



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT**

SIMPLIFIED VERSION

**ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES TO LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS FOR STRENGTHENING
COMPLIANCE WITH SAFEGUARDS
REQUIREMENTS IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

November 2020

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FOREWORD

The Government of Uganda places great emphasis on development and acknowledges the importance of infrastructure development in the local governments for the improvement of service delivery for the people. Whereas these developments/investments are important to the development of the country, such developments pose risks to the environment and these risks have to be addressed by not only the local governments/developers but also the Contractors.

Investments that fail to acknowledge the importance of environmental management can cause significant damage to not only the communities at that location but also the surrounding ecosystems. These negative impacts manifest in form of air pollution, contamination of waters bodies and land. This in turn cause damage to ecosystems such as forests, rivers, lakes, streams, wetlands and wildlife among others resulting in associated economic losses.

This document is designed to provide Local Governments/developers and their Contractors with guidelines on how to implement sound practices that minimize negative environmental impacts, eliminate health risks and a nuisance to communities where such investments are located.

These guidelines provide pro-active approaches to development and as such, all Local Governments and their prospective contractors involved in the development of infrastructure and provision of services are encouraged to use these guidelines carefully.

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) welcomes comments on the Guidelines from the Local Governments and other stakeholders as they are being implemented.



Florence Grace Adongo (Dr.)
FOR: PERMANENT SECRETARY

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguard
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
GHGs	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development,
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
NDPIII	National Development Plan III
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
TPM	Top Policy Management
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
UGIFT	Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The government of Uganda in addressing its development challenges places great importance on environmental safeguards as evidenced in the numerous policies and laws instituted to guide the sustainable use of natural resources. Important of these is the National Environment Management Policy under which environmental management issues are based with further guidance from other legal frameworks including the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines and other tools developed by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the World Bank.

These *Guidelines* serve as an administrative directive to guide environmental management in Local governments as they carry out development projects to ensure integration of environmental, social and climate change concerns in all stages of project development and at all levels including City, District, Municipal and Lower Local governments, with the full participation of the people as means of: - minimizing environmental and social risks and impacts; to specify appropriate roles and responsibilities and outlining the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental concerns including compliance to the law for environment and climate change aspects in different Local Governments; and provides a framework within which due diligence obligations can be met and environmental damage can be mitigated. Application of the guideline will require tailoring them to particular site conditions and making adjustments if the measures listed are unsuitable to the site.

The guidelines are in line with the legal provisions in the National Environment Act, 2019, which requires that before the commencement of construction works/project implementation, different sectors are required to adhere with the following environmental and social safeguard requirements:- conduct Environment, Social and Climate Change Screening; prepare the necessary Environmental Safeguards documents/ instruments (such as Project Briefs, Environment and Social Management Plans, Environment and Social Impact Assessments) based on the results of the Screening exercise and commensurate with the potential risks and impacts; Integrate Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) requirements into the designs, BoQs, bidding and contract documents; implement the mitigations measures in the instruments; conduct monitoring and reporting during project implementation and project completion and Closure; implement decommissioning and restoration plans; acquisition and management of auxiliary structures stockpiles, borrow pits, quarries and camps; waste generation; conservation of biodiversity and cultural sites; storm water management; site stabilization and erosion control; management of agrochemicals; water source protection; climate change mitigation and adaptation; grievance redress mechanism; and social health and safety and stakeholder engagement.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Environmental Guidelines

1. The government of Uganda in addressing its development challenges places great importance on environmental management as evidenced in the numerous policies and laws instituted to guide the sustainable use of natural resources. Important of these is the National Environment Management Policy under which environmental management issues are based with further guidance from other legal frameworks including the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines and other tools developed by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).
2. Important to note is the supplementary guidelines from donor-specific policies such as the World Bank Environment and Social Safeguards Policies, Environmental and Social Framework and other donor-specific ES policies and Standards. Other key existing laws and policies relating to environmental management are prescribed in the Uganda Constitution (1995), the National Environment Management Policy (1994), the Resettlement Policy, the National Environment Act (2019), National Climate Change Policy (2015), National Gender Policy (2007), Equal opportunities Policy (2008), National Land Policy (2013), Water Policy (1997) among others.
3. These environmental guidelines recognize the numerous laws and policies and have been developed to give guidance to local governments on how to plan and implement investments/projects by government and donors while putting under consideration the environment and social safeguards.
4. The Guidelines also recognize the social, health and safety concerns of development projects and these are addressed by the Ministry of Gender Labor and Social development Guidelines on Social, Health and safety Safeguards, 2020 and other related laws.

1.2 Purpose of the Guidelines

The purpose of these *Guidelines* is to guide Local Governments to effectively address the environmental/climate change and social issues for all projects and programs (government or donor-funded) to minimize negative impacts on the environment and beneficiary communities during projects/programs implementation.

1.3 Objectives of the Guidelines

These *Guidelines* serve as an administrative directive to guide environmental management in Local governments as they carry out development projects.

Specifically, the Guidelines aim at the following;

1. To ensure integration of environmental and climate change concerns in all stages of project development and at all levels including City, District or Municipal and Lower Local governments levels, with the full participation of the people as means of minimizing environmental and social risks and impacts.
2. To specify appropriate roles and responsibilities, and outlining the necessary reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental concerns including compliance to the law for environment and climate change aspects in different Local Governments.

The Guidelines provide local governments with a framework within which due diligence obligations can be met and environmental damage can be avoided.

The Guidelines are not prescriptive or detailed. The application will require tailoring them to particular site conditions and making adjustments if the measures listed are inappropriate to the site.

1.4 Users of the Guidelines

The users of the guidelines shall include the following:

- (i) Employers or employer representatives;
- (ii) Contractors;
- (iii) Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Local Governments;
- (iv) Development partners;
- (v) Community Leaders;
- (vi) Policy-makers;
- (vii) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs, CBOs, FBOs)

SECTION 2: POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA

2.1 Policy and Legal Framework

These Guidelines are anchored in the various laws and policies that promote environmental management and include among others; Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, The National Environmental Management Policy (1994), National Development Plan II (NDPII 2015-2020)/ NDP III and the Local Governments Act, 1997.

2.2 Legislative Framework for Environmental Management.

The National Environmental Act, 2019 is the principal law governing environmental management and conservation in Uganda.

Several supporting regulations are also applicable to environment management and include the following:

- i. The Water Act, Cap 152, 1997;
- ii. The Land Act Cap 227, 1998;
- iii. The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003
- iv. The Meteorology Act 2017
- v. The Water Resources Regulations, 1998;
- vi. The Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations, 1998;
- vii. The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998;
- viii. The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999;
- ix. The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into water or on land) Regulations, 1999;
- x. The National Environment (Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, 2000.
- xi. Draft Standards for Air Quality Management, 2007;
- xii. The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003;
- xiii. National Environment Instrument (delegation of waste discharge functions) 1999;
- xiv. National Environment Notice (designation of Environmental Inspectors), 2000;
- xv. National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources, 1995;
- xvi. The National Environmental Management Policy, 1994;
- xvii. National Climate Change Policy (2015)

Other relevant Laws and Policies include;

Other laws and policies that are relevant to the implementation of these *Guidelines* include:), The National Irrigation Policy (2018), National Gender Policy (2007), Petroleum Supply Act (2003), Equal Opportunities Policy (2008), National Land Policy (2013),

National Land Use Policy (2010) Employment Act (2006), Occupational Safety and Health Act (2006); among others.

2.3 Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Water and Environment is comprised of three Directorates i.e. Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Directorate of Water Development (DWD) and the Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA). Additionally, the Ministry is supported by stand-alone departments in support to the technical departments namely the Finance and Administration, Water and Environment Sector Liaison, Policy and Planning and the Climate Change Department.

The Ministry of Water and Environment has affiliate semi-autonomous Institutions including the National Water and Sewerage Corporation which is a public/state-owned utility providing water supply and sewerage services in large urban towns, the National Forestry Authority mandated to manage Central Forest Reserves and supply high-quality forestry-related products and services, the National Environment Management Authority responsible for ensuring sound environmental management practices for sustainable development as well as the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) responsible for monitoring weather and climate, maintaining a climate database and providing regular advisories on the state of the weather and climate to government and any other clients including Agriculture sector, transport, disaster preparedness and the public.

Other key stakeholders include the Local Governments, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector and Local Governments are key implementers in the delivery of services in the sector.

The sector is guided by the Top Policy Management (TPM) headed by the Senior Minister and assisted by two Ministers of State for Water and Environment respectively. In addition is the Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG) that is chaired by the Permanent Secretary, assisted by two co-chairs persons representing Water and Sanitation donor group and Environment and Natural Resources donor group. The WESWG is responsible for the overall sector coordination, resource mobilization and allocation as well as reviewing progress. The Water and Sanitation Sub-Sector Working Group (WSSWG) and the Environment and Natural Resources Subsector Working Group (ENR-SWG) are responsible for the sector planning and priority setting, implementation, monitoring, supervision and management of their respective subsectors in support to the WESWG.

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SECTION 3: GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction

These *Environmental Guidelines* are aimed at ensuring that all projects/programs by the local governments minimize unnecessary harm to the environment, public health or vulnerable communities. The LGs must ensure that all projects and programs designed and implemented directly or through other organizations, agencies and lower local governments conform to the following environmental and social principles, although it is recognized that depending on the nature and scale of a project or programme all of the principles may not be relevant to every project or programme.

Should any requirement stated in these Environmental Guidelines violate or conflict with the applicable local law, the law takes precedence.

3.2 Pre-construction Planning, Design & Management of Environment/Social Risks and Impacts

Integrating environmental and social aspects in the project planning stage ensures that measures to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce and offset environmental, social, health and safety (ESHS) risk and impacts are incorporated into the project design and work schedule. This approach is more cost-effective than establishing controls once the project commences.

In line with the legal provisions in the National Environment Act, 2019, before the commencement of construction works/project implementation, different sectors are required to adhere with the following safeguard requirements (presented in steps 1 to 5) below:

- Step 1:** Conduct Environment and Climate Change Screening
- Step 2:** Prepare the necessary Environmental Safeguards documents/instruments (such as Project Briefs, Environment and Social Management Plans, Environment and Social Impact Assessments) based on the results of the Screening exercise and commensurate to the potential risks and impacts
- Step 3:** Integrate Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) requirements into the designs, BoQs, bidding and contract documents
- Step 4:** Implement the mitigations measures in the instruments, Conduct Monitoring and reporting during project implementation
- Step 5:** Project Completion and Closure - Implement Decommissioning and Restoration Plans

Personnel for Environment Management

The LG should ensure that an Environmental Officer is appointed to manage environmental issues and to monitor all activities within their jurisdiction in compliance with the requirements in the National Environment Act, 2019.

Meanwhile, the Local Government Environmental Officer shall be responsible for the preparation and regular update and supervision of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

The above steps are further explained below:

3.2.1 Environment and Climate Change Screening

Purpose: Once a site has been selected, it is necessary to conduct an Environment and Social Assessment that identifies which parts of the environment may be negatively affected during construction activities.

Screening is the first step in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Helps determine the appropriate extent and type of Environmental Assessment required i.e. whether the project requires to undertake a full EIA / Project Brief/ Environmental Management Plan

Actions: All projects for different sectors should be subjected to environmental (including climate change and disaster) screening before commencement.

Responsible: District Environment Officer undertakes screening using the Environmental/Climate Change Screening form (*Please refer to Annex 1*)

Timing Pre-Construction/Planning

Indicators Environment/Climate Change & Social Screening Reports

3.2.2 Preparation of necessary Environmental Safeguard documents/instruments

Through the Environmental/Climate Change Screening form, the District Environment Officer in consultation with the Community officer, Labor officers amongst others will recommend on the Scope of Environmental and Social Assessment to be carried out i.e. either as a *Project Brief/ Environmental and Social Management Plan or Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)* as follows:

1. Preparation of the Project Brief/ Environmental and Social Management Plan

Purpose: The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is a step after Screening and the projects' level of impacts is at a minimal level.

It contains all aspects of a project's environmental management and should be prepared by the project developer before work commences on any construction project.

EMPs help highlight how impacts on the environment will be mitigated, including requirements for monitoring and reporting, institutional arrangements, performance indicators, implementation schedule and cost estimates for implementing the ESMP.

Action **Project Brief/Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**

Prepare a Project Brief/ESMP that should be costed and embedded in the Bills of Quantities.

- Ensure implementation and monitor the Environment and Social Management Plan
- Update the Plan to meet new risks or where inspections, monitoring or audit reveal that measures are ineffective.
- Update the plan to achieve ongoing improvement.

NB. *Projects required to undertake a Project Brief are highlighted in Schedule 4 of the National Environment Act, 2019 (Please refer to Annex 2A & B).*

- The project briefs are prepared and submitted to NEMA for review.

Responsibility Environment Officer/ Project Developer

Project Brief - The developer or Environmental Practitioner registered and certified by NEMA

Timing Pre-Construction/Planning

Indicators Reviewed Reports; Copy of ESMP/ Copy of Project Brief submitted to NEMA and ESIA Certificate of Conditions of Approval.

2. Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for Projects

Purpose The ESIA is done to identify or obtain information and evaluate the environmental and social impacts, risks or concerns of a given project or activity. It is done for projects with a high level of impacts on the environment.

Action Carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for projects with high-level impacts.

NB. The projects required to undertake ESIA are listed in Schedule 5 of the National Environment Act, 2019 (Please refer to Annex 2C).

The EIA is prepared and submitted to NEMA for review.

Responsibility Environmental Practitioner registered and certified by NEMA on behalf of the Project developer

Timing Pre-Construction/Planning

Indicators Copy of the ESIA report submitted to NEMA and ESIA Certificate of Conditions of Approval

3. Permits, Licenses and Approvals

There is a need to acquire all necessary permits, licenses and approvals before the commencement of works and whenever necessary.

Projects that need to utilize surface/groundwater use (more than 400 cubic meters of water within 24 hours) have to apply for water abstraction permit(s) from the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) in conformity to the Water Resources Regulations, 1998. Unregulated abstraction may lead to a water supply shortage, loss of underground habitat among others.

Projects located near wetlands should also apply for user permits following the National Environment (Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lakeshores Management) Regulations, 2000.

3.2.3 Integration of environmental, social, health and safety requirements into designs, bills of quantities (BoQs), bidding and contract documents

Purpose Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) are developed highlighting how environmental impacts will be mitigated, cost and embedded in the Bills of Quantities.

Please refer to ANNEX 3 for the ESMP Template.

Action A costed EMP will be prepared for each sub-project either as part of the EIA / Project Brief or as a stand-alone document for sub-projects with low/minimal impacts.

The sub-project EMP will be embedded into the bidding and contract documents.

Responsibility Engineer/Procurement Officer/Environment Officer

Timing Pre-Construction/ during preparation of procurement documents

Indicators Sub-project ESMP prepared cost and embedded into the bidding and contract documents.

3.2.4 Implement the mitigation measures in the instruments; conduct Monitoring and reporting during project implementation

- The District Environment Officer (DEO) and Community Development Officer (CDO) will conduct monthly environmental and social monitoring of sub-projects during project implementation to ascertain compliance with the ESMP mitigation measures.
- The DEO and CDO shall be part of the technical supervision teams responsible for conducting routine construction supervision. The DEO and CDO shall produce monthly monitoring reports that include activities undertaken; the level of compliance; gaps and agreed to actions (*Refer to sample checklist for monitoring in Annex 5*).
- The E & S monitoring reports will be shared with NEMA every quarter.
- An indicative list of E & S mitigation measures to be monitored in line with the specific sub-project ESMP(s) is provided and sample reporting format in Annex 4.

3.2.5 Project Completion and Closure - Decommissioning and Restoration Plans

- To ensure contractor compliance with safeguard requirements, interim and final payment certificates should be approved by the Local Government accounting officer only where (a) the Clerk of Works has cleared (b) the Environment Officer has certified compliance with the mitigation measures included in the works contract by issuing an environmental and social compliance certificate.
- Additionally, all project auxiliary facilities (including site camps, material storage yards, construction material source points/ quarries/ borrow pits) should be decommissioned and site reinstated.

3.3 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3.3.1 Acquisition and management of auxiliary sites and their decommissioning

Purpose It's important to properly acquire auxiliary sites with considerations of ownership (land sales agreements, Memorandum of Understanding among others before the extraction phase) and any other regulatory requirements such as permits where necessary.

The proper acquisition helps prevent and control community environmental, health and safety impacts that may occur during project implementation and at the end of the project cycle or due to expansion or modification of existing facilities.

Action

Ownership/Acquisition

- Ensure proper acquisition of sites with evidence of ownership
- Acquire approvals from NEMA/Environmental Officer and any other relevant authority before using the sites.
- Ensure restoration of the sites after the project life cycle

Use of Auxiliary sites

- Ensure Environment & Social safety and Health measures at active sites; quarries, borrow pits, stockpiles (including sanitation, latrine, signage and welfare of workers etc.)
- Fence/hoard off the sites to minimize entry of unauthorized persons and accidents at the sites.
- Noise and dust pollution should be minimized to reduce nuisance in the surrounding environment.
- Occupational health and safety of workers should be emphasized to protect workers from occupational hazards.
- Traffic management at the sites to control traffic flow
- Carriage trucks should be covered not to pollute the environment
- Minimize the number of stockpiles, and the area and the time stockpiles are exposed.
- Locate stockpiles away from drainage lines, at least 10 meters away from natural waterways and where they will be least susceptible to wind erosion.

Decommissioning of Auxiliary Sites

- There should be a plan and budget for the decommissioning and restoration of the auxiliary sites (borrow areas, quarries, camps, stockpiles) to minimize degradation of the environment.

- All project auxiliary facilities (including site camps, material storage yards, construction material source points/ quarries/ borrow pits) should be decommissioned and sites reinstated to the satisfaction of the Environment Officer.
- Encourage progressive restoration of auxiliary sites i.e. borrow areas, quarries and camps, stockpile yards etc.
- Supervise restoration of exhausted auxiliary sites
- Ensure landscaping of project sites; Revegetate and plant appropriate trees and grass which are not invasive to the surrounding environment

Responsibility District Environment Officer/CDOs

Timing Pre-Construction/Planning, Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators *Acquisition* - MoUs, Lease Agreements, permits to use,

Safeguards during Use - Fence, safety/Location signs, waste bins etc.

Decommissioning – Decommissioning and restoration Plans, decommissioned and restored Sites (landscaped sites, trees and Grass planted)

3.3.2 Waste generation and its management

Purpose It is important to establish waste management priorities at the outset of activities, based on an understanding of potential environmental, health and safety risks and impacts and considering waste generation and its consequences.

Wastes include: Hazardous waste, domestic waste, construction waste, sewage, medical waste and wastewater among others

Action Prepare a site waste management plan that conforms to the requirements of the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020 and the Project Environment Management Plan

- The site waste management plan shall include a description of waste handling procedures including collection, storage, treatment (where required), transportation and disposal through the national waste management system.
- Observe waste management hierarchy that considers prevention, reduction, reuse, recovery, recycling, removal and finally disposal
- Ensure that there is no open burning of waste material and that contractors closely adhere to the site waste management plan.
- Under no circumstances shall the contractor allow construction wastes to accumulate to cause a nuisance or health risk due to the propagation of pests and disease vectors.

- Engage licensed waste handlers to transport and dispose of the hazardous waste (*Where applicable*)
- Maintain a good housekeeping routine and ensure that materials are protected from being eroded/washed away by the weather elements
- Conduct ongoing awareness with staff/contractors of the need to avoid littering

Ref: National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 2020

Put in place an emergency preparedness and response and spill control plan for the use and management of Hazardous materials, fuels, solvents and petroleum products

- The use of any hazardous materials including pesticides, oils, fuels and petroleum products shall conform to the proper use recommendations of the product.
- Waste hazardous materials and their containers shall be disposed of appropriately in accordance with national laws and the Project Environment Management Plan.
- A site management plan will be developed by the contractor if the operation involves the use of these materials to include; storage plans, spill control plans, and waste disposal practices to be followed.
- Any plans required shall be approved by the Project developer.

Medical Waste

- Develop and disseminate healthcare waste management guidelines to Health centres to ensure proper disposal of healthcare waste in an environmentally safe manner;
- Ensure that each Health Centre has at least one person-in-charge of health care waste management.
- Ensure proper management of medical waste (separation, incineration and proper disposal) at HCs using pre-colour coded containers for waste segregation in line with the National Health Policy;
- Ensure that all Health centres' staff are trained in infection prevention and control and that adequate measures are put in place to monitor infection prevention and control practices at all HCs.
- Incorporate into the design and functionality of the Health centres adequate disinfection/ sterilization facilities, appropriate mechanical ventilation systems to ensure isolation and protection from airborne infections, provision of hazardous material and waste storage and handling areas, medical waste pits among others;

- Engage a NEMA certified hazardous waste contractor to ensure segregation, collection, treatment, transportation and disposal of medical waste;
- For health centres with incineration units, ensure that the design, construction and operation meet the regulatory requirements to minimize air pollution and other related hazards

Responsibility District Environment / Natural Resources officers, Community Development officers, In-charge at each Health Centre and District Health Officer.

Timing Construction Phase, Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Waste Management Plan in place and implemented (*refer to ESMP*), Clean worksites, Number of Health Centers with health care waste management plan, number of staff per health Centre trained in health care waste management including infection prevention and control measures, number of Health centres with medical waste pits, availability/ absence of infection prevention and control practices.

3.3.3 Management of Agro Chemicals

Purpose Important for LGs to adopt a risk management approach in handling operational risks, hazards and chemicals.

There is a need to put in place strict management systems for storage, handling and use of chemicals, including chemical risk assessments and the proper training of personnel/farmers in handling chemicals

Action The agriculture sector should not use prohibited agrochemicals in the country since Uganda is a signatory to the Rotterdam Convention.

- The agriculture sector should not use prohibited agrochemicals in the country since Uganda is a signatory to the Rotterdam Convention.
- Farmers should be trained on safe storage, application and disposal of used chemical waste containers.
- Ensure safe use and disposal of the agrochemicals and pesticides
- As much as possible, MoUs signed between the farmers and LGs will include the clauses to adhere with requirements for proper storage, use, disposal of agro-chemicals.

Specific measures in the use and management of pesticides

- Any use of pesticides shall be approved by the contracting officer and shall conform to the manufacturers' recommendations for use and application.
- Any person using pesticides shall demonstrate that they have read and understood these requirements and are capable of complying with the usage recommendations to the satisfaction of the contracting officer.
- All pesticides to be used shall conform to the list of acceptable pesticides¹ that are not banned by the country.
- When utilizing chemicals, ensure appropriate chemical management measures are implemented to prevent contamination of surrounding areas and use only licensed and registered pest control professionals with training and knowledge of proper application methods and techniques.
- There should be the use of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) to guide on the use of chemicals and the LG extension workers should train farmers on how to use the MSDSs, where required.

Responsibility District Agricultural Officers in Consultation with the District Environmental Officers and the beneficiary farmers or their associations

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Material Safety Datasheets, Percentage of beneficiary farmers trained on the safe use of agrochemicals, handling, storage and disposal of chemical waste containers/ associated waste

3.3.4 Conservation of biodiversity - flora/fauna

Purpose To have projects and programs designed and implemented in a way that avoids significant or unjustified reduction or loss of biological diversity or the introduction of known invasive species.

Action Minimize destruction of trees and grass cover (vegetation)
Ensure proper management and disposal of spoil material from clearance/excavations

Responsibility Contractors/ in Consultation with the District Environment / Natural Resources Officers, District Engineer

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Conserved flora and Fauna, Number of tree species planted under the project

¹Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, Register of Agricultural Chemicals registered under section 4 of the Agricultural Chemicals Control Act, 2006

3.3.5 Conservation and protection of the cultural sites

<i>Purpose</i>	To take measures to protect and conserve the cultural heritage components found during project implementation following the Historical Monuments Act, 1968 in liaison with the Department of Museums and Monuments (Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities)
<i>Action</i>	Ensure protection of the physical-cultural resources including any chance findings
<i>Responsibility</i>	Contractor in consultation with the Community Development Officer
<i>Timing</i>	During site clearance, Construction phase, operation phase
<i>Indicators</i>	Number of sites protected

3.3.6 Dust and Air quality management

<i>Purpose</i>	<p>The objective is to ensure there is no health risk to communities and workers; or loss of amenity due to the emission of dust, exhaust gases to the environment.</p> <p><i>Possible sources:</i> on-site excavation and movement of earth materials, haulage trucks, exposure of bare soil and soil piles to wind etc.</p> <p>Many of the measures taken to reduce dust problems are the same as those taken to minimize erosion and sediment run-off.</p>
<i>Action</i>	<p>Implement a dust prevention strategy, developed at the project planning stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take dust suppression measures (water sprinkling), such as promptly watering exposed areas when visible dust is observed.• Install wind fences wherever appropriate.• Ensure that all vehicles and machinery are fitted with appropriate emission control equipment, maintained frequently and serviced to the manufacturers' specifications.• Cordoning/ hoarding off the sites• Ensure wet crushing at the crushers during quarrying activities• Cover haulage trucks to avoid dust
<i>Responsibility</i>	Contractors/ District Environment / Natural Resources Officers and District Engineer.
<i>Timing</i>	Construction Phase, Post construction/Operation phase
<i>Indicators</i>	Water sprinkled (this is done to manage dust); Minimized dust at worksites

3.3.5 Noise management

Purpose Protect the amenity of nearby residents from noise/vibration impacts resulting from activities associated with the proposed/existing development by ensuring that noise/vibration levels meet statutory requirements and acceptable standards.

Possible Sources: noise vibrations from operations by drivers, earthmoving & excavation equipment, concrete mixers, cranes etc.)

There is a need to protect workers and communities in the project areas from the impacts of Noise.

Action Noise prevention & mitigation measures should be applied where predicted or measured noise impacts from a facility or operation exceed the applicable noise level guidelines at the most sensitive point of reception.

- Identification of sources of noise/vibration and estimates of project-wide noise.
- Propose measures to manage and/or mitigate impacts.
- All noise nuisances should be reduced wherever possible from vehicles, fixed machinery within the site, blasting, general construction activities, and from movements of vehicles servicing the site.
- Schedule activities during normal working hours (between 7 am and 5 pm).
- Where noise is likely to pose a risk to the surrounding community either by normal works or working outside of normal working hours or on weekends, develop a public notification and noise management plan
- Minimize air vibrations
- Using noise control devices e.g. temporary noise barriers & deflectors for impact and blasting activities, & exhaust muffling devices for combustion engines
- Buffering of equipment at the site
- Use of PPE like ear muffs
- Zoning of areas with the high noise level
- Put in place signage to alert people about high noise levels and the required PPE for workers

Ref: National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003

Responsibility District Environment / Natural Resources Officers and District Engineer.

Timing Construction Phase, Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Number of community complaints received relating to excessive noise emissions; noise attention/ noise reduction measures in place at construction sites

3.3.6 Stormwater management

Purpose Managing stormwater on sites (includes any surface run-off and flows resulting from precipitation, drainage, flooding or other sources)

The objective is to minimize the generation of contaminated stormwater and to reverse the negative effects of stormwater flooding and associated impacts e.g. Soil eroded during land disturbance can wash away and contaminate stormwater.

Action Detaining stormwater and removing pollutants is the primary purpose of stormwater management.

- Stormwater should be managed as a resource, either for groundwater recharge or for meeting water needs of the facility through water harvesting.
- There should be drainage system in place to direct stormwater and mechanisms for erosion protection.
- Oil-water separators and grease traps should be installed and maintained as appropriate at workshops, parking areas, fuel storage and containment areas to minimize the quantity of uncontaminated stormwater entering cleared areas.

Responsibility Contractors, Environment Officer, and District Engineer

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Drainage Channels, Water quality reports, availability of rainwater harvesting facilities at sites

3.3.7 Soil Erosion Control and Management

Purpose Managing stormwater on sites (includes any surface run-off and flows resulting from precipitation, drainage, flooding or other sources)

The objective is to minimize the generation of contaminated stormwater and to reverse the negative effects of stormwater flooding and associated impacts e.g. Soil eroded during land disturbance can wash away and contaminate stormwater.

Action Detaining stormwater and removing pollutants is the primary purpose of stormwater management.

- Stormwater should be managed as a resource, either for groundwater recharge or for meeting water needs of the facility through water harvesting.
- There should be drainage system in place to direct stormwater and mechanisms for erosion protection.
- Oil-water separators and grease traps should be installed and maintained as appropriate at workshops, parking areas, fuel storage and containment areas to minimize the quantity of uncontaminated stormwater entering cleared areas.

Responsibility Contractors, Environment Officer, and District Engineer

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Drainage Channels, Water quality reports, availability of rainwater harvesting facilities at sites

3.3.8 Source protection of the catchment

Purpose Obtain baseline data on the water source catchment

Action Ministry of Water and Environment to take hydrology tests to protect the catchment

- Source protection plans and budgets should be in place to ensure that the water sources are sustainable
- Encourage Environmental Education in schools to create awareness to the school going children
- Plant appropriate tree species in school compounds and boundaries
- Ministry of Water and Environment to prepare and implement water source protection plans and environment and natural resource management plan

Responsibility District Environment/ Natural Resources Officers in consultation with District Education Officers and School Management Committees, MWE.

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Catchment Management Plan. Monitoring reports for water sources, Availability of water source protection plans, Percentage of functional water catchment management committees, acreage of forests replanted with trees under environment and natural resource management

3.3.10 Climate Change mitigation and Adaptation

<i>Purpose</i>	In designing and implementing projects, Local Governments should ensure that projects do not result in any significant or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or other drivers and ensure climate proofing of investments (climate-resilient infrastructures)
<i>Action</i>	<p>It is recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries trains extension workers in climate change adaptation and mitigation, integrated pest management and integrated soil and water conservation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Farmers should use more climate sustainable and climate-resilient technology like solar-powered equipment;▪ Establish clubs in schools that target environment and climate change aspects and awareness▪ Farmers should be trained on efficient irrigation technologies like drip, sprinkler and hose irrigation.▪ Refugee hosting Local Governments should plan for afforestation of the trees cut down by the refugees and sensitize communities on the resource use
<i>Responsibility</i>	District Agricultural Officer in consultation with District Environment/Natural Resources Officers and District Forest Officer
<i>Timing</i>	Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase
<i>Indicators</i>	Number of trees planted; Awareness carried out, percentage of beneficiary farmers using climate-resilient technology

3.3.11 Water resources use

<i>Purpose</i>	Non-regulated abstraction may lead to a water supply shortage, loss of underground habitat among others.
<i>Action</i>	<p><u>Extraction Permits and Licenses:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Water abstraction from surface or groundwater should comply with national permit requirements and resource consents granted by the government (<i>Directorate of Water Resources Management - DWRM</i>). <p><u>Water Testing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Water should be tested to ensure that it is fit for the purpose to which it is being used; such testing should include chemical and microbial properties.

- Water which is used for potable purposes, i.e. as drinking water, should meet WHO Guidelines for drinking water quality (*WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality, Vol. 1, 3rd edition incorporating 1st and 2nd addenda*), or local water quality standards, whichever is higher.

For Irrigation projects

- Ensure proper management, planning and control of water resource.
- Undertake an evaluation of in stream flow requirements (IFR) for river downstream of works.
- Monitor local climatic changes.
- Consider reduction in abstraction rates during low rainfall months when rainfall and aquifer recharge is low

Surface water use/quality

- Maintain or improve the quality of surface water to ensure that existing and potential uses, including ecosystem maintenance, are protected.
- Protect surface water resources from contaminated runoff from workshops and plant operation areas by providing stormwater drains, sumps, and linings.
- Propose measures to manage and/or mitigate impacts on surface water resources

Groundwater quality

- Protect groundwater resources from contaminated runoff from workshops and plant operation areas by providing stormwater drains, sumps, and linings.
- Strategically locate boreholes to avoid contamination from external sources
- Undertake groundwater quality monitoring.
- Community awareness and training to prevent pollution.
- Provide excess water spillways and concrete sumps around boreholes.
- Dispose of all hazardous waste in an approved disposal site.
- Do not construct pit latrines close to domestic supply boreholes or rivers. A minimum distance of between 50-100 meters should be observed
- Line all sumps, dams, stockpile sites etc. that may contain solids or liquids, which could pollute the soil and groundwater.
- Maintain or improve the quality of the groundwater to ensure that existing and potential uses, including ecosystem maintenance, are protected.

Other considerations

- Should consider undertaking hydrology tests to protect the catchment area
- Source protection plans and budgets should be in place to ensure that the water sources are sustainable
- Water harvesting: Put in place systems for rainwater harvesting
- Ensure the formation of water user committees with consideration for gender.

Responsibility District Water Officer, Agricultural Officer in consultation with District Environment/Natural resources Officers

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators Water quality test reports, permits, percentage of functional water user committees in place, user committee reports

3.3.12 Stakeholder engagement and information disclosure

Purpose Effective stakeholder engagement can improve environmental and social sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation.

Local Governments shall be required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure meaningful and inclusive stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle.

Action Ensure meaningful and inclusive participation of communities in development programs/projects

- Hold meetings, dialogues and engagements and disclosures for programs/projects throughout the life cycle for transparency
- Ensure communities are sensitized about the construction activities, impacts & mitigations.

Refer to the Social, Safety and Health Safeguards Implementation Guidelines for Local Governments, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, 2020

Responsibility District Environment / Natural Resources Officers and District Engineer.

Timing Pre-Construction/Planning; Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation

Indicators Attendance list, Minutes of meetings & No. of awareness conducted.

3.3.13 Grievance Redress Management

Purpose A Grievance Redress Mechanism is important in resolving conflicts that may arise during and post-project implementation.

Action Respective Local Governments are required to delegate staff at District Level to be responsible for:

- Coordinating the establishment of Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at respective Local Government levels, construction sites and in communities surrounding the sites.
- Training the GRCs on their mandates to ensure their functionality
- Publicizing the grievance redress mechanisms to ensure that aggrieved parties know where to report and get redress.

Refer to the Social Safety and Health Safeguards Implementation Guidelines for Local Governments, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, 2020

Responsibility District Community Development Officer/District Environment Officer

Timing Pre-Construction/Planning; Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation

Indicators Attendance list, Minutes of meetings & No. of awareness conducted, the establishment of functional grievance redress committees, number of grievances received and documented, resolved, pending among others

3.3.14 Social, Health and Safety considerations

Purpose To avoid harm, damage and associated risks to communities and workers

Action Ensure the following:

- Ensure contractors have on-site competent staff to handle Occupational Health and safety issues
- contractors should have in place an Occupational, Health and Safety Plan, to address occupational risks/hazards to workers during project implementation.
- Use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) at worksites
- First aid box to manage accidents/incidents
- Accident/Incident register
- Proper and adequate signage on sites to guide workers and those visiting the site the rules and regulations.
- Proper traffic management at the sites to control traffic flow and the carriage trucks should be covered not to pollute the environment
- Proper storage of construction materials which is operated by key personnel and should be kept under lock.

- Sanitation and hygiene: provide toilet facilities for both men and women, provide handwashing facilities with soap and washrooms where applicable
- Safety of Occupants: The buildings constructed should have lighting arresters for the safety of the people.
- Ensure that construction sites are hoarded off to minimize entry of unauthorized persons.
- Contractors are required to conduct safety training for workers and hold regular Tool Box meetings
- Maintain clean construction/project sites
- Provide clean drinking water and sanitation facilities for respective sex of workers.
- Ensure lightning arresters on the buildings constructed for the safety of occupants
- Comply with the Ministry of Health Standard Operating Procedures for COVID-19 prevention and response.

Refer to the Social Safety and Health Safeguards Implementation Guidelines for Local Governments, Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development, 2020

Responsibility Contractors/ in Consultation with user departments District Environment / Natural Resources Officers and District Engineer.

Timing Construction Phase & Post construction/Operation phase

Indicators PPEs -Safety shoes, Earmuffs, helmets, safety vests, Nose masks etc; Safety & Traffic signage, evidence on training, availability of an incident/ accident log at worker sites; the number of incident/accidents/ fatalities during project implementation.

NB: All the above indicators should be tracked by the contractor and the Local Governments should monitor to ensure that this is being done etc.

ANNEX 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE SCREENING FORM

Please type or print clearly, completing this form in its entirety. You may provide additional information on a separate sheet of paper if necessary. Kindly note that the information you are to provide is required by Section 19 of the National Environment Act, 2019 (to be filled by the Environment focal point person at sub-county level or Environment officer at the District/ Municipal level)

PROJECT DETAILS:

Name of the Project.....
The sector of the Project.....
User Department.....
Location Coordinates
Village..... Parish.....
Lower Local Government/ District where the project is located.....

1. Brief Project Description

- a) Please provide information on the type and scale of the project (project area, area of required land, the approximate size of total building floor areas, etc)
- b) Will the project/ facility require auxiliary facilities? YESNoIf YES, please include the type of auxiliary /ancillary facilities required

2. The Natural Environment

- c) Describe the land formation, topography, vegetation in/adjacent to the project area (e.g. is it a low lying land, waterlogged, rocky, swampy or wetland, etc.,)
Estimate and indicate whether vegetation might need to be cleared
- d) Are there any environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species that could be adversely affected by the project (specify below)?
 - i. Forest Yes.....No
 - ii. Wetlands YesNo
 - iii. Water YesNo
 - iv. Habitats of endangered species protected by laws YesNo
 - v. Land YesNo
 - vi. Others (describe). (e.g cultural sites, burial places, etc.,) YesNo

3. Wetland System

- a) How far is the nearest wetland from the project site?km
- b) Will the project adversely affect a wetland system? Yes.....No

4. Rivers and Lakes Ecology

Is there a possibility that due to construction and operation of the project the river and lake ecology will be adversely affected? Attention should be paid to water quality and quantity; the nature, productivity and use of aquatic habitats, and variations of these over time. YesNo

5. Geology and Soils

Based on visual inspection or available literature, are there areas:

- a) Of possible geologic or soil instability? YesNo
- b) Does that have risks of large scale increase in soil salinity? YesNo

6. Ground Water

Will the project require groundwater? YesNo

If yes, does the project have plans for catchment protection?.....

7. Air pollution

Will the project release pollutants into the atmosphere? YesNo

8. Noise Pollution during Construction and Operations

Will the operating noise level exceed the allowable noise limits? YesNo

9. Solid or Liquid Wastes, including Medical Waste

- a) Will the project generate solid or liquid wastes, including medical waste? Yes/No
If "Yes", how will it be handled?
- b) Will the project involve latrines, septic, soak pit or sewerage systems? Yes...No.
- c) What is the estimated distance of the pit latrine from the nearest water source?
(Please note that the distance should not be less than 50 meters?.....)

10. Access and Use of Local Resources

- a) Will the project affect access to natural resources? YesNo
- b) Will there be additional demand for local resources (e.g. water supply, sanitation facilities, health centres, lodging, etc.)? YesNo

11. Pesticides, Insecticides, Herbicides or any other Poisonous or Hazardous Chemicals

- a) Will the project require the use of such chemicals? YesNo
- b) If "Yes", how will the chemicals be handled?

12. Petroleum-based Fuels or Bi-products

- a) Will the project use petroleum-based fuels? YesNo
- b) Will the project use petroleum-based bi-products like bitumen?YesNo

13. Health and Safety

- a) Will the project safeguard worker's health and safety? YesNo
- If yes, specify the measures in place to safeguard human health and safety.
- b) Will the project activities affect the community's health and safety? Yes....No
- If yes, specify the measures in place to safeguard human health and safety.

14. Climate Change

- a) Is the project location susceptible to earthquakes, landslides, flooding, erosion, or extreme weather conditions that could affect the project? Yes..... No.....
- b) If YES, does the project have measures in place to mitigate or adapt to the negative consequences of climate change?

15. Historical, Archaeological or Cultural Heritage Site

- a) Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the sub-project alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site or require excavation nearby? YesNo
- b) If YES, provide an additional description, possible alternatives reviewed and /or appropriate mitigation measures considered

16. Land use, Resettlement and/or Land Acquisition

- a) Are there any land use plans on or nearby the project location, which will be negatively affected by project implementation? YES/No.....
- b) Will involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, or loss, denial or restriction of access to land and other economic resources be caused by the project implementation? Yes ...No

17. Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees and Household Infrastructure

Will the project result in permanent or temporary loss of crops, fruit trees and household infrastructure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc.)? Yes No

18. Landscape/Aesthetics

Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the aesthetic attractiveness of the local landscape? YesNo

19. Vulnerable people

- a) Will the project employ the local community? Yes.....No
- b) Will the project displace historically disadvantaged people? YesNo
- c) Will the project sensitize on HIV and AIDS? YesNo
- d) Will women and youth be considered for employment? YesNo
- e) Will the project lead to gender-based violence? YesNo
- f) Will the project lead to violence against children? YesNo
- g) Will the project employ child labour? YesNo.....

20. Grievance Redress

- h) Will the project have a grievance redress mechanism? YesNo

EVALUATION

1. Produce significant amount of pollutants:	Yes [] No []
2. Type of pollutants (if yes in 1):	Air [] Water [] Ground []
3. Negative impacts in large scale:	Yes [] No []
4. Irreversible destruction of fragile system:	Yes [] No []
5. Depletion, displacement or extinction of protected species:	Yes [] No []
6. Negative impacts whose mitigation requires consultation:	Yes [] No []

7. Negative cumulative impacts in foreseeable future:	Yes [] No []
8. Noncompliance to social policy:	Yes [] No []
9. Need for further studies:	Yes [] No []

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the above screening results, the following recommendations are made;

Before construction/civil works can commence, the following safeguard documents must be prepared (tick as relevant)

- a) ESIA
- b) Project Brief
- c) ESMP
- d) RAP

PREPARED BY:.....

SIGNATURE:.....

DESIGNATION:.....

DATE:.....

ANNEX 2A: PROJECTS WHICH REQUIRE PROJECT BRIEFS

SCHEDULE 4, PART 1 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT, 2019)

Sections 49(1) & (2), 112(1), (2) &(3), 176 (1), 177(1) and (2).

PROJECTS FOR WHICH PROJECT BRIEFS ARE REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED TO NEMA.

1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure.

- a) Rehabilitation of public roads and airstrips not passing through fragile ecosystems.
- b) Construction of community access roads.
- c) Construction of private roads of more than 6 meters in width, including private roads joining national roads, except those passing through fragile ecosystems.
- d) Temporary roads for access to infrastructure facilities, being roads of more than 10km.
- e) Construction of parking lots for public use with the capacity to hold at least 50 vehicles.
- f) Construction of tourism tracks in protected areas.
- g) Water transport facilities using small vessels such as barges.
- h) Creation of access waterways of less than 10 kilometres.
- i) Rehabilitation of existing structures within ports or harbours; excluding development and construction of new structures.
- j) Support facilities for activities under paragraphs (a) to (i).

2. Communications facilities.

Repair and upgrade of communications installations, equipment and related facilities.

3. Exploration and power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.

- a) Generation of power from solar PV power plants of at least 2 megawatts for commercial purposes.
- b) Hydropower generation plants up to 1 megawatt where—
 - i. Impacts are low and can readily be mitigated;
 - ii. The footprint of construction works has limited area;
 - iii. Limited amounts of water are to be abstracted;
 - iv. Labour requirements are low;
 - v. Duration of construction works is less than 2 years;
 - vi. The site is not in an environmentally sensitive area or a fragile ecosystem.
 - vii. The requirement for associated infrastructure such as camps, access roads and dumpsites is limited.
- c) Electricity distribution lines of a voltage above 11kV upto a maximum of 33kV.
- d) Power transmission lines and other means of electrification of between 10 kilometres to 15 kilometres in length where—
 - i. The lines do not pass through an environmentally sensitive area.
 - ii. The labour requirement is low; up to 20 persons per tower spot.

- iii. The duration of construction works is less than 1 year.
- iv. The line is not in an environmentally sensitive area.
- e) Support facilities to paragraph (a) to (d).

4. Utilization of water resources and water supply.

- a) Abstraction or utilization of surface water for agricultural, industrial or urban use of more than 400 m³/day but less than 1000 m³/day.
- b) Abstraction or utilization of groundwater of less than 1000 m³/day.
- c) Construction of gravitational water scheme of between 400 m³/day and 1000 m³/day, except where the water source is too small to sustain the gravity water scheme or the ecosystem is fragile and sensitive.
- d) Diversion of water from a river or stream, where the water discharged is less than 400m³/day.
- e) Support facilities to (a) to (d).

5. Housing and urban development.

- a) Construction of planned settlements or housing estates covering at least 2.5 acres but not more than 5 acres.
- b) Construction and expansion of public health centres III and IV, private health centres and clinics or their equivalent.
- c) Establishment of cemeteries of 2,500 m²/more or up to 2 acres.
- d) Places of worship.
- e) Recreation centres; including playgrounds, tennis courts and football pitches to be located near wetlands or sensitive ecosystems.
- f) Washing bays outside environmentally sensitive areas.
- g) Support facilities to paragraphs (a) to (f).

5. Agriculture, livestock, range management and fisheries.

- a) Irrigation of between 5 to 20 hectares.
- b) Small scale livestock rearing of between 10 to 50 heads of livestock when situated in an urban area.
- c) Construction of feedlots in densities of between 500 and 999 cattle livestock units and 1000 units for other livestock.
- d) Installations for the intensive rearing of birds or pigs with—
 - i. 1,000 or more birds per facility situated within an urban area and 5,000 poultry per facility situation outside an urban area or in a peri-urban area; or
 - ii. 100 or more pigs per facility situated within an urban area and 200 pigs per facility situated outside an urban area or in a peri-urban area.
- e) Installations for the intensive rearing of dogs with—
 - i. 50 or more dogs per facility situated within an urban area; or
 - ii. 100 or more dogs per facility situated outside an urban area.
- f) Support facilities to (a) to (e).

7. Food and beverage industry.

- a) Brewing, distilling or malting of beer, wine, waragi and other spirits for commercial purposes of a capacity of between 500 litres and 1000 litres per day.
- b) Production of non-alcoholic drinks of 500 litres and 1000 litres per day.
- c) Confectionery or bakeries for commercial purposes.
- d) Manufacture of herbal and food supplements, employing more than 50 people.
- e) Any other small-sized food and beverage processing facilities.

8. Nature conservation areas.

- a) Creation of wildlife protected area buffer zones and corridors.
- b) Creation of buffer zones for environmentally sensitive areas.
- c) Creation of community wildlife conservation areas in situ.
- d) Creation of wildlife sanctuaries.
- e) Creation of community conservation areas outside protected areas.
- f) Support facilities to (a) to (e).

9. Hotel, tourism and recreational development.

- a) Establishment of community tourism areas.
- b) Development of tourism or recreational facilities in an area of less than one hectare.
- c) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorized vehicles in an area of less than half a hectare.
- d) Bandas, tents and campsites for touristic purposes.
- e) Access gates and entrances to protected areas.
- f) Construction of administration, educational and research infrastructure in protected areas of a capacity of less than 50 persons.
- g) Support facilities to (a) to (f).

10. Metallurgy.

Foundry and forging.

11. Mining industry and mineral processing.

- a) Reconnaissance and geophysical surveys.
- b) Geochemical sampling, pitting and trenching.
- c) Support facilities to (a) to (b).

12. Extraction of non-mineral products.

- a) Extraction of sand, murrum and clay of between 2m³ and 5m³ per day
- b) Stone extraction and quarrying of less than 5m³per day.

13. Petroleum activities and operations.

- a) Upstream:
 - i. Reconnaissance.
 - ii. Well appraisal.
 - iii. Geophysical and geotechnical surveys except for seismic surveys.
 - iv. Well testing, if not covered under the Environmental Impact Statement.
 - v. Plug and abandonment activities.
- b) Midstream:
 - Rehabilitation of facilities.
- c) Downstream:
 - Construction of not more than 2 fuel pumps and ancillary facilities.

14. General.

- a) Activity out of character with its surroundings.
- b) A structure of a scale not in keeping with its surroundings.
- c) Minor land-use changes in areas with slopes of more than 20%; including housing construction.
- d) Other activities as advised by the Authority in liaison with the lead agency.

ANNEX 2B: PROJECT BRIEFS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEAD AGENCY

SCHEDULE 4 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT, 2019

Screening checklist for projects to be handled by lead agencies in consultation with the Authority.

1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure.

- a) Opening up of community access and feeder roads.
- b) Construction of drainage channels.
- c) Upgrading of community access and feeder roads to bitumen standards.
- d) Temporary roads for access to infrastructure facilities, being roads of less than 10km.
- e) Construction of walkways and cycle-ways if done separately from road construction plans
- f) Small bridge construction.
- g) Swamp road improvement which involves the installation of culverts.
- h) Construction of parking lots for public use with the capacity to hold between 30 to 50 vehicles.
- i) Support facilities to (a) to (h).

2. Exploration and power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.

- a) Electricity distribution lines of a voltage of less than 11kV.
- b) Infrastructure at anchoring sites for electricity distribution lines.
- c) Support facilities to (a) to (b).

3. Utilization of water resources and water supply.

- a) Construction of community water points.
- b) Construction of small scale gravitational flow schemes.
- c) Extension of piped water in town councils.
- d) Support facilities to (a) to (c).

4. Housing and urban development.

- a) Construction of planned settlements or housing estates that cover at least 1 acres but not more than 2.5 acres.
- b) Land allocation for change of land use.
- c) Construction of district, urban council and sub-county administrative blocks.
- d) Construction of public facilities, including schools and functional adult learning centres.
- e) Construction of Health Centre II.
- f) Establishment of recreational facilities; including green spaces and tree planting.
- g) Construction and expansion of day-care facilities and nurseries located near sensitive ecosystems.

- h) Support facilities to (a) to (g).

5. Agricultural investments, livestock, range management and fisheries.

- a) Construction of agro-processing facilities.
- b) Construction of watering points and treatment facilities.
- c) Establishment of farming demonstration sites.
- d) Construction of livestock slaughter slabs.
- e) Establishment of community markets.
- f) Construction of biomass energy conservation projects.
- g) Support facilities to (a) to (f).

6. Forestry.

- a) Selective removal of single tree species over an area of 4 acres.
- b) Firewood extraction and harvest of non-wood forest products.
- c) Establishment of plantations of between 250ha and 500 ha.
- d) Support facilities to (a) to (c).

7. Metallurgy.

- (a) Artisanal mechanical workshops and mechanical works.
- (b) Blacksmith and fabrication work.

8. Extraction of non-mineral products.

Extraction of sand, murrum and clay of less than 2m³ per day.

9. Waste management facilities.

- a) Construction of sanitary and waste collection facilities at administrative headquarters, academic institutions and health centres.
- b) Construction of waste bunkers and collection sites.
- c) Temporary waste storage facilities for garbage.
- d) Construction of public sanitary facilities.
- e) Support facilities to (a) to (d).

Note: Any reference to screening reports or project proposal under any law for projects covered by this Part shall be construed to mean a project brief.

ANNEX 2C: PROJECTS WHICH REQUIRE ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SCHEDULE 5 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT, 2019): *Sections 49(1) & (2), 113(2) & (3), 176(1), 177(1), 126(2) & (3) and 181(2).*

1. Transport, transportation equipment and related infrastructure.

- a) Construction of public roads not being community access roads, including—
 - i. Enlargement or upgrade of existing public roads.
 - ii. Construction of flyovers.
 - iii. Construction of terminals.
 - iv. Construction of parking facilities, including bus and taxi parks.
- b) Construction of roads to aid specific projects, including petroleum in-field roads.
- c) Construction of private roads of more than 6 meters in width, including private roads joining national roads that pass through fragile ecosystems or involve re-settlement.
- d) Construction of inland container ports.
- e) Construction of large mechanical workshop and vehicle inspection centres, with a capacity of 50 or more vehicles.
- f) Construction of commercial public roadside resting facilities.
- g) Construction of new railway lines and related facilities or improvement works to existing railway lines and related facilities.
- h) Construction of underground and other tunnels for transportation purposes.
- i) Construction of tramways and cable cars.
- j) Air transport facilities including—
 - i. Construction, expansion or upgrade of aerodromes, airports or airfields.
 - ii. Construction, expansion or upgrade of heliports or helipads.
- k) Water transport facilities including—
 - i. Construction of new, or expansion of shipyards, ports and harbour facilities, jetty and pier development for loading and unloading connected to the land.
 - ii. Creation of access waterways of more than 10 kilometres.
 - iii. Facilities used in building and repairing all types of ships above 4,000 tones displacement.
 - iv. Marinas.
- l) Support facilities to (a) to (j).

2. Communications facilities.

- a) Construction of communications installations, equipment and related facilities.
- b) Construction and expansion of communications towers; including satellite stations.
- c) Construction of lighthouses and watchtowers.
- d) Support facilities to (a) to (c).

3. Exploration and power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.

- a) Generation of power from solar PV power plants of more than 2 megawatts.
- b) Exploration and generation of geothermal resources.
- c) Thermal power generation and other combustion installations.
- d) Wind power generation farms of a capacity of at least 10 megawatts.
- e) Generation of power from peat.
- f) Generation, storage or distribution of electricity from gas and steam energy.
- g) Hydro-power generation facilities; including dams with an installed capacity of more than 1 megawatt, or where conditions in Schedule 6 Part 1 paragraph 3(b) have not been met.
- h) High voltage electricity transmission lines.
- i) Power transmission lines and other means of electrification of more than 15 kilometres in length.
- j) Electricity distribution lines of a voltage of more than 33kV or where conditions in Schedule 5 Part 1 paragraph 3(c) have not been met.
- k) Electrical substations.
- l) Construction of facilities or infrastructure for nuclear reaction, including—
 - i. energy generation.
 - ii. production, enrichment, processing and re-processing.
 - iii. storage or disposal of nuclear fuels or radioactive products.
- m) Support facilities to (a) to (l).

4. Utilization of water resources and water supply.

- a) Abstraction or utilization of surface water for agricultural, industrial or urban use of more than 1000 m³/day.
- b) Abstraction or utilization of groundwater of more than 1000m³/day.
- c) Diversion of water from a river or stream, where the water discharged is more than 400m³/day or 30% of Internal Renewable Water Resources over the river catchment.
- d) Dredging of a river or lake.
- e) Underground storage of water of 10,000m³ or more.
- f) Bulk water transfer from one catchment or water body to another.
- g) Flood control schemes.
- h) Construction of valley dams and valley tanks where the threshold is 1,000,000 m³ or more.
- i) Construction of water pipelines of more than 20 kilometres in length or with a capacity of more than 500,000 m³ per day of water.
- j) Construction of large scale gravitational water schemes of more than 1000 m³/day or where the ecosystem is fragile and sensitive.
- k) Support facilities to (a) to (j).

5. Housing and urban development.

- a) Construction of planned settlements or housing estates covering at least 5 acres.
- b) Establishment or expansion of development zones, industrial estates and industrial parks.
- c) Construction and expansion of public and private hospitals.
- d) Construction and expansion of educational and research institutions.
- e) Shopping centres and other commercial complexes covering a floor area of 2500/10,000m² or more.
- f) Construction of warehouses.
- g) Support facilities to (a) to (f).

6. Agricultural investments, livestock, range management and fisheries.

- a) Large scale cultivation of 20 hectares and more.
- b) New biological pest and disease control measures.
- c) Large scale application of agro-chemicals for disease and pest control.
- d) Large scale irrigation of more than 20 hectares.
- e) Construction of feedlots in densities that exceed 1000 cattle livestock units and 2000 units for other livestock.
- f) Construction of facilities for commercial aquaculture of 200,000kilos per year or an area of one hectare.
- g) Establishment of industrial or commercial fish processing plants.
- h) Establishment of fish cages for commercial production.
- i) Establishment of aquaculture parks.
- j) Support facilities to (a) to (i).

7. Food and beverage industry.

- a) Brewing, distilling or malting of beer, wines, waragi and other spirits for commercial purposes of a capacity of at least 1000 litres per day.
- b) Production of non-alcoholic drinks of at least 1000 litres per day.
- c) Milling facilities with a capacity of at least 1000kilograms per day, including for grains, cereals, pulse feeds and other agro- products.
- d) Manufacture and refining of vegetable and animal oils and fats.
- e) Processing of dairy products.
- f) Abattoirs /slaughterhouses and meat processing plants.
- g) Production of canned foods.
- h) Sugar factories and jaggeries.
- i) Support facilities to (a) to (h).

8. Nature conservation areas.

- a) Creation of wildlife protected areas.
- b) Upgrades to protected areas of community wildlife conservation areas or community conservation areas outside protected areas.

- c) Introduction of new or alien wildlife species; including micro-organisms to local ecosystems.
- d) Degazettement of wildlife protected and management areas.
- e) Commercial exploitation of wild fauna and flora within and outside protected areas, including the setting of extractive off-take quotas for trade and sport hunting.
- f) Establishment of hunting blocks and areas for sport hunting.
- g) Re-introduction, introduction and translocation of wildlife.
- h) Wildlife farming, including ranching and breeding.
- i) Creation of zoos and other captive wildlife management facilities.
- j) Habituating wild animals for tourism and other purposes.
- k) Support facilities to (a) to (j).

9. Forestry.

- a) Gazetting or degazetting of forest reserves.
- b) Conversion of forested land to other land uses within catchments and watersheds.
- c) Introduction of new tree species.
- d) Commercial charcoal production.
- e) Extraction of rubber and resins.
- f) Establishment of plantations of more than 500 ha.
- g) Support facilities to (a) to (f).

10. Hotel, tourism and recreational development.

- a) Construction of luxury tented camps, lodges, hotels, resort and beachfront facilities, subject to buffer zones protected by law.
- b) Development of tourism or recreational facilities in areas of more than one hectare.
- c) Construction of accommodation similar to paragraph (a) other than bandas, tents and campsites and construction of other tourism or recreation facilities in wildlife or forest protected areas or near wetlands or other ecologically sensitive areas.
- d) Development of golf courses and associated facilities provided that golf courses will not be constructed in protected areas.
- e) Establishment of zip lines, canopy walks, cable cars, hot air balloons, paragliding, bungee jumping or related infrastructure.
- f) Demolition or significant change of historical buildings, archaeological sites, national monuments and related tourism sites.
- g) Establishment of water-based tourism or recreational facilities, including houseboats, cruises or related facilities.
- h) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorized vehicles in an area of more than half a hectare.
- i) Construction of administration, educational and research infrastructure in protected areas of a capacity of more than 50 persons.
- j) Support facilities to (a) to (i).

11. Wood industries.

- a) Manufacture of veneer and plywood.
- b) Manufacture of furniture and medium density fibre products.
- c) Stationary sawmill and shingle mill products industries.
- d) Wood preservation facilities.
- e) Manufacture of pulp, paper and sand-board mills.

12. Textile industry.

- a) Pre-treatment or dyeing of fibres and textiles.
- b) Filature fabric, ginning or carpet mills using dyes (by utilizing chemical or vegetable dyes and bleaching agents).
- c) Denim or garment industry products and washing facilities.
- d) Industrial type facilities where wool or angora is wrapped, de-oiled and bleached.
- e) Manufacture of all fibre garments.

13. Tanning and leather industry.

- a) Establishment and expansion of hides and skins processing facilities (tanneries).
- b) Manufacture of leather and leather products.

14. Chemical industry.

- a) Manufacture, formulation or re-packaging of industrial chemicals.
- b) Manufacture, formulation or re-packaging of agro-chemicals.
- c) Manufacture, formulation or re-packaging of public health chemicals and products.
- d) Manufacture, formulation or re-packaging of pharmaceutical products.
- e) Battery manufacture and recycling.

15. Metallurgy.

- a) Manufacture and assembly of motorized and non-motorized transport products.
- b) Boiler-making and manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet containers.
- c) Manufacture of non-ferrous products.
- d) Manufacture of aluminium, iron, steel and related products.
- e) Electroplating.

16. Electrical and electronics industry.

Manufacture and assembly of electrical and electro-mechanical products.

17. Mining industry and mineral processing.

- a) Mineral exploration.
- b) Mining of metal and non-metal minerals.
- c) Processing of minerals, including smelting and refining of ores.

18. Manufacturing of non-metallic products.

- a) Manufacture of rubber products.
- b) Manufacture of glass, glass-fibre and glass-wool.
- c) Manufacture of plastic materials.
- d) Manufacture of tiles and ceramics.
- e) Production of kaolin and vermiculite.
- f) Manufacture of bricks and brick products for commercial purposes.

19. Assembling plants.

- (a) Assembling of motor vehicles, motorcycles and bicycles.
- (b) Assembling of other equipment for commercial purposes.

20. Extraction of non-mineral products.

- (a) Extraction of sand, murrum and clay of at least 5m³ per day.
- (b) Stone extraction and quarrying of more than 5m³ per day.

21. Petroleum operations.

- a) Upstream—
 - i. Geophysical and geotechnical surveys for seismic activities.
 - ii. Exploration, including drilling, construction, installation and operation of drilling rigs and related facilities.
 - iii. Field development and production activities, including—
 - a. Construction of onshore drilling pads.
 - b. Development of drilling construction, installation and operation of onshore drilling rigs and their facilities.
 - c. Construction, installation and operation of central processing facilities.
 - d. Construction, installation and operation of in-field pipelines and flow-lines.
 - e. Construction, installation and operation of fixed platforms and mobile platforms.
 - iv. Construction of facilities, including storage facilities, central processing facilities and, pipelines.
 - v. Construction, installation and operation of accommodation and materials bases, including the extension of camps.
 - vi. Offshore platforms for petroleum and natural gas.
 - vii. Construction and installation of water abstraction facilities.
 - viii. Decommissioning of petroleum facilities and activities.
 - ix. Any other facility or activity for exploration, development, production, transportation, storage and cessation of activities or decommissioning of facilities.

- b) Midstream—
 - i. Construction of petroleum refinery, conversion plants and other petroleum processing plants.
 - ii. Storage facilities for petroleum and petroleum products.
 - iii. Construction and installation of facilities, including pipelines, storage facilities and camps.
 - iv. Transmission of chemicals, petrochemicals and petroleum in bulk.
 - v. Decommissioning of midstream facilities and operations.
- c) Downstream—
 - i. Construction or major modification of installations or facilities of the petroleum supply chain including—
 - a. Petroleum product depots.
 - b. Fuel filling stations and fuel service stations.
 - c. Facilities for refilling and storage of liquefied petroleum and natural gas.
 - ii. Petrochemical plants; including asphalt plants.
 - iii. Transmission of petrochemicals and petroleum products.
 - iv. Construction of other facilities for the transportation, processing, supply, storage, distribution, wholesale, retail sale and sale to industrial consumers of petroleum products and related activities.
 - v. Decommissioning of installations and facilities used in the petroleum supply chain.

22. Waste management facilities.

- a) Transportation of hazardous waste.
- b) Hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities.
- c) Construction of waste management facilities, including—
 - i. Landfills.
 - ii. incineration plants.
 - iii. recovery/re-cycling plants.
 - iv. composting plants.
 - v. wastewater/effluent treatment plant.
 - vi. sewage treatment plants.
- d) Facilities for the disposal of asbestos.
- e) Storage or disposal of nuclear and radioactive waste.
- f) Sewage treatment plants.

23. General.

- a) Installations for the capture of carbon dioxide streams for geological storage from installations covered by this Schedule, or where the total yearly capture of carbon dioxide is 1.5 megatonnes or more.
- b) Tobacco processing and storage.
- c) Facilities for manufacture of medical and veterinary equipment.
- d) Aerial spraying using chemicals.

ANNEX3: SAMPLE TEMPLATE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Sector	Program	Potential Impacts (Positive/Negative)	Mitigation Measures	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Frequency of Monitoring	Estimated Cost

ANNEX 4: SAMPLE FORMAT FOR ENVIRONMENT REPORT

1. Cover Page of the Local Government, Title of the Report, Period of Report, Year, Title of submitting officer
2. Background
3. Institutional Environment Management Supportive frameworks and Mandate
4. Key Environment & Social issues identified, including areas of non-compliance
5. Emerging issues and Lessons learnt
6. Proposed mitigation measures/corrective actions to address identified non-conformities
7. Appendices: Any additional information and attachments

ANNEX 5: SAMPLE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CHECKLIST

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING CHECKLIST

DISTRICT/MUNICIPALITY:

PROJECT NAME:GPS LOCATION:

ENVIRONMENT MONITORING CHECKLIST				
S. No	Environment Safeguard	Verification indicators	Yes/No/N/A	Explanatory Notes
Planning Stage				
1.	Environment Assessment and Management instruments	Was Environmental and social Screening/Project Brief/ESIA done before the commencement of civil works?		
		Were appropriate safeguard documents developed (PB/EMP, EIA)		
		Is there a costed EMP in place?		
		Was NEMA certificate obtained?		
		Is there an approved Contractor-Environment & Social Management Plan (ESMP)?		
		Were necessary permits obtained and displayed on-site?		
		Tenancy agreement and approval of BPs, quarries, and other auxiliary sites?		
2.	Bidding/ Contracting	Were key ESHS risks identified in assessments included in the bid and contract documents?		
		Are the ESHS costs in the B.O.Q?		
		Is there competent ESHS staff for contractors per the evaluated bid?		
		Is there an ethical code of conduct? Was it signed by employees?		
Construction Stage				
3.	Waste Management Clearing of sites	Is there a waste management system on site for Hazardous/Solid waste, medical waste, wastewater, etc. (Sorting, recycle, reuse etc.)		
		Are wastes properly treated and disposed of following NEMA regulations?		
		Has waste been segregated and disposed of in separate bins? Availability and Use of bins for the collection of wastes (separate labelled bins as per the type of waste)		

ENVIRONMENT MONITORING CHECKLIST				
S. No	Environment Safeguard	Verification indicators	Yes/No/N/A	Explanatory Notes
		Are the waste bins being emptied/cleaned regularly?		
		Are there any trash/garbage scattered on-site?		
		Is construction waste disposed to designated/gazetted dumping sites/landfills by a registered waste management company;		
		Are used material (scrap metal, tires etc.) hauled offsite for recycling/reuse?		
		Any oil spills and/or other chemical spills observed in campgrounds?		
		Proper Disposal of topsoil and excavated material		
4.	Stormwater and Erosion management	Is there adequate stormwater drainage, Erosion and Sediment Control Management procedures/measures?		
		Any puddles/patches of rainwater in site/campgrounds?		
		Have clogged drains/ditches been cleaned regularly?		
5.	Noise management	Are there any activities that generate excessive noise at camp and work sites?		
		Is there proper Noise Control?		
6.	Dust management	Are there any activities that generate dust emissions at worksites and campsite?		
		Is there proper Dust control?		
7.	Erosion control	Are Erosion and Sediment Control Management procedures implemented		
		Is there proper stormwater drainage?		
		Swamp and wetland protection		
8.	Involvement of stakeholders	Are in charges of schools, health centres, representatives of the Management Committees involved in routine monitoring of EMP implementation & compliance?		
9.		Any other risks highlighted in ESMP or ESIA- NEMA certificate		
10.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	Any environmental issues for redress?		
11.	Monitoring	Is regular monitoring undertaken by the District Environmental officer (reports, feedback on actions)?		

ENVIRONMENT MONITORING CHECKLIST				
S. No	Environment Safeguard	Verification indicators	Yes/No/N/A	Explanatory Notes
		Were the recommendations from previous monitoring/action plan implemented?		
Water /Irrigation Projects				
12.		Are any agrochemicals management plans prepared?		
		Are there records of the Material Safety data sheets?		
		Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil contamination of irrigated lands by agrochemicals, heavy metals and other hazardous substances?		
		Are considerations given to water pollution of the surrounding water bodies, such as wells, streams, rivers and groundwater by effluents or leachates from agricultural lands?		
		Are adequate use/ disposal standards for fertilizers and agrochemicals established?		
		Is a framework established to increase awareness of the standards among farmers?		
		Are there any silt fences and sediment traps established on either side of riverbank? Any visible signs of sedimentation of the river from construction work?		
		Is there any bank erosion from construction work?		
		Are there any trash/garbage scattered in worksite?		
		Are construction vehicles washed in the river?		
		Are there any oil spills on river/riverbank?		
		Are there any excavations with stagnant water on either side of river banks?		
		Are there any portable toilets for workers at construction worksite near the river?		
		observations on dead fish, amphibians etc in river upstream/downstream areas?		
		Any instream dams or other physical barriers created to prevent sedimentation due to in-stream dredging/construction work?		
COMPLETION/DECOMMISSIONING STAGE				
13.	Decommissioning	Decommissioning and restoration plans in place and fully implemented (including tree planting and landscaping) (Plans approved by		

ENVIRONMENT MONITORING CHECKLIST				
S. No	Environment Safeguard	Verification indicators	Yes/No/N/A	Explanatory Notes
		D/M TPC and consultant)		
14.	Environmental compliance	Annual Environmental audit conducted, non-conformities identified, and corrective actions implemented within the defect liability period (Audit report & status of implementation of the corrective actions)		
		Quarterly returns of Monitoring Reports to NEMA		
		Preparation of Annual Environmental Reports		
		Environment Officer signs off the Environmental and Social Compliance certificate before payment of contractor invoices and following site inspection to ascertain Environment compliance.		