relevant to the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ all roads in scenic, wooded or mountainous areas ○ airports and airfields ○ pipelines ○ water transport ○ drilling for the purpose of utilising ground water resources ○ mining, including quarrying and open-cast extraction of aggregates, sand and gravel ○ clearance of forest areas 		

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ electricity generation stations, transmission lines and substations ○ waste disposal including major atmospheric emissions. 		
<p>Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act No. 3, 2013</p>	<p>This Act, also known as the Upstream Act, repeals the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, 1985 as revised in 2000. This Act effects Article 244 of the Constitution (see above). The Act's main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulate petroleum exploration, development and production • establish the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) • provide for the establishment of the National Oil Company • regulate the licensing and participation of commercial entities in petroleum activities • provide for an open, transparent and competitive process of licensing • create a conducive environment for the promotion of exploration, development and production of Uganda's petroleum potential • provide for efficient and safe petroleum activities • provide for the cessation of petroleum activities and decommissioning of infrastructure 	<p>Tilenga feeder pipeline is considered part of the Upstream project in accordance with the PSA signed between the Government of the Republic of Uganda (GoU) and Joint Venture Partners</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.</p> <p>Possession of a valid licence issued by the Minister under this Act and compliance with conditions thereof</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the payment arising from petroleum activities • provide conditions for the restoration of derelict lands. <p>The Act outlines the environmental principles to which all licensees will comply, including the duty to comply with the principles of the National Environment Act. This includes the duty to manage waste arising out of petroleum activities in accordance with the National Environment Act and all applicable legislation and contract a separate entity to manage the transportation, treatment and disposal of waste arising from petroleum activities (Section 3).</p> <p>On state participation and national content: “the licensee, its contractors and subcontractors shall give preference to goods which are produced or available in Uganda and services which are rendered by Ugandan citizens and companies” (Part VIII).</p> <p>Part XII describes the health and safety requirements for petroleum activities and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2006 • the provision of safety zones around every petroleum facility • emergency preparedness including those planning for deliberate attacks. 		

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006	<p>The Act provides for the general safety, health and environmental requirements for the workplace to be applied during the construction and operational phases of a project, including obligations to inspect statutory equipment and register workplaces.</p> <p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act consolidates, harmonises and updates the law relating to occupational safety and health, and repeals the Factories Act, Cap 220.</p>	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Occupational health and safety policies and programmes
Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995	<p>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 is the supreme law and forms the basis for national laws. Constitutional objectives and articles relevant to the protection and management of natural resources and land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective XIII: The state will protect important natural resources, including land, water, wetlands, minerals, oil, fauna and flora on behalf of the people of Uganda. • Objective XXIV obliges the state to promote and preserve those cultural values and practices which enhance the dignity and well-being of Ugandans. • Objective XXV obliges the state and citizens to preserve and protect the culture of preservation of public property and Uganda’s heritage. • Objective XXVII (i) obliges the state to promote sustainable development and public awareness of the need to manage land, air and water 	The project is in Uganda.	Abide by the Constitution of Uganda, especially with respect to the environment, land and Ugandan population.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>resources in a balanced and sustainable manner for present and future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective XXVII (iii) stipulates that energy policies, implemented by the state, should ensure that people's basic needs and those for environmental preservation are met. • Article 26 enshrines the right of every Ugandan to own property and specifies the conditions under which these rights may be waived in the public interest. • Article 36 states the right of minorities to participate in decision-making processes such as national plans and programmes. • Article 39 enshrines the right of every Ugandan to a clean and healthy environment. • Article 237 (2b): the government holds in trust for the people, and is required to protect, natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves, national parks and any land to be reserved for ecological or tourism purposes for the common good of all citizens. • Article 237 (3) defines land tenure systems: customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold. • Article 237 (2a): The government or a local government may acquire land in the public interest. • Article 244: Parliament is mandated to pass laws for regulating the exploitation of minerals and petroleum; the sharing of royalties arising 		

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>from oil exploitation; the conditions for payment of indemnities arising out of exploitation of petroleum and minerals; and the restoration of derelict lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 245: Parliament is mandated to pass laws for: (a) protecting and preserving the environment from abuse, pollution and degradation; (b) managing the environment for sustainable development; and (c) promoting environmental awareness. 		

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Administration of Justice, Courts, Arbitration			
Equal Opportunities Commission Act No. 2, 2007	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes the Equal Opportunities Commission • mandates the Commission to investigate practices that undermine equal opportunities • defines as an offence the refusal to employ a person based on the grounds of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) study completed. Employment policies and procedures; occupational health and safety policies and procedures – see Section 8.
Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No. 3, 2012	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives effect to the obligations of Uganda as a State Party to the United Nation's Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment • prohibits torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in any circumstances • provides for the right to complain and investigation procedures. 	The project will employ security personnel during construction and operation to protect employees and pipeline assets.	Due diligence during security provider selection, rules of engagement, Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights – see Section 8.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda Human Rights Commission Act (Cap 24 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the establishment of the Uganda Human Rights Commission • witness attendance and immunities • application of High Court Rules and appeals. 	The project will respect human rights, specifically regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land acquisition and resettlement • employment (equal opportunities and nondiscrimination, and prohibition of child labour). 	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
Whistleblowers Protection Act No. 6, 2010	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the procedures of the disclosure of information that relates to illegal practices • protection against victimisation of persons who make disclosures. 	The project aims to remove any barrier that may discourage the use of its grievance system. Reporting of potential concerns is encouraged so that they can be addressed.	Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (see Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Section 8 and Appendix J)
Agriculture			
Plant Protection and Health Act No. 6, 2015	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides for prevention and control of pests, weeds and diseases. This includes the duty of land occupiers to take measures necessary for eradication, reduction or prevention of the spread of harmful organisms • regulates the export and import of plants. Permit and a phytosanitary certificate are required for import of plants. 	The project’s activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pests and diseases, for example through moving soil, using equipment from outside the area or biorestore.	Pest and invasive species control measures – see Sections 8.2–8.4 Biodiversity and Section 8.5 Soil

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Prohibition of the Burning of Grass Act (Cap 33 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibits the unauthorised burning of grass within a forest reserve, national park, wildlife reserve or wildlife sanctuary requires the proponent to take appropriate measures to prevent burning of grass within the project area as a consequence of project activities. 	The project will clear vegetation before construction on the right-of-way (RoW), project roads and within facilities footprint.	Good practice vegetation clearance and restoration – see Sections 8.2–8.4 Biodiversity and Section 8.5 Soil
Animals			
Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Act (Cap 39 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act prohibits any cruel treatment of any animals. Offenders found guilty under this Act may be subject to a fine, imprisonment or both.	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study completed. Biodiversity mitigation measures; employee training – see Section 8
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation			
Historical Monuments Act (Cap 46 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>Section 8 of the Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection of objects declared to be preserved or protected under the Act and outlines activities that will be prohibited where such objects are found any person who discovers any object that may reasonably be considered of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, historical or traditional interest will, within 14 days, report it to the conservator of antiquities, a district commissioner or the curator of the museum (Section 11). 	Cultural heritage features may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage, including chance finds – see Section 8.20.

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Civil Laws and Procedures			
Illiterates Protection Act (Cap 78 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection of illiterate persons in relation to writing and signing of documents on behalf of such persons the proponent to ensure adherence to this Act during any writing, signing or endorsement of documents pertaining to land acquisition or compensation related to the project. 	Vulnerable people, such as illiterate persons, may be disproportionately affected by land acquisition, employment and impacts on potentially affected communities (PACs).	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
The Domestic Violence Act No. 3, 2010	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> protection and relief of victims of domestic violence punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence and to provide for the enforcement of orders made by the court. 	Vulnerable people (likely to face domestic violence) may be disproportionately affected by land acquisition, employment and impacts on PACs.	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
Commerce and Industry			
Investment Code Act (Cap 92 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the Uganda Investment Authority regulates foreign investment, in particular, requiring an investment licence for a foreign investor to operate in Uganda. 	The project is an investment in Uganda.	Possession of a valid investment licence

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Criminal Law and Procedure			
Anti Corruption Act No. 6, 2009	The Act provides for prevention of corruption in public and private sectors. Bribery of public officials is a criminal offence. The Act addresses such areas as tendering, conflict of interest, loss of public property and illicit enrichment.	The project will require governmental approval.	Project anti-corruption policies and code of conduct
Energy and Natural Resources			
Atomic Energy Act No. 24, 2008	<p>The Act establishes the Atomic Energy Council and prescribes the authorisation process required for use of ionising radiation.</p> <p>The Act requires the proponent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> possess a valid authorisation for the use of ionised radiation employ a suitably qualified radiation safety officer manage the use of ionising radiation for project activities according to Act's legislative framework, including safety requirements and waste management prepare an emergency response plan. 	The project will use nondestructive testing to check pipe welds, which may include X-ray-based methods.	<p>Nondestructive testing materials will be transported, stored and disposed of in strict accordance with legislative requirements and manufacturer instructions. The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with conditions thereof.</p> <p>Occupational health and safety policies and procedures</p> <p>Emergency preparedness and response plan, see Section 9 Unplanned Events and Section 10 ESMP</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Forestry and Tree Planting Act No. 8, 2003</p>	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the conservation, sustainable management and development of trees and forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda • any person intending to undertake any project or activity that is likely to have significant impact on a forest will need to undertake an environmental impact assessment (EIA) (Section 38). <p>The Act requires proponent to acquire a licence before undertaking activities within a forest reserve. The Act also defines central forest reserves in two main categories: for production and for protection, although there may be an overlap between activities in some forest reserves.</p>	<p>Section of the pipeline route crosses close to Maseege and Bujawe forest reserves.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4.</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof</p>
<p>Water Act (Cap 152 of the Laws of Uganda)</p>	<p>The Act’s objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the rational management and use of water resources of Uganda • promote the provision of a clean, safe and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes to all persons • allow for orderly development and use of water resources for purposes other than domestic use • control pollution and to promote the safe storage, treatment, discharge and disposal of waste that may pollute water or otherwise harm the environment and human health. 	<p>The project will use water resources, mainly for camp water supply and hydrostatic testing. The pipeline route will also cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Assessment of impacts on water and mitigation measures, including water use, biodiversity protection and pollution prevention measures are presented in Section 8.</p> <p>Possession of valid water abstraction permits and discharge authorisations and compliance with the conditions thereof</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>Section 18 stipulates that the necessary permits will be obtained before any abstraction of water from natural surface waters (lake, river or stream) and groundwater (aquifer or spring).</p> <p>Section 31 prohibits the discharge of waste into any natural waters unless authorised under the Act.</p>		
Finance			
Public Finance Management Act No. 3, 2015	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government revenues from the petroleum industry to be paid into the Petroleum Fund. From this fund, the revenues may be transferred either to the Consolidated Fund to support the national budget or to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve. • royalties arising from the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve; the government retains 94% and local governments in the petroleum exploration and production areas share the remainder. 	Once operational, the project will generate government revenue.	None

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Fish and Game			
Fish Act (Cap 197 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the control of fishing, the conservation of fish and purchase, sale, marketing and processing of fish the proponent to liaise with the chief fisheries officer to obtain approval for the designs of proposed water abstraction facilities. <p>Section 12 (4) stipulates that “except where otherwise expressly provided by any written law, no person shall divert the waters of any lake, river, stream, pond or private waters in which fish, their eggs or progeny have been introduced with the consent of the chief fisheries officer”.</p>	<p>The project will need to abstract water, primarily for the construction camp and hydrostatic testing. The pipeline route will also cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Assessment of impacts on water and mitigation measures, including water use, biodiversity protection and pollution prevention measures are presented in Section 8.</p> <p>Possession of valid water abstraction permits and compliance with the conditions thereof</p>
Wildlife Act (Cap 200 of the Laws of Uganda) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i>	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of wildlife throughout Uganda so that the abundance and diversity of their species are maintained at optimum levels commensurate with other forms of land use to allow for sustainable utilisation of wildlife for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community the protection of rare, endangered and endemic species of wild plants and animals the enhancement of economic and social benefits from wildlife management by establishing wildlife use rights and the promotion of tourism. 	<p>The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>The ownership of every wild animal and wild plant existing in its wild habitat in Uganda is vested in the government, on behalf of, and for the benefit of, the people of Uganda.</p> <p>Any developer desiring to undertake any project that may have a significant effect on any wildlife species or community needs to undertake an EIA in accordance with the National Environment Act.</p>		
Labour			
<p>Employment Act No. 6, 2006</p>	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mandates labour officers to conduct regular inspections to ensure workers' rights are observed, basic provisions are made and workers' welfare is attended to • provides for the freedom of association of workers, permitting them to join labour organisations (similar provisions are supported in the Labour Unions Act, 2006) • prohibits the employment of children under the age of twelve years and states the conditions under which a child under fourteen years might be allowed on the work site • stipulates working conditions including hours of work, holidays and termination processes. 	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p>	<p>Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions</p> <p>Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices – see Section 8.15 Workers' Health, Safety and Welfare</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act No. 8, 2006	The Act provides procedures for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> labour disputes being referred to the labour officer or, if necessary, to the Industrial Court industrial action and collective agreements. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices – see Section 8.15 Workers’ Health, Safety and Welfare
Labour Unions Act No. 7, 2006	The Act regulates the establishment, registration and management of labour unions.	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices – see Section 8.15 Workers’ Health, Safety and Welfare
Minimum Wages Advisory Boards and Wages Councils Act (Cap 221 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act provides for the establishment of minimum wages advisory boards and wages councils, and for the regulation of the remuneration and conditions of employment for employees.	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Employment policies and procedures Workers’ grievance mechanism to be implemented during construction phase
Workers Compensation Act (Cap 225 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes employer’s liability for personal injury which arises out of and in the course of a worker’s employment provides procedures for accident notification, medical examination and treatment, and compensation. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Incident reporting process, incorporating environmental and social incidents Employment policies and procedures

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Land			
Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes and for other matters incidental thereto adequate compensation to project affected persons in the case of compulsory acquisition for a project. 	The project will acquire land within its footprint.	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
Land Act (Cap 227as amended in 2010)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires that a person who owns or occupies land will manage and use the land in accordance with the Forest Management Act, the Mining Act, the National Environment Act, the Water Act, the Uganda Wildlife Act and any other law stipulates that an authorised undertaker of public works on land should seek to enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the affected land, and implements the valuation principles for compensation. <p>The 2010 amendment aims to enhance the security of occupancy of lawful and bona fide occupants on registered land in accordance with Article 237 of the Constitution (Section 43).</p>	The project will acquire land within its footprint.	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act stipulates the requirements relevant to the registration and issuance of titles for and transfer of registered land.	The project will acquire land within its footprint.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
Survey Act (Cap 232 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act provides for, and guides, the surveying of land in Uganda, including aspects such as access to lands to be surveyed, and compensation for injury caused during survey activities. The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires the proponent to undertake land acquisition activities in accordance with the requirements of the Act, including provision of prior notice and compensation for trees, fences or crops cleared or damaged as part of a survey • stipulates provisions for licensing of surveyors and confers upon government surveyors the power to enter onto any land during execution of their duties. 	The project will acquire land within its footprint.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Local Government			
Local Governments Act (Cap 243 of the Laws of Uganda as amended in 2010)	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes a decentralised form of government based on the district as the main unit of administration. Districts are given legislative and planning powers, including land administration and planning, and planning for the conservation of the environment within their boundaries. • requires District Environment Committees, established under Section 15 of the National Environment Act, to guide the district authorities in matters relating to conservation of the environment • specifies functions and services of the Government and local governments (Second Schedule), which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government responsibility for the national monuments, antiquities, archives and public records as Parliament may determine ○ district council responsibility for aiding and supporting the establishment and maintenance of social amenities such as art galleries, museums and tourist centres. 	The project will need to consult and cooperate with local government administrations. Land will be leased for the construction camp, access roads and the RoW.	Details of stakeholder engagement including consultation and cooperation with local government can be found in Section 7, Stakeholder Engagement. Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Physical Planning Act no. 8, 2010	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes it mandatory for any person undertaking a development within a planning area to obtain development permission • development permission is subject to obtaining an EIA certificate in accordance with the National Environment Act • stipulates that the Minister may, on the recommendation of the National Physical Planning Board, declare an area (such as the Albertine Graben) with unique development potential or problems as a special planning area and require the preparation of a physical development plan (PDP) (Section 24 (1)). 	The entire country is declared a planning area and this Act applies to the entire country in all respects.	ESIA study completed. Necessary permits will be applied for and complied with.
Traditional Rulers Act (Restitution of Assets and Properties) (Cap 247 of the Laws of Uganda)	Under the Act, confirmed by the Constitution of Uganda in 1995, kings and chiefdoms are given the right to own their assets and property, including cultural property.	In the project area, chiefs are recognised as the custodians of cultural sites and traditional belief systems and are key stakeholders in that regard. Some sections of the project will be on traditionally owned land.	For details of stakeholder engagement, see Section 7 Stakeholder Engagement. Traditional institutions that own land will be engaged during the resettlement process.
Public Health			
Public Health Act (Cap 281 of the Laws of Uganda)	The main objective of the Public Health Act is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguard and promote public health • provides a general prohibition of nuisances or conditions liable to be hazardous to health (Section 54). 	Project activities may affect public health.	ESIA study completed. Community health impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.18.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Security, Defence and Public Order			
Explosives Act (Cap 298 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Explosives Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the legal regime for the importation, manufacture, storage and use of authorised explosives and blasting materials permitting the manufacture, sale, storage and handling of explosives. 	The project may undertake blasting in rocky sections of the route.	Pipeline route selection to avoid rocky areas as much as possible – see Section 3 Alternatives. Necessary permits will be applied for and complied with.
Public Order Management Act No. 9, 2013	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the regulation of public meetings the duties and responsibilities of the police, organisers and participants of public meetings measures for safeguarding public order. 	Public meetings are being held as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement.	Details of stakeholder engagement including public meetings can be found in Section 7 Stakeholder Engagement.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Transportation			
Access to Roads Act (Cap 350 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the procedure by which a proponent may obtain access from a public highway (the proponent is to consult adjoining landowners before the construction of access roads to project facilities) the establishment of a legal regime to limit damage to land adjoining the access road, for maintenance of the access road, and for payment of compensation by the applicant in respect of the use of land, the destruction of crops or trees and such other property a proponent, who is unable through negotiations to obtain leave from adjoining landowners to construct a road of access to the public highway, to apply to a magistrate for leave to construct a road of access over any land lying between his land and the public highway. 	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use existing public roads, some of which will be upgraded by Ugandan National Roads Authority (UNRA) to access work areas develop new access roads where necessary. 	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
Rivers Act (Cap 357 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act requires a licence to dredge in any river and provides regulation on dredging activities. The licensee is required to prevent erosion or other damage to the riverbed or banks.</p>	<p>The project will cross watercourses. Aggregate that may be sourced from rivers will be required during project construction.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Impact assessment and mitigation measures for riparian biodiversity, soil and surface water are presented in Sections 8.2–8.6.</p> <p>Necessary licences will be obtained and complied with. The project will ensure that construction sand is sourced from licensed providers.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Roads Act (Cap 358 of the Laws of Uganda)</p>	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the maintenance of roads by granting the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Uganda National Roads Authority and local governments powers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ declare road reserves ○ prescribe building lines ○ remove interferences to roads ○ extract materials required for construction or maintenance of roads from a road reserve without compensation to any person. <p>No person will, except with the written permission of the road authority, erect any building or plant any tree or permanent crops in a road reserve (Section 3).</p> <p>The road authority has power to dig and take away materials required for the construction and maintenance of roads in any part of a road reserve approved by the district commissioner without payment to any person (Section 6).</p>	<p>Project components include construction and permanent roads. Project vehicles will use public roads. The project may need to undertake remedial works on some public roads to ease transportation of equipment and project personnel.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed, including for project roads – see Section 8</p> <p>In the event that public roads need to be upgraded, the project will seek the approval of UNRA or the relevant local authority before work starts.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Traffic and Road Safety Act (Cap 361 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overarching requirements for the use of road vehicles in Uganda, including registration of vehicles, issuance of driver permits, licensing of public service, omnibuses and goods vehicles. • the enabling framework for related traffic and road safety regulations. 	On-road vehicles will be used as part of project activities.	ESIA study completed. Assessment of impacts on road and vehicle use including public safety and associated mitigation measures – see Section 8 for planned events and Section 9 for unplanned events

4.2.2 Policies and Plans

Ugandan ministries and authorities issue policies and plans that serve a variety of purposes, such as formulating visions and goals, defining strategies to achieve the goals and considering the development of appropriate administrative, legislative and managerial frameworks to achieve the goals of the plan or policy.

Table 4.2-2 summarises some of the policies and plans that are or may be relevant to the project including those relating to planning for the Albertine Graben region.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Policies			
Energy Policy for Uganda, 2002	<p>The policy goal is to ensure that the country's energy needs are met in an environmentally sustainable manner. The policy proposes general strategies, including the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of mitigation plans to reduce environmental hazards in all oil operations • establishment of availability, potential of and demand for the various energy resources in country • increase of access to modern and reliable energy services to help eradicate poverty • improvement of energy governance • stimulation of economic development • management of energy-related environmental effects. <p>The policy requires that impacts of oil and gas activities are managed through relevant institutions (NEMA and lead agencies). The policy requires ESIA to be undertaken before project commencement.</p>	The project is an oil operation.	ESIA study has been completed for this project. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. The ESIA will be submitted to NEMA.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (Draft 1, April 2017)	The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is drafting a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy.	The project will acquire land within its footprint.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
Murchison Falls Protected Area – General Management Plan 2012–2022, 2013	The Murchison Falls Protected Area comprises Murchison Falls National Park, Karuma Wildlife Reserve and Bugungu Wildlife Reserve. A general management plan is in place to ensure the sustainability of the area. The project needs to refer to the plan to align with the sustainability goals of the protected area.	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife. The project footprint is outside the boundaries of the Murchison Falls Protected Area.	ESIA process has been completed for this project. Impact assessment, including assessment of indirect impacts and biodiversity mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4.
Museums and Monuments Policy (2015)	The main aim of the policy is to “create a framework for preservation and sustainable development of Uganda’s Museums and Monuments for the benefit of the people of Uganda and posterity.” The policy further provides guidance on collection, research and museum services.	Cultural heritage artefacts may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds – see Section 8.20

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Child Labour Policy, 2006	The policy provides a framework for addressing child labour and actions that aim to the eradication of child labour.	Vulnerable people, such as children, may be affected by land acquisition, employment and impacts on PACs.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
National Content Policy for the Petroleum Subsector in Uganda, 2018	<p>The policy, which has been developed by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development, aims to promote competitiveness of Ugandan labour and enterprises in the oil and gas industry and the overall economy.</p> <p>According to the policy, licensed oil companies, their contractors and subcontractors are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publicly advertise all available positions • give priority to Ugandans in recruitment and training • establish operational bases in Uganda • put in place procurement and contracting procedures and practices to benefit Ugandan enterprises; locally available goods and services are to be exclusively tendered to Ugandan enterprises 	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p> <p>The project will procure materials and supplies.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>Procurement policies and procedures including local content targets</p> <p>Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepare and implement plans for the transfer of technology and knowhow to Ugandan institutions. 		
<p>National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), 1994 and National Environment Management Policy (NEMP), 1994</p>	<p>The NEAP provides a framework for addressing gaps in environment management and a strategy for integrating environmental issues into national socio-economic development.</p> <p>One of the outcomes of the NEAP was the formulation of the NEMP in 1994. Among other environmental principles highlighted in the policy are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> polluter pays principle: to ensure that true and total costs of environmental pollution are borne by the polluter public participation principle: to encourage the maximum participation by the people of Uganda in developing policies, plans and process for managing the environment precautionary principle: to conserve the cultural heritage and use the environment and natural resources of Uganda for the benefit of both present and future generations clean environment principle: to assure all people living in Uganda the fundamental right to an environment adequate for their health and well-being 	<p>The project may cause environmental and social impacts.</p>	<p>ESIA study has been completed for this project. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement is described in Section 7.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	The NEMP requires environmental impact assessment for any activities that might affect wildlife both inside and outside the protected areas system (Section 4.5)		
National Fisheries Policy, 2004	The policy provides strategies for sustainable management of fisheries through decentralisation and community involvement. Policy goals include social, economic and environmentally sustainable use and development of fisheries and minimisation of adverse environmental impacts.	The pipeline route will cross watercourses. The project will need to abstract water, primarily for the construction camp and hydrostatic testing.	ESIA study completed. Assessment of impacts on water and economy (including fisheries), and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
National Forestry Policy, 2001	<p>The policy outlines the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guiding principles for management of forest resources including conservation and sustainable management • strategies for management of forest resources that include social and environmental impact assessments for commercial forest plantations and forest products producing industries. 	The project will conduct activities in and close to forested areas.	ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Oil and Gas Policy, 2008</p>	<p>This policy provides for the administration, regulation and management of the upstream petroleum sector and presents a basis for regulating and investing in the midstream petroleum subsector. The policy contains a set of guiding principles, objectives and strategies addressed to stakeholders involved in oil and gas development in Uganda.</p> <p>The key points relevant to the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the responsibility of licensed oil companies to protect the environment where they work or any areas in the country impacted by their operations while Government shall legislate on, regulate and monitor compliance. • The interests of local communities in areas where oil and gas production is undertaken shall be taken into account. • The oil companies operating in the country shall be expected to contribute to capacity building and the transfer of technology. 	<p>The project is an upstream petroleum subsector project.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed for this project. Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2004</p>	<p>The policy provides the framework for responding to the concerns and needs of orphans and other vulnerable children. The policy also outlines the responsibility of the private sector to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design and implement initiatives for improved protection and care • contribute resources • design and implement work place policies that protect orphans and other vulnerable children from exploitation and abuse • collaborate with government and other actors to implement this policy. 	<p>Vulnerable people, such as children, may be affected by land acquisition, and impacts on PACs.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
<p>National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, 2011</p>	<p>The policy calls for strict and effective mechanisms and risk reduction strategies to avert disasters related to oil exploration, transportation and use, including environmental degradation. Proposed measures include implementing environmental impact assessments and protecting local livelihoods. The Ministry Responsible for Energy and Mineral Development is charged with vital disaster risk management functions for the oil and gas sector.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.15 stipulates that private-sector organisations have a responsibility to ensure their operations do not pose a risk to their workers, the general public or the environment. The owners of installations are responsible for</p>	<p>The project will plan for emergencies both during construction and operation.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Impacts and mitigation for emergencies are described in Section 9, Unplanned Events and Section 10 Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan. Occupational health and safety policies and programmes</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	educating workers on safety measures and emergency response measures.		
National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources, 1995	The policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides the guiding principles and strategies for sustainable wetland use • emphasises the need for users of wetlands to consider the knock-on effects of their activities, and identifies nondestructive wetland uses that may be allowed (s.7.2) • emphasises the need for users of wetlands to consider the requirements of other wetland users in the community (s.7.3) • identifies the need for EIA for development activities that are likely to impact wetlands (s.7.8). 	The pipeline route crosses wetlands and watercourses that flow into wetlands.	Pollution prevention measures – see Section 9 for oil spill contingency plan

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Population Policy for Social Transformation and Sustainable Development, 2008</p>	<p>The policy was developed by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and aims to improve the quality of life of the people of Uganda through achieving of the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring of population data and integration of population variables into development policies, plans and programmes • improvement of population health, family planning and social welfare • development of skills and human capital • improvement of nutrition and food security, increase in household incomes, protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources • planned urbanisation and human settlements development. 	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour. The project will procure materials and supplies.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures Procurement policies and procedures including local content targets ESIA study completed for this project. Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p>
<p>National Water Policy, 1999</p>	<p>The policy promotes an integrated approach based on the principles of sustainable development. The future framework for management and functioning of the water sector is based on the Water Act (1995), National Water Policy (1999), Local Government Act (1997) and ongoing water sector reforms. The National Water Policy has two distinct categories: water development and use, and water resources management.</p>	<p>The project will cross watercourses and will abstract water, primarily for the construction camp and hydrostatic testing.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Assessment of impacts on water and mitigation measures, including water use, biodiversity protection and pollution prevention measures are presented in Section 8.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda Gender Policy, 2007	<p>The policy establishes a framework to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment in Uganda.</p> <p>The policy places responsibilities on the private sector, such as incorporation of gender equality principles in corporate policies, broadening corporate social responsibility and interventions that promote gender equality.</p>	<p>The project will give due consideration to gender in project planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2015	<p>The goal of the policy is to ensure a harmonised and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. The overarching objective of the policy is to ensure that all stakeholders and economic sectors address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures while promoting sustainable development and a green economy. The Uganda National Climate Change Policy is based on the following priority concerns: adaptation (the first priority for Uganda), mitigation, research and observation.</p>	<p>The project activities will generate greenhouse gas emissions. Key sources of emissions include: construction vehicles, equipment and power generators – see Section 2 Project Description.</p>	<p>The project greenhouse gas emissions will be monitored and reported.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Uganda National Culture Policy, 2006</p>	<p>The policy was developed to promote culture, enhance the contribution of culture to community empowerment, and to protect and promote Uganda’s tangible and intangible cultural heritage. One of the core principles of the policy is promoting environmental protection, recognising the role of the environment in cultural practices. The private sector is named as a major partner in realising the Culture Policy through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • industrial and commercial patronage of culture by organisation of activities for their personnel • supporting specific activities and institutions • contributing to or setting up foundations and trusts to finance culture activities. 	<p>Both tangible and intangible cultural heritage features may be encountered in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.</p>	<p>Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage, including chance finds – see Section 8.20</p>
<p>Uganda National Land Policy, 2013</p>	<p>The policy seeks to harmonise and streamline the complex tenure regimes in Uganda for equitable access to land, and to clarify the complex constitutional and legal framework for sustainable management and stewardship. It also aims to ensure sustainable utilisation, protection and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources on land for socio-economic development.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.8 of the policy outlines government strategies for managing land resources with respect to minerals and petroleum development.</p>	<p>The project will acquire land within its footprint.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda Wildlife Policy, 2014	<p>The policy guides the conservation and development of wildlife resources in Uganda.</p> <p>The policy requires that new developments and interventions with potential to affect wildlife resources are subject to environmental impact assessments.</p>	<p>The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4.</p>
National Employment Policy for Uganda, 2011	<p>The purpose of the policy is to guide all stakeholders on the creation and enhancement of the quality and availability of employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase productivity, competitiveness and employability of the labour force • promote in-employment skills development, training and apprenticeships • promote and protect the rights and interests of workers in accordance with existing labour laws and fundamental labour standards. <p>The policy emphasises the promotion and expansion of private sector investment, in line with the government strategy of a private sector-led economy.</p>	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>ESIA study completed. Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Equal Opportunities Policy, 2006	<p>The policy aims to establish and promote a just and fair society, where all citizens participate in and benefit from the development process. It promotes the fulfilment of the fundamental rights of all Ugandan citizens to social justice and economic development.</p> <p>The policy places responsibilities on the private sector, such as incorporation of equal opportunities principles in corporate policies, broadening corporate social responsibility and interventions that promote equal opportunities.</p>	<p>The project will give due consideration to equal opportunities in project planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>
Oil and Gas Revenue Management Policy, 2012	<p>The policy articulates the operational framework for prudent management of oil and gas resources through establishment of a legal institutional framework.</p>	<p>Once operational, the project will generate government revenue.</p>	<p>None</p>
Second National Health Policy, 2010	<p>The policy goal is to attain a good standard of health for all people in Uganda to promote population health and productivity that contributes to socio-economic growth and national development.</p>	<p>The operation of construction camp may increase the use of regional public services. Some workers will not be local and may bring communicable illnesses to the project area.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>ESIA study completed.</p> <p>Community health impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Industrial Policy, 2008</p>	<p>The vision of the policy is to build the industrial sector into a modern, competitive and dynamic sector fully integrated into the domestic, regional and global economies.</p> <p>Some of the policy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploiting and developing natural domestic resource-based industries such as petroleum • creating a business-friendly environment for private-sector-led industrialisation • encouraging and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, and adjusting and adopting best management practices in the quest for improved competitiveness • supporting the growth and development of a skilled and productive labour force • promoting safe workplace practices. 	<p>The project will help develop the national petroleum sector.</p> <p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed.</p> <p>Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>Occupational health and safety policies and programmes</p> <p>Procurement policies and procedures including local content</p>
<p>National Policy for Older Persons, 2009</p>	<p>The policy seeks to provide for equal treatment, social inclusion and provision of livelihood support for older persons. The policy also recognises provision of income support and social insurance as social protection instruments for addressing the needs of older people.</p> <p>The policy stresses the importance of private sector participation and collaboration in achieving social inclusion of older people, for example, via the incorporation of concerns for older people in corporate policies and practices.</p>	<p>The project will give due consideration to older persons in project planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Policy on Disability, 2006	<p>The policy aims to develop a framework for the promotion of equal opportunities, care and support for the protection of people with disabilities.</p> <p>The objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create an environment for participation for people with disabilities • promote effective service delivery to people with disabilities • build capacity for service providers and caregivers for effective prevention and management of disabilities. <p>The policy highlights the need for the private sector to design and construct infrastructure accessible to people with disabilities.</p>	The project will give due consideration to disabled people in project planning and implementation.	<p>Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)</p> <p>Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8)</p> <p>Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Social Protection Policy, 2015</p>	<p>This policy aims to provide comprehensive social protection services to address risks and vulnerabilities within society.</p> <p>The objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase access to social security • enhance care, protection and support for vulnerable people • strengthen the institutional framework for social protection service delivery. <p>The policy emphasises collaboration with the private sector in financing and implementing social protection interventions, to incorporate social protection in corporate policies and programmes and to support social protection programmes as part of corporate social responsibility.</p>	<p>The project will give due consideration to social protection services in project planning and implementation.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement is described in Section 7</p> <p>ESIA study completed.</p> <p>Assessment of impacts on the community and mitigation measures is presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>National Youth Policy, 2001</p>	<p>The policy recognises the strategic importance and potential of the youth for the development of Uganda.</p> <p>The main policy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote programmes and services targeting the youth • promote social and economic empowerment of the youth • increase youth involvement in communities and decision making. <p>The policy places responsibilities on the private sector, such as provision of opportunities for employment and promotion of entrepreneurship development and training opportunities.</p>	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>ESIA study completed.</p> <p>Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Uganda National HIV and AIDS Policy, 2011</p>	<p>The policy aims to create a protective and supporting environment in which the national response to HIV and AIDS is systematic, effective and coherent. The policy also aims to prevent new infection and to eliminate the socio-economic impacts of HIV and AIDS nationwide.</p> <p>The policy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinated management of the national response to the epidemic • prevention of HIV transmission • mitigation of adverse health impacts on the infected • minimisation of socio-economic impacts on the population • reduction of vulnerability to HIV via enhanced access to services • identification and reduction of gender-based vulnerability to the disease • promotion of HIV and AIDS related research. 	<p>Project induced in-migration and workforce mobilisation, and interaction between the workforce and local communities might increase the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Community health impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.18.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Plans			
Albertine Graben Physical Development Plan, 2015	The plan provides a planning framework to promote and guide the physical development process in the Albertine Graben in a sustainable manner over a 25-year period. The PDP gets its overall guidance from Uganda’s Vision 2040 and the Second National Development Plan.	The project is the result of the petroleum developments in the Albertine Graben.	ESIA study completed. The project will apply and obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with conditions thereof.
National Forest Plan 2011/12–2021/22, 2013	<p>The plan acknowledges that oil exploitation can have negative effects on forest resources through deforestation and environmental degradation, including indirect effects resulting from induced development. However, the plan also recognises that revenue from the Albertine Graben developments provides an opportunity to invest in sustainable forest management.</p> <p>The plan sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the capacity of forestry institutions to enable them to effectively perform their mandates • increase the forest resource base by increasing forest cover to the 1990 levels • increase economic productivity of forests and employment in the forestry sector • raise incomes for households through forest-based initiatives • restore and improve ecosystem services derived from sustainably managed forests. 	The project is outside the forest reserves, although it may have indirect impacts on them.	ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4. Possession of necessary licences and authorisations, and compliance with conditions thereof.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Transport Master Plan, 2009	The plan sets out a framework for developing the transport sector between 2008 and 2023. The plan acknowledges that, owing to development of oil reserves, pipelines are becoming an important component of the transport sector. The plan recognises the need for close cooperation between the Ministry of Works and Transport and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, the primary body responsible for oil and gas pipeline infrastructure, as pipelines are subject to regulation by the Ministry of Works and Transport. The plan also states that it is important to avoid oil spillages and explosion risks at intermodal transfer points with road and rail.	The project will use public roads. The project will plan for emergencies during construction and operation.	ESIA study completed. Impacts and mitigation for planned events are presented in Section 8; emergencies are described in Section 9, Unplanned Events. Occupational health and safety policies and programmes
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Albertine Graben, 2013	The SEA was undertaken to support and guide the National Oil and Gas Policy. The objective of the SEA is to ensure that environmental and socio-economic concerns contribute to a balanced and sustainable development of the oil and gas sector. The SEA covers the entire Albertine Graben with a focus on ongoing and planned activities in Exploration Areas 1, 2 and 3A, and the development of a refinery and potential export of products and crude to international markets.	The project is required to enable development of petroleum resources in the Albertine Graben.	ESIA study has been completed. The project will apply and obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with conditions thereof.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Uganda Second National Development Plan (NDPII) 2015/16–2019/20, 2015</p>	<p>NDPII contains sectoral objectives and interventions for managing the environment and natural resources, industrial and infrastructure development, and human capital development. With respect to the petroleum (oil and gas) sector, the NDPII focus areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening the policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework • national content development and capacity building • increasing exploitation of oil and gas • increasing efficiency and effectiveness in managing and extracting oil and gas resources • producing refined oil and oil by-products for the local and export markets • increasing efficiency in transportation, storage, handling and security of stock petroleum products. 	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p> <p>The project will procure materials and supplies.</p>	<p>Employment policies and procedures</p> <p>Procurement policies and procedures including local content targets</p> <p>ESIA study completed. Employment and economic impacts assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8. Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised or where possible enhanced.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Uganda Wildlife Authority Strategic Plan 2013–2018</p>	<p>The plan provides for sustainably managed wildlife areas that are providing enjoyment, supporting community livelihoods and contributing to national development. The plan focuses on the following critical areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restoring and maintaining healthy ecosystems • management of the human-wildlife conflict • achieving financial self-sustainability • improvement of the infrastructure and equipment. 	<p>The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife though it is outside legally protected areas.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4.</p>

4.2.3 Regulations and Guidelines

Table 4.2-3 summarises Ugandan national regulations and guidelines that are or may be relevant to the project.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Regulations			
<p>The National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1998 (SI No. 153-1) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<p>The regulations specify the general requirements for good EIA practice in Uganda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proponent is required to undertake an ESIA in accordance with the regulations, including preparation and submission of Terms of Reference, and provision of all contents for an environmental impact statement outlined under Regulation 14. • Regulation 12 (1) requires the developer to take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities that may be affected by the project. Regulations 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 outline further requirements for public participation. For instance, under Regulation 21 (2), a public hearing is required where the project may have transboundary impacts. • Regulation 39 provides requirements for disclosure, review and consultation for projects with likely transboundary impacts. 	<p>The project is subject to EIA regulations as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed.</p>
<p><i>The National Environment (Air Quality) Regulations (Draft)</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe emission limits of various substances, standards for ambient air and emission standards for point sources and motor vehicles. 	<p>Project activities will generate air emissions. Key sources of emissions include: construction vehicles, equipment and power generators – see Section 2 Project Description.</p>	<p>Project will comply with national and international air emission standards– see Appendix F.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>The National Environment (Audit) Regulations, 2006 (SI No. 12 of 2006) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental audits to be conducted only by certified and registered auditors. Every owner or operator of a facility whose activities are likely to have a significant impact on the environment is required to establish an environmental management system and may conduct voluntary environmental audits. 	<p>The project will establish an environmental management and monitoring system.</p>	<p>An environmental audit of the project activities will be undertaken to assess project compliance with the mitigation measures and requirements from NEMA.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Certification and Professional Conduct of Environmental Practitioners) Regulations, 2003 (SI No. 85 of 2003)</p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for certification, registration of environmental practitioners and for the practice of EIA in Uganda require a proponent to engage a competent team of registered environmental practitioners to undertake the EIA, and to adhere to the requirements of the regulations. 	<p>The project is subject to EIA regulations as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153.</p>	<p>The ESIA has been undertaken by a competent team of registered environmental practitioners.</p>
<p><i>The National Environment (Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Control) Regulations, 2014 (Draft)</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for the management of chemicals, including risk assessment, remediation and emergency response. A licence is required to store regulated chemicals. 	<p>The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.</p>	<p>A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>The National Environment (Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products) Regulations, 2001 (SI No. 63 of 2001)</p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operationalise Uganda’s commitment to the Montreal Protocol through restrictions on the trade of controlled substances and licensing of persons intending to import or export controlled substances • state resourcing of goods and materials should not be from a country that is not a signatory of the Montreal Protocol • state that imports of controlled substances should be licensed by the relevant authority and free of prohibited materials. 	<p>The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.</p>	<p>A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Minimum Standards for Management of Soil Quality) Regulations, 2001 (SI No. 59 of 2001) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish the minimum standards required to maintain, restore and enhance the long-term productivity of the soil; establish standards for management of soil quality associated with agriculture; and establish criteria and procedures for determining soil quality. 	<p>Project construction will include earthworks, movement of plant and machinery along the pipeline route, and RoW reinstatement and revegetation. The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.</p>	<p>Soil handling, erosion control and reinstatement measures – see Section 8.5 Soils A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>The National Environment (Mountainous and Hilly Areas Management) Regulations, (SI No. 153-6)</p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the sustainable management of mountainous and hilly areas, and prescribe rules for soil conservation • prohibit the introduction of (invasive) alien species. 	<p>The pipeline will cross mountainous and hilly areas.</p>	<p>Pipeline routing to avoid steep slopes where possible – see Section 3 Alternatives</p> <p>Soil handling, erosion control and reinstatement measures – see Section 8.5 Soils. Pest and invasive species control measures – see Section 8.2–8.4 Biodiversity.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003 (SI No. 30 of 2003)</p> <p><i>at the time of writing under government review: The National Environment (Noise and Vibrations) (Standards and Control) Regulations, 2013</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish permissible noise levels for a factory, workshop, construction site and mines and quarries • impose a duty on the owner of machinery or the owner or occupier of a facility or premises to use the best practicable means to ensure that the emission of noise from that machinery, facility or premise does not exceed permissible noise levels and require installation of noise monitoring equipment • require a licence for generating noise in excess of permissible noise levels. 	<p>Some project activities will generate elevated levels of noise.</p>	<p>Noise mitigation measures – see Section 8.10</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p><i>The National Environment (Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Management) Regulations, 2014 (Draft)</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for prevention, control and monitoring of oil spill in waters and on land under Ugandan jurisdiction establish the basic principles to be observed in handling oil and other harmful or dangerous substances, emergency response and cleanup. 	<p>The project will manage limited amounts of chemical and fuel during construction and operation.</p>	<p>Design measures (leak detection, block valves) – see Section 2 Project Description; oil spill modelling, emergency preparedness and response – see Section 9.</p>
<p><i>The National Environment (Petroleum Waste Management) Regulations, 2014 (Draft)</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish the duty of care in waste handling and contain provisions for risk assessment and management practices state that transport and disposal of oil and gas waste is subject to permit. 	<p>The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.</p>	<p>Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). A waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations (SI No 153-3) <i>at the time of writing under government review: The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations (Draft)</i></p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide the standards for effluent or waste water before it is discharged into water or onto land provide for the general obligation to mitigate pollution and require every industry or establishment to install, at its premises, antipollution equipment for the treatment of effluent or chemical discharges state that antipollution equipment has to be based on the best practicable means for environmentally sound practice 	<p>The project will generate liquid waste throughout its lifecycle.</p>	<p>A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP. Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). A waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP. Possession of necessary licences and authorisations, and compliance with conditions thereof (see Table 4.3-1).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations (SI No. 153-2) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require records to be kept of the amount of waste generated by the activity and of the parameters of the discharges. <p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply to all categories of hazardous and nonhazardous waste, storage and disposal of hazardous waste and their movement into and out of Uganda and to all waste disposal facilities, landfills, sanitary fills and incinerators • require a licence to transport, store and deposit waste • ensure that operations are undertaken in an environmentally sound way. 	<p>The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.</p>	<p>Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). A waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lakeshores Management) Regulations (SI No. 153-5).</p>	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the central or local governments shall hold in trust and protect wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores for the common good of the citizens of Uganda • provide a list of regulated activities whose implementation in wetlands is subject to issuance of a permit granted by NEMA in consultation with the relevant lead agencies (this applies to a range of recreational and commercial activities, including construction of transport and communication facilities such as roads, railways, telephone lines and any other activity that is of a commercial nature) 	<p>The pipeline will cross wetlands and watercourses.</p>	<p>Biodiversity mitigation measures – see Sections 8.2–8.4; soil erosion control and reinstatement measures – see Section 8.5; surface water mitigation measures – see Section 8.6. The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with conditions thereof.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure every landowner, occupier or user who engages in activities adjacent or contiguous with a wetland, riverbank and lakeshore has a duty to prevent degradation or destruction and maintain the ecological and biodiversity conservation functions of the wetland. 		
National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 57 of 2016)	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outline the rules for establishment and management of central and local forest reserves, and community and private forest provide for registration of protected trees and reserved species regulate introduction of alien and exotic species list the activities for which a person may apply for a licence to operate in a forest (regulation 89). 	The project lies outside forest reserves, although it can have indirect impacts on them.	ESIA study completed. Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Sections 8.2–8.4. Possession of necessary licences and authorisations, and compliance with conditions thereof.
Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 47 of 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part III includes requirements for facilities such as pipelines. A licence is required for placement and operation of a pipeline. Part VII covers technical and design requirements for facilities such as pipelines. 	The project is subject to the Petroleum Act and regulations.	See Section 2 Project Description for project design and Section 3 Alternatives for routing. Obtaining required licences

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
The Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) (National Content) Regulations, 2016	These regulations promote the development of capacity within Uganda for provision of goods and services in the oil and gas sector. Among other stipulations, the regulations require licence holders to submit procurement forecasts; prioritise Ugandans during procurement of goods and services; and submit plans for training and recruitment of Ugandans.	The project is subject to the Petroleum National Content regulations	A labour management plan and procurement and supply chain management plan will be developed to define the strategies for recruitment and supply.
Traffic and Road Safety (Motor Vehicle Inspection) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 51 of 2016)	The regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for periodic inspection of road vehicles to ascertain their roadworthiness. • All vehicles including goods vehicles shall be subject to periodic inspection at approved facilities. 	Vehicles will be used for project activities.	Implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures related to traffic – see Section 9.
Traffic and Road Safety (Prescribed Alcohol Limit) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 31 of 2004)	The regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe breath alcohol level beyond which a person is not allowed to drive a motor vehicle. 	Vehicles will be used for project activities.	Mitigation measures on zero drug and alcohol tolerance were proposed – see Section 8.15.
Traffic and Road Safety (Restriction of Use of Mobile Telephones) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 99 of 2004)	The regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict the use of mobile phones while driving. 	Vehicles will be used for project activities.	Implementation of mitigation measures related to driver training – see Section 9.
Traffic and Road Safety (Speed Limits) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 33 of 2004)	The regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe applicable speed limits for various road conditions, locations and vehicle types. 	Vehicles will be used for project activities.	National speed limits and project speed limits where required; driver training – see Section 9

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Traffic and Road Safety (Wearing of Safety Belts) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 32 of 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All seats in a vehicle to be fitted with safety belts The driver and all passengers in a vehicle must wear safety belts at all times when the vehicle is moving. 	Vehicles will be used for project activities.	Driver training – see Section 9
Traffic and Road Safety (Weighbridges) Regulations, 2010 (SI No. 25 of 2010)	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prescribe the maximum axle load weights for vehicles, trailers and engineering plants of various axle groups. 	Vehicles, including heavy goods vehicles, will be used for project activities.	Fit-for-purpose vehicles. regular vehicle inspection, route planning, use of rail where appropriate – see Section 9
Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (SI No. 152-4)	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prescribe limits for the discharge of waste into water resources, specifying among others restricted activities for which waste discharge permits must be acquired stipulate that a proponent shall acquire a permit where the discharge of effluent or waste into water or on land is deemed necessary (Regulation 4 (1)). 	The project will generate liquid waste throughout its lifecycle.	<p>Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p> <p>Possession of necessary licences and authorisations, and compliance with conditions thereof (see Table 4.3-1).</p>
Water Resources Regulations (SI No. 152-1)	<p>The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> license abstraction from lakes, rivers and groundwater stipulate that obtaining a licence requires consideration of other uses, including those downstream. 	The project will abstract water, primarily for the construction camp and hydrostatic testing.	<p>Water resource study. Hydrostatic testing plan. See Section 8.6 Surface Water and Section 8.7 Groundwater.</p> <p>Possession of necessary licences and authorisations, and compliance with conditions thereof (see Table 4.3-1).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National and Regional Guidelines			
Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (NEMA 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General guidelines on the ESIA process in Uganda. Includes recommendations to project developers, EIA practitioners, lead agencies and NEMA 	The project is subject to ESIA as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153.	ESIA study completed
Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector (NEMA 2004)	<p>The guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide practical guidance on the EIA process in Uganda specific to energy development projects and the energy sector in general • contain specific guidance on the environmental impacts of petroleum exploration and appraisal, development and production, transportation, refining, and petroleum storage/trading of petroleum products • contain guidance on compensation for loss of assets and resettlement 	The project is subject to ESIA as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153.	ESIA study completed

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector in Uganda (NEMA 2014)</p>	<p>The guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide detailed guidelines for the EIA process as applicable to the energy sector in Uganda • contain specific guidelines on HIV and gender-related issues, climate change, disputes and grievances, public hearing and transboundary aspects. <p>While not specifically relevant to the project, some of the general guidance is more up-to-date than the 2004 guidelines.</p>	<p>The project is subject to ESIA as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed</p>
<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Road Projects (Ministry of Works and Transport (formerly Ministry of Works, Housing and Communications), 2004)</p>	<p>Guidelines on EIA process for road projects, such as road upgrades and construction of new roads. Includes guidelines for socio-economic and cultural impact assessment, compensation and resettlement, and public consultation.</p>	<p>The project is subject to ESIA as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153. Project components include construction and permanent roads.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed</p>
<p>Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Water Resources Related Projects in Uganda (MWE 2011)</p>	<p>Guidelines cover groundwater projects (such as borehole drilling and groundwater extraction) and surface water projects (such as industrial water supply and discharge projects).</p>	<p>The project will need to abstract water, primarily for the construction camp and hydrostatic testing.</p>	<p>ESIA study completed, including potential impacts on surface water and groundwater – impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework (CNOOC Uganda Ltd, Total E&P Uganda B.V., Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited 2016)</p>	<p>The Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework (LARF) standardises land acquisition and resettlement planning across the oil exploration licence areas of Albertine Graben. The LARF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines the legal and administrative framework, including International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards • identifies potential impacts of land acquisition and resettlement • defines resettlement and compensation strategy. 	<p>Land will be acquired for project activities</p>	<p>LARF developed by the Company in collaboration with government agencies and will be implemented before the project starts (Appendix J)</p>
<p>National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development 2011)</p>	<p>The guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a government manual of criteria for determining the scale, location and site requirements of various land uses and facilities • contain standards for industrial areas, roads and vehicle parking. 	<p>Project components include a construction camp and block valve stations.</p>	<p>Project design in accordance with good international practice – see Section 2 Project Description</p>
<p>Operational Waste Management Guidelines for Oil and Gas Operations (NEMA 2012)</p>	<p>The guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define guiding principles for waste management • describe international practices for oil and gas waste management and the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999. 	<p>The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.</p>	<p>Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Transboundary Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Shared Ecosystems in East Africa (EAC 2005)	<p>The guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define criteria for determining transboundary environmental impacts • describe the process of transboundary impact assessment. 	The project is located close to the border with other countries (DRC) and potentially can have indirect impacts on them	ESIA study completed, including potential transboundary impacts – impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
Uganda Wildlife Authority Operational Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Production in Wildlife Protected Areas (2014)	<p>The guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guide the operations of oil companies within wildlife protected areas • provide specific requirements for construction and operation of access roads and pipelines, materials extraction sites and aboveground installations • contain guidance on addressing potential impacts on tourism and ecosystem health. 	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study completed, including potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services – impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
Framework and Guidelines for Water Source Protection (MWE 2013)	The guidelines aim to achieve improved water quality, reliable water supply and better livelihood opportunities. Specific guidance is provided for protecting various types of existing or new water infrastructure, including piped water supplies, point water supplies, multipurpose reservoirs and hydroelectric power plants.	The project will use water resources, mainly for the construction camp and hydrostatic testing. The pipeline route will also cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.	Planned application for and compliance with water permit for abstraction, pollution prevention, management of infrastructure crossings – see Section 8.

4.2.4 Forthcoming Legislation

The Government of Uganda is in the process of amending existing laws and regulations and developing new requirements that could become relevant to the project upon enactment. These include:

- amendments to the National Environment Act, Cap 153
- amendments to the existing regulations under the National Environment Act, Cap 153:
 - Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998
 - Audit Regulations, 2006
 - Minimum Standards for Management of Soil Quality Regulations, 2001
 - Noise Standards and Control Regulations, 2003
 - Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land Regulations, 1999
 - Waste Management Regulations, 1999
- new regulations under the National Environment Act, Cap 153 (draft provisions included in Table 4.2-3):
 - Air Quality Regulations
 - Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Control
 - Petroleum Waste Management Regulations
 - Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Management Regulations
 - Uganda Wildlife Act Cap 200, 1996.

Once enacted, the provisions of the revised act and regulations will be complied with. For the laws under revision, the project has obtained drafts, where available, of the new or amended laws and has considered them when preparing the ESIA and developing mitigation commitments.

4.2.5 Institutional Framework

Uganda is divided into 112 districts across four administrative regions: northern, eastern, central and western. Each district is comprised of subcounties, parishes or wards, and villages. Parallel with state administration, there are cultural institutions. The project's pipeline will cross Bunyoro, Buganda and Kooki cultural institutions.

The Government of the Republic of Uganda is a democracy made up of three parts:

1. The Executive, comprising the president, vice president, prime minister and cabinet
2. The Legislature – the Parliament
3. The Judiciary, comprising the Supreme Court, Magistrates' Court, High Court and Court of Appeals (Constitutional Court).

Sector ministries are led by ministers who are appointed by the president, with the prior approval of parliament. National agencies in Uganda consist of publicly funded bodies, commissions, statutory bodies, state-owned enterprises and authorities.

Uganda has been pursuing a major decentralisation programme since the 1980s. The change from a highly centralised state has resulted in the gradual transfer of power, functions and services to local councils. The system of local government in

Uganda is based on the district as the basic unit under which there are lower local government and administrative unit councils down to the county, parish, and village levels.

Table 4.2-4 lists the administrative institutions most relevant to the project.

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Office of the Prime Minister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead government business in parliament • Coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of government policies and programmes • Coordinate the implementation of government policies, programmes and projects including joint assessment framework indicators and actions, and Presidential Investment Roundtable decision through the National Institutional Coordination Framework • Undertake coordination of the implementation of the National Development Plan • Coordinate and provide public relations to ensure good Government image, effective coverage of national events, communication of policies and practices, and defining the ideal national character and values for development • Coordinate development of capacities for prevention, preparedness, and response to natural and human induced disasters and refugees • Coordinate and monitor the implementation of special government policies and programmes for Northern Uganda, Luwero-Rwenzori, Karamoja, Bunyoro and Teso Affairs
National Level – Ministries	
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management • MWE has three directorates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) ○ Directorate of Water Development ○ Directorate of Environmental Affairs. • Reporting to MWE are the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) ○ National Forestry Authority (NFA) ○ National Water and Sewerage Corporation.

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Directorate of Water Resource Management (part of the Ministry of Water and Environment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and maintains national water laws, policies and regulations • Manages, monitors and regulates water resources through issuing water use, borehole drilling, abstraction and wastewater discharge permits • Integrates water resources management activities • Coordinated Uganda's participation in joint management of transboundary waters resources and peaceful cooperation with Nile Basin countries
<p>Directorate of Water Development (part of the Ministry of Water and Environment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides support to local governments and other service providers with respect to water resource issues
<p>Wetlands Management Department (part of the Ministry of Water and Environment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their resources and to ensure sustainable use of wetlands for ecological and tourism purposes • Participates in the evaluation of EIAs for projects in wetland areas
<p>Climate Change Department (CCD) (part of the Ministry of Water and Environment)</p>	<p>The main objective for establishing the CCD is to strengthen Uganda's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical support to the Ministry of Water and Environment with regards to climate change issues • Coordinates national climate change mitigation and adaptation actions in different sectors, including energy
<p>Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</p>	<p>Mandated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect vulnerable persons from deprivation and livelihood risks • create an enabling environment for increasing employment opportunities and productivity, especially the poor and vulnerable • address issues of inequality and exclusion in access to services across all sectors.
<p>Department of Occupational Safety and Health, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for implementing the Occupational Safety and Health Act (2006), and carrying out statutory inspections to ensure proper management of health and safety at workplaces, including the oil and gas industry

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulates, reviews and implements national policies, plans, strategies, regulations and standards • Enforces laws, regulations and standards along the value chain of crops, livestock and fisheries • Monitors, inspects and evaluates activities in the agricultural sector including local governments • Regulates, among other aspects, the use of agricultural chemicals and planting materials
Directorate of Fisheries Resources (part of Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes, supports and guides the sector • Responsible for setting and enforcing the standards and regulations for practices pertaining to fisheries
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes, promotes the development of, strategically manages and safeguards the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilisation of energy and mineral resources for social and economic development • Policy guidance for developing and exploiting energy and mineral resources • Creates an enabling environment to attract investment for the development, provision and utilisation of energy and mineral resources • Acquires, processes and interprets technical data to establish the energy and mineral resource potential of the country • Inspects, regulates, monitors and evaluates private companies in energy and mineral sectors so that the resources are developed, exploited and used on a rational and sustainable basis
Petroleum Exploration, Development and Production Department (PEDPD, Directorate of Petroleum, part of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes and regulates petroleum exploration in Uganda • Implements the National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda (2008) with the PEDPD being responsible for initiating policy and legislation on petroleum exploration and development, regulating licensees for undertaking petroleum exploration and production in the country, and building national capacity in the field of petroleum exploration and development
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulates and implements policies, strategies, plans and programmes that promote tourism, wildlife and cultural heritage conservation • Conservation and development of wildlife resources, and provision of advice to government • Promotes and protects the cultural and natural heritage • Provides professional knowledge and information regarding the archaeology and palaeontology of Uganda • Oversees the Uganda Wildlife Authority, among other institutions

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	<p>Formulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policies in relation to land issues • national standards and coordination of all matters concerning land, housing and urban development. <p>Of particular relevance to the project are the following units within the Ministry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Land Management, which is responsible for issues concerning overall land management including management of the national land register, technical support relating to land registration and acquisition processes to local governments, and land valuation • Directorate of Physical Planning and Urban Development, which is responsible for regional planning and formulation of land use related policies, plans and regulations.
National Physical Planning Board (part of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advises on the declaration of special planning areas as prescribed by the Physical Planning Act, 2010 • Prepares physical development plans • Formulates draft planning policies, standards, guidelines and manuals. As the project's footprint is within a special planning area (the Albertine Graben), the National Physical Planning Board will be a key stakeholder.
Ministry of Works and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans, develops and maintains economic, efficient and effective transport infrastructure and services, which includes roads and pipelines • Develops national policies, laws and regulations for public transport infrastructure and services • Sets standards for the construction industry, transport infrastructure and services • Enforces compliance with the existing policies, laws and regulations • Develops and manages the national road network and provides guidance on matters concerning the national road network to the Uganda National Roads Authority
Ministry of Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated to guide, harmonise, mentor and advocate for all local governments in support of the vision of government to bring about socio-economic transformation of the country.
Ministry of Education and Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides quality education and sports services in the country, which are constitutional obligations for the Ugandan State and Government
Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated to defend and protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Uganda, and the constitution that encapsulates people's sovereignty through popular will
Ministry of Internal Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandated to ensure and maintain internal security, peace and stability

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
National Level – Agencies and Authorities	
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<p>Established in May 1995 under the National Environment Act, Cap 153, as the principal agency in Uganda charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management. NEMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinates the implementation of government policies and decisions of the Policy Committee on Environment • ensures the integration of environmental concerns in overall national planning through coordination with the relevant ministries, departments and government agencies • liaises with the private sector, intergovernmental organisations, nongovernmental and government agencies of other states on issues relating to the environment • proposes environmental policies and strategies to the Policy Committee • initiates legislative proposals, standards and guidelines on the environment in accordance with the law • reviews and approves EIAs and environmental impact statements (EIS).
Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created in accordance with Section 9 of the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act, 2013, and also carries out functions under the Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Act, 2013 • Regulates and monitors the oil and gas sector in Uganda • Ensures that petroleum operations in Uganda are carried out in accordance with the relevant laws
Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Uganda Wildlife Act (2000) • In charge of managing 10 national parks, 12 wildlife reserves, 13 wildlife sanctuaries and 5 community wildlife areas • Mandated to perform all the functions required of a lead agency for purposes of an EIA for any project that may have a significant effect on any wildlife species or community

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Uganda Land Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages any land in Uganda vested in or acquired by the Government of Uganda in accordance with the constitution • Maintains an updated inventory and database for all government land and property • Protects government lands from unauthorised use • Executes deeds like leases and tenancy agreements for government lands • Handles investigations and litigations arising from disputes over government land • Collaborates with the Ministry of Lands, other stakeholders and responsible organs on the review of land laws • Resettles persons displaced because of government actions, natural disasters or any other cause through outright compensations or provision of alternative land
National Forestry Authority (NFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for managing national forest reserves under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003, that provides for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda • Coordinates with NEMA and other agencies on managing Uganda's forest resources, and controls industrial developments in central forest reserves in conjunction with other relevant authorities
Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and maintains the national roads network, advises government on general roads policy and contributes to addressing transport concerns, among others • Collaborates with the private sector on issues relating to the development and maintenance of roads • The Environment and Social Safeguards department is responsible for identifying and evaluating environmental and social risks and impacts of road and bridge projects and ensuring grievances from affected persons are responded to and appropriately managed.
Uganda Human Rights Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (Article 51) • Responsible for protecting and promoting fundamental human rights and freedoms in Uganda and implementing international human rights conventions
Uganda Investment Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Investment Code Act, Cap 92 • A semi-autonomous government agency mandated to initiate and support measures that enhance investment in Uganda and advise Government on appropriate policies conducive for investment promotion and growth • Markets investment opportunities, ensures local and foreign investors have access to relevant information

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Uganda National Bureau of Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, Cap 327 • Formulates, promotes and enforces standards in the interest of public health, safety and the environment • Publishes the Uganda Standards Catalogue, which includes compulsory and voluntary standards for industries, including the oil and gas sector
Civil Aviation Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the safe, regular, secure and efficient use and development of civil aviation inside and outside Uganda • Licences operators and aviation crew, and certifies operators and aircraft • Provides air navigation services • Establishes, maintains, operates and owns aerodromes
Local Level	
District Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plays a key role in stakeholder engagement and community projects
District Environment Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the activities of the district council and the local environment committees relating to the management of the environment and natural resources • Ensures that environmental concerns are integrated in all plans and projects approved by the district council • Assists in developing and formulating byelaws relating to managing the environment • Coordinates with NEMA on all issues relating to environment management
District Environment Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advises the district environment committee on all matters relating to the environment • Assists local environment committees in the performance of their functions • Gathers information on the environment and the utilisation of natural resources in the district • Serves as the secretary to the district environment committee
District Health Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for implementing health policies and programmes and planning and overseeing health service delivery
District Land Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds and allocates land in the district that is not owned by any person or authority • Facilitates the registration and transfer of interests in land • Compiles and maintains rates of compensation payable (e.g., crops and nonpermanent buildings) • Acquires rights or interests in land
District Land Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical services to the district administration and the District Land Board

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
District Technical Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements coordination and development planning functions of the local government • Integrates all district sector development priorities and those of lower level local governments for presentation to the district council
District Wildlife Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advises the district councils, in liaison with UWA, on managing and utilising wildlife within the local jurisdiction
Local Environment Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors all activities within its local jurisdiction to ensure that such activities do not have any significant impact on the environment • Reports any events or activities that have or are likely to have significant impacts on the environment to the district environment officer or the appropriate authority • Identifies riverbanks, lakeshores, wetlands and hilly or mountainous areas that are at risk from environmental degradation or are of local, national and international importance, and takes necessary measures to reduce the risk or recommend to the authority the need for the protection of those areas • Prepares local land use plans

4.3 Permitting Requirements

4.3.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Preparation and Approval Procedure

The main environmental approval required for major projects is the environmental impact assessment. The Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (NEMA, 1997) and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector (NEMA, 2014)¹ describe the EIA basic steps as follows:

1. Project brief and screening: NEMA and other relevant lead agencies² determine the extent to which a project is likely to affect the environment and whether further assessment is necessary. If a project type, such as pipelines, is listed in the Environment Act, Third Schedule, Projects to be considered for environmental impact assessment, an EIA is automatically required without the need for submission of a project brief.

¹ An earlier document, Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector (NEMA 2004), encompasses all types of energy projects, including oil pipelines, whereas the 2014 guidelines refer to oil only in the context of thermal generation. Nonetheless, the 2014 guidelines include text from both the 2004 guidelines and refinements, such as additional information on scoping report and ESIA format content, and hence are considered current best practice.

² According to the National Environment Act 1995 Cap 153, Part I Section 1(gg), 'lead agency' means any ministry, department, parastatal agency, local government system or public officer in which or in whom any law vests functions of control or management of any segment of the environment."

2. Scoping and preparation of terms of reference (ToR) for the EIS: the scope of work to be undertaken to identify and assess the likely environmental effects of a proposed project are determined. NEMA reviews the ToR in consultation with an appropriate lead agency before the EIS is conducted to ensure that key environmental concerns associated with the proposed project are included.
3. EIS: following the scope defined in the ToR, the project proponent describes baseline environmental and social conditions, assesses the significance of likely impacts associated with the project and develops mitigation measures to address the identified impacts. The EIS is submitted to NEMA for review.
4. Review of the EIS and decision making: after receiving the EIS, NEMA reviews it and sends copies to the lead agency and other stakeholders for review and feedback and invites the general public to make comments before making the decision on whether to approve the project.

Figure 4.3-1 shows the key stages of the EIA process.

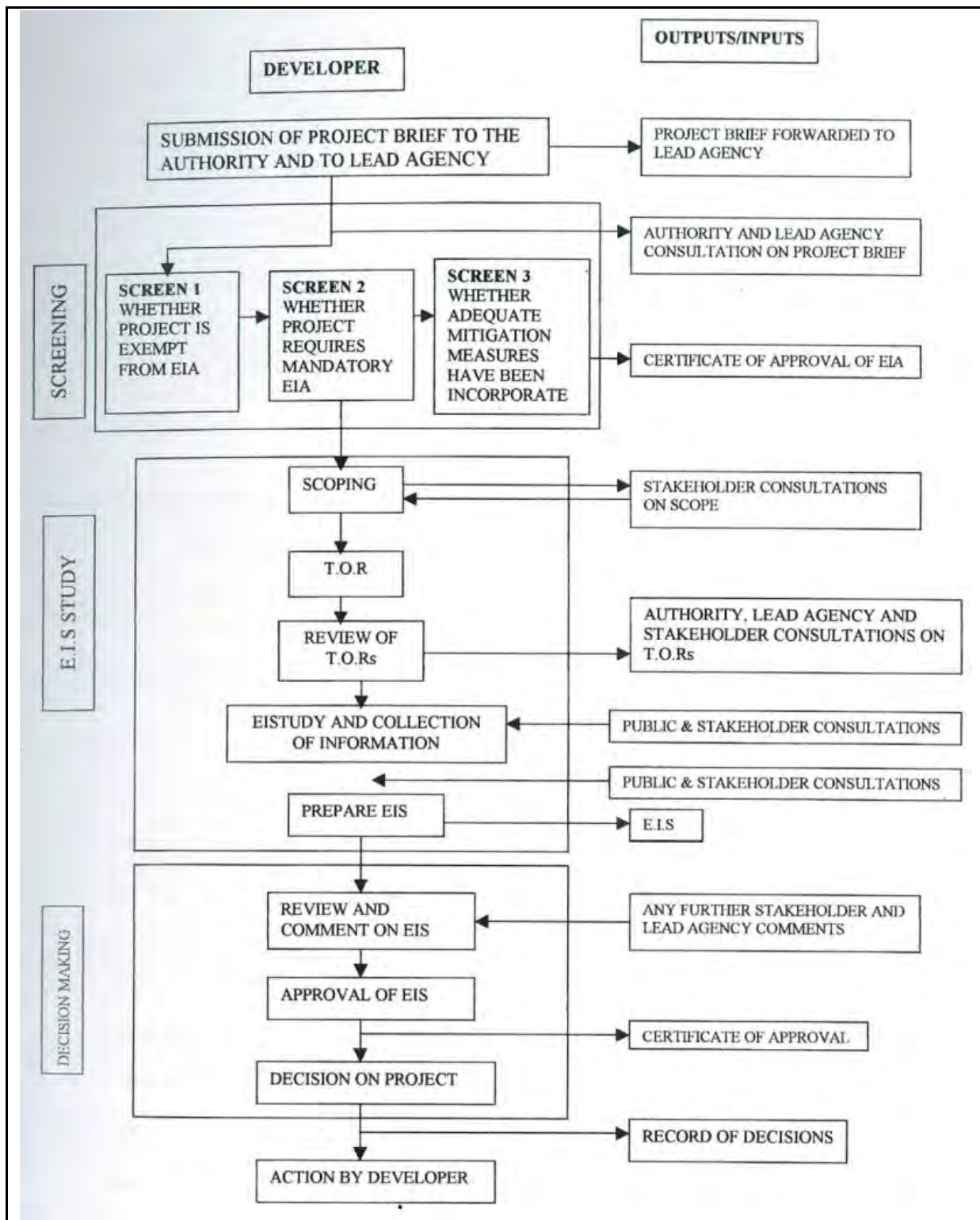


Figure 4.3-1 Environmental Impact Assessment Process

SOURCE: NEMA (2014)

4.3.2 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

The national legislation of Uganda establishes several approvals, permits and licences which must be acquired before a project or specific activities begin. Table 4.3-1 provides an overview of the permits, licences and approvals that are or may be required by the project.

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Authorisation to use radioactive sources	Atomic Energy Council, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	Atomic Energy Act, 2008 (Act No. 24 of 2008)	Section 32 (1): Subject to section 33, no person shall acquire, own, possess, operate, import, export, hire, loan, receive, use, install, commission, decommission, transport, store, sell, distribute, dispose of, transfer, modify, upgrade, process, manufacture or undertake any practice related to the application of atomic energy and regulated by this Act unless permitted by an authorisation issued under this Act.
Borehole construction	Directorate of Water Resource Management (DWRM)	Water Act (Cap 152 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 18 (1): No person shall construct or operate any works unless authorised to do so under this Part of the Act. Section 18 (2): A person wishing to construct any works or to take and use water may apply to the director in the prescribed form for a permit to do so. A drilling permit and permit for water abstraction are required.
		Water Resources Regulations (SI No. 152-1)	Regulation 16 (2): A person who wishes to engage a driller under sub-regulation (1) to construct a borehole on his or her land for the purpose of, (a) using water; (b) recharging an aquifer; or (c) fitting a motorised pump to a borehole may apply to the Director for a construction permit in Form F1 of the Sixth Schedule.
Construction and operation of midstream storage tank	MEMD	Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 36 of 2016)	Regulation 109 (1): A person shall not store petroleum commodities or petroleum products in bulk without a licence issued by the Minister under the Act and these Regulations.
Development permission	District Technical Planning Committee	Planning Act, 2010 (Act No. 8 of 2010)	Section 33 (1): A person shall not carry out a development within a planning area without obtaining development permission from a physical planning committee.
Dredging in river	DWRM	Rivers Act (Cap 357 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 4(1): It shall not be lawful to dredge in any river without a licence from the Minister [. . .].

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Groundwater abstraction Surface water abstraction	DWRM	Water Act, (Cap 152 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 18 (1): No person shall construct or operate any works unless authorised to do so under this Part of the Act. Section 18 (2): A person wishing to construct any works or to take and use water may apply to the director in the prescribed form for a permit to do so.
		Water Resources Regulations (SI No. 152-1)	Regulation 3 (1): A person who (a) occupies or intends to occupy any land; (b) wishes to construct, own, occupy or control any works on or adjacent to the land referred to in Regulation 10; may apply to the Director for a water permit.
			Regulation 3 (2): An application referred to under sub-regulation (1) shall (a) be in the form specified in the First Schedule to these regulations except that, i) Form A shall be used for surface water permits; and ii) Form B shall be used for groundwater permits
Lease agreement	District Land Board	Registration of Titles Act, (Cap 230 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 101: The proprietor of any freehold under the operation of this Act may, subject to any law or agreement for the time being in force, lease that land for any term exceeding three years by signing a lease of it in the form in the Eighth Schedule to this Act.
		Land Act (Cap 227 of the Laws of Uganda, as amended)	Section 73: Where it is necessary to execute public works on any land, an authorised undertaker shall enter into mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land in accordance with this Act; and where no agreement is reached, the Minister may, compulsorily acquire land in accordance with section 42.
		Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 19: Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Government from entering into an agreement with a person having an interest in land by which— a) that person’s interest in land is acquired by the Government; or that person’s claim to compensation for land under this Act is settled by the grant of other land or in any other way.

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Licence for transportation, storage and treatment of hazardous or nonhazardous waste	NEMA	National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations (SI No. 153-2)	Regulation 6: (1) A person intending to transport waste shall apply to the Authority for a licence in Form I set out in the First Schedule. (2): A person intending to store waste on his or her premises shall apply to the Authority for a licence in Form III set out in the First Schedule. Regulation 13 (1): A person intending to operate a waste treatment plant or disposal site shall apply to the Authority for a licence in Form V set out in the First Schedule.
Licence to erect or carry on a magazine	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Explosives Act, (Cap 298 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 22 (1): Any person desiring to erect or carry on a magazine for the storage of explosives shall make application for a licence to erect or carry on a magazine.
Licence to operate in a forest	National Forestry Authority	National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 57 of 2016)	Regulation 89 lists the activities for which a person may apply for a licence to operate in a forest. The application form is specified in Schedule 7.
Noise emissions in excess of permissible noise levels	NEMA	National Environment (Noise Standards And Control) Regulations, 2003 (SI No. 30 of 2003)	Regulation 12 (1): An owner or occupier of premises whose works or activities are likely to emit noise in excess of the permissible noise levels shall apply to the Executive Director in the form prescribed in Part I of the Second Schedule, for a Licence to Emit Noise in Excess of the Permissible Levels.
Permit to carry out activities in mountainous and hilly areas	Local Environment Committee	National Environment (Mountainous and Hilly Areas Management) Regulations, 2000 (SI No. 2 of 2000)	Regulation 8.1: A person who desires to [...] (d) carry out any development activity requiring an environmental impact assessment in a mountainous and hilly area where the slope (gradient) exceeds 15% shall make an application to the local environment committee of the lower local governments [...].

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Pipeline construction (license)	PAU	Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Regulations, 2016	Regulation 76 (1): The licensee shall submit to the Authority an application for consent to construct a facility including [...] pipeline systems [...].
Registration of a workplace	Department of Occupational Safety and Health Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006	Section 40 (2): a person shall not less than one month before he or she begins to occupy any premises as a workplace, serve on the Commissioner, a notice with the particulars prescribed in Schedule 3.
Regulated activity in a wetland, riverbank or lakeshore	NEMA	National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, 2000 (SI No. 153-5)	Regulation 12 (1): Subject to the provisions of Regulations, a person shall not carry out any activity in a wetland without a permit issued by the Executive Director. Regulation 12 (2): Any person intending to carry out an activity listed in the Second schedule to these Regulations shall apply to the Executive Director for a permit in Form A of the First Schedule. Regulation 23 (1): A person who intends to carry out any of the following activities shall make an application to the executive Director in Form A set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations (a) use, erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove or demolish any structure or part of any structure in, under, or over the river banks or lake shore; (b) excavate, drill, tunnel or otherwise disturb the river bank or lake shore; (c) introduce or plant any of a plant whether alien or indigenous on a river bank or lake shore; (d) introduce any animal or micro-organism, whether alien or indigenous in any river bank or lake shore; or (e) deposit any substance on a riverbank or lakeshore if that substance would or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment.

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Wastewater discharge	DWRM	Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (SI No. 152-4)	Regulation 4 (1): No person shall discharge effluent or waste on land or into the aquatic environment contrary to the standards established under regulation 3 unless he or she has a permit in the format specified in the First Schedule issued by the Director.

4.4 International Conventions, Agreements, Standards and Guidelines

4.4.1 International Conventions and Agreements

Uganda is signatory to the international agreements listed in Table 4.4-1 that are or may be relevant to the project. International conventions and agreements are implemented in Uganda under the authority of specific Acts, policies, regulations and government departments or agencies.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Ratified in May 1986	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	Ratified in August 1994	The project will give due consideration to children in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Ratified August 1990	The project will give due consideration to children in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (revised), 2003	Signed in December 2003	The project may potentially result in environmental impacts.	ESIA study completed. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), June 1995	Ratified in December 2000	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study completed, including potential impacts on biodiversity. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, January 1991	Ratified in October 1998	The project will generate limited amounts of hazardous waste.	Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, March 1989	Signed in March 1999	The project will generate limited amounts of hazardous waste.	Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.9). Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2000	Ratified in September 2003	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pest and diseases, for example through moving soil, using equipment from outside the area or biorestitution.	Pest and invasive species control measures – see Section 8 (biodiversity, soil)
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Signed in October 1986	The project will employ security personnel during construction and operation to protect employees and pipeline assets.	Due diligence during security provider selection, rules of engagement, Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights – see Section 8.
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, October 2003	Ratified in May 2009	Cultural heritage artefacts may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds – see Section 8.20
Convention on Biological Diversity, (Rio Convention), June 1992	Ratified in September 1993	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study completed, including potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention on Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, November 1972	Acceded in 1987	Cultural heritage artefacts may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds – see Section 8.20
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (Bonn Convention), June 1979	Ratified in August 2000	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study completed, including potential impacts on biodiversity. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	Ratified in July 1985	The project will give due consideration to women, children and people with disabilities in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8). Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, October 2005	Ratified in April 2015		
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified in September 2008		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), 1971, amended by the 1982 Protocol and the 1987 Amendment to the Convention	Ratified in March 1998	Pipeline route crosses watercourses that flow into Ramsar wetlands.	Pollution prevention measures – see Section 9 for oil spill contingency plan

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)	Ratified in September 1976	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
East African Community Treaty	Signed in November 1999	Article 111 outlines the guiding principles for cooperation among partner states to ensure sustainable development.	ESIA study completed, including potential transboundary impacts. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Signed in October 1980	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Signed in October 1995	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8). Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (including the First Optional Protocol on the ICCPR with reservations on Article 5)	Signed June 1995	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Signed in January 1987	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)3 Convention C029: Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Ratified in July 1963	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Employment policies, labour and working conditions mitigation measures – see Section 8.11 Economy and Section 8.15 Workers Health, Safety and Welfare
ILO C087: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	Ratified in June 2005		
ILO C098: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	Ratified in June 1963		
ILO C100: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	Ratified in June 2005		

³ At the time of writing, Uganda has ratified 31 ILO conventions, of which 30 are in force and one has been automatically denounced by convention C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). The full list of ILO conventions can be found on <http://www.ilo.org>.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
ILO C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	Ratified in June 1963		
ILO C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	Ratified in June 2005		
ILO C143: Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	Ratified in March 1978		
ILO C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Ratified in June 2001		
ILO C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Ratified in March 2003		
ILO C081: Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) (Excluding Part II)	Ratified in June 1963	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Labour and working conditions commitments – see Section 8.11 Economy and Section 8.15 Workers Health, Safety and Welfare
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), December 1951, amended 1997	Acceded in June 2007	The project’s activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pest and diseases, for example through the movement of soil, use of equipment from outside the area or biorestoreation.	Pest and invasive species control measures – see Section 8 (biodiversity, soil)
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 1997	Ratified in 2005	Project activities will generate air emissions. Key sources of emissions include: construction vehicles, equipment and power generators – see Section 2 Project Description.	The project greenhouse gas emissions will be monitored and reported.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Nile Basin Initiative, 1999	Ratified in August 2002	The pipeline route will cross watercourses of the Nile Basin.	ESIA study completed, including potential transboundary impacts. see Section 8.
Paris Agreement, 2015	Signed in October 2016	Project activities will generate air emissions. Key sources of emissions include: construction vehicles, equipment and power generators – see Section 2 Project Description.	The project greenhouse gas emissions will be monitored and reported.
Protocol Agreement on the Conservation of Common Natural Resources	Signed in 1982	The project may have transboundary and other environmental impacts.	ESIA study completed, including potential transboundary and ecosystem services impacts and mitigation measures – see Section 8.
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Ratified in July 2010	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (Appendix J)
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention), September 1998	Acceded August 2008	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001	Accession in July 2004	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	Adopted in 2015	The project may result in environmental and social impacts.	ESIA study completed. Impact assessment and mitigation measures are presented in Section 8.
United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003	Ratified in September 2004	The project will require governmental approval.	Project anti-corruption policies and code of conduct
United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), March 1973	Signed July 1991	Some project construction sites will be near areas where protected species might be present.	Biodiversity mitigation measures; employee training – see Section 8
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994	Ratified in June 1997	Construction of the pipeline will include clearance of the RoW, excavation and eventual reinstatement.	See Section 8 for commitments aimed at reducing project impacts on soil, surface water and groundwater.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992	Ratified in 2005	Project activities will generate air emissions. Key sources of emissions include: construction vehicles, equipment and power generators – see Section 2 Project Description.	The project greenhouse gas emissions will be monitored and reported.
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (March 1985), and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, September 1987	Ratified in September 1988	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.

4.4.2 International Finance Corporation Standards and Guidelines

4.4.2.1 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards

The IFC Performance Standards are listed in Table 4.4-2 below.

Table 4.4-2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 2012

Performance Standard ⁴	Objectives
Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project • To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, minimise and, where residual impacts remain, compensate or offset for risks and impacts to workers, affected communities and the environment • To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems • To ensure that grievances from affected communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately • To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated
Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish, maintain and improve the worker-management relationship • To promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of workers, and compliance with national labour and employment laws • To protect the workforce by addressing child labour and forced labour • To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and to protect and promote the health of workers
Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid or minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimising pollution from project activities • To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water • To reduce project-related greenhouse gas emissions
Performance Standard 4: Community, Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community during the project life from both routine and nonroutine circumstances • To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimises risks to the affected communities

⁴ Each Performance Standard is supplemented with a guidance note, providing further explanation.

Table 4.4-2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 2012

Performance Standard ⁴	Objectives
Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid or, when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs • To avoid forced eviction • To anticipate and avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected • To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons • To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites
Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and conserve biodiversity • To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services • To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities
Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples	<i>Not applicable. No indigenous peoples were identified in the area of influence during the baseline surveys.</i>
Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation • To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage

4.4.2.2 International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

The IFC environmental, health and safety (EHS) guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of good international industry practice (GIIP). IFC uses the EHS guidelines as a technical source of information during project appraisal activities.

The EHS guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC and generally considered achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures in the EHS guidelines, projects will be required to achieve whichever is more stringent.

Table 4.4-3 lists the IFC general EHS and sector guidelines of relevance to the project in Uganda.

Table 4.4-3 International Finance Corporation Standards and Guidelines

Document	Summary
IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, 2007	Contain examples of GIIP on crosscutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. These general guidelines are supplemented by relevant industry-specific EHS guidelines.
IFC industry-specific EHS guidelines	The following industry-specific guidelines are applicable to the project components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onshore Oil and Gas (2007) (at the time of writing being updated by the IFC) • Construction Materials Extraction (2007) • Waste Management Facilities (2007) • Water and Sanitation (2007).
IFC Good Practice for Cumulative Impact Assessment	IFC Good Practice Handbook (GPH) Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets (IFC 2013) provides guidance for conducting an effective cumulative impact assessment (CIA). The IFC GPH presents a CIA process based on the concept of valued environmental and social components (VECs). The CIA guidelines have been applied to this ESIA – see Section 5 Methodology.

4.4.2.3 International Finance Corporation and World Bank Social and Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines

In addition to the above, IFC offers several good practice handbooks, covering social issues and stakeholder engagement, which will be consulted:

- 2009 IFC and EBRD Guidance note on Workers' Accommodation: Processes and Standards
- 2009 Handbook for Addressing Project-Induced In-Migration
- 2010 Strategic Community Investment: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets
- 2002 Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
- 2007 Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets
- 2009 Good Practice Note Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities
- 2009 Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-Based Livelihoods
- 2009 Introduction to Health Impact Assessment
- 2009 World Bank Guidance note Mainstreaming Gender into Extractive Industries Projects.
- 2006 Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity.

4.4.3 International Management System Standards

Project partners aim to operate management systems that conform with the requirements of the following international management system standards and will be applied to the project:

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems
- ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems – requirements with specifications for use
- British Standards Institution BS OHSAS 18001:2007 Occupational Health and Safety.

These management system standards specify the requirements that an organisation can implement to enhance its quality, environmental, occupational health and safety performance. They provide a framework for organisations to manage their responsibilities in a proactive, systematic manner.

The standards focus on performance, which is managed through combining consideration of a process approach (i.e., consideration of a project’s impacts throughout its life cycle, taking into account both internal and external issues) with risk-based thinking and the application of the plan-do-check-act continuous improvement cycle (see Figure 4.4-1).

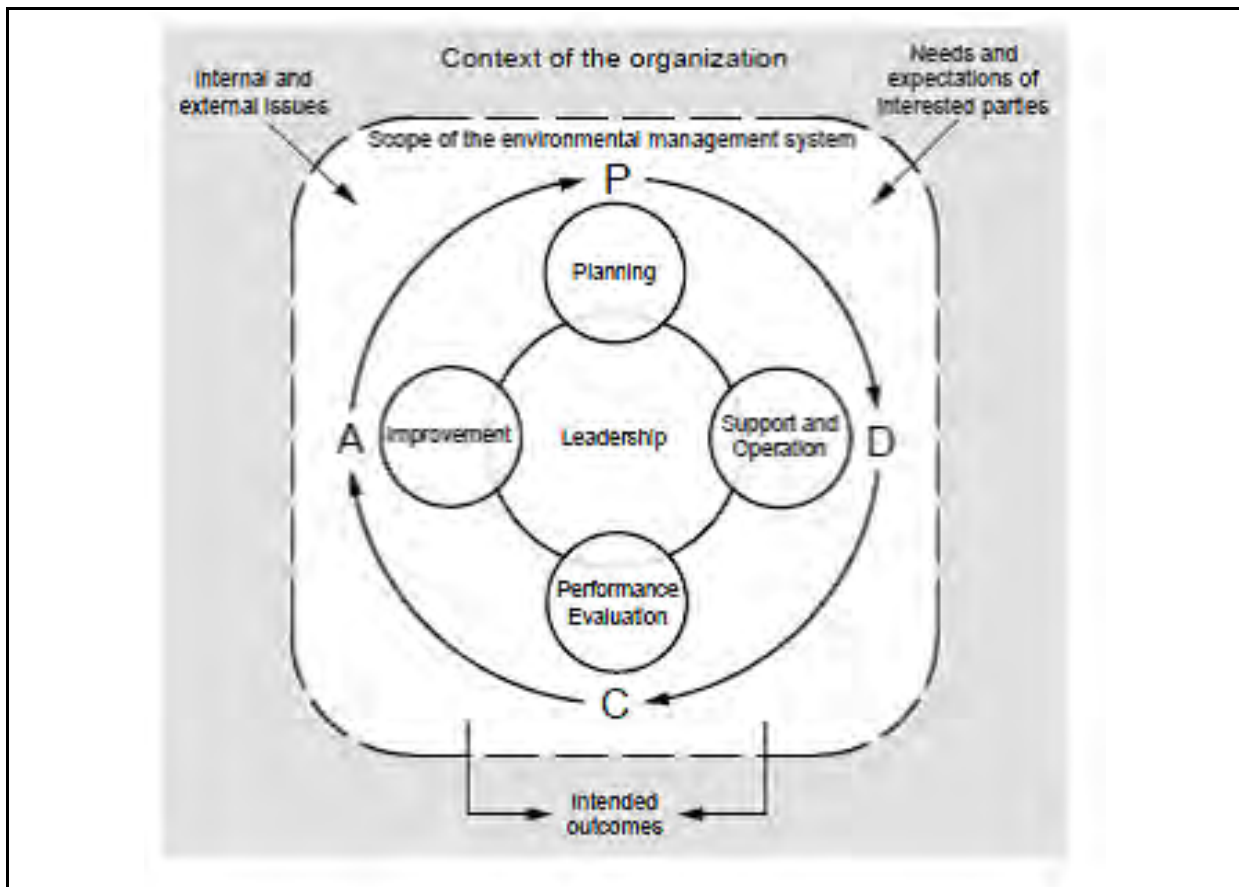


Figure 4.4-1 Plan-Do-Check-Act Continuous Improvement Cycle

SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015

The intended outcome of management systems that comply with the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001:2007 include:

- compliance with legal and other requirements (compliance obligations)
- achievement of an organisation's quality, environmental, occupational health and safety objectives
- enhancement of an organisation's quality, environmental occupational health and safety performance.

4.4.4 Other International Good Practice Guidance

In addition to the IFC standards and guidelines, several other international organisations provide standards that are often referenced by the IFC or are acknowledged as providing useful information on good practice. These standards have been consulted by the project and include the:

- World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on air quality, noise and drinking water
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) guidance documents:
 - Integrating human rights into environmental, social and health impact assessments, 2013
 - Integrating human rights into environmental, social and health impact assessments, 2013
 - Ecosystem services guidance – Biodiversity and ecosystem services guide and checklist, 2011
 - Good Practices for the Collection of Biodiversity Baseline Data, 2015
 - Guide to Social Impact Assessment in the Oil and Gas Industry, 2004
 - Community Grievance Mechanism toolbox, 2014
 - Local content – A guidance document for the oil and gas industry, 2016
 - A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) publications
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), which provides guidance on promoting rights at work, employment opportunities, social protection and discussion on work-related issues
- International Association of Oil and Gas producers (OGP), specifically the following guidelines:
 - Guidelines for Waste Management with Special Focus on Areas with Limited Infrastructure. Oil & Gas Producers Report No. 413, September 2008 (rev 1.1 updated March 2009)
 - Principles for Impact Assessment – the Environmental and Social Dimension (August 1997)
- Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative:
 - Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015
- Energy and Biodiversity Initiative:
 - Integrating Biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process, undated

- Good practice in the prevention and mitigation of primary and secondary biodiversity impacts, undated
- Nile River Basin Action Plan and Panel of Experts (POE), 1995
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), 2007
- Multilateral Financing Institutions Biodiversity Working Group: Good practices for biodiversity inclusive impact assessment and management planning, 2015.

4.4.5 Relevant International Soft Law Instruments

The following soft law instruments are or may be relevant to the project and have also been consulted:

- Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers, 1966
- UNEP Rules on Shared Resources, 1978
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, 2000
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, 2011
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- UN Women's Empowerment Principles, 2010
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (and relevant interpretations by the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights' Working Group on Indigenous Peoples)
- UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials; and International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoCA)
- Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Worker and Members of Their Families
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Conventions C1 and C14
- ILO Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention C30
- ILO Forty-Hour Week Convention C47
- ILO Weekly Rest (Commerce and Industry) Convention C106
- ILO Social Policy Convention C117
- ILO Minimum Wage Fixing Convention C131
- ILO Holidays with Pay (Revised) Convention C132
- ILO Workers Representatives Convention C135
- ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Recommendation, R146;
- ILO Collective Bargaining Convention C154
- ILO Convention 155 Concerning Occupational Health and Safety and the Working Environment (1981)
- ILO Convention 161 on Occupational Health Services (1985)
- ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples

- ILO Maternity Protection Convention C183
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation R190
- Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy
- OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises
- OHCHR, Fact Sheet on the Right to Health:
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>
- Guidance on human rights and health from the World Health Organization:
[http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs323/en/.](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs323/en/)