

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

4.1 Introduction

This section, focusing primarily on project relevant environmental and social aspects, includes:

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

4.2 Legislative, Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework

4.2.1 Legislation

Table 4.2-1 summarises the key legislation and sections that are or may be relevant to the project and the measures that have been or will be taken by the project for compliance. The acts have been categorised according to the Index of Ugandan Laws (2000). The acts considered to have the greatest relevance to the project are the National Environment Act (Cap 153 of the Laws of Uganda); Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Act No. 4, 2013, and Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995	<p>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 is the supreme law and forms the basis for national laws. Constitutional objectives and articles relevant to the protection and management of natural resources and land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective XIII: The state will protect important natural resources, including land, water, wetlands, minerals, oil, fauna and flora on behalf of the people of Uganda. • Objective XXIV obliges the state to promote and preserve those cultural values and practices which enhance the dignity and wellbeing of Ugandans. • Objective XXV obliges the state and citizens to preserve and protect the culture of preservation of public property and Uganda's heritage. • Objective XXVII (i) obliges the state to promote sustainable development and public awareness of the need to manage land, air and water resources in a balanced and sustainable way for present and future generations. • Objective XXVII (iii) stipulates that energy policies, implemented by the state, should ensure that people's basic needs and those for environmental preservation are met. • Article 26 enshrines the right of every Ugandan to own property and specifies the conditions under which these rights may be waived in the public interest. • Article 36 states the right of minorities to participate in decision-making processes such as national plans and programmes. • Article 39 enshrines the right of every Ugandan to a clean and healthy environment. • Article 237 (2b): the government holds in trust for the people, and is required to protect natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves, national parks and any land to be reserved for ecological or tourism purposes for the common good of all citizens. • Article 237 (3) defines land tenure systems: customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold. • Article 237 (2a): The government or a local government may acquire land in the public interest. 	The project will be constructed and operated in Uganda.	<p>An EIS including baseline information and potential impacts on natural resources, cultural heritage and biodiversity has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed to avoid or reduce impacts.</p> <p>The ESIA seeks to protect natural resources, biodiversity and cultural heritage and reduce any impacts on them (Sections 8.2-8.4, 8.20 and Appendix J).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with stakeholders is being undertaken including vulnerable people and minority groups (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 244: Parliament is mandated to pass laws for regulating the exploitation of minerals and petroleum; the sharing of royalties arising from oil exploitation; the conditions for payment of indemnities arising out of exploitation of petroleum and minerals; and the restoration of derelict lands. Article 245: Parliament is mandated to pass laws for: (a) protecting and preserving the environment from abuse, pollution and degradation; (b) managing the environment for sustainable development; and (c) promoting environmental awareness. 		
<p>National Environment Act (Cap 153 of the Laws of Uganda)</p> <p><i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<p>The National Environment Act provides a framework for environmental management. Amongst many other provisions, the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal government agency for environmental management (see Table 4.2-4) establishes requirements for project briefs and environmental impact assessment of activities listed in the Third Schedule prohibits a range of activities in a lake or river unless the requirement is waived by NEMA (Section 34) provides for establishment of protected zones along riverbanks and lake shores and for obtaining consent for sustainable uses in such zones (Section 35) prohibits a range of activities in wetlands unless written approval is obtained from NEMA (Section 36) establishes a framework for the management of hilly areas sets requirements for waste management sets a framework for conservation of biological diversity, including specification of national strategies, plans, and programmes for conservation and sustainability. requires NEMA, with the assistance of local environment committees, district environment committees and the lead agency, to identify those elements, 	<p>The principal regulatory authority for the environmental aspects of the project is NEMA.</p> <p>The project is a pipeline project requiring an EIA under the Act's Third Schedule.</p>	<p>An ESIA study has been undertaken according to the Act and The National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1998 (SI No. 153-1).</p> <p>Licences or permits will be obtained as required under subsidiary regulations for activities in wetlands, riverbanks, hilly areas, emissions and waste management (see Table 4.3-1).</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<p>objects and sites in the natural environment which are of cultural importance to the various peoples of Uganda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides for licensing of activities that cause pollution in excess of prescribed standards. 		
Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Act No. 4, 2013	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes a legal framework to ensure that midstream operations in Uganda are conducted in a sustainable way. The objectives of the Act are to regulate, manage, coordinate and monitor midstream operations; to enable the construction, placement and ownership of facilities; and to provide for third-party access to facilities and to regulate tariffs for facilities. outlines the duty of the licensee to comply with environmental principles under the National Environment Act, including management of transportation, storage, treatment and disposal of waste arising from midstream operations (Section 3) promotes state participation and national content in midstream operations (Sections 52–55). 	The project is a transmission pipeline and is therefore subject to the Act.	<p>The ESIA includes provisions for the management of waste in compliance with legislation and best practice (Section 2.4.2.8, Section 2.4.5.5, Appendix J). Arrangements will be described in waste management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p> <p>The project will develop and implement labour management and procurement plans that include national content requirements (Section 10). Possession of a valid licence issued by the Minister under this Act and compliance with conditions thereof.</p>
Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006	<p>The Act provides for the general safety, health and environmental requirements for the workplace to be applied during the construction and operational phases of a project, including obligations to inspect statutory equipment and register workplaces.</p> <p>The Occupational Safety and Health Act consolidates, harmonises and updates the law relating to occupational safety and health, and repeals the Factories Act, Cap 220.</p>	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour and is responsible for their health and safety.	<p>An assessment of workforce health, safety and welfare impacts has been undertaken and associated health and safety mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.16).</p> <p>Occupational health and safety will be managed based on the Total East Africa Midstream (TEAM) BV Health, Safety, Security, Society and Environment (H3SE) Charter and a project occupational health and safety plan (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Administration of Justice, Courts, Arbitration			
Equal Opportunities Commission Act No. 2, 2007	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the Equal Opportunities Commission mandates the Commission to investigate practices that undermine equal opportunities defines as an offence the refusal of employing a person based on the ground of sex, age, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability. <p>(see Sections 14 and 31(3)).</p>	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).
Prevention and Prohibition of Torture Act No. 3, 2012	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives effect to the obligations of Uganda as a State Party to the United Nation's Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment prohibits torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in any circumstances provides for the right to complain and investigation procedures. <p>(see Sections 3, 11 and 12).</p>	The project will employ security personnel during construction and operations to protect employees and pipeline assets.	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> undertake due diligence checks during security provider selection develop rules of engagement for security personnel train security personnel engaged by the project on the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights monitor performance.
Uganda Human Rights Commission Act (Cap 24 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the establishment of the Uganda Human Rights Commission witness attendance and immunities application of High Court Rules and appeals. 	The project will undertake land acquisition and resettlement and employ workers.	<p>A human rights assessment has been undertaken as part of the ESIA study.</p> <p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared to ensure land acquisition and resettlement respects and protects human rights.</p> <p>The project will develop and implement labour management plans that respect and protect the human rights of workers,</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
			including equal opportunities, non-discrimination and prohibition of child labour (Section 10 and Appendix E5).
Whistleblowers Protection Act No. 6, 2010	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the procedures of the disclosure of information that relates to illegal practices protection against victimisation of persons who make disclosures. 	The project will employ workers and undertake resettlement.	Grievance procedures have been implemented and the project will strive to remove barriers that may discourage its use. Reporting of potential concerns will be encouraged.
Agriculture			
Plant Protection and Health Act No. 6, 2015	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides for prevention and control of pests, weeds and diseases. This includes the duty of land occupiers to take measures necessary for eradication, reduction or prevention of the spread of harmful organisms regulates the export and import of plants. A permit and a phytosanitary certificate are required for import of plants. 	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pests and diseases, e.g., through moving soil, using equipment from outside the area or biore restoration.	Pest and invasive species control measures will be implemented (Sections 8.2–8.5)
Prohibition of the Burning of Grass Act (Cap 33 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibits the unauthorised burning of grass in a forest reserve, national park, wildlife reserve or wildlife sanctuary requires the proponent to take appropriate measures to prevent burning of grass in the project area as a consequence of project activities. 	The project will clear vegetation before construction of the right-of-way (RoW), project roads and facilities.	The burning of grass will not be permitted during construction or operations.

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Animals			
Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Act (Cap 39 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act prohibits any cruel treatment of any animals. Offenders found guilty under this Act may be subject to a fine, imprisonment or both.	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife, cattle and other domesticated stock.	The policy of safe and humane handling of wild and domestic animals will be included in the biodiversity management plan (Section 10) and workers code of conduct and included in inductions and toolbox talks.
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation			
Historical Monuments Act (Cap 46 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 8 of the Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection of objects declared to be preserved or protected under the Act and outlines activities that will be prohibited where such objects are found any person who discovers any object that may reasonably be considered of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical, historical or traditional interest will, in 14 days, report it to the conservator of antiquities, a district commissioner or the curator of the museum (Section 11). 	Cultural heritage features may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage will be defined in a cultural heritage management plan, including chance finds reporting (Section 8.20, Section 10 and Appendix E5).
Civil Laws and Procedures			
Illiterates Protection Act (Cap 78 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the protection of illiterate persons in relation to writing and signing of documents on behalf of such persons the proponent to ensure adherence to this Act during any writing, signing or endorsement of documents pertaining to land acquisition or compensation related to the project. 	The project will affect vulnerable people including illiterate persons during resettlement, employment and other project activities.	The Act's provisions will be adopted in the RAPs, LRPs, labour management and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
The Domestic Violence Act No. 3, 2010	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection and relief of victims of domestic violence • punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence • the procedure and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence and to provide for the enforcement of orders made by the court. 	The project will interact with vulnerable people who may include victims of domestic violence and potentially perpetrators during resettlement, employment and other project activities.	The Act's provisions will be taken into account during preparation and implementation of the RAPs, LRPs, labour management, occupational and community health, safety and security plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5) and ongoing stakeholder engagement.
Commerce and Industry			
Investment Code Act (Cap 92 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes the Uganda Investment Authority • regulates foreign investment, for example, an investment licence is required for a foreign investor to operate in Uganda. 	The project is an investment activity in Uganda.	The project will acquire a valid investment licence and comply with conditions.
Criminal Law and Procedure			
Anti Corruption Act No. 6, 2009	The Act provides for the prevention of corruption in public and private sectors. Bribery of public officials is a criminal offence. The Act addresses such areas as tendering, conflict of interest, loss of public property and illicit enrichment.	The project will require public sector approvals and in the private sector involves resettlement, employment and the purchase of goods.	Project anti-corruption policies and code of conduct will be implemented
Energy and Natural Resources			

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Atomic Energy Act No.24, 2008	<p>The Act establishes the Atomic Energy Council and prescribes the authorisation process required for use of ionising radiation.</p> <p>The Act requires the proponent to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> possess a valid authorisation for the use of ionised radiation employ a suitably qualified radiation safety officer manage the use of ionising radiation for project activities according to Act's legislative framework, including safety requirements and waste management prepare an emergency response plan. 	<p>The project will use nondestructive testing to check pipe welds, which may include radiography</p>	<p>Nondestructive testing materials will be transported, stored and disposed according to legislative requirements and manufacturers' instructions.</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with approval conditions.</p> <p>Occupational health and safety policies and procedures will be implemented.</p> <p>A radiation protection plan, including emergency response, will be developed and implemented (Section 10).</p>
National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, No.8, 2003	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation, sustainable management and development of trees and forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda any person intending to undertake any project or activity that is likely to have significant impact on a forest will need to undertake an environmental impact assessment (EIA) (Section 38). <p>The Act requires the proponent to acquire a licence before undertaking activities in a forest reserve. The Act also defines central forest reserves in two main categories: for production and for protection, although there may be an overlap between actual activities in some forest reserves.</p>	<p>A section of the pipeline route crosses the Taala Forest Reserve.</p> <p>Some trees in commercial plantations will be felled.</p>	<p>An ESIA study has been undertaken.</p> <p>Biodiversity baseline surveys and an impact assessment for the Taala Forest Reserve have been undertaken and proposed mitigation measures will be implemented (Sections 6 and 8).</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations before commencing activity in the Taala Forest Reserve and will comply with their conditions.</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Water Act (Cap 152 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote the rational management and use of water resources of Uganda • promote the provision of a clean, safe and sufficient supply of water for domestic purposes to all persons • allow for orderly development and use of water resources for purposes other than domestic use • control pollution and to promote the safe storage, treatment, discharge and disposal of waste that may pollute water or otherwise harm the environment and human health. <p>Section 18 stipulates that the necessary permits will be obtained before any abstraction of water from natural surface waters (lake, river or stream) and groundwater (aquifer, spring).</p> <p>Section 31 prohibits the discharge of waste into any natural waters unless authorised under the Act.</p>	<p>The project will use water resources, particularly for construction camp water supply, hydrostatic testing and operation of aboveground installations (AGIs).</p> <p>The pipeline route will cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.</p> <p>The project will discharge treated waste water.</p>	<p>Approvals to abstract water and discharge treated waste water will be obtained.</p> <p>Baseline surveys and a water supply study are being undertaken to identify sustainable water sources for the project (Section 2.4.1.2 and Section 6.4.2.2).</p>
Finance			
Public Finance Management Act No. 3, 2015	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government revenues from the petroleum industry to be paid into the Petroleum Fund. From this fund, the revenues may be transferred either to the Consolidated Fund to support the national budget or to the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve. • royalties arising from the Petroleum Revenue Investment Reserve; the government retains 94% and local governments in the petroleum exploration and production areas share the remainder. 	<p>When operational, the project will generate government revenue through taxes on profits and the Government's equity share of tariffs and profits from operations.</p>	<p>The project will pay taxes due and the Government will receive its share of tariff and profits subject to the terms of the as yet to be completed Host Government Agreement.</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Fish and Game			
Fish Act (Cap 197 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the control of fishing, the conservation of fish and purchase, sale, marketing and processing of fish Section 12 (4) stipulates that “except where otherwise expressly provided by any written law, no person shall divert the waters of any lake, river, stream, pond or private waters in which fish, their eggs or progeny have been introduced with the consent of the chief fisheries officer” the proponent to liaise with the chief fisheries officer to obtain approval for the designs of proposed water abstraction facilities. 	<p>The project will need to abstract water, primarily for construction camps, hydrostatic testing and operation of AGIs.</p> <p>The pipeline route will also cross watercourses.</p> <p>The project may affect fishing at watercourse crossings during construction.</p>	<p>The project will liaise with the authorities to ensure the required approvals are obtained before construction.</p> <p>Impacts on fishing and livelihoods have been assessed (Section 8.14).</p>
Wildlife Act (Cap 200 of the Laws of Uganda) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i>	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation of wildlife throughout Uganda so that the abundance and diversity of their species are maintained at optimum levels commensurate with other forms of land use to allow for sustainable utilisation of wildlife for the benefit of the people of Uganda and the global community the protection of rare, endangered and endemic species of wild plants and animals the enhancement of economic and social benefits from wildlife management by establishing wildlife use rights and the promotion of tourism. <p>The ownership of every wild animal and wild plant existing in its wild habitat in Uganda is vested in the government, on behalf and for the benefit of the people of Uganda.</p> <p>Any developer desiring to undertake a project that may have a significant effect on any wildlife species or community needs to undertake an EIA according to the National Environment Act.</p>	<p>The project has potential impacts on wildlife.</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–A4).</p> <p>A biodiversity impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures developed to avoid or reduce impacts on wildlife (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Labour			
Employment Act No. 6, 2006	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> mandates labour officers to conduct regular inspections to ensure workers' rights are observed, basic provisions are made and workers' welfare is attended to provides for the freedom of association of workers, permitting them to join labour organisations. Similar provisions are supported in the Labour Unions Act, 2006 prohibits the employment of children under the age of 12 years and states the conditions under which a child under fourteen years might be allowed on the work site stipulates working conditions including hours of work, holidays and termination processes. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	<p>Worker health, safety and welfare impact assessment, including employment, has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.12 and 8.16)</p> <p>The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p>
Labour Disputes (Arbitration and Settlement) Act No. 8, 2006	<p>The Act provides procedures for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> labour disputes being referred to the labour officer or, if necessary, to the Industrial Court industrial action and collective agreements. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	<p>The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p> <p>A workers' grievance mechanism will be implemented.</p>
Labour Unions Act No. 7, 2006	The Act regulates the establishment, registration and management of labour unions.	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).
Minimum Wages Advisory Boards and Wages Councils Act (Cap 221 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act provides for the establishment of minimum wages advisory boards and wages councils, and for the regulation of the remuneration and conditions of employment for employees.	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	<p>The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p> <p>A workers' grievance mechanism will be implemented.</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Workers Compensation Act (Cap 225 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the employer's liability for personal injury, which arises out of and in the course of a worker's employment provides procedures for accident notification, medical examination and treatment, and compensation. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	<p>The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10).</p> <p>A workers' grievance mechanism will be implemented.</p> <p>Incidents will be reported and investigated as part of the emergency preparedness and response plan, which will incorporate the Act's requirements.</p>
The Children Act (as amended), 2016	The Act provides for the protection of children and prohibits the use of child labour or employment in any activity that may be harmful or hazardous to his or her health (s.8). It stipulates that the minimum age of employment of a child shall be 16 years.	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	The Act's provisions will be adopted in the labour management plan (Section 10).
Land			
Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes and for other matters incidental thereto adequate compensation to project affected persons (PAPs) in the case of compulsory acquisition for a project 	The project will lease land that will be acquired by compulsory purchase. Resettlement is required to make the leased land available to the project .	<p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared.</p> <p>Resettlement will be undertaken and PAPs compensated according to the Act.</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7).</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Land Act (Cap 227 of the Laws of Uganda, as amended in 2010)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides for the tenure, ownership and management of land. establishes a number of land administration institutions provides the valuation principles for compensation. <p>The 2010 amendment aims to enhance the security of occupancy of lawful and bona fide occupants on registered land according to Article 237 of the Constitution (Section 43).</p>	The project will lease land that will be acquired by compulsory purchase. Resettlement is required to make the leased land available to the project.	A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared and implemented according to the provisions of this Act.
Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act stipulates the requirements relevant to the registration and issuance of titles for land transfer of registered land.	The project will lease land	Titles of land acquired for the project will be acquired according to the provisions of this Act.
Survey Act (Cap 232 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for, and guides, the surveying of land in Uganda, including aspects such as access to lands to be surveyed, and compensation for injury caused during survey activities.</p> <p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires the proponent to undertake land acquisition activities according to the requirements of the Act, including provision of prior notice and compensation for trees, fences or crops cleared or damaged as part of a survey stipulates provisions for licensing of surveyors and confers upon government surveyors the power to enter onto any land during execution of their duties. 	The project will lease land.	Surveys conducted for the project have been and will continue to be conducted according to the provisions of the Act.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Local Government			
Local Governments Act (Cap 243 of the Laws of Uganda, as amended in 2010)	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes a decentralised form of government based on the district as the main unit of administration. Districts are given legislative and planning powers, including land administration and planning, and planning for the conservation of the environment in their boundaries. requires District Environment Committees, established under Section 15 of the National Environment Act, to guide the district authorities in matters relating to conservation of the environment specifies functions and services of the Government and local governments (Second Schedule). These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government responsibility for the national monuments, antiquities, archives and public records as Parliament may determine district council responsibility for aiding and supporting the establishment and maintenance of social amenities such as art galleries, museums and tourist centres. 	The project will need to consult and cooperate with local government administrations.	District and local government authorities have been engaged during the preparation of this ESIA and will continue to be engaged as part of project planning and implementation.
Physical Planning Act No. 8, 2010	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes it mandatory for any person undertaking a development in a planning area to obtain development permission development permission is subject to obtaining an EIA certificate according to the National Environment Act stipulates that the Minister may, on the recommendation of the National Physical Planning Board, declare an area (such as the Albertine Graben) with unique development potential or problems as a special planning area and require the preparation of a physical development plan (PDP) (Section 24 (1)), see Table 4.2-2. 	The entire country of Uganda is declared a "planning area" and therefore this Act applies to the entire country.	This ESIA has been undertaken according to the requirements of the Act. The project will obtain development permission and comply with conditions. Local authorities will review the construction plans for project facilities.

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Traditional Rulers Act (Restitution of Assets and Properties) (Cap 247 of the Laws of Uganda)	Under the Act, confirmed by the Constitution of Uganda in 1995, kings and chiefdoms are given the right to own their assets and property, including cultural property.	Traditional rulers are the custodians of cultural sites and traditional belief systems, hence key stakeholders. Sections of the pipeline will cross traditionally owned land.	Traditional institutions that own assets and property have and will continue to be engaged during the resettlement process and will be included in the RAPs and LRPs. The provisions of these Acts will be adopted in the cultural heritage management plan. A consultation programme with traditional and cultural leaders has been and will continue to be undertaken as part of the ESIA and project planning (Section 7 and Appendix C).
Institution of Traditional Leaders or Cultural Leaders Act, 2011	To provide for the existence of traditional or cultural leaders, their privileges and benefits, and the resolution of issues relating to traditional or cultural leaders.	Traditional leaders are present in the project area of influence.	
Copyright Act and Neighbouring Rights Act, 2006	To provide for the protection of literary, scientific and artistic intellectual works and their neighbouring rights, including traditional folklore and knowledge, handicrafts.	Project may impact on cultural heritage.	
Public Health			
Public Health Act (Cap 281 of the Laws of Uganda)	The main objectives of the Public Health Act are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguard and promote public health • provide a general prohibition of nuisances or conditions liable to be hazardous to health (Section 54). 	Project activities will produce nonhazardous and hazardous waste, effluent and air emissions with potential effects on public health.	Impacts of waste and air emissions on community health have been assessed and mitigation measures identified to avoid the creation of a nuisance and risk to public health (Section 8.18). Waste management, pollution prevention and community health, safety and security plans will be prepared that will include mitigation measures (Section 10 and Appendix E5).

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Security, Defence and Public Order			
Explosives Act (Cap 298 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Explosives Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the legal regime for the importation, manufacture, storage and use of authorised explosives and blasting materials permitting the manufacture, sale, storage and handling of explosives. 	Unlikely to be relevant as blasting is not required during construction.	The pipeline has been routed, in part, to avoid rocky areas that would need blasting (Section 3).
Public Order Management Act No. 9, 2013	The Act provides for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the regulation of public meetings the duties and responsibilities of the police, organisers and participants of public meetings measures for safeguarding public order. 	Public meetings have been and are being held as part of the ongoing stakeholder engagement.	Public meetings have been and are being conducted with due regard to the requirements and provisions of the Act.
Transportation			
The Uganda National Roads Authority Act, 2006	The Act provides for establishment of the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) responsible for the provision and maintenance of national roads.	The project will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use existing public roads, some of which are being upgraded by UNRA develop new access roads where necessary. 	The Authority will regulate the proposed upgrade and construction of roads that are planned for the project. The project will liaise and work with UNRA before undertaking works across public roads to ensure that any works take into account proposed upgrades and any remedial works after construction comply with national standards.

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Access to Roads Act (Cap 350 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the procedure by which a proponent may obtain access from a public highway. The proponent is to consult adjoining landowners before the construction of access roads to project facilities. the establishment of a legal regime to limit damage to land adjoining the access road, for maintenance of the access road, and for payment of compensation by the applicant in respect of the use of land, the destruction of crops or trees and such other property a proponent, who is unable through negotiations to obtain leave from adjoining landowners to construct a road of access to the public highway, to apply to a magistrate for leave to construct a road of access over any land lying between their land and the public highway. 	The project will develop new access roads where necessary.	<p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared that will include consultation with adjoining landowners and compensation for new access roads.</p> <p>The impacts of access roads on land-based livelihoods, including crops has been assessed and mitigation measures proposed to reduce impacts (Section 8.13).</p>
Rivers Act (Cap 357 of the Laws of Uganda)	The Act requires a licence to dredge in any river and provides regulation on dredging activities. The licensee is required to prevent erosion or other damage to the riverbed or banks.	The Act regulates the construction, operation and maintenance of watercourse crossings for the pipeline.	<p>The project will obtain the necessary licences and comply with their conditions.</p> <p>Baseline surveys and impact assessments have been undertaken for riparian biodiversity, soil and surface water and mitigation measures will be implemented, including erosion control and reinstatement of watercourse bed and banks (Sections 8.2, 8.3 and 8.6).</p>

Table 4.2-1 Ugandan Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Roads Act (Cap 358 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the maintenance of roads by granting the Ministry of Works and Transport, the UNRA and local governments powers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ declare road reserves ○ prescribe building lines ○ remove interferences to roads ○ extract materials required for construction or maintenance of roads from a road reserve without compensation to any person • that no person will, except with the written permission of the road authority, erect any building or plant any tree or permanent crops in a road reserve (Section 3) • that the road authority has power to dig and take away materials required for the construction and maintenance of roads in any part of a road reserve approved by the district commissioner without payment to any person (Section 6). 	<p>New access roads will be constructed and some existing roads repaired or upgraded.</p> <p>Access roads will be maintained by the government.</p>	<p>The provisions of this Act will be applied to road works for the project.</p>
Traffic and Road Safety Act (Cap 361 of the Laws of Uganda)	<p>The Act provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overarching requirements for the use of road vehicles in Uganda, including registration of vehicles, issuance of driver permits, licensing of public service, omnibuses and goods vehicles • the enabling framework for related traffic and road safety regulations. 	<p>On-road vehicles will be used as part of project activities. The provisions of the Act are important in ensuring safety on the roads.</p>	<p>The provisions of the Act will be adopted in the transport and road safety and emergency preparedness and response plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p>

4.2.2 Policies and Plans

Ugandan ministries and authorities issue policies and plans that serve a variety of purposes, such as formulating visions and goals, defining strategies to achieve the goals and considering the development of appropriate administrative, legislative and managerial frameworks to achieve the goals of the plan or policy. Table 4.2-2 summarises some of the policies and plans that are or may be relevant to the project including those relating to planning for the Albertine Graben region.

In addition, district physical development plans and other local development plans have been considered during ESIA preparation. In the interests of brevity these are not listed below.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Policies			
Energy Policy for Uganda, 2002	<p>The goal of the Energy Policy for Uganda is to ensure that the country's energy needs are met in an environmentally sustainable way. The policy proposes general strategies, including the development of mitigation plans, to reduce environmental hazards in all oil operations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish availability, potential of and demand for the various energy resources in country • increase access to modern and reliable energy services to help eradicate poverty • improve energy governance • stimulate economic development • manage energy-related environmental effects. <p>The policy requires that impacts of oil and gas activities are managed through relevant institutions (NEMA and lead agencies). The policy requires ESIA to be undertaken before the project.</p>	The project is an oil pipeline.	<p>The project contributes to the fulfilment of the goal of the policy.</p> <p>An ESIA has been undertaken and submitted to NEMA. It has been undertaken according to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector (NEMA, 2014).</p>
Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (Draft 1, April 2017)	The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is drafting a Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy.	<p>The project will lease land in its footprint that will be acquired by compulsory purchase.</p> <p>The project will entail some physical and economic displacement.</p>	<p>The policy will be adopted in the RAPs and LRPs that will be prepared.</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Museums and Monuments Policy (2015)	The main aim of the policy is to “create a framework for preservation and sustainable development of Uganda’s Museums and Monuments for the benefit of the people of Uganda and posterity.” The policy further provides guidance on collection, research and museum services.	Cultural heritage may be encountered in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Cultural heritage baseline surveys and impact assessments are being undertaken (Section 6.4.3, Section 8.20 and Appendix A13). Measures, including chance finds procedures, to identify and protect cultural heritage will be included in the cultural heritage management plan (Section 10 and Appendix E5).
National Child Labour Policy, 2006	The policy provides a framework for addressing child labour and actions that aim to eradicate child labour.	The project will employ labour.	Aspects of the policy will be adopted in the labour management plan (Section 10 and Appendix E5).
National Content Policy for the Petroleum Subsector in Uganda, 2018	The policy, which has been developed by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development, aims to promote competitiveness of Ugandan labour and enterprises in the oil and gas industry and the overall economy. According to the policy, licenced oil companies, their contractors and subcontractors are required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • publicly advertise all available positions • give priority to Ugandans in recruitment and training • establish operational bases in Uganda • put in place procurement and contracting procedures and practices to benefit Ugandan enterprises; locally available goods and services are to be exclusively tendered to Ugandan enterprises • prepare and implement plans for the transfer of technology and knowhow to Ugandan institutions. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour. The project will procure materials and supplies.	Policy and related legislative requirements will be adopted in the labour management and procurement and supply chain management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Environmental Action Plan, 1994 and National Environment Management Policy, 1994	<p>The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) provides a framework for addressing gaps in environment management as well as a strategy for integrating environmental issues into national socio-economic development.</p> <p>One of the outcomes of the NEAP was the formulation of the National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) in 1994. Among other environmental principles highlighted in the policy are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • polluter pays principle: to ensure that true and total costs of environmental pollution are borne by the polluter • public participation principle: to encourage the maximum participation by the people of Uganda in developing policies, plans and processes for managing the environment • precautionary principle: to conserve the cultural heritage and use the environment and natural resources of Uganda for the benefit of both present and future generations • clean environment: to assure all people living in Uganda the fundamental right to an environment adequate for their health and wellbeing <p>Requires EIA for any activities that might affect wildlife both inside and outside the protected areas system (Section 4.3)</p>	<p>The project may potentially cause environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>An EIA is required for the project.</p>	<p>An ESIA study has been undertaken for the project according to the requirements of the policy.</p> <p>A stakeholder engagement programme is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p>
National Fisheries Policy, 2004	<p>The National Fisheries Policy provides strategies for sustainable management of fisheries through decentralisation and community involvement. Policy goals include social, economic and environmentally sustainable use and development of fisheries and minimisation of adverse environmental impacts.</p>	<p>The pipeline route will cross watercourses and may affect access to fishing areas during construction.</p> <p>Project induced in-migration (PIIM) may increase pressure on fish stocks.</p>	<p>The ESIA has included assessment of impacts on fisheries and mitigation measures (Section 8.14).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Forestry Policy, 2001	<p>The policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines guiding principles for management of forest resources including conservation and sustainable management • outlines strategies for management of forest resources that include social and environmental impact assessments for commercial forest plantations and forest products producing industries. 	<p>The project will conduct activities in forested areas.</p> <p>A section of the pipeline route crosses the Taala Forest Reserve.</p> <p>Some trees in commercial plantations will be cut down</p>	<p>Biodiversity baseline surveys and impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures in the Taala forest reserve will be implemented (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7).</p>
National Oil and Gas Policy, 2008	<p>This policy provides for the administration, regulation and management of the upstream petroleum sector and presents a basis for regulating and investing in the midstream petroleum subsector. The policy contains a set of guiding principles, objectives and strategies addressed to stakeholders involved in oil and gas development in Uganda.</p> <p>The key points relevant to the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the responsibility of licensed oil companies to protect the environment where they work or any areas in the country impacted by their operations while the Government shall legislate on, regulate and monitor compliance. • The interests of local communities in areas where oil and gas production is undertaken shall be taken into account. • The oil companies operating in the country shall be expected to contribute to capacity building and the transfer of technology. 	<p>The project is a midstream petroleum subsector project.</p>	<p>An ESIA has been undertaken for the project for the purpose of protecting the environment.</p> <p>A programme of consultation with stakeholders has been and is being undertaken (Section 7).</p> <p>National content will be promoted and implemented as part of the labour management and procurement and supply chain management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2004	<p>The policy provides the framework for responding to the concerns and needs of orphans and other vulnerable children.</p> <p>The policy also outlines the responsibility of the private sector to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • design and implement initiatives for improved protection and care • contribute resources • design and implement work place policies that protect orphans and other vulnerable children from exploitation and abuse • collaborate with government and other actors to implement this policy. 	<p>The project may differentially affect children, including orphans and other vulnerable children during construction (for example, risk of accidents, other effects on health, resettlement) and care needs to be taken to ensure they are not employed in the supply chain.</p>	<p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared that will consider the needs of vulnerable groups including orphans and other vulnerable children.</p> <p>The provisions will be adopted in the labour management, procurement and supply chain, community and occupational health, safety and security plans to ensure protection of orphans and other vulnerable children (Section 10).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken that includes those representing vulnerable groups (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p>
National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, 2011	<p>The Policy calls for strict and effective mechanisms and risk-reduction strategies to avert disasters related to oil exploration, transportation and use, including environmental degradation. Proposed measures include implementing environmental impact assessments and protecting local livelihoods. The Ministry Responsible for Energy and Mineral Development is charged with vital disaster risk management functions for the oil and gas sector.</p> <p>Paragraph 4.15 stipulates that private sector organisations have a responsibility to ensure their operations do not pose a risk to their workers, the general public or the environment. The owners of installations are responsible for educating workers on safety measures and emergency response measures.</p>	<p>The project includes activities that can potentially result in an accident.</p>	<p>This ESIA includes an assessment of the effects of unplanned events (Section 9 and Appendix I).</p> <p>The project is implementing a phased programme of risk assessment and reduction to reduce risks to levels that are as low as reasonably practicable.</p> <p>Emergency preparedness and response plans will be developed for the construction and operations phases in consultation with the government.</p> <p>Personnel will be trained in prevention and response and regular exercises will be held (Section 9 and Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources, 1995	<p>The policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides the guiding principles and strategies for sustainable wetland use • emphasises the need for users of wetlands to consider the knock-on effects of their activities, and identifies non-destructive wetland uses that may be allowed (Section 7.2) • emphasises the need for users of wetlands to consider the requirements of other wetland users in the community (Section 7.3) • identifies the need for EIAs for development activities that are likely to impact wetlands (Section 7.8). 	The pipeline route crosses wetlands and watercourses that flow into wetlands.	The ESIA includes assessment and mitigation of impacts on wetlands and associated ecosystem services (Section 8.2–8.4 and 8.6), including from unplanned events (Section 9 and Appendix I).
National Population Policy for Social Transformation and Sustainable Development, 2008	<p>This policy was developed by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and aims to improve the quality of life of the people of Uganda through achieving of the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring of population data and integration of population variables into development policies, plans and programmes • improvement of population health, family planning and social welfare • development of skills and human capital • improvement of nutrition and food security, increase in household incomes, protection of the environment and sustainable use of natural resources • planned urbanisation and human settlements development. 	The project may induce in-migration of people seeking employment and other opportunities.	The potential for in-migration and associated unplanned development and impacts on existing infrastructure has been assessed and mitigation measures considered throughout the ESIA (e.g., Sections 8.17, 8.18).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Water Policy, 1999	The policy promotes an integrated approach based on the principles of sustainable development. The future framework for management and functioning of the water sector is based on the Water Act (1995), National Water Policy (1999), Local Government Act (1997) and ongoing water sector reforms. The National Water Policy has two distinct categories: water development and use, and water resources management.	The project will abstract water, primarily for camps and hydrostatic testing and may temporarily disrupt water supplies during construction.	Approvals to abstract water will be obtained before construction. Baseline surveys and a water supply study are being undertaken to identify sustainable water sources for the project (Section 2.4.1.2 and 6.4.2.2). Disruption of water supplies during construction will be minimised through the preparation and implementation of an infrastructure and utilities management plan (Section 10 and Appendix E5).
Uganda Gender Policy, 2007	The policy establishes a framework to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The policy places responsibilities on the private sector, such as incorporation of gender equality principles in corporate policies, broadening corporate social responsibility and interventions that promote gender equality.	The project may affect women in a variety of ways, including resettlement, livelihood opportunities, health and safety.	The project will consider gender in project planning and implementation. Gender issues have been addressed in the resettlement strategy (Section 8.15 and Appendix K), RAPs and LRPs. The promotion of gender equality and mainstreaming will be policies included in project plans including the labour management plan and community health, safety and security plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5). The programme of consultation that is being undertaken includes and ensures adequate representation of women (Section 7 and Appendix C).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2015	The goal of the policy is to ensure a harmonised and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. The overarching objective of the policy is to ensure that all stakeholders and economic sectors address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures, while promoting sustainable development and a green economy. The Uganda National Climate Change Policy is based on the following priority concerns: adaptation (the priority for Uganda), mitigation, research and observation.	Project activities will generate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Sources of emissions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction vehicles and equipment (Section 2.4.2.7) • operation of bulk heaters (Section 2.4.5.4). 	A climate impact assessment has been undertaken, and mitigation measures identified (Section 8.22). Project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported (Section 10).
Uganda National Culture Policy, 2006	The policy was developed to promote culture, enhance contribution of culture to community empowerment and to protect and promote Uganda's tangible and intangible cultural heritage. One of the core principles of the policy is promoting environmental protection by recognising the role of the environment in cultural practices. The private sector is named as a major partner in realisation of the Culture Policy through industrial and commercial patronage of culture through organisation of activities for their own personnel, supporting specific activities and institutions and contributing to or setting up foundations and trusts to finance culture activities.	Both tangible and intangible cultural heritage will be encountered in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	A cultural heritage impact assessment has been undertaken. Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage will be implemented, including further preconstruction cultural heritage survey, relocation of graves and chance finds procedures (Section 8.20). A cultural heritage management plan will be prepared and implemented that will also include measures to support an increase in knowledge of tangible and intangible cultural heritage because of project research and finds (Section 10).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda National Land Policy, 2013	<p>The policy seeks to harmonise and streamline the complex tenure regimes in Uganda for equitable access to land, and to clarify the complex constitutional and legal framework for sustainable management and stewardship. It also aims to ensure sustainable utilisation, protection and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources on land for socio-economic development.</p> <p>Paragraph 3.8 of the policy outlines government strategies for managing land resources with respect to minerals and petroleum development.</p>	<p>Land needs to be acquired for the project for the RoW, and project facilities.</p> <p>This policy and relevant legislation (in particular the various Land Acts (see Table 4.2-1) need to be taken into account when formulating and implementing project-related land acquisition and resettlement plans.</p>	<p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared to guide land acquisition according to this policy. All land acquisition will recognise the land rights of customary owners, individuals and communities owning land. Prompt, adequate and fair compensation will be paid for those displaced from their land.</p> <p>Biodiversity, resource management, soil and cultural heritage mitigation measures and management plans will be implemented to reduce impacts on land and associated resources (Sections 8 and 10, and Appendix E5).</p>
Uganda Vision 2040	<p>Vision 2040 sets out the goals, targets and strategy for achieving the socioeconomic transformation of Uganda from a predominantly low income to a competitive upper middle income country in 30 years.</p>	<p>Oil and gas exploration and development is expected to present the country with opportunity to spur economic growth, create employment, foster technology transfer and generate revenues for investments in development of other strategic sectors such as infrastructure and human resource development and the implementation of the vision more generally.</p>	<p>Implementation of EACOP is consistent with Vision 2040.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda Wildlife Policy, 2014	<p>The policy guides the conservation and development of wildlife resources in Uganda.</p> <p>The policy requires that new developments and interventions with potential to affect wildlife resources are subject to EIAs.</p>	The project footprint includes protected areas and areas used by wildlife.	<p>The pipeline has been routed, in part, to avoid protected and wildlife areas as much as possible (Section 3).</p> <p>An ESIA has been undertaken for the project and biodiversity baseline surveys and impact assessments have been undertaken of protected areas and wildlife that may be affected (Section 6.4.1, Appendices A1–A4, Sections 8.2–8.4).</p> <p>Mitigation measures have been proposed for affected areas and wildlife (Section 8.2–8.4) and will be adopted in the a biodiversity management plan (Section 10).</p>
National Employment Policy for Uganda, 2011	<p>The purpose of the policy is to guide all stakeholders on creation and enhancement of the quality and availability of employment opportunities.</p> <p>The policy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase productivity, competitiveness and employability of the labour force • promote in-employment skills development, training and apprenticeships • promote and protect the rights and interests of workers according to existing labour laws and fundamental labour standards. <p>The policy emphasises the promotion and expansion of private sector investment, in accordance with the government strategy of a private sector-led economy.</p>	The project will recruit and employ skilled and unskilled labour.	A labour management plan that optimises local recruitment, ensures equal opportunities, develops skills through training and enshrines workers' legal rights will be developed and implemented (Section 10).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Equal Opportunities Policy, 2006	<p>The policy aims to establish and promote a just and fair society, where all citizens participate in and benefit from the development process. It promotes the fulfilment of the fundamental rights of all Ugandan citizens to social justice and economic development.</p> <p>The policy places responsibilities on the private sector, such as incorporation of equal opportunities principles in corporate policies, broadening corporate social responsibility and interventions that promote equal opportunities.</p>	Project activities have the potential to impact positively and negatively on equal opportunities, including employment and procurement.	The project will give due consideration to equal opportunities in project planning and implementation. In particular, the labour management and procurement and supply plans will help promote equal opportunities through recruitment, purchasing, training and skill development (Section 10).
National Housing Policy, 2016	<p>The policy seeks to provide a national framework for housing development that shall increase access to affordable housing and improve the quality of existing housing stock and security of land tenure, among other objectives.</p> <p>Policy Statement 10 states that “the Government shall develop a mechanism for the construction and management of institutional / employer housing, and outlines strategies that include a review of guidelines on standards, construction and management of employer housing”.</p> <p>Additionally, Policy Statements 6 and 14 outline strategies to promote the use of indigenous materials and energy efficient construction technologies, and to revise and implement housing planning, housing and building standards.</p>	The requirements of this policy are relevant to the planning and construction of construction camps and resettlement housing.	The design of camp accommodation and resettlement housing will be compliant with the policy.
Oil and Gas Revenue Management Policy, 2012	The policy articulates the operational framework for prudent management of oil and gas resources, through establishment of a legal institutional framework.	Once operational, the project will generate government revenue.	The project will work with the responsible government financial institutions as provided for in this policy.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Second National Health Policy, 2010	The policy goal is to attain a good standard of health for all people in Uganda and to promote population health and productivity that contributes to socio-economic growth and national development.	A variety of project activities may impact positively and negatively on health, including employment, resettlement, project traffic and PIIM.	A health impact assessment was conducted as part of the ESIA and mitigation measures developed to promote occupational health and reduce negative impacts on community health (Section 8.16 and 8.18). Occupational and community health, safety and security plans will be developed to help ensure worker health and reduce health impacts on PACs (Section 10). Health sector stakeholders have and will continue to be engaged (Section 7 and Appendix C) in project impact assessment and mitigation.
National Industrial Policy, 2008	The vision of the policy is to build the industrial sector into a modern, competitive and dynamic sector fully integrated into the domestic, regional and global economies. Some of the policy objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploiting and developing natural domestic resource-based industries such as petroleum • creating a business-friendly environment for private sector-led industrialisation • encouraging and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, and adjusting and adopting best management practices in the quest for improved competitiveness • supporting the growth and development of a skilled and productive labour force with participation of disadvantaged sections of society • promoting safe workplace practices. 	The project will help develop the national petroleum sector. The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour, procure goods and services and contribute to national industrial growth.	The project will ensure that positive impacts are realised and where possible enhanced. National content, including recruitment of local labour and capacity development will be promoted and implemented as part of the labour management and procurement and supply chain management plans (Section 10).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Policy for Older Persons, 2009	<p>The policy seeks to provide for equal treatment, social inclusion and provision of livelihood support for older persons. The policy also recognises provision of income support and social insurance as social protection instruments for addressing the needs of older people.</p> <p>The policy stresses importance of private sector participation and collaboration in achieving social inclusion of older people, for example, via the incorporation of concerns for older people in corporate policies and practices.</p>	<p>The project may differentially affect older people during construction (for example, risk of accidents, health, and nutrition impacts, livelihoods, resettlement)</p>	<p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared that will consider the needs of vulnerable groups such as older persons.</p> <p>Provisions will be adopted in the community and occupational health, safety and security plans to help ensure protection of older people (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken that includes vulnerable groups such as older people (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p>
National Policy on Disability, 2006	<p>The policy aims to develop a framework for the promotion of equal opportunities, care and support for the protection of people with disabilities.</p> <p>The objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create an environment for participation for people with disabilities • promote effective service delivery to people with disabilities • build capacity for service providers and caregivers for effective prevention and management of disabilities. <p>The policy highlights the need for the private sector to design and construct infrastructure accessible to people with disabilities.</p>	<p>The project may differentially affect disabled people during construction (for example, risk of accidents, health, and nutrition impacts, resettlement)) and care needs to be taken to ensure they included in procurement and employment opportunities.</p>	<p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared that will consider the needs of vulnerable groups including disabled people.</p> <p>Provisions will be adopted in the labour management, procurement and supply chain, community and occupational health, safety and security plans that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and enable equal opportunities for vulnerable groups such as the disabled that may need additional support and • promote their safety (Section 10). <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken that includes vulnerable groups such as disabled people and those representing them (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Social Protection Policy, 2015	<p>This policy aims to provide comprehensive social protection services to address risks and vulnerabilities in society.</p> <p>The objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase access to social security • enhance care, protection and support for vulnerable people • strengthen the institutional framework for social protection service delivery. <p>The policy emphasises collaboration with the private sector in financing and implementing social protection interventions, to incorporate social protection in corporate policies and programmes and to support social protection programmes as part of corporate social responsibility.</p>	<p>The project may differentially effect vulnerable people in a number of ways (for example, increased risk of accidents, positive and negative effects on health, resettlement).</p>	<p>Provisions will be adopted in the procurement and supply chain, community and occupational health, safety and security plans that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote and enable equal opportunities for vulnerable groups that may need additional support and • promote their safety (Section 10). <p>A resettlement strategy has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix K) and RAPs and LRPs will be prepared that will consider the needs of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken that includes vulnerable groups and those representing them (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p>
National Youth Policy, 2001	<p>The policy recognises the strategic importance and potential of the youth for the development of Uganda.</p> <p>The main policy objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote programmes and services targeting the youth • promote social and economic empowerment of the youth • increase youth involvement in communities and decision making. <p>The policy places responsibilities on the private sector, such as provision of opportunities for employment and promotion of entrepreneurship development and training opportunities.</p>	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p> <p>Youth may be leading to changes in communities that affect the way the project will affect communities (for example, youth unemployment and unrest).</p>	<p>The labour management and community and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10) will consider and incorporate relevant elements of the policy.</p> <p>The stakeholder consultation programme includes youths (Section 7 and Appendix C) and the results will be used to guide the development and implementation of these plans.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda National HIV and AIDS Policy, 2011	<p>The policy aims to create a protective and supporting environment in which the national response to HIV and AIDS is systematic, effective and coherent. The policy also aims to prevent new infection and to eliminate the socio-economic impacts of HIV and AIDS nationwide.</p> <p>The policy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinated management of the national response to the epidemic • prevention of HIV transmission • mitigation of adverse health impacts on the infected • minimisation of socio economic impacts on the population • reduction of vulnerability to HIV via enhanced access to services • identification and reduction of gender-based vulnerability to the disease • promotion of HIV and AIDS related research. 	PIIM, mobilisation of the workforce and interaction between the workforce and local communities may increase incidence of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV.	Community and worker health and PIIM impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures developed. These will be included in management plans for occupational and community health and safety and PIIM (Section 8.16, 8.18 and Section 10).
Plans			
Albertine Graben Physical Development Plan, 2015	The plan provides a planning framework to promote and guide the physical development process in the Albertine Graben in a sustainable way over a 25-year period. The plan gets its overall guidance from Uganda's Vision 2040 and the Second National Development Plan.	The project is partly in the Albertine Graben and is a component of the oil exploration and development programme that is a key economic driver in the region and the main reason for the plan's development.	<p>The project will take the guidance and measures in the plan into account. In particular, the ESIA has assessed and will aim to mitigate impacts on cultural heritage and biodiversity, which the plan recognises as requiring protection.</p> <p>The project will target maximising the economic benefits associated with the pipeline, such as local employment and improvement of infrastructure.</p>
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II (2015–2025)	<p>The strategy and plan provide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an overview of biodiversity status, trends, importance, new and emerging issues including oil discovery in the Albertine Graben, and threats 	The project is partly in the Albertine Graben, where oil development poses challenges to	Direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity have been assessed in the ESIA (Section 8). A range of measures will be implemented in the biodiversity management plan, reinstatement plan and other plans (for example the pollution prevention and waste

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • background to the plan, strategic objectives (SOs) and associated action plans, including SO3: To reduce and manage negative impacts while enhancing positive impacts on biodiversity • implementation arrangements, including the role of the private sector • monitoring and innovative finance arrangements. 	<p>preserving and enhancing biodiversity.</p> <p>The project causes potential impacts on biodiversity including direct habitat loss and disturbance, spread of alien invasive species, the effects of PIIM and accidental spills.</p>	<p>management plans, see Section 10) to reduce and mitigate impacts.</p> <p>The project will work with NEMA and others to implement the new financing arrangements and to support appropriate initiatives on biodiversity conservation.</p>
National Forest Plan 2011/12–2021/22, 2013	<p>The National Forest Plan acknowledges that oil exploitation can have negative effects on forest resources through deforestation and environmental degradation, including indirect effects resulting from induced development. However, the plan also recognises that revenue from the Albertine Graben developments provides an opportunity to invest in sustainable forest management.</p> <p>Objectives of the National Forest Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the capacity of forestry institutions to enable them to perform their mandates effectively • increase the forest resource base by increasing forest cover to the 1990 levels • increase economic productivity of forests and employment in the forestry sector • raise incomes for households through forest-based initiatives • restore and improve ecosystem services derived from sustainably managed forests. 	<p>A section of the pipeline route crosses the Taala forest reserve. Some trees in commercial plantations will be cut down.</p>	<p>Biodiversity baseline surveys and impact assessment undertaken and mitigation measures to reduce impacts will be implemented (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Transport Master Plan, 2009	<p>The plan describes key issues, such as road safety and road condition and sets out a framework for developing the transport sector between 2008 and 2023.</p> <p>The plan acknowledges that, owing to development of oil reserves, pipelines are becoming an important component of the transport sector. The plan recognises the need for close cooperation between Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, the primary body responsible for oil and gas pipeline infrastructure. Environmental requirements for oil pipelines and depots will also need to be strictly enforced, following NEMA requirements. The plan also states that it is important to avoid oil spillages and explosion risks at intermodal transfer points with road and rail.</p>	<p>The project will generate significant traffic on public roads during construction.</p> <p>The project will not employ intermodal transfer points.</p>	<p>Road maintenance and improvements will be undertaken to help ensure traffic safety during construction (Section 2.3.5, Section 8.17).</p> <p>A transport and road safety management plan will be prepared to guide project logistics and help ensure community and driver road safety (Section 10).</p> <p>An ESIA study has been undertaken and will be implemented according to NEMA requirements.</p>
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Albertine Graben, 2013	<p>The SEA was undertaken to support and guide the National Oil and Gas Policy. The objective of the SEA is to ensure that environmental and socio-economic concerns contribute to a balanced and sustainable development of the oil and gas sector. The SEA includes the entire Albertine Graben with a focus on ongoing and planned activities in Exploration Areas 1, 2 and 3A, and the development of a refinery and potential export of products and crude to international markets.</p>	<p>The project is required for the development of petroleum resources in the Albertine Graben.</p>	<p>The ESIA has considered the key concerns, information, advice and recommendations contained in the SEA, for example on conservation of biodiversity and cultural heritage, maximisation of national content and management of waste and pollution.</p>
Strategic Plan for the North Albertine Rift of Uganda, 2011-2020	<p>This plan establishes a common vision for the sustainable management of forests and environment in the Northern Albertine Rift, highlights threats that need to be addressed and sets out a strategy to execute the vision.</p>	<p>The project has potential impacts on forests and the environment generally.</p>	<p>Biodiversity baseline surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–A4).</p> <p>Biodiversity impact assessments have been undertaken and mitigation measures including a biodiversity management plan are proposed to reduce impacts (Sections 8.2–8.4 and Section 10).</p> <p>Broader issues such as impacts on ecosystem services (Section 8.21) and climate change (Section 8.22) have been assessed and mitigation considered in the ESIA.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy, 2017/18 – 2030/31	<p>The Uganda Green Growth Development strategy seeks to operationalise the tenets of a green economy as espoused in the Uganda Vision 2040 and the second National Development Plan. The strategy aims to catalyse green economic growth through the efficient use of the country's natural, human, and physical capital in an inclusive way along a low carbon emissions, climate resilient development pathway.</p>	<p>Project should embody and implement the sustainable development goals, principles and strategies outlined in Agenda 2030, Uganda Vision 2040, the second National Development Plan and the Green Growth Strategy.</p>	<p>The mitigation measures and management plans in this ESIA are designed for the project to be implemented in a sustainable and socially inclusive way. The government revenue generated by the project, as well as the technical expertise generated, can be used to fund Uganda's transition to a green economy.</p>
Uganda Second National Development Plan (NDPII) 2015/16–2019/20, 2015	<p>The NPDII sets out the plan for achieving the Uganda Vision 2040, including investment in infrastructure and human capital. Petroleum (oil and gas) is identified as one of the key sectors and the NDPII identifies key actions required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase exploitation of oil and gas • increase efficiency and effectiveness in managing and extracting oil and gas resources • produce refined oil and oil by-products for local and export markets • increase efficiency in transportation, storage, handling and security of stock petroleum products • improve protection of the environment against oil and gas activities and mitigate the likely effects of GHG emissions. • improve stakeholder relationships in the development of a desirable oil and gas sector. 	<p>The project will help to fulfil some of the plan's focus areas.</p> <p>The project has potential effects on the environment and will emit GHGs</p> <p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.</p> <p>The project will procure materials and supplies.</p>	<p>An environmental and social impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed to ensure the project is developed in a sustainable way (Section 8).</p> <p>National content and capacity building will be promoted and implemented as part of the labour management and procurement and supply chain management plans (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Uganda Wildlife Authority Strategic Plan 2013–2018	The plan provides for sustainably managed wildlife areas and wildlife populations inside and outside protected areas.	The project has potential impacts on two protected areas and on areas used by wildlife.	Biodiversity baseline surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–A4). Biodiversity impact assessments have been undertaken and mitigation measures including a biodiversity management plan are proposed (Sections 8.2–8.4 and Section 10) to reduce impacts.

4.2.3 Regulations and Guidelines

Table 4.2-3 summarises Ugandan national regulations and guidelines that are or may be relevant to the project and the measures that have been or will be taken by the project for compliance with the regulations and guidelines.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Regulations			
The National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1998 (SI No. 153-1) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i>	<p>The EIA Regulations, 1998 specify the general requirements for good EIA practice in Uganda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proponent is required to undertake an ESIA according to the regulations, including preparation and submission of Terms of Reference, and provision of all contents for an environmental impact statement outlined under Regulation 14. Regulation 12 (1) requires the developer to take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities that may be affected by the project. Regulations 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 outline further requirements for public participation. For instance, under Regulation 21 (2), a public hearing is required where the project may have transboundary impacts. Regulation 39 provides requirements for disclosure, review and consultation for projects with likely transboundary impacts. 	The project is subject to EIA regulations as it is listed in the Third Schedule of the National Environment Act, Cap 153.	The ESIA has been prepared according to these regulations.
The National Environment (Air Quality) Regulations	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prescribe emission limits of various substances, standards for ambient air and emission standards for point sources and motor vehicles. 	<p>Project activities will generate air emissions. Sources of emissions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> construction vehicles construction equipment and power generators operation of bulk heaters. 	<p>Baseline air quality surveys have been undertaken to assess ambient air quality (Section 6.4.2 and Appendix A9).</p> <p>An air quality impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.9).</p> <p>The project will comply with the most stringent Ugandan emission standards and will target international ambient air and emission standards (Appendix F).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
The National Environment (Audit) Regulations, 2006 (SI No. 12 of 2006) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental audits to be conducted only by certified and registered auditors. Every owner or operator of a facility whose activities are likely to have a significant impact on the environment is required to establish an environmental management system and may conduct voluntary environmental audits. 	The project will establish an environmental management and monitoring system.	Environmental audits of project activities will be undertaken to assess project compliance with legal requirements, project policy and the environmental and social management system.
The National Environment (Certification and Professional Conduct of Environmental Practitioners) Regulations, 2003 (SI No. 85 of 2003)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for certification, registration of environmental practitioners and for the practice of EIA in Uganda require a proponent to engage a competent team of registered environmental practitioners to undertake the EIA, and to adhere to the requirements of the regulations. 	The project requires an EIA.	The ESIA has been undertaken by a competent team of registered environmental practitioners.
<i>The National Environment (Industrial and Consumer Chemicals Control) Regulations, 2014 (Draft)</i>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for the management of chemicals, including risk assessment, remediation and emergency response. A licence is required to store regulated chemicals. 	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operations.	Pollution prevention and chemical management plans will be developed and implemented as part of the environmental and social management plan (ESMP) (Section 10).
The National Environment (Management of Ozone Depleting Substances and Products) Regulations, 2001 (SI No. 63 of 2001)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> operationalise Uganda's commitment to the Montreal Protocol through restrictions on the trade of controlled substances and licensing of persons intending to import or export controlled substances state that resourcing of goods and materials should not be from a country that is not a signatory of the Montreal Protocol state that imports of controlled substances should be licensed by the relevant authority and free of prohibited materials. 	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals during construction and operations.	<p>The project is not intending to use ozone depleting substances during construction or operations.</p> <p>The requirements of the regulations will be adopted in the procurement and supply chain management plan (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
The National Environment (Minimum Standards for Management of Soil Quality) Regulations, 2001 (SI No. 59 of 2001) <i>at the time of writing under government review</i>	The Regulations establish: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the minimum standards required to maintain, restore and enhance the long-term productivity of the soil standards for management of soil quality associated with agriculture criteria and procedures for determining soil quality. 	Project construction will involve removal, handling, storage and reinstatement of soils.	Soil handling, erosion control and reinstatement measures will be implemented to maintain soil quality (Section 8.5). Project will comply with the soil quality standards (Appendix F).
The National Environment (Mountainous and Hilly Areas Management) Regulations, 2000 (SI No. 153-6)	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for the sustainable management of mountainous and hilly areas, and prescribe rules for soil conservation prohibit the introduction of (invasive) alien species. 	The pipeline will cross mountainous and hilly areas.	The pipeline has been routed to avoid steep slopes where possible (Section 3). Soil handling, erosion control and reinstatement measures will be implemented (Section 8.5). Pest and invasive species control measures will be implemented (Section 8.2–8.4).
The National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003 (SI No. 30 of 2003) <i>at the time of writing under government review: The National Environment (Noise and Vibrations) (Standards and Control) Regulations, 2013</i>	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish permissible noise levels for a factory, workshop, construction site and mines and quarries impose a duty on the owner of machinery or the owner or occupier of a facility or premises to use the best practicable means to ensure that the emission of noise from that machinery, facility or premise does not exceed permissible noise levels and require installation of noise monitoring equipment require a licence for generating noise in excess of permissible noise levels. 	The project will generate noise during construction and operation.	Noise and vibration baseline surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4 and Appendix A10). An assessment of emissions of noise and vibration has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.10). The project will comply with the most stringent Ugandan noise standards and will target international environmental noise standards (Appendix F).

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
<i>The National Environment (Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Management) Regulations, 2014 (Draft)</i>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide for prevention, control and monitoring of oil spill in waters and on land under Ugandan jurisdiction establish the basic principles to be observed in handling oil and other harmful or dangerous substances, emergency response and cleanup. 	There is a risk of oil spills from the pipeline.	<p>Design and operational measures such as leak detection systems and block valves will be implemented to reduce the impact of oil spills (Section 2).</p> <p>Oil spill modelling has been undertaken as part of the ESIA and emergency preparedness and response planning will be implemented (Section 9, 10 and Appendix I).</p>
<i>The National Environment (Petroleum Waste Management) Regulations, 2014 (Draft)</i>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish the duty of care in waste handling and contain provisions for risk assessment and management practices state that transport and disposal of oil and gas waste is subject to permit. 	The project will generate petroleum wastes.	<p>A waste management system and waste management plans will be developed and implemented (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p> <p>The project will necessary waste licences and comply with conditions.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations (SI No 153-3)</p> <p><i>at the time of writing under government review: The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations (Draft)</i></p>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide the standards for effluent or waste water before it is discharged into water or onto land provide for the general obligation to mitigate pollution and require every industry or establishment to install, at its premises, antipollution equipment for the treatment of effluent or chemical discharges state that antipollution equipment has to be based on the best practicable means for environmentally sound practice require records to be kept of the amount of waste generated by the activity and of the parameters of the discharges. 	The project will generate effluent and sewage.	<p>Sewage and effluent will be treated as described in Sections 2.4.2.8 and 2.4.5.5.</p> <p>The project will comply with the most stringent Ugandan and international effluent emission standards (Appendix F).</p> <p>Records of discharges will be maintained and submitted to NEMA and relevant authorities.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999 (SI No. 153-2)</p> <p><i>at the time of writing under government review</i></p>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply to all categories of hazardous and nonhazardous waste not classified as petroleum waste • prescribe requirements for the management of waste, including storage, transport, treatment and disposal • require use of licensed waste contractors to transport, store, treat or deposit hazardous waste • ensure that operations are undertaken in an environmentally sound way. 	<p>The project will generate various types of waste.</p>	<p>Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP to ensure compliance with these regulations (Section 10).</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary waste licences and comply with conditions.</p>
<p>The National Environment (Wetlands, Riverbanks and Lakeshores Management) Regulations, 2000 (SI No. 153-5).</p>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the central or local governments shall hold in trust and protect wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores for the common good of the citizens of Uganda • provide a list of regulated activities whose implementation in wetlands is subject to issuance of a permit granted by NEMA in consultation with the relevant lead agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This applies to a range of recreational and commercial activities, including construction of transport and communication facilities such as roads, railways, telephone lines and any other activity that is of a commercial nature. • ensure every landowner, occupier or user who engages in activities adjacent or contiguous with a wetland, riverbank and lakeshore has a duty to prevent degradation or destruction and maintain the ecological and biodiversity conservation functions of the wetland. 	<p>The pipeline will cross wetlands and watercourses.</p>	<p>The ESIA has assessed the impacts of crossing wetlands and watercourses on biodiversity and associated ecosystem services and has proposed mitigation measures (Sections 8.2–8.3).</p> <p>The project will obtain the necessary permits and authorisations and comply with conditions .</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 57 of 2016)	<p>The regulations include all aspects of sustainable management of forests. The regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outline the rules for establishment and management of community and private forest reserves provide for registration of protected trees and reserved species regulate introduction of alien and exotic species require the consent of the owner before any tree can be disturbed, uprooted or cut (Regulation 80) list the activities for which a person may apply for a licence to operate in a forest (Regulation 89). 	The pipeline route crosses the Taala forest reserve and some commercial plantations.	<p>The pipeline has been routed to reduce impacts on forests (Section 3).</p> <p>The project will obtain all necessary consents before tree removal and comply with conditions .</p> <p>Native species will be used where trees are planted as part of the reinstatement plan (Section 10).</p>
Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) (National Content) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 34 of 2016)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote the empowerment of Ugandan citizens and entities during the execution of midstream operations require licence holders to submit procurement forecasts, prioritise Ugandans during procurement of goods and services and submit plans for recruitment and training of Ugandans. 	<p>The project is a midstream petroleum activity subject to these regulations.</p> <p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour and procure goods and services.</p>	The provisions of the regulations will be adopted in the the labour management and procurement and supply chain management plans (Section 10).
Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 36 of 2016)	<p>Part III of the Regulations include pipelines, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requirements associated with pipeline construction, routing, design and safety considerations, pressure testing, operations and maintenance submission of routeing, design, project execution strategy and flow assurance plan for approval requirement for licences to construct and begin operation of a pipeline and a permit to operate regulation of third party use of pipelines regulation of ground disturbance by third parties around an operational pipeline. 	The project is a midstream petroleum activity subject to these regulations.	<p>A comprehensive routing survey has been conducted according to the regulations (Section 3) and submitted for approval.</p> <p>The project will be designed, constructed and operated in compliance with the regulations (Section 2).</p> <p>Documents will be submitted for approval as required by the regulations.</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary permits and comply with conditions.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
<p>Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) (Health, Safety and Environment) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 35 of 2016)</p>	<p>The regulations contain detailed requirements for health, safety and environment management, risk management, occupational health and safety including handling of hazardous materials and personal protective equipment, fire protection, emergency preparedness and response, medical and first aid facilities.</p> <p>Additional safety requirements for pipelines are included in Regulations 134–140.</p> <p>Incident reporting and investigation is included in Regulations 153-158 and specific requirements for spillages in Regulation 159.</p> <p>Effluent and drainage disposal requirements are specified in Section 160.</p>	<p>The project is a midstream petroleum activity subject to these regulations.</p>	<p>The project will be designed, constructed and operated in compliance with the regulations (Section 2 and Section 9).</p> <p>Risk assessments have been conducted and results adopted in the the design (Section 9).</p> <p>The detailed requirements of the regulations will be adopted in the the project ESMP and management plans, in particular, the occupational and community health, safety and security, waste management, chemical management and emergency preparedness and response plans (Section 10) and the training programme (Section 10.9).</p> <p>Documents will be prepared and submitted as required by the regulations, including the safety document, safety instructions and safety audits.</p>
<p>Traffic and Road Safety (Motor Vehicle Inspection) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 51 of 2016)</p>	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for periodic inspection of road vehicles to ascertain their roadworthiness • all vehicles including goods vehicles shall be subject to periodic inspection at approved facilities. 	<p>On-road vehicles will be used for project activities.</p>	<p>Fit-for-purpose vehicles will only be used for project activities.</p> <p>Regular maintenance and vehicle inspections will be undertaken.</p> <p>These requirements will be adopted in the transport and road safety management plan (Section 10 and Appendix E5).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Traffic and Road Safety (Prescribed Alcohol Limit) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 31 of 2004)	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe breath alcohol level beyond which a person is not allowed to drive a motor vehicle. 	On-road vehicles will be used for project activities.	Strict drug and alcohol tolerance policies will be implemented as part of the occupational health, safety and security and transport and road safety management plans (Sections 9.4 and 10.7).
Traffic and Road Safety (Restriction of Use of Mobile Telephones) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 99 of 2004)	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • restrict the use of mobile phones while driving. 	On-road vehicles will be used for project activities.	Mobile phones will be restricted when driving. This will be reinforced by a driver training programme.
Traffic and Road Safety (Speed Limits) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 33 of 2004)	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe applicable speed limits for various road conditions, locations and vehicle types. 	On-road vehicles will be used for project activities.	National and project speed limits will be adhered to (Section 9.4). This will be reinforced by a driver training programme.
Traffic and Road Safety (Wearing of Safety Belts) Regulations, 2004 (SI No. 32 of 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All seats in a vehicle to be fitted with safety belts • The driver and all passengers in a vehicle must wear safety belts at all times when the vehicle is moving. 	On-road vehicles will be used for project activities.	Only vehicles fitted with seat belts will be used. Drivers and passengers will be required to wear seatbelts. This will be reinforced by training.
Traffic and Road Safety (Weighbridges) Regulations, 2010 (SI No. 25 of 2010)	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe the maximum axle load weights for vehicles, trailers and engineering plants of various axle groups. 	Pipe, aggregate and other heavy equipment and materials will be transported by road.	The regulation's maximum pay-load limits will be implemented and included in the transport and road safety management plan (Section 10 and Appendix E5).

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations, 1998 (SI No. 152-4)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe limits for the discharge of waste into water resources, specifying among others restricted activities for which waste discharge permits must be acquired • stipulate that a proponent shall acquire a permit where the discharge of effluent or waste into water or on land is deemed necessary (Regulation 4 (1)). 	The project will generate effluent and liquid waste throughout its lifecycle.	The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with conditions (Table 4.3-1).
Water Resources Regulations, 1998 (SI No. 152-1)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • licence abstraction from lakes, rivers and groundwater • stipulate that obtaining a licence requires consideration of other uses, including those downstream. 	The project will need to abstract water, specifically for construction camps, hydrostatic testing and operation of AGIs.	<p>A water source study is being undertaken to ensure that water abstraction will not affect other uses (Section 2.4.1.2).</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations and comply with conditions (see Table 4.3-1).</p>
Atomic Energy Regulations, 2012	The regulations seek to specify minimum requirements for the protection of individuals, society and environment from the dangers resulting from ionising radiation and provide for the safety and security of radiation sources.	Project may use radiography to inspect pipeline welds.	<p>If radiography is used to test pipeline welds, radiation risks will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable through measures such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carrying out thorough general and site-specific risk assessments and pre-work planning • preparation and approval of a radiation protection plan including emergency response (Section 10) • use of well-designed shields and/or enclosures.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
National and Regional Guidelines			
Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (NEMA 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General guidelines on the ESIA process in Uganda. Includes recommendations to project developers, EIA practitioners, lead agencies and NEMA 	The project requires an ESIA under the National Environment Act.	This ESIA has been prepared according to the guidelines.
Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector (NEMA 2004)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide practical guidance on the EIA process in Uganda specific to energy development projects and the energy sector in general • contain specific guidance on the environmental impacts of petroleum exploration and appraisal, development and production, transportation, refining, and petroleum storage/trading of petroleum products • contain guidance on compensation for loss of assets and resettlement. 	The project requires an ESIA under the National Environment Act.	This ESIA has been prepared according to the guidelines.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector in Uganda (NEMA 2014)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide detailed guidelines for the EIA process as applicable to the energy sector in Uganda • contain specific guidelines on HIV and gender-related issues, climate change, disputes and grievances, public hearing and transboundary aspects • while not specifically relevant to the project, some of the general guidance is more up-to-date than the 2004 guidelines 	The project requires an ESIA under the National Environment Act.	This ESIA has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Road Projects (Ministry of Works and Transport (formerly Ministry of Works, Housing and Communications), 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines on EIA process for road projects, such as road upgrades and construction of new roads. Includes guidelines for socio-economic and cultural impact assessment, compensation and resettlement, and public consultation 	Project components include construction and operation of permanent roads.	This ESIA has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines.
Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for Water Resources Related Projects in Uganda (Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines include groundwater projects (such as borehole drilling and groundwater extraction) and surface water projects (such as industrial water supply and discharge projects) 	The project will need to drill boreholes to abstract water.	This ESIA has been prepared in accordance with relevant aspects of these guidelines.
National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development 2011)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide a government manual of criteria for determining the scale, location and site requirements of various land uses and facilities contain standards for industrial areas, roads and vehicle parking. 	Project components include construction camps and permanent AGIs.	The standards and guidelines during detailed design of project components.
Operational Waste Management Guidelines for Oil and Gas Operations (NEMA 2012)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define guiding principles for waste management describe international practices for oil and gas waste management and the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations, 1999. 	The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.	The guidelines will be taken into account when preparing and implementing the operational waste management plan (Section 2.4.5.5, Section 10 and Appendix E5).

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance Measure
Transboundary Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Shared Ecosystems in East Africa (EAC 2005)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define criteria for determining transboundary environmental impacts describe the process of transboundary impact assessment. 	<p>The project is by its nature transboundary (spans across two countries). Guidelines also require transboundary EIA for large diameter oil pipelines.</p>	<p>Transboundary impacts have been assessed in the ESIA according to the guidelines (Section 8).</p>
Uganda Wildlife Authority Operational Guidelines for Oil and Gas Exploration and Production in Wildlife Protected Areas (2014)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> guide the operations of oil companies in wildlife protected areas provide specific requirements for construction and operation of access roads and pipelines, materials extraction sites and aboveground installations contain guidance on addressing potential impacts on tourism and ecosystem health. 	<p>The project may impact on wildlife protected areas.</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys have been completed (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–4), impacts on biodiversity have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed according to the guidelines (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p>
Framework and Guidelines for Water Source Protection (MWE 2013)	<p>The guidelines are for improved water quality, reliable water supply and better livelihood opportunities. Specific guidance is provided for protecting various types of existing or new water infrastructure, including piped water supplies, point water supplies, multipurpose reservoirs and hydroelectric power plants.</p>	<p>The project will use water resources for construction camp water supply and hydrostatic testing. The pipeline route will cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>The design of project water abstraction facilities will be compliant with the framework and guidelines.</p>

4.2.4 Forthcoming Legislation

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

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

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

4.2.5 Institutional Framework

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

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

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

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

Uganda has been pursuing a major decentralisation programme since the 1980s. The change from a highly centralised state has resulted in the gradual transfer of power, functions and services to local councils. The system of local government in Uganda is based on the district as the basic unit under which there are lower local government and administrative unit councils down to the county, parish, and village levels.

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

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

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

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

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

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

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

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

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

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
National Level – Agencies and Authorities	
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<p>The principal agency in Uganda charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management. NEMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinates the implementation of government policies and decisions of the Policy Committee on Environment • ensures the integration of environmental concerns in overall national planning through coordination with the relevant ministries, departments and government agencies • liaises with the private sector, intergovernmental organisations, nongovernmental and government agencies of other states on issues relating to the environment • proposes environmental policies and strategies to the Policy Committee • initiates legislative proposals, standards and guidelines on the environment according to the law • reviews and approves EIAs and environmental impact statements (EIS).
Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created under Section 9 of the Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Act, 2013, and also carries out functions under the Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Act, 2013 • Regulates and monitors the oil and gas sector in Uganda • Ensures that petroleum operations in Uganda are conducted according to the relevant laws
Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Uganda Wildlife Act (2000) • In charge of managing 10 national parks, 12 wildlife reserves, 13 wildlife sanctuaries and 5 community wildlife areas • Mandated to perform all the functions required of a lead agency for purposes of an EIA for any project that may have a significant effect on any wildlife species or community
Uganda Land Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages any land in Uganda vested in or acquired by the Government of Uganda according to the constitution • Maintains an updated inventory and database for all government land and property • Protects government lands from unauthorised use • Executes deeds like leases and tenancy agreements for government lands • Handles investigations and litigations arising from disputes over government land • Collaborates with the Ministry of Lands, other stakeholders and responsible organs on the review of land laws • Resettles persons displaced because of government actions, natural disasters or any other cause through outright compensations or provision of alternative land

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
National Forestry Authority (NFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for managing national forest reserves under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003, that provides for the conservation, sustainable management and development of forests for the benefit of the people of Uganda • Coordinates with NEMA and other agencies on managing Uganda's forest resources, and controls industrial developments in central forest reserves in conjunction with other relevant authorities
Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and maintains the national roads network, advises government on general roads policy and contributes to addressing transport concerns, among others • Collaborates with the private sector on issues relating to the development and maintenance of roads • The Environment and Social Safeguards department is responsible for identifying and evaluating environmental and social risks and impacts of road and bridge projects and ensuring grievances from affected persons are responded to and appropriately managed.
Uganda Human Rights Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995 (Article 51) • Responsible for protecting and promoting fundamental human rights and freedoms in Uganda and implementing international human rights conventions
Uganda Investment Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established under the Investment Code Act, Cap 92 • A semi-autonomous government agency mandated to initiate and support measures that enhance investment in Uganda and advise Government on appropriate policies conducive for investment promotion and growth • Markets investment opportunities, ensures local and foreign investors have access to relevant information
Uganda National Bureau of Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established by the Uganda National Bureau of Standards Act, Cap 327 • Formulates, promotes and enforces standards in the interest of public health, safety and the environment • Publishes the Uganda Standards Catalogue, which includes compulsory and voluntary standards for industries, including the oil and gas sector
Civil Aviation Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the safe, regular, secure and efficient use and development of civil aviation inside and outside Uganda • Licences operators and aviation crew, and certifies operators and aircraft • Provides air navigation services • Establishes, maintains, operates and owns aerodromes

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Level	
District Community Development Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plays a key role in stakeholder engagement and community projects
District Environment Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinates the activities of the district council and the local environment committees relating to the management of the environment and natural resources • Ensures that environmental concerns are integrated in all plans and projects approved by the district council • Assists in developing and formulating byelaws relating to managing the environment • Coordinates with NEMA on all issues relating to environment management
District Environment Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advises the district environment committee on all matters relating to the environment • Assists local environment committees in the performance of their functions • Gathers information on the environment and the utilisation of natural resources in the district • Serves as the secretary to the district environment committee
District Health Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for implementing health policies and programmes and planning and overseeing health service delivery
District Land Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds and allocates land in the district that is not owned by any person or authority • Facilitates the registration and transfer of interests in land • Compiles and maintains rates of compensation payable (e.g., crops and nonpermanent buildings) • Acquires rights or interests in land
District Land Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides technical services to the district administration and the District Land Board
District Technical Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements coordination and development planning functions of the local government • Integrates all district sector development priorities and those of lower level local governments for presentation to the district council
District Wildlife Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advises the district councils, in liaison with UWA, on managing and utilising wildlife in the local jurisdiction

Table 4.2-4 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Environment Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors all activities in its local jurisdiction to ensure that such activities do not have any significant impact on the environment • Reports any events or activities that have or are likely to have significant impacts on the environment to the district environment officer or the appropriate authority • Identifies riverbanks, lakeshores, wetlands and hilly or mountainous areas that are at risk from environmental degradation or are of local, national and international importance, and takes necessary measures to reduce the risk or recommend to the authority the need for the protection of those areas • Prepares local land use plans

4.3 Permitting Requirements

4.3.1 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Preparation and Approval Procedure

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

1. Project brief and screening: NEMA and other relevant lead agencies² determine the extent to which a project is likely to affect the environment and whether further assessment is necessary. If a project type, such as pipelines, is listed in the Environment Act, Third Schedule, Projects to be considered for environmental impact assessment, an EIA is automatically required without the need for submission of a project brief.
2. Scoping and preparation of terms of reference (ToR) for the EIS: the scope of work to be undertaken to identify and assess the likely environmental effects of a proposed project are determined. NEMA reviews the ToR in consultation with an appropriate lead agency before the EIS is conducted to ensure that key environmental concerns associated with the proposed project are included.

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

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

3. EIS: following the scope defined in the ToR, the project proponent describes baseline environmental and social conditions, assesses the significance of likely impacts associated with the project and develops mitigation measures to address the identified impacts. The EIS is submitted to NEMA for review.
4. Review of the EIS and decision making: after receiving the EIS, NEMA reviews it and sends copies to the lead agency and other stakeholders for review and feedback and invites the general public to make comments before making the decision on whether to approve the project.

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

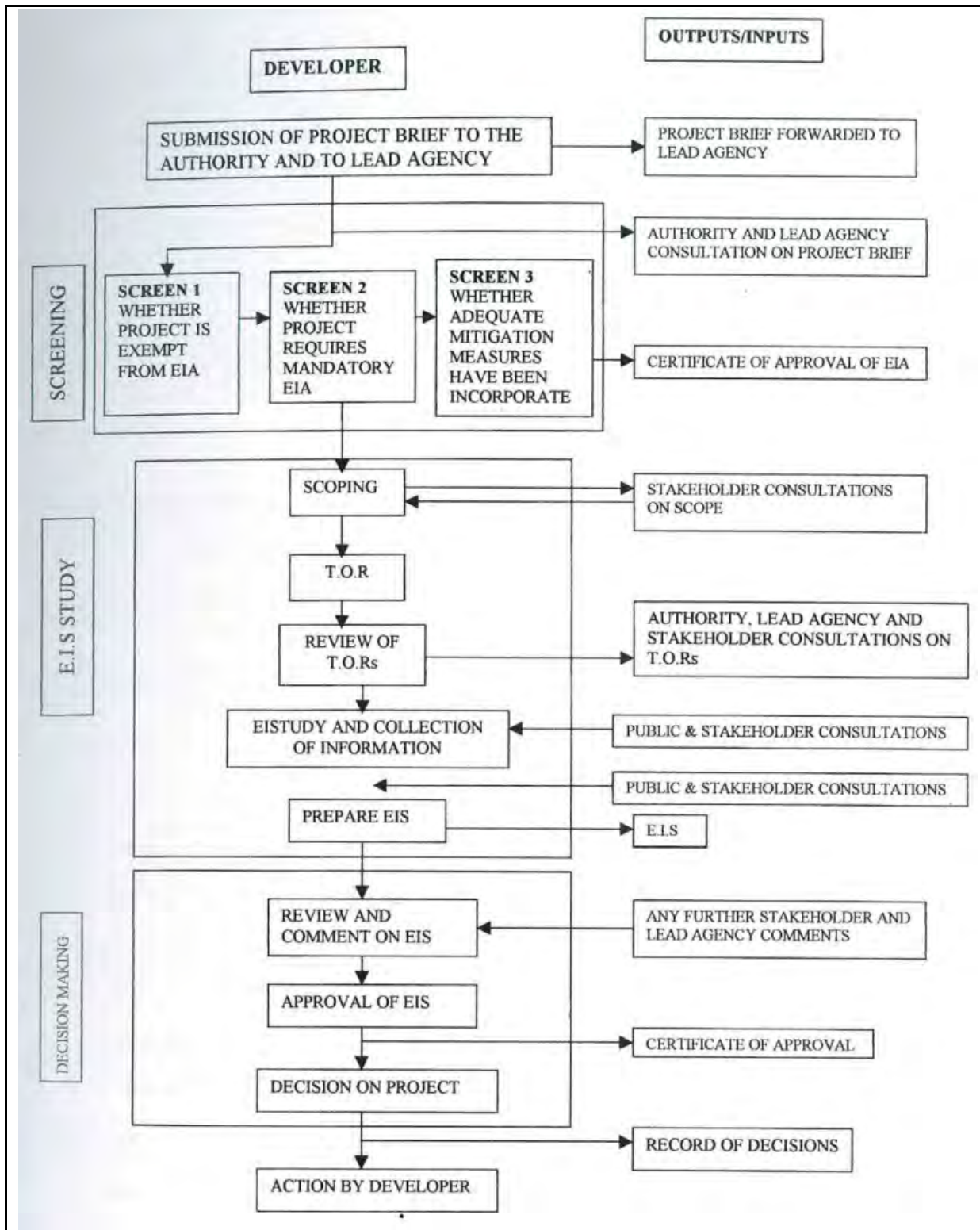


Figure 4.3-1 Environmental Impact Assessment Process

SOURCE: NEMA (2014)

4.3.2 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

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

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

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

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Groundwater abstraction Surface water abstraction	DWRM	Water Act, (Cap 152 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 18 (1): No person shall construct or operate any works unless authorised to do so under this Part of the Act. Section 18 (2): A person wishing to construct any works or to take and use water may apply to the director in the prescribed form for a permit to do so.
		Water Resources Regulations (SI No. 152-1)	Regulation 3 (1): A person who (a) occupies or intends to occupy any land; (b) wishes to construct, own, occupy or control any works on or adjacent to the land referred to in Regulation 10; may apply to the Director for a water permit.
			Regulation 3 (2): An application referred to under sub-regulation (1) shall, (a) be in the form specified in the First Schedule to these regulations except that, i) Form A shall be used for surface water permits; and ii) Form B shall be used for groundwater permits
Lease agreement	District Land Board	Registration of Titles Act, (Cap 230 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 101: The proprietor of any freehold under the operation of this Act may, subject to any law or agreement for the time being in force, lease that land for any term exceeding three years by signing a lease of it in the form in the Eighth Schedule to this Act.
		Land Act (Cap 227 of the Laws of Uganda, as amended)	Section 73: Where it is necessary to execute public works on any land, an authorised undertaker shall enter into a mutual agreement with the occupier or owner of the land according to this Act; and where no agreement is reached, the Minister may, compulsorily acquire land under section 42.

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
		Land Acquisition Act (Cap 226 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 19: Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Government from entering into an agreement with a person having an interest in land by which— a) that person's interest in land is acquired by the Government; or that person's claim to compensation for land under this Act is settled by the grant of other land or in any other way.
Licence for transportation, storage and treatment of hazardous or nonhazardous waste	NEMA	National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations (SI No. 153-2)	Regulation 6: (1) A person intending to transport waste shall apply to the Authority for a licence in Form I set out in the First Schedule. (2): A person intending to store waste on his or her premises shall apply to the Authority for a licence in Form III set out in the First Schedule. Regulation 13 (1): A person intending to operate a waste treatment plant or disposal site shall apply to the Authority for a licence in Form V set out in the First Schedule.
Licence to erect or carry on a magazine	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Explosives Act, (Cap 298 of the Laws of Uganda)	Section 22 (1): Any person desiring to erect or carry on a magazine for the storage of explosives shall make application for a licence to erect or carry on a magazine.
Licence to operate in a forest	National Forestry Authority	National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 57 of 2016)	Regulation 89 lists the activities for which a person may apply for a licence to operate in a forest. The application form is specified in Schedule 7.
Noise emissions in excess of permissible noise levels	NEMA	National Environment (Noise Standards And Control) Regulations, 2003 (SI No. 30 of 2003)	Regulation 12 (1): An owner or occupier of premises whose works or activities are likely to emit noise in excess of the permissible noise levels shall apply to the Executive Director in the form prescribed in Part I of the Second Schedule, for a Licence to Emit Noise in Excess of the Permissible Levels.

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Permit to carry out activities in mountainous and hilly areas	Local Environment Committee	National Environment (Mountainous and Hilly Areas Management) Regulations, 2000 (SI No. 2 of 2000)	Regulation 8.1: A person who desires to [...] (d) carry out any development activity requiring an environmental impact assessment in a mountainous and hilly area where the slope (gradient) exceeds 15% shall make an application to the local environment committee of the lower local governments [...].
Pipeline construction	MEMD	Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 36 of 2016)	Regulation 59 (1): A person shall not construct a pipeline without a licence issued by the Minister according to the Act and these Regulations.
Pipeline operations (licence)	MEMD	Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 36 of 2016)	Regulation 70 (1): Following the completion of construction of a pipeline or substantial modification of a pipeline to the satisfaction of the Authority, the licensee shall apply to the Minister in writing for a licence to operate the pipeline.
Pipeline operations (permit)	Petroleum Authority of Uganda	Petroleum (Refining, Conversion, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Regulations, 2016 (SI No. 36 of 2016)	Regulation 71 (1): Following the completion of construction of a pipeline or substantial modification of a pipeline, the licensee shall notify the Authority in writing of the completion of construction or substantial modification and shall append to such notification the documentation set out in subregulation.
Registration of a workplace	Department of Occupational Safety and Health Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Occupational Safety and Health Act No. 9, 2006	Section 40 (2): a person shall not less than one month before he or she begins to occupy any premises as a workplace, serve on the Commissioner, a notice with the particulars prescribed in Schedule 3.

Table 4.3-1 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Regulated activity in a wetland, riverbank or lakeshore	NEMA	National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, 2000 (SI No. 153-5)	<p>Regulation 12 (1): Subject to the provisions of Regulations, a person shall not carry out any activity in a wetland without a permit issued by the Executive Director.</p> <p>Regulation 12 (2): Any person intending to carry out an activity listed in the Second schedule to these Regulations shall apply to the Executive Director for a permit in Form A of the First Schedule.</p> <p>Regulation 23 (1): A person who intends to carry out any of the following activities shall make an application to the executive Director in Form A set out in the First Schedule to these Regulations (a) use, erect, reconstruct, place, alter, extend, remove or demolish any structure or part of any structure in, under, or over the riverbanks or lake shore; (b) excavate, drill, tunnel or otherwise disturb the riverbank or lake shore; (c) introduce or plant any of a plant whether alien or indigenous on a riverbank or lake shore; (d) introduce any animal or micro-organism, whether alien or indigenous in any riverbank or lake shore; or (e) deposit any substance on a riverbank or lakeshore if that substance would or is likely to have adverse effects on the environment.</p>
Wastewater discharge	DWRM	Water (Waste Discharge) Regulations (SI No. 152-4)	Regulation 4 (1): No person shall discharge effluent or waste on land or into the aquatic environment contrary to the standards established under regulation 3 unless he or she has a permit in the format specified in the First Schedule issued by the Director.

4.4 International Conventions, Agreements, Standards and Guidelines

4.4.1 International Conventions and Agreements

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

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Agenda 2030	Adopted in September 2015	Project should embody and implement the sustainable development goals, principles and strategies outlined in Agenda 2030 and endorsed by the Uganda government in document such as the Uganda Vision 2040, the second National Development Plan and the Green Growth Strategy.	The mitigation measures and management plans are designed for the project to be implemented in a sustainable and socially inclusive way.
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Ratified in May 1986	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7). Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8). Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K).
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	Ratified in August 1994	The project will give due consideration to children in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Ratified August 1990	The project will give due consideration to children in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (revised), 2003	Signed in December 2003	The project may potentially result in environmental impacts on natural resources.	ESIA study undertaken. Impact assessment and mitigation measures, see Section 8.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), June 1995	Ratified in December 2000	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study undertaken, including potential impacts on biodiversity. Impact assessment and mitigation measures, see Section 8.3.
Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, January 1991	Ratified in October 1998	The project will generate limited amounts of hazardous waste.	Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.8 and Section 2.4.5.5). Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP (Section 10).
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, March 1989	Signed in March 1999	The project will generate limited amounts of hazardous waste.	Project waste management strategy (see Section 2.4.2.8 and Section 2.4.5.5). Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP (Section 10)
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 2000	Ratified in September 2003	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pest and diseases, for example through moving soil, using equipment from outside the area or biore restoration.	Pest and invasive species control measures (Section 8.2, 8.3)
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Signed in October 1986	The project will employ security personnel during construction and operations to protect employees and pipeline assets.	Due diligence during security provider selection, rules of engagement, Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (Section 8.19)
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, October 2003	Ratified in May 2009	Cultural heritage artefacts may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds (Section 8.20)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention on Biological Diversity, (Rio Convention), June 1992	Ratified in September 1993	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study undertaken, including potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Impact assessment and mitigation measures (Sections 8.2–8.4)
Convention on Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, November 1972	Acceded in 1987	Cultural heritage artefacts may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds (Section 8.20)
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (Bonn Convention), June 1979	Ratified in August 2000	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study undertaken, including potential impacts on biodiversity. Impact assessment and mitigation measures (Section 8.3)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979	Ratified in July 1985	The project will give due consideration to women, children and people with disabilities in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, October 2005	Ratified in April 2015		
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified in September 2008		
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), 1971, amended by the 1982 Protocol and the 1987 Amendment to the Convention	Ratified in March 1998	Pipeline route crosses watercourses that flow into Ramsar wetlands.	Pollution prevention measures including pollution prevention and emergency preparedness and response plans (Section 10)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)	Ratified in September 1976	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
East African Community Protocol for Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin	Signed in November 2003	The pipeline route will cross watercourses of the Lake Victoria Basin.	Commitments developed to mitigate potential impacts on surface water (Section 8.6)
East African Community Treaty	Signed in November 1999	Article 111 outlines the guiding principles for cooperation among partner states to ensure sustainable development.	ESIA study undertaken, including potential transboundary impacts. Impact assessment and mitigation measures, see Section 8.
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Signed in October 1980	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	Signed in October 1995	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (including the First Optional Protocol on the ICCPR with reservations on Article 5)	Signed June 1995	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Signed in January 1987	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
International Labour Organisation (ILO) ³ C029: Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Ratified in July 1963	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Employment policies, labour and working conditions mitigation measures (Section 8.12 and Section 8.16)
ILO C087: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	Ratified in June 2005		
ILO C098: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	Ratified in June 1963		
ILO C100: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	Ratified in June 2005		

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

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
ILO C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	Ratified in June 1963		
ILO C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	Ratified in June 2005		
ILO C143: Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	Ratified in March 1978		
ILO C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Ratified in June 2001		
ILO C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Ratified in March 2003		
ILO C081: Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) (Excluding Part II)	Ratified in June 1963	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Labour and working conditions commitments (Section 8.12 and Section 8.16)
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), December 1951, amended 1997	Acceded in June 2007	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pest and diseases, for example through the movement of soil, use of equipment from outside the area or biorestoreation.	Pest and invasive species control measures (Section 8.2, 8.3)
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 1997	Ratified in 2005	Project activities will generate GHG emissions. Sources of emissions include: construction vehicles and equipment; operation of bulk heaters (Section 2.4.2.7 and 2.4.5.4).	Climate impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.22). Project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported (Section 10).

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Nile Basin Initiative, 1999	Ratified in August 2002	The pipeline route will cross watercourses of the Nile Basin.	ESIA study undertaken. No transboundary impacts were identified (Section 8.6.5)
Paris Agreement, 2015	Signed in October 2016	Project activities will generate GHG emissions. Sources of emissions include: construction vehicles and equipment; operation of bulk heaters (Section 2.4.2.7 and 2.4.5.4).	Climate impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.22). Project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported (Section 10).
Protocol Agreement on the Conservation of Common Natural Resources	Signed in 1982	The project may have transboundary and other environmental impacts.	ESIA study undertaken, including potential transboundary and ecosystem services impacts and mitigation measures (Section 8)
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Ratified in July 2010	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Stakeholder engagement (Section 7) Employment policies and procedures, implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Strategy (Appendix K)
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention), September 1998	Acceded August 2008	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals during construction and operations.	A chemical management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP. Restrictions on purchase of chemicals will be included in the procurement and supply chain management plan (Section 10).
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001	Accession in July 2004	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals during construction and operations.	

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements

Convention	Date Signed or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	Adopted in 2015	The project may potentially result in environmental and social impacts.	ESIA study undertaken Impact assessment and mitigation measures (Section 8)
United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003	Ratified in September 2004	The project will require governmental approval.	Project anti-corruption policies and code of conduct
United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), March 1973	Signed July 1991	Some project construction sites will be near areas where protected species might be present.	Biodiversity mitigation measures; employee training (Section 8.3)
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994	Ratified in June 1997	Construction of the pipeline will include clearance of the RoW, excavation and eventual reinstatement.	See Section 8 for commitments for reducing project impacts on soil, surface water and groundwater.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992	Ratified in 2005	Project activities will generate GHG emissions. Sources of emissions include: construction vehicles and equipment; operation of bulk heaters (Section 2.4.2.7 and 2.4.5.4).	Climate impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.22). Project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported (Section 10).
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (March 1985), and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, September 1987	Ratified in September 1988	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operations.	A chemical management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP. Restrictions on purchase of chemicals will be included in the procurement and supply chain management plan (Section 10).

4.4.2 International Finance Corporation Standards and Guidelines

4.4.2.1 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards are listed in Table 4.4-2 below.

Table 4.4-2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 2012

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

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

Table 4.4-2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 2012

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

4.4.2.2 International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

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

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC and generally considered achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures in the EHS Guidelines, IFC performance standard 1 states that projects are expected to achieve whichever is more stringent.

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

Table 4.4-3 International Finance Corporation Guidelines

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

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

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

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

- 2009 World Bank Guidance note Mainstreaming Gender into Extractive Industries Projects
- 2006 Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity.

4.4.3 Equator Principles

The project will follow the Equator Principles III (EPs) adopted by financial institutions for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects. The EPs III effective from 2013 are summarised in Table 4.4-4 below.

Table 4.4-4 Equator Principles

Equator Principle	Summary
Principle 1: Review and Categorisation	The EP financial institution (EPFI) is required to conduct a preliminary assessment of the level of environmental and social risks associated with a project that is in the scope of the EP III, and to categorise that risk as either Category A (significant risks), B (limited risks) or C (minimal or no risks).
Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment	An ESIA (taking a variety of possible forms from full-scale to limited ESIA or compliance audit) must be developed by the project proponent for all Category A and B projects, providing an evaluation of the environmental and social risks of the project and proposing measures to minimise, mitigate and offset adverse impacts of the proposed project.
Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards	For projects in nondesignated countries (such as Uganda), the assessment process evaluates compliance with host country laws, regulations and permits and IFC Performance Standards and World Bank EHS Guidelines (see Table 4.4-3). These standards must be met "to the EPFI's satisfaction", with any deviation justified.
Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan	For Category A and B projects, the project proponent is required to develop and maintain an environmental and social management system (ESMS) and an ESMP to address issues raised in the assessment process and incorporate actions required to comply with the applicable standards. An EP action plan, agreed between the EPFI and the project proponent, would outline gaps and commitments to meet EPFI requirements.
Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement	For Category A and B projects, project proponents are required to show effective stakeholder engagement with affected communities and other stakeholders starting early in the impact assessment process, and to conduct an informed consultation and participation process where there is the potential for significant adverse impacts on communities.
Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism	For Category A and appropriate B projects, the project proponent is required to operate a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance.
Principle 7: Independent Review	For Category A and appropriate B projects, an independent review is required to assist the EPFI's due diligence, assess EP compliance and propose a suitable action plan capable of bringing the project into compliance with the EP or to indicate if compliance is not possible.

Table 4.4-4 Equator Principles

Equator Principle	Summary
Principle 8: Covenants	The project proponent covenants to comply with all relevant host country environmental and social laws, regulations and permits, as well as the ESMPs and EPs in the case of Category A and B projects, in all material respects.
Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting	An independent consultant or the project proponents' qualified and experienced external experts should assess project compliance with the EPs and ongoing monitoring and reporting.
Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency	In addition to the disclosure requirements of Principle 5, at a minimum, a summary of the ESIA is to be accessible and available online. Greenhouse gas emission reporting is required for projects emitting over 100,000 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent annually. EPFIs are required to report on their implementation of the EP III framework.

4.4.4 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Common Approaches

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits⁵ and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (2016) sets common approaches for undertaking environmental and social due diligence to identify, consider and address the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits as an integral part of OECD Members' decision-making and risk management systems. The key recommendations include:

- screening to identify which applications should be classified and, where appropriate, subsequently reviewed
- classification into one of three categories (A, B or C) according to potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts. A project is classified as Category A if it has the potential to have significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts and should require an ESIA to be undertaken. EACOP is a Category A project.
- benchmarking against all eight IFC Performance Standards and the relevant aspects of the EHS Guidelines (see Section 4.4.2.1 and Section 4.4.2.2 above) or, where appropriate, the relevant aspects of any other internationally recognised standards, such as European Union standards, that are more stringent. Projects should, in all cases, comply with host country standards.
- public disclosure of environmental and social impact information (e.g., ESIA report, summary)
- regular monitoring reports to ensure that relevant potential environmental and/or social impacts are addressed accordingly.

⁵ Export credits are government financial support, direct financing, guarantees, insurance or interest rate support provided to foreign buyers to assist in the financing of the purchase of goods from national exporters (OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms).

4.4.5 International Management System Standards

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

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

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

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

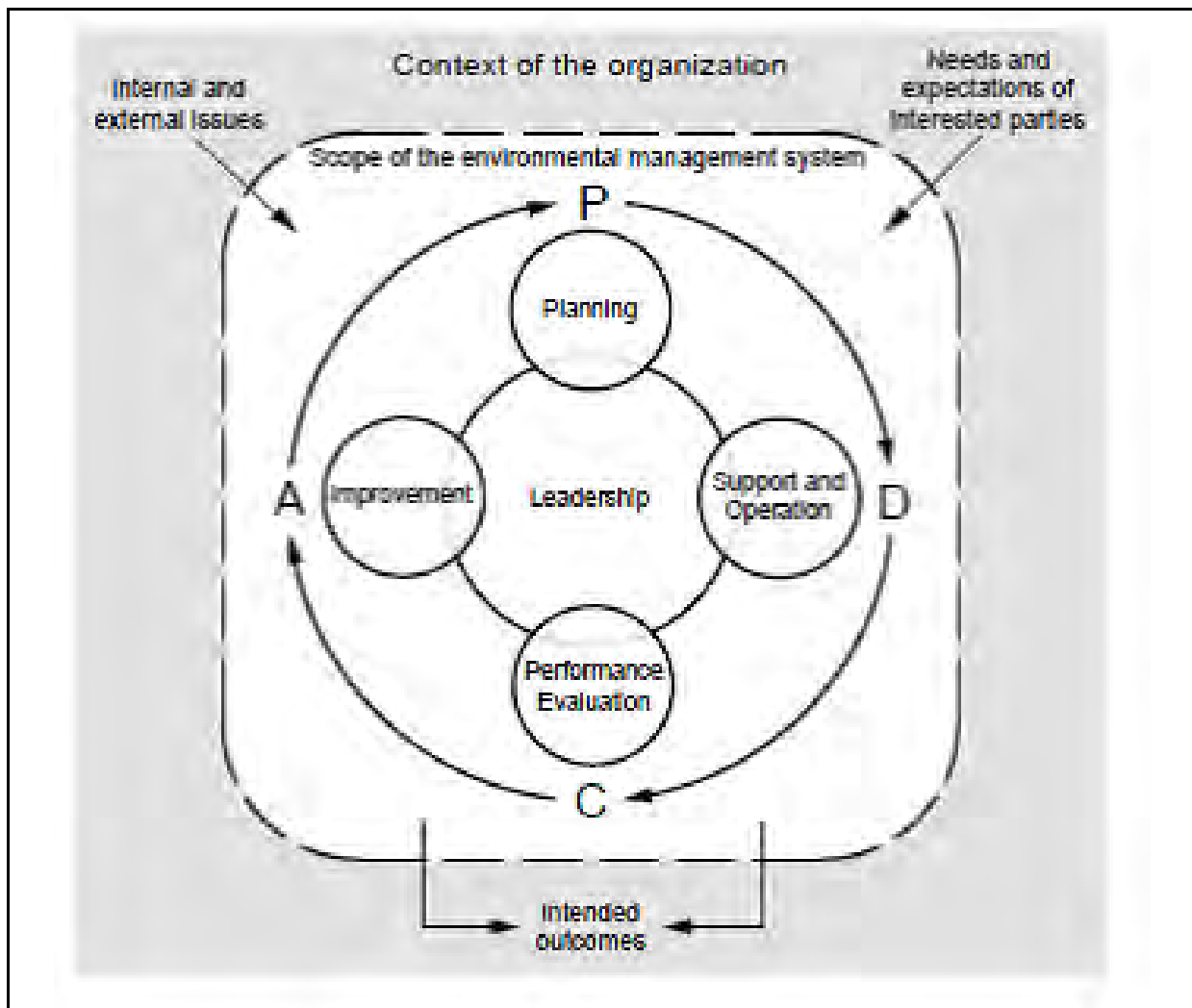


Figure 4.4-1 Plan–Do–Check–Act Continuous Improvement Cycle

SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015

The intended outcome of management systems that comply with the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001 include:

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

4.4.6 Other International Good Practice Guidance

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

- World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on air quality, noise and drinking water

- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) guidance documents:
 - Integrating human rights into environmental, social and health impact assessments, 2013
 - Biodiversity and ecosystem services fundamentals – guidance document for the oil and gas industry, 2016
 - Ecosystem services guidance – Biodiversity and ecosystem services guide and checklist, 2011
 - Good Practices for the Collection of Biodiversity Baseline Data, 2015
 - Guide to Social Impact Assessment in the Oil and Gas Industry, 2004
 - Community Grievance Mechanism toolbox, 2014
 - Local content – A guidance document for the oil and gas industry, 2016
 - A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) publications
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), which provides guidance on promoting rights at work, employment opportunities, social protection and discussion on work-related issues
- International Association of Oil and Gas producers (OGP), specifically the following guidelines:
 - Guidelines for Waste Management with Special Focus on Areas with Limited Infrastructure. Oil & Gas Producers Report No. 413, September 2008 (rev 1.1 updated March 2009)
 - Principles for Impact Assessment – the Environmental and Social Dimension, August 1997
- United Nations Environment Programme, specifically:
 - Protocols for the establishment of Environmental Quality Objectives and Targets (EQO/Ts)
- Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative:
 - Good Practices for the Collection of Biodiversity Baseline Data, 2015
 - Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015
- Energy and Biodiversity Initiative:
 - Integrating Biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process, undated
 - Good practice in the prevention and mitigation of primary and secondary biodiversity impacts, undated
- Nile River Basin Action Plan and Panel of Experts (POE), 1995
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), 2007
- Multilateral Financing Institutions Biodiversity Working Group: Good practices for biodiversity inclusive impact assessment and management planning, 2015.

4.4.7 Relevant International Soft Law Instruments

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

- Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers, 1966
- UNEP Rules on Shared Resources, 1978
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, 2000
- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles, 2010
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, 2011
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 (and relevant interpretations by the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights' Working Group on Indigenous Peoples)
- United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, 1990
- International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoCA), 2013
- Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Worker and Members of Their Families, 1990
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998
- ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Conventions C1, 1919 and C14, 1921
- ILO Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention C30, 1930
- ILO Forty-Hour Week Convention C47, 1935
- ILO Weekly Rest (Commerce and Industry) Convention C106, 1957
- ILO Social Policy Convention C117, 1962
- ILO Minimum Wage Fixing Convention C131, 1970
- ILO Holidays with Pay (Revised) Convention C132, 1970
- ILO Workers Representatives Convention C135, 1971
- ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Recommendation, R146, 1973
- ILO Collective Bargaining Convention C154, 1981
- ILO Convention 155 Concerning Occupational Health and Safety and the Working Environment, 1981
- ILO Convention 161 on Occupational Health Services, 1985
- ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989
- ILO Maternity Protection Convention C183, 2000
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation R190, 1999
- Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, 1977 (5th edition, 2017)
- OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, 2015
- WHO Fact Sheet 31: The Right to Health
- Guidance on human rights and health from the World Health Organization: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs323/en/>.

4.5 Inter-Government and Host Government Agreements

Taking into account the transboundary nature of the project, the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the aim of streamlining the legal regime for the EACOP across the two countries.

Respective host government agreements (HGAs) will operationalise the IGA. At the time of writing, an HGA is in the process of being agreed with the government of Uganda.