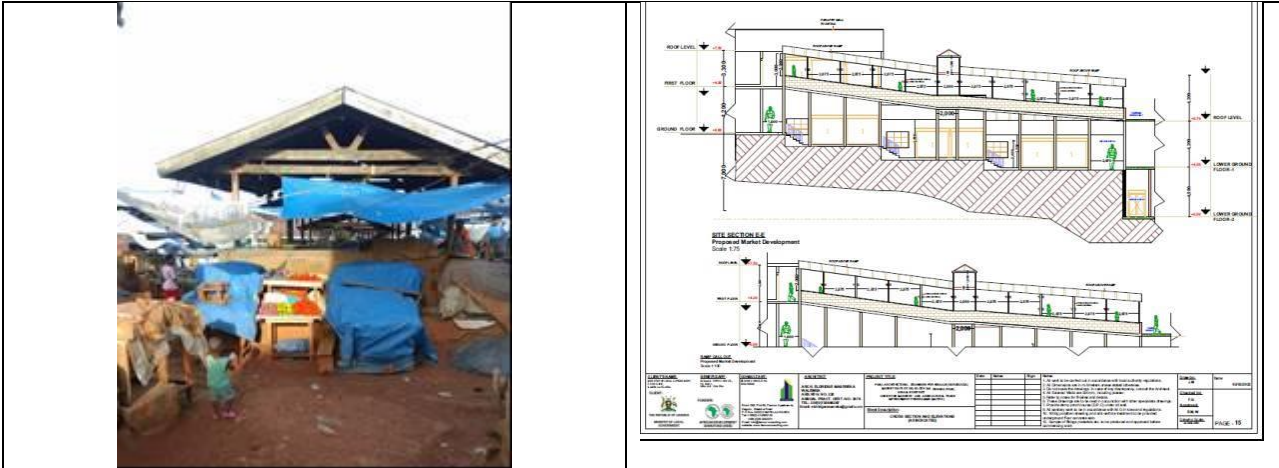


ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF KIBAALE (KARUGUUZA) MARKET



PROJECT BRIEF



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Sincere gratitude goes out to the EIA team for the effort rendered during data and information collection, interpretation and analysis, draft material write-up and the printing of the final report.

Nonetheless, the EIA team remains solely responsible for any errors and omissions.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that this ESMF Report represents the facts pertaining to the Proposed Kibaale (Karuguza) Market

ON BEHALF OF MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Sign: WABU

Dated: 29/03/2023

Sign: [Signature]

Dated: 28/03/2023

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB:	African Development Bank
ATM:	Automatic Teller Machine
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
dB:	Decibel
DWRM:	Directorate of Water Resources Management
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS:	Environmental Impact Study
EMMP:	Environment Management and Monitoring Plan
GIIP:	Good International Industry Practice
GPS:	Global Positioning system
GoU:	Government of Uganda
ICI:	Informal Conversation Interviews
IEC:	Information Education Communication
IFC:	International Finance Corporation
KII:	Key Informant Interview
LC:	Local Council
MATIP:	Markets Agricultural and trade Improvement Programme
MFI:	Microfinance Institutions
MLHUD:	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MGLSD:	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MTIC:	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MTN:	Mobile Telephone Network
NEMA:	National Environment Management Authority
OAU:	Organisation of African Union
PPE:	Personal Protective Equipment
STD:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TOR	Terms of Reference
UBOS:	Uganda Bureau of Statistic
UIA:	Uganda Investment Authority
UPE:	Universal Primary Education
USE:	Universal Secondary Education
UTL:	Uganda Telecommunication Limited

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Background

The Government of Uganda with support of the African Development Bank through the Ministry of Local Governments is implementing Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project II which will involve construction of central and auxiliary markets to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in Uganda through enhanced commercialization of agricultural produce.

The overall sector goal is to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in Uganda through enhanced commercialization of agricultural produce and other merchandise. The specific objective is to improve marketplace economic and social infrastructure thus inducing incremental production and marketing of agricultural commodities, enhancing the incomes of vendors, reducing post-harvest losses, increasing employment and customer satisfaction.

MATIP-II includes construction of markets that were identified for development spread in all regions of the country including Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market in Kibaale Town Council.

An Environmental impact assessment is being conducted for the proposed market development to identify impacts associated with the market construction and identify feasible mitigation measures to be implemented by contractors to control adverse effects. The EIA process has been guided by regulations made in terms of Section 49 of the National Environment Act 2019 that sets out the procedures and criteria for the submission, processing and consideration of and decisions on applications for the Certificate of Approval of projects.

Project setting

Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market is located in Kibaale Town Council and served by access roads linking to Market Street. The current market comprised of stalls for fresh agricultural products such as tomatoes, cabbages, Irish potatoes, beans, and grains. The surrounding environment is well developed with shops for general merchandize. There are Guest Houses, Restaurants, Hardware Shops, and Motor Workshops within the surroundings of the market.

The preferred location of the proposed modern market will be the current market location. Old structures will have to be demolished to pave way for construction of the modern market. Alternative site at the tuck park is suggested for relocation of the traders during the duration of construction. The relocation site will need to be equipped with among other trade stalls, suitable sanitary facilities and security enhancement to watch over trader's property.

The modern market will be occupied by traders who operate from the current Karuguuza market. These mostly trade in farm produce, beef and goats' meat, bars and soft drinks, vegetables, flour, shoes and clothes. The market will mostly serve people from district acting as shopping center for farm supply and merchandise from bigger markets.

The market to be developed covers land measuring approximately 1.68 acres, belonging to the Kibaale Council between latitudes 0046'07.01"N and 31004'38.20".

The Market is situated in the town centre with proper access/link roads to a tarmacked Ruhara Road and gravel access links to Market Street. However, the state of affairs in the Market is pathetic with, poor access, poor drainage, dilapidated structures, makeshift structures, high voltage line, no demarcated fire assembly, no access to inside market for firefighting trucks, poor garbage disposal, etc.

Kibaale Town is located on the hilltop draining into narrow valleys, often filled water that form streams and eventually rivers that drain the town. The wetland comprises of natural vegetation mostly papyrus while the hills have been transformed by agroforestry with growing of tree plantation covering the undulating hills. The biophysical and social setup around the market were assessed and presented in section 3 of this report. There are several wetlands which are sensitive environmental attributes directly affected by the proposed market construction and operation activities. Implementation of mitigation measures suggested in section 7 of this report will ensure that adverse effects likely to result from operation of the market are controlled.

Planning, Policy and Legislative Framework

Section 4 of this EIS presents a summary of the laws, regulations, policies, standards and guidelines relevant to the environmental and social management to the development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market. Also identified in this section, are the agencies, departments and institutions responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of the legal requirements specified herein.

Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholders at different levels were consulted during the process of preparing the Project Brief. The human factor including current market operators will be affected by the market demolition and construction activities.

The stakeholders envisaged the project to have positive impacts such as boosting trade, create employment opportunities to the local population. Stakeholders recommended different measures to mitigate negative impacts. These included; contractors undertaking proper landscaping design that caters for greening, compensation of private property owners, undertake proper site debris management, provision of personal protective equipment must to workers on site, consideration for child protection, HIV management programmes at the site, employment of local people, regulation of traffic during construction, proper Grievances management, putting in place first aid facilities with first aiders, Installation of security lights and guards, addressing gender issues, supporting local business by procuring some of the raw materials from the community and local supplies, ecological protection and improving drainage, road network, human waste, solid and liquid waste management system around the market.

Environmental and social impacts

Significant environmental and social impacts associated with different phases of the proposed market development have been identified and analyzed using the 4x4 matrix method. A complete discussion of the impact assessment is provided in Section 7 of this EIS.

Majority of the identified potential impacts have been assessed to have a moderate significance before the application of mitigation measures and would reduce to minor.

The moderate significance assigned to some impacts before mitigations is largely a precautionary assessment based on uncertainties related to impact magnitude which further emphasises the importance of implementing the suggested mitigation measures.

By and large, the proposed market development will pose limited environmental and social risks provided that adequate mitigation measures presented in chapter 7 are implemented. The project will contribute to the economy of Uganda through taxes and providing employment to the local people as a long-term impact. All environmental risks can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound environmental management systems. It is recommended that environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary. A Resettlement Action Plan should be prepared in consultation with the market dwellers and stakeholders and approved to guide relocation of traders to a desired site to allow for commencement of construction for the modern market.

Summary of Impact mitigation

TABLE 1: CONSTRUCTION PHASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
Job Creation	<p>Ensure payment of wages commensurate with skills and living standards</p> <p>Ensure that workers have contracts that adhere to national and international labour laws.</p>	Improvement in livelihood	Number of contracts awarded legally employed people	Throughout the construction period	Contractor	NIL
Income Generation	<p>Whenever possible, construction materials should be bought from local suppliers.</p> <p>Suppliers should also be promptly paid.</p>	Improvement in the livelihood of suppliers	Quality and quantity of supplies	Throughout the construction period	Contractor	NIL
Generation of Solid Waste	<p>Prepare a site waste management plan. This should include the designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule.</p> <p>Excess fill material should be used to fill the pits that would have been dug.</p>	No litter	<p>Waste collection facilities.</p> <p>Availability of waste collection facilities.</p>	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	5000,000.00
Drainage Modification	<p>A well-planned drainage system should be developed around the market to direct runoffs to the neighboring channel so as to minimize the possibility of flooding on the site or its neighborhoods.</p> <p>The runoff from the roofs shall be reduced by installing rainwater harvesting system that will be used in the washout</p>	No logging of water, normal run-offs	Complaint of flooding and logging	Throughout construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	3500,000.00

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	processes.					
Excavation impacts	Stripped topsoil should be ferried off the site and disposed of responsibly. Excavated soil should be stockpiled away from storm water runoff paths. Developing a project excavation plan	Safe work environment	No go area sign Record of accidents	During construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	10,000,000.00
Soil Erosion	Re-vegetate exposed soils promptly Construction should be done in phases not to cut the trees at once.	Zero deposition in water body and drainage channels.	Heaps of construction waste or earth material in the water body and drainage channels. Record of complaints Gullies formed	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	500,000.00
Occupational safety and Health Hazards	Deploy designated personnel to oversee implementation of HSE on site. Workers should be provided with appropriate PPE such as safety shoes, overalls, gloves, helmets, and other necessary protective equipment, for use. Avail well equipped first aid box for use by the construction crew. The developer/contractor should	Safe working environment	Competent person employed by contractor. Number of persons per facility Record of PPE issued to workers. Records of training delivered to workers. HSE statistics records maintained by contractor.	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	30,000,000.00

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	ensure that at all times there are quick means of ambulating victims to the nearest health facilities.		Record of injuries			
Poor sanitation	A toilet should be maintained on the site unless the proponent opts to use mobile toilets. Special attention should be given to minimizing and reducing quantities of waste generated.	Clean environment	Presence of well-maintained and separate sanitary facilities	Throughout construction phase	Proprietor and contractor	10,000,000.00
Air Emissions	Stockpiles of fine materials should be wetted or covered with tarpaulin during windy conditions. The proponent should use well-conditioned and serviced equipment.	Permissible emission levels and a safe working environment	Record of dust emission levels compared with the threshold level. Record of complaints Record of respiratory infections	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and proprietor	Covered together with HSE
Traffic Disruption	Transporting construction materials shall be scheduled for off-peak traffic hours. This will reduce the risk of traffic congestion and road accidents on the surrounding road. Flagmen shall also be employed to control traffic and guide vehicles along the access roads to the site.	No traffic disruption and accidents	Specific route followed by project trucks. Record of complaints. Record of accidents. Traffic signs	Throughout the construction period	Contractor	Covered under HSE
Sourcing of Earth	Earth materials must be obtained from officially licensed	Quality earth material	Availability of material source	Throughout construction	Contractor and Kibaale Local	Nil

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
Materials	and approved quarries. Suppliers should be paid promptly. Source materials from licensed suppliers	obtained	licenses and permits. Quality of construction produced	period	Government	
Hydrological Impacts	Construct storm water channels onsite. Care should be taken not to deposit earth material and any other construction wastes into the area underground drainage channel.	Zero deposition in water body	Record of complaints Heaps of construction waste or earth material away from the water body Drainage channels maintained with sedimentation load	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	5,000,000.00
Impacts arising from increase in ambient noise levels.	Construction should utilize quiet machinery of efficient mechanical condition. Construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds should be restricted to daytime working hours. Undertake noise monitoring during the duration of construction.	Permissible noise Maintain peace among surrounding communities.	Record of monitoring levels Record of complaints resolved.	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	5,000,000.00
Community Hazards	Restricting access to the site, through a combination of institutional and administrative controls, with a focus on high-risk structures or areas depending on site-specific situations, including fencing, signage, and communication of	Safe environment	Record of complaints Record of accidents Presence of fence around	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Town Council Local Government	15,000,000.00

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	risks to the local community.		construction site.			

Table 2: Showing operation phase management plan

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
Spread of communicable diseases such as COVID-19 Disease	<p>Continuous sensitization of the market dwellers and neighboring community against the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>Stringent measures regarding observing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that prevent the spread of COVID-19 such as traders having their nose masks shall be followed.</p> <p>Isolation of workers with signs and symptoms of COVID-19 should be done.</p> <p>Hand washing points shall put in place around and within the market.</p> <p>Encouraging the traders to go for immunization against COVID-19 virus.</p>	Health market population	<p>Record of community sensitization</p> <p>Display of IEC materials on Ebola and Covid 19</p> <p>Workers observing SOPs and guidelines.</p>	Market lifetime	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Market leadership committee.</p>	Communicable disease detection and proper emergency handling

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
Fire Risk	<p>A fire emergency management plan should be developed.</p> <p>Fire escape routes should be provided and clearly marked with lit signals.</p>	<p>Safe trade working environment</p> <p>Controlled fire risks.</p>	<p>Presence of suitable Fire extinguishers and hydrant system</p> <p>Display of emergency response contacts including police</p> <p>Availability of clear escape routes and assembly points.</p>	Throughout operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Area Police</p>	<p>Training on fire management and prevention techniques.</p> <p>Emergency response drills</p>
Traffic Disruption	<p>Consultation should be undertaken with the traffic police when selecting access points to the site.</p> <p>Consultation should also be done with the Municipality so that rumble strips (speed control humps) could be put on the surrounding roads to ensure safety.</p>	<p>No traffic disruption and accidents.</p> <p>Smooth traffic flow around the town council.</p>	<p>Well-designed traffic management plan</p> <p>Presence of appropriate market for offloading products to the market.</p> <p>Traffic signs</p> <p>Spacious routes and parking lot.</p> <p>Record of complaints.</p> <p>Record of accidents</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Area Police</p>	Driving code of conduct
Waste generation and management	<p>Prepare a site waste management plan. This should include the designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule.</p> <p>Solid waste should be sorted by type and kept in different clearly labeled containers and recycled</p>	Clean environment	<p>Well designated waste collection points and bins</p> <p>Record of complaint.</p> <p>Health market occupants</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p>	Proper management practices including general good housekeeping practices.

ESIA for the Proposed Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	or reclaimed where possible.					
Visual amenity and Aesthetics	<p>On completion of construction works, unpaved areas will be planted with grass and trees indigenous to the area.</p> <p>During site reinstatement, landscaping will be undertaken around the KMM.</p> <p>The KMM structure should be maintained in a neat and appealing condition all the time</p>	Attractive environment around the market.	<p>Vegetation planted around the market.</p> <p>Sound market structure</p>	Market lifetime	<p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Invasive and alien species management
Poor sanitation within the market	<p>Adequate sanitation facilities – toilets with a provision for both males and females will be constructed around the market.</p> <p>Waterborne toilet facilities will be constructed at the project site.</p> <p>The black water from the toilets will be channeled into a centralized sewage facility to drain to the septic tanks.</p> <p>The accumulated sewage at the septic tanks will be emptied and transported to a gazetted sewage</p>	Clean and safe market environment	Adequate sanitary facilities in the market.	Market lifetime	<p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Sanitation and hygiene promotion

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	handling facility.					
Intrusion and Vandalism	<p>Any insecurity observed around the market should be reported to the market management board.</p> <p>Operational hours for the market will be agreed for security of the markets.</p> <p>Security guards will be hired to provide security at the market on a 24-hour alert.</p> <p>Only legalized traders will be allowed to operate in the market.</p> <p>Collaborating with the local leadership so that the site can benefit from a “neighborhood watch” scheme will be undertaken.</p> <p>The facility shall have gates installed to limit entry of wrong elements especially during night hours.</p> <p>Put in place security check points at the entrance of the market.</p> <p>Display the security</p>	Sound security in and around the market	<p>Presence of security guards overseeing market security.</p> <p>Security cameras installed in the market</p>	Market lifetime	<p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Security alert responses.

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Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	<p>emergency contacts at different locations within the neighboring premises of the market.</p> <p>Liaise with the police to enhance market security at night and</p> <p>Put in place a siren to alert the people and the nearby residents in case of security concerns at the market.</p>					
Occupational Hazards	<p>Ensure that at all times there are quick means of ambulating victims to the nearest health facilities.</p> <p>Install surveillance system to monitor movements around the market.</p>	Safe operational area for traders	<p>Number of persons per lockup.</p> <p>Number of times facility is cleaned per day.</p> <p>Record of injuries</p> <p>Availability of guard rails along stairs and other safety designs.</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p>	Training in safety matters including accident prevention, proper control and maintenance of equipment
Inadequate storm water management						
Job Creation	<p>Kibaale Town Council shall ensure the staff have contracts which are signed in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Workers will be paid promptly payment of</p>	Improvement in the livelihood of service providers.	<p>Number of persons employed.</p> <p>Quality and quantity of supplies</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Traders'</p>	None

ESIA for the Proposed Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	wages and salaries.				associations	
Improved Site Aesthetics	Ensure proper maintenance of the facility and surrounding environment	Beautiful aesthetic view	Appreciations and admirations for outsiders. Maintained neatness of the market.	Throughout operation period	MoLG Kibaale Town Council Traders' associations	Environmental conservation skills
Induced Business Growth	Provide excellent service delivery.	Improvement in the livelihood of people in the community	Number of persons employed.	Throughout the operation period	P MoLG Kibaale Town Council Traders' associations	None
Generation of Revenue	Ensure prompt payments	Increased government's and utility company's revenue	Amount of money paid to government and lead authorities	Throughout operation period	MoLG Kibaale Town Council Traders' associations	None

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) with support of the African Development Bank (ADB) through the Ministry of Local Governments is implementing Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project (MATIP) which will involve construction of central and auxiliary markets to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in Uganda through enhanced commercialization of agricultural produce.

The overall sector goal the modern market development is to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in Uganda through enhanced commercialization of agricultural produce and other merchandise. The specific objective is to improve marketplace economic and social infrastructure thus inducing incremental production and marketing of agricultural commodities, enhancing the incomes of vendors, reducing post-harvest losses, increasing employment and customer satisfaction.

MATIP has supported construction of 14 markets that were identified for development spread in all regions of the country in Entebbe, Masaka, Mbarara, Kabaale, Arua, Moroto, Soroti, Tororo, Kampala (3 markets), Kasese, Busia, Kitgum and Lugazi. Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market is to be constructed under similar MATIP arrangement to benefit vendors, local and national supplies. The primary beneficiaries constitute about 300 registered vendors of which more than 60% are women. It is estimated that about 900,000 households (approximately 4.5 million people) within the catchment of the markets will benefit directly or indirectly from the project of which about 150,000 to 200,000 households will be headed by women. The reconstructed markets will provide increased trading opportunities between rural and urban markets and some of the markets will have value addition services provided.

This document presents the findings of the “Environmental and Social management Framework for the proposed development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market following an Environmental and Social Impact assessment of the impact associated with the proposed development. The PB has been prepared in fulfilment of the National Environment Act 2019 and sought to identify and quantify potential environmental interactions associated with the construction and operation of the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market and to ascertain and/or define appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that impacts are eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels. Specific objectives of the PB included:

- Gathering baseline information describing the existing environment of the project site and immediate surroundings;
- Predicting possible adverse impacts associated with project development and suggesting mitigation measures;
- Presenting and discussing alternatives to the proposed project;
- Developing an Environment Management Plan (EMP); and
- Engaging stakeholders in the ESIA process.

1.2 Need for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Section 49 of the NEA, 2019 provides categorization of projects for which ESIA are mandatory and thus sub section (1) states that a developer of a project set out in Schedule 5 shall—

- a) conduct an environmental and social impact assessment by way of scoping;
- b) prepare terms of reference for an environmental and social impact study; and
- c) Undertake an environmental and social impact study as prescribed by regulations.

Projects for which Environmental and Social Impact Assessments are mandatory are listed in the Fourth and Fifth schedule of this Act. Commercial Building construction is listed in the Fifth schedule of the National Environment Act, 2019 under **category 5(e); Shopping centres and other commercial complexes covering a floor area of 2500/10,000m² or more.**

Therefore, in compliance with this legal requirement, Fencon Consulting Engineers are preparing an Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan so that the bio-physical, social, safety and environmental aspects related to development of the modern market are well documented and analysed, and all necessary safeguards suggested for implementation to prevent and/or mitigate any significant impacts.

1.3 The Environmental Impact Assessment Process

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is defined as, "the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made."

The EIA process in Uganda is guided by regulations made in terms of Section 107 of the National Environment Act Cap 153 of 1st May 1998. The EIA Regulations of 1998 set out the procedures and criteria for the submission, processing and consideration of and decisions on applications for the Certificate of Approval of projects.

The EIA process in Uganda is divided into three main phases (Figure 1.1), which are the Screening Phase, the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) Phase and the Decision-Making Phase. A detailed description of the EIA process in Uganda in general can be obtained from the "Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda" (NEMA, July 1997).

The proposed project is currently in the second step of the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) Phase namely; Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

A preliminary scoping study was undertaken to identify the important issues to be examined in detail during the ESIA, and thus to develop the Terms of Reference (ToR) (Fencon, November 2021) for the EIA.

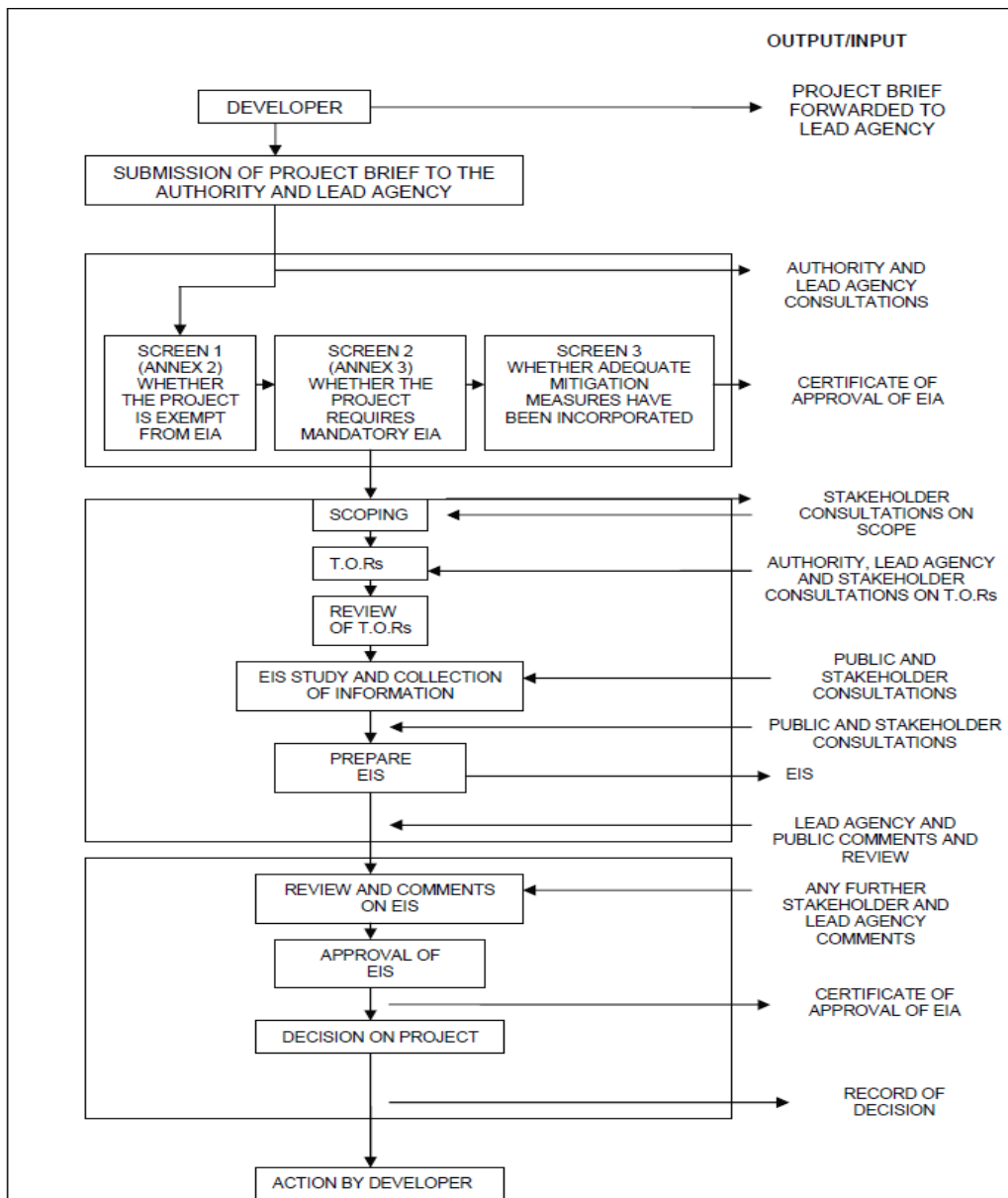


Figure 1-1: ESIA process in Uganda

Source: *Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (NEMA, 1997)*

1.4 Purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment

Section 110 (1) of the National Environment Act, 2019 outlines the purpose of environmental and social assessments, which is to evaluate environmental and social impacts, risks or other concerns of a given project or activity, taking into account the environmental principles set out in section 5(2).

The development of the modern market is anticipated to have significant impacts on the environment and thus the need to evaluate them so that appropriate safeguards are proposed to eliminate and/or minimize them. The main purpose therefore is to evaluate the project

components, activities and facilities and determine whether it can proceed without unacceptable environmental impacts. This will be achieved by identifying any potentially significant risks to the environment associated with the proposed project and evaluating and suggesting the corresponding safeguards or prevention/mitigation measures.

The purpose of the Environmental and social Impact Assessment is to identify the impacts associated with the proposed market construction and operation on the biophysical and socioeconomic environment at and surrounding the project location and its neighborhood and recommend appropriate mitigation measures for anticipated negative effects. The Environmental Impact Assessment Study covered the market location, Kibaale Central Division and town support infrastructures such as roads and waste management facilities.

1.5 Scope of the EIA

The Environmental Impact Assessment Study was limited to the proposed site and its immediate locale in a radius of 2km from the site. The area covered included the proposed site and adjacent community areas. The Environmental Impact Assessment Study was carried out in accordance with the National Environment Act 2019, the Guidelines for EIA in Uganda, 1997, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2020 and the Terms of Reference (see Appendix 3 for the ToR).

The Environmental Impact Statement includes an examination of the proposed site, its physical environment, project components including proposed activities, impacts of the proposed developments and future operations, recommendations for future sustainability options and an environmental monitoring and management plan for implementation by responsible stakeholders.

1.6 Objective of the ESIA

The objective of the ESIA study is:

- To present baseline information on the physical, biological and social economic setting of the proposed project area.
- To identify all likely positive and negative environmental impacts due to the proposed project.
- To identify and evaluate all significant negative environmental impacts, and propose appropriate and feasible mitigation measures, for incorporation into the construction and operational phases;
- To compile an Environmental Impact Statement report including an Environmental and Social Management Plan for all aspects of the proposed developments to guide environmentally sound development of the modern market

1.7 Methodology of the EIA study

The Environmental Impact Study was carried out in accordance with the National Environment Act 2019, and the Environmental Impact Assessments Regulations, 2020. The project environment, components, activities, impacts of proposed development and future operations will be examined.

In order to fulfil the requirements of the study, a number of methods were applied during the ESIA process to assess the environmental and social baseline condition of the project area and the extent, duration and nature of potential impacts and the most vulnerable recipients of impacts. The methods for the ESIA included literature review, field visits, and consultations with various relevant stakeholders, direct observations and photography.

The following specific tasks were undertaken:

- Review of literature and secondary baseline data including area land use, sensitive ecological features and the socio-economic aspects of the project area
- Review of legislation and environmental standards related to proposed development;
- Field studies, that included land use mapping, establishing the environmental and social baseline conditions and collection of samples for laboratory testing and analysis.
- Consultations with stakeholders, particularly the neighbours to the project site and relevant government agencies to establish concerns related to the project development and future operations;
- Analysis of environmental impacts resulting from proposed development, and proposing appropriate mitigation measures;
- Development of an Environment Management and Monitoring Plan for implementation by the developer during site development and future operations; and
- Preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment report and presentation to NEMA for review and approval.

1.8 Report layout

The remainder of the report is organized as follows:

Chapter 1: Gives the introduction to the project and the report

Chapter 2: Provides a detailed description of the project in relation to its location, the key project components and an overview of the proposed activities that are to take place during the various project phases.

Chapter 3: Presents the environmental and social baseline conditions within the project site and its surroundings in relation to: landscape and visual; land use; geology and hydrology; biodiversity; noise; infrastructure and utilities; and socioeconomic conditions.

Chapter 4: Provides an overview of the environmental and social regulatory and policy framework applicable to the project.

Chapter 5: Discusses the stakeholder consultation and engagement plans which were undertaken as part of the ESIA process for the project and provides an overview of the findings.

Chapter 6: Investigates several alternatives to the project development in relation to the project site.

Chapter 7: Identifies and assesses the potential impacts from the project on the various environmental and social receptors. In addition, for each impact a set of mitigation measures have been identified to eliminate or reduce the impacts to acceptable levels.

Chapter 8: Presents the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project; which mainly summaries the impacts identified as well as the mitigation measures and monitoring requirements to be implemented throughout the various project phases.

Chapter 9: sets out conclusion and recommendations of the study.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section presents a description of the Kibaale Market identifying location and the current market status. The section also highlights activities that will constitute the market development.

The Market is located in Karuguuza Trading Centre, one of the towns in Kibaale Town Council, approximately 1km from Kibaale District Administrative Offices. The state of affairs in the current Market is pathetic with congestion, poor access, poor drainage, dilapidated structures, makeshift structures, trade stalls, limited number of lockups, no fire preparedness arrangement, limited light supply, poor waste management practices, no access to inside market for fire fighting trucks, etc.

The modern market is to be developed at land currently hosting the old market. The site includes up to 60 lock-ups developed by people who rented land from the town council, some of the lock-ups host retail business, financial offices (microfinance/ mobile money, boutiques, garages, local police unit, restaurants and accommodation among others) trade stalls for regular market that take place every Saturday, open space.

2.1 Location

In accordance to the Google Map, Topo Survey and land title of the Kibaale [Karuguuza] Daily Market, Kibaale District the proposed Market is located within the Town Centre of Karuguuza Town Council, Plot 182, surrounded by Shops/Lockups, situated and well serviced by gravel access roads on the East, West and South and tarmacked Ruhara Main Road on the North. Karuguuza Daily Market sits is in Northwest Uganda between latitudes 0046'07.01"N and 31004'38.20". The location of the market is as indicated in Figure 2.1.

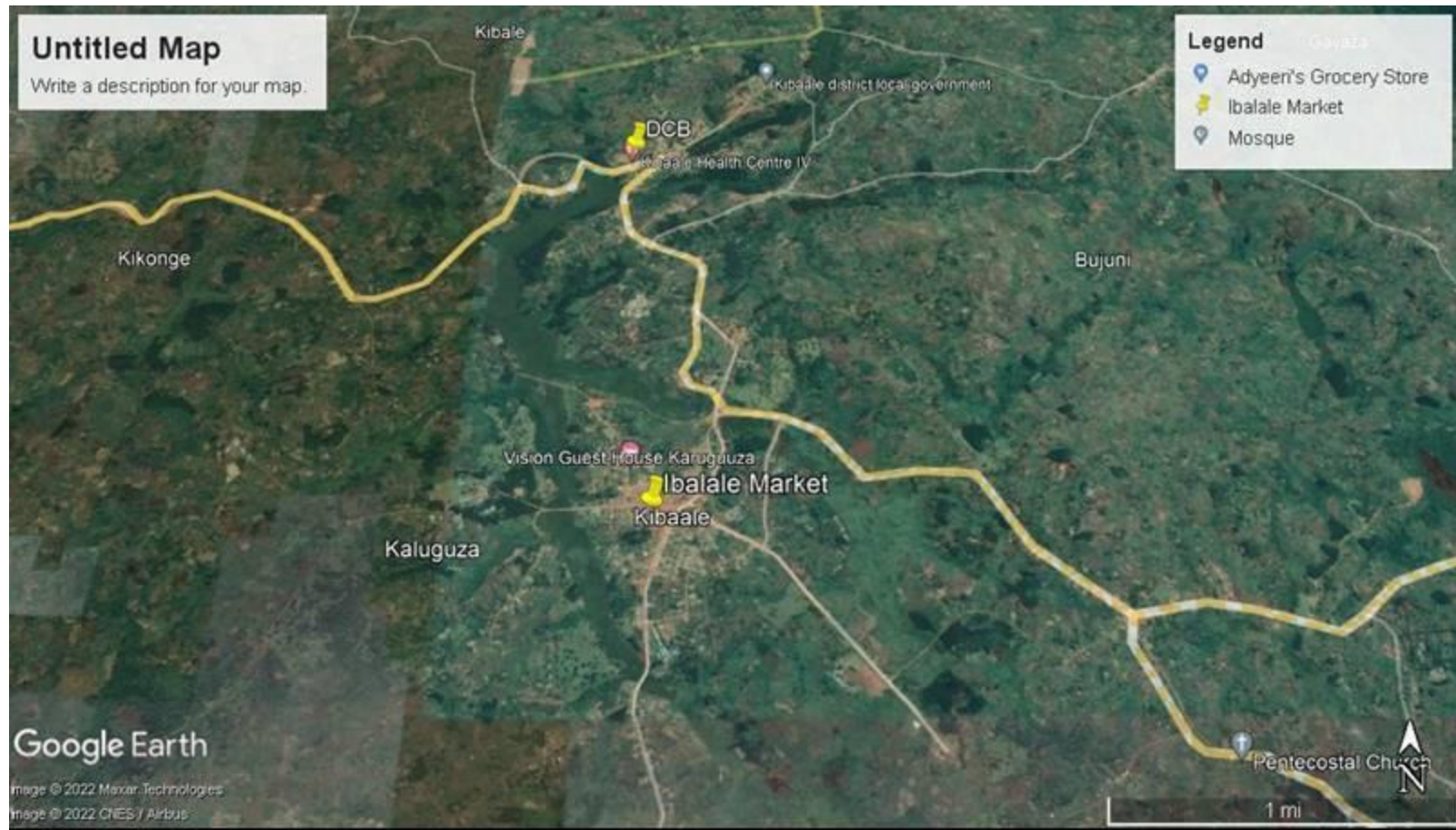


FIGURE 2-1: LOCALITY MAP FOR PROPOSED KIBAAL (KARUGUZA) MARKET

2.2 Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market

The modern market will be occupied by traders who operate from the current Karuguuza market. These mostly trade in farm produce, beef and goats' meat, bars and soft drinks, vegetables, flour, shoes and clothes. The market will mostly serve people from district acting as shopping center for farm supply and merchandise from bigger markets (Kampala, Mubende and Mityana).

The Market is situated in the town centre with proper access/link roads to Market Street. However, the state of affairs in the Market is pathetic with, poor access, poor drainage, dilapidated structures, makeshift structures, high voltage line, no demarcated fire assembly, no access to inside market for firefighting trucks, poor garbage disposal, etc.

The Kibaale Town also has several other competing Markets e.g., at Plot 182, Ruhara Road. The modern market will offer fair trading alternative area to traders in the area compared to private owned lockups. The current markets receive a lot of agricultural produce from the Villages of Kagadi, Matale, Bwanswa, Kakindo, Kisiita, etc. The fresh agricultural produce includes passion fruits, matooke, cassava, yams, cereals, Beans, Maize, greens, etc. these have often been presented to buyers from the street under unhygienic conditions.

The surrounding environment is all developed with shops for Saloons, drug shops, General Merchandize, LC1 Offices, etc.

2.2.1 Trade Volume and Commodity Flow

The trade volumes and commodity flow were analyzed during the data collection stage. It was found out that a lot of Fresh foods come from Kagadi, Matale, Bwanswa, Bwikara, Kakindo, Kasiita, Mabaale, and Nkooko, etc. In terms of Commodity flow, over two trucks transport commodities from Kibaale Daily Market to Kampala, especially on Monday and Friday of every week. There also other trucks that transports Cassava, Gonja, Beans, etc out of the Market to Kampala, Lukaya (Masaka), Mubende, Kyenjojo, Fortportal and Kasese. These are about 02 trucks that offload good at Kibaale Market.

The vendors in Kibaale Market also trade from Kampala and Mubende, especially those whole sale textiles, bags, shoes, etc. they commonly use Bus transport i.e., Taxis services, and others with big shops use trucks.

2.2.2 Vendors:

There has been a lot of inconsistencies in the vendor register. On 1st Sept, 2021, the Consultant received a vendor register that was submitted by Kibaale TC with 78 vendors. However, when the Consultant verified physical vendors on 8th – 9th Sept, 2021, he found out 244 existing with seasonal vendors that peak in evenings, who were not easy to ascertain. A sample size of 152 vendors was considered in the needs assessment exercise. In Oct 2021, the Council has come up with an updated Vendor register with a total of over **400 vendors**. The updated Vendor Register is included in **Appendix 4**.

2.2.3 Market Plot Size:

The Market Plot size measures 0.68 Hectares (1.68 acres). This information was obtained from the market and Town officials and confirmed by the Land title that was provided by the Ministry of Local Government on behalf of the beneficiary. The ownership and authenticity of the title had been verified by the MOLG and found satisfactory without any encumbrance. FENCON Consulting Engineers Ltd has conducted a detailed cadastral and topographical survey and boundary opening to verify the accuracy of the land title.

The land size was found to be **0.680Ha** with accurate measurements along Ruhara Road in the North, Market Street on the South and murrum access roads on East/West sides. This was shown to the Town Council as per photographic evidence under Appendix 2.

2.2.4 Catchment Area:

The type of catchment area to a large extent determines the business environment of a Market in terms of the population in the area. It also partly sets the type of commodities sold in the Market.

As observed by the Consultant and confirmed by the Town officials, market officials and vendors regarding the catchment area of Kibaale Daily Market is located in a rural commercial area, with most Business men/women/youth shopping from Kampala, Mubende and Hoima City. There are also some farmers from the rural side e.g. Kagadi, Matale, Bwanswa, Kisiita, Bwikara, and Nkooko, etc who bring other food stuffs like matooke, cabbages, beans, maize, cassava, passion fruits, etc.

2.2.5 Nature of Facilities for Retailers

The market comprises of permanent lockups and wooden stalls. There are approximately sixty lockups (20% occupied) and thirty stall for regular market that takes place every Saturday.





FIGURE 2-2: OLD MARKET STRUCTURES

2.2.6 Tenure Status

90% of the vendors were renting premises, while only 10% of the vendors owned the lockups in the market. The process of having a stall in a market is complex. To some traders, they manage to get stalls from people who rent them without trading in the markets.

There are no proper/permanent stalls in the market. Current stalls are temporary constructed under arrangement of the vendors. There are also few stalls with no proper arrangement of trade to be similar goods traded in one area. The land utilized for the market belongs to town council who had rent out to traders for purposes of developing existing lockups. This explains why the scarcity of well-established structures at other locations, there is therefore need for the council officials to assure the vendors of continued occupancy and work place in the remodeled Market.

2.2.7 Trade Volumes Sold in the Karuguuza Market and Commodity Flow

Table 5 below, shows the most common items sold in the market which includes second hand clothes, foods, fruits, cloths, shoes, household utensils, and other general merchandise. There are no significant differences in the commodities sold in Kibaale compared to other markets in the area. It appears that those commodities make reasonable economic as well as cultural sense of the consumers in Kibaale Municipality.

TABLE 2-1: TRADE COMMODITIES IN KARUGUUZA MARKET

Commodity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Salons	5	3.20
Secretarial services & stationery		
Grocery	6	3.90
Restaurants	15	9.80
Fresh Food Stuffs	50	33.20
Dry Foods	23	15.10
Clothes	20	13.14
Bitenge		
Shoes	4	2.62

Bags		
Cutlery		
Fresh Fish		
Dry Fish	3	1.97
Meat Butchers	21	13.79
Clinics		
Day Care		
Electronics	3	1.97
Micro Finance/ Banks		
Saaco for Vendors		
Others	2	1.31
Agro chemicals		
Mixed Shops		
Grains & Beers		
Total	152	100

The trade volumes and commodity flow were analyzed during the data collection stage. It was found out that a lot of Fresh foods come from the Sub counties of Kagadi, Kisiita, Mabaale, Bwanswa, Bwikara, Nalweyo, and Nkooko etc

In terms of Commodity flow, over two trucks transport commodities from Kibaale Daily Market to Kampala, especially on Monday and Friday of every week. There also other trucks that transports cassava, gonja, beans, etc out of the Market to Kampala, Lukaya (Masaka), and Mubende.

2.2.8 Nature of Vendors:

Table 2-2 shows that the majority of businesses are that of retailers who constitute 92.06% of the traders in Kibaale Daily Market and only 6.57% were wholesalers. However, a further 1.37% combined retail and whole sale activities. The implication of this scenario is that the new markets should allow room for whole sale, storage facilities and access to bulk off loading and loading yard. Secondly, it also puts a challenge to the designers to accommodate the needs of low-income people, who dominate the retailers' category, in which group are mostly women and other vulnerable people.

TABLE 2-2 : NATURE OF VENDORS:

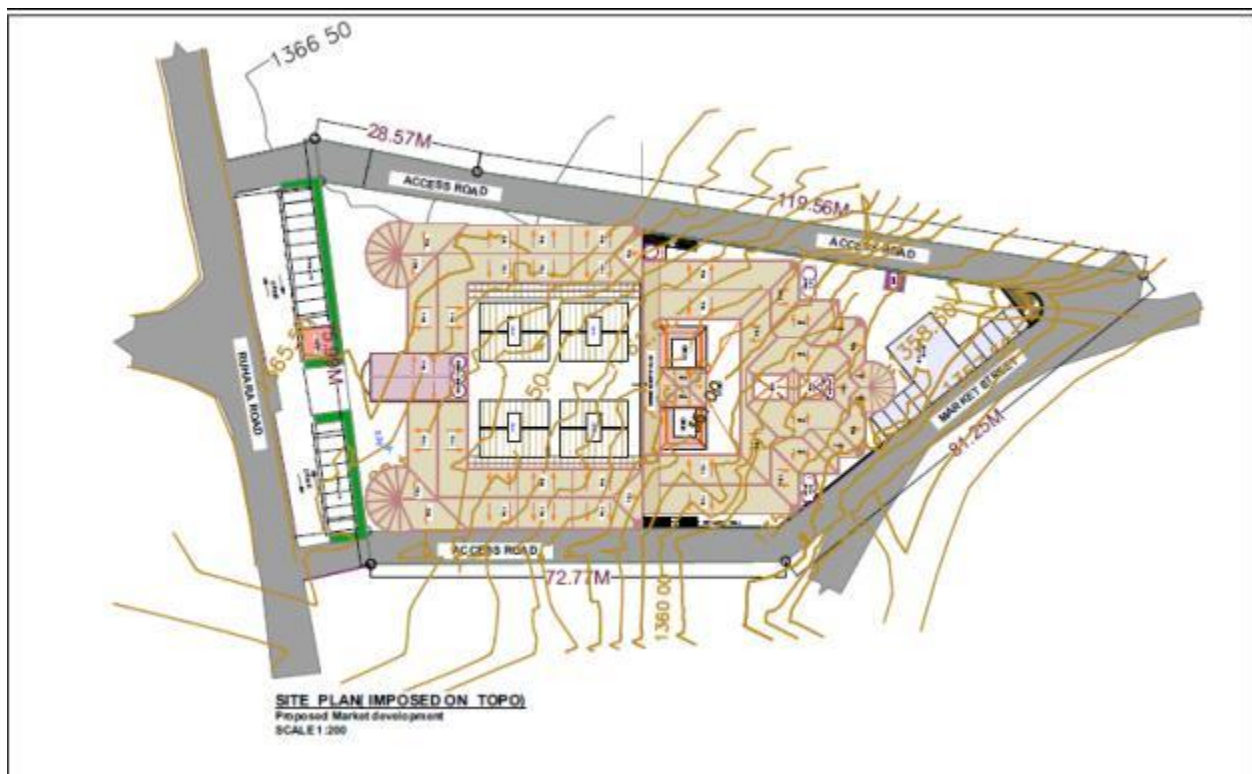
<i>Nature</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
Retail	140	92.06
Wholesale	10	6.57
Both	2	1.37
TOTAL	152	100

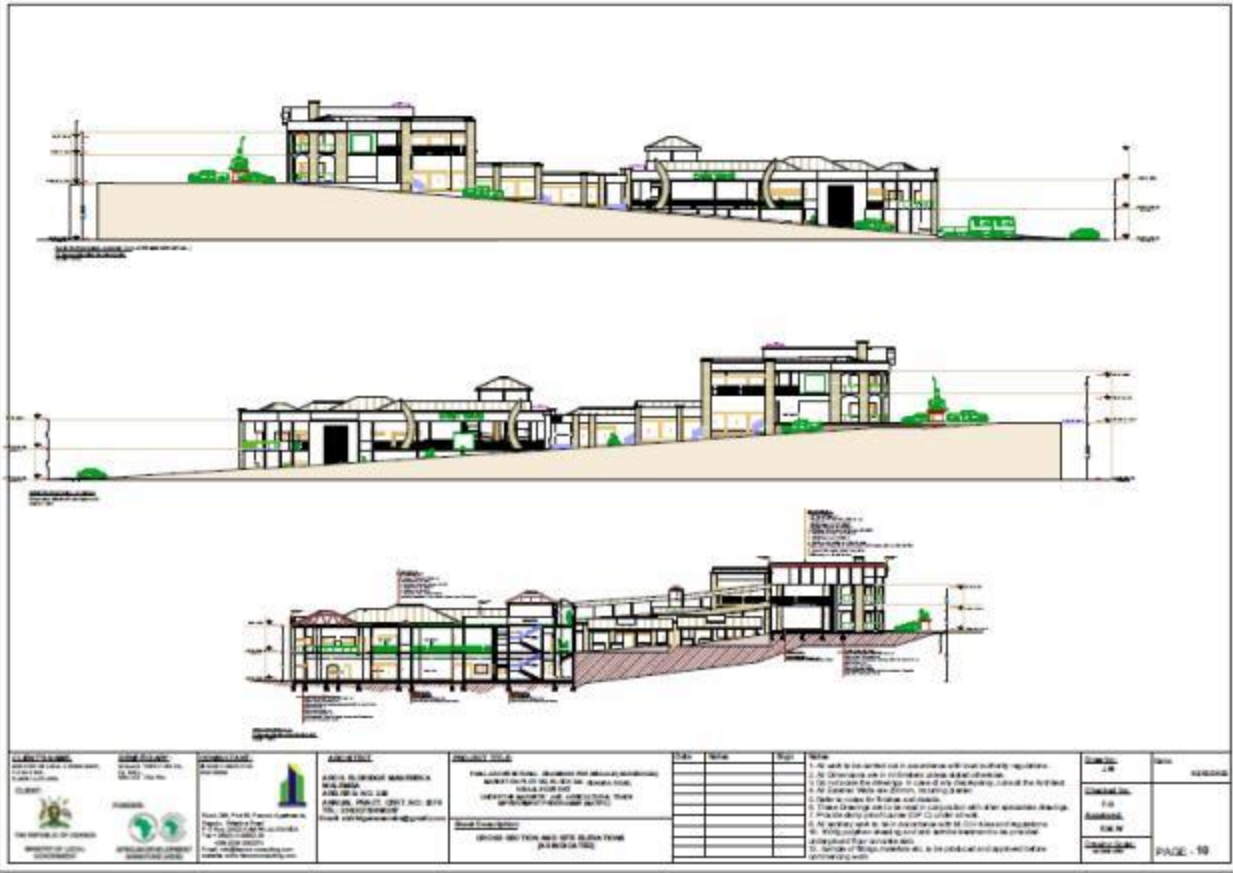
2.2.9 Nature of Facilities for Retailers

The study in 2021 found out that 59% of the vendors operated their businesses in stalls. 38% in lock up premises and 3% operated open pitches as illustrated in Figure 2.2.

2.2.10 The proposed development

Kibaale (Karuguuza) market at Karuguuza will be constructed in form of a stored block with two floors. The ground and first floor to accommodate agricultural product trade.





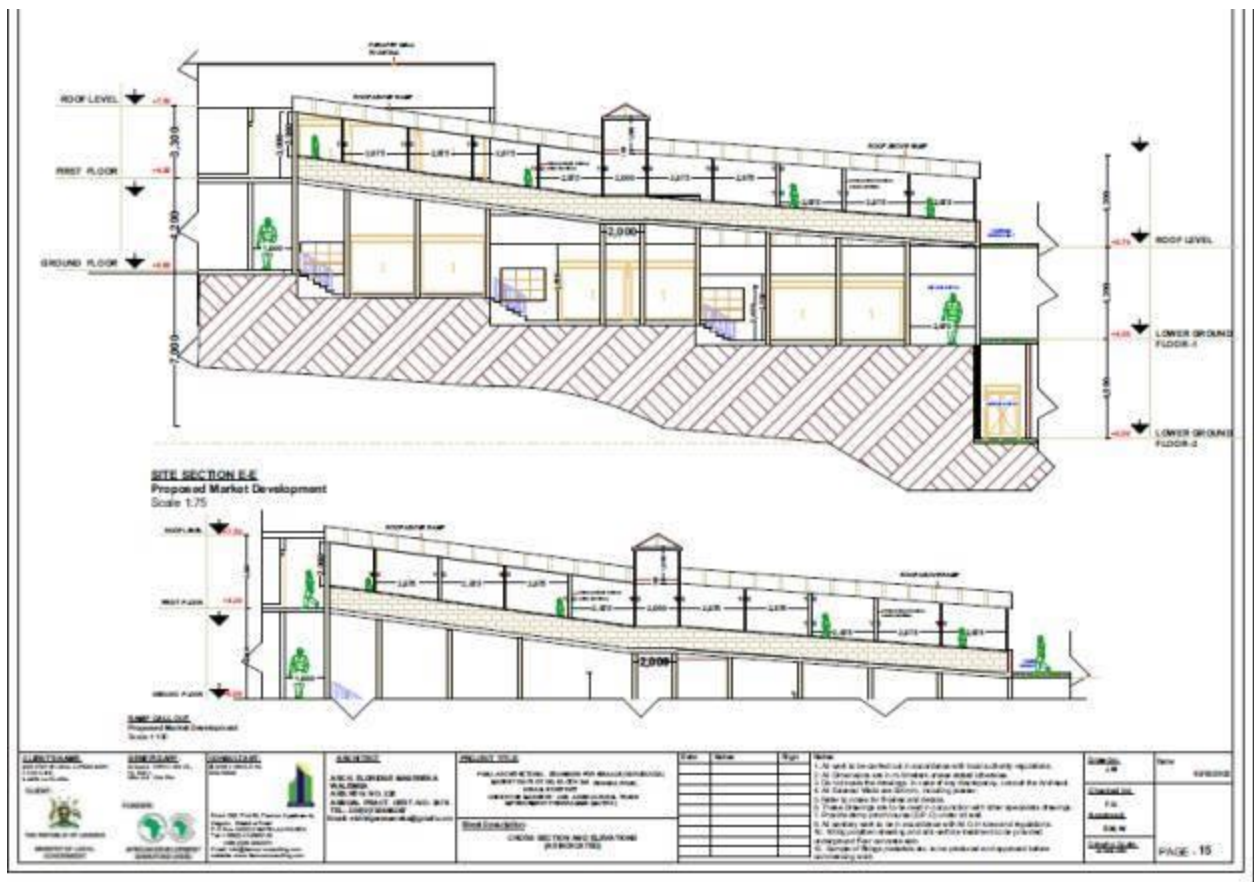


FIGURE 2-3: LAYOUT OF STRUCTURES FOR KIBAAL (KARUGUUZA) MARKET

2.3 Project activities

Based on the current status of the market, development will involve resettling of venders to preferred location, demolition of the existing structure and management of generated waste and construction phase for the improved market facility.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Site specific environmental baseline conditions that will have to be studied in detail in relation to the proposed development are discussed in this section.

3.1 The physical Environment

3.1.1 Climate

Kibaale District has a favourable climate. It enjoys a bi-modal rainfall type which varies between 1000 mm-1500 mm per annum i.e moderate to high rainfall. Rainfall comes in two peaks, one from March to May and the second from September to December. However, the Western part of the District bordering the Rift valley is generally dry. Temperatures are relatively high varying between 150c and 300c with the hottest temperatures recorded in the Rift Valley Zone. The bi-modal type of rainfall is conducive for rain fed agricultural production throughout the year and crops mainly grown include bananas, tobacco, coffee, maize, beans and tea. Up-land rice and cocoa are increasingly gaining importance in the District.

3.1.2 Geology and soils

Kibaale is part of a central plateau with an altitudinal range of about 2000 – 4000 ft above sea level. The lowest area of the district is occupied by Lake Albert at 2040 ft above sea level while one of the highest points is Magoma hills (5100 ft above sea level) in Kasambya sub-county and Bugangaizi County

Geological maps of the District are available at 1:250,000-scale and at 1:1,500,000-scale (Uganda) map. According to the 1:1,500,000-scale geological map, there are six geological units represented in Kibaale, as indicated on Table 2.

TABLE 3-1: GEOLOGICAL UNITS UNDERLYING KIBAALE DISTRICT

System	Description	Area
Pleistocene to Recent	Sediments: alluvium, black soils and moraines	41
Tertiary to early Pleistocene	Rift valley sediments	42
	Buganda-Toro: Phyllites and schists with basal quartzites and amphibolite	379
	Bunyoro Series: Shales arkoses and quartzites	46
	Basement complex:	2003

	Undifferentiated gneisses and granulite faces	
--	-----------------------------------------------	--

Kibaale District is largely underlain by Precambrian basement and intrusive rocks. Alluvial sediments and black soils are present along the river valleys, but little is recorded about their properties and structure. A small part of the district lies within the Rift Valley, but this is largely occupied by Lake Albert, which conceals a thick sequence of Rift valley sediments.

The process of erosion and accumulation that acted upon the land surfaces gave rise to several types of soils in Kibaale District. In exception of the lowlands which are covered by alluvial and lake deposits, the soils of the district are of ferrallitic type. Productivity of these soils largely depends on favourable rainfall, adequate depth and maintenance of the humic top soil. However, some clay deep loams of Buyaga catena are sufficiently fertile to support a diversity of crops.

There are basically 3 soil mapping units in Kibaale District namely Buwekula Catena Buyaga Catena and Kamusenene series. Buwekula Catena covers 90% of Buyanja and Bugangaizi counties and comprises three major types of granitic soils namely: shallow loams, Red clay loams and Brown gravelly clay loams. Shallow Loams have moderate acidity with moderate productivity and mainly support the growing of Tobacco and Cotton. Like climate the rich soil endowment provides an opportunity for the growing of a variety of crops as already highlighted above. However there is evidence of loss of soil fertility through leaching especially where agricultural production is done in formerly forested areas. Buyaga East and Buyaga West Counties generally lack clay soils and this makes construction of brick houses expensive since such materials have to be ferried from the neighbouring Counties

3.1.3 Topography and Drainage

Kibaale District is part of a central plateau with an altitudinal range of about 2000- 4000 ft. above sea level. The lowest area of the district is occupied by L. Albert at 2040ft. above sea level while one of the highest points is Magoma hills (5100ft. above sea level) in Kasambya sub-county - Bugangaizi West County. The hilly and rocky relief presents challenges during construction and maintenance of roads and buildings and makes agricultural production difficult like through inducing soil erosion. The Rift valley terrain in Ndaiga Sub County and its associated features make service delivery to the lake shore communities very difficult and hence the increasing need to bring services nearer to such communities through opening up an all-weather road to the lake. The location of the district within the Albertine region provides a high potential for oil and gas resources which are yet to be explored. The relatively flat areas of Kisiita, parts of Nkooko and Nalweyo are generally dry with a low water table making provision of safe water through low-cost technologies rather difficult while hilly areas have got many natural springs. Karuguuza Trading centre is situated on a hilly area draining in all directions into valleys that eventually form wetlands.

3.1.4 Hydrology

Kibaale District is drained by three main rivers: Muzizi, Nkusi and Mpongo and a number of streams. Muzizi River flows along Buyaga – Mwenge county boundary with Kabarole district to the south. River Mpongo flows into River Kafu along the border of Buyaga and Bugahya Counties in Hoima District. The three rivers dominate the drainage

system with almost all streams in the district draining into them in a dendritic pattern. Nkusi – Mpongo river system empties into Lake Albert through a narrow gorge in the extreme north of Ndaiga Parish while Muzizi River first spreads out on the flat plains in the southern part of the parish before emptying into the same lake. Karuuguza Trading centre is situated on a hilly area draining in all directions into valleys that eventually form wetlands.

3.1.5 Noise

Noise is 'unwanted sound' and can be considered a nuisance, particularly when sensitive receptors are exposed to it at high magnitudes or unusual frequencies. Vibration can also cause a nuisance, whilst potentially causing damage to structures.

Noise measurements were taken within the market and the immediate neighborhood using a sound level meter model AWA5661 and the average noise levels were 53.6dB(A).

The project area is categorized as a commercial area, and it was noted that the average noise levels were slightly higher than the maximum permissible limits for daytime i.e. 55 dB (A) (Mixed residential with some commercial and entertainment) as prescribed in the first schedule of the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003. This was mainly due to background noise sources such as vehicular movement and people who were conversing in the market.

3.2 The Biological Environment

3.2.1 Vegetation

There are three broad categories of vegetation in the district namely; the modified equatorial type, the wooded savannah mosaic and savannah grassland. The modified equatorial vegetation covers a greater part of the district especially in the sub counties of Bwamiramira, Kyebando, and Nyamarwa. This type of vegetation used to be equatorial in nature but has been modified as a result of human activity. The wooded savannah mosaic covers a greater part of the district and forms a transitional zone from the modified equatorial vegetation to open savannah grassland as commonly observed in the sub counties of Matala, Nyamarwa and parts of Nyamarunda. The thick forests especially those on private land are being used for timber harvesting although this poses a threat of environmental degradation since reforestation and afforestation are very limited.

There are 18 forest reserves out of which 15 are natural forests with an area of 25,503 hectares and 3 are plantation forests with an area of 37 hectares. Exploitation of central forest reserves (CFR) for wood fuel, charcoal and timber is prohibited but while these are illegal activities, several forest reserves along the road are encroached and degraded. Kagombe forest whose stretch near the road is about 1.43 km is dominated by *Acacia polyacantha*, *Antiaris toxicaria*,

Erythrina abyssinica, *Maesopsis eminii*, *Funtumia africana*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Newtonia buchananii* and *Canarium schweinfurthii*. Towards Hoima Town seven stands of *Melicia excelsa* were encountered in a stretch of about 20 km. Kibaale Daily Market is located in a commercial centre surrounded by several commercial establishments.

3.2.2 Wetlands

Wetlands cover 12.6% of the total district area. There are 3 wetland systems in the district namely the primary, secondary and tertiary wetland systems. Examples of primary wet land systems include Muzizi, Nkusi and Kafu riverine wetlands all of which drain into Lake Albert. Secondary wetland systems drain into the primary wet land systems examples of which include Mbaya, Ruzaire, Rwigo, Mpongo, Mpamba and Mutunguru riverine wetlands. The tertiary wet land systems form the original catchment for all the other wet land systems. There are a number of such wetlands some of which are permanent and others seasonal. Examples include Kanywanjura seasonal wetland, Kibuguta, Nyabigango, Nyabatende, and others. The Sub Counties of Nkooko, Mpasaana, Kisiita and parts of Nalweyo and Kakindo have got seasonal wet land systems which are fragile for human activity. Wetlands form boundaries for most administrative units and are a good source of raw materials for the hand craft industry which mainly employs women. Rudimental fishing is also done in these wetlands by the adjacent communities especially mud fish which is a delicacy and nutrition boost. Wetlands are a good source of clay and sand which have been used during the construction of public and private facilities. This is also evidenced by the various brick making and sand excavation points in these wet lands which mainly employ the male youths. Permanent wetlands ease development of safe water sources especially deep and shallow wells since they act as water reservoirs. However, road construction through these wetlands is rather difficult and expensive and this justifies the high demand for more culverts in most of the Sub Counties.

3.3 The Socio-economic Environment

3.3.1 Location and administrative structure

Kibaale District lies approximately 200 km west of Kampala in the Western Region of Uganda. The district is bordered by Hoima District to the north, Kiboga District to the north-east, Mubende District to the south-east, Kyenjojo District to the south and Kabarole and Ntoroko Districts to the west. Lake Albert lies on the western border of Kibaale, separating it from the neighbouring District of Ntoroko. The district has an area of approximately 4,386 km² and a total population that was projected to reach an estimated 613,300 by 2010 (UBOS projection from the 2002 census). Administratively, the District comprises three Sub-counties, Bugangaizi, Buyaga and Buyanja. The administrative headquarters is in Kibaale Town.

3.3.2 Population and demographic

The population of Kibaale was 788,714 according to the 2014 Provisional census results. This was 2.26 percent of the national population. The Number of males was 389,278 (49.36%) males and 399,436 (50.64%) females. Between 1969 and August 2014 period, the population of Kibaale District increased by nine times from 83,683 (1969) to 788,714 (2014). During the

period of 12 years (September 2002 to August 2014) the population of the district almost doubled that is from 402,882 (2002) to 788,714 (2014). Between 2002 and 2014, population of Kibaale grew at a rate of 5.54 % per annum which was much higher than the national growth rate of 3.03 percent per annum. Between 1960 and 1991 the population was growing at a slow rate, during this period the current Kibaale was still under Hoima District. In 1991 Kibaale District was granted a district status, social services improved in quality and quantity and hence there was an influx of people in search of arable land. This is one of the reasons of an increase in population growth rate between 1991 and 2014. Other reasons for high growth rate could have been high fertility rates and declining mortality levels and resettlement of people from other Districts.

According to 2014 census, total households in Kibaale district was 168,358 with household size of 4.7 persons. Detailed analysis of the 2014 Population census results is not yet done by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. However, according to the 2002 census, 99% of the households were in rural areas and 80% of the households were male headed.

There was an increase in the male headed households from 75 percent (1991) to 80 percent (2002) and decrease of female headed households from 25 percent (1991) to 20 percent (2002), while Child headed households accounted for 0.9 percent. To date, the total number of households in the district is projected at 134,730 as estimated using the 2002 household size of 4.8 persons.

In 2002, more than 99 percent of the population in Kibaale were Ugandans. The majority of the people in Kibaale were Banyoro (48.1 percent) followed by Bakiga (31.4 percent), Bafumbira (8 percent), Bakhonzo (2.9 percent) Banyankole (2.3 percent), Batoro 2.1 Percent and other Ugandans accounting for 5.2 percent. Detailed analysis of the 2014 Population census results is not yet done by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

The majority of the people in Kibaale are Banyoro(48.1%); followed by Bakiga (31.4%); Bafumbira (8%); Bakhonzo (2.9%); Banyankole (2.3%); Batoro (2.1%); and other Ugandans accounting for (5.2%).

3.3.3 Urbanization

The 2014 census defined urban areas to include gazetted cities, Municipalities, and town councils. For Kibaale district only population from Kibaale, Kakumiro, Kagadi and Muhorro Town councils 61,918 (7.85 percent) which were in existence by then was considered as urban, excluding other trading centers like Kisiita, Igayaza, Katikara, Kyaterekera, and Mabaale. Hence the majority of district population (92.15 percent) in 2014 lived in rural areas

3.3.4 Education and literacy

According to 2014 census, the literacy level for all persons above 10 years was 69 percent (76 percent Male and 61 percent female) increased from 51 percent in 1991. The improvement in literacy was attributed to the on-going Functional Adult Literacy and the Universal Primary Education programmes. Here are Eight hundred forty (840) Primary Schools of which two hundred and sixty-seven (267) are government aided, and five hundred seventy-three (573)

private. Regarding Pre-primary there are five hundred ninety-seven (597) Nursery schools. There are eighteen (18) government aided secondary schools and sixty-one (61) private /community secondary schools. Out of the seventy-nine, 37 are implementing Universal Secondary Education. There are eleven tertiary institutions of only one namely Birembo War Memorial Technical Institute is Government aided. At the primary level the current Pupil: teacher ratio stands at 1:63 which is on the higher side compared to the desired one of 1:52. The pupil: classroom level stands at 1:84

3.3.5 Health status

The health status of the people in Kibaale is generally unsatisfactory like the rest of the country compared to the developed world. However, there is noted improvement in health infrastructure over the last five years, both in distribution and general condition of health unit structures, however, some people still travel more than five kilometers to the nearest health unit

Safe water coverage in the district stands at 68% while sanitation coverage is also at 68%. There is piped water supply in Kibaale, Muhorro and Kakumiro Town Councils; Mabaale Town Board and Nalweyo Rural Growth centre while there is need for a piped water supply system for Kagadi Town council and other upcoming Rural Growth centres. Critical challenges affecting access to safe water include; Low water table in some sub counties like Kisiita, Mpasana, Nalweyo, Nkooko, Kyaterekera, Mpeefu, Rugashari and Burora which calls for drilling of deep boreholes which technology is expensive; Inadequate funding and break down of water sources

3.3.6 Land tenure and use

Land is a contentious issue in Kibaale as well as being a very important one to Kibaale and the whole of Uganda. Land in Kibaale district is mainly under mailo tenure and occupied under customary kibanja rights. The Land Act gives recognition to all existing forms of tenure and goes some way towards clarifying the Rights/duties relationship of landlords and tenants on mailo land.

The land on which Kibaale Daily Market is located is owned and titled as Kibaale Town Council and the same was verified through MOLHUD (Department of Surveys and Mapping)

3.3.7 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the district employing 89% of the District Population (Crop farming 85.8%; other agricultural activities 3.2%). Major crops grown include maize, bananas, beans, rice, coffee, tea, ground nuts and cassava. Major Livestock kept include cattle, goats, poultry, pigs and sheep.

Other economic activities include Public service, education and Health (3.2%), other social services (1.5%), sale of foodstuffs, household and personal goods (1.5%), construction (0.8%), Manufacturing foods and beverages (0.4%), other manufacturing (0.8%), Mining and quarrying (0.1%), sale, maintenance and repair of machinery and parts (0.4%), hotels and lodging, bars, restaurants and eating places (0.6%), transport, posts and telecommunication, financial institutions (0.5%) and others economic activities (1%).

The district is located within the Bunyoro Sub Region of the Albertine graben and it has got very high prospects of development in view of the discovery of Oil and Gas within the sub region.

3.3.8 Energy, Transport and Communication

Energy

Kibaale Town Council/ District is connected to the national power grid. The Town council is connected to the national electricity grid in most of the prominent trading centres and towns such as Kibaale town, and Karuguuza.

Transport

The district total feeder road network is 589.3 km; access road network 1,623 km out of which 675 km are rehabilitated. The status of the roads in the district is generally fair.

Kibaale districts road network forms the largest part of the district expenditure. The total road net-work amounts to 527.3Km. This network has been due to the increasing population and the services required to deliver. Out of this network ...85% are motorable, 15% are not motorable. Due to the increasing settlements there are many access roads that require to be opened and due to the limited funds in maintaining the already opened roads on periodic basis more funds are required to maintain the road network.

3.3.9 Water and sanitation

The district is well endowed with natural water sources like springs and shallow wells. Safe water coverage in the district stands at 68% while sanitation coverage is also at 64% safe and adequate latrine coverage at primary schools is 54 percent. There is piped water supply in Kibaale, Muhorro and Kakumiro Town Councils; Mabaale Town Board and Nalweyo Rural Growth centre while there is need for a piped water supply system for Kagadi Town council and other upcoming Rural Growth centres. Critical challenges affecting access to safe water include; Low water table in some sub counties like Kisiita, Mpasaana, Nalweyo, Nkooko, Kyaterekera, Mpeefu, Rugashari and Burora which calls for drilling of deep boreholes which technology is expensive; Inadequate funding and break down of water sources. There is a borehole in Karuguuza market for supply of water to support market activities.



FIGURE 3-1: TOILET FACILITIES IN KIBAALÉ TOWN

There is a piped water scheme in Kibaale Town Council. Solid waste disposal is a major problem especially in urban areas. Municipal waste is collected at designated locations and transported to the disposal site where it is managed.

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

This chapter provides an overview of the relevant Ugandan legislation, policies, standards and guidelines applicable to the environmental management framework relevant to the development of the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market. The section also highlights the International Policies to be observed by the proposed market development.

4.1 Institutional Framework

4.1.1 The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

The Ministry of Water and Environment is the line ministry responsible for the formulation and enforcement of environmental related policies, laws and regulations in Uganda. Its main functions include:

- Mobilization of resources required to run and implement environmental related projects and related issues;
- Overall responsibility for environmental policy formulation and implementation;
- Introduction of new draft laws and regulations to Parliament and draft amendments of existing laws and regulations; and
- Coordination with local governments on environmental related issues.

4.1.2 Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)

MoLG's mandate is to assist, harmonies, mentor, strengthen and advocate for all Local Governments. As such, MoLG promotes compliance and implementation of statutory requirements and national policies, the decentralization policy in particular. The ministry of Local Government through the Local Council Courts is mandated to make by-laws in relation to environment conservation in the project area.

4.1.3 Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)

The mandate of this Ministry is to plan, develop and maintain an economic efficient and effective transport services by road, rail, water and air - to manage public works and promote standards in the construction industry.

4.1.4 Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)

This Ministry is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development, as well as putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management, promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country.

4.1.5 Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)

The Ministry through its Directorate of Labour (which is responsible for administering the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006) carries out regular statutory inspections to ensure health and safety in the work place. It has the following functions: it ensures that employment policies are in line with the country's labour policies and guidelines, monitors compensation for occupational injuries and diseases, mediates labour disputes, participates in conflict resolution,

issues guidelines on labour unions, monitors compliance with the labour standards and ensures that the equipment and technologies brought into the country comply with the desired safety and health standards.

4.1.6 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC)

The Ministry is responsible for formulating and supporting strategies, plans and programmes that promote expansion and diversification of competitive and environmentally sustainable industries through standardization and use of appropriate technology.

4.1.7 National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

NEMA was established in January 1996 under the National Environment Act, Cap.153 and is an independent Central Government Agency responsible for coordinating all environment-related matters to ensure the sustainable management of the environment. It has the following functions: it co-ordinates the processes of EIA activities together with other stakeholders, it conducts environmental monitoring and audits, ensures and monitors compliance of proposed activities with environmental guidelines and harmonises national and international performance standards in the agricultural sector on environmental sustainability.

4.1.8 Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM)

It has the mandate to “promote and ensure rational and sustainable utilisation, effective management and safeguard of water for social and economic welfare and development as well as for regional and international peace”. It is responsible for managing, monitoring and regulation of water resources through issuing water use, abstraction and waste-water discharge permits.

4.1.9 Wetlands Management Department (WMD)

WMD under the Ministry of Water and Environment takes the lead in the day-to-day management issues of wetland resources in Uganda. It implements the Wetlands policy in collaboration with other lead agencies, notably NEMA.

4.1.10 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)

Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) is the agency responsible for attracting and guiding investment related functions in the Country, with the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development being its line Ministry.

4.1.11 Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC)

The mandate of the ministry is: "To formulate and support strategies, plans and programs that promote and ensure expansion and diversification of tourism, trade, cooperatives, environmentally sustainable industrialisation, appropriate technology, conservation and preservation of other tradable national products, to generate wealth for poverty eradication and benefit the country socially and economically."

4.1.12 Physical Planning Department

The physical planning function was decentralized to the local authorities by the Local Governments Act 1997. The Department (in the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment) initiates, formulates and reviews national land policies, provides technical advice, support and technical back stopping to Local Governments and monitors and evaluates physical planning activities carried out by the local Governments. The Department acts as the Secretariat of the Town and Country Planning Board.

4.2 National Environmental Policy, legislation and regulations

The applicable local environmental policies, laws and regulations are presented in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.

TABLE 4.1: RELEVANT POLICIES

Policy	Description
<p>1. The National Environment Management Policy, 1994</p>	<p>The National Environment Management Policy for Uganda (1994) is the cornerstone of the country's commitment to social and economic development that is environmentally sustainable and brings the benefits of a better life to all. The National Environment Management Policy gives the overall policy framework, which calls for sustainable development that maintains and enhances environmental quality and resources productivity to meet human needs of the present generation without compromising ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p>The framework points out cross-sectorial guiding principles and strategies to achieve sustainable socio-economic development. The policy sets a guiding principle that Environmental Impact Assessments are required for activities which may cause significant impact on the environment.</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council has to ensure that construction and operations for the market are conducted in a sustainable manner.</p>
<p>2. The National Water Policy, 1999</p>	<p>The objective of this policy is to provide guidance on development and management of the water resources of Uganda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs, with full participation of all stakeholders and mindful of the needs of future generations.</p> <p>A number of streams drain through Kibaale Town Council from surrounding wetlands such as Kibuguta and Kaburare Wetlands. These supply water to the community. Surface water pollution will be avoided by discharging waste water into a soak away pit and sanitary waste into a septic tank. The septic tank will be emptied periodically by a licensed cesspool provider and the sewage taken off site for disposal at a designated sanitary waste handling facility.</p>

Policy	Description
3. National Development Plan (NDP), 2010	The NDP recognizes that the approach to development must adapt to the evolving changes in the world, regional and national economies and provide a framework for development that is clearly anchored in a liberal economic framework aimed at attracting private investment and promoting competitiveness.
4. National Industrial Policy 2008	<p>This policy identifies the industrial sector as being central to Uganda's transformation from a subsistence based economy to an industrial one. A number of its policy actions are geared towards economic and social transformation.</p> <p>The vision of the policy is to build the industrial sector into a modern, competitive and dynamic sector fully integrated into domestic, regional and global economies.</p> <p>Among the key objectives of the policy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage foreign direct investment in industry and industry related services; • Promote environmentally sustainable industrial development to reinforce National goals of long-term growth and development; and • Promote safe work place practices in all Industry sub-sectors. <p>The proposed quarry will utilize the best technology in line with the policy objectives.</p>
5. Draft Land Policy, 2013	The land Policy aims to ensure efficient, equitable utilisation and sustainable utilisation and management of Uganda's land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development.
6. The Land Use Policy, 2004	<p>The policy aims includes:</p> <p>The creation of a transformed Ugandan society through optimal use and management of land resources for a prosperous and industrialized economy with a developed services sector.</p> <p>Achieve sustainable and equitable social and economic development through land utilization in Uganda.</p> <p>The specific objective of the policy is to promote land use activities that ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources for national socio-economic development.</p>

TABLE 4.2: RELEVANT LAWS AND LEGISLATION

Legislation	Description
Environmental Legislation	
The Constitution of	The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, is the supreme law in Uganda. It addresses environmental management in both general and specific terms. The Constitution provides for the rights to

Legislation	Description
Uganda, 1995	<p>a clean and healthy environment, and the duty to maintain such an environment. It stipulates that Parliament shall provide measures intended to protect the environment from abuse, pollution and degradation. The Constitution provides for: Matters pertaining to land, natural resources and the environment, and the sustainable development thereof (Objective XXVII), including energy resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of every Ugandan to a clean and healthy environment (Article 39); • The responsibility of government to enact laws that protect and preserve the environment from degradation and to hold in trust for the people of Uganda such natural assets as lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves and national parks [Article 237(2)] and the right of every Ugandan to fair and adequate compensation in instances of the compulsory acquisition of land. <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda is the main framework on which all legislation in Uganda is based on. The Constitution provides for among other things matters pertaining to land, natural resources such as rivers, lakes and the environment. It is the duty of each citizen individual or corporate to protect and preserve the environment from abuse, pollution and degradation and also to provide measures intended to manage the environment for development in a sustainable manner by promoting environmental awareness.</p> <p>An Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted for the proposed market development to ensure that all the project phases are implemented in an environmentally sound manner.</p>
National Environment Act CAP 2019	<p>The National Environment Act 2019 was issued in 2019 and stipulates the principles of environmental management and the rights to a decent environment; institutional arrangements; environmental planning, environmental regulations, environmental standards; environmental restoration orders and environmental easements; records, inspection and analysis; financial provisions; offences; judicial proceedings and international obligations.</p> <p>The Fourth & Fifth schedules of the Act lists projects for which an environmental impact study is mandatory. Section 49 of the NEA, 2019 provides categorization of projects for which ESIA are mandatory and thus sub section (1) states that a developer of a project set out in Schedule 5 shall—</p>

ESIA for Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market at Karuguuza, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Legislation	Description
	<p>a) conduct an environmental and social impact assessment by way of scoping; b) prepare terms of reference for an environmental and social impact study; and c) Undertake an environmental and social impact study as prescribed by regulations.</p> <p>Projects for which Environmental and Social Impact Assessments are mandatory are listed in the Fifth schedule of this Act. Commercial Building construction is listed in the Fifth schedule of the National Environment Act, 2019 under category 5(e); Shopping centres and other commercial complexes covering a floor area of 2500/10,000m² or more.</p> <p>Section 150 of the National Environment Act stipulates a requirement to undertake environmental audits for projects for which environmental impact assessments were carried out, and for ongoing monitoring and reporting on compliance with statements made in the environmental impact assessment.</p> <p>The authority may, in consultation with the lead agency, in writing, waive any of the requirements of subsection (1) in respect of any person subject to conditions prescribed by the authority.</p> <p>An environmental and Social Impact assessment has been conducted to identify impacts of the proposed project on the local community and the environment, and an environment management and monitoring plan has been developed for implementation by Ministry of Local Government and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2020</p>	<p>These regulations apply to all projects included in the Third Schedule to the NEA, and to any major repairs, extensions or routine maintenance of any existing project which is included in the Fourth and Fifth Schedule to the NEA.</p> <p>These regulations stipulate about project briefs, environmental impact assessment studies, environmental statements, the review process of environmental impact statements (EIS), decisions after EIS review, access to information and EIS reports and post-assessment audits.</p> <p>The first schedule to these regulations lists issues that need to be considered during EIA studies these include ecological considerations, social considerations, landscape, and land use.</p> <p>Part VIII, regulation 31 specifies about self-auditing during project implementation with specific emphasis</p>

Legislation	Description
	<p>on implementation of mitigation measures proposed for predicted impacts at the time of EIA.</p> <p>An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment has been conducted and impacts of the proposed facility have been identified and an Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan has been developed to address the anticipated impacts. MoLG and Kibale Municipality shall ensure the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan contained in this PB.</p>
<p>The Water Act Cap, 152, 1997</p>	<p>The Act provides for the use, protection and management of water resources and supply in Uganda. Section 31, Sub-section (1) of the Water Act deals with prohibition of pollution to water and stipulates that a person commits an offence who; unless authorized under this Part of the Act, causes or allows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Waste to come into contact with any water. (ii) Waste to be discharged directly or indirectly into water. (iii) Water to be polluted. <p>Under Section 107, the Water Resources Regulations of 1998; Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (1998); the Water Supply Regulations (1999) and the Sewerage Regulations (1999) have been put in place to implement the Act and are aimed at minimizing pollution of public waters by developers and other users.</p> <p>According to Regulation 4 (1) of the Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (1998): 'No person shall discharge effluent or waste on land or into aquatic environment contrary to the standards established regulation 3; unless he or she has a permit in the format specified in the First Schedule issued by Director of DWRM.'</p> <p>The Water Resources Regulations of 1998 stipulates a requirement to apply for a water abstraction permit or a permit to construct, own, occupy or control any works on or adjacent the land as per regulation 10.</p> <p>All adequate preventive measures shall be taken to avoid ground water pollution. These will include discharging sanitary waste into a septic tank. The septic tank will be emptied periodically by a licensed cesspool provider and the sewage will be taken off site for further disposal at a designated sanitary waste</p>

ESIA for Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market at Karuguuza, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Legislation	Description
	<p>handling facility.</p> <p>Prior to commencement of construction activities, baseline environmental conditions including water quality of the surrounding wetland and ground water/ boreholes will be determined by means of collecting water samples and analysing at certified laboratories. The results will serve the basis for detecting any deviation as a result of project implementation during monitoring.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lakeshores Management) Regulations, 2000 under the National Environment Act Cap 153, 1995</p>	<p>Section 12 (1) of the regulations provides that ‘subject to the provisions of these regulations, a person shall not carry out any activity in a wetland without a permit issued by the Executive Director.</p> <p>The regulations in section 34 also provides that ‘a developer desiring to conduct a project which may have a significant impact on a wetland, riverbank or lake shore, shall be required to carry out an environmental impact assessment in accordance with sections 20, 21 and 22 of the National Environment Act’.</p> <p>The proposed site is not near a riverbank or lakeshore. The nearest wetland is approximately 400m to the south-west of the site. This Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted to identify any potential impacts to the wetland and has provided mitigation measures within the Environmental and Social Management plan to be implemented by MoLG in collaboration with contractors.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999 under the National Environment Act Cap 153, 1995</p>	<p>These regulations provide for the management of waste. Regulation 4 describes the sorting and disposal of domestic waste and provides that the generator of domestic waste may, without a licence issued under these regulations, dispose of non-hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with by-laws made by a competent local authority.</p> <p>Under section 6, 7, 8 and 16, applications for licenses to store or transport waste and for disposal of waste are provided for. The licenses are issued if the authority is satisfied the applicant has adequate facilities and equipment to transport or store waste without causing significant damage to public health and the environment.</p> <p>Under section 12, an industry shall not discharge or dispose of waste in any state into the environment unless treated in a manner approved by the lead agency in consultation with the authority. Section 16</p>

ESIA for Development of Kibaale (Karuguza) Market at Karuguza, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Legislation	Description
	<p>provides. Regulation 5 (1) states that: A person who owns or controls a facility or premises, which generate waste, shall minimize the waste generated by adopting cleaner production methods.</p> <p>Services of local registered waste handling companies or municipal waste management strategies will be utilized to manage solid waste generated at the market.</p>
<p>The Local Governments Act, Cap 243, 2000</p>	<p>This Act provides for decentralized governance and devolution of central government functions, powers and services to local governments that have their own political and administrative set-ups. According to Section 9 of the Act, a local government is the highest political and administrative authority in its area of jurisdiction and shall exercise both legislative and executive powers in accordance with the Constitution. The local governments are responsible for the protection of the environment at the district level. This therefore, implies that local governments shall be consulted on projects to be located within their jurisdiction and on matters that affect their environment. During this ESIA, the affected local community/ market venders, the municipality leadership and lower local and national level governments have been consulted.</p> <p>The municipality has the powers to oversee implementation of development activities through respective technical and political offices such as those responsible for water, production, engineering, natural resources and environment, health and community development.</p> <p>Kibaale Town Technical Planning Committee and Political Leaders were consulted during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment process and their views have been incorporated in chapter 6 of this EIS.</p>
<p>National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations, 1999 under the National Environment Act 2019</p>	<p>These regulations provide for standards (maximum permissible limits) for effluent or wastewater before discharge into water or on land, a general obligation to mitigate pollution, and a duty to keep records of amount of waste generated and parameters of the discharges.</p> <p>The regulations specify that standards for effluent or wastewater before it is discharged into water or on land shall be as prescribed in the first Schedule to these Regulations and that the Executive Director or a person authorized by him or her may issue guidelines and recommend the method of effluent for industries or establishments so as to ensure assimilation by the water or land into which the effluent is</p>

ESIA for Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market at Karuguuza, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Legislation	Description
	<p>discharged. Every industry or establishment is mandated to install anti-pollution equipment for the treatment of effluent chemical discharge emanating from the industry or establishment and this equipment shall be based on the best practicable means environmentally sound practice or other guidelines as the Executive Director may determine.</p> <p>The design of the proposed market infrastructure incorporates sanitary facilities to be utilized during market operation.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003</p> <p>under the National Environment Act Cap 153, 1995</p>	<p>The Regulations require the owner of machinery or the owner or occupier of a facility or premises, to use the best practicable means to ensure that the generation of noise from that machinery, facility or premises does not exceed the permissible noise levels.</p> <p>The Regulations require that persons exposed to occupational noise exceeding 85 dB(A) for 8 hours to be provided with requisite ear protection.</p> <p>Part III Section 8 (1) requires machinery operators to use the best practicable means to ensure that the emission of noise does not exceed the permissible levels. The maximum permissible noise levels for impact or impulsive noise is 140dBA for 100 impulses, 130dBA for 1,000 impulses and 120dBA for 10,000 impulses. The maximum permissible noise levels for environment or commercial areas are 50 dBA (Leq) during the day and 35dBA (Leq) during the night. The regulations require that persons exposed to occupational noise exceeding 85 dBA for 8 hours should be provided with requisite ear protection.</p> <p>Baseline noise measurements were taken at the project site and the immediate receptors during the ESIA study and the results presented under chapter 3 will be utilized as the basis for future monitoring of noise levels especially during construction.</p>
Social Legislation	
<p>The Public Health Act, 281, 1964</p>	<p>Section 7 of the Act provides local authorities with administrative powers to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures for preventing the occurrence of, or for dealing with any outbreak or prevalence of, any infectious communicable or preventable disease to safeguard and promote the public</p>

ESIA for Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market at Karuguuza, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Legislation	Description
	<p>health and to exercise the powers and perform the duties in respect of public health conferred or imposed by this act or any other law.</p> <p>Section 105 of the Public Health Act (1964) imposes a duty on the local authority to take measures to prevent any pollution dangerous to the health of any water supply that the public has a right to use for drinking or domestic purposes. The Act further details the location of waste disposal facilities such as solid waste skips and septic tanks in relation to settlements and food points. Generally, the Act aims at protecting the health of all citizens including the health of the environment through stipulation about drainage and safety of buildings and activities.</p> <p>Agreement will be reached between the current toilet facility operator and the construction contractor to utilize the facility during the duration of construction.</p> <p>The existing latrine facilities at the relocation site will be beefed-up in terms of improving privacy and extending water to suitably serve the traders during construction.</p> <p>Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market will be operated in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act and ensure safety of the public. Sanitary facilities are designed and will be properly constructed to ensure conducive environment free from human waste nuisance generated waste shall be managed to ensure good public health.</p>
The Land Act, Cap 227, of 1998	<p>The Land Act, Cap 227 of 1998 provides for the tenure, ownership and management of land. Under Section 44 the Government or the local government shall hold land in trust for the people and protect natural lakes, ground water, natural streams, wetlands and any other land reserved for ecological purposes for the common good of the citizens of Uganda.</p> <p>Part II of this Act addresses forms of land holding. Part III addresses control of land use. Section 43 specifically addresses the utilization of land in accordance with the various statutes and acts of environmental concern, which include the National Environment Act, The Water Act, and any other law. In addition, Section 45 addresses the control of environmentally sensitive areas.</p> <p>Land management issues and administration are handled in Part IV and V. Section 59 lists the functions</p>

ESIA for Development of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market at Karuguuza, Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District

Legislation	Description
	<p>of the district Land Board including (f) – to compile a list of rates of compensation payable in respect of crops, buildings of a non-permanent nature, and any other thing that may be prescribed and reviews every year the list of rates of compensation. Section 76 provides the Jurisdiction of District land tribunals; Section 77 specifically addresses computation of compensation.</p>
<p>The Physical Planning Act, 2010</p>	<p>The physical planning Act 2010 was passed to consolidate the law on physical planning in order to make the whole country a planning area. Amongst the principles of this Act is to repeal the Town and Country Planning Act, Cap 246 which is now outdated. Hence the Physical Planning Act establishes a National Planning board which shall be responsible for physical planning. Clause 32 of this Act provides for a landowner to use services of a qualified planner to prepare a local physical plan which shall be submitted to the local physical planning committee for adoption with or without modifications. Part 8 is concerned with control of development and clause 38 of this part specifies that an applicant for development permission in a planning area must obtain an Environmental Impact Assessment certificate in accordance with the National Environment Act.</p> <p>The physical planning office Town Council Engineer at Kibaale Local Government was consulted during the ESIA study.</p> <p>Building plans for the proposed Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market will be reviewed and approved prior to commencement of construction works.</p>
<p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2006</p>	<p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 2006 consolidates, harmonizes and updates the law relating to occupational safety and health and repeals the Factories Act of 1964. It makes provisions for the health, safety, welfare and appropriate training of persons employed in work places.</p> <p>Part 3 of this act outlines duties, obligations and responsibilities of employers. These include but are not limited to employers providing protective clothing where a worker is to be exposed to pollutant or chemical that could be hazardous to health. Also, section 13 states that it is the responsibility of an employer to take as far as is reasonably practicable, all measures for the protection of his or her workers and the general public from the dangerous aspects of the employer's undertaking at his or her own cost. Employers are also held responsible to ensure that the working environment is kept free from any hazard</p>

Legislation	Description
	<p>due to pollution by employing technical measures, applied to new plant or processes in design or installation or added to existing plant or processes, or employing supplementary organizational measures. The employer is also to provide protective gear and supervise health of workers.</p> <p>Under section 14, any employer having more than 20 workers at a workplace, is obliged to prepare and as often as appropriate revise a written statement of policy with respect to the safety and health of employees while at work, and make arrangements for implementation of the policy and also to bring the statement of policy or revision of it to the notice of all employees.</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council in partnership with Ministry of Local Government will ensure that safety precautions are undertaken by workers through provision of appropriate training, supervision and protective gears at all stages of the project development. Initial efforts will be taken by Kibale Municipal Council by submission of layout plans to the Department of Occupational Safety and Health in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for approval and advice before construction commences.</p>
<p>The Employment Act, 2006 and other related Acts</p>	<p>Employment Act, 2006 repeals Employment Act, Cap 219 enacted in 2000. This Act is the principal legislation that seeks to harmonize relationships between employees and employers, protect workers' interests and welfare and safeguard their occupational health and safety through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prohibiting forced labor, discrimination and sexual harassment at workplaces (Part II; Part IV); (ii) Providing for labor inspection by the relevant ministry (Part III); (iii) Stipulating rights and duties in employment (weekly rest, working hours, annual leave, maternity and paternity leaves, sick pay, etc. (Part VI); and (iv) Continuity of employment such as continuous service, seasonal employment, etc (Part VIII). <p>The Employment Act 2006 is the governing legal statutory instrument for the recruitment, contracting, deployment, remuneration, management, and compensation of workers. The Employment Act 2006 is based on the provisions of Article 40 of The Constitution of Uganda. The Act mandates Labor officers to regularly inspect the working conditions of workers to ascertain that the rights of workers and basic provisions are provided, and workers' welfare is attended to. The Act also provides for the freedom of</p>

Legislation	Description
	<p>association of workers permitting workers to join labor organizations. This provision is also supported by the Labor Unions Act 7, 2006, which provides elaborate guideline and regulation for membership.</p> <p>Other related laws requiring the proponent to ensure workers' safety, social security and protection include: the Labor Disputes (Arbitration and settlement) Act, 2006, Workers' Compensation Act, Cap 225, the Interpretation Act, Cap 3; Occupational Safety and Health Act 9, 2006; The National Social Security Act Cap 222, and the Labor Unions' Act, 2005.</p> <p>All persons employed by the construction contractor will be of recommended employable age, and will be issued with contracts spelling out working conditions and remuneration. Welfare, safety and health of workers will be upheld as per guidance of the Occupational Safety and Health Act 2006.</p>
<p>The Workman's Compensation Act, 2000</p>	<p>The law requires that compensation be paid to a worker who has been injured or acquired an occupational disease or harmed in any way in the course of his work. Section 6 & 7 provide for the compensation for fatal injury as 46 months of earning. For permanent incapacity compensation is 60 and 72 months earning respectively. Section 15 puts medical examination for an injury to be the Employer's responsibility and prescribes a form of notification of injury to the Commissioner for Labor. The injured worker and employer may agree on the compensation, or it can be determined by a court of law when there is disagreement between the parties, and appeals can be made to the High Court for settlement.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Minimum Standards for Management of Soil Quality) Regulations, 2001</p>	<p>Section 12 of this Act requires compliance with prescribed measures and guidelines for soil conservation for the particular topography, drainage and farming systems, contravention of which constitutes an offence.</p> <p>Measures to prevent soil contamination will be put in place during project implementation.</p>

4.3 International Policies

This project brief has been prepared in line with relevant international policies and guidelines detailed below.

4.3.1 Development partner policies

Development partners or their agencies fund most development projects in developing countries, Uganda inclusive. Most development partners require the World Bank (WB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) or African Development Bank (AfDB) guidelines as a basis for funding development projects. Therefore, the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market Environmental and Social Impact Assessment address the WB and IFC social and environmental safeguard policies.

The following World Bank operational guidelines and procedures are relevant to the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market development: -

4.3.2 World Bank Operational Policies

The operational policies provide the basis on which the World Bank screens proposed projects to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental assessment to be undertaken. The World Bank classifies proposed projects as class a, b, c or f1 depending on the type, location, sensitivity, and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental impacts. The project sponsor is responsible for any environmental due diligence required by the safeguard policies.

There are ten 'safeguard policies' that the bank regards as critical to ensuring identification, minimisation and mitigation of potential social and environmental impacts of development projects, they are;

- Environmental Assessment;
- Physical Cultural Property;
- Projects in Disputed Areas;
- Forests;
- Indigenous Peoples;
- Projects Involving International Waters;
- Involuntary Resettlement;
- Natural Habitats; and
- Pest Management.

The discussion below presents the safeguard policies relevant to the proposed project. Safeguard policies on disputed areas, Forests, Pest Management and Indigenous people are not discussed since the project does not trigger such policies.

OP 4.01 - Environmental Assessment

This is the umbrella policy for the World Bank's safeguard policies and requires an environmental impact assessment to be carried out before implementation of category A projects. Category A projects are those that are likely to have significant adverse impacts and irreversible environmental impacts. Conversely, category B projects are those with limited impacts that can be mitigated, and require an initial environmental evaluation or project appraisal document with an EMP covering all negative impacts. The proposed Market falls under category B projects, and hence the need to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment study.

OP 4.12 - Involuntary resettlement

This is the guiding policy when a project results in involuntary resettlement. OP 4.12 describes the detail and elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socio-economic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation for losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, and grievance redress procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets, and monitoring and evaluation. This report conforms to the WB policy requirement on contents and structure. Elaborated below are sections relevant to the proposed Market development.

WB OP 4.12.(6a) requires an institution of measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted on, offered choices and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs.

WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, and ethnic minorities.

WB.OP 4.12 (13a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement.

WB OP 4.12 (12a) states that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction (less than 20%) of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.

WB OP 4.12 paragraphs (6b & c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons are provided with;

- Assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;

- Residential housing, or housing sites, or as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantage, and other factors are equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
- Support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living;
- Development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.
- WB OP 4.12 paragraph 13(a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising. These frameworks will be relevant in mitigating adverse socio-economic impacts associated with the proposed project.

OP 4.04 - Natural habitats

This policy guideline requires infrastructure development to take into account the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the numerous environmental services and products which natural habitats provide to human society. OP 4.04 prohibits projects, which would lead to significant loss or degradation of any critical natural habitats, whose definition includes those natural habitats, which are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or unprotected but known to have high conservation value.

OP 4.11 - Cultural property

This policy provides guidelines for the preservation of cultural property and seeks to avoid their elimination, otherwise mitigation activities should be undertaken to limit the adverse impacts as far as possible.

Details of these and other World Bank guidelines can be obtained from the Bank website site, www.worldbank.org.

In addition to all the above World Bank Guidelines, IFC's Environmental Health and Safety General Guidelines as well as Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability which include the following will be followed and adhered to where applicable:

Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems

Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Performance Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement

Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security

Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples

Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

4.3.3 AfDB Safeguard Policies

The project will trigger all the AfDB's safeguard to ensure that its activities are sustainable. The bank's safeguard policies that will be triggered are:

OP 1: Environmental and social assessment

OP2: Involuntary Resettlement: Land acquisition, population displacement, and compensation

OP3: Biodiversity, renewable resources, and ecosystems services

OP 4: Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and resource efficiency

OP 5: Labour conditions, health and safety

Table 4-2 presents a description of safeguard relevancy to the proposed development of Masindi Market.

TABLE 4-2: RELEVANT SAFEGUARD POLICIES AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

S/No.	AfDB safeguard policy	Interpretation and Required Action
1	Environmental and social assessment	<p>The safeguard guides environmental and social categorization based on assessment of environmental and social setting of the project against the proposed development. The project is category B, for which associated impacts have been identified and mitigation measures to avoid, minimize and manage the impacts have been suggested through an Environmental and Social Assessment presented in this PB. The policy also requires thorough consultations of stakeholders to the project, development of environment and social management plans to guide mitigation of impacts.</p> <p>Impacts associated with the market redevelopment are discussed together with mitigation measure sought to address impacts.</p>
2	Involuntary Resettlement: Land acquisition, population displacement, and	This safeguard consolidates the policy commitments and requirements set out in the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement, and it incorporates

	compensation	refinements designed to improve the operational effectiveness of those requirements. The proposed market redevelopment will result in displacement of traders currently operating in the market. There should be proper procedure to relocate and resettle traders working in the market to suitable location. This will be guided by a resettlement plan approved by the MoLG.
3	Biodiversity, renewable resources, and ecosystems services.	The safeguard seeks to conserve biological diversity and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. The sourcing of material and disposal of waste materials should be undertaken in a manner that safeguards the environment.
4	Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and resource efficiency	The safeguard covers the range of impacts of pollution, waste, and hazardous materials. It also introduces vulnerability analysis and monitoring of greenhouse emissions levels and provides a detailed analysis of the possible reduction or compensatory measures framework. Possible pollution sources have been identified and minimize to avoid control and manage pollution have been presented in this PB.
5	Labour conditions, health and safety.	This safeguard establishes requirements concerning workers' conditions, rights and protection from abuse or exploitation. It covers working conditions, workers' organisations, occupational health and safety, and avoidance of child or forced labour. Welfare, safety and health concerns around the market have been presented throughout the document.

4.3.4 Equator Principals

The Equator Principles (EP) are a set of environmental and social benchmarks for managing environmental and social issues in development project finance globally. The Equator Principles apply to all project financings globally with total project capital costs of US\$10 million or more, and across all industry sectors. In addition, while the Principles are not intended to be applied retroactively, and apply to all project financings covering expansion or upgrade of an existing facility where changes in scale or scope may create significant environmental and/or social impacts.

Principle 1: Review and Categorisation

Principle 2: Social and Environmental Assessment

Principle 3: Applicable Social and Environmental Standards

Principle 4: Action Plan and Management System

Principle 5: Consultation and Disclosure

Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism

Principle 7: Independent Review

Principle 8: Covenants

Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting

Principle 10: EPFI Reporting

4.3.5 The World Bank group Environmental, Health and Safety guidelines of 2007

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). These general EHS guidelines are designed to be used together with the relevant industry sector EHS guidelines which provide guidance to users on EHS issues in specific industry sectors. These guidelines emphasise and spell out key parameters to consider under environmental, occupational health and safety, community health and safety, construction and decommissioning aspects. Therefore, the construction and operation of the proposed KMM project will be undertaken with due consideration to these guidelines. The World Bank group Environmental, Health and Safety guidelines of 2007 shall apply to this project and will be referred to during project implementation and monitoring.

The World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety guidelines of 2007 have been considered in detail for Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market as follows;

ENVIRONMENTAL

This guideline applies to projects that generate emissions to air at any stage of the project life-cycle.

- **Ambient Air Quality**

Ministry of Local Government in collaboration with Kibaale Town Council and preferred contractors should prevent or minimize impacts by ensuring that; emissions do not result in pollutant concentrations that reach or exceed relevant ambient quality guidelines and standards by applying national legislated standards or in their absence.

- **Energy Conservation:**

The KMM operations should also evaluate energy conservation opportunities arising from design modifications.

- **Waste water and water quality:**

Ministry of Local Government, Kibaale Town Council and preferred contractors should incorporate the necessary precautions to avoid, minimize, and control adverse impacts to human health, safety, or the environment. The generation and discharge of wastewater of any type should also be adequately managed.

- **Hazardous Materials management;**

These guidelines apply to projects that use, store, or handle any quantity of hazardous materials. When hazardous material is no longer usable for its original purpose and is intended for disposal, but still has hazardous properties, it is considered a hazardous waste.

- **Waste Management;**

Ministry of Local Government, Kibaale Town Council and preferred contractors should practice the following; establishing waste management priorities at the outset of activities, establishing a waste management hierarchy, avoiding or minimizing the generation of waste materials, as far as practicable, where waste cannot be recovered or reused, treating, destroying, and disposing it in an environmentally sound manner.

- **Contaminated Land**

Contamination of land should be avoided by preventing or controlling the release of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or oil to the environment. When contamination of land is suspected or confirmed during any project phase, the cause of the uncontrolled release should be identified and corrected to avoid further releases and associated adverse impacts.

4.3.6 Community Health and Safety

This section specifically addresses some aspects of project activities taking place outside of the traditional project boundaries. These issues may arise at any stage of a project life cycle and can have an impact beyond the life of the market facility.

- **Water quality and availability**

KMM construction activities (material extraction) involving access to water resources should prevent adverse impacts to the quality and availability of groundwater and surface water resources.

- **Structural safety and project design.**

The following issues should be considered and incorporated as appropriate into the planning, siting, and design phases of KMM project; inclusion of buffer strips or other methods of physical separation around project sites, incorporation of siting and safety

engineering criteria to prevent failures due to natural risks posed by earthquakes, wind, flooding, landslides and fire, Engineers and architects responsible for project components should certify the applicability and appropriateness of the structural criteria employed.

- **Life and fire Safety**

The market should be designed, constructed, and operated in full compliance with international and local building codes, local fire department regulations, local legal/insurance requirements, and in accordance with an internationally accepted life and fire safety (L&FS) standard.

- **Traffic Safety**

Traffic safety is to be promoted by all project personnel during displacement to and from the workplace, and during operation of project equipment on private or public roads.

- **Transport of Hazardous materials**

Preferred contractors should have procedures in place that ensure compliance with local laws and international requirements applicable to the transport of hazardous materials (treated poles).

- **Disease Prevention**

This covers communicable diseases and vector borne diseases; communicable diseases are of most concern during the construction phase due to labor mobility, successful initiatives involve a combination of behavioral and environmental modifications. Vector-borne diseases can be reduced when Ministry of Local Government, Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market and preferred contractors in close collaboration with community health authorities, implement an integrated control strategy for mosquito and other arthropod-borne diseases.

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response**

Ministry of Local Government, Kibaale Town Council and preferred contractors should establish an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan which will guide the handling of emergencies if any.

5. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ENGAGEMENT PROCESS:

A stakeholder may be defined as ‘any individual or group who is potentially affected by a project or can themselves affect the project’. Public participation was encouraged throughout the process of preparing this project brief as recommended by regulation (12) of the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations for Uganda (1998). The environmental assessment team took all measures necessary to seek the views of the people operating and neighbouring the market site that may be affected by the proposed project and other relevant stakeholders.

5.1 Objectives of the stakeholder engagement

The stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project were identified after undertaking literature review and site observation and the objectives for their involvement include the following:

- To inform the relevant stakeholders about the proposed project;
- To capture views and concerns of the relevant stakeholders with regard to the proposed KMM Construction and operation; and
- To provide a basis for stakeholder participation in impacts identification and mitigation.

5.2 Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

Stakeholder consultations were carried out to obtain views and concerns about the proposed project and identification of most suitable approaches for implementation of the proposed Project. Key stakeholders were identified and engaged during the process of preparing this ESIA, and these include; Traders in the current market, Market neighborhood, the Local community, leadership of Kibaale Town Council, Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development, and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.

5.3 Stakeholder identification

To develop an effective stakeholder involvement programme, it is necessary to determine exactly who the stakeholders are, based on their roles, influence, objectives and priorities specific to the project. By classifying stakeholders, it is possible to develop a strategy for engagement that is tailored to the needs for stakeholder engagement activities.

Stakeholders were identified through review of relevant policies, legislation and through consultations with the lead agencies and at local levels. The government category was developed based on the mandates enshrined in the Republic of Uganda’s legislation and the regulatory framework.

TABLE 5-1: STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES

Category	Stakeholder	Mandate
Government/National	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	The Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development (MGLSD) is responsible for coordinating social development in Uganda. In collaboration with other stakeholders, MGLSD is responsible for inspecting state of occupational safety, labour relations, community empowerment, protection and promotion of rights and obligations of vulnerable groups for social protection and gender-responsive development.
	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).	NEMA was established 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 in Uganda. In this context, NEMA is responsible for review and approval of the ToR and the EIA report, ensuring proposed mitigation measures are implemented, monitoring compliance with approval conditions, and ensuring any other impacts that may arise are mitigated.
	Ministry of Lands Housing and urban Development	Ministry is responsible for providing policy direction, national standards and coordination of all matters concerning lands, housing and urban development, as well as putting in place policies and initiating laws that ensure sustainable land management, promote sustainable housing for all and foster orderly urban development in the country. The ministry is supposed to confirm the proposed development and land ownership.
Government/Local	Kibaale Town Council Local Government	Municipalities have powers to oversee implementation of development activities under supervision of their relevant departments such as Works, Environment, Lands and Water Resources. At the District Level, the Environmental Officer, Engineer and Community Development Officer will participate in monitoring the project construction and operation to ensure that mitigation measures are adequate and advice or point out additional compliance requirements following their inspections.
Local community	Local community and market leadership	The local communities are the stakeholders that are most directly affected by the impacts of the project. According to IFC they should be consulted early in the scoping and EIA process to include their views and suggestions in the EIA. Under sub-regulation (12) of the Environmental

Category	Stakeholder	Mandate
		Impact Assessment Regulations for Uganda (1998), the developer is supposed to take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities which may be affected by the project during the process of conducting the EIA study.

5.4 Methodology for stakeholder engagement

Qualitative methods such as Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), informal conversational interviews (ICIs) and formal meetings were employed in gathering views and concerns of the stakeholders.

TABLE 5-2: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Stakeholder	Project Interest	Information Requirements	Engagement Mechanism
Traders in Kibaale Market	Views and concerns regarding the construction of the proposed market, timeframe for construction	Anticipated impacts from the proposed project. Relocation plans	Interviews with the traders.
Kibaale Town Council	Disclosure of the proposed project Area land use Approval process of the project.	Proper urban planning Baseline environmental, economic & social information Project sitting and approval requirements. Safety measures required during project implementation Views and concerns about the proposed project	Formal Meeting, key informant interviews, and field visit.
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Views and concerns regarding the construction of the proposed Theatre	-Occupational Health and Safety regulations and guidelines regarding construction and utilization of the facility. Social issues that require attention during	Formal Meeting, key informant interviews

Stakeholder	Project Interest	Information Requirements	Engagement Mechanism
		the EIA study.	

5.5 Concerns raised during EIA consultation

Consultations were held with the Kibaale Town Council Leadership, and the Technical Planning committee, Market leadership, Market Traders and other business operators in the market neighbourhood who had no objection to the development. Table 5.3 below presents some of the key issues raised by stakeholders and these have been addressed in the EIA report. Appendix II includes consultation minutes and attendance registers for stakeholders consulted during the EIA process.

TABLE 5-3: VIEWS AND CONCERNS RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS

<p>Meeting with stake holders; Venue: Karuguuza Date: 15/10/2021</p> <p>Attendance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engineer Bahat, Kibaale District Engineer 2. Mr. Nsamba Peter, Town Clerk, Kibaale Town Council 3. Mrs. Acot Caroline, Health Inspector, Kibaale Town Council 4. Mr. Okurut George, Senior Health Inspector, Kibaale Town Council 5. Mr. Muhwezi Gedeon , Pyhsical Planner, Kibaale Town council 6. Mrs. Kasamire Annet, District Natural Resource Officer Kibaale District 7. Vice Chairperson, Karuguuza Market 8. Mr. Denis Kato, Environmental Practitioner 9. Mr. Mayanja Moses, Environmental management specialist
<p>Comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The community is aware of the proposed market project and are ready to relocate to allow construction take place. 2. The market shall contribute to community development. 3. The proposed site requires improved drainage, road network, human waste, solid and liquid waste management system. 4. The project shall provide employment opportunities to local population. 5. The proposed land to accommodate the project is partially owned by both the town council and private individuals. 6. Project contractors should consider proper land scaping design that caters for greening. 7. Private property owner at the site must be compensated. 8. There should be good site debris management. 9. Personal protective equipment must be provided to workers on site.

10. There should be HIV management programmes at the site.
11. The project Contractor should employ local people at the site.
12. There should be moderation of Traffic during construction.
13. There should be proper Grievances management.
14. Child protection should be considered during construction.
15. First Aiders must be put in place at the site during construction.
16. The proposed market should have security lights and guards.
17. Gender issues must be addressed during construction.
18. Ecological protection should be considered during construction.
19. The contractor should consider buying some of the raw materials from the community

6. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

Analysis of alternatives presented here is aimed towards identification of practical options that would eliminate adverse impacts of the proposed project. The analysis is based on the scenarios detailed below.

6.1 The proposed project development

This alternative would see the construction of the market as proposed by the proponent, and as outlined in this environmental assessment. This option has good support based on concept for the facility. The market will provide improved and secure trading environment for different merchandises for traders and buyers. The proposed market is planned to incorporate a market stall, lockups, offices, trading shades, food handling facilities and stores large and secure enough for different purposes.

This alternative will provide positive benefits to the communities detailed in Chapter 7. This includes benefits such as proper display of agricultural produces, decongesting trade areas, proper environmental and emergency management system, proper revenue collection by the Town council, proper display of commodities for sale as reflected in other markets developed under the MATIP I programme.

6.2 Alternative location

Alternative project site locations were availed by Kibaale Town Council during the environmental assessment exercise. However, the proposed site is suitable to accommodate the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market. Site visit and reporting from the market venders revealed that the proposed site is suitable for the market because the proposed development is in tandem with the surrounding land use in the area which is basically trade activities. Traders reported that they will move to alternative are that currently is an open space and neighbors the regular market. Prior to commencement of the proposed modern market, traders should be assisted to demolish and recover some construction materials to be used on private trading facilities. The Town Council should also provide security, sanitary facilities at the temporary market areas to facilitate sound environment at the market.

Required infrastructure, including adequate storm water drains, Sanitary Facilities, Waste collection provisions, landscaping and security and emergency preparedness are to be developed for proposed functions.

6.3 No Action alternative

The **“no action”** alternative here means not continuing with the development of the proposed market but rather maintain the market under its current conditions. The site had been specifically utilized for trade activities. Therefore, the “no action option” means maintaining the current market status and would totally eliminate the foreseeable positive impacts such as a modern market, possibility of additional jobs/employment for the unemployed Ugandans in the

short-term during construction, provision of market for construction materials and attraction of trade in the area.

Town Council leadership expressed need for the market development to a modern market to contribute to urban development. Traders also expressed concerns of high rent charges from lockup owners in the market. Developing the market to a modern facility would benefit the Town Council in terms of improved urban structure, increase revenue from rent whilst benefiting the traders by providing a safe and affordable trade area.

6.4 Incremental alternatives

Incremental alternatives are modifications or variations to the design of a project that provide different options to reduce or minimise environmental impacts. Resettling of market traders to temporary site (Truck Park) is considered to minimize exposure of the market population to construction hazard whilst minimizing. Other option to minimize exposure to site hazards include site hoarding and fencing during construction period to limit access to construction site.

Incremental alternatives also include modifications or variations to the design of a project that provide different options to reduce or minimise environmental impacts. There are several incremental alternatives that can be considered, including:

- The design or layout of the activity.
- The technology to be used in the activity, and;
- The operational aspects of the activity.

These alternatives have been considered as part of the design process.

6.4.1 Option 1 – Operational footprint

The proposed development is expected to cover land area measuring 1 acres. Options on how to further minimise space requirement outside this footprint of the development will be explored.

6.4.2 Option 2 – Timing and duration of construction works

The scheduling will follow a logical building order; however, there may be need to adjust and phase out some of the activities.

The site proposed for market redevelopment hosts current agricultural products trade area. Issuing the site to contractor for commencement of construction activities should be undertaken following amicable relocation of the traders to proposed location “the Town council Taxi Park”. Any traders claiming property should be allowed to obtain and transferred to preferred locations.

The timing and duration of the construction work is likely to have a number of implications. The climatic seasonality, especially peak rainfall seasons, not only affects the duration of operations but also to some degree aggravate the footprint of the development. Therefore, where feasible, it is always advisable to schedule the construction phase for the dry season.

6.4.3 Option 3 – Method of Earth works and Construction works to be used

The type of construction method that is used can have an impact on the site. Therefore, a whole range of options will be considered especially those that will have a lower footprint or whose footprint will not be extended beyond the boundary of the project.

Part of site clearance of the existing market facilities will generate demolition debris that should be disposed of at designated site to control associated impact such as nuisance to the community and erosion and siltation of surrounding wetlands.

6.4.4 Option 4 – Sourcing of supplies and raw materials

Although some of the inputs for the proposed project are of a highly technical nature and will therefore have to be sourced from outside the proposed project area, it is important that some supplies if locally available including labour and construction materials are sourced locally.

6.4.5 Option 5 – Waste Management

Waste will be generated by some of the project activities both during demolition, construction and operational phase. The waste will be kept to a minimum by taking cleaner production and waste prevention as first line options. It is also hoped that waste from demolition will be disposed of at the municipal landfill in an orderly manner.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This chapter identifies and evaluates significant environmental impacts that are likely to result from the development of the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market in Karuguuza/ Kibaale Town Council, Kibaale District.

A discussion of the environmental impacts and their mitigation measures during site preparation, construction as well as operational phase is presented in this section. While positive attributes of this project should be enhanced, mitigation measures will be put in place to minimize or eliminate the likely negative environmental impacts.

7.1 Impact assessment methodology

To evaluate the impacts associated with the proposed development, the following impact characteristics and an impact matrix were defined systematically.

Impact Characteristics

Extent: On site, within limited area (<200m from site), local (up to 1km), or wide (regional or global).

Duration: Temporary (1 year), short term (1-3 years), medium term (3-5 years) long term (>5 years) or permanent

Magnitude of impact: Very Low (Pollution level much lower than minimum legal limits, receptor not affected /no harm or single harm case requiring first aid/no social impact);

Low (Pollution level almost exceeding legal limits, receptor can self-restore naturally/several cases of harm requiring first aid or single case requiring medical treatment/perceived socially undesirable but not alarming);

Medium(Slightly beyond legal limits, receptor needs simple external methods and is easily restorable/multiple cases of harm requiring medical treatment/socially perceived as alarming but with solution);

High (greatly beyond legal limits, receptor requiring very advanced methods to restore/single fatality/socially unacceptable).

Receptor Sensitivity- The sensitivity of a resource or receptor is rated as very low, low, medium or high. The sensitivity of the receiving environment is determined by specialists based on the baseline data collected during the environmental assessment.

Impact significance before mitigation: negligible, minor, moderate, major.

Overall impact significance after mitigation: negligible, minor, moderate, major.

By considering the combination of the **magnitude** of impact and the **sensitivity** of the receiving environment/receptor sensitivity, the **significance** of the potential impact is derived.

To provide a relative illustration of impact significance, it is useful to assign numerical descriptors to the impact magnitude and receptor sensitivity for each potential impact. Each is assigned a numerical descriptor of 1, 2, 3, or 4, equivalent to very low, low, medium or high. The significance of impact is then indicated by the product of the two numerical descriptors, with significance being described as negligible, minor, moderate or major, as shown in the significance Table 7.1 below.

TABLE 7.1: DETERMINATION OF IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

Significance of impact			Sensitivity of receptor			
			Very low	Low	Medium	High
			1	2	3	4
Intensity/magnitude of impact	Very low	1	Negligible 1	Minor 2	Minor 3	Minor 4
	Low	2	Minor 2	Minor 4	Moderate 6	Moderate 8
	Medium	3	Minor 3	Moderate 6	Moderate 9	Major 12
	High	4	Minor 4	Moderate 8	Major 12	Major 16

To systematically evaluate the impacts associated with the proposed development activity, an impact matrix in Table 7.2 has been constructed as per the categories identified. A discussion of the impacts follows, including their description in terms of extent, duration, magnitude, sensitivity of the receptor and the proposed mitigation measures.

7.2 Impacts associated with construction phase

7.2.1 Physical resettlement of people and associated impacts

Physical resettlement will result from displacement of current market operators to a new location to allow for ground breaking to construct the proposed market. Market traders will be disrupted in moving away from the long-term operation area. This will greatly affect traders' source of livelihood and income source that support their families.

The magnitude of this impact is **High** given the number of traders and the extent of site. Considering the site neighborhood being occupied by commercial establishments, the sensitivity of the receptor will be **High**.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures.

- Prepare and implement a Re-settlement Action Plan (RAP) in accordance with the Ugandan laws and donor agency guidelines such as African Development Bank and its Safeguard Policies.
- Current lockup owners will be requested to recover any construction material from demolition for use at other sites.
- Notify and allow sufficient time for traders to relocate to temporary operation area prior to onset of construction/ site preparation.
- Undertake any required economic and physical displacement prior to construction phase.
- Put in place a grievance mechanism for handling any project associated grievances.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.2 Impact on air quality

The proposed construction works will cause temporary localized increase in particulate emissions. Emissions will include fugitive dust from demolition, excavation works and combustion by-products from construction equipment. The emissions from construction vehicles and equipment will include air contaminants such as nitrogen and sulphur oxides as well as particulates. Earth moving activities during construction and offloading granular construction materials will also contribute to dust emission. However, the impact will be temporary i.e. will occur only during construction. The magnitude of this impact is high given the construction activities to be undertaken and the extent of site. Considering the site neighbourhood being occupied by commercial establishments, the sensitivity of the receptor will be high.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures

- The site will be hoarded off before commencement of demolition and construction works;
- Considering the location of the project site near residential houses with other commercial structures around the project area, the top floors will be covered with dust preventive materials such as safety nets to control dust emission to the site neighbourhood;
- Personal protective equipment such as dust masks should be availed to workers whenever needed;
- Ensure regular servicing of vehicles and machinery likely to produce excessive gaseous emissions;
- Dust emissions during earthworks will be reduced by sprinkling of dusty surfaces or materials with water, to suppress dust emission;
- Trucks transporting materials likely to emit dust will be covered with tarpaulins to prevent them from emitting dust;
- All idle equipment or machinery will be turned off to minimize on gaseous emission; and

- On completion of construction works, areas no longer in use will be restored by planting trees and grass.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.3 Noise and vibrations

Noise around the project site is mainly associated with vehicles moving along the municipal roads as well as commercial activities such as welding and people. The project area is categorized as a commercial and it was noted that the average noise levels were slightly higher than the maximum permissible limits for daytime i.e. 55 dB (A) (Mixed residential with some commercial and entertainment) as prescribed in the first schedule of the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003. This was mainly due to background noise sources such as vehicular movement and people within the area. Construction activities such as demolition, excavation works and compaction will increase noise and vibrations levels in the area neighbouring the project site.

Haulage vehicles delivering construction materials on site and transporting waste material off site, construction machinery (excavators, rollers, graders, and concrete mixers) and supporting machinery such as generators will also generate reasonable amount of noise if ill-serviced. Noise from construction activities may discomfort people in the immediate neighbourhood. The impact will be within a limited area and the magnitude of the impact will be medium. Considering the nature of the site neighbourhood like residents, the sensitivity of the receptor will be medium.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures:

- The site will be cordoned off before commencement of construction works to limit the noise impacts to the site;
- High noise producing machinery will be fitted with silencers
- Ensure regular servicing, maintenance and appropriate repair of haulage vehicles and construction machinery with a potential to generate noise;
- Provide appropriate PPE (ear muffs/ear plugs) to the workers at the construction site and contractors should ensure that wearing of the ear protection device by workers is mandatory; especially for those who work close to the noisy machines
- Machinery emitting vibrations should be placed on concrete plinth to help reduce on the amount of vibrations emitted.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.4 Soil Erosion

The preparation of land for the project components will involve demolition of existing structures, stripping land exposing it to soil erosion agents. Soil erosion may be caused by exposure of soil surfaces to rain and wind during site clearing, earth moving, and excavation activities. The mobilization and transport of soil particles may result in sedimentation of surface drainage

networks, which may result in impacts to the quality of natural water and drainage systems and ultimately the biological system that use these waters.

The construction of the proposed facility will have the potential to increase storm water pollutants particularly with soil thereby contaminating the ecosystems in the neighbourhood especially the soil and water resources.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

- Areas with exposed soils should be monitored during periods of heavy rainfall throughout the construction phase of the project.
- Care should be taken not to deposit earth material and any other demolition wastes into the area underground drainage channel.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.5 Impacts from excavated soils

Construction works at the market site will involve excavations that will result into large volume of soils. Loose soils can easily be eroded or moved from one position to another. The consequence of this can lead to siltation of drainage channels around the project area. This would basically result in increased turbidity which could affect the course of the storm-water. The extent of this impact will be local, hence the magnitude of this impact will be low and the sensitivity of the receptor will be medium.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures

- The site will be hoarded off and immediately after clearing vegetation and excavations, soil barriers shall be erected;
- Excavated soils will be used for site leveling/ backfilling within the foundation of the proposed building
- Excess soil which is not to be used for construction works will be removed from the site in a timely manner and deposited off at a municipal approved site or the contractor's own site using a covered vehicle;
- All vehicles transporting excavated soils will be covered with a tarpaulin and will not be over heaped to prevent spillage of soil along the transportation routes.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.6 Occupational health and safety of workers

Construction will involve demolition, excavations, and compaction, working with cement, welding, and wood-work and working at elevated heights among others. The workers will be exposed to various forms of hazards including wastes, dust, noise, gaseous emissions from vehicular movements, possibility of accidents, injuries, and exposure to communicable diseases and HIV/AIDS.

The construction site is expected to employ about 60 workers on average to participate in the construction of the proposed market. These will be involved in a range of activities like masonry, steel fixing, carpentry, excavations, lifting, working at heights, stone work, drilling, welding, demolitions, offloading materials from trucks, mechanical and electrical works among others. A number of machines with a potential to generate noise will also be employed for example cranes, excavators, generators, lifts, compactors, grinders and graders.

In the event that no mitigation measures are in place, the construction site with all its features present a hazard to the health and safety of workers and visitors on site. Never the less most of the potential hazards are avoidable although minor injuries have been reported to be inevitable at most construction sites. These may include shallow cuts and bruises. Deaths have been reported at construction sites within Uganda, the probability of this occurring is low considering that in most cases, death has occurred at sites due to other reasons mainly pertaining to inappropriate architectural drawings being adapted in areas other than those where structures were originally intended, or lack of supervision and adherence to standard construction best practices. There are also cases of failure of mechanized equipment.

The extent of this impact will be limited to the site and the magnitude will be medium and considering the number of workers at the construction site, the sensitivity of the receptor will be high.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures

- Use the lightest tools for any given job;
- Ensure that equipment and machinery are securely fastened down and where necessary rail guarded;
- Deploy properly trained personnel/ flagmen to control traffic especially for construction vehicles turning to site;
- Regular tool box meetings will be conducted;
- Ensure adequate planning and supervision of trial mixes and works;
- Ensure regular inspection of formwork, false work and temporary supports before loading or pouring concrete;
- Ensure barriers are in place prior to work including guardrails and warning tape;
- Use properly trained personnel to carry out construction works;
- Regularly inspect equipment and machinery and routinely maintain them according to manufacturer's instructions;
- Provide warning tape for example "falling debris", and any other suitable barriers to prohibit unauthorized access to the workplace;
- Progressive wetting of work areas to minimize dust emission will be done;
- Work areas will be cleaned-up Progressively to prevent debris/rubbish becoming a trip-hazard;
- Undertake job risk analysis and provide appropriate Personal Protective Equipment to all workers. These may include hard hats, dust masks, ear plugs, safety goggles, safety boots, gloves and overalls

- Ensure safe access to work at height using appropriate ladders, scaffolds, harnesses and safety belts.
- Ensure the proper use of PPE for example helmets, nose masks, safety shoes, gloves, welding goggles, safety belts, and overalls. This may be achieved through regular training on the proper use and handling of the PPE;
- Ensure even spreading of heavy loads on temporary structures;
- Obtain all necessary permits and approvals from relevant authorities, including demolition permits from Kibaale Town Council;
- Secure site boundaries with fences or hoardings as appropriate;
- Mechanical aids will be used for movement or placement of heavy loads;
- Ensure safe working heights through provision of work platforms, scaffolds and adequate supervision;
- Security guards will be contracted to man security at the construction site;
- Ensure proper record keeping of incidents at the construction area;
- Provide workers with safe drinking water and food where need be;
- Put in place an emergency assembly point at the site;
- Establish a contact with the nearest referral medical facility for assistance during emergency;
- A well-equipped First Aid kit for use during minor incidents will be available on site, and training in administering first aid will be provided;
- All workers will be trained in occupational health safety and incident response;
- All areas on site will be demarcated and labelled appropriately using instructional and cautionary signs and
- The market will have emergency exits, fire assembly points, firefighting equipment, and lightning arrestors.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.7 Poor solid waste management

Most of the waste generated from construction sites is usually of non-hazardous nature. The KMM is expected to generate waste including demolished debris, plastic bottles (mostly drink/water bottles), metallic scrap from demolition, wood, sawdust, waste concrete, paper and food waste. Management of all this waste is crucial to the health and safety of the workers or visitors to the site and the general public.

From the fact the vehicles will be transporting construction waste from the site which could have impacts along the haulage routes the extent of this impact will be local and the magnitude will be medium. The market site being located in the urban centre with many people who might experience the impacts of solid waste from the transportation vehicles, the sensitivity of the receptor will be high.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures

- Waste minimization will be emphasized and implemented throughout the stage of project construction and operation.
- Waste will be removed from the site in a manner consistent with national regulations (for example, licensed transporters will be contracted). While transporting waste, care will be taken to prevent waste spreading to areas outside the site boundary
- A licensed waste collector will be contracted to collect waste from the site for appropriate disposal at designated disposal sites.
- Excavated earth will be used in site leveling and restoration works during landscaping;
- Wastes will be appropriately segregated into categories such as non-hazardous or potentially hazardous, metal, plastics, biodegradable, non-biodegradable, etc.
- Well labeled waste bins with lids to cater for domestic solid waste will be strategically located within the project site for use in waste collection.
- A registered waste handler will be contracted to transport and manage specific category of waste generated on site.
- Solid waste will be disposed of at approved sites/landfills to avoid land pollution.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.8 Aesthetics and visual impact

Site preparation and construction phase activities such as vegetation clearance, demolition, earthworks, and waste accumulation on site will depreciate the natural scenery and visual impression of the project site. However, after the construction phase of the project, the visual scenery of the project site will improve due to improvement of the infrastructure. A large volume of wastes including construction debris comprising of stone, metal, pipes, wood and glass waste, and packaging materials among others, will be associated with the project. Heaping up, scattering and generally improper disposal of this waste could depreciate the scenery and natural beauty of the area. The impact will be on site and the magnitude of this impact is anticipated to be low. The receptor sensitivity is also anticipated to be low because the site will not obstruct any area that is very important to the community and/or tourist route.

Impact significance before mitigation: Minor

Proposed mitigation measures

- Communicate the proposed market construction to town dwellers
- Fence off the construction site from view of public and road users
- During site reinstatement, top soil removed from the project site during site clearance and excavation shall be used in landscaping and the areas will be planted with grass
- On completion of construction works, landscaping of unpaved area shall be done by planting grass and trees indigenous to the area

Impact significance after mitigation: Negligible

7.2.9 Segregation and differential rewards

During the construction of the Market, there may be unfair practices regarding recruitment and remuneration for employees i.e. there are often concerns that local workers are likely to be underpaid compared to other workers from outside the region handling the same tasks. In addition, there are concerns about segregation in the recruitment policy where the contractor might favour “their own people” or people from other areas over people from the local community. If not mitigated, this is likely to lead to social antagonism between the locals and workers from outside the region.

There are also concerns that there might be segregation in terms of employment by gender, age, employment type and geographical area.

However, this is unlikely to happen, as the Ministry of Local Government is aware of the legal and social implications of such a scenario. Contractors will undertake recruitment and remuneration according to the national legal framework such as the Employment Act, 2006; Workers Compensation Act, 2000 and the National Social Security Fund Act, Cap 22 to ensure that there is social justice in terms of recruitment, pay, and working conditions in project activities under its jurisdiction. The associated contractors will have to be monitored and encouraged to pay a “living wage” to all workers.

The intensity of this impact is medium and the sensitivity of the receptor is high due to high unemployment rate in the region.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures:

- A third-party entity or a sector under the Ministry of Local Government should monitor employment activities on a regular basis throughout each phase, including number of jobs created by employment type (skilled / semi-skilled / unskilled); number of jobs by gender, employment type and geographical area; total man hours and wages paid by employment type; and rate of employee turnover by gender and area. This entity will be in charge of administering the comprehensive employment and recruitment policy to be developed.
- Ministry of Local Government and its associated contractors will pay a “living wage” to all workers involved in project activities.
- The participation of local community members will be maximised during project activities. Unskilled labour will be recruited exclusively from directly affected communities, and semi-skilled labour will be recruited preferentially from such communities, provided that they have the requisite qualification, competence and desired experience.
- Establish and manage a local employment committee to ensure the maximisation of employment opportunities for the local community and particularly for persons/households/villages directly affected by the Market development

Impact significance after mitigation: Negligible

7.2.10 Increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases and STDs especially HIV/AIDS

The proposed Market construction activities have the potential to cause influx/migration of people to the island in anticipation of employment or provision of direct and indirect support services associated with the project as assessed in Section 6.3.11 above. The influx of people in the proposed project area for various reasons has potential secondary impacts including the potential increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases and STDs especially HIV/AIDS, which potential impact is discussed in this section.

Due to the fact that project workers will have access to 'disposable' income and are bound to socially interact with community residents after work, the risk of transmission of STDs especially HIV/AIDS will be high given the increase in the level of interaction and influx of people into the project area, coupled with the already high STD prevalence on the island.

According to the baseline information (Section 4.2.10.3), sexually transmitted diseases are among the common diseases on the area of which HIV/AIDS, syphilis and gonorrhoea are the most prominent. Even though project workers, specifically those from outside the project area, will be housed in accommodation camps, it does not guarantee less/no interaction with the rest of the communities.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Develop an HIV/AIDS strategy at workplace and community level, considering different elements of an integrated programme. These should consider Information Education and Communication (IEC), prevention, as well as care and treatment, covering both workplace and community aspects;
- Establish partnerships with national and regional partners to expand HIV activities to the broader community, including strengthening of health service capacity for HIV testing and management;
- Develop aggressive IEC programmes related to HIV/AIDS and STIs in the local communities and promote clear behaviour change communication. Extend these IEC programmes to transport workers i.e. drivers;
- Develop programmes to support empowerment of women to reduce the vulnerability of opportunistic sexual relations i.e. prostitution;
- Organize and conduct health education talks for all workers and the community at large;
- Monthly community HIV counselling and testing services on an opt-out basis will be undertaken. Additionally, refer workers testing HIV positive, to ART accredited treatment centres; and
- All workers should be inducted in relevant codes of conduct that minimise exposure to risky lifestyles including unsafe sex practices.

Impact significance after mitigation: Moderate

7.2.11 Traffic disruption

During the construction period, there will be an increase in vehicular traffic at the turning point to the project site off urban roads brought about by the vehicle/trucks transporting materials to and from the project site. This will interfere with the normal traffic movement along the road and with no traffic management measures in place, traffic jam might become a nuisance.

This impact will be local, and its magnitude is anticipated to be low because of different alternative routes around the area that can be used by other vehicles. The sensitivity of the receptor will be medium because of the number of people who might be affected by traffic travelling through the municipality.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures.

- Flag men/traffic wardens will be deployed to direct traffic at the turning point to the project site.
- The speed limit of project vehicles will be limited to 30km/hr and give right of way to other motorists around the project area;
- Project vehicles will be moving at off peak hours where there is no heavy traffic and
- The contractor will liaise with Kibaale Town Council and traffic police on traffic management.
- Qualified and authorized drivers will only operate project vehicles.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.12 Social behaviour of workers

Community consultations revealed that the main social concern will be regarding dust, noise and misbehavior of workers at the construction site. Like any other construction site, cases may involve bad behaviour of workers on site as most of the workers on construction sites tend to be abusive, destructive to property and lack respect for the public. Workers at the construction site may use vulgar words which may be provocative to the local people.

Therefore, social behaviour of constructional workers needs to be streamlined to acceptable local community behaviour. This impact will be temporal as workers will significantly reduce after construction and if the impact is mitigated, minor consequences will be realized. This impact will be within a limited area and its magnitude will be low because the site is located in an urban setting with tight security, unlike rural areas with less security where construction workers behave uncontrollably. The sensitivity of the receptor is anticipated to be low.

Impact significance before mitigation: Minor

Proposed mitigation measures.

- Hired contractor will be required to formulate and communicate acceptable code of conduct to workers. The code of conduct should spell out rule and behaviors while at the project site and within the host community.
- Construction workers will be cautioned to comply with the signed code of conduct.
- Any form of misunderstandings between constructional workers and the local community should be kindly solved with the help of local leadership.
- Sensitize constructional workers on proper social behavior conduct, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- Penalize workers who use vulgar words.

Impact significance after mitigation: Negligible

7.2.13 Human waste disposal issues

Inadequate provision of toilets for use by workers can lead to personal inconvenience. If night soil (human excreta) is improperly disposed of around the site, there would be a potential for spread of faecal-borne and related diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and trachoma which would spread very fast amongst construction workers. Waste generated by workers if not properly disposed of could become a nuisance onsite. Without adequate conservation practices, the facility will consume excessive quantities of electricity and water. This is not only environmentally undesirable, but it is also financially burdensome.

Sanitary waste will be an issue of concern since most of the workers will be carrying out various activities at the site throughout the day (7.00am-6.00pm) and yet it's not easy to access sanitary facilities at the immediate neighbourhood. The site already has a toilet which can be used by construction workers before it is demolished. The magnitude of this impact will be low and the sensitivity of the receptor will be medium because any improper disposal of human waste may lead to fecal related diseases such as cholera that does not only affect one individual on site but also other people off site.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures

- Temporary sanitary facilities will be installed at the project site for use by construction workers and adequate mobile toilets will be put in place and disposal of human waste will be done by a licensed cesspool provider;
- Ensure that mobile toilets are periodically emptied by a licensed cesspool provider to any designated sewage treatment facility;
- Workers should be made aware of the available sanitary facilities and their location
- Undertake regular inspection of the site to identify sanitation non-conformances and ensure timely re-address.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.14 Collapse of the structure

Poor construction and design with less supervision might lead to the collapse of the structure. This impact is specifically restricted to the site and its magnitude is anticipated to be high. Considering the number of workers who will be on site the receptor sensitivity will be high.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures.

- Qualified and experienced contractors will be nominated for the work. They will also be prequalified based on previous experience doing similar work.
- Construction contractors will be competitively selected for construction of the project based on qualification and experience of doing similar jobs.
- Adequate supervision of all works on site. A supervising Engineer to be contracted.
- Proper concrete mix ratios will be carried out and will be regularly inspected for compliance with national standards or approved plans.
- The design of the building will serve the purpose for its initial intended use.
- The site layout plan and structural plans for the proposed development will be submitted to the planning unit of Kibaale Town Council for review and approval before construction commence and
- Thoroughly supervision will be carried out by the qualified engineer at the construction site during project execution.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.2.15 Pollution of Surface and ground water

The possibility of seepage or flow of potential contaminants into ground or surface water may take place and in so doing, affect the quality of these water sources, for example the major sources of potential contaminants during construction phase is infiltration of fecal coliforms into the ground during demolition of the septic tank. In addition, poor waste management could lead to contaminants ending up in ground and surface water. This could lead to organic and nutrient loading to both surface and ground water. Oil spills are most likely to arise during the servicing of the backup generator and other machine components during construction.

This impact will be local and the magnitude is anticipated to be medium. This is because the soils at the proposed site do not easily allow infiltration of pollutants as the case would be with sandy soils. The sensitivity of the receptors will be low because there are no immediate surface water sources in the vicinity of the site.

Impact significance before mitigation: Moderate

Proposed mitigation measures

- The septic tank will be totally emptied by a licensed cesspool provider before being demolished;
- Workers involved in demolishing the septic tank will be provided with PPE such as gloves, overalls, nose masks and gumboots;

- A waste management plan will be put in place and implemented to adequately manage onsite waste, the plan will cater for storage facilities and transportation by licensed waste handlers;
- Leak-prevention features such as impervious linings and secondary containment should be included at the generator house;
- Oil spills should be cleaned up immediately and engage the services of a company licensed by NEMA to transport hazardous waste; and
- Ensure close monitoring during oil and fuel transfer into the concrete mixers, generator and/or fuel tanks.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.3 Operational Phase Impacts

7.3.1 Poor Solid waste Management

Several wastes will be generated from the operations at the warehouses with some being hazardous and non-hazardous in nature. Some of the non-hazardous waste will include waste paper, food remains and other packaging materials while the hazardous fractions include polythene material, oils and solvents among others. These wastes if not properly handled could prove to be an eyesore in the area. Additionally, depending on the nature of solid wastes generated- some of the wastes (hazardous ones) could contaminate the nearby swamp below which is located in the valley beneath the site.

Significance Rating Without Mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures

- The waste that will be generated will be properly segregated into hazardous and non-hazardous fractions, with the respective fractions being picked up by licensed waste collectors/handlers
- Waste bins and garbage skips will be provided at a strategic location within the facility for easy disposal of any waste that is generated; and
- The wastes generated will be collected by a licensed waste handling firm and disposed at a designated waste handling facility.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.3.2 Traffic Management and accidents

Heavy goods vehicles ferrying merchandise to the market will contribute to influx of traffic flow in the area. Of particular interest are the access roads such as Kizizi and market street roads which will be used by the trucks and customers. It should be noted that there is good road network to different parts of the Town Council.

Significance Rating Without Mitigation: Minor

Proposed mitigation measures

- Heavy goods vehicles to the site shall only access the site at night/ early in the morning to avoid blocking the access road used by other residents
- Appropriate traffic warning signage will be posted at strategic points warning other road users of construction activities and heavy goods trucks that will frequent the site
- A parking lot that is to be used by the customers' vehicles will be constructed at the market site.

Significance Rating With Mitigation: Minor

7.3.3 Visual amenity and Aesthetics

The infrastructural components of the KMM and the related facilities coupled with the close proximity to the highway will make the site clearly visible and also in a way affecting the visual amenity of the road users in along the highway.

Significance Rating Without Mitigation: Major

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- On completion of construction works, unpaved areas will be planted with grass and trees indigenous to the area
- During site reinstatement, landscaping will be undertaken around the KMM and
- The KMM structure should be maintained in a neat and appealing condition all the time.

Significance Rating Without Mitigation: Minor

7.3.4 Poor sanitation and hygiene

The operational activities at the market once open will have personnel on site among which shall include: Sales personnel, Office attendants, Clerks and customers. As such, the presence of human beings coupled with the operations at the market will generate both solid wastes, human waste which might pose serious sanitation and hygiene issues within the project area and also cause diseases.

Significance Rating Without Mitigation: Major

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Adequate sanitation facilities – toilets with a provision for both males and females will be constructed around the market.
- Waterborne toilet facilities will be constructed at the project site
- The black water from the toilets will be channeled into a centralized sewage facility to drain to the lagoon.
- The accumulated sewage at the septic tanks will be emptied and transported to a gazetted sewage handling facility.

Significance Rating With Mitigation: Minor

7.3.5 Intrusion and Vandalism

The operational aspects at the market might attract wrong elements who could attempt to steal property / cash or even vandalize equipment and machinery installed at the market. There will be need for security provided for the visitors, vehicles and other valuable assets. This will help in preventing theft and stop trespassers from accessing the premises and also help to do away with terrorists with wrong intentions.

Significance Rating Without Mitigation: *Major*

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Any insecurity observed around the market should be reported to the market management board.
- Operational hours for the market will be agreed for security of the markets.
- Security guards will be hired to provide security at the market on a 24-hour alert
- Only legalized traders will be allowed to operate in the market.
- Collaborating with the local leadership so that the site can benefit from a “neighborhood watch” scheme will be undertaken.
- The facility shall have gates installed to limit entry of wrong elements especially during night hours.
- Put in place security check points at the entrance of the market.
- Display the security emergency contacts at different locations within the neighboring premises of the market.
- Liaise with the police to enhance market security at night and
- Put in place a siren to alert the people and the nearby residents in case of security concerns at the market.

Significance Rating With Mitigation: *Minor*

7.3.6 Health and Safety Risks

The operational activities at the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market and the administration offices might result into several occupational health and safety risks key among might include: fire accidents, operational and accidents and near misses in the various sections of the facility. Several operations will be undertaken in the market including handling of flammable materials, food stuff, and open fires among other materials.

Significance Rating without Mitigation: *Major*

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Conduct emergency awareness as well as regular EHS toolbox talks / trainings for all traders in the market

- Emergency preparedness measures shall be instituted at the market to include: fire suppression systems (Fire extinguishers, fire hydrants and smoke detectors), first aid kit and incident/accident registers, as well as guardrails along elevated sections of the market
- Develop emergency response plan for the market and institute trained emergency response team;
- Adequate serviced fire extinguishers will be put in place;
- All electrical installations /wiring should be carried out by certified electricians in liaison with the project manager for proponent;
- The building should be fitted with smoke detectors and fire alarms that should periodically be checked to ensure its effective performance;
- Ensure the use of circuit breakers where necessary;
- Maintain contacts of emergence rescue bodies such as the police and the army;
- Traders will be advised to insure their property with relevant insurance bodies;
- Strategically locate operations in the market to control the risk of fire outbreak; and
- Safety signage should be positioned at strategic points within the market premises including those for fire safety and equipment safety among others.

Significance Rating with Mitigation: *Minor*

7.3.7 Inadequate storm water management

Presence of steep terrain indicate that the area indicate that the area experience large and fast flow of storm water. Improperly drained storm water would cause flood and carry along waste that can affect scenery of the area. Increased storm water will result from roofed market structure and if not harvested and without the design and construction of proper drainage structure, storm water could present management challenges especially with the maintenance of sanitation in the market. The intensity of the impact is medium and the sensitivity of the receptor is high.

Impact significance before mitigation: Major

Proposed mitigation measures.

- Design for proper drainage around the market .
- Provide for collection of rain water by guttering market roofed structures and
- Undertake proper collection and regular disposal of solid waste.

Impact significance after mitigation: Minor

7.3.8 Spread of communicable diseases such as COVID-19 Disease

The outbreak of COVID-19 disease has claimed the largest number of deaths worldwide and its easy spread can occur on construction sites. It is imperative that its management is considered during the proposed project activities.

Market operations could attract traders from different regions into the area for trade opportunities. Market activities involve working in groups, meetings among others which makes it difficult for these groups to observe social distances. In addition, construction activities are associated with high turn-over, which means people move in and out very often.

As such and considering the high contagious nature of COVID-19, there will be high risks associated with its spread within the project site.

Significance Rating without Mitigation: *Major*

Proposed Mitigation Measures

- Continuous sensitization of the market dwellers and neighboring community against the spread of COVID-19
- Stringent measures regarding observing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that prevent the spread of COVID-19 such as traders having their nose masks shall be followed.
- Isolation of workers with signs and symptoms of COVID-19 should be done.
- Hand washing points shall put in place around and within the market.
- Encouraging the traders to go for immunization against COVID-19 virus.

Impact significance after mitigation: *Minor*

7.4 Decommissioning Phase

It is worth noting that although Kibaale Town Council does not envisage this aspect of the project lifecycle in its long-term plans, it's nevertheless worth noting that there are a number of impacts associated with this phase. Key among these being:

- Job losses
- Decommissioning waste
- Decommissioning accidents and
- A derelict or brownfield site.

Therefore, the above factors will have to be taken into account as part of any future decommissioning plan.

7.5 Positive impacts

The proposed project will have positive impacts, and these are outlined as follows with recommendations for their enhancement.

7.5.1 Employment opportunities

Employment opportunities will be available to construction related professions, and other non-skilled employment opportunities for casuals. Cumulatively the project will present a beneficial social economic impact upon development. Other employment opportunities shall present themselves in the form of, security personnel, housekeepers, porters at the construction site among others. The employment opportunities will however, be temporary during the construction phase for a period of about 1-3 years.

Enhancement measures

- Workers employed to work at the construction site or facility should be paid in time and have signed contracts.

7.5.2 Improved Site Aesthetics

Construction of the proposed market and proper landscaping will give a better outlook of the Town Council, making it more visually attractive and appealing.

Enhancement measures

- Ensure proper clean up and landscaping work after completion of the construction phase.
- Also, there is need to have a maintenance plan to keep the premises more visually attractive and appealing.

7.5.3 Market for construction Materials

Some of the construction materials will be procured locally and this will provide revenue to the local economy. Some of the materials produced locally can be procured from local supplies. These will include sand, bricks aggregate stones, and cement. The proceeds from the sale of the raw materials for construction purposes at the proposed project site will boost the local economy in form of increased earnings.

TABLE 7.2: IMPACT ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Issue/impact	Impact significance before mitigation	Impact significance with mitigation
Construction Phase		
Impact on air quality	Moderate 8	Minor 2
Noise and vibrations	Moderate 9	Minor 3
Impacts from excavated soils	Moderate 6	Minor 2
Soil Erosion	Moderate 6	Minor 3
Impact from excavated soil	Moderate 6	Minor 3
Occupational health and safety of workers	Major 12	Minor 3
Poor solid waste management	Major 12	Minor 3
Aesthetics and visual impact	Minor 4	Negligible 1
Segregation and differential rewards	Major	Minor 2
Increased risk of transmission of communicable diseases and STDs especially HIV/AIDS	Major 12	Minor 2
Traffic disruption	Moderate 6	Minor 2
Social behavior of workers	Minor 4	Negligible 1
Human waste disposal issues	Moderate 6	Minor 2
Collapse of the structure	Moderate 8	Minor 2
Pollution of Surface and ground water	Moderate 6	Minor 3
Operation phase		

Issue/impact	Impact significance before mitigation	Impact significance with mitigation
Poor solid waste management	Moderate 9	Minor 3
Traffic interference and accidents	Minor 4	Minor 3
Visual amenity and Aesthetics	Major 12	Minor 3
Poor Sanitation and Hygiene	Major 12	Minor 3
Health and Safety Risks	Major 12	Minor 3
Intrusion and Vandalism	Major 12	Minor 3
Inadequate storm water management	Major 12	Minor 3

8 ENVIRONMENTAL AND MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING PLAN

8.1 Introduction

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environment Management Authority. This plan is being prepared to ensure effective management of the environment especially during the operational phase of this project. The plan aims to provide;

- An integrated plan for the comprehensive monitoring and control of impacts.
- Auditable commitments presenting practical, achievable strategies for management to ensure that environmental requirements are specified and complied with.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) defines a process through which the Kibaale Town Council management and contractors will establish their commitment towards maintaining and improving the environment. To this, an Environmental and Social Management Policy must be laid out by the management.

Suggested policy.

Ministry of Local Government will protect the environment by ensuring that its activities do not contribute to environmental degradation. The management will lead by example in the national imperative of maintaining a clean and healthy environment. To this end, the market will strive to operate in a safe, responsible manner within the country's environmental standards to ensure a clean and healthy environment for employees, students and the wider society.

- 1) All employees are expected to understand, promote and assist in the implementation of this policy. This can be done by scheduling lectures, preparation of printed materials, organising environmental protection fares to assist the management team as well as ordinary employees to be sensitive to the environmental character and vulnerabilities of the training centre and the potential of their routine activities impacting on the environment.
- 2) The EMP also helps the ministry and relevant stakeholders review activities and identify those that have a significant impact on the environment.

This would involve a familiarity with the provisions of the NEMA EIA certificate and other licences that may be acquired. Activities for the management of water features set up to provide water for the green areas and those adjacent to the wetlands should be part of the management routine.

- 3) Put programmes in place to eliminate or reduce these impacts .
Monitoring programmes should be put in place for the sewerage effluent as well as the quality of the storm water to identify changes from the background, baseline conditions. The environmental management plan clearly identify the mitigation actions to be taken, including tree surveys, development of drainage systems, dust control and waste disposal. Retaining the services of a third party monitor to carry out regularly scheduled sampling (e.g monthly basis of

the area during the various phases of the development would ensure negative impacts are identified and addressed in the earliest stages, thus preventing further deterioration of the environment. A monitoring programme designed for the construction phase of the project should focus on:

- a) Collecting data and providing ongoing feedback on the state of the environment in the affected areas
- b) Assessing health and safety practices in the area
- c) Looking for signs of soil erosion and runoff especially after significant rainfall
- d) Assessing transportation, storage and disposal of construction materials and
- e) Assessing waste management practices

The products of the EMP will be;

- a) Specific targets and actions to reduce the impact of the development's activities on the environment;
- b) The establishment of a system of monitoring the activities of the development identified above.
- c) The data base, preferably digital of the development's activities and data collected to track the effect of the management programme.
- d) Increased awareness and knowledge of staff about the environmental impacts and the decisions and activities that they need to undertake and of the standards required by NEMA
- e) A communications programme to encourage environmental stewardship among the students staff and management.

The outcome of the EMP will be an improvement in and around the development.

8.2 Responsibilities of Stakeholders

The roles and responsibilities of the key parties and their relationships regarding the implementation of the ESMP are described as follows.

TABLE 8-1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VARIOUS STAKEHOLDERS

Community/ Agencies	Responsibilities
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government will be responsible for monitoring the overall project implementation, including environmental compliance of the subproject. Ministry of Local Government will have the final responsibility for ESMP implementation and environmental performance of the subproject during the construction and operational phases. Specifically, the Ministry of Local Government will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) closely coordinate with local authorities in the participation of the community during project preparation and implementation. (ii) monitor and supervise ESMP implementation

	<p>including incorporation of ESMP into the detailed technical designs and bidding and contractual documents.</p> <p>(iii) ensure that an environmental management system is set up and functions properly.</p> <p>(iv) Oversee reporting on ESMP implementation to the Bank.</p> <p>To be effective in the implementation process, the Ministry of Local Government will assign Environmental Staff(s) (ES) to help with the environmental aspects of the project</p>
<p>Ministry of Local Government Environmental and Social Staff(s) (ES)</p>	<p>The ES is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the subproject ESMP. Specifically, ES will be responsible for:</p> <p>(i) helping MoLG incorporate ESMP into the detailed technical designs and civil works bidding and contractual documents;</p> <p>(ii) helping MoLG incorporate responsibilities for ESMP and supervision into the TORs, bidding and contractual documents for the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and another safeguard consultant as needed;</p> <p>(iii) providing relevant inputs to the consultant selection process;</p> <p>(iv) reviewing reports submitted by the CSC and safeguard consultants;</p> <p>(v) conducting periodic site checks;</p> <p>(vi) helping the MoLG on solutions to handle social issues of the subproject; and</p> <p>(vii) preparing environmental and social performance section on the progress and review reports to be submitted to the responsible authorities (Bank funders)</p>

<p>Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The CSC will assign Environmental and Social Staff(s) and will be responsible for routine supervising and monitoring all construction activities and for ensuring that Contractors comply with the requirements of the contracts. II. The CSC will engage sufficient number of qualified staffs (e.g., Environmental Engineers) with adequate knowledge on environmental protection and construction project management to perform the required duties and to supervise the Contractor's performance. III. The CSC will also assist the Local governments in reporting and maintaining close coordination with the local community.
<p>Contractor</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The contractor will assign Environmental and Social Staff(s) to carry out Environmental and Social mitigation measures proposed in ESMP. - Based on the approved environmental specifications in the bidding and contractual documents, the Contractor is responsible for establishing a Contractor ESMP (CESMP) for each construction site area, submit the plan to MoLG and CSC for review and approval before commencement of construction. II. In addition, it is required that the Contractor get all permissions for construction (traffic control and diversion, excavation, labor safety, etc. before civil works) following current regulations. III. The Contractor is required to appoint a competent individual as the contractor 's on-site Safety and Environment Officer (SEO) who will be responsible for monitoring the contractor 's compliance with health and safety requirements, the CESMP requirements, and the environmental specifications IV. Take actions to mitigate all potential negative impacts in line with the objective described in the

	<p>ESMP.</p> <p>V. Actively communicate with local residents and take actions to prevent disturbance during construction.</p> <p>VI. Ensure that all staffs and workers understand the procedure and their tasks in the environmental management program.</p> <p>VII. Report to the Local governments and CSC on any difficulties and their solutions.</p> <p>VIII. Report to local authority and MoLG and CSC if environmental accidents occur and coordinate with agencies and keys stakeholders to resolve these issues.</p>
<p>Local government (Municipal Council level)</p>	<p>I. Oversee implementation of project under recommendations of the Bank and MoLG to ensure compliance of Government policy and regulations.</p> <p>II. Municipal council officials are responsible for monitoring the compliance with the Government environmental requirements</p>
<p>Local community</p>	<p>The community has the right and responsibility to routinely monitor environmental performance during construction to ensure that their rights and safety are adequately protected and that the mitigation measures are effectively implemented by contractors.</p> <p>If unexpected problems occur, they will report to the CSC and Local governments.</p>

Methodologies will be updated and improved during implementation, as site conditions become clearer. However, the ESMP attempts to provide the most practicable methods to promote sound environmental, safety and social management during the construction and decommissioning phases of the project. Some notes and recommendations on the operational aspects are also included.

The table below provides details of the environmental monitoring and reporting programs for the project.

Table 8-2: Environmental monitoring and reporting programs

Monitoring parameter	Recording frequency	Reporting frequency
Noise and vibrations	Monthly	Monthly
Air quality and dust	Monthly	Monthly
Water abstraction quantity	Daily	Monthly
Solid waste	Whenever a waste handler comes onsite	Monthly
Sanitary wastewater	Whenever a waste handler comes onsite	Monthly

8.3 Environmental Management Plan

The goal of the Environmental Management Plan is to ensure that environmental and socio-economic issues continue to be fully integrated into the decisions of the developer while promoting resource allocation efficiency throughout the lifetime of the project.

It provides a framework for managing and monitoring impacts for the life of the project. It is designed to ensure that the commitments/mitigation measures in this project brief, and in any subsequent assessment reports, together with any license approval or similar conditions, are implemented.

This Environmental management plan (EMP) has been designed as a summary of proposed mitigation measures, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation to eliminate or reduce adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels as per provisions within the National Environment Act, No.5 of 2019.

The time frame for implementation of these mitigation measures and monitoring is also specified. The MATIP-AF technical team, Local authorities and the consultants shall conduct monitoring, record-keeping and reporting, so as to ensure the contractor's keeps in with the environment regulations.

8.4 Roles and Responsibilities for ESMP Implementation

This section details institutional responsibilities for Environmental social management and monitoring.

The overall responsibilities of coordination of the project lies in Local Government as the executing agency for the funded projects. The Project Support Team (PST) at the Ministry of Local Government working in close collaboration with technical team from the district local governments such as Environmental officers, Engineers etc. will ensure compliance with environmental laws, policies and regulations. Technical experts who are well-trained and highly qualified with the capacity to implement the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be identified.

The project will have a Project Coordinator working together with a Natural Resources Management Officer, a Gender Officer, an Environmentalist, an Administrative and Finance Officer, a Procurement Officer and an M&E Officer.

Oversight responsibilities at the National Level, for example, will be assumed by the Project Technical Committee from the Ministry of Local Government, the National Environment Management Authority, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Finance and the local government.

8.5 ESMP Implementation arrangement

ESMP during construction requires the involvement of several stakeholders and agencies, each with different roles and responsibilities including Assigned technical staff from the Ministry of Local Government, the Contractors, the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), Detailed Technical Design, local government at the Municipal level.

8.6 ESMP Matrix

8.6.1 Construction phase

Proposed mitigation measures for minimizing, avoiding and eliminating the impacts during construction phase of the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market are presented in table 8.3.

TABLE 8.3: CONSTRUCTION PHASE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
Job Creation	Ensure payment of wages commensurate with skills and living standards Ensure that workers have contracts that adhere to national and international labour laws.	Improvement in livelihood	Number of contracts awarded legally employed people	Throughout the construction period	Contractor	NIL
Income Generation	Whenever possible, construction materials should be bought from local suppliers. Suppliers should also be promptly paid.	Improvement in the livelihood of suppliers	Quality and quantity of supplies	Throughout the construction period	Contractor	NIL
Generation of Solid Waste	Prepare a site waste management plan. This should include the designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule. Excess fill material should be used to fill the pits that would have been dug. A licensed waste collector will be contracted to collect waste from the site for appropriate disposal at designated disposal sites. Excavated earth will be used in	No litter	Waste collection facilities. Availability of waste collection facilities.	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	5000,000.00

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	<p>site leveling and restoration works during landscaping; Wastes will be appropriately segregated into categories such as non-hazardous or potentially hazardous, metal, plastics, biodegradable, non-biodegradable, etc.</p> <p>Well labeled waste bins with lids to cater for domestic solid waste will be strategically located within the project site for use in waste collection.</p> <p>Solid waste will be disposed of at approved sites/landfills to avoid land pollution.</p>					
Drainage Modification	<p>A well-planned drainage system should be developed around the market to direct runoffs to the neighboring channel so as to minimize the possibility of flooding on the site or its neighborhoods.</p> <p>The runoff from the roofs shall be reduced by installing rainwater harvesting system that will be used in the washout processes.</p>	No logging of water, normal run-offs	Complaint of flooding and logging	Throughout construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	3500,000.00
Excavation impacts	<p>Stripped topsoil should be ferried off the site and disposed of responsibly.</p> <p>Excavated soil should be stockpiled away from storm water runoff paths.</p>	Safe work environment	No go area sign of Record accidents	During construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	10,000,000.00

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	Developing a project excavation plan					
Soil Erosion	Re-vegetate exposed soils promptly Construction should be done in phases not to cut the trees at once.	Zero deposition in water body and drainage channels.	Heaps of construction waste or earth material in the water body and drainage channels. Record of complaints Gullies formed	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	500,000.00
Occupational safety and Health Hazards	Deploy designated personnel to oversee implementation of HSE on site. Workers should be provided with appropriate PPE such as safety shoes, overalls, gloves, helmets, and other necessary protective equipment, for use. Avail well equipped first aid box for use by the construction crew. The developer/contractor should ensure that at all times there are quick means of ambulating victims to the nearest health facilities.	Safe working environment	Competent person employed by contractor. Number of persons per facility Record of PPE issued to workers. Records of training delivered to workers. HSE statistics records maintained by contractor. Record of injuries	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	30,000,000.00
Poor sanitation	A toilet should be maintained on the site unless the proponent opts to use mobile toilets. Special attention should be	Clean environment	Presence of well-maintained and separate sanitary facilities	Throughout construction phase	Proprietor and contractor	10,000,000.00

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	given to minimizing and reducing quantities of waste generated.					
Air Emissions	Stockpiles of fine materials should be wetted or covered with tarpaulin during windy conditions. The proponent should use well-conditioned and serviced equipment.	Permissible emission levels and a safe working environment	Record of dust emission levels compared with the threshold level. Record of complaints Record of respiratory infections	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and proprietor	Covered together with HSE
Traffic Disruption	Transporting construction materials shall be scheduled for off-peak traffic hours. This will reduce the risk of traffic congestion and road accidents on the surrounding road. Flagmen shall also be employed to control traffic and guide vehicles along the access roads to the site.	No traffic disruption and accidents	Specific route followed by project trucks. Record of complaints. Record of accidents. Traffic signs	Throughout the construction period	Contractor	Covered under HSE
Sourcing of Earth Materials	Earth materials must be obtained from officially licensed and approved quarries. Suppliers should be paid promptly. Source materials from licensed suppliers	Quality earth material obtained	Availability of material source and licenses and permits. Quality of construction produced	Throughout construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	Nil
Hydrological Impacts	Construct storm water channels onsite.	Zero deposition in water body	Record of complaints	Throughout the construction	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	5,000,000.00

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Cost (UGX)
	Care should be taken not to deposit earth material and any other construction wastes into the area underground drainage channel.		Heaps of construction waste or earth material away from the water body Drainage channels maintained with sedimentation load	period		
Impacts arising from increase in ambient noise levels.	Construction should utilize quiet machinery of efficient mechanical condition. Construction activities that will generate disturbing sounds should be restricted to daytime working hours. Undertake noise monitoring during the duration of construction.	Permissible noise Maintain peace among surrounding communities.	Record of monitoring levels Record of complaints resolved.	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Local Government	5,000,000.00
Community Hazards	Restricting access to the site, through a combination of institutional and administrative controls, with a focus on high-risk structures or areas depending on site-specific situations, including fencing, signage, and communication of risks to the local community.	Safe environment	Record of complaints Record of accidents Presence of fence around construction site.	Throughout the construction period	Contractor and Kibaale Town Council Local Government	15,000,000.00

8.6.2 Operational phase

Proposed mitigation measures for minimizing, avoiding and eliminating the impacts during operation phase of the Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market are presented in table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Showing operation phase management plan

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
Spread of communicable diseases such as COVID-19 Disease	<p>Continuous sensitization of the market dwellers and neighboring community against the spread of COVID-19.</p> <p>Stringent measures regarding observing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that prevent the spread of COVID-19 such as traders having their nose masks shall be followed.</p> <p>Isolation of workers with signs and symptoms of COVID-19 should be done.</p> <p>Hand washing points shall put in place around and within the market.</p> <p>Encouraging the traders to go for immunization against COVID-19 virus.</p>	Health market population	<p>Record of community sensitization</p> <p>Display of IEC materials on Ebola and Covid 19</p> <p>Workers observing SOPs and guidelines.</p>	Market lifetime	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Market leadership committee.</p>	Communicable disease detection and proper emergency handling
Fire Risk	<p>A fire emergency management plan should be developed.</p> <p>Fire escape routes should be provided and clearly marked with lit signals.</p>	<p>Safe trade working environment</p> <p>Controlled fire risks.</p>	<p>Presence of suitable Fire extinguishers and hydrant system</p> <p>Display of emergency response contacts including police</p> <p>Availability of clear escape routes and assembly points.</p>	Throughout operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Area Police</p>	<p>Training on fire management and prevention techniques.</p> <p>Emergency response drills</p>

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
Traffic Disruption	<p>Consultation should be undertaken with the traffic police when selecting access points to the site.</p> <p>Consultation should also be done with the Municipality so that rumble strips (speed control humps) could be put on the surrounding roads to ensure safety.</p>	<p>No traffic disruption and accidents.</p> <p>Smooth traffic flow around the town council.</p>	<p>Well-designed traffic management plan</p> <p>Presence of appropriate market for offloading products to the market.</p> <p>Traffic signs</p> <p>Spacious routes and parking lot.</p> <p>Record of complaints.</p> <p>Record of accidents</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Area Police</p>	Driving code of conduct
Waste generation and management	<p>Prepare a site waste management plan. This should include the designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule.</p> <p>Solid waste should be sorted by type and kept in different clearly labeled containers and recycled or reclaimed where possible.</p>	Clean environment	<p>Well designated waste collection points and bins</p> <p>Record of complaint.</p> <p>Health market occupants</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p>	Proper management practices including general good housekeeping practices.
Visual amenity and Aesthetics	<p>On completion of construction works, unpaved areas will be planted with grass and trees indigenous to the area.</p> <p>During site reinstatement,</p>	Attractive environment around the market.	<p>Vegetation planted around the market.</p> <p>Sound market structure</p>	Market lifetime	<p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Contractor</p>	Invasive and alien species management

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	landscaping will be undertaken around the KMM. The KMM structure should be maintained in a neat and appealing condition all the time					
Poor sanitation within the market	Adequate sanitation facilities – toilets with a provision for both males and females will be constructed around the market. Waterborne toilet facilities will be constructed at the project site. The black water from the toilets will be channeled into a centralized sewage facility to drain to the septic tanks. The accumulated sewage at the septic tanks will be emptied and transported to a gazetted sewage handling facility.	Clean and safe market environment	Adequate sanitary facilities in the market.	Market lifetime	Kibaale Town Council Contractor	Sanitation and hygiene promotion
Intrusion and Vandalism	Any insecurity observed around the market should be reported to the market management board. Operational hours for the market will be agreed for security of the markets.	Sound security in and around the market	Presence of security guards overseeing market security. Security cameras installed in the market	Market lifetime	Kibaale Town Council Contractor	Security alert responses.

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	<p>Security guards will be hired to provide security at the market on a 24-hour alert.</p> <p>Only legalized traders will be allowed to operate in the market.</p> <p>Collaborating with the local leadership so that the site can benefit from a “neighborhood watch” scheme will be undertaken.</p> <p>The facility shall have gates installed to limit entry of wrong elements especially during night hours.</p> <p>Put in place security check points at the entrance of the market. Display the security emergency contacts at different locations within the neighboring premises of the market. Liaise with the police to enhance market security at night and Put in place a siren to alert the people and the nearby residents in case</p>					

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
	of security concerns at the market.					
Occupational Hazards	<p>Ensure that at all times there are quick means of ambulating victims to the nearest health facilities.</p> <p>Install surveillance system to monitor movements around the market.</p>	Safe operational area for traders	<p>Number of persons per lockup.</p> <p>Number of times facility is cleaned per day.</p> <p>Record of injuries</p> <p>Availability of guard rails along stairs and other safety designs.</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Traders association</p>	Training in safety matters including accident prevention, proper control and maintenance of equipment
Inadequate storm water management	<p>Design for proper drainage around the market .</p> <p>Provide for collection of rain water by guttering market roofed structures.</p> <p>Undertake proper collection and regular disposal of solid waste</p>	Well drained market environment.	<p>Water gutters installed to collect rainwater.</p> <p>Availability of waste management contractors</p>	Market life time	<p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>I</p> <p>Traders' association</p>	Waste management
Job Creation	<p>Kibaale Town Council shall ensure the staff have contracts which are signed in accordance with the law.</p> <p>Workers will be paid promptly payment of wages and salaries.</p>	Improvement in the livelihood of service providers.	<p>Number of persons employed.</p> <p>Quality and quantity of supplies</p>	Throughout the operation period	<p>MoLG</p> <p>Kibaale Town Council</p> <p>Traders' associations</p>	None

Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measure	Desired Outcome	Indicator (s)	Timing	Responsibility	Capacity Building Requirements
Improved Site Aesthetics	Ensure proper maintenance of the facility and surrounding environment	Beautiful aesthetic view	Appreciations and admirations for outsiders. Maintained neatness of the market.	Throughout operation period	MoLG Kibaale Town Council Traders' associations	Environmental conservation skills
Induced Business Growth	Provide excellent service delivery.	Improvement in the livelihood of people in the community	Number of persons employed.	Throughout the operation period	MoLG Kibaale Town Council Traders' associations	None
Generation of Revenue	Ensure prompt payments	Increased government's and utility company's revenue	Amount of money paid to government and lead authorities	Throughout operation period	MoLG Kibaale Town Council Traders' associations	None

9 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusion

By and large, the proposed market development will pose limited environmental and social risks provided that adequate mitigation measures presented in chapter 7 are implemented. The project will contribute to the economy of Uganda through taxes and providing employment to the local people as a long-term impact.

The site is generally suitable for the proposed market facility. All environmental risks can be minimized and managed through implementing preventative measures and sound environmental management systems. It is recommended that environmental performance be monitored regularly to ensure compliance and that corrective measures be taken if necessary.

9.2 Recommendations

The ministry of Local Government in partnership with Kibaale Town Council administration should appoint a competent firm to prepare a Resettlement Action plan that will guide relocation of trades operating in the market to preferred location and ensure utilization of the completed market following commissioning of the new market for operation.

The Ministry of Local government in partnership with stakeholders should ensure that adequate security and fire prevention measures are put at the facility together with establishment of a sound environmental and social management system. Safety regulations should also be adhered to in accordance with the Regulations pertaining to Health and Safety.

The Environmental and social Management and Monitoring Plan presented under Table 8.3 to 8.4 should be used as an on-site reference document during all phases (Planning, Construction and Operation) of the market facility and in compliance with EIA and Environmental Audit Regulations, regular Environmental Audits for the facility should be carried out by certified environmental auditors and reports should be submitted to NEMA for review and recommendation on the best environmental practices for improvement on the environmental performance as it is stated under section 31 (2) of the Environmental Impact Assessment regulations.

In addition, any permits issued as part of project requirement should be implemented.

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Appendix

Appendix A: Geotechnical Investigation Report for Kibaale Town Council

Appendix B: Stakeholder's consultations and engagement for construction of Kibaale (Karuguuza) Market

Comments of engagement Meeting with stakeholders

1. *Meeting with Town Council Engineer*

Eng. Bahat, Engineer Kibaale District,

1. The project shall contribute to community development
2. Proposed project site is owned by town council
3. The market should have more horizontal flow than a vertical flow
4. The market should have space that can be hired for offices, banks on upper ground and most business should be on ground flow.
5. Compensation shall be made to people who own land near the proposed site
6. Contractor must buy some raw materials from the community
6. Contractor should employ labour from community

2. Consultation with Kibaale Town council

Attendance

1. Mr. Nsamba Peter, Town Clerk,
2. Mrs. Acot Caroline, Health Inspector,
3. Mr. Okurut George, Senior Health Inspector,
4. Mr. Muhwezi Gedeon, Physical Planner,

Comments

- ✓ He is aware of the proposed project
- ✓ A Sociologist should be part of the inspection team The proposed project was introduced to council
- ✓ There should be a modern toilet facility for proper disposal of feacal waste
- ✓ There should a plan for a sewage lagoon for handling sanitary waste
- ✓ Garbage containers should be put in the new market for proper management of solid waste
- ✓ There should be a duration for routine collection of garbage from the proposed market
- ✓ There should be a site for managing solid and liquid waste
- ✓ A cesspool emptier must be available to empty the modern toilet facility
- ✓ The community must be sensitized on how to manage waste
- ✓ The town council is planning to secure land for a lagoon to be used by Kagadi, Kakumiro and Kibaale
- ✓ There is need for a dumping site since the existing market deals mainly in agricultural produce
- ✓ There should be a proper drainage system to prevent contamination of both surface and underground water
- ✓ The terrain directs the storm water into surrounding wetlands that must be protected
- ✓ Management of site debris must be considered to avoid waste being directed into wetlands
- ✓ There should a site for sorting and offloading the merchandise to reduce waste accumulation
- ✓ There should be a good land scaping design that caters for greening

Consultation with Kibaale District Natural Resources office

3. Consultation with Natural Resource Offices

Attendance

4. **Mrs. Annet Kasamire, District Natural Resource Officer**
 5. Environmental Officer
- Private land owners must be compensated

- Removal of construction by contractor materials from ecological sites must be approved by NEMA
- There should be proper drainage system to manage storm water
- There should be proper Debris management at the site
- Fencing the site should be done to improve safety and limit trespassers
- Workers must be provided with personal protective equipment
- HIV programs must be integrated during construction
- Contractor should employ local labour
- There should be proper solid waste and sewage disposal
- There should traffic moderation around the proposed site during construction
- There should be proper landscaping
- There should be proper grievances management
- Child protection should be considered by contractor
- First Aiders must be present at the site during construction

Consultation with market vendors

Mrs. Glads Birungi, Vice Chairperson, Karuguuza Market

- Vendors are aware of the proposed project
- Vendors are ready to relocate to pave way for market construction
- Rent is paid to land owners or landlords
- The old market has poor drainage system
- There should security lights and guards at the new market
- Traders obtain merchandise from Mubende, Mityana and Kampala
- The new market should have a modern slaughtering unit
- The new market must be fenced for maximum security
- There are saving groups among traders
- Vendor are taxed highly

Appendix C: Stakeholders Consultations Attendance

Project Name: EISA for Modern Market Development Location: Kibaale

Stakeholder Consultation Attendance Name	Meeting Venue: Tc Designation	Date: 15/10/2021 Contact	Signature
1. Nsububa PETERI POWEP	Mg principal T/c	15/10/2021	[Signature]
2. ANOT CAROLINE	Health Inspector/EFEP	15/10/2021	[Signature]
3. Gwint George	Principal Town Insp	15/10/2021	[Signature]
4. Bwamuzi Aideon	Physical Planner	15/10/2021	[Signature]
5. DEALS KATO	EISA Practitioner	0773742262	[Signature]
6. MAYANJA MOSE	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	0751510402	[Signature]

2021/10/21 12:29

MINUTES OF ENTRY MEETING FOR THE DESIGN OF KIBAALÉ [KARUGUUZA] DAILY MARKET, DATED WEDNESDAY 8TH SEPT, 2021.

AGENDA:

1. Prayer,
2. Self-Introductions and Registration.
3. Remarks by the Town Clerk.
4. Presentation by the Consultant.
5. Discussions, way forward.
6. Closing Remarks by His Worship, the Mayor.

<i>Minute Number</i>	<i>Discussion</i>	<i>Action By</i>
01 Min. 01EM/KDM/08.09 .21 Prayer.	1.0 The Town Clerk, Mr. Gafabusa Deo Karali called the Meeting to order at 09:30am in Council Hall, Kibaale Town Council offices. 1.1 The opening Prayer was led by Mr. Bahati Kenneth Hilary (Senior Town Engineer), who asked the almighty for blessings all through the journey of developing a modern market for the growth of the area.	All to Note. All to note.
01 Min. 02EM/KDM/08.09 .21 Self-introductions and Registrations.	2.1 Members introduced themselves by title and department/organization and trades being represented. 2.2 Registration was carried out as the meeting proceeded (See Annex 01) .	All to note. All to note.
01 Min. 03EM/KDM/08.09 .21	2.3 The TC welcomed all members to the meeting and thanked the Consultant's team for making it to Kibaale in a record time as communicated vide his letter,	All to note.

<p>Welcome Remarks by the Town Clerk.</p>	<p>dated 2nd Sept, 2021 about an entry meeting of today.</p> <p>2.4 Informed members that he was at the MOLG on Wed 1st Sept 2021, when the PS was handed over signed Contracts to Consultants of 18 Markets. And that ours of Karuguuza was lotted with Masindi Central Market and so we have the same consultant.</p> <p>2.5 The TC briefed members that the assignment is for a very short time of only 4 months up to 31st Dec 2021 for the Consultant to have designed Kibaale & Masindi Markets under one Lot 04. So, we must fully cooperate with him on providing all information required, so that we don't remain behind our counterparts.</p> <p>2.6 Informed members that as Kibaale, we still have a lot of work to do in ensuring the Consultant gets the right information. Noted that the land title is still being processed and will come out before end of the week. In the meantime, we have given a deed plan to the Consultant to be working with.</p> <p>2.7 Informed members that the Consultant is here to engage us as technical people for our input and guidance, so that we own the design process. He commended the Senior Town Engineer, Physical Planner and Commercial Officers to lead the way in these technical discussions and ensuring that our people get the best from this process.</p> <p>2.8 Noted that the Vendor register that the Consultant received from NPF/MOLG Office with 78 vendors is not the authentic one. He pledged to avail a comprehensive vendor register before end of week.</p>	<p>All to note.</p> <p>All to note.</p> <p>TC,</p>
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	<p>2.9 Finally, the TC briefed members that him and the Town Engineer, met the Consultant last evening and took him through the decision of Council to move the Market from Plot 182 (Taxis Park) to Plot 744, on same Block 244, Karuguuza because of space that can accommodate structures for the many vendors. That the current market will revert back to Taxi Park as per its title. The Consultant has inspected both and will proceed with surveys of the agreed plot 744. Wished everyone good deliberations and thereafter, asked the Consultant to make his presentation.</p>	<p>Mayor.</p> <p>All to note.</p> <p>TC, STE, Mayor.</p> <p>STE, SPP</p>
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<p>01 Min. 04EM/KDM/08.09 .21 Presentation by the Consultant.</p>	<p>2.0 <u>Consultant's Presentation:</u></p> <p>2.1 The Consultant expressed happiness for the warm welcome to Kibaale. Was particularly impressed with the enthusiasm of the Mayor, TC and Town Engineer on ensuring this market is delivered. The Mayor started calling me on the day we were handover signed contracts, asking me, when are you coming?. Am glad, we are finally here and we have met. We now, need to move as a team and deliver a befitting design of the market of our people.</p> <p>2.1.1 He informed members that a number of activities preceded this meeting since he arrived i.e. Courtesy call to the Mayor's office, who also introduced us to former/1st Mayor and currently the Chairperson Vendors, Mr. Kyaligonza Tom.</p> <p>2.1.2 The Consultant informed members that they interacted with the Vice Chair for Vendors, Ms. Birungi Gladys, took her through the Market Design Menu and Questionnaire for Needs Assessment, so that you can help distributed to trade heads for ease of management on day 2.</p> <p>2.1.3 Then, the Consultant took members through the requirements of the TORs of the assignment, with specific emphasis on the design Menu (services and facilities) and how to qualify them in a market. Noted that design Facilities and Needs are demand driven and statistically proven e.g. Day-care is linked to the survey on Productive age of vendors in the Market, Bank/Microfinance is on menu but should be able to</p>	<p>All to Note.</p> <p>All to note</p>

	<p>attract a Financial Institution to take up the space, than designing a customised space for a bank and remains a white elephant in the Market.</p> <p>2.1.4 He explained all proposed facilities to be design/provided for in the Market and advised that not everything on the MENU should just be accepted for the sake, but should make business sense to the entity. For example, the Market is clearly surrounded by Pharmacies or clinics, then you may not need pharmacies inside the market, etc.</p> <p>2.1.5 The Consultant highlighted the issue of Value addition Facilities as a priority of Government. He explained 1st Level value addition as Sorting/grading, Destoning, Weighing, Branding, and standardization. He advised on High level value addition facilities that may require further prove to demonstrate need for investment, with some level of progress.</p> <p>2.1.6 Emphasised that the modern market will promote trade order, Market Information Management System, e-marketing in the digital world, CCTV, PA, etc.</p> <p>2.1.7 Finally, the Consultant introduced a questionnaire that require input from the TPC members of Council in terms of management of the Market, solid waste management, Revenues, etc. Thereafter, every member was given a questionnaire with a request to collect them by 2:0pm after filling them.</p>	<p>All to note</p> <p>All to note</p> <p>All to</p>
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<p>01 Min. 05EM/KDM/08.09 .21 Discussions and Way forward</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Discussions and Way forward:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2.2 TOWN CLERK:</p> <p>2.2.1 The TC thanked the Consultant for the presentation and opened the floor for discussions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2.3 SENIOR COMMUNITY OFFICER:</p> <p>2.3.1 He thanked the Consultant for the presentation. Wondered, if the design will cater for room for expansion/growth, for example if Saloons right now are 2, can the design project and allow for 4 or so?</p> <p>2.3.2 In response, the Consultant advised to first of all have an accurate Vendor Register for better planning. Growth of 25% may be projected, depending on available resources and outcomes of the Needs Assessment. But redundancies should be minimal as much as possible to avoid wastes and low occupancy of the market because the overall objective may then not be achieved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2.4 SENIOR TOWN ENGINEER:</p> <p>2.4.1 Thanked the Consultant for the elaborate guidance and requested to be given the TORs, which was confirmed to be in the Contract that he had been given by the TC.</p> <p>2.4.2 The Town Engineer, then requested to be given up to end of week to do three things: (1) Update their register with Stalls/Lockups/Open shades and category of trades; (2) Brainstorm</p>	<p>All to note.</p> <p>Consulta nt</p> <p>All to note</p>
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	<p>amongst themselves on the design menu of what they may require or not and or think about other additions; and (3) Consult further guidance from other stakeholders like Councillors, MPs, CAO, Physical Planner, RDC, LC V, etc. Promised to revert back with a written document to the Consultant on agreed positions.</p> <p>2.5 CHAIRMAN</p> <p>VENDORS:</p> <p>2.5.1 The Chairman, Vendors, Mr. Kyaligonza Tom pledged full support and cooperation all through the design and Construction period. He emphasised that this is our think.</p>	<p>All to note</p> <p>STE, TC, Mayor.</p>
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		All to note.
<p>01Min. 05EM/KDM/08.09 .21</p> <p>Closing remarks by the Mayor.</p>	<p>6.0MAYOR:</p> <p>6.0.1 The Mayor expressed joy that the Market has finally come. Thanked the Minister of Finance for lobbying this Market for his People of Kibaale and Buyaga County.</p> <p>6.0.2 He pledged total support towards the success of this project.</p> <p>6.0.3 Advised that we split into two teams: One team should go to Karuguuza to do site measurements and engagements with the Vendors and the Team Leader should go with</p>	<p>All to note.</p> <p>All to</p>

	<p>the Mayor and TC for courtesy call and briefing to the offices of the RDC, LC V and CAO.</p> <p>6.0.4 The Mayor thanked his Council for the wise decisions taken to re-plan the Town by moving the market to a bigger piece of land and converting the current market space as a Taxis Park. He said Council has signed MOUs with all tenants on the land and there's no problem.</p> <p>6.0.5 Once again, the Mayor expressed his gratitude to Government for thinking about people of Kibaale and allocating them a Modern Market. He was very optimistic that Kibaale has a sizeable land of 3.6acres that will fit all structures that can accommodate the vendors with sufficient parking, loading and offloading areas.</p> <p>6.0.6 The Mayor said that all is set for the works to commence. He requested that during construction, we can start behind, so that lockups on Market street remain functional until towards the end when they can also be relocated. Other option, was to relocate everybody to the current market area, during construction. The Consultant advised that this will be captured in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for ease of monitoring.</p> <p>6.0.7 Mayor J. Saazi, thanked Government for the MATIP Programme and its benefit to the socio-economic empowerment of Ugandans and was very optimistic that the Market will totally</p>	<p>note.</p> <p>All to note.</p> <p>All to note.</p> <p>All to note.</p>
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	<p>change the livelihood of our people.</p> <p>6.0.8 There being no other Business to discuss, the Mayor adjourned the meeting at 10:32AM.</p>	<p>Consulta nt.</p> <p>All to note</p>
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Project Name: Kibaale TC Location: Kibaale District

Stakeholder Consultation Attendance Name	Meeting Venue: TC offices Designation	Date: 18/10/2021 Contact	Signature
01 Beshah Kameh	Senior Town Engineer	078868724	
02 Bitungi Gladys	C/P Market	0781320705	
03 Kivuna Albert	Assistant Signatory officer	0777-305813	
04 DEXIS DAFB	EIA Practitioner	073742282	
05 MAYANJA MAFS	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	075510402	

2021/10/21 12:29

EIA for

Name of Project: Proposed development of Market

Date: 11/10/2021 Venue: Karuguuza Market

Name	Designation	Contact	Signature
<u>Bigirwa Peter</u>	<u>Maintenance</u>	<u>07</u>	

2021/10/21 12:30