



**TECHNICAL SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR NILE
COOPERATION FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT (NCCRP)**

DRAFT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (SEF)

FOR

NILE COOPERATION FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (P172848)

PROJECT

SUBMITTED TO

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
AU	African Union
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EAC	East African Community
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ENCOM	Eastern Nile Council of Ministers
ENSAPT	Eastern Nile Subsidiary Action Programme Team
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESHS	Environment, Social, Health and Safety Guidelines
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
LMP	Labour Management Plan
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
NCORE	Nile Corporation for Results
NBD	Nile Basin Discourse
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SOB	State of the Basin
OP	Operational Procedure
PESA	Preliminary Environmental and Social Assessment
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PMU	Project Management Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
VMG	Vulnerable and Marginalised Group

WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IFC	International Finance Corporation

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 The overview

This is a Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) for the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project specifically the procurement and installation of specialized equipment for 73 hydromet stations that describes the process for consultations with Stakeholders during the project formulation. The output of this process will form reference for designing a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience in the Nile Riparian countries¹. Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) has developed the SEF instead of a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) at this point in time due to the fact that detailed information that would form the basis for developing a comprehensive SEP is still being put together and the available information is yet to be confirmed through on going planning and stakeholder engagement process. In this regard, the SEF has been prepared to guide stakeholder consultations during the project formulation cycle and later, to inform the preparation of a comprehensive SEP, as soon as the specific locations, stakeholder groups, and schedule of activities have been confirmed. The project design is led by the Nile Secretariat () in collaboration with the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU), the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO), the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Nile Basin Discourse (NBD).

1.2 The Context of the Stakeholder Engagement Framework

The SEF defines a process and approach to stakeholder consultations and disclosure of the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project. The scope and level of detail of this SEF reflect the nature and scale of the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project, potential risks, and impacts of the project and the level of concerns of the stakeholders who may be affected by or are interested in the project. This particular SEF shows NBI's commitment to stakeholder engagement in formulating the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project, including identification of priorities for project investment as well as issues of concern to diverse stakeholders that the project design and decisions should take into account. Additionally, the SEF includes information on the Grievance Redress Mechanism to guide management of any grievances arising out of the project design and implementation. It is worth noting that the implementation of the project's component 5 (Enhancing stakeholder engagement in the Nile Basin), which is intended to support NBI in enhancing stakeholder engagement to improve cooperation and shared understanding

¹Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt

of water-related issues in the Nile Basin will be outside the scope of this SEF, as specific activities and timing are included in the overall project execution timetable.

Overall, the SEF provides information on the following:

- a) Stakeholder engagement requirements of national, policy and applicable World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS 10)
- b) Stakeholders that are likely to be affected and those that will influence the project and its activities.
- c) Approaches and schedule for consultation and engagement with stakeholders during preparation of the SEP.
- d) Processes, structures and timing for sharing project information aiming at ensuring regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate feedback.
- e) Information on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

1.3 Policy and legal requirements

The preparation and implementation of the SEF ensures compliance with the NBI safeguards policies, national policies and laws in relation to stakeholder engagement. In addition, the SEF demonstrates Riparian countries' commitment to adherence to the World Bank standards for stakeholder participation (ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure). As part of project development procedure and requirements, the project formulation is required by Riparian countries and World Bank to demonstrate that project stakeholders have to be adequately involved in the identification of project priorities and project sites as well as in the design of the project implementation arrangements and modalities. Therefore, in order to ensure an accountable engagement process with stakeholders, this document proposes an approach and process for disclosing the project information and receiving comments and undertaking stakeholder consultations as part of project preparation and also during preparation of the SEP. The process and approach being proposed is intended to ensure effective and inclusive engagement at all levels and across sectors. The proposed approaches and strategies commit the NBI and national agencies to ensure that stakeholders are adequately mobilized and facilitated to participate in the subsequent phases of design processes; that there are adequate mechanisms for providing comments on the information; and that there is an accessible GRM during the project planning stage. The proposed approach and processes involve face-to face meetings, Focused Group Discussions, dialogue platforms/workshops and electronic communications such as Email, Zoom, Google meet as appropriate.

1.4 Project Proponent

NBI is focusing on the three operational NBI centers, that is the Nile Secretariat (Nile-SEC), the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU), and the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) together with the other

implementing partners; the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) will be responsible for the development and end-to-end delivery of Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project specifically Sub-Component II of the procurement and installation of specialized equipment for hydromet stations as set out in the related World Bank Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS) Document dated June 2020. As part of the development and end-to-end delivery of the Project, the NBI has prepared this SEF to guide relevant stakeholder engagement activities throughout the Project in order to achieve informed consultation and participation (ICP) as required under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). NBI is the Project proponent and is responsible for the development of the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project with the support of the implementing partners. Both NBI and the implementing partners will lead and manage the stakeholder engagement activities documented under this Stakeholder Engagement Framework.

2 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DISCRPTION

2.1 Introduction

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an inter-governmental organization initiated and led by the Nile riparian countries to promote joint development, protection and management of the common Nile River Basin water resources. NBI was established on 22nd February, 1999 by riparian countries and continues to be led by 10 Member States namely Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Eritrea participates as an observer. NBI has a Shared Vision Objective: **‘to promote sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources’**. A wide range of programs and projects are currently under varying stages of identification, preparation and implementation under NBI, designed to contribute towards the realization of the NBI shared Vision.

The NBI provides a unique forum for the countries of the Nile Basin to move towards a cooperative process to realize tangible benefits in the basin and build a solid foundation of trust and confidence. The Nile Council of Ministers [Nile-COM] serves as the highest decision-making body of the NBI. The Nile-COM is supported by the NBI Technical Advisory Committee [Nile-TAC], which is composed of two senior officials from each member country.

NBI is managed from three Centers. The first Centre at Entebbe, Uganda, forms the NBI Secretariat (Nile-SEC) and was launched in September 1999. It has a coordinating role across the Basin, supports the platform for Basin-wide dialogue, and provides and manages an interactive, intelligent, basin knowledge base and promotes Water Resources Management. Another Centre at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO) and a third Centre at Kigali, Rwanda, Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU) both manage the facilitation of Cooperative Water Resources Development in their respective sub-regions.

The NBI performs three core functions;

- i. **Facilitating Cooperation.** The NBI main objective is to facilitate, support and nurture cooperation amongst the Nile Basin countries to promote timely and efficient joint actions required for securing benefit from the common Nile Basin water resources.
- ii. **Water Resources Management.** The NBI provides member countries with analytic tools and a shared information system that will enable monitoring and the sustainable management of the basin.

- iii. **Water Resource Development.** The NBI assists member countries to identify development opportunities and prepare projects and seek investments. Development programs are focused on power trade and generation, agriculture and watershed management.

The River Nile has one of the most complex networks of freshwater subsystems of the world including biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and services. This is augmented by rich and diverse cultures, livelihoods and aspirations of Nile peoples living and depending on the Nile basin resource base. Facilitating the socio-economic development of the Nile Basin region therefore necessitates striking a delicate balance among various interests in a complex and dynamic network. Therefore, the Nile Basin Initiative, in its journey of enabling socio-economic development in the Nile Basin region, has endeavoured to ensure environmental and social safeguards are considered in its river basin planning and development actions. This is evinced in a number of responsive instruments geared towards enabling environmental and social sustainability: The Environmental and Social Policy, Climate Change Strategy, Environmental Flows Strategy, and the Wetland Management Strategy, including 10 Year Strategy (2017-2027), which provides for environmental and social sustainability in our projects and programs.

Therefore, NBI and other implementing partners such as Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) need support in the preparation of the environmental and social safeguards instruments for the new Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project, in line with the WB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

2.2 Inception Stage Project Description

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an inter-governmental organization initiated and led by the Nile riparian countries to promote joint development, protection and management of the common Nile River Basin water resources.

The NBI is developing a basin wide project under the title “Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience,” (NCCRP) focused on trans-boundary cooperative water resources management and development. The proposed project development objective of the NCCRP is to facilitate cooperation for climate resilient water resources management and development in the Nile Basin countries. The work will be delivered through regional processes where the platform for dialogue, trust-building, capacity building of member states and stakeholder engagement are the long-term objectives of the program.

The support envisioned in the proposed project includes rehabilitation of hydromet stations, investment identification, and analysis of water allocation trade-offs. Specifically, the project is expected to procure and install specialized equipment for approximately eighty hydromet stations in nine riparian countries (Burundi, Rwanda,

Tanzania, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan) of the Nile basin. The project will provide training for the staff that will be operating the hydromet stations. The project will also finance specific strategic tools and analysis for water quality investment prioritization, dam safety capacity building and dam rehabilitation identification, irrigation modernization capacity building including the use of earth observed data to inform farmers on irrigation practices, and flood and drought risk identification tools.

The current system of Nile Basin monitoring is far from adequate and yet river basin monitoring is essential for knowledge based water resources planning, efficient water resources management, socio-economic development, and environmental sustainability. Previous assessment conducted under the NBI- Water Resources Planning and Management (WRPM) project shows that many hydrologically significant parts of the Nile Basin are either un-gauged or very sparsely gauged even with respect to basic hydrological parameters. In some countries, maintenance of already installed stations and data collections stopped for an extended period of time.

Relatedly, in the absence of the real time monitoring network needed for real time flood forecasting and early warning, several parts of the riparian countries have been frequently hit by flooding resulting to loss of property and life such as in Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. The improved monitoring network will therefore support deployment and operation of weather radar to support forecasting, early warning and operational decision support system. In order to achieve this, countries will need robust and cost effective solution that will operate over a wide range of rivers and general environmental conditions such as measuring of water levels at many stations with a low cost ultrasonic sensor.

The project support is organised around two main focus areas:

Focus Area 1: Climate resilient water resources management

- a) Platform for cooperation and dialogue: Stakeholder commitment to and participation in trans-boundary cooperation enhanced.
- b) Flood and drought risk mitigation: Enhanced preparedness/resilience against flood and drought disasters through development of decision-support information services and development of future investment roadmap.
- c) Dam safety capacity building: Increased institutionalization and coordination of dam safety management in the Nile Basin

Focus Area 2: Cooperative Development

- a) Innovative information services for climate resilient investment planning: Improved data and information services used to inform water resource management and development

- b) Water Quality Investment Plan development: Nile Basin water quality investments are informed and prioritized by improved water quality standards and information services.
- c) Irrigation modernization capacity building: Improved knowledge used to improve irrigated agriculture.

The Support for these Focus Areas is organized into three components to facilitate activities in the three operational NBI centers – the Nile Secretariat (Nile-SEC), the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU), and the Eastern Nile Technical Regional Office (ENTRO). The other implementing agencies will include Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Nile Basin Discourse (NBD).

The project shall be funded by the World Bank through the Bank’s Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) facility. In order to improve the project development outcomes, specific instruments developed by the project proponent (NBI) are required under the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The ESF’s environmental and social standards include assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts; labour and working conditions; resource efficiency and pollution prevention and management; community health and safety; land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement, biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources; indigenous peoples/sub-Saharan African historically underserved traditional local communities; cultural heritage; financial intermediaries; and stakeholder engagement and information disclosure.

The development of the environmental and social risk and impact management instruments under this assignment shall follow ESSs 1,2,3,4,6 and 10 of the World Bank’s ESF to be implemented throughout the project cycle. The ESF instruments that will be prepared include; Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Labour Management Procedures (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). Therefore, as part of the assignment, public consultation with different groups of stakeholders is key throughout the project lifecycle as it serves to enhance project acceptance, environmental and social sustainability during project design and implementation in line with ESS10 of the World Bank’s ESF.

2.3 Project locations

The Nile Basin is a network of connected ecosystems and shared by 257 million people across 11 countries: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt. The river consists of two main tributaries known as the White Nile and the Blue Nile, which meet at the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. From there, the unified river is joined by the Atbarah River before reaching Egypt in the north. The Nile is the only river that crosses through five distinct

climate zones from a tropical rainy climate to a semi-tropical one, then on to a semi-arid climate before the arid Sahara Desert and finally into the Mediterranean.

The project is expected to procure and install specialized equipment for 73 hydromet stations spread across 9 of the 11 (the project will not include hydromet stations in Egypt and Eritrea) Nile Basin Countries and provide training for the staff that will be operating the stations. However, the actual location of new hydromets that will be constructed and those that will be refurbished is not yet known.

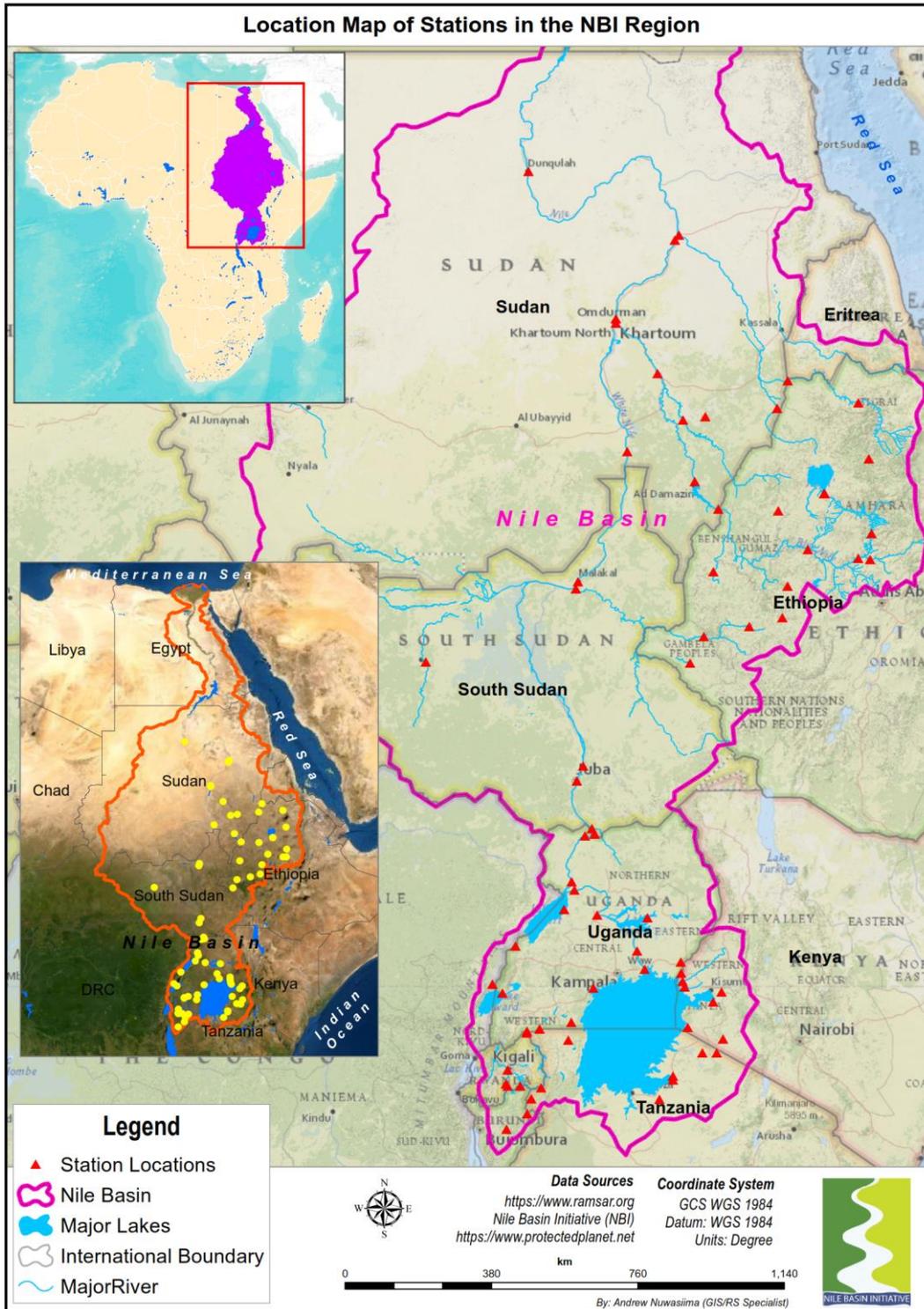


Figure 2-1: Location map of Hydromet stations earmarked for rehabilitation

2.4 Technical Design

2.4.1 Technical description of hydromet system

The hydromet system includes the following components:

- Field Monitoring Network comprised of station locations and measurement parameters for collecting the required ongoing field data. This includes the specification of field monitoring equipment and station telemetry at each site.
- Water Quality Labs and Standards to be used in developing consistent approaches for water quality monitoring at sites identified in the field monitoring network.
- Earth Observation and Regional modelling data products that can be obtained, organized and applied at a regional level and disseminated to countries for further analysis and application.
- Data Management Systems, consisting of data acquisition management systems for collecting data from the field monitoring network, national data management systems, a regional data management system, and tools for communications between national and regional systems. Specific regional products are identified as part of these systems as a focal point for the overall system development and operation.
- Institutional Design and Development, outlining the factors, staffing, and training requirements for long term system implementation and operation.

A regional network requires river gauges placed at key locations upstream and/or downstream of channel confluences in order to monitor the flow contributions from various sub-basins. In general, a hydrometric site will be equipped with a five-meter tower; weatherproof NEMA 6 (IP67) rated instrument enclosure for housing the data logger, batteries, and solar regulator; a water level sensor being either a radar, pressure transducer, or shaft encoder; and a solar power supply system. Water temperature will be observed if an in-situ water level pressure transducer is used. A shaft encoder will only be installed if the existing stilling well infrastructure is functional. The data logger will have a display enabling the on-site observer to record manually the parameters measured using auto-sensors. This functionality will ensure that the auto observations reflect the conditions at the site. The frequency of the observations by the auto-sensors will be every 10 minutes. A series of staff gauges will be installed for the manual observation of water level as well as three benchmarks tied to the local datum. Periodic streamflow measurement is required for hydrometric sites. For sites where permanent and trained observers are stationed and the existing infrastructure to support the conduct of streamflow measurements is functional, mechanical rotary cup type current meters will be provided. Hydro acoustic streamflow measurement profilers will be used by trained mobile monitoring teams to conduct streamflow measurements for all other hydrometric sites. Infrastructure to support the use of hydro acoustic Doppler profilers may consist of a bank-operated cableway or boat, if a suitable measurement platform does not exist at the site. Sediment measurements for selected hydrometric sites will be

conducted using standard manual methods and mechanical sediment samplers. Figures below show typical layout of hydromet station and equipment.



Figure 2-2: Data logger and gauging station

3 METHODOLOGY

This section presents the approach and key methods of engagement that were used to inform the various stakeholders and public about the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project, **specifically the procurement and installation of specialized equipment for 73 hydromet stations** spread across 9 member countries of Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda that would also include the construction of hydromet stations in some countries although the locations were yet to be specified.

3.1 Approach

The stakeholder engagement period began on 24/June/2020 to 22nd July 2020. Details about the purpose of the ESMF in regards to Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project specifically procurement and installation of Hyromet equipment were communicated through an official email from the Executive Director, Nile SEC with an introductory letter about the project attached. The stakeholders identified (see Table 2-1) were invited to respond to a specific questionnaire/checklist relating to the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project and were also encouraged to make additional comments during the consultation process. (See Annex 6 and 7).

3.2 Method of Engagement

3.2.1 Online Platforms

Cognizant of the existing World Bank (March 2020) guidance² due to the COVID-19 situation in relation to physical meetings, the consultant used online platforms such as Zoom, Google meet, Webmex, WhatsApp and Email exchanges to conduct extensive, meaningful and timely consultations.

Similarly, the consultants having been stationed in Uganda and Kenya throughout the execution of this assignment, respective National laws and Ministry of Health guidelines were followed. Specifically, Uganda and Kenya's guidelines on management of COVID-19, were followed by the consultant. Uganda under the MOH issued National Guidelines for management of COVID-19 dated 31st March 2020³ while Kenya which publish its interim guidelines on management of COVID-19 26th March 2020⁴ which stipulated several measures prohibiting mass gatherings, social distancing, hand hygiene, respiratory etiquette and environmental cleaning. For the other

² See World Bank Technical Note: Public Consultations and Stakeholder Engagement in WB-supported operations when there are constraints on conducting public meetings, March 20, 2020.

³ <https://ulii.org/ug/legislation/statutory-instrument/2020/52>

⁴ http://publications.universalhealth2030.org/uploads/Updated-Case-Management-Guidelines-26_03_20-1.pdf

countries' consultations, stakeholder engagement utilised online platforms that were in line with WHO interim guidance on the response to community spread of COVID-19 dated 7th March⁵.

To ensure that stakeholders understood the purpose for being engaged, an email together with a signed and attached letter from the client (NBI) was sent out to Nile TAC members, desk officers, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in the Nile Basin member countries. This helped the consultant to have an entry point in the countries where these engagements have been conducted. A checklist/questionnaire was also sent together with the email to ensure prompt and exhaustive feedback from the stakeholders in the Nile Basin and other implementing partners such as Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) and Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) before the day of the meeting. Further consultations were also held with technical officials from Nile SEC, NELSAP-CU, and ENTRO.

3.2.2 Face to Face Consultations

Where feasible and safe, in line with World Bank guidelines of March 2020 **and the COVID-19 related national legal and protocol parameters of the countries in which the consultations occurred**, the consultant conducted some face to face engagements specifically for Uganda (Ministry of Water and Environment Nile TAC members and MGLSD) and Kenya (Ministry of Water Sanitation & Irrigation) especially where stakeholders had become non responsive and some requested for them to meet in person while following their guidelines. This was done because it was easy to secure meetings with the concerned stakeholders and engagements were more meaningful and exhaustive.

Principally, the preparation of this ESMF and related instruments was undertaken under the COVID-19 lock-down and being an emergency undertaking the study benefitted from literature review and some planned telephone based consultations with key stakeholders.

⁵<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20200307-responding-to-covid-19-communitytransmission-final.pdf>

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement Activities to Date

Stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken during the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to support the initial design of Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project (NCCRP) specifically the procurement and installation of specialized equipment for 73 hydromet stations spread across 9 member countries of Burundi, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Stakeholder engagement activities of the Project started with the Inception meeting that was undertaken by the Nile SEC officials, World Bank representatives and the Environmental and Social Consultants in June 2020. Further consultations were undertaken by the consultants during June-July 2020 with key stakeholders in the riparian countries. During this initial stages, consultations were undertaken with pre-identified major Project stakeholders. The preliminary discussions focused on the general scope of the Project, and particularly on climate resilient water resource management with specific emphasis on platform for cooperation and dialogue, flood and drought risk mitigation and dam safety capacity building. The consultations also sought input from stakeholders on issues related to cooperative development with special concentration on innovative information services for climate resilient planning, water quality investment planning and development and irrigation modernization capacity building all of which would depend on the refurbishment of hydromet stations and installation of specialised equipment spread across the 9-member riparian countries.

Table below shows all project stakeholders that were pre-identified for consultation with their relevance to the NCCRP. It further explains the stakeholders consulted and those not and reasons for not having engaged them. It is important to note that direct stakeholder consultations were only limited to two physical meetings (in Kenya and Uganda) and community meetings were not undertaken given the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown restrictions imposed to curtail spread of the disease. Detailed key stakeholder consultation as well as community stakeholder consultations, engagement and sensitization will be undertaken before commencement of procurement, rehabilitation and construction activities. Preliminary Stakeholder meetings were conducted through telephone calls and conferencing as well as email correspondences with the key stakeholders to document their input in the formulations of this ESMF and other safeguard instrument including the SEF.

Table 2-1: Stakeholders identified

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
Nile TAC Members							
Uganda	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer,	√		24th June 2020	Provide technical guidance on project implementation		Continued engagement throughout the project life cycle
Kenya	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer	√		24th June 2020	Provide technical guidance on project implementation		Continued engagement throughout the project life cycle
Tanzania	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer	√		1st July 2020	Provide technical guidance on project implementation		Continued engagement throughout the project life cycle
Ethiopia	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer		X	-	Provide technical guidance on project implementation	Non responsive to Email Communications	NBI and funding agencies should continue to engage the partners to seek their views in all subsequent engagements about NCCRP
Rwanda	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer	√		8th July 2020	Provide technical guidance on project implementation		Continued engagement throughout the project life cycle
Burundi	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer	√		3rd July 2020	Provide technical guidance on project implementation		Continued engagement throughout the project life cycle

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
DR Congo	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer		X	-	Provide technical guidance on project implementation	Non responsive to Email Communications	NBI and funding agencies should continue to engage the partners to seek their views in all subsequent engagements about NCCRP
The Sudan	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer		X	-	Provide technical guidance on project implementation	Non responsive to Email Communications	NBI and funding agencies should continue to engage the partners to seek their views in all subsequent engagements about NCCRP
S. Sudan	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer		√	29th June 2020	Provide technical guidance on project implementation		NBI and funding agencies should continue to engage the partners to seek their views in all subsequent engagements about NCCRP
Egypt	Nile TAC, NBI desk officer		X	-	-	-	Not part of the NCCRP
NBI Implementing partners							
Rwanda	NELSAP-CU		√	20th July 2020	NELSAP-CU will provide policy guidance on		NBI should ensure that they

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
					environmental and social management during project implementation		actively work closely with NELSAP-CU throughout the project life cycle.
Ethiopia	ENTRO	√	20th July 2020		ENTRO will provide technical expertise and adopting best practices for the coordinated identification, preparation and possible implementation of regional development programs to the project		NBI should ensure that they actively work closely with ENTRO throughout the project life cycle.
Kenya	LVBC	√	9th July 2020		LVBC will provide overall policy directions for the implementation of projects and programs in the Lake Victoria Basin which is a part of the Nile Basin.		NBI should ensure that they actively work closely with LVBC throughout the project life cycle.
Uganda	Nile SEC	√	21st July 2020		Nile SEC is the project proponent and has the overall responsibility for project implementation		Being the project proponent and overall implementing agency, Nile SEC should ensure that it on-boards all stakeholders especially institutions within the Nile

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
							Basin engaged in dam safety, capacity building among others, Similarly, it should popularize the Environmental and Social safeguards.
Uganda	NBD		X	-	NBD will facilitate dialogue between its multiple stakeholders including NBI.		As a platform that facilitates dialogue between the stakeholders, NBD should be engaged at all stages of the project to ensure that all pertinent decisions are arrived through a consensus building process.
Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)							
Uganda	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	√		13th July 2020	Provide guidance on gender, VAC, SEA and labour related issues		The project should ensure that the MGLSD is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
							labour management, VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	UWA		X	-	Provides guidance on conservation issues during project implementation		Provides guidance on conservation regarding project implementations in sensitive eco systems.
	Department of Museums and Monuments		X	-	Handle issues related to palaeontological aspects if any in the project area.		The department should be consulted from time to time on issues related to chance finds management when need arises.
	DWRM		X	-	Responsible for coordinating water resource management within the country.		The department should be consulted from time to time on water resource management.
	NEMA		X	-	Review and approval of project related TORs and ESMPs.		To review and approve project related ESMPs
	UNEP		X	-	Guide on issues related to protection and sustainable use of the environment.		UNEP should be consulted on matters related to environmental management.

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
	Uganda office, GIZ	√		13th July 2020	One of the funding agencies and is financing the rehabilitation and construction of some hydromets		Will oversee quality assurance and control of the installed equipment and compliance to environmental and Social Safeguards through field missions
Kenya	Water Resources Authority (WRA),	√		13th July 2020	Responsible for coordinating water resource management within the country.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions.	The department should be consulted from time to time on water resource management.
	Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation		X	-	Responsible for supporting integrated water resource management to enhance water accessibility and availability.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The Ministry should be consulted on issues to do with water resource management.
	Ministry of Public Service & Gender		X	-	Provide guidance on gender, VAC, SEA and labour related issues	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the MGLSD is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management,

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
							VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	Ministry of Environment & Forestry		X	-	Guide on issues related to protection and sustainable use of the environment.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	UNEP should be consulted on matters related to environmental management.
	UNEP-Kenya; County		X	-	Guide on issues related to protection and sustainable use of the environment.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	UNEP should be consulted on matters related to environmental management.
Rwanda	Ministry of Natural Resources Rwanda National Resources Authority		X	-	Guide on issues related to protection and sustainable use of the environment.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	UNEP should be consulted on matters related to environmental management.
	Rwanda Wildlife Association		X	-	Provides guidance on conservation issues during project implementation	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	Provides guidance on conservation regarding project implementations in sensitive eco systems.
	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion		X		Provide guidance on gender, VAC, SEA and labour related issues	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
							labour management, VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	Rwanda Wild life conservation Association		X	-			
	Water Resource Management						
Ethiopia	Ministries of Water & Energy		X	-	Responsible for supporting integrated water resource management to enhance water accessibility and availability.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The Ministry should be consulted on issues to do with water resource management.
	Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs		X	-	To promote effective, healthy and peaceful industrial relations through promoting social dialogue and to ensure good labour administration, with occupational safety and health services at both national and regional levels	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management, VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	Ministry of Women's, Children & Youth Affairs		X		Ensuring women's equal participation in and benefit from development, good	Not engaged due to the COVID19	To ensure that women's should be engaged in how based

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
					governance and democratization; promoting gender equality and protecting the right and wellbeing of children.	travel restrictions	women can be involved.
Tanzania	Ministries of Prime Minister Office (Policy, Labour Employment)		X	-	It will provide policy guidance on labour and help in monitoring and evaluation on labour and employment related issues	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management.
	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Seniors and Children		X	-	To promote community development, gender equality, and children rights through formulation of policies, strategies and guidelines	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	
	Ministry of Water and Irrigation		X	-	Responsible for supporting integrated water resource management to enhance water accessibility and availability.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The Ministry should be consulted on issues to do with water resource management.
Burundi	Ministry of Water, Environment, and Urban Planning		X	-	responsible for all matters pertaining to environment,	Not engaged due to the COVID19	

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
					responsible for all policy matters necessary for the promotion, protection, and sustainable management of Environment in Burundi.	travel restrictions	
	Burundian Office for Environment Protection		X	-	monitor and ensure sustainable management of environment in general, and natural resources in particular, in all national development.		
	Water Resources & Irrigation		X	-	Responsible for coordinating water resource management within the country.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The department should be consulted from time to time on water resource management.
	Ministry of Environment & Forestry		X	-	Protection and conservation of the environment as well as ensuring sustainable utilization of the environmental resource base to meet the needs of both the present and future generations.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The Ministry should be consulted on matters related to environmental management.
	Ministry of Gender, Child & Social Welfare		X	-	MGCSW is mandated to promote gender equality, social justice, and safe guard the rights and welfare of women,	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
					children, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups.		of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management, VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	Ministry of Labour, Public Service & Human Resource Development		X	-	To promote effective, healthy and peaceful industrial relations through promoting social dialogue and to ensure good labour administration, with occupational safety and health services at both national and regional levels	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management, VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
Sudan	Ministry of Social Welfare, Woman and Child Affairs		X	-	To promote gender equality, social justice, and safe guard the rights and welfare of women, children, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management,

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
							VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources		X	-	Will guide on conservation and sustainable use of	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	
	Labor, Public Service & Human Resources Development		X	-	To promote effective, healthy and peaceful industrial relations through promoting social dialogue and to ensure good labour administration, with occupational safety and health services at both national and regional levels	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The project should ensure that the Ministry is involved in the implementation of the project to guide on the compliance of issues related to labour management, VAC, GBV, SEA, child protection related issues.
	Environment & Physical Development		X	-	Protection and conservation of the environment as well as ensuring sustainable utilization of the environmental resource base to meet the needs of both the present and future generations.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	The Ministry should be consulted on matters related to environmental management.
DRC	Ministry of Employment & Labour;		X	-	Responsible for guiding on policy related to	Not engaged due to the COVID19	Since the project will involve recruitment and

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
					labour and employment in the country.	travel restrictions	employment of workers, it would be important to consult them to seek their input on how best the project can manage labour related issues.
	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism		X	-	Protection and conservation of the environment as well as ensuring sustainable utilization of the environmental resource		
Communities in the 9 Riparian Countries	Community members living close to the river banks where hydromets are installed		X	-	They are the project affected persons and need to be consulted on their perceptions about the project benefits, potential risks and impacts to guide the mitigation measures.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	There should be extensive, meaningful and propionate consultation need to be fully
Vulnerable Groups in the 9 Riparian Countries	Women, youth, elderly		X	-	Where vulnerable groups exist (women, youth, sick, elderly) exist, they need to be involved and consulted on their perceptions about the project benefits, potential risks and impacts to guide the mitigation measures.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	There should be extensive, meaningful and propionate consultation need to be fully.

Country	Stakeholders identified NBI	Engaged	Not engaged	Date	Relevance to the project	Reason for not engaging	Action plan
NGOs related to conservation of the environment in the 9 Riparian Countries			X	-	NGOs could play an advocacy role in relations to sustainable use of the environment.	Not engaged due to the COVID19 travel restrictions	Identify relevant NGOs involved in environmental conservation.

3.3.1 Brief Summary of Stakeholder Engagement

The following stakeholder engagements have been undertaken as part of Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project (NCCRP) preparation and these were conducted from 24/June/2020 to 22/July/2020. The Table below gives details of views received from the stakeholders consulted.

Nile SEC: Consultations were held with Nile SEC officials about the installation of specialised equipment for hydromets under the NCCRP. From the consultations held between 17th July-20th July with Hydromet expert, regional wetlands expert, water quality expert, it was revealed that 73 hydromet stations were going to be implemented under the project in 9 Riparian countries. Out of the 73, there are only 4 new hydromet stations going to be constructed. The others will only be rehabilitated by introducing satellite transmission system and providing modern state-of-the-art equipment.

Nile TAC: Engagements with Nile-TAC officials in the Riparian countries revealed that indeed hydromets existed however many had been rendered dysfunctional because of the lack of maintenance, vandalism and civil unrest. This was especially common in South Sudan and Burundi. All officials were positive about the hydromet project as it was going to improve, sharing of real time data and adequate reliable information of the basin hydrology; cooperative planning and operation of transboundary water resources infrastructure or to achieve transboundary as well as national benefits.

NELSAP-CU: As one of the implementing partners, NELSAP-CU officials also indicated that once completed, the hydromets stations installed in different countries will help to capture information on water quality and atmospheric information which will boost information sharing among Nile Basin countries. Additionally, installation and refurbishment of hydromet stations will lead to improved water resources planning and management at both national and regional levels; informed decisions and harnessing opportunities especially the development of dams on the Nile.

ENTRO: As a technical lead institution specialising in dam safety, ENTRO noted that most dams do not have proper hydromet stations and therefore, refurbishment of hydromet stations will have a great contribution to dam safety management. They also noted that there is need to develop guidelines to feed into action plans between dam operators and downstream communities and this should be spearheaded by ENTRO or NELSAP.

LVBC: LBVC and NBI collaborate in line with information gathering, storage and sharing therefore installation of the hydromets will augment the process of data sharing in line with the agreed data sharing protocols. Regarding impacts during project implementation, LVBC noted that they have existing policies and guidelines related to impact assessment and mitigation and more importantly LVBC has experience on

installation of specialized equipment, in the region having installed equipment in Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda with funding from GIZ.

National MDAs: Consultations with MDAs reveal that there is need for the hydromet stations to be installed in the Nile Riparian Countries owing largely to socio-economic growth and development in all NBI Member States in areas such as agriculture, hydropower development, navigation, drought & flood mitigation, soil, water quality, groundwater, fisheries. Additionally, it will occasion strengthened knowledge-based analysis of transboundary options for cooperative planning and management of Nile Basin shared water and related natural resources and enhanced preparedness conflict prevention, integration and coordinated development basin wide.

Table 2-2: Key Stakeholder Issues identified

Level and Category	Key concerns	Response
Nile TAC members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All were aware of the NCCRP ✓ Aware that hydromets equipment will be procured and installed in specific countries and welcomed the project. ✓ Approximately 4 hydromets are to be constructed. More details about hydromets would be provided at the subsequent stages of stakeholder engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noted. The SEP which guides the consultations includes strategy for identifying and engaging vulnerable groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hydromet take little space, so environmental and social safeguards will be very minimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noted. However please note that some hydromet stations will be constructed and these may have negative risks and impacts. The project will ensure that environmental and social impacts are mitigated as much as possible and relevant safeguards management tools such as the ESMF and other attendant instruments such as SEP, ESCP and LMP are being developed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is need to build the capacity of the local people settled near the hydromet stations to know the role of the stations to cushion them from risk of potential vandalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stakeholder consultations including local communities will be carried out prior to commencement of works. ✓ The consultants shall recommend securing of hydromet stations through fencing, guarding or installation of the hydromets within guard houses. This will help minimise the potential for unauthorised access, vandalism and interference with wildlife. ✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ While it is important to get the views of the ‘higher-level’ stakeholders, it is also pertinent to get the views of the community members to enhance ownership of the project at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The project will have a stakeholder engagement framework (SEF) that will guide on extensive, proportionate and meaningful consultations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ On the benefits of the project, the Nile TAC team noted that implementation of the project will enhance weather and climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noted. The specialized hydromet equipment will help mitigate increasing frequency and

Level and Category	Key concerns	Response
	change data and analysis capacity at national level and NBI Secretariat.	intensity of trans-boundary flood events in the Nile region.
	✓ Anticipate the project to create Employment opportunity in areas where the hydromets will be constructed and rehabilitated.	<p>✓ The project will ensure that local content is considered during implementation and operation stages.</p> <p>✓ Labour Management Procedure (LMP) has been developed for this project and it should inform the labour and employment process for the project.</p>
	✓ Construction of the hydromets may require excavation works which may lead to loss of some plants/vegetation in the work area.	✓ Where such losses occur, the project should support tree planting, grasses and scrubs around the project sites for modulating the environment around the affected project sites.
	✓ The implementation of the hydromets will not in any way affect communities as they are not allowed to settle within the buffer-zone where the hydromets are installed.	✓ This is noted, however, just in case communities are affected in terms of property being affected, the project should support the affected persons around the project sites.
	✓ Where hydromets are installed on private land and encroachment on public land, there may be social implication such as land acquisition and compensation. However, the already existing ones are along the river buffer zone which is regarded as public land.	✓ No land acquisition has been envisaged by the project since most of the hydromets sit on public land which is within the restricted 50*200 bufferzone. However, for planned construction activities where land could have been encroached on, National Laws and international best practices will be followed to ensure that displacement is minimized and where it is inevitable fair and adequate compensation will be given to affected member of the community
	✓ The project may bring about sediments arising from construction works.	✓

Level and Category	Key concerns	Response
LVBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Regarding displacement of communities through land take, this is not anticipated given that hydromets are installed within the buffer-zones and this is a restricted area. Some hydromet stations are also located on government owned land in government institutions such as Meteorological Department offices or public schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recommended safeguards related to physical displacement specifically the World Bank ESS5 will be followed if any land take issues leading to physical displacement occur. ✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The project is a welcome initiative and LVBC has been working closely with NBI on issues related to installation of hydromets. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Noted. However, given the nature of undertaking by NBI, all necessary measures will be taken to mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Due to the nature of the project no grievances are foreseen since the project shall not have any significant impacts, however, both legal and institutional guidelines are available in each East African Community country, which will be applicable for handling any potential grievances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This is noted, however, relevant grievance redress procedures will still be formulated and adopted by the project to ensure that there is a formal grievance mechanism to mitigate against any issues that might arise during project implementation. ✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To guard against any vandalism, hydromets should be fenced off to mitigate against any breach or unauthorized access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This is noted and the structures that will house the hydromet stations have adopted a security oriented design with a perimeter fencing around it and with a dedicated onsite guard
Nile Basin SEC , NELSAP-CU, ENTRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Screening for Environmental and social safeguards has already been done and documents available and initial findings indicate that there are no risks, threats or negative impacts on the environment and social aspects. ✓ Issues of Land ownership, Sustainability, vandalism of facilities and maintenance of hydromet stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ This is noted. However, at project level social and environmental issues may arise and therefore the need of an ESMF which will guide on how best these issues can be mitigated. ✓ Where feasible, the Project shall avoid land related issues by establishing the hydromet stations within public or institutional land such as Public schools or government office compounds.

Level and Category	Key concerns	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Need to have the right level of capacity in terms of safeguards when implementing such a project. ✓ There are some centres like NELSAP which have Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel, but they are employed on project basis. ✓ Capacity building needs at the community level ✓ Risk of GBV but minimal since the workers will not be many, but this still remains a risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sustainability shall be ensured by ensuring that the respective governments and local communities are engaged as stakeholders through sensitizations and trainings on the role of the Project and specifically the hydromet stations. ✓
<p>MDAs (Water Resources Authority (WRA), Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Need to carry out meaningful consultations with the affected communities. ✓ There is need to look at special interest groups such as youth, elders, women. ✓ The ESMF should be in line with various national policies and guidelines in relation to children, women, people with disability, women and workers. ✓ Ensure that the project has an HIV/AIDs management plan and policies in place to inform sensitization of communities. ✓ enhance their capacity to collect the required climate and weather data rather than installing new ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A SEF has been developed for this project to guide on all public and institutional engagements in line with National Policies, guidelines and international Best Practices to guide the subsequent consultations with specific interest groups such as youth, elders, women. ✓ Relatedly, the stakeholder engagement will also focus on consultations and sensitization about risks and impacts and possible mitigation. These will include diseases such as HIV/AIDs, COVID19 among others. ✓ Various management plan such as HIV/AIDS will be developed to inform the management of such risks. ✓ The project also has a capacity building component that will help to enhance the skills and knowledge of the serving staff members.

Once all project details such as the specific locations, stakeholder groups, and schedule of activities are known the project will be disclosed at regional, national, local government and community levels through the stakeholder platforms and mechanisms highlighted in section 4. The targeted Stakeholders for engagement include policy level actors, political actors, mandated institutions, local governments, affected communities, CSOs/NGOs, Technical working groups and Academia, Indigenous Peoples and general public. These stakeholders will be mapped out into three categories and against the analysis criteria used.

Primary level stakeholders considered to have high influence and Power in respect to the project, project area and potential impacts and project implementation. These require regular engagements, information dissemination and consultations throughout the ESIA/ESMP studies and other project phases. These include Project affected local communities, vulnerable groups, Indigenous and Marginalised groups, project proponent (NBI), NELSAP-CU, ENTRO, other Implementing agencies (LVBC, NBD), WB, Country Specific relevant Environmental Protection Agencies/regulators in all 9 Riparian countries like NEMA, Governments/Provincial structures affected by the rehabilitation and construction of hydromets, Country Specific relevant Ministries for the Riparian Countries in this category. These are considered as key project promoters given their support, regulatory and or administrative mandate for the project; and or proximity to the project beneficiaries or area. The role of some of these stakeholder like Governments/Provincial structures in stakeholder mobilisation, project information dissemination, and ESMP implementation as well as grievances resolution is critical to the success of the project. Vulnerable social groups with high interest but low influence will be identified, supported and encouraged to participate and be consulted as primary level stakeholders.

Secondary level stakeholder considered to have either high influence but low power or high power but low influence. These will require to be initially consulted and regularly kept informed. Several country specific government ministries and agencies; CSOs working in the regions in areas where these hydromets will be installed, human rights and vulnerability, environmental conservation and social services support. These fall under this category. Their inputs are valuable during project planning as well as well as being relevantly informed and or partnered with where necessary.

Tertiary stakeholders or other interested stakeholders considered to have low power and low influence. These will require to be monitored for any concerns and relevant initial project disclosure and regular project implementation progress information shared where necessary. Details about the specific categories of stakeholders are presented in the Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3: Stakeholder identification, mapping and analysis summary matrix for the NCCRP

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
Primary Level Stakeholder(s)									
Project Affected Communities in all the 9 Riparian Countries	Project Affected communities, land owners and or land users, community leaders living in close proximity with project sites where hydromets are to be constructed, rehabilitated,	Sustainability of their livelihoods and identity; access to natural resources and social services; loss of social ties/support networks	Can influence the timing for project activities Can influence public interest in the project Social license to operate	Timely, meaningful and propionate consultation and sensitization about the project .	H	M	✓	✓	✓

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
	Vulnerable social groups (Women, Children, Disabled, Elderly, Refugees, Non-citizens)	Sustainability of their livelihoods; access to natural resources and social services; loss of social ties/support networks	Can attract sympathy and indirectly influence regulators' and third-party interest in the project timings and activities	Timely, meaningful and propionate consultation and sensitization about the project.	L	L	✓	✓	✓
Local Governments/Provincial structures affected by the rehabilitation and construction of hydromets.	All Local Governments/Provincial structures affected by the rehabilitation and construction of hydromets (Local Government/Regional/County Technical Planning Committees Members, administrative and political leaders)	Oversee and supervise the implementation of development the project on behalf of Central government at grass root level	Can influence the timing for project activities Can influence choices made by affected communities Can influence and monitor		H	H	✓	✓	✓

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
			local content considerations Can influence grievances management						
Project Proponent, Implementing Partners and Financiers.	NBI, NELSAP-CU, ENTRO	Overall project planning and implementation.	Can influence all project activities timings and implementation Can support engagement activities	Complete Project reports on time; compliance with relevant ESSs/National laws, Regional Policies	H	H	✓	✓	✓
	LVBC, NBD	Overall sector management and project development and supervision	Can influence all project activities timings and implementation	Provide timely input and guidance to allow proper planning and project implementation	H	H	✓	✓	✓

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
			Can support engagement activities						
	Funding Agencies such as World Bank, GIZ	Overall project financing, due diligence, and ESSs compliance supervision and monitoring	Can influence project activities timings and implementation	Ensure compliance with relevant ESSs/laws	H	H	✓	✓	✓
Country Specific relevant Ministries for the Riparian Countries	<p>Uganda (MGLSD, Ministry of Water and Environment);</p> <p>Kenya (Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Ministry of Public Service & Gender, Ministry of Environment & Forestry);</p> <p>Rwanda: (Ministry of Environment and Natural resources, Ministry of</p>	<p>Ministries of Environment: Overall mandate to monitor, assess and regulate water resource.</p> <p>Ministries of Gender: Mandate for Sustainable</p>	<p>Can influence project activities timings and implementation</p> <p>Can influence the timing for</p>	<p>Complete SEA reports on time; compliance with relevant ESSs/laws/regulations</p> <p>Identification and protection of rights of vulnerable social</p>	H	H	✓	✓	✓

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
	<p>Gender and Family Promotion);</p> <p>Ethiopia: (Ministries of Water & Energy, Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, Ministry of Women's, Children & Youth Affairs);</p> <p>Tanzania: (Ministry of Prime Minister Office (Policy, Labour Employment, Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Seniors and Children, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Gender, Child & Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour, Public Service & Human Resource Development);</p> <p>Sudan: (Ministry of Social Welfare, Woman and Child Affairs, Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources);</p> <p>DR Congo: (Ministry of Employment & Labour;</p>	<p>community development and cultural preservation</p> <p>Protection of human rights and vulnerable social groups.</p> <p>security of livelihoods</p> <p>Occupational and community health and safety.</p> <p>Labour rights and social justice at place of work</p>	<p>project activities</p> <p>ESMP approval decisions and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) plans</p>	<p>groups; compliance to relevant ESSs/laws/regulations; and community safety plans</p>					

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
	Ministry of Environment; Water, Energy & Minerals) Burundi: (Ministry of Water, Environment Land Management and Urban Planning) South Sudan: (Ministry of Environment & Forestry, Ministry of Gender, Child & Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour, Public Service & Human Resource Development)								
Country Specific relevant Environmental Protection Agencies/regulators for the Riparian Countries	Uganda (NEMA, UWA, DWRM, Department of Museums and Monuments); Kenya (Water Resources Authority (WRA), NEMA); Rwanda: (Rwanda Wildlife Association, Rwanda Environment Management Authority,);	Overall ESMP clearance and ESSs compliance supervision and monitoring, activity permitting.	Can influence project activities timings and implementation	Complete review of ESMP reports on time; approve and provide ToRs for project implementation, to ensure compliance with relevant ESSs/laws/regulations	H	H	✓	✓	✓

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
	<p>Ethiopia: (Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority);</p> <p>Tanzania: (The National Environment Management Council (NEMC),);</p> <p>Sudan: (Directorate of Environment);</p> <p>DR Congo: (National Environment Authority)</p> <p>Burundi: (Burundian Office for Environment Protection)</p> <p>South Sudan: (Directorate of Environment)</p>								
Secondary Level Stakeholders									

Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Mandate /Interest	Influence on the project	Expectations	Level of influence on project (H,M,L)	Power	Engagement and Consultation Approach		
							Inform	Consult	Collaborate
Country Specific NGOs	NGOs, CBOs and FBOs involved Environmental and Social Safeguards advocacy and compliance	Play an advocacy role in Environmental and Social Safeguards compliance	Can influence the timing for project activities Play an oversight role Monitoring and implementation project activities	Compliance to National Environmental Laws in protected areas Compensation for lost ecosystem and services	M	M	✓	✓	
Technical Working Groups	Nile TAC members, NBI Desk Officers in all 9 Riparian Countries	Contribute to project planning and implementation.	Can influence all project activities timings and implementation	Provide timely input and guidance to allow proper planning and project implementation	M	M	✓	✓	

4 OVERVIEW OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 Stakeholder Engagement Framework Scope

This document describes the Stakeholder Engagement Framework (SEF) of the Project. Stakeholder engagement refers to a process of:

1. Sharing information and knowledge in a meaningful manner,
2. Seeking to understand and respond to the concerns of individuals potentially impacted or affected by an activity in a transparent, inclusive and timely process, and
3. Building relationships based on trust.

As such, stakeholder engagement is seen as essential for the success of the Project. Oversight of the stakeholder engagement is to be undertaken by the Project's Owner throughout the planning, construction, operations and decommissioning phases of the Project's activities and to be coordinated with the other engagement activities potentially linked to Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project to avoid consultation fatigue. This SEF:

- Builds on and documents all consultations undertaken to-date,
- Presents the methodology for the planned stakeholder engagement activities to be undertaken during subsequent activities, and
- Highlights the regulatory framework for this SEF.

The scope of the SEF (as well as of the associated Grievance Redress Mechanism or GRM) covers the Project in its entirety (Project sites, installation of specialized equipment, transport, and other ancillary components such as workers' accommodation, etc.) in all the Riparian countries. As such, the SEF includes the various stakeholders positively, neutrally and adversely affected by the Project development. The Project's own employees, workers and contractors, as well as any visitors to the Project's premises shall comply with the requirements of this SEF. This SEF is further developed within an applicable Reference Framework consisting of the regulatory framework, and the Environmental and Social Management Framework prepared by NBI as part of NCCRP and the World Bank's environmental and social framework (further described as an Annex 4 to this document).

This SEF is intended to be a 'live' document that is updated throughout the Project's lifecycle to document the implementation of the Project's community engagement and communication strategy and changing Project landscape. This SEF will be reviewed regularly by the NBI and the implementing partners, each riparian county's Ministry implementing the project, that is Ministries of Water, the Consultants to the Project,

contractors, Sub-contractors and the World Bank as financier of the Project, and updated as relevant.

4.2 Stakeholder Engagement Framework Objectives

This SEF is an instrument for mapping and prioritizing stakeholders across levels and regions; for guiding or managing the planned information disclosure or communication and consultation processes with identified stakeholders during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies, as well as the project implementation. This SEF as a tool also allows for stakeholder consultation as a two-way process including managing the feedback process. The objectives of this SEF include the following:

- i) Identify and assess the stakeholder groups and their profiles, interests, issues/impacts and concerns relevant to the Project (stakeholder mapping);
- ii) Identify specific initiatives (e.g. community meetings, focus-group discussions, face-to-face meetings, posters in public facilities) to allow meaningful engagement with the different stakeholder groups in a manner that is transparent and accessible and using culturally appropriate communication methods with a specific focus on vulnerable groups;
- iii) Allow a relationship to be built with the various stakeholders of the Project based on mutual respect and trust;
- iv) Facilitate adequate and timely dissemination of information on technical, economic, environmental and social risks and impacts to the stakeholder groups in a timely, understandable, accessible and culturally appropriate manner and format;
- v) Establish systems for prior disclosure/dissemination of information and consultation, including seeking inputs from affected persons, incorporation of inputs, as applicable, and providing feedback to affected persons/groups on whether and how the input has been incorporated;
- vi) Establish a mechanism for feedback and dispute resolution (through a GRM); and
- vii) Establish a procedure for registering and tracking of grievances of the activities undertaken through reporting and monitoring of the GRM.

The purpose of a GRM is to provide a forum for internal and external stakeholders to voice their concerns, queries and issues with and provide suggestions on the Project (be that openly or anonymously). Such a mechanism should provide the stakeholders with a responsible Project personnel or channel through which their queries can be communicated with the assurance of timely responses to each query. The specific objectives of the GRM are to:

1. Allow stakeholders the opportunity to raise comments/concerns;
2. Manage and monitor the handling of comments responses and grievances (via fair and timely investigation), and

3. Ensure that comments, responses, and grievances are handled in a fair, accessible and transparent manner, in line with the applicable reference framework (with acceptance in genuine cases from both parties).

4.3 Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Redress Mechanism Principles

The project assessment and implementation procedures should promote and allow for meaningful and culturally appropriate consultation and participation, including that of host communities at the different levels; including the right to public information and disclosure. In order to realize this, the SEF should take into consideration the following principles including those based on ESS10 and International Best Practice (IBP):

- i) Early and effective dissemination of relevant project information to ensure informed decision making and runs through project cycle.
- ii) Interaction with stakeholders based on honesty and transparency⁶.
- iii) Early, meaningful and inclusive participation of all project stakeholders including vulnerable groups and the right to redress system in case of disputes. Meaningful information should be disclosed to the stakeholders to allow for active and informed engagement.
- iv) Stakeholder engagements are culturally appropriate and accessible conducted in ways that promote mutual respect; and recognises the rights, interests, cultural practices, language needs, values and beliefs of stakeholders. Inclusiveness is encouraged and promoted through appropriate and multiple stakeholder participation approaches to include highly visible stakeholders as well as those that are typically underrepresented, such as minority groups, women, youth, and vulnerable people.
- v) Channels of communication are to be open throughout the Project for addressing each grievance by persons trained and capable of receiving and communicating with vulnerable social groups in a sensitive and culturally appropriate manner.
- vi) Written records: A Grievance Record Register is maintained, in a prescribed Form, as discussed in Section 4, which includes the tracking process of resolution.

The principles are expounded in table below:

⁶Transparency is important and is achieved when stakeholder information needs, other concerns and grievances are managed and responded to in a timely and open manner.

Table 4-1: Application of principles of the Stakeholder Engagement

SN	Principle	Application of this Principle to the project
1	Early and effective dissemination of relevant project information to ensure Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and runs through project cycle.	Design and disseminate appropriate project relevant information to stakeholders early enough in project preparation ⁷ to make them aware throughout project phases.
2	Interaction with stakeholders based on honesty and transparency	Build confidence of stakeholders through appropriate feedback and keeping up with promises/programs
3	Commitment to meaningful and inclusive participation of all project stakeholders including vulnerable groups and the right to redress system in case of disputes.	Identify different categories of stakeholders and barriers to their participation; and design strategies to ensure they are disclosed to, heard and or attend consultations. Inform all stakeholders early enough about the GRM and alternatives. Stakeholders should be informed about the GRM process at the initial stage of project preparation. Project affected parties should be informed in the course of project's community engagement activities.
4	Stakeholder engagements are culturally appropriate and accessible conducted in ways that promote mutual respect; and recognises the rights, interests, cultural practices, language needs, values and beliefs of stakeholders.	Plan for and execute stakeholder engagements in respect to timings and venues suggested by stakeholders, in a language they understand and prefer; using translated communication materials.
5	Inclusiveness is encouraged and promoted through appropriate and multiple stakeholder participation approaches to include highly visible stakeholders as well as those that are typically underrepresented, such as	Plan and employ several consultation approaches and encourage the vulnerable groups to participate and contribute during meetings.

⁷ World Bank Guidance Note 4.1: Engagement begins as early as possible in project preparation because early identification of and consultation with affected and interested parties allows stakeholders views and concerns to be considered in the project design, implementation, and operation.

SN	Principle	Application of this Principle to the project
	minority groups, women, youth, and vulnerable people.	Follow up with identified vulnerable and minority groups not attending planned meetings such as girls, very old and disabled.
6	Proactive management of stakeholder events in line with the SEP schedule so that there is clear linkage between stakeholder engagement and key stages in the ESIA process.	Share Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and schedule within different clusters on the project team to build consensus and harmonise activities in line with SEP.

4.4 Project Stakeholders

Stakeholders may include locally affected communities or individuals and their formal and informal representatives, national or local government authorities, politicians, religious leaders, civil society organisations and groups with special interests, the academic community, or other businesses (WB-ESS10).

The “stake” that each of these different individuals or groups has in a project or investment will vary. This Section presents the stakeholder groups and provides a preliminary identification and mapping of the stakeholders for the Project, based on the current understanding of the Project context and hydromet system in riparian countries, and on the outcomes of the consultation meetings undertaken in June-July 2020. The stakeholder identification and mapping will be refined as the Project development progresses.

4.5 Stakeholder identification, mapping and analysis

4.5.1 Stakeholder Identification

The Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project stakeholders include; i) regional and national government ministries, departments and agencies with mandates for water resources, forestry, environment, natural resources, renewable energy, land, tourism, refugee management; ii) Local Government/national authorities, iii) Private sector, iv) Research and training institutions, v) NGOs/CSOs, including community based organizations; vi) Institutions representing Vulnerable and Minority Groups; vii) Conservation Financing institutions; viii) National and international NGOs, and, Donors in water, environment, wildlife and tourism sectors (Table 4-1).

Given the current stage of the Project (i.e. the specific locations, stakeholder groups, and schedule of activities are not known), the community stakeholders at this levels cannot yet be identified. This document will be updated as the Project progresses. The following Table 3-2 lists the Stakeholder categories that should be targeted for consultation during the stakeholder consultation, explains their interest to the Project and presents whether they are deemed “Affected” parties by or “Interested” parties to the Project.

4.5.2 Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

Stakeholder mapping is a process of examining the relative influence that different individuals and groups have over a project as well as the influence of the project over them. The purpose of a stakeholder mapping is to:

- Study the profile of the stakeholders identified and the nature of the stakes;
- Understand each group’s specific issues, concerns as well as expectations from the project that each group retains; and
- Gauge their influence on the project.

Based on this understanding, the stakeholders are categorized as High Influence/ Priority, Medium Influence/ Priority and Low Influence/ Priority. The stakeholders who are categorized as high influence are those who are expected to have a high influence over the Project or are likely to be heavily impacted by the Project activities: they should thus be high up on the Project's priority list for engagement and consultation.

Similarly, the stakeholders categorized as medium influence are those who are expected to have a moderate influence over the Project or even though they are to be impacted by the Project, such impact is deemed unlikely to be substantial: these stakeholders should thus be neither high nor low on the Project's engagement list. Lastly, stakeholders deemed with low influence are those who are expected to have a minimal influence on the decision-making process or are to be minimally impacted by the Project: they should thus be low on the Project's engagement list.

Therefore, stakeholders important to this project have to be identified and analyzed in respect to location, interest, mandate, influence and vulnerability; and including level of literacy and potential mode of engagement.

Table 4-2: Stakeholder categories that should be targeted for consultation during the NCCRP formulation and designing the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Stakeholder category	Main Interests	Magnitude of impact /Influence +ve/-ve	Remarks
Basin country Ministers of Water Resources (Nile-COM, Nile-TAC, Permanent Secretaries, National Focal Points) Energy, Environment, agriculture, Finance, Labour Foreign Affair	Project Proponent Overall project planning and implementation, supervision and monitoring	HIGH	Ensure that hydromets are well constructed within cost, quality and expectations of stakeholders
	Mandate for Sustainable community development and cultural preservation Protection of human rights and vulnerable social groups. security of livelihoods Occupational and community health and safety. Labour rights and social justice at place of work	HIGH	Should guide, harmonize, mentor and advocate for all local governments in support of the vision of government to bring about socio-economic development of the country
	Overall mandate to monitor, assess and regulate water resource Monitor and guide the use of wetlands for sustainability	HIGH	Needs to be involved during the implementation process to provide technical guidance

Media (National, Regional, International)	National media has a responsibility to inform citizens on developments of NB cooperation, challenges, and opportunities	HIGH	National media Professionals need to be engaged as they would value and contact NBI regularly for information and fact checking.
Development Partners(WB,GIZ ,IFC)	Overall project financing and compliance with relevant safeguards and monitoring. Have significant and direct influence on project activities timings and implementation, funding	HIGH	Guide on compliance with international best practices in relation to social and environmental safeguards
Legislators in national assemblies and other opinion leaders	National legislators are responsible for the Nile Support bills/legislation that favor Nile Basin cooperation	HIGH	Should be adequately sensitized about Nile trans-boundary dimension
Private sector/National business associations	Private sector is a significant Nile water resource user; Private sector has a prominent role in sustaining the Nile (e.g. mitigating CC impact, water use efficiency, investment in WRD).	HIGH	Need to be furnished with more information about the Nile Basin to be able to articulate and communicate benefits accruing from NBI cooperation
Regional/multilateral organizations (AMCOW, LVBC,		HIGH	Need to be adequately engaged and leveraged

EAC, IGAD, AU, COMESA, SDAC, CPEGEL, ECA, UNEP, IWMI, UNESCO-IHE,	Through Partnering with NBI these regional organizations help to enhance efforts to improve the lives of basin populations .		to promote NB cooperation
Academia and Research institutions	Provide advice and guidance to government hydrological and metrological planning processes	HIGH	Need to be consulted throughout the project life cycle
Local governments (LG) +Local basin communities (incl. women, youth , elders, PWDs)	They are key influencers and the primary beneficiaries and can also transform into custodians of these hydromet stations vendors. They can influence choices made by project in long run and also mobilize against project. Their interests may be negatively affected by several types of land use conditions, such as the restrictions to rehabilitation activities, or conditions for the use of forests or agricultural areas	MODERATE	Need a GRM in place and project focal person
Civil Society (national, regional NGOs – NBD, NMN, NBCBN; and international– IRN	Have direct interest in HIV/AIDS, livelihoods, vulnerable groups and other related sectors They can provide supplementary support to market vendors (directly / indirectly) They conduct advocacy.	HIGH	Need to be involved in implementation process

4.6 Consultations with project affected people

The project stakeholders likely to be affected by the NCCRP positively or negatively will be consulted to establish the nature of impacts and possible mitigation measures (Table 3-3). Information generated from this process will be integrated into the NCCRP design documentation, ESMF, Grievances Management Strategy, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, as appropriate. The planned consultations will combine discussion of the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project priorities, scope and implementation arrangements. The same categories of the stakeholders will be targeted for full disclosure at onset of the project implementation.

Table 4-3: Stakeholder groups likely to be affected

Stakeholder	Interest/Targeted inputs	Target	Venue
Communities around project areas where Hydromet stations will be installed + vulnerable groups in communities around the targeted protected areas .	Need to be adequately informed about NBI and engaged in NBI and the benefits of the hydromets Capture the perceptions of these communities about hydromet equipment	Members of the community ,community leaders	Community town halls, common area selected by community members
Public institutions such as health centres schools, churches where Hydromet stations will be installed	Need to be adequately informed about the hydromet project	Head teachers, Local government Health officials, religious leaders, students	Health centers, premises of religious institutions, school campuses
Vulnerable and Marginalize Groups	Need to be adequately informed about NBI and engaged in NBI Assess possible /potential impact of hydromet installation to these groups Capture the perceptions of these communities about hydromet equipment	Cultural and community leaders,	Community/village town halls

4.7 Consultations with Dis-advantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups

Although the actual locations of where specialized equipment are to be installed is not yet known, it is important to understand whether the Project may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project. The World Bank ESF

defines Disadvantaged or vulnerable as those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

Vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups can thus be:

- Female-headed households, who may be impaired from accessing information because they are disproportionately impacted by poverty, access to resources or lack of voice in the community, or because they have limited time to participate because of their activities and various commitments, but could be adversely impacted by Project activities such as workers' influx;
- Elderly people, who may be impaired from accessing information, maybe because they are incapacitated to read, to hear or to walk, or because they live alone and at a distance that prevent them from accessing information available in public places or near the sub-project sites, even though they might be adversely impacted by construction activities such as noise;
- People with disability who may also be impaired from accessing information and yet be adversely impacted by Project activities if for instance these generate obstruction works on a road which would adversely impact people using wheelchairs or visually-impaired persons;
- Youth and children, whose views may not be listened to but who may be adversely impacted by Project activities such as increased traffic or community health and safety impacts;
- Indigenous or ethnic minority households, whose values, land or culture may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project; and
- Households deemed to reside below the poverty lines, or whose income is significantly lower than the average income of their surrounding communities, that may be affected by the Project and therefore their income status could be further impacted.

4.7.1 Identification of Vulnerable / Disadvantaged Stakeholders

Once the selection criteria that define the eligible communities is completed and the second step of the Project implementation starts (when eligible communities are invited to express their interest in participating to the Project the following, the identified communities or groups should be involved in the Project disclosure and consultations, specifying potential support or resources that may help involved them in the Project. This identification will be further refined as the Project progresses. The Table 3-4 below presents an example of how the potential vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or

groups identified within each short-listed community can be involved in the Project disclosure and consultations.

Table 4-4: Potential vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups identified

Community	Stakeholder group	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification means	Specific needs
Nation wide	All	All	Official languages	Written information	Short and concise messages
Identified Community	Female-headed households (widows, divorced, separated)	Approximately x households out of y; z children	Local language commonly used in project area	Posters in strategic areas in the community , visit with civil society representative or Project focal point from Area local leader (preferably woman representative)	Timing of the engagement Logistical needs to attend meeting
	Elderly/ elderly households	Establish number of households	Local language commonly used in project area	Visit with translator and civil society representative or Project focal points from Area local leader (one man, one woman)	Graphic/visual illustrations for the engagement Timing and duration of the engagement Refreshment and meals
	Indigenous Peoples	Establish number of households and children living in those households	Local language commonly used in project area	Visit with translator and civil society representative or Project focal points from Area local and cultural leader (one man, one woman)	Graphic/visual illustrations for the engagement
	Youth ,women and PWDs	Establish number of youth and women in the community	Local language commonly used in project area and English	Written information such as flyers, fact sheets and posters in strategic areas in the community ,	Short and concise messages Graphic/visual illustrations for the engagement

4.7.2 Taking into Account Vulnerable / Disadvantaged Stakeholders

NBI together with the implementing partners undertaking the Project, NGOs in the project areas, the contractors or sub-contractors as well as consultants should make sure their representatives understand who the vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals or groups may be to adapt their communication approaches and the Project design and planning accordingly. Additionally, if there are no organizations active in the project area that work with vulnerable groups, such as persons with disability, indigenous groups, contact personnel such as cultural, religious leaders or elders, who may be more aware of marginalized groups and how best to communicate with them.

4.8 Public consultation and Disclosure Program

Early meaningful and continuous consultation with stakeholders is key during implementation of projects and throughout the project lifecycle. Therefore, in keeping with the applicable reference framework and the expectations of the stakeholders, the Project will undertake regular engagement with the key stakeholder groups identified through the life of the Project. The primary objective of these engagement activities is to allow the stakeholders to interact with the Project and contribute towards its planning and for the Project to be developed in an effective and culturally appropriate manner. Public consultations should start as early as possible, that is from;

Design stage- Project design is a major first step towards a successful project. A project design is a strategic organization of ideas, materials and processes for the purpose of achieving a goal and this require stakeholder consultations to be carried exhaustively and meaningfully. Engagement with key stakeholders' groups such as citizens, NGOs, agencies, authorities and interest groups helps to provide their input into any planned development and especially on those impacts that directly or indirectly affect people's livelihoods, culture and social structure. Additionally, stakeholder engagement as this stage helps to obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives, and/or decisions, work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered and place final decision making in the hands of the public.

Pre-construction stage – This is the phase of a project which includes the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and financial and engineering feasibility studies. At this stage the project proponent systematically identifies project stakeholders and their interests. Conducts a thorough review of the regulatory and financing requirements for stakeholder engagement on projects, involve stakeholders in the “scoping” phase of ESIA studies, seek the input from stakeholders on how they wish to be consulted and maintain involvement of national, regional and international institutions.

During Construction, Operation and Post-Planning Stages -During the construction and operational stages of a project, a stakeholder management strategy should consider

a number of factors. Typical issues to consult about during the construction and operational phases include issues related to land acquisition, bio diversity, livelihood resources, indigenous people, worker and labour camps such as;

- Labour standards that breach national law and international agreements
- Unacceptable behaviour toward local communities by labour camp workers
- Fuelling of prostitution and disrespect for cultural norms of local communities
- Transmission of infectious (STD/HIV), COVID-19 and endemic (malaria, TB etc.) diseases,
- Disturbance impacts such as noise dust and other negative socio-economic impacts such as
- Unfulfilled expectations of local people to realize expected employment opportunities
- Local wage rate/expectations higher than imported labour, leading to loss of employment opportunities for local people
- Influx of migrant workers resulting in economic displacement, loss of purchasing power parity among local people, and social problems such as crime, alcoholism, gambling, prostitution, STDs

Engagement with stakeholders enables the project to view issues more broadly and devise means of managing risks and impacts

4.8.1 Processes to follow during stakeholder Engagements –Practicalities

Once the specific areas where hydromet stations are going to be rehabilitated and constructed, a project specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan will need to be developed to guide on the process of engaging stakeholders. The process of stakeholder engagement plan will therefore involve the following, as set out in the World Bank ESF 2017 under ESS10:

- i) stakeholder identification and analysis;
- ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place;
- iii) disclosure of information;
- iv) consultation with stakeholders;
- v) addressing and responding to grievances; and reporting to stakeholders.

All stakeholder and community consultations are to be documented, logged, with participants registered and their signature recorded to document attendance.

Consultations will be undertaken by the implementing agencies and the contracted Consultant with an introduction, a presentation of the Project and its parties, a question and answer session and a conclusion. Contact details of the relevant parties to the Project

will be shared and support material will be prepared so as to be understood by the stakeholders (in terms of languages and visuals, for instance).

All methods of engagement will also consider custom and cultural importance of the given area such as gesture, personal presentation and language. Similarly, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, national, World Bank and WHO guidelines related to physical distancing will also be followed to mitigate the risk of spreading and contracting the virus.

All information collected will be summarised and confirmed with stakeholders at the end of the discussions. Stakeholders will also be given time to share their concerns and views and any further clarifications they required at the end of the meetings. All queries raised by the stakeholders are to be responded to, and noted to feed into the environmental and social impact assessment process. During consultations, the gender of the stakeholders should be identified and registered into the stakeholder registration form. NBI assisted by the Consultant will describe how the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups will be sought during the consultation process and which measures will be used to remove obstacles to participation (e.g. separate mechanisms for consultation and grievances, developing measures that allow access to project benefits, and so forth) when documenting the environmental and social impact assessment process.

4.8.2 Documenting project stakeholder needs

Information generated from Stakeholder consultation will be documented as indicated in table below.

Location	Stakeholder	Key characteristics	Language needs	Preferred notification Means (e.g., e-mail, phone, radio, letter, baraza)	Specific needs (e.g., accessibility, child care, daytime meetings)

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Principles of GRM

Grievances and concerns are bound to occur from the earliest or inception phase of the project. The activities and operations of the consultant at planning phase; and those of the contractor at implementation phase can result into undesirable social-economic and environmental impacts, which may annoy, irritate or cause feelings of discomfort and unfairness among different stakeholders which affect the license to operate, the progress of the works and the ability of affected persons to enjoy the benefits of the project. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is to receive and facilitate resolution of affected stakeholders' concerns and grievances related to the Project's environmental and social performance. The GRM process should be disclosed publicly and available during the pre-construction, construction and operation phases of the Project, and to be used by all affected stakeholders, including employees and contractors.

The purpose of the GRM is to put in place a simple and easily accessible systematic process for recording, processing and promptly resolving grievances and concerns raised during ESIA detailed studies and during project implementation. The aim of the GRM is to achieve mutually agreed resolution of grievances raised by stakeholders and other parties.

Grievances should be received, recorded/ documented and addressed in a manner that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate and understandable to affected communities. Where feasible and suitable for the Project, the grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal and informal grievance mechanisms, that will support the Project-specific proposed arrangements. The Project dedicated personnel on handling grievances will be consistent, experienced and qualified to do so.

The communities will be informed about the GRM during the stakeholder consultation and disclosure activities. The mechanism will be communicated and made available to all affected communities and in particular to both genders and vulnerable groups.

The Project dedicated personnel will be experienced and/or trained to seek solutions to complaints in a collaborative manner with the involvement of the affected community, taking into consideration customary and traditional methods of dispute resolution, and not impeding access to existing judicial or administrative mechanism available in the country for resolution of disputes. The mechanism includes a redress aspect so that those who feel their complaint has not been addressed in a manner they find satisfactory can have recourse to an external body for reconsideration of their case.

Concerns will be addressed promptly, using a transparent process that is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities and at no cost to them and with no

retribution. Grievances received and responses provided will be reported back to the community periodically (at least every six months).

The Project will provide an option for anonymous grievances, including for worker grievances whereby the worker’s identity can be protected from their supervisor or any repercussions.

5.1.1 GRM Process

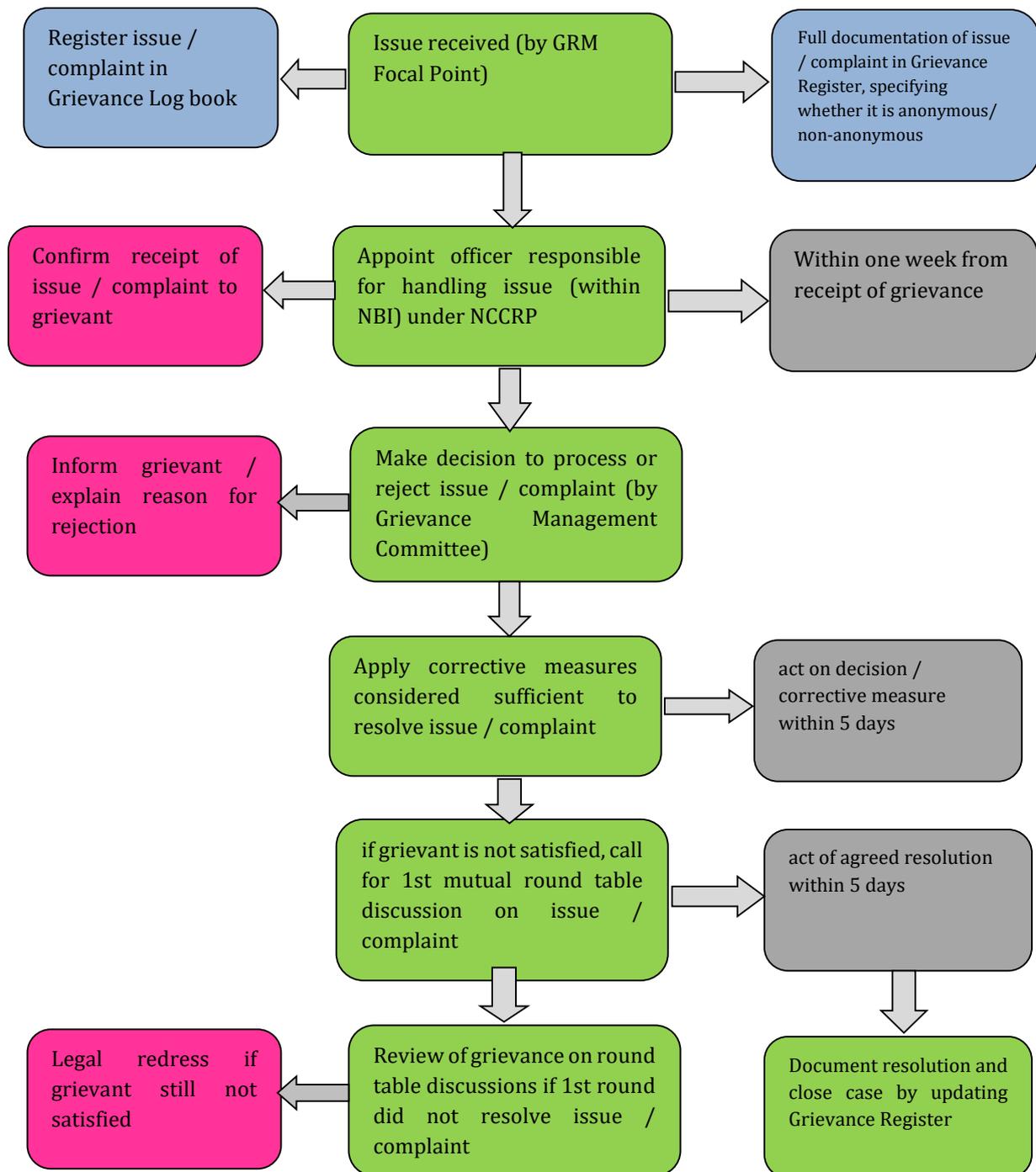


Figure 5-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism Procedure

5.1.2 GRM Focal Point(s)

NBI will select a GRM Focal Point: Grievance Redress Mechanism focal point will include the Environmental and Social Safeguards' specialists on the project. The GRM Focal Point's contact details will be made available to all stakeholders. Grievances will be lodged by anyone to the GRM Focal Point within the Nile Basin. The GRM Focal Point will work with project safeguards officers to support the handling of complaints brought to the attention of the GRM Focal Point and will be the secretary of the Grievance Management Committee.

5.1.3 Monitoring of GRM

The Project GRM focal point will also be responsible for documenting (recording), logging grievances received and addressed (both anonymous and non-anonymous, and reporting on a regular to the Project committee members. To ensure that the identity of non-anonymous complainants is protected, grievance log books and reports should not include identifying information on individuals.

5.1.4 Disclosure of GRM

The GRM will be disclosed as early as possible and maintained throughout the Project lifecycle. It will be disclosed in a culturally appropriate manner in English and other languages in respective countries in an understandable format to all affected communities, stating the following information:

- Anyone can raise complaints, grievances, concerns, ask questions or make comments or suggestions related to the Project;
- Anyone can contact the GRM focal point using the GRM focal point's contact details provided;
- the GRM focal point is responsible for receiving complaints, grievances, concerns, questions, comments, suggestions, and for responding to the person on a non-anonymous basis or generally via the Project's website on an anonymous basis;
- the GRM focal point will confirm receipt of the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion, either providing a preliminary answer or confirming the expected timing to provide an answer; and
- by using this grievance mechanism, the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion with respect to the mini grid Project development will be received by the Project proponent which will endeavour to answer the complaint, grievance, concern, question, comment, suggestion and engage with the complainee and the Project's other relevant parties to mitigate any complaint, grievance, concerns, or incorporate any comment, suggestion in the Project development to the extent possible.

The local government and all contractors will also be advised on the GRM so that they can communicate the step-by-step process to the Project affected people. A template of the GRM recording form can be found in the Annex of this SEF.

6 RESPONSIBILITIES AND RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

6.1 Responsibility

Stakeholder consultations will be undertaken/managed by the Planning unit under NBI and the implementing partners as well as the environmental and social safeguards team under the responsible water resources organisations/institutions in each of the riparian country that is Ministry of Water and Environment in Uganda, Ministry of water, Environment, Lands & Urban Development in Burundi, Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme in DR Congo, Ministry of Environment and Lands in Rwanda, Ministry of Water Resources and Energy in Ethiopia, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation in Kenya, Ministry of Water and Irrigation in Tanzania and South Sudan's Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water.

6.2 Resources

Resources will be dedicated to managing and implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Framework, in particular, in terms of people, budget and channels maintained to communicate by all parties to the Project.

7 MONITORING AND REPORTING

7.1 Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Monitoring the stakeholder engagement activities is important to ensure that consultation and disclosure efforts are effective and in particular that stakeholders have been meaningfully consulted throughout the process. Monitoring also allows the Project to improve its strategies by using rigorous information acquired from the monitoring activities. The Project's environmental and social management system will be used as a platform to monitor the stakeholder engagement activities and in particular:

- The implementation of this SEF/SEP;
- Consultation and disclosure activities conducted with all stakeholders;
- The effectiveness of the engagement processes in managing impacts and expectations by tracking feedback received from engagement activities; and

- All grievances received and resolved, whether they are anonymous (no name will be recorded) and non-anonymous (names and contact details for replies will be recorded).
- Performance will be reviewed annually by tracking:
- Materials disseminated: type, frequency and location;
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation by specific stakeholder categories and groups;
- Number of comments by issue/ topic and type of stakeholders, and details of feedback provided;
- Numbers and type of grievance and the nature and timing of their resolution;
- Recording and tracking commitments made to stakeholders; and
- Community attitudes and perceptions towards the Project based on media reports and stakeholder feedback.

Stakeholder engagement activities throughout the Project will use a procedure that ensures that all grievances are received, tracked, that the data gathered is recorded and responded to in a timely manner. A stakeholder and grievance database will be established and will be continuously populated by the Community Liaison Officer assisted by the Consultant for stakeholder engagement activities and by the GRM focal point for grievances (for every stakeholder engagement activity and every grievance received).

7.1.1 Reporting back to stakeholder groups

The Project proponent (NBI and the implementing partners), supported by the Consultant, will develop regular reports (typically monthly or quarterly during the construction) which are typically required by the World Bank to present all activities, including stakeholder engagement activities, for the period and summarise the issues. The report and its annexes will also detail the measures taken to address the issues, timeline of responses, as well as corrective and mitigation measures to address grievances and analysis of trends.

Data reported on will include the following activities: information distribution of disclosure materials, public announcements and engagement of media, disclosure and consultation meetings, availability of the grievance mechanism, collection and incorporation of comments and feedback.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: The policy framework for each member county

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Kenya	Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030- focuses on enhancing climate resilience towards the attainment of Kenya Vision 2030. It is an essential response to the country's climate change challenge and is Kenya's first plan on adaptation.	Essential in guiding the project on appropriate climate change resilience measures relevant to the project's scope within the country
	National Environment Policy 2013- focuses attention on sustainable development and proper use of natural resources with an objective to provide a better life quality for the current and future generations.	The project touches on all aspects requiring sustainable management of water resources and such the relevant policy statements will need to be followed to the latter.
	National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development- was established with a goal to preserve, conserve and protect available water resources while sustainably allocating it in an economic way. It focuses on supplying quality water in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of people while practising safe waste water disposal and environmental protection.	Essential in water resources management, allocation, equitable access and water quality aspects on the project within the country
	Gender Policy, 2000 and Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development- The National Policy on Gender and Development (January 2000) and the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development whose overall objective is to ensure women's empowerment and	Undertake initiatives to do away with Gender Based Violence-GBV cases relating to project implementation activities.

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Tanzania	<p>mainstreaming needs of women, men, girls and boys in all sectors of development in Kenya so that they can participate and benefit equally from development initiatives. The policy framework underlines the need to focus on empowerment strategies that demonstrate understanding of essential linkages within sectors. In addition, it recognizes that gender is central and cross-cutting, and therefore programme strategies should incorporate gender equality as a goal. To achieve these, mechanisms aimed at achieving gender balanced development through the removal of disparities between men and women should be put in place.</p>	<p>The design and implementation of the subprojects for hydromets practice has to be guided by the policy provisions on gender by ensuring that all sexes have equitable opportunities to engage in the planned activities.</p>
	<p>The National Environment Action Plan, NEAP (1994) - emphasises on the protection and sustainable management of natural environments against any development activities.</p>	<p>The project will have a developmental impact during the rehabilitation of the facilities and as such will have to conform to this policy</p>
	<p>The National Environment Policy, NEP (1997) - has sustainable development as the principle concept. It stresses in the important of Environmental and social impact assessment and climate change mitigation</p>	<p>The project touches on all aspects requiring sustainable management of water resources and such the relevant policy statements will need to be followed to the letter</p>
	<p>The National Land Policy (1995) - promotes security in land tenure systems and encourages the optimal use of land resources. It also provides for full and fair compensation</p>	<p>The project touches on all aspects requiring sustainable management of water resources and such the relevant policy statements will need to be followed to the letter.</p>
	<p>The Wildlife Policy (1998) - It promotes the conservation of wildlife, biodiversity and the involvement of stakeholders in sustainable utilization and wildlife conservation</p>	<p>The project involves the management of water resources of the Nile which are home to rich diversity of flora and fauna. The policy provides guidelines on sustainable utilization conservation of biodiversity</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	<p>The National Forest Policy (1998) - It demarcates and provides for sustainable development measures in the utilization of forest resources to ensure environmental stability and maintaining ecological balance. It also provides for environmental assessments for any activities which may cause damage to forest resources.</p>	<p>Among the natural resources in the Nile catchment areas are forests, which are also critical in mitigating the impacts of climate change. The project will provide guidelines for project activities in or around forest areas.</p>
	<p>Cultural Property Policy (1997): This policy covers a wide range of topics relating to both living cultural heritage and historical and archaeological remains (“cultural property”). The policy requires that “all land development shall be preceded by Cultural Resource Impact Studies”.</p>	<p>The will have to observe the said requirements through sensitization of his workmen particularly those involved in construction and rehabilitation of hydromets.</p>
	<p>The National Policy on HIV/AIDs (2001) This is a policy which provides for the framework, direction and general principles in the national response interventions in the prevention, care and support of those infected and affected by the epidemic and mitigation of its impact</p>	<p>In order to contribute towards observing the objectives of the National Policy on HIV/AIDs, the project will have to have HIV/AIDs programme aimed at promoting awareness of HIV/AIDs among its service providers and its employees.</p>
	<p>The National Employment Policy (1997) The policy aims at;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparing the conducive environment for the unemployed to employ themselves by directing more resources to the self-employment sectors • Identifying potential areas for employment and to lay down strategies of how to utilise such areas in promoting employment in the country, • To prepare a special procedure for coordination and developing sources of employment including creation of a 	<p>In view of the Government efforts in development of National Employment Policy, the Project Proponent should supplement efforts by providing some employment opportunities during the project implementation. During this period, transfer of technology can be attained among those who will be employed and after their contract terms they can engage in self-employment activities in the informal sector, especially in construction sector with abundant wealth which has not been exploited significantly.</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	<p>body that will supervise implementation of the employment policy,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and elaborate on the status and roles of various stakeholders in promoting and sustaining employment. • To strengthen (through removal of bottlenecks) the relationship between formal sector and that of self-employment. • To develop the self-employment sector in rural areas so as to reduce the rate of migration to urban areas, • To ensure that activities initiated on self-employment act as a basis for development of the economy and are an inspiration for the culture of self-reliance, etc 	
	<p>National Gender Development Policy (2000) The key objective of this policy is to provide guidelines that will ensure that gender sensitive plans and strategies in all sectors and institutions are developed. While the policy aims at establishing strategies to eradicate poverty, it puts emphasis on gender quality and equal opportunity of both men and women to participate in development undertakings and to value the role-played by each member of the society</p>	<p>The project should adopt the policy through provision of equal opportunities to both men and women in road works and related activities. The project should also ensure that women will be adequately involved at all levels of project planning to implementation.</p>
	<p>National Water Policy (NAWAPO 2002) – It aims at development of a comprehensive framework for sustainable management of water resources and addresses issues on integrated water resources management and disaster management</p>	<p>It is an essential policy document for the project since it hinges on sustainable management of the water resources of the Nile Basin.</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Uganda	<p>Uganda Vision 2040 - The Uganda Vision 2040 articulates clear strategies and policy directions to transform the country into a competitive upper middle income country with per capita income of USD 9,500 building from previous development strategies such as Vision 2025. The development prospects include the oil and gas, tourism, minerals, ICT business, abundant labour force, geographical location and trade, water resources, industrialisation, and agriculture among others.</p> <p>Section 165 of the version mentions: Uganda has abundant fresh water resources that provide numerous opportunities which can foster faster socio-economic transformation. The fresh water resources cover over a third of Uganda’s surface area with large active storage capacity in lakes Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, George, and Edward. Uganda has a vast network of rivers that connect to these various lakes. Lake Victoria is the source of River Nile which is the longest river in Africa and its flow exceeds 25 cubic kilometers per year. The Nile is an important resource for the 12 beneficiary Nile Basin countries.</p>	<p>Access and Water resource management aspects of the project and sustainable development and climate resilience projections based on the projections of the country</p>
	<p>The National Environment Action Plan, 1995- recognizes water as an essential factor in socioeconomic development of the country. It aims to sustainably manage and develop water resources in an integrated and coordinated manner to provide water of high quality for social and economic needs.</p>	<p>The policy addresses water quality, climate resilience and sustainable water resources utilization components of the project</p>
	<p>The Water Action Plan, 1995- aims to strengthen the constitutional, technical, and human resources capacity at all</p>	<p>Collaborative management of water resources of the Nile by the Nile member states within the project</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	<p>levels to ensure efficient integration of water resource management.</p>	
	<p>National policy for the conservation and management of wetland resources (1995)-</p> <p>The policy focuses on arresting rampant loss of wetlands, provide equitable distribution of wetland resources, assist the maintenance of wetland biodiversity, and promote the mainstream of wetland issues in planning and decision making.</p>	<p>Recognition of wetland resources in water resources management and planning including wetland biodiversity, distribution of benefits from wetlands and wetlands sustainable use within the basin.</p>
	<p>The National Environment Management Policy, 1994- The overall policy goal is sustainable development, which maintains and promotes environmental quality and resource productivity for socio-economic transformation. One of the key principles guiding policy development and implementation include the need to conduct and ESIA for projects that are likely to have potential impacts on the environment.</p>	<p>All the proposed sub-projects that will have potential impacts on the environment will be required to undertake an ESIA which comply with national guidelines and apply to required permits.</p>
	<p>National Climate Change Policy, 2012: The goal of the policy is to ensure a harmonized 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 address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures, while promoting sustainable development and a green economy.</p>	<p>From the environmental perspective, the projects under Nile Cooperation for climate resilience will address climate change related issues through implementation of climate change mitigations measures</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	<p>The River Nile has one of the most complex networks of freshwater subsystems of the world including other ecosystems, biodiversity and associated ecosystem goods and services. This is augmented by rich and diverse culture, livelihoods and aspirations of Nile peoples living and depending on the Nile basin resource base. A large portion of the landscape is now degraded, considering current changes in land use due to deforestation, rapid wetland reclamation, expansion of agriculture fields and human settlements, largely driven increasing population growth and governance inadequacies. The inherent danger in this increasing pressure for land will impact negatively on land use, such as causing trees to be cut for fuel wood before maturing and increased encroachment into the wetlands and soil erosion.</p>	<p>Overall, the projects to be implemented should protect the environment and promote sustainable use of natural resources (water, energy etc) throughout its project phases.</p>
	<p>The National Gender Policy, 2007: The Policy provides a framework and mandate for every stakeholder to address gender imbalances within their respective sectors.</p>	<p>The design and implementation of the subprojects for hydromets practice has to be guided by the policy provisions on gender by ensuring that all sexes have equitable opportunities to engage in the planned activities.</p>
	<p>National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based violence, 2016: The policy emphasizes early intervention to prevent re-victimization of and long-term effects for girls, including interpersonal violence, sexual coercion, alcohol and drug abuse and mental health problems; Reporting cases of violence against children immediately.</p>	<p>The Sub-projects to be implement under the Nile Cooperation for resilience n liaison with district officials (especially District Community Officer-DCDO) will undertake initiatives to do away with Gender Based Violence-GBV cases relating to project implementation activities.</p>
	<p>The Uganda National Land Policy, 2013- The land policy addresses the contemporary land issues and conflicts facing the Country. The vision of the policy is: “Sustainable and optimal use</p>	<p>Land acquisition and issues relating to compensation will be addressed as guided by this policy.</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	<p>of land and land-based resources for transformation of Ugandan society and the economy” while the goal of the policy is: “to ensure efficient, equitable and sustainable utilization and management of Uganda’s land and land-based resources for poverty reduction, wealth creation and overall socio-economic development”.</p>	
	<p>National Policy on HIV/AIDS and the world of work, 2007: The policy obliges developing entities to mainstream HIV/AIDS interventions to their planned development interventions.</p> <p>The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2004: Section 3.4 of the policy talks about Impact mitigation at individual to community level. The policy aims at providing psychosocial and economic support to all those infected and directly affected by HIV & AIDS.</p> <p>The epidemic has severe short- and long-term effects on various population categories on development efforts at household, community, sector and national levels. The impact on the labour force in the various sectors in communities and households affects productivity, household income and savings. Objective of this section in the policy is to minimize the socio-economic consequences of HIV & AIDS on the population and promote involvement of the infected and affected in the development efforts. Subsection I under Policy Strategies it specifically requires workplace policies in both public and non-public formal and informal sectors to be appropriately reviewed to cater for HIV&AIDS prevention & care issues in the workplace.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS mainstreaming is a contractual obligation that will involve collaboration with nominated service providers for HIV/AIDS. The contractors may also sign MoUs with health centres. It is strongly recommended that the services are extended beyond the construction workers to include the immediate surrounding communities.</p> <p>The project will mainstream HIV/AIDS interventions in its plans and activities. It is required by the HIV/AIDS Policy that construction and operational phases of the planned subject projects rehabilitation and construction of hydromet stations put in place measures to stem the new infections, the spread and stigmatization of victims of HIV/AIDS.</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Rwanda	<p>National Policy on Disability 2006: The National Policy on Disability in Uganda aims at promoting equal opportunities for enhanced empowerment, participation and protection of rights of PWDs irrespective of gender, age and type of disability. This is in recognition that PWDs can perform to their full potential given the same conditions and opportunities irrespective of their social, economic and cultural backgrounds. The Policy is to guide and inform the planning process, resource allocation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities with respect to PWDs concerns at all levels.</p>	<p>With limited skills characteristic of most PWDs, accessing employment is a major challenge. Most potential employers do not give chance to PWDs to compete for employment even where they have the necessary qualifications and experience. During recruitment of workers to be employed in the road construction, there are PWDs who will apply for some jobs, the contactor should at least give chance to some PWDs who can compete for those jobs.</p>
	<p>The National Orphans and other Vulnerable Children’s Policy 2004: The Policy focuses on full development and realization of rights of orphans and other vulnerable children. The policy objectives amongst others provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Access to basic and essential services for vulnerable children and their families; ii) interventions that benefit orphans and other vulnerable children are mobilized and efficiently utilized; and, iii) capacity enhancement of duty-bearers for orphans and other vulnerable children in the provision of essential services. 	<p>Families living with orphans and other vulnerable children often lack resources to cater for their needs. Therefore, interventions like the contractor carrying out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through provision of scholastic materials, food and education to needy children in the area will enhance coping mechanisms of the affected households and communities will be promoted.</p>
	<p>Vision 2050- Aspires to transform Rwanda from low income to high living standards by mid-21st Century. To achieve this goal, Rwanda is committed to being a nation with clean and healthy environment that is resilient to variability and change and that which supports high quality of life of the Rwandese.</p>	<p>Access to water resources and Water resource management aspects of the project, sustainable development and climate resilience projections based on the projections of the country.</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	<p>Rwanda National Environment and Climate Change Policy, 2019- reaffirms Rwanda’s commitment to addressing climate change issues and its impacts in order to enhance sustainable development.</p>	<p>Essential in guiding the project on appropriate climate change resilience measures relevant to the project’s scope within the country.</p>
	<p>National Policy for Water Resources Management, 2011- The policy addresses climate change uncertainties, inappropriate land use practices, rapid urbanization pressures and changing water demands. The vision of this policy is to promote sustainable water resource use in ecosystems like wetlands.</p>	<p>Collaborative management of water resources of the Nile by the Nile member state within the project</p>
	<p>Biodiversity Policy, 2011- provides an overarching framework for conservation, sustainable utilization, and fair sharing of biodiversity resources in addition to ensuring easy access to these resources.</p>	<p>Essential for the project in ensuring biodiversity conservation in the activities to be undertaken for the project</p>
	<p>Land Policy, 2004- aims to establish a land tenure system that guarantees tenure security for the Rwandese and one that provides guidelines to land reforms with a view of proper management and the rational utilization of national land resources.</p>	<p>Ensuring proper land use within the elements of the project</p>
	<p>Health Sector Policy 2015: One of the objectives of Rwanda Health Sector Policy is to improve the quality of life and demand for services in the control of disease. The policy identifies the most common illnesses as a result of unhealthy living or working environment. The health sector policy required for the proposed infrastructure subprojects emphasis is put on ensuring quality</p>	<p>The project should ensure that they put in place measures to control the spread of diseases within the community and workforce.</p>

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Burundi	environment and environmental control of the disease vector especially in marshland areas.	
	Revised National Land Policy 2019: The Rwanda land policy calls for rational use and sound management of national land resources, and that land use be based on established master plans. The policy also provides development of land use plans based on suitability of the areas/lands thus distinguishing the different categories of land and their purpose.	The project implementation should ensure that it is in line with the rational use and sound management of National land resources as stipulated in the National land policy.
	National Water Policy, 2009- entails the aspects of access to domestic water supplies, increasing water usage to provide for productive sectors, sustainable development for water resources, rural hydropower development and better mechanisms for capacity building and coordination.	It is an essential policy document for the project since it hinges on sustainable management of the water resources including access in the Nile Basin.
	National Forestry Policy -focuses on preserving the existing forest resources and developing new resources to ensure the socio-economic and ecological functions of the current and future generations.	Enables efficiency in developing plans and strategies for effective management of water catchments in the Nile Basin as part of climate change resilience for such components of the project
	Vision “Burundi 2025” -Highlights factors which are at the origin of the destruction of its environment and biodiversity degradation and considers some mitigations like proper spatial planning, the protection of flora and fauna, a better exploitation of energy resources, an efficient management for land problems, and the restoration of ecosystems through reforestation.	Access and Water resource management aspects of the project and sustainable development and climate resilience projections based on the projections of the country

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Democratic Republic of Congo	Burundi National Development Plan (NDP) (2018-2027) - entails sustainable environmental management, natural resources, climate change and spatial planning.	Supports project planning on putting in place measures for climate change resilience within the country
	Child Labour Policy:	
	The National Child Protection Policy (2012-2016): This takes into account the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. This policy is articulated around strategic orientations, identified from the challenges revealed by the evaluation and mapping of the child protection system in Burundi.	The Labour Code in Burundi sets the minimum age for admission to employment at 16 years of age. Ministerial Ordinance No. 630/1 of 5 January 1981 regulating child labour prohibits the work of any child under 16 years of age.
	National Policy of Water Resources and Sustainable Management - Creation of a favourable environment; establishment of a system of quantitative monitoring and quality of water resources and risk prediction; consideration of gender and indigenous people.	Enabling efficient, sustainable utilization and management of the water resources within the country by considering environmental and social aspects for project implementation.
South Sudan	The National Environment Policy, 2015 - provides for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources though it does not promise the tenets of inter-generational equity	The project touches on all aspects requiring sustainable management of water resources and such the relevant policy statements will need to be followed to the letter.
	Disaster Risk Management policy which includes strategies on adaption to flooding issues	The project seeks to improve climate change resilience in the Nile riparian countries and this policy will serve as a suitable reference point in South Sudan

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
The Sudan		
	Food security policy 2012 – supports measures which are geared towards mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change both in the medium and long term and development of capacity to manage climate change.	The project is on climate change resilience in the Nile Riparian countries. This policy document will serve as a good reference point for the country’s measures.
	Draft policy on Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas 2012 – recognizes the implications of climate change on wildlife resources and natural ecosystems and provides measures for sustainable management.	The project involves the management of water resources of the Nile which are home to rich diversity of flora and fauna. The policy provides guidelines on this.
	The Forest Policy 2014 – recognizes the critical roles played by forests in climate change mitigation, providing critical environmental resources and water catchment. It also provides measures for ensuring sustainable development and management of development impacts on forest resources.	Among the natural resources in the Nile Catchment areas are forests, which are also critical in climate change mitigation. The project will benefit greatly from this policy.
	The Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP) which provides for the formulation of strategies for irrigation development to achieve sustainable rain fed and irrigated agriculture	The project’s irrigation and food security component will draw on measures contained in this master plan for the country’s measures.
	The National Water Policy – improvement of the participation of users in the water sector; transboundary water resources and management	It is an essential policy document for the project since it hinges on sustainable management of the water resources of the Nile Basin.
The National Water Policy, 2006 – ensuring sustainable and integrated management of available water resources through	The project involves the sustainable management of Nile water resources as well as rehabilitation of climate related	

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
Ethiopia	advocating for cost effective and appropriate technologies research and public-private partnerships	technological facilities and collaboration of Nile countries for sustainable management. This policy document serves as a good reference point.
	The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2009 - ensure equitable and sustainable utilization and provision of safe water and sanitation	Will serves as a suitable point of reference of cooperative management of Nile Water Resources.
	Natural Resource Management Policy – ensures sustainable utilization and management of natural resources	Essential for water resources sustainable management functions of the project.
	The Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia – recognizes the importance of including environmental factors from the beginning of development activities so as to enhance environmental protection for social, economic and cultural development	This strategy ensures that the potential environmental risks and impacts and the right measures are taken into consideration during project execution.
	The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia (1997) - incorporation of environmental costs and benefits in developmental planning; strict adherence to the precautionary principle; and sound environmental management	This policy will be essential in ensuring that the project is implemented with all the environmental factors being accounted for while project planning shall consider environmental costs and benefits.
	Federal Government of Ethiopia Water Resources Management Policy (1999) – development of water resources for social and economic benefits; efficiency in use, equal access and sustainability of water resources; combating and the regulation of floods through prevention mitigation and	This policy will guide the project through sustainable implementation of Nile water resource management and climate risks mitigation.

Country	Policies	Project Relevance
	rehabilitation; and conservation, protection and enhancement of water resources and the aquatic environment sustainably.	
	Biodiversity Conservation and Research Policy (1998) – effective conservation, rational development and sustainable utilization of Ethiopia’s biodiversity	Essential for the project in ensuring biodiversity conservation in the activities to be undertaken for the project.

ANNEX 2: Country Specific Legal Framework

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
Environmental Laws								
<p>The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the overall legal instrument backing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. It provides a broad framework that regulates current and future developments in Kenya in which all National and sectoral documents are drawn. Article 42 recognizes the right of citizens to</p>	<p>The Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 20 (Cap. 191) of 2004 requires the undertaking of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prior to commencement of development projects.</p>	<p>The National Environment Act 2019 stipulates guidelines to replace, repeal and reform laws relating to environmental management in Uganda to ensure environmental management. It also provides all projects to undergo EIA and to provide penalties for offences under the Act.</p>	<p>The Constitution of Rwanda 2003 is the supreme law that recognizes under Article 22 the right of its citizens to live in a clean and healthy environment. Organic Law on Environment No4/2005- establishes the modes of protecting, safeguarding, and promoting the Rwandan Environment. It focuses on forests, land, water,</p>	<p>Environment code, 2000- chapter III focuses on environmental Impact Assessment process emphasizing all projects should undertake EIA.</p>	<p>The Constitution of the DR Congo entrenches environmental rights as fundamental human rights. Law No. 11/009 (2011) – provides for basic principles related to the protection of environment. Law No. 14/003 of 11 February 2014 on Nature Conservation has new innovations for conservation of the environment including public</p>	<p>The constitution of South Sudan Section 2 states that everyone has a right to have the environment protected for the benefit of the present and future generations through prevention of pollution and ecological degradation, conservation, and sustainable ecological development and use of natural resources.</p>	<p>The Constitution of the Sudan 1998 – provides for the right to a clean and diverse environment. The Environmental Protection Act of 2001 – provides for regulations for setting environmental standards, protection of biodiversity and combating pollution. It requires environmental screening to be done prior to commencing</p>	<p>The Constitution of the federal Republic of Ethiopia – includes the concept of improved living standards, sustainable development and rights to a clean and healthy environment. The Proclamation of Environmental Impact Assessment (2002) – Has made EIA mandatory for all</p>

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>clean and healthy environment and calls for the participation of both its citizens and government to ensure that this is provided while mitigating environmental degradation.</p> <p>Section 58 of the Environment Management and Coordination Act, 2015 emphasizes on mandatory application of EIA on each project.</p>			<p>biodiversity and agriculture.</p>		<p>participation in the decision making process, local communities involvement, social and environmental impact studies for projects, traditional knowledge, access to biological and genetic resources, just and equitable benefits derived from resources</p>	<p>Environmental Protection Bill 2010 stipulates Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations</p> <p>Environmental Protection Bill 2013 provides for the preparation of National Environment Action Plans, Designation of Environmental Sensitive Areas, and protection against impacts of development.</p>	<p>development projects.</p>	<p>development activities.</p>
Wetland Laws								

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>Environment Management and Coordination Act, 2015 emphasizes on the sustainable use of wetland resources through the Wetlands, River Banks, Lake shores and Sea shores Regulation, 2009.</p> <p>The Wildlife Conservation & Management Act, 2013 (CAP 376) provides for sustainable management and utilization of wildlife resources.</p> <p>The Water Act, 2016 (CAP 372) operates with</p>	<p>The National Environment and Management Act (2004) and other sectorial legislations like the Forest and Land Acts provide for the proper management of wetland areas and requires Environmental Impact Assessments to be undertaken where any development matters are concerned.</p>	<p>National Environment Wetlands, River Banks, and Lakeshores Management Regulations, 2000-aims to promote the conservation and wise use of wetland resources.</p> <p>The Water Act, 2016 (CAP 372) operates with institutional frameworks to ensure the protection and sustainable management of water resources, and sanitation management.</p>	<p>Organic Law, 2005 determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. It outlines the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda.</p>	<p>Land Act, 1986 provides measures on issues related to access to land and agriculture</p> <p>National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) provides a process to identify priority activities that respond to the immediate needs to climate change adaptation and implementation of projects that reduce the social and economic costs of climate change.</p>	<p>Law No. 14/003 of 11 February 2014 provides for guarding of protected areas against any direct or indirect pollution of waters, rivers and water areas.</p>	<p>Wildlife Conservation and Protection Bill 2015 – Provides for the protection of wetlands as wildlife habitats and water sources.</p>	<p>The Environmental Protection Act of 2001 – provides for the protection of natural environments</p>	<p>The ANRS Rural Land Proclamation No. 133/2006, provisions under article 13 clearly indicated the need for considering effective land use plan which includes wetlands</p>

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>institutional frameworks to ensure the protection and sustainable management of water resources, and sanitation management.</p> <p>Fisheries Management & Development Act 2016 (Cap 378) provides for equitable and sustainable utilization and development of fishery resources including within wetland areas.</p> <p>The Physical and Land use planning Act 2019 provides the measures to be taken for</p>		<p>The Land Act 1998 provide for the protection and conservation of wetlands</p>						

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
project development and various land use categories.								
Water Management Laws								
The Water Act 2016- provides the general protection and governance of water resources including pollution control, flood control, drainage, abstraction, and irrigation water. The Act also recognizes the implications of climate change on water, sanitation, and health. It proposes interventions	The Water Resources Management Act No.11 of 2009 provides for legal and institutional framework for the sustainable management of water resources; sets regulations and procedures for water resources extraction and also provides for water pollution control and participation of the general public and	The Water Act (1995)- provides for the use, protection, and management of water resources. It provides for issuance of a water permit for the extraction of water from a natural resource and also an issuance of a wastewater permit for the discharge of wastewater.	Water Law No. 62/2008, embraces modern principles of sustainable water resources utilization and management.	The Water Policy 2009- emphasizes integrated management of water resources. Water Code (Law 1/02 of 26/03/2012) enacting the water code in Burundi) gives guidelines for water control to enhance agriculture and livestock production, and capacity building in water sector.	Law No. 15/026 of 31 December 2015 on Water. Order No. FB / 0030/98 of 19 May 1998 establish the direction of Water Resources utilization, access and management. Law No. 14/003 of 11 February 2014 provides for guarding of protected areas against any direct or	The Draft Water Bill 2015 – provides for the protection of water sources from pollution, erosion and other adverse impacts from development projects; provisions for the conservation of water resources, manage water quality, prevent pollution of ground and surface waters,	The Water Resources Act of 1995 establishes the National Council for Water Resources (NCWR) responsible to design and management and use of water resources to mitigate the effects of natural disasters resulting from drought and floods.	The FDRE Water Resource Management Proclamation (2000) and Regulations No. 115 of 2005–ensures pollution control in the Water Resources of Ethiopia; ensures water resources are conserved and protected from harmful impacts and utilized for economic and social benefits

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
which aim to restore water catchments and avail water for livestock, agriculture and domestic use.	stakeholders in water resources development issues.				indirect pollution of waters, rivers and water areas.	manage floods and drought and the mitigation of water related disasters	Irrigation and Drainage Act of 1990 establishes that any work related to irrigation or drainage provided needs a permit from the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources	
Forest Management Laws								
Forest Conservation & Management Act, 2016 - focuses on sustainable development and management of forest ecosystems by conserving and utilizing forest resources for	The Forest Act No. 14 of 2002 provides for the protection of forests and forest products. It requires that any development within forest reserves, private forests or sensitive forests	National Forestry & Tree Planting Act, 2003- provides for the establishment, development and sustainable management of forest resources, and the conservation	National Forest Law, 2010- provides for establishment, development and sustainable management including conservation and rational utilization of forest for	Law n°102 of 25th March, 1985 defines forest domain and also contains provisions on forest reserves and forest protection.	Law No. 011-2002 of August 2002 on the Forest Code provides for principle for forest utilization and management. Law No. 14/003 of 11 February 2014 provides for management of	The Forestry Commission Act - responsible for the regulation, management and utilization of forests and forestry resources.	Forest and Renewable Natural Resources Act 2002 - promotes intersectoral approach to the management of natural resources. It required 5% of irrigated agricultural and 10% rain	Proclamation 94/1994 on Forest Conservation which provides for the protection and conservation of forests and forest resources against development impacts

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
the socioeconomic development of the country. It outlines forest lands which require special protection and the rules which govern the use of forest lands.	undergo and Environmental Impact Assessment It also requires permits and licences to be sought out for any activities undertaken within said forests.	and utilization of forest ecosystems.	socioeconomic development.		biological and genetic resources, and protection against any exploration or logging of forests.		fed land to be planted trees	
Wildlife Management Laws								
Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 - provides for the conservation, protection and sustainable management of Wildlife in Kenya.	The Wildlife Conservation Act, 2009 states that any development activities set to be undertaken in wildlife protected areas, buffer zones, migratory routes of or dispersal areas	Wildlife Act, 2019 - provides for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife with an aim to continue the existence of Uganda Wildlife Authority, continue the	Organic Law on Environment No4/2005 - establishes the modes of protecting, safeguarding, and promoting the Rwandan Environment including focus on wildlife and biodiversity		Decree No 10/15 of April 10, 2010 – protection of flora and fauna; biodiversity conservation Law No. 14/003 of 11 February 2014 provides for protection of wild fauna and flora species	Wildlife Conservation and Protected Areas Bill, 2010 covers all matters concerned with wildlife conservation, the establishment and management of Protected Areas and controlled	The Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act (1986) – provides for biodiversity conservation and management in wildlife protected areas	Proclamation No. 315 of 2003 on fisheries conservation – Ensuring the sustainable use of fisheries resources; It supports EIA but does not require fishery developers to submit EIA reports to any

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
	<p>have to undergo a environmental impact assessment. It also provides for issuance of statements on existing and anticipated economic impacts, species, communities and habitats; provision of a list of actions and mitigation measure for management of adverse impacts on wildlife all aforementioned wildlife territories.</p>	<p>existence of wildlife fund, and to streamline the roles and responsibilities of the institution involved in Wildlife conservation and management.</p>			<p>threatened with extinction, and management of biological and genetic resources.</p>	<p>areas and to preserve Southern Sudan's natural heritage including its unique wildlife.</p> <p>Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act, 2003 provides guidelines for access and use of natural resources in protected areas.</p> <p>The Wildlife Forces Act, 2003 describes the duties and responsibilities of military forces deployed to protect wildlife and protected areas.</p>		<p>environmental agencies.</p> <p>Proclamation No. 541 of 2007 – enables the active participation of local communities in conservation;</p>

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
Land Management Laws								
<p>The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019- provides for the planning, use, regulation and the development land. It defines and describes they types of land uses to include private, public and community land.</p>	<p>Land Act Cap 114 (No.4 of 1999) states that land may be declared 'hazard land' where the development leads to environmental alteration such as wetlands, mangrove swamps and other areas of environmental significance and fragility.</p> <p>The Land Use Planning Act No.6 of 2007 provides for the procedures</p>	<p>Land Act, 1998- provides for the tenure, ownership and management of land in addition to amending previous laws relating to tenure, ownership and land management. The Act establishes rights and responsibilities for land owners with strict adherence to the law and at</p>	<p>The Organic Land Law, 2005- It sets out the roles of the state, the rights and responsibilities of land owners, land categories and the institutions for land management. The law extensively determines the terms of land use and Management in Rwanda. II.2.4. LAW N° 43/2013 OF 16/06/2013</p>	<p>The April Land Code- recognizes the private rights of land, permits usufruct rights, leasehold and concessions.</p>	<p>According to the Land Law No. 73-021 of 20 July 1973 – stipulates that the state has the exclusive, inalienable and imprescriptible ownership of the land.</p>	<p>Land Act, 2009 – ensures the protection of refugees by the resettlement action plan, case by case compensation on eviction by replacement cost; community land ownership respected</p>	<p>Title of Land Act of 1899; The Registration Ordinance Act of 1925; and the Local Government Act of 1998 both address land management and administration</p>	<p>FDRE constitution Article 40 accords rights to own land to the government of Ethiopia.</p> <p>Proclamation No. 455/2005 – Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purposes and Payments of Compensation</p>

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
	<p>of preparation, administration and enforcement of land use plans and a framework for planning authorities at the grassroots level to prepare and implement land use plans.</p> <p>The Land Acquisitions Act, Cap 118 of 2002 requires responsible land ministers to pay compensation as determined in accordance with the Act.</p> <p>The Land (compensation claims) regulations, 2001 sets the</p>	<p>the same time prohibits local and National Government leasing or alienating wetlands except when it is provided under the law.</p>	<p>GOVERNING LAND IN RWANDA: Article 34 stipulates that the land owner shall enjoy full rights to exploit his/her land in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other laws. The State recognizes the right to freely own land and shall protect the land owner from being dispossessed of the land whether totally or partially, except in case of expropriation</p>					

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
	rights and entitlements for citizens claiming compensation. It also provides for different and acceptable forms of compensation.		due to public interest.					

Social and Employment Laws

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
Sexual Offence Act No.3 of 2006- The Act describes the types of sexual offences punishable by law and this includes rape, attempted rape, assault, defilement, gang rape, indecent act with a child or adult, promotion of sexual offence with children,	Land Act Cap 114 The Land Act Cap 114 (No. 4 of 1999) replaces the previous basic land law of 1923, and establishes three categories of land: general, village and reserved. In addition, land may be declared 'hazard land' where its	The Employment Act, 2006 provides for matters governing individual employment relationships in terms of circumstances of provision of labor. It is quite explicit on matters of forced labor that, no one should be forced to work,	Ministerial Order determining the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers transferred to public property - N° 007/16.01 of 15/07/2010: This law sets the boundary for development and settlement activities next	Decree-Law No1/037 of 7th July 1993 on Labour Code: Article 5 requires that employees be fairly remunerated. Law 1/018 of 12 May 2005 on the Legal Protection of People Infected with HIV and of People Suffering	Law No. 015-2002 16 October 2002 – Labour Code; provides for matters governing individual employment relationships in terms of circumstances of provision of labor. Ordinance 41-48 of 12 February 1953 governing	Article 12(2) allows children between the ages 14 and 18 to engage in the worst forms of child labor, violating international standards. Compulsory education age (13) is inconsistent with minimum age for work (14). The Child Act (Act No. 10 of	Industrial Safety Act 1976: whose objective is to protect the work environment and the safety of workers.	The FDRE Occupational Safety & Health (Labour Law 377/2003) Under this legal provision, duty placed on the Employer is to take the necessary measure to safeguard adequately the health and safety of the workers with the following

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography, sexual harassment, cultural and religious sexual offences among others.</p> <p>The Occupation Safety and Health Act, 2007- This Act applies to all workplaces and workers associated with it; whether temporary or permanent. The main aim of the Act is to safeguard the safety, health and welfare of workers and non-workers.</p> <p>National Construction</p>	<p>development might lead to environmental damage, e.g. locations such as wetlands, mangrove swamps and coral reefs, steep lands and other areas of environmental significance or fragility.</p> <p>Village Land Act Cap 114: The Village Land Act Cap 114 (No. 5 of 1999) confers the management and administration of village lands to Village Councils, under the approval of the Village Assemblies, although the Minister of Lands is entitled to decide on the</p>	<p>there should be no discrimination with regard to recruitment process, and it prohibits sexual harassment in employment. It also Act provides for matters of grievance settlement and issues of payment of wages and salaries.</p> <p>The Workers' Compensation Act, Cap. 225 The Act outlines matters of compensation for injuries and accidents as well as the responsibility of employees to take care of their health and safety</p>	<p>to water bodies. This Order aims at setting aside the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers affected in the public domain for environmental protection. The land within a distance of fifty (50) meters from the lakeshore is public property. The land within a distance of ten (10) and five (5) meters from the shore of big rivers and small rivers respectively is public property</p>	<p>from AIDS (2005) Article 35. An employee infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS shall remain employed and enjoy all the advantages recognised by law until he or she is deemed, by a medical commission, physically and/or mentally inept to perform his or her tasks. This ineptitude shall be recorded so that the person who is deemed inept may receive social security benefits provided for by the law. Article 36. Employers shall ensure</p>	<p>unhealthy, uncomfortable or dangerous establishments ;</p>	<p>2008): The Child Act regulates the prohibition on child labor, the protection of children and young persons and hazardous child labor.</p> <p>The Labour Act (Act No. 64 of 2017): The Act establishes a legal framework for the minimum conditions of employment, labor relations, labor institutions, dispute resolution and provisions for health and safety in the workplace. It further reinforces the right to equal remuneration for work of equal value as guaranteed by</p>		<p>obligations and liabilities</p>

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>Authority Act, 2011- The law was enacted to bring law and order in the construction industry and it provides guidelines of registering contractors and looks into their conduct to ensure they work according to the industry standards.</p> <p>National Gender And Equality Commission Act No. 15 Of 2011: The objectives of the act is promoting gender equality and freedom from discrimination and contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities and the</p>	<p>amount of land which can be owned by a single person or commercial entity.</p> <p>The Land Acquisition Act, Cap 118 of 2002: The Land Acquisition Act requires the minister responsible for land to pay compensation as may be agreed upon or determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.</p> <p>HIV and AIDS (prevention and control) Act No. 28 of 2008: The Act provides for prevention, treatment, care, support and control of HIV and AIDS, for promotion of public health</p>	<p>while on the project.</p> <p>Children Act Cap 59 The Act defines a child as a person below the age of 18. It lists the right for children to be with their parents, circumstances under which they should not, foster care and adoption procedures as well as mandates of local authorities and roles of community.</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act 2010 The Act provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; provides for the</p>		<p>that the atmosphere at the workplace is such that persons infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS do not feel rejected or humiliated.</p> <p>Article 22. The public authorities have the obligation to set up all appropriate mechanisms to fight against all forms of discrimination against persons infected with HIV or suffering from AIDS, in addition to providing them with medical and psychosocial care.</p>		<p>the constitution.</p> <p>Section 6(1) of the Labour Act provides that 'No person shall discriminate, directly or indirectly, against an employee or job applicant in any work policy or practice'.</p> <p>Section 6(2) also forbids discrimination by any Trade Union, Employers Association or Federation.</p> <p>Section 6(3) defines discrimination as 'any distinction, exclusion or preference with the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or</p>		

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>discrimination against all; women, men, persons with disabilities, the youth, children, the elderly, minorities and marginalized communities.</p> <p>The Employment Act No 11, 2007: The Act is enacted to consolidate the law relating to trade unions and trade disputes, to provide for the registration, regulation, management and democratisation of trade unions and employers organisations and federations. Its purpose is to promote sound labour</p>	<p>in relation to HIV and AIDS. HIV and AIDS education in workplace, the Act requires that every employer in consultation with the ministry shall establish and coordinate a programme on HIV and AIDS for employees under his control and such a programme shall include provision of gender responsive HIV and AIDS education, distribution of condoms and support to people living with HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>Employment and Labour</p>	<p>punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence and also spells procedures and guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence as well as matters relating to cases of domestic violence in general.</p> <p>The Historical and Monuments Act, 1967: This Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical</p>				<p>treatment in employment or occupation' based on a series of grounds including sex and pregnancy or childbirth.</p>		

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
relations through freedom of association, the encouragement of effective collective bargaining and promotion of orderly and expeditious dispute the protection and promotion of settlement conducive to social justice and economic development for connected purposes. This Act is important since it provides for employer – employee relationship that is important for the activities that would promote management of the environment at a workplace.	Relations Act (2004): Among other things, an Act provides for core labour rights, establishes basic employment standards, provides framework for collective bargaining, and provides for prevention and settlement of disputes. A contract with an employee shall be of the following form; (a) A contract for an unspecified period of time; (b) A contract for a specified period of time for professionals and managerial cadre, (c) A contract for a specific task.	and traditional interest. It also gives a mandate to the Department of Museums and Monuments to collect document and preserve cultural relics that have values to the community, the nation and the international community. Chance find objects that may be found during the road works will, therefore, be reported to the Department of Museums and Monuments for necessary action. Children Act Cap 59: The Act defines a child as a person below						

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
<p>Community Land Act, 2016: The objective of the Community Land Act, 2016 is to give effect to Article 63 (5) of the 2010 Kenya Constitution; to provide for the recognition, protection and registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land; to provide for the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land and for connected purposes.</p>	<p>The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003: This act sets provisions for the safety, health and welfare of persons at work in factories and other places of work. It is also meant to provide for the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with activities of persons at work; and to provide for connected matters.</p>	<p>the age of 18. It lists the right for children to be with their parents, circumstances under which they should not, foster care and adoption procedures as well as mandates of local authorities and roles of community.</p> <p>Domestic Violence Act 2010: The Act provides for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence; provides for the punishment of perpetrators of domestic violence and also spells procedures and</p>						

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
		<p>guidelines to be followed by the court in relation to the protection and compensation of victims of domestic violence as well as matters relating to cases of domestic violence in general.</p> <p>The Occupational Health and Safety Act ,2006: The Act requires prevention and protection of persons at all workplaces from injuries, diseases, death and damage to property. Employers must provide protection from adverse weather, clean</p>						

Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi	DR Congo	South Sudan	The Sudan	Ethiopia
		and healthy work environment, sanitary, washing facilities and First Aid which applies to this project.						

ANNEX 3: Regional and International Treaties and Conventions

Conventions and Treaties Ratified	Nile Basin Country(ies) that have ratified the Treaty / Convention	Relevance to the Project
The Ramsar Convention	Tanzania, South Sudan, The Sudan DR Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda Burundi	Wetlands are part of the water resources of the Nile Basin. The project will include activities on the management of water resources and rehabilitation of facilities which might impact on wetland areas
The Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution	Tanzania	The project will involve rehabilitation of hydromet stations and capacity building on proper management and utilization of said facilities; and cooperative management and development of climate change interventions in the Nile Riparian countries. Pollution prevention measures will be proposed on any interventions from the sub-projects that shall lead to pollution of the water resources.
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Tanzania, South Sudan, The Sudan	The operations of the projects' sub-projects and future resource use might encounter areas which endanger flora and fauna species and their habitat. These areas and

	Ethiopia, DR Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi	species will need to be protected under the provisions of this convention.
Convention on International Trade in endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1981)	Tanzania, The Sudan, Ethiopia DR Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi	The project activities on rehabilitation of hydromet stations may encounter critical flora and fauna species that may need to be protected against illegal and insensitive trade.
The World Heritage Convention	Tanzania, The Sudan, Kenya, Uganda	The will involves measures on combating climate change impacts on world heritage sites. This convention provides for guidance on project development in world heritage sites some of which provide cultural services or are archaeological sites.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1998)	Tanzania, South Sudan, The Sudan, Ethiopia, DR Congo, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi	The project may encounter sites of cultural significance in its rehabilitation activities, capacity building and cooperative empowerment of member states to collectively conserve and manage such sites. This convention offers important guidelines.
Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community (EAC) (2007)	Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya,	The will involve measures on combating climate change impacts and support cooperative development within the Nile Riparian Countries. This convention gives guidance

		on cooperative development for projects that are crucial in the Lake Victoria region within the entire Nile Basin.
The United Nations (UN) Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Tanzania, South Sudan, The Sudan Ethiopia, DR Congo, Kenya, Uganda	The project requires cooperation and cooperative management of water resources and climate change mitigation within the River Nile Basin. The treaty offers a platform of cooperation among the Nile Basin countries.
African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (1968)	Tanzania, The Sudan, Uganda	The project involves climate-resilient water resources management. This convention provides guidelines and regulations for the management of nature and natural resources in Africa, which will be applicable in the context of the project within the Nile Basin.
EAC protocol on environmental and natural resources management (2007)	Tanzania, Uganda Kenya,	The project involves the cooperative management of water resources within the Nile riparian countries and as such, this protocol provides a joint platform of collaboration and guidance on approaches in Lake Victoria region within the East African Community.
Treaty on the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa and to establish the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)	DR Congo, Rwanda, Burundi	The treaty provides for biodiversity conservation and management of forest ecosystems, promotes people's right to access forest resources and supports the need to support social and economic development in relation to biodiversity conservation. This treaty will provide guiding platform for cooperative work towards climate change resilience by supporting the principle of

biodiversity conservation in the riparian countries who are members of the treaty.

ANNEX 4: World Bank Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies

The World Bank Environment and Social Framework is an elaborate systematic approach to guaranteeing sustainable development. The Environment and Social Framework (ESF) sets out the Bank's vision for sustainable development, the Environment and Social policy for investment project financing and ten mandatory Environment and Social Standards (ESS) that guide borrowers in the course project implementation. The Standards have been applied to:

- a) support Riparian countries in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability;
- b) assist Riparian countries in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations;
- c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and
- d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement. The Bank's Access to Information Policy applies to the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project and entire ESF and requires disclosure of the information.

The following ESSs will apply to proposed Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project:

ESS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Owing to the perceived Substantial environmental risk associated with sub-component 1.1; the project activities location (wide spread regionally around the Nile basin covering 9 countries); the sensitivity around known water sharing challenges in this basin (geopolitical aspects); sustainability of water cooperation arrangements and demands as well as and the accentuated impacts of the global climate change (water scarcity); the capacity and commitment of the Borrower (in this case the NBI) to address, recognize and manage specific risks involving hydromet installation, NBI is preparing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to guide assessment and management of environmental and social risks associated with the project components before any adverse impacts can arise from activities supported by the project. Otherwise the activities and likely social risks/impacts arising from Sub-component 1.1 activities are considered to be of moderate risk classification. The refurbishment activities might involve social risk such as (i) impact on Indigenous Peoples and Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities, (ii) labour influx impacts with associated risks (Health and safety concerns for workers and the community, communicable diseases such as SARS-COV-2, HIV/AIDS, GBV/SEA, labour issues, among others.), and (iii) inadequate access to grievance redress mechanism—especially in Fragile, Conflict and Violence prone countries. This ESMF will include environmental and social screening procedures for potential sub-projects. ESMPs will be developed, where

details of appropriate means for preventing and responding to social and environmental risks and impacts related to the project will be outlined with timelines, associated indicative costs and responsible statutory agencies.

ESS2 Labour and Working Conditions

A long side this ESMF, a Labour Management Procedures (LMP) for the 9 Riparian countries have been developed to manage risks to occupational health and safety and working conditions in line with the requirements of ESS2. In particular, Sub-Component 1.1, of the project might involve labour influx. Labour issues associated with the installation of specialized equipment for hydromet stations are expected to be limited as the civil works are very minimal. However, employment of members of the community and even migrant workers is bound to happen hence the need for LMPs for the project. The LMP will also cover non-discrimination and equal opportunities as well as child labour restrictions for these workers considering the required targeting. The recruitment of child labour is forbidden in accordance with ESS2, National laws and International Conventions, due to the prohibition of involving minors under the age of 18 years in any gainful employment. Similarly, inclusion in Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience Project will be limited to those over 18 years. These restrictions including measures to determine the age of employees will be outlined in the relevant LMPs.

ESS4 Community Health and safety

Environmental and Social Standard 4 is relevant and applicable to the project. ESS4 focuses on health, security and safety issues of project affected communities. The project could likely increase the risk of Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in communities to the presence of project personnel, because of hydromet refurbishment and construction activities. The project will mitigate this by putting in place a GBV mitigation measures. While NBI has established and implemented hydromet projects in Burundi, Uganda and Kenya with the existing guidelines and NELSAP-CU, these guidelines have been reviewed and strengthened where necessary, to ensure that the construction activities will not result in adverse consequences to community health and safety, including SEA and SH. On-the-ground personnel engaged will receive training in community engagement and SEA/SH prevention before the commencement of Bank-supported activities. The National Laws, the World Bank Good Practice Notes on community health and, applicable Environmental and Social standards shall be used to guide agreed operating procedures for implementing project activities.

ESS6 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The objective of ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources) recognizes that protecting and conserving biodiversity and sustainably managing living natural resources are fundamental to sustainable

development, the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, addresses sustainable management of living natural resources, and recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties. The ESS6 is applicable to this project owing to the fact that the Nile River is a sensitive ecosystem that plays a key role in the ecological and environmental balance of the riparian countries within the Nile basin while millions of people are dependent on the natural resources in the basin for their livelihoods. The Nile is the home to more than 800 fish species whose diversity is linked to the high diversity of micro-organisms, insects and birds. Although the project will not fund the construction of new hydromet stations in environmentally sensitive areas that might negatively impact flora and fauna, some of the hydromet stations might be located already in protected and sensitive areas, and within buffer zones of rivers or in forests. Some of the potential impacts and risks posed on biodiversity and the living natural resources shall be handled by sub-project and site screening while relevant mitigation measures for the possible impacts and risks shall be proposed for the hydromet locations. The ToRs developed for various sub-project activities will also highlight guidelines for protection of the Nile ecosystems and biodiversity.

ESS8 Cultural Heritage

Since the project involves minimal civil works to install hydromet equipment under Sub-Component 1.1, there is the potential for chance find of cultural or archaeological significance during construction. The ESMF will cover risks associated with intangible cultural heritage (such as disruption to religious/cultural festivity in the community by civil work). Subproject specific ESMPs will address these issues through the inclusion of Chance Find Procedures and site-specific mitigation measures.

ESS 10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

A structured approach to engagement with stakeholders (including key relevant government institutions, affected communities, Civil Society Organizations and relevant development partners working in the same field) will be instituted, based upon meaningful consultation and disclosure of appropriate information, considering the specific challenges such as vandalism, theft associated implementation and operation of hydromet specialized equipment. Outreach mechanisms are defined as part of the SEP based on the local context, language, preferred media, and cultural norms and values. The SEP includes an assessment of the potential impacts in the project areas and culturally appropriate communication and consultation requirements for Sub-Saharan African Historically Under-served Traditional Local Communities where applicable. Affected communities and village leaders' sensitization and training of experts of project beneficiary countries will be a key activity under the SEP. The SEP details an appropriate Grievance Redress Mechanism. The project will include adequate resources for the implementation of the SEP. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the project has been prepared alongside the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) and these

have already been reviewed, cleared and disclosed both by NBI, NELSAP, LVBC, NBD and the World Bank.

World Bank Group Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines

The Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). When one or more members of the World Bank Group are involved in a project, these EHS Guidelines are applied as required by their respective policies and standards. The General EHS Guidelines contain information on cross-cutting environmental, health, and safety issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. It should be used together with the relevant industry sector guideline(s). Detailed general EHS guidelines and industry specific EHS Guidelines can be accessed at http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/ifc+sustainability/our+approach/risk+management/ehsguidelines.

ANNEX 5: Grievance Form

GRIEVANCE FORM	
Date:	
Reference Number:	
Full Name (optional and can be left blank for anonymous grievances):	
ID Number (optional and can be left blank for anonymous)	
CONTACT INFORMATION: <i>(Please mark how you would like to be contacted: mail, telephone, email, in person)</i>	By Post: <i>Please provide mailing address</i> By Telephone: By Email:
TYPE OF GRIEVANCE:	Individual: Group: Cultural:
DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENCE OR GRIEVANCE:	<i>What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?</i>
HAS THIS GRIEVANCE BEEN RAISED PREVIOUSLY BY YOU OR ANYONE ELSE?	No Yes Details:
DATE OF INCIDENCE OR GRIEVANCE:	One time incidence/grievance (date ...) Happened more than once (how many times ...) On-going (currently experiencing problem)
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE HAPPEN TO RESOLVE THE PROBLEM?	
Signature: Date: Please return this form to: Grievance Manager <i>[Add details of contact]</i>	
ASSESSMENT CATEGORY	
GRIEVANCE ACCEPTED Yes / No	
RESPONSE/ FOLLOW UP (SUMMARY OF RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN)	
RESPONSE TO APPLICATION Date:	

Person: Observations:
CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SIGN-OFF Applicant satisfied with corrective action: Yes / No (Details) Is further action required: No / Yes (Details) If Yes, date sign-off received from Application:

Annex 6: ESMF social and Environmental safeguards screening checklist

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is currently preparing a proposal for the project entitled “Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience”. The project is expected to procure and install specialized equipment for 73 hydromet stations spread across 9 of the 11 (the project will not include hydromet stations in Egypt and Eritrea) Nile Basin Countries and provide training for the staff that will be operating the stations. The project will be funded by CIWA facility of the World Bank, and is likely to have both social and environmental impacts; both negative and positive. To meet the conditions for the project funding and to ensure social and environmental sustainability, the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) must develop a number of environmental and social risk mitigation instruments as required by the WB ESF to help guide the management of the impacts so as to improve the project’s development outcomes.

The instruments will be applied throughout the project and help minimize conflicts that may arise during the project’s implementation. The instruments shall enable the NBI to continue providing a forum for cooperation of its member countries to realize tangible benefits in confidence and trust.

Therefore, being a key stakeholder, we would appreciate if you could take a few minutes to give us some feedback on the following issues.

Item	Yes	No	Description	Impact +ve/-ve	Remarks
Indigenous groups					
Do you think there are any minority communities that could potentially be affected by this project? If Yes, please describe					
Do you think residents within the Nile basin will benefit from the project? If so, in what ways do you think they will benefit?					
In your country, is there a group that identifies itself as a unique minority cultural group, and is it recognized as such within the Nile Basin?					
Are there any natural habitats or environment (like indigenous forests, woodlands etc.) inhabited					

<p>by such people within the country or the Nile Basin? If yes, please name the location and names of such environments/habitats.</p> <p>Are there any groves/forests, rocks, hills or other locations within the country or the Nile Basin for which any of these groups have a special spiritual/cultural attachment? If so, please provide names of such places.</p>					
List the examples of goods, such as food products, medicines, wood or other materials, such groups of people obtain from such environments					
Do such groups of people attach any cultural value to the natural environments? If yes, list their cultural roles					
Does the group have traditional cultural, economic, social or political institutions different from the mainstream society? If Yes, please explain					
Does the group have a minority language different from the official language of the country or region?					
Livelihood					
In your opinion do you think the project might affect livelihoods of people living in the Nile Basin? If Yes, please explain.					
Which groups of people or individuals are likely to be					

impacted negatively by implementing the project activities.					
How will you know that the above individuals or groups have been impacted negatively or positively (indicators) by the project activities?					
Do you think project implementation might have opposition from the communities living within the Nile basin and along the Nile ?					
Do you think project implementation might worsen people's economic conditions or make them poorer than they are now?					
Based on your understanding of the main project, which livelihood sub-projects or initiatives do you foresee or propose for the project in the country?					
The success of most livelihood activities is based on the health of the environment. Are there any problems or impacts this project is likely to cause on the environment (water resources, forests, wetlands etc.)?					
If yes above, please mention the likely impacts on the environment.					
Grievance Handling					

Is there an effective grievance redress mechanism within the communities?					
Are there any possible potential social conflict and risk that could be triggered as a result of project implementation, such as due to workers coming from other places to work on the project?					
How are environmental and social grievances addressed within the communities?					
Are there any possible potential social/environmental conflicts and risks that could be triggered as a result of project implementation?					
GBV, SEA and VAC					
Do you think project implementation can trigger issues of Gender Based Violence, including sexual exploitation of persons in local communities? If Yes, please explain.					
Do you think project implementation can trigger issues of child labor, violence against children, or forced labor or trafficking in persons? If Yes, please explain.					
Do you think this project has the potential for discriminatory impact on particular groups of individuals? e.g products or services are inaccessible to certain disadvantaged					

groups–women and girls, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, religious groups? If Yes, please explain.					
Do you think that the project might have a discriminatory impact against women and girls based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to benefits and opportunities e.g. employment, provision of services?					
Can the project have adverse impacts <u>on human rights</u> such as civil, political ,economic, social or cultural of people who interact with it especially marginalized groups?					
What would be the best way of enhancing adequate public engagement and participation during project design and implementation, in particular to ensure inclusion of persons with disabilities, women, and other persons from marginalized/vulnerable groups?					
Do you have any existing platform for cooperation and dialogue in relation to Nile Basin projects					
Are you consulted before and during project implementation of Nile Basin projects?					

Do you think the project will lead to significant population density (forceful relocation, relocation of the local communities or in-migration in project areas?					
Do you think the project implementation will lead to significant population density increase (short-long-term, affecting environmental sustainability and social infrastructure?					
Will the project lead to increase in population movement and interregional traffic?					
Do you think the project has the potential to cause social problems and exacerbate conflicts for instance related to land tenure and access to natural or environmental resources?					
In your opinion, what measures should be taken by the project to minimize or reduce the potential problems or negative impacts?					
Project implementation has the potential to trigger labour influx and in-migration in project areas. What would be the best possible mechanisms to manage a possible labour influx and in-migration of persons to the project area?					
Cultural and paleontological sites					

Are there any sites of natural, spiritual and cultural significance in the Nile basin or your country? If Yes, please specify the location?					
Do these sites have the potential for the presence of cultural and natural heritage remains?					
What are the likely impacts and risks the project may cause on these sites?					
In your opinion, what can be done within the project to reduce such impacts or risks?					
Capacity Building Needs					
Have you received any safeguards capacity building in the Nile Basin in relation to climate resilience and water resources management (community level)? If yes, list the trainings attended					
Have you received any safeguards capacity building in the Nile Basin in relation to climate resilience and water resources management (institutional level)? If yes, list the types of trainings attended					
Are there any safeguards capacity building needs in the Nile Basin in relation to climate resilience and water resources management (community level)? If yes, list the training areas					

Are there any safeguards capacity building needs in the Nile Basin in relation to climate resilience water resources management (Institutional level)? If yes, list the training areas you envisage					
Knowledge and Information Sharing					
As a key stakeholder, do you know of any information and data sharing platforms in relation to projects, economic activities in the Nile Basin? If yes, name them					
How reliable are each of the mentioned data sharing platforms above?					
Which communication or information dissemination platform(s) do you recommend for sharing information about the project activities and results? Please list					

Annex 7: Introductory Letter



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Entebbe
Uganda

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E-mail: nbisec@nilebasin.org

Dear Sir/Madam,

REF: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS CONSULTANTS FOR NILE COOPERATION FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is an inter-governmental organization initiated and led by the Nile riparian countries to promote joint development, protection and management of the common Nile River Basin water resources. NBI has a Shared Vision objective: 'to promote sustainable socio-economic development through the equitable utilization of, and benefit from, the common Nile Basin water resources'. The NBI provides a unique forum for the countries of the Nile Basin to move towards a cooperative process to realize tangible benefits in the basin and build a solid foundation of trust and confidence. A wide range of programs and projects are currently under varying stages of identification, preparation and implementation under NBI, designed to contribute towards the realization of the NBI shared Vision.

Nile Basin Initiative is developing basin wide project under the title "**Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience**" focused on transboundary cooperative water resources management and development. The proposed project development objective is to facilitate cooperation for climate resilient water resources management and informed water resources development in the Nile Basin. The project support is organized around two main focus areas: (i) climate-resilient water resources management; and (ii) cooperative development. The work will be delivered through regional processes where the platform for dialogue, trust building, capacity building of member states and stakeholder engagement are the long-term objective of the program. The support envisioned in the proposed project include rehabilitation of hydromet stations, investment identification, and analysis of water allocation tradeoffs.

The aforementioned project activities will likely have environmental and social impacts, and, as required under the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), a number of instruments will need to be prepared by the NBI to guide the management of these impacts and improve development outcomes. These instruments include preparation of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that aims to provide a holistic approach and process to address all environmental and social safeguard issues for proposed project. Plus any other required instruments as determined by the screening. The Nile Basin Initiative has contracted two consultants to support the preparation of the World Bank required Environmental and Social Framework to meet the requirements for funding.

Therefore the purpose of this letter is to introduce the two consultants **Ms. Tashobya K. Pamela** (Team Leader and Social Expert; Telephone 0701-500974/ 0772515917; Email: pkwolekwa3@gmail.com) and **Mr. Maurice Ogoma** (Environmental Expert; Telephone, +254-726-589-848; Email: luleogoma@gmail.com). The consultants have been contracted by Nile Basin Initiative to help in developing the requisite ESF Instruments for the herein stated project. Stakeholders' consultation is an integral component of developing ESF instruments and therefore the consultants will be outreaching you on the same. Please accord them your characteristic assistance and cooperation for the successful delivery of this assignment. Thank you for your anticipated support.

Yours Sincerely,

Date: 15th June, 2020

Prof. Seifeldin Hamad Abdalla, Nile Basin Initiative Executive Director

Telephone Number: +256 (417) 705000 / 117

E-mail address: seifeldin_eltwaim@nilebasin.org

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Annex 8: Detailed Stakeholder Consultations

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
Nile TAC Officials and NBI Desk Officers				
Uganda	24 th June 2020	Director Water Resources Management, Commissioner International Water Resources, NBI Desk officer (MWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware of the project • Currently have 15 hydromet stations earmarked for rehabilitation by European Union. • Need more information about specific hydromet earmarked by World Bank to avoid duplication. • Hydromet take little space, so environmental and social safeguards will be very minimal. 	<p>Noted.</p> <p>At the stage of project implementation, NBI will disclose and provide information about actual location and number of hydromets to be refurbished and constructed.</p> <p>Noted</p>
Kenya	24 th June 2020	Director of Transboundary Water Resources, Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 6 hydromet stations installed. 	Noted
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current status of the hydromet stations is not well known unless a survey is conducted. <p>However, NBI has an ongoing project in the Mara so the hydromet station there might be active.</p>	It was emphasized that the project has no civil works and that the installation of hydromet equipment will be done within the current hydromet stations.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to build the capacity of the local people settled near the hydromet stations to know the role of the stations to cushion them from risk of potential vandalism. 	Stakeholder consultations including local communities will be carried out prior to commencement of works.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While it is important to get the views of the 'higher-level' stakeholders, it is also pertinent to get the views of the community members to enhance ownership of the project at all levels. 	The project will have a stakeholder engagement framework (SEF) that will guide on extensive, proportionate and meaningful consultations.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impacts: the project will help in flood/drought management - early warning systems as 	Noted

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<p>a result of the rehabilitation and use of the hydromet stations which will minimize the impacts of floods and enhance preparedness to floods and drought impacts. This will help in reducing destruction of crops and property of local communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impacts: the project shall not have negative social and environmental impacts if there will be no construction work and if the installation will be done at the current location of hydromet stations. If rehabilitation of the stations will involve construction then excavation work may lead to loss of some vegetation in the work area. 	<p>The project will ensure that environmental and social impacts are mitigated as much as possible. It is more reason an ESMF and other instruments such as SEP, ESCP and LMP are being developed.</p> <p>Where such losses occur, the project should support tree planting, grasses and scrubs around the project sites for modulating the environment around the affected project sites.</p>
Tanzania	1 st July 2020	Assistant Director of Water Resources (Transboundary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the benefits of the project, the Nile TAC team noted that implementation of the project will enhance weather and climate change data and analysis capacity at national level and NBI Secretariat. 	<p>Noted. The specialized hydromet equipment will help mitigate increasing frequency and intensity of trans-boundary flood events in the Nile region.</p> <p>Communities will be better prepared and equipped with practical knowledge through better management which is contingent on early warning, awareness raising and preparedness.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen adaptive water resources management in the Nile Basin; 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen knowledge sharing platforms and experience sharing networks. 	The Nile Cooperation for Climate resilience project is meant to strengthen communication and data and information sharing.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members also anticipate the project to create Employment opportunity. 	<p>The project will ensure that local content is considered during implementation and operation stages.</p> <p>A Labour Management Plan (LMP) has been planned for this project and it should inform the recruitment process for the project.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members also noted that through consultation and involvement of communities the project will be able to capture indigenous knowledge related to climate resilience. Project Implementation is not expected to have advance negative impacts to communities. However extensive, meaningful and timely consultations with local communities should be conducted. 	<p>Community related engagements will be done at project level to ensure that the views and concerns of the communities are captured. If the hydromet station happens to be located in an area inhabited by indigenous people, ESS7 will be triggered and stakeholder engagement will be conducted in line with the procedure outlined under ESS7 of World Bank ESF.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the issue of natural habitats, Nile TAC members noted that indigenous forests and woodlands for example Minziro forest located in Misenyi District at Kagera Region exists but is not inhabited by minority cultural group. 	Noted. However, in case hydromet stations and equipment is installed on land the belongs to indigenous groups, the project will ensure that a vulnerable or Marginalized peoples plan is developed to ensure that that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, identity, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These forests provide goods such as herbal medicines which can be used by locals 	Also the project will ensure that Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of affected Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities is carried out.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the hydromets will not in any way affect communities as they are not allowed to settle within the buffer-zone where the hydromets are installed. 	This is noted, however, just in case communities a affected in terms of property being affected, the project should support the affected persons around the project sites.
Burundi	3 rd July 2020	Director General of Burundi Geographical Institute(IGEBU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will be of great benefit to Burundi as it will help in the monitoring of climate related 	Noted. The project objective is to refurbish and provide or install

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			<p>parameters such as water levels in River and Lake areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi has been experiencing climate variations over the years and lacked robust technology to monitor and inform the mitigation of its impacts. Therefore this specialised equipment will help fill the gap especially that of data capture. 	Specialized equipment as such Burundi will benefit from this project.
Rwanda	8 th July 2020	Head of Department Water Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is welcome because there is need to increase network. There are a number of hydromet stations countrywide and are installed along the river. A total of 49 hydromet stations are installed with some being manual while others are real time although having some technical issues. In case they are installed on private land, there may be social implication such as land loss and compensation. However, the already existing ones are along the river buffer-zone which is regarded as public land. The project may bring about sediments arising from construction works. 	<p>Where such cases arise, the project should ensure that any loss of land is avoided.</p> <p>Despite the existence of 49 hydromets installed across the country, only 4 hydromets are earmarked for rehabilitation by World Bank.</p> <p>Consultations with the communities will also be key in finding out if rehabilitation of hydromets could potentially trigger the risk of land loss.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information on water resources variability can be used for better planning of livelihood improvement activities like agriculture. 	This information will be absorbed in the other components of the NCCRP such as irrigation.
South Sudan	29 th June 2020		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 6 hydromet stations are installed in South Sudan, which were funded by JICA. They are in Sub-regions of Baro Akobbo having 1 station, 	This is noted. For this particular project under Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience, the World Bank plans to fund

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<p>Bahr el Jebel having 3 stations, and Bahr el Ghazal with 2 stations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hydromet network within the South Sudan is outdated and needs immediate consideration of modernization. A good number of stations in the country are not functional and few are operational and are not reliable to cater for incidences of early warnings and flood forecasting measures. • From the stations listed, 3 are active while 3 are inactive owing to the many years of political instability. The active ones include Doleb Hill station at Baro Akobbo Sobat, Mongalla station at Bahr el Jebel and Wau station at Bahr el Ghazel Sub-Basins. The inactive ones include; Malakal station at Bahr el Jebel, Nimule (within Nimule National Park) at Bahr el Ghazel and River Assua at mouth at Bahr el Jebel Sub-Basin. 	<p>procurement and installation of specialised hydromet equipment. Once installed, within the Nile Basin countries, hydromet services will provide real-time weather, water, early warning, and climate information products to end users, based on weather, water and climate data for better planning and decision making to mitigate loss of lives, property and livelihoods.</p> <p>Noted. The project objective is to refurbish and provide or install Specialized equipment as such South Sudan will benefit from this project. Once installed, within the Nile Basin countries, hydromet services will provide real-time weather, water, early warning, and climate information products to end users, based on weather, water and climate data for better planning and decision making to mitigate loss of lives, property and livelihoods.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on use of Hydromet was done by Ministry of Water resources however, this was done long time ago and there is need for refresher training. 	One of the project components is to carryout capacity building.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some stations such as Nimule Station located in Bahr el Ghazal Sub-Basin fall within the National Parks although consultations were carried out with Wild life conservation officials and were informed that there were no major impacts. Therefore, for this project, there is need to have consultations before implementation. 	<p>As previously done consultation will be held with all key stakeholders including communities.</p> <p>There will be engagement of institutions charged with the responsibility of conserving these natural habitats.</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other stations are within the river bank and most of the rivers are not being used by the communities. 	Noted.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of implementations, the project will need to procure services of local workers for purposes of project acceptance and also have a sense of ownership. 	The ESMF and LMP will guide on how local content can be absorbed into the workforce.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour especially casual, should be secured from the communities 	Country specific labour management plans in line with National law,s policies and World Bank environmental and social standards will be developed to serve as guiding tools for labour management.
Implementing Partners				
Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), Kenya	9 th July 2020	Programs and Projects Development Officer, Programs Manager,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is a welcome initiative and LVBC has been working closely with NBI on issues related to installation of hydromets. 	Noted. However, given the nature of undertaking by NBI, all necessary measures will be

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		Environment and Climate Change Specialist Program Coordinator Integrated Water Resources Management,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydromets will help in capturing of climate and weather data and help in mitigation of floods and droughts in the Basin Region. • The collaboration between LBVC and NBI is in line with information gathering, storage and sharing and the process of making this platform functional is ongoing. Data sharing protocols will also be agreed upon among partner states. • Regarding impacts, LVBC has existing policies and guidelines related to impact assessment. • On issues related to experience on installation of specialized equipment, LVBC has fairly good experience in the region having installed equipment in Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda with funding from GIZ. • Given the nature of the project, social risks and impacts will not be triggered and where they could emerge, they will be very minimal. • Regarding displacement of communities through land take, this is not anticipated given that hydromets are installed within the buffer-zones and this is a restricted area. Some hydromet stations are also located on government owned land in government institutions such as Meteorological Department offices or public schools. 	<p>taken to mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts.</p> <p>In addition to the LVBC policies and guidelines, the Project will develop, through this assignment, the appropriate environmental and social instruments (including ESMF, LMP, SEF/SEP, and ESCP) that will help respond to any potential impacts and risks. Site-specific impacts and risks shall be addressed through ESMPs where necessary.</p> <p>To minimize potential risks of batteries disposal on the environment, the Hydromet equipment shall be solar-powered.</p> <p>The consultants shall recommend securing of hydromet stations through fencing, guarding or installation of the hydromets within guard houses. This will help minimise the potential for unauthorised access, vandalism and interference with wildlife.</p> <p>The ESMF shall provide guidelines for stakeholder consultation and management. Specifically, the SEF shall be prepared for the Project under</p>

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under LVBC experience shows that very small parcels of land which are 5*5 meters are required. • Environmental impacts would result from disposal of battery cells for powering the hydromet stations. However, modern Hydromets also use solar power sources which are climate smart and have no impact on the environment. Therefore, this project should consider use of solar energy to power the hydromets. • The hydromet stations will provide data to help plan for potential impacts such as the current historic rise in water levels in Lake Victoria, seasonal flooding and droughts. • Due to the nature of the project no grievances are foreseen since the project shall not have any significant impacts, however, both legal and institutional guidelines are available in each East African Community country, which will be applicable for handling any potential grievances. • To guard against any vandalism, hydromets should be fenced off to mitigate against any breach or unauthorized access. 	<p>this assignment to ensure the participation of relevant stakeholders, including local communities, and to incorporate their views in Project design and implementation.</p> <p>This is noted, however, relevant grievance redress procedures will still be formulated and adopted by the project to ensure that there is a formal grievance mechanism to mitigate against any issues that might arise during project implementation.</p> <p>This is noted and the structures that will house the hydromet stations has adopted a security oriented design with a perimeter fencing around it and with a dedicated onsite guard.</p> <p>A SEF has been drafted for the project and will guide on all the steps that will be undertaken to ensure that meaningful, timely and proportionate engagement is done.</p>

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure project ownership and acceptance by communities, extensive stakeholder consultation should be done before implementation. These consultations will also go a long way in informing the communities about the use of the equipment to their benefit such as disaster risk and management in the Lake Basin Area. 	
Nile Secretariat Uganda	17 th July 2020	Dr. Mohsen Alarabawy. : Regional Hydromet Systems Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 73 hydromet stations going to be implemented under the project. Out of the 73, there are only 4 new hydromet stations going to be constructed. The others will only be rehabilitated by introducing satellite transmission system and providing modern state-of-the-art equipment. Screening for Environmental and social safeguards has already been done and documents available and initial findings indicate that there are no risks, threats or negative impacts on the environment and social aspects. The hydromets take up approximately 1*1 meter and do not require any land take or acquisition as they lie within the 50 to 200-meters buffer zone of public land which is an area restricted from use by communities. Hydromets are simple, small hydrological stations that using a sensor or Radar to send hydrological data for analysis. They normally 	<p>Noted</p> <p>This is noted. However, at project level social and environmental issues may arise and therefore the need of an ESMF which will guide on how best these issues can be mitigated.</p> <p>This is noted</p> <p>This is noted</p>

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<p>provide information for modelling, analysis and planning of climate data, water allocation and distribution, flood monitoring and disaster management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is minimum interaction with the communities since the hydromets are located by the river banks. Therefore, social risks or impacts are minimal. • There have been cases of vandalism in places where these hydromets have been installed. Members of communities were stealing cables and solar panels for domestic use and sale to unsuspecting people. However, subsequent designs will have measures to mitigate against vandalism and these will entail construction of a fence around the hydromet and hiring of a guard; there will be community awareness to educate the communities about the value added by having the equipment is installed, raising awareness and consciousness about the need for the stations. • The hydromets will be automated and will not require personnel to operate them save for one guard who will protect them from being vandalized. 	<p>This is noted. However, access to these hydromet stations could possibly go through communities which could potentially trigger social risks and impacts. Therefore, the project will need to follow all environmental and social management measures to reduce the risks.</p> <p>This is noted and the structures that will house the hydromet stations has adopted a security oriented design with a perimeter fencing around it and with a dedicated onsite guard.</p> <p>This is noted.</p> <p>The planned installation of specialised equipment will help to fill this gap as more accurate and reliable data will be captured and shared within the Riparian Countries.</p> <p>This is noted.</p>

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate analytical models exist but lacked data, however installation of hydromets will help in the capture and transmission of data more frequently since the hydromets will be automatic. • The hydromets will be powered by solar and will submit signals/data every 10 minutes for analysis and modelling of various scenarios including drought, floods etc. • Disposal of old or obsolete hydromet equipment will be at the behest of the Ministry responsible for the Environment in each respective country. 	<p>There will be a solid waste management plan to guide on the disposal of solid waste at project implementation level.</p>
ENTRO, Ethiopia	20th July 2020	Teshome Atnafie	<p>The project involves 2 focus areas and 6 sub components. ENTRO has a lot of experience in implementing GIZ, World Bank and CIWA financed projects. The centre is familiar with environmental and social safeguards. The magnitude of this project is big and it involves a lot of specialized areas like water quality, capacity building, irrigation, hydromet stations and dam safety. Therefore, ENTRO is prepared to comply with World Bank standards by developing all the required documents and fulfilling all the required environmental and social safeguard documents.</p> <p>The project will be beneficial in capacity building on several aspects through all the stations and Nile riparian countries. It will contribute towards building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training capacity - Technical capacity - Financial Capacity <p><i>Social and Environmental risks foreseen for the project and possible mitigation measures</i></p>	<p>Where feasible, the Project shall avoid land related issues by establishing the hydromet</p>

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			<p>In every project of this magnitude, there are bound to be environmental and social risks. Currently, there is a consultant assessing the status of the existing hydromet stations and impacts on land ownership, the environment and social issues related to the hydromet stations. All possible environmental and social issues are site specific. However, some issues which may come up are related to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land ownership - Sustainability - Vandalism of facilities - Maintenance of hydromet stations <p><i>Current level of capacity with regards to Environmental and Social safeguards</i></p> <p>It is very important to have the right level of capacity when implementing such a project. ENTRO is lacking on critical expertise required for the implementation of the project. Therefore, there is need for training on different specializations like project management and monitoring and evaluation and taking care of staff requirements</p> <p>Training and capacity building need to be done for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ENTRO staff - Stakeholders - National focal institutions <p><i>Specific Environmental and Social Safeguards Capacity Needs</i></p> <p>On ENTRO's Organogram, there is a position allocated for Environmental and Social Safeguard expert but the staff is not in place. There is a great need for such expertise. This is key in managing environmental and social issues. However, there is a Community and Social expert but ENTRO does not have an environmental expert.</p>	<p>stations within public or institutional land such as Public schools or government office compounds.</p> <p>Sustainability shall be ensured by ensuring that the respective governments and local communities are engaged as stakeholders through sensitizations and trainings on the role of the Project and specifically the hydromet stations.</p> <p>The hydromet stations should be secured through fencing or guarding the stations to reduce illegal access, vandalism and interference by wildlife.</p> <p>Constant monitoring and maintenance will be critical for the sustainable use of the hydromet stations. Local staffs should be trained on the installation, use, maintenance and monitoring of the hydromet stations.</p> <p>The ESMF shall provide the overall framework for engagement of stakeholders. The SEF/SEP will provide specific guidelines for stakeholders (including local communities where feasible) identification, analysis,</p>

Country	Date of Consultation	Official Engaged	Issue	Response/Action Plan
			<p>Technical expertise needed – Digital satellite, Remote sensing and a lot of other technical expertise needed. Technical and project human resources is needed and good coordination of stakeholders.</p> <p>Challenges are encountered in the implementation of such large projects. Ways of including the community despite them not having direct engagement during project implementation phase should be assessed.</p> <p>A lot of big projects have been implemented on watershed management, irrigation, and dam safety. Hence, this project is not so complicated. It is more of a technical project which is in need of technical expertise and stakeholder consultation. There is no serious gap or problem anticipated for the project.</p>	inclusion and incorporation of their views in the Project design and implementation.
Nile SEC, Uganda	21 st July 2020	Tom Waako, Capacity Building	<p>Is there any Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel and Capacity?</p> <p>The secretariat has implemented a number of World Bank projects since 2010 and environmental and social safeguards have always been a part of the projects. It is also embedded in Nile Basin Initiative's policies, plans and programmes. There have been internal trainings for the staff on Environmental and Social Safeguards especially at NELSAP. But there is still a gap since trained staff leave occasionally. Hence, capacity building in this area needs to be continuous. Mechanisms should also be devised on how to maintain this knowledge within the institutions.</p> <p>Capacity building needs at the community level</p> <p>There isn't any capacity building at the community level that has been planned but for purposes of successful implementation, social security and licence from the communities then that kind of training and engagement is critical.</p> <p>ESF Personnel in the Nile Basin Initiative Centres</p>	<p>Noted. Recommendation for further training in line with the World Bank ESF will be given.</p> <p>Recommendation on capacity building at community level has been given in the ESMF.</p> <p>The current personnel will have to be retrained in ESF.</p>

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			<p>There are some centres like NELSAP which have Environmental and Social Safeguards Personnel, but they are employed on project basis. For instance, at NELSAP, Richard is working on that capacity for the hydromet and dam projects but extends his services when need be to other engagements at NELSAP and the Nile Basin.</p> <p>ESF is not rooted in Nile Basin Initiative, only personnel working on different projects but with experience in ESF consult on occasion.</p> <p>Potential Social and Environmental Impacts of the Project</p> <p>Most of the activities of this project have minimal interaction with the communities. When it comes to dam safety, the dams are already there and constructed. Other aspects such as information management, capacity building, water quality also does not have a lot of connection with the community members.</p> <p>The hydromet stations may have some direct link to social and environmental impacts within the basin. But even this is on a minimal scale.</p> <p>The hydromet project was approved based on a checklist, but this showed that there was a need to do a thorough Environmental and Social Safeguards assessment.</p> <p>Nile Basin Initiative is currently using a given framework for current world bank projects but one question which arises is whether there is a person in charge of ensuring that the framework is followed to the latter.</p>	<p>A social safeguards specialist specifically for this project will be recruited to manage social related risks and impacts.</p>
Nile SEC, Uganda	21 st July 202	Leonard Akwany, Regional Wetlands Expert	<p>A lot of consultations have been conducted so far on the different aspects of the project including the rehabilitation of the hydromet stations and some of the social issues which have been coming up are issues of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vandalism from the community members 	<p>The ESMF has captured the concerns through stakeholder engagement.</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Gender Based Violence – The workers on the stations during installation, on data collection and monitoring. Even though the workers will not be many, but this still remains a risk. ➤ Other potential issues are on Land and ownership, labour (local or brought in) ➤ Impacts on indigenous people, if there is any <p>The impacts so far are seen to be quite minimal due to the nature of the project. On the potential environmental impacts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Irrigation activities may have impacts on the riparian areas since they may not be protected. ➤ Agricultural chemicals affecting water quality. ➤ Hydromet stations are also located in these areas and as such there might be impacts on the vegetation in the riparian areas. ➤ There may also be negative impacts on aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity. <p>The hydromet stations are meant to seem like they pose a lot of threat on the riparian areas. However, there seems to be no great impacts. Even though the impacts might not be adverse but there may be interference with the stations which might result into impacts on the environment.</p> <p>One thing which needs to be taken into consideration is the threshold of the impacts. Is the threshold high enough to trigger or warrant attention? The impacts might be there but with an insignificant degree.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>This is a World Bank funded project and before financing of the project, there is need to show that all Environmental and social impacts are minimized as much as possible and therefore it is more reason an ESMP is being developed.</p> <p>Details about the location of the hydromet stations in specific countries will be identified before the project implementation commences</p>

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			<p>There is also need for Nile Basin Initiative to provide full disclosure on the project locations. So far, the consulting team is only aware of the number of hydromet stations to be installed but not the specific locations. This information will make it easier to pre-empt any potential site specific environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>Recommendations:</p> <p>In order to dig up more potential impacts, it would be helpful to look at the hydromet stations vis a vis other hydromet stations of the same magnitude and use this as a baseline for cumulative risks and impacts.</p> <p>Consider the delicacy of the locations where they will be installed and whether this result into any environmental impacts.</p> <p>Also consider the materials which are going to be used and whether they have any negative impacts on the environment.</p> <p>Knowing the specific locations will also give insight on the potential impacts to the indigenous communities and inform on any needs for sensitization.</p> <p>It would be good to have a good conceptualization of how the hydromet stations look like. This will help ensure that the potential impacts are well defined</p> <p>Nile Basin Initiative is full of technocracy, therefore implementation of any of its projects is through the government ministries. As such, the issue of whether these ministries will adhere to the standards to the letter comes up. This is where most of the issues sometimes arise. Because they often just go to the project location, construct their structures without</p>	

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			<p>much thought into the environmental and social safeguards once they get the go ahead to implement.</p> <p>Farmer Led Irrigation Development</p> <p>Traditionally, Nile Basin Initiative goes for big projects. Therefore, within this particular sub component, there will be a lot of engagement with the community since small scale farmers will want to spearhead farmer led irrigation. There will be mapping on what is happening in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farming and Irrigation practices ➤ Technology ➤ The current status of farming and irrigation ➤ Current Technology efficiency ➤ Financing <p>Therefore, there is a great potential for a lot of social risks and impacts. Farmer led irrigation is about dealing with local communities and women and gauging which kind of new technologies on irrigation will work best for them. This will require direct engagement with the local communities. After collection of the baseline information, there will be a pilot for the proposed new technologies for farmer led irrigation. This is where a lot of social and environmental risks and impacts may come in.</p>	
NELSAP Team Rwanda	20th July 2020	Maro Andy Tola--Head Water Program, Kigali Richard-Social Safeguards Sami Osman -Water Resources Engineer	<p>The Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience project will involve 5 centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nile SEC • NELSAP • ENTRRO • LVBC • NBC 	Noted

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			<p>NELSAP is involved in; platform for information and sharing, Dam safety, as well as Flooding and drought risk mitigation.</p> <p>As an institution, NELSAP does not deal in construction of hydromet stations.</p>	Noted
			<p>Benefits: Once completed, the hydromets stations installed in different countries will help to capture information on water quality and atmospheric information which will boost information sharing among Nile Basin countries.</p> <p>Installation and refurbishment of hydromet stations will lead to shared real time data and adequate reliable information for the all the Riparian countries.</p> <p>Another benefit will be improved water resource planning when the hydromets are implemented.</p> <p>Social risks will only arise if stations were installed on private land.</p> <p>There is an existing project being financed by GIZ and will mainly involve civil works for construction of hydromets.</p> <p><u>Training modules and capacity building programme</u></p>	This is noted
			<p>The World Bank is going to finance the installation of specialized equipment to help capture and monitor water quality deterioration in the Nile Basin because of the untreated waste from ever growing urban areas and industries as a result of rapid population growth, intensification of agriculture, and deforestation.</p>	Noted
			<p>Dam safety</p> <p>In relation to dam safety, the team noted that dams indeed have environmental and social issues that have to be addressed. However, on this project there will only be capacity building for country technocrats in relation to dam safety.</p>	It is envisaged that the Project will not involve civil works. However, in areas where new hydromet stations shall be established minimal civil activities are likely but may largely be site-specific.

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			<p>They will also help in establishing dam safety regulations and framework agreeable to all Nile Basin countries.</p> <p>As an institution, NELSAP also will undertake an inventory of dams including their capacity and size but will not engage in any design which can potentially trigger environmental and social safeguards.</p> <p>However, on this project earmarked for world Bank funding environmental and social safeguards should be addressed adequately since it's going to involve civil works.</p> <p>Labour management: In 2012, NELSAP implemented hydromet project in sub basins of Kagera and Mara rivers which was financed by GIZ.</p> <p>To avoid issues of movement of persons and labour related issues such as work permits, registration of workers and stakeholder buy in of project benefits, National contractors and consultants were procured to carry out construction of the hydromet stations.</p> <p>On the risk of vandalism and land acquisition, NELSAP installed this equipment in schools, government offices and National parks. For equipment that was installed in schools, geography clubs were given the responsibility of keeping them safe.</p> <p>As a project, several challenges were experienced and these included; vandalism, poor of facilitation of operation and monitoring teams for the equipment, community gauge readers that had been recruited, abandoned their work station hence losing out on important data that was not captured. There was also no safety and protective gear for workers.</p> <p>Ways of overcoming these challenges: National agencies need to prioritize maintenance of stations. There is need to allocate budgets for operation and maintenance of the stations. Capacity building and refresher training needs to be given to the operators</p>	<p>Capacity building and the training areas for stakeholders including trainings on WB ESF standards have been outlined in the ESMF and ESCP for this Project.</p> <p>The respective governments shall be engaged as key stakeholders to ensure maintenance of the hydromet stations for the sustainability of data capture and use.</p> <p>The budget for implementing the ESMF including operational and maintenance of the hydromet stations is indicated in the ESMF.</p>

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			<p>of these stations since software applications keep on changing. Furthermore, responsible staff should be given training in environmental and social safeguards in line with the new World Bank ESF.</p> <p>Governments should also prioritize data acquisition and sharing to ensure the project is a success.</p>	
ENTRO, Ethiopia	22 nd July 2020	Michael Abebe – Regional Coordinator for Water Resources	<p>The dam safety component is going to mostly be about capacity building. The overarching objective of dam safety capacity building component is reducing the risk of dam failures and damages on communities. There are a lot of activities that Nile basin Initiative has done on dam safety since 2014. Therefore, this project is going to enhance this.</p> <p>The project involves subcomponents like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Development of data categories on dams. This exercise involves developing a data base of all the dams in the Nile Basin region. ✓ Develop proper standards and guidelines for dam safety to ensure Proper operations – ENTRO has developed guidelines for Ethiopia ✓ Harmonized dam safety guidelines for all the Nile Basin Countries ✓ Capacity building on the Nile Basin gap on resources and rehabilitation needs. ✓ Training and enhancing capacity on managing dam safety ✓ Development of the legal, regulatory framework to implement the guidelines. <p>There will also be dam safety training centres/modules. Not just for engineers but also for environmental experts, society, media, community,</p>	Noted

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			<p>geologists, policy makers, planners and experts for the Eastern Nile Countries.</p> <p>There are lots of dams in the Nile Basin which are already up and also those that are in the pipeline. This warrants emphasis on state of dams' management in dam safety guidelines</p> <p>Hydromet Stations Most dams do not have proper hydromet stations. Therefore, it would be good to have them installed and operational as they are also instrumental in management and data collection.</p> <p>Hydromet stations will have great contribution to dam safety management.</p> <p>The foreseen challenge is in sustaining their operations properly. More emphasis should be on sustainability and proper maintenance for the hydromet stations</p> <p>Community Engagement The Guidelines development will incorporate emerging action plans between dam operators and downstream communities then test and training in selected pilot areas. This will be done by either ENTRO or NELSAP. There could be interaction between the communities and dam owners and operators. There will also be capacity building of member countries on issues of Dam Safety.</p>	<p>The planed installation of specialised hydromet equipment will help to fill this gap.</p> <p>NBI will work together with country technical teams to ensure long term sustainability and management of the hydromet stations.</p>
Country Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)				
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Uganda	13 th July 2020	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)	In case of encroachment within the restricted buffer-zone, the project proponent should ensure that they carry out meaningful consultations with the affected communities.	The development of the documents of the ESMF and associated tools will ensure that safeguards policies and guidelines are captured to uphold environmental and

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			<p>To mitigate against violence against children and Sexual exploitation during project implementation, the project should have a well laid out strategy.</p> <p>As key stakeholders in child protection, parents should also be encouraged to play an active role in parenting and raising children such monitoring and keeping close contact with children, responding to children's sexuality in line with the Uganda National Parenting Guidelines 2018.</p> <p>Issues related to GBV should be also handled in line with Ministry of Gender standard operating procedures and these should follow the human rights based approach, gender equality, survivor centred approach and timeliness among others</p>	<p>project should have a Sexual Harassment Policy</p> <p>The rehabilitation and operational phases of the project should have a Gender Action Plan.</p>
Kenya		Deputy Director, Urban Rivers Restoration Programme (URRP)	Number of hydromet stations and their location: this information should be available at the Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation, Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).	Noted
			In case there are existing hydromet stations then it would be better to enhance their capacity to collect the required climate and weather data rather than installing new ones. This is because it will take more time following due diligence by the government and lead to high potential to generate more social and environmental impacts through new land acquisitions, displacement of persons, construction work etc.	Noted. One of the project components is to carry out capacity building.
			The hydromet stations will provide important weather and climate information and patterns for use by the local people.	Noted.

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			<p>Due to the nature of the project it will not generate negative impacts because where the hydromet stations will be installed already have land acquired from the local people and the stations are usually occupying small land area.</p> <p>However, training of local communities at the inception of the project and community outreaches or extension are important for the local people to accept and appreciate the new project and related activities. Community members especially women should also be encouraged to visit the project areas and participate in project activities at the local level to enhance mainstreaming of gender and create local awareness.</p>	<p>Stakeholders including local communities will be sensitised on the Project activities.</p> <p>Modalities of stakeholder engagement are spelt out in the ESMF and the SEF</p>
Kenya		Deputy Director of the Urban Rivers Restoration Programme (URRP), Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Number of hydromet stations and their location: this information should be available at the Ministry of Water & Sanitation and Irrigation, Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).	Noted

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			<p>In case there are existing hydromet stations then it would be better to enhance their capacity to collect the required climate and weather data rather than installing new ones. This is because it will take more time following due diligence by the government and lead to high potential to generate more social and environmental impacts through new land acquisitions, displacement of persons, construction work etc.</p> <p>The hydromet stations will provide important weather and climate information and patterns for use by the local people.</p> <p>Due to the nature of the project it will not generate negative impacts because where the hydromet stations will be installed already have land acquired from the local people and the stations are usually occupying small land area.</p> <p>However, training of local communities at the inception of the project and community outreaches or extension are important for the local people to accept and appreciate the new project and related activities. Community members especially women should also be encouraged to visit the project areas and participate in project activities at the local level to enhance mainstreaming of gender and create local awareness.</p>	<p>The Project has a component on capacity building and training of staffs who will operate the hydromet equipment.</p> <p>The Project envisages no civil works hence no new hydromet stations shall be established in Kenya, rather the hydromet equipment will be installed in the existing stations.</p> <p>Potential training areas on the Project are detailed in the ESMF and the ESCP.</p>
Kenya	16 th July 2020	Chief Executive Officer, Water Resources Authority (WRA)	Data generated by the hydromet stations will be synthesized to give information for water resources decision making including water allocation, water resources protection and conservation	Noted.

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			<p>A minor recognized cultural group within the Lake Victoria North Basin is the Ogiek. They live on the Mt. Elgon Forest and on the Mau Forests. They depend on forest products like honey and tree products, they are hunters and gatherers. Since their livelihood is dependent on the forest the Ogiek are culturally, socially and economically attached to it.</p> <p>Hydro meteorological stations are not harmful to the environment. They instead enhance the wellbeing of the environment through provision of the data.</p> <p>There are already existing stations and the community is engaged sometimes in reading of the gauges.</p> <p>Potential sub-projects: Bee keeping, fisheries, trout farming, smart agriculture, zero grazing.</p> <p>The information generated by the hydromet stations will give status of the environment and aid in its sustainable management.</p> <p>The Water Resources Authority (WRA) works with Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs) to mitigate against water resource conflicts.</p> <p>Environmental grievances including water resources issues are addressed by WRUAs</p> <p>The best way of enhancing adequate public engagement and participation during project design and implementation is through consultations with stakeholders.</p> <p>Institutional safeguards capacity building needs: Hydrogeological modeling, Hydrological modeling, climate change modeling, GIS and remote sensing, Water quality and pollution analysis and modeling.</p>	<p>The Project will not establish new hydromet stations in Kenya but will refurbish the already existing ones and install new hydromet equipment.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>ESMF will lay guidelines to address any impacts and risks associated with the Project.</p> <p>The ESMF will also address stakeholder consultations while detailed stakeholder issues will be addressed through the SEF of the Project.</p> <p>Potential capacity building and training areas on the Project are detailed in the ESMF and the</p>

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			<p>Also, include purchase of equipment and tools for water resources monitoring, vehicles.</p> <p>Information and data sharing platforms in relation to projects, economic activities in the Nile Basin include Newsletters through Email. However, they are still not available for use.</p> <p>There is need to develop a portal for data sharing in the Nile basin to benefit the riparian countries.</p>	<p>ESCP. The budget for implementing the ESMF including areas of capacity building are detailed in the ESMF document.</p>

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3. The East African Community Communication Policy and Strategy
4. Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets- International Finance Corporation

