

# Simplified Approval Process Concept Note

Project/Programme title:	Ensuring Climate Resilience and Energy Substitution for WASH Systems in Drought-Prone Districts of Karamoja Subregion, Uganda
Country(ies):	Uganda
National Designated Authority(ies) (NDA):	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Accredited Entity(ies) (AE):	Development Bank of Southern Africa
Date of first submission:	12/18/2020 V.1
Date of current submission:	12/18/2020 V.1
Version	1



*Eligibility for SAP is determined by the review of the concept note and the ESS screening.*

## A. Project / Programme Summary (max. 1 page)

<b>A.1. Project or programme</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	<b>A.2. Public or private sector</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	<b>A.3 RFP</b>	Not applicable
<b>A.4. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme</b>	<p><u>Mitigation:</u> Reduced emissions from:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation: 10% <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances: 0% <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use: 0%				
<b>A.5. Impact potential</b>		A.5.1. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq over project lifespan)	215 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq		
		A.5.2. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries)	271,200 direct beneficiaries		
		A.5.3. Estimated adaptation impact (number of indirect beneficiaries)	1,200,000 indirect beneficiaries		
		A.5.4. Estimated adaptation impact (% of total population)	22% of the country's total population		
<b>A.6. Financing information</b>					
A.6.1. Indicative GCF funding requested (max 10M)	Amount: 10,093,680 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants				
A.6.2. Indicative co-financing	Amount: 3,639,978 Currency: USD Financial Instrument: Grants Institution: UNICEF				
A.6.3. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	Amount: 13,733,658 Currency: USD				
<b>A.7. Implementation period:</b>	disbursement period: 48 repayment period, if applicable:	<b>A.7.2. Total project/ Programme lifespan</b>	60		
<b>A.8. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility needed?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<b>A.9. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>A.10. Provide rationale for the ESS categorization (100 words)</b>	This project is category C since none of the activities require additional assessments. The specific environmental and social risks and impacts have been assessed and no adverse impacts to any of the environmental and social risks is identified. It is our assessment that the project is likely to have minimal or no adverse social and/or environmental impacts. No further				

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	<p>specific environmental and/or social assessment is required during Project Formulation. However, those with procurement components may still have potential environmental and social sustainability considerations and will be addressed as part of regular project design activities and through UNICEF's procurement processes.</p>		
<p><b>A.11. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p><b>A.12. Confidentiality</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Confidential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential</p>
<p><b>A.13. Executing Entity information</b></p>	<p>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p>		
<p><b>A.14. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)</b></p>	<p>Karamoja region experiences high year-to-year variability in climate cycle, including unpredictable rainfall patterns, which undermines the already limited resources and development through recurring droughts, flash floods and prolonged dry spells. Most of the population is typically affected by a sequence of shocks that pose significant challenges to livelihood security. The project will enhance resilience of vulnerable populations by implementing climate-smart technologies for water supply, strengthening capacity to implement and monitor climate-resilient WASH programming, and enhance climate shocks capacity through ecosystem restoration and conservation. UNICEF's Social and Environmental Standards and Procedures will be used to manage any environmental and social risks.</p>		
<p><b>B. Project / Programme information</b></p>			
<p><b>B.1. Context and Baseline (500 words)</b></p>			
<p>Karamoja sub-region consisting of nine districts (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak and Nabilatulk, Karenga), is the most impoverished region of Uganda with poverty levels at 74.5% compared to the national average of 19.2%[1]. High levels of year-to-year variability in climate cycle with extended dry spells are reported every second or third year leading to climate-related shocks due to unpredictable and uneven rainfall. These are expected to increase in future as the minimum (maximum) temperatures are projected to increase by 1.8 - 2.1°C (0.3 - 1.5°C) and total annual rainfall to reduce by 50 - 150mm, with pronounced variability from year to year as well as within the year by 2050.</p> <p>Population in Karamoja is dependent on rain-fed mixed farming, sensitive to climate conditions and hence their livelihoods. This is expected to intensify in coming decades, and will be a major factor in food security and water availability. Communities usually move in search of water and pasture for their livestock, however, new regulations imposed as part of the disarmament process limits mobility, leading to widespread overgrazing and exacerbated tensions regarding use of limited water resources.</p> <p>According to 2015-2020 Karamoja Integrated Development Programme[2], 73% of the region's population is located more than 30 minutes from a water source; and WASH services are lagging behind national averages. Use of improved sanitation facilities varies, with the highest rates (41%) in northern Karamoja and lower rates (11%) in the south, with the worst access rates in Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak. Daily water consumption per capita is lower than the average global standards across all districts except Abim. Lack of access to safe water contributes to malnutrition among all groups, as does a lack of basic sanitation practices, especially among young children.</p> <p>The project will transform water supply and increase water access by developing climate-resilient</p>			

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water infrastructure for communities currently at a considerable distance from a functioning water-point, with additional benefits of sanitation, hygiene, health, livestock watering and small-scale irrigation. Capacity will be strengthened to implement and monitor climate responsive WASH programming, catchment protection and fragile ecosystems restoration.

The project complements Uganda Vision 2040 and Climate Policy and Strategy; contributes to the 2015-2020 Karamoja Integrated Development Plan, with provision of potable water and water for production as key priorities, among others. It will contribute to implementation of the Aswa and Awoja Catchment Management Plans and the sector strategy for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and Water Resources Management targeting 100% safe water coverage by 2035 and at least one clean and safe drinking water source per village.

Barriers include capacity limitations, lack of proper coordination integrated and participatory approaches in planning water resources interventions, poor environmental conservation practices and conflict over grazing land and water point. The country's history of civil war and lengthy period of instability in Karamoja contributed to severe environmental degradation, poor infrastructure development and limited availability of basic services. Current stability provides conducive environment for sustainable support towards improving socio-economic indicators of the vulnerable.

[1] <https://opm.go.ug/karamoja-intergrated-development-programme-kidp/>

[2] *ibid*

### B.2. Project / Programme description (1000 words)

#### **Component 1: Creating awareness on management of natural resources for sustainable water availability and restoration of fragile ecosystem**

This component is linked to the on-going nationwide IWRM policy and contributes to Awoja and Aswa Catchment Management Plans. Water source protection activities will be implemented in all water supply systems installed by the project in component 2 to ensure that the quantity and quality of water provided do not deteriorate in future. Activities will be aligned to MWE catchment/water source protections plans, and will include: fencing/marketing of buffer zones, planting appropriate grass and tree species, and creating diversion channels for storm water management. Communities will be sensitized and trained on the options for conservation of water resources, including tree nursery development and tree planting, land practices, including low-tech irrigation canals, trapping structures, agroforestry and land husbandry practices. These will, in turn, improve land productivity and reduce the pressures on the natural forest leading to catchment preservation. Deliberate effort will be made to target women and youth groups and include on-site learning visits for different groups, including the pastoralist, agricultural and agropastoral community beneficiaries. Lessons learnt will be documented and disseminated in local languages and in adapted versions for different audience. A policy brief will also be formulated to feed into national dialogue and policy development.

Expected outputs are Community awareness on reforestation, agroforestry and catchment/source protection; establishment of seedling production/nursery centres; 16,000 trees planted; and project implementation lessons documented including a policy brief.

#### **Component 2: Improving access to water to build a resilient WASH and livelihood**

This component will enhance portable water supply for households and institutions from sources that are resilient to current climate shocks and future climate trends, contributing to MWE's shift to

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solar-powered water supply schemes to eliminate long queues and supply more people at each source. 16 multi-purpose solar-powered water systems will be constructed to benefit approximately 80,000 people in rural communities. This will be complemented by the ongoing UNICEF WASH in School initiative, which is expected to establish 20 mini-solar-powered water systems by 2023. Solar energy technology is preferred because it is relatively cheaper, available, easy to deploy, and available technical capacity for maintenance.

Single-purpose water projects often become de-facto multiple-use system, leading to problems such as quick depletion of water resource, system breakdown and conflicts. A demand-based water supply systems will be designed to cater for other needs such as livestock watering and subsistence irrigation. Water resource monitoring network will be improved through mapping of water points and related infrastructure to generate updated data, including training to enable stakeholders to routinely collect and update the georeferenced data. This will provide a basis for a coordinated, comprehensive, and well-targeted investment program to improve resilience WASH. Remote monitoring systems for water schemes will be installed for centralized monitoring of the functionality and operational efficiency of the systems and overall utility performance.

Expected outputs: 16 Multi-purpose solar-powered water systems; 20 mini-solar-powered water systems; remote monitoring systems; and updated georeferenced data on water points.

### **Component 3: Strengthening the capacity for implementation and monitoring of climate-resilient WASH programming**

Component 3 will build capacity at national, district and local level, including private sector players, to ensure WASH infrastructures and services developed in Component 2 are sustained, up scaled and contribute to community resilience. Management structures including Water Users Associations will be strengthened for effective water scheme management. For each scheme, water allocation agreement will be developed to safeguard the needs of vulnerable women, men other types of users (small-scale irrigation, livestock watering). Training will be conducted on management, operations and maintenance of water schemes. Institutional capacity strengthening will include data management, enhancing water quality monitoring capacity, including procuring water quality monitoring equipment, training staff at district level on water quality testing and sensitization of users on importance of water quality to motivate demand. An interactive database of water points, from mapping in Component 2, will be operationalized.

Based on UNICEF's technical guidance tools on SHIFT to climate resilient WASH programming, participatory climate risks analysis will be conducted to determine key adaptive management activities to be incorporated into WASH policies, leading to development of locally appropriate climate-resilient WASH planning framework.

Expected outputs: district-level climate-resilient WASH planning framework, capacity on operations and maintenance of water systems developed, institutional framework and local management instruments strengthened across the 9 districts in climate-responsive planning, and water points data dashboard.

### **Component 4. Strengthening capacity at district and community levels to implement sanitation and hygiene activities using demand driven approach**

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Building on the improved water access from component 1-3, this component, to be financed by UNICEF and target two districts, will promote sanitation and hygiene, including application of demand driven approaches to mobilize communities to eliminate open defecation and for sanitation marketing to change behaviours and scale up effective and sustainable demand and supply for improved sanitation and hygiene using social and commercial marketing practices; and institutional catchment-based and demand driven approaches. It will complement the renewable energy and resilient water systems. UNICEF and/or MWE's Hygiene Education and Sanitation Promotion guidelines will be used. Approximately 180,000 people will benefit and latrines will be sited to ensure minimal environmental pollution by following the UNICEF Environmental Social and Environmental Safeguards and UNICEF Environmental Social and Environmental Management Plans. Given the depth to groundwater (40-80metres) will aid location of sanitation facilities, ESS components will ensure minimal sub-surface and surface runoff of contaminated faecal or liquid waste from sanitation facilities.

Expected output: communities triggered for achieving open defecation free environment.

Improved access to clean water, heightened social awareness of appropriate use of renewable solar energy to bring water to schools and communities, and catchment conservation places climate adaptation and advocacy at the root of social change. Lessons will be synthesised for specific audience including policy makers to inform policies and other initiatives.

DBSA provides concessionary finance to climate-friendly projects and has financed climate mitigation and adaptation projects. While MWE and UNICEF are Executing Entities for the project, DBSA will sign the Grant Agreement with the GCF and carry out the project through signing a Subsidiary Agreement with UNICEF and MWE.

Financial and operation risks include insufficient availability of necessary financial resources mitigated through detailed project design and planning, and related financial forecasting, including identifying what local stakeholders (UNICEF, MWE) can contribute and how the GCF can best add value; and inadequate operational capacity to support the uptake of the proposed resilience approaches mitigated by continually monitoring support required through the project's M&E system.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting system will be gender sensitive and will follow guidance from the GCF and comply with UNICEF M&E policy, ensuring that an interactive system allowing for regular reporting and learning at all levels ia maintained.

### **B.3.Expected performance against the GCF investment criteria**

Uganda is increasingly exposed to climate risk, which adversely affect livelihoods in communities such as the Karamoja: models predict a further 50 - 150 mm decline in rainfall and a 0.3 - 1.5o C increase in temperature by 2050. The Government of Uganda is taking a proactive approach and has developed a strategy for climate change and variability. At the macro level, Uganda is integrating climate change considerations into planning processes, particularly the growth and poverty reduction strategy framework for national environmental protection. The Government is also a signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. Despite a clear desire to improve conditions, the Government faces financial and technical barriers. Uganda's economic situation is characterized by high public debt coupled with a lack of grant and concessional resources which limits the capacity of the Government to finance climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, programmes and projects.

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The project can co-benefit adaptation /mitigation providing significant potential for replication while contributing to achieving the objectives of the National Development Plan II and National Climate Change Policy. This project contributes to filling gaps in Karamoja, a district where Government spending has traditionally been low. The activities proposed under this project are challenging to fund from other sources but will contribute to a new paradigm in terms of provision of climate-change-resilient basic services. The Government fully endorses the project as a co-funder and Delivery Partner recognizing that the initiative advances its ambitious resilience agenda.

The project is fully in line with the GCF objective of promoting a paradigm shift toward low emissions and climate-resilient development, with a particular focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. GCF resources would be used to: (i) assess and implement climate smart technologies (low and no regret options) for WASH; (ii) strengthen capacity of the districts and communities to implement sanitation and hygiene activities using demand driven approaches; (iii) strengthen capacity of local government and local private sector to implement and monitor climate resilient WASH programming; and (iv) create awareness and capacity of communities to respond to climate shocks and stresses and restore fragile ecosystems.

GCF grant funds would complement Government resources dedicated to climate change adaptation activities including locating deep, sustainable ground water resources; catchment management for ground water recharge and source protection; enhancing the practical application of the Multiple-Use Water Point Approach and application of appropriate technologies in order to reduce carbon footprint.

This funding envelope is the minimum required to provide the requisite technical support in the Karamoja Region, while providing policy feedback at national level. This project is expected to generate significant returns on investment through increased economic activity, reduced spending on emergencies, and health benefits for the population. UNICEF will work with the government to ensure installation of climate resilient water infrastructure, governance systems and operations and maintenance structures are in place. Government will continue to work with communities to ensure sustained maintenance of all infrastructure implemented during this project.

### **B.4 Stakeholders consultation and engagement (300 words )**

The concept note have undergone comprehensive stakeholder input including approval by the Ministry of Finance, the NDA as required, including through a consultative meeting (held on 12th November 2020) between the NDA, DBSA, MWE and UNICEF to ensure alignment to Government priorities and overall development framework. The Ministry of Water and Environmen (MWE) staff have worked with UNICEF staff at both country and regional level to conceptualize and identify the needs leading to the development of the concept note. The technical team from MWE headquarters, Technical team of MWE from Karamoja, UNICEF zonal staff, UNICEF Counrty staff, UNICEF regional staff reviewed the draft concept note in a consultative Webinar held on 3rd December 2020. This Webinar discussed the draft project Concept in detail, with stakeholders providing inputs to enrich the concept note, as well as endorsing the proposed project components and activities. In this webinar, a participatory approach was used where participants were given a chance to make their comments and inputs on the draft concept (earlier circulated) and raise any concerns. UNICEF staff based in Moroto zonal office (which cover Karamoja sub region) conducted district level pre-feasibility study in all the 9 districts of Karamoja to identify needs and to prioritise activities which led to the formulation of the planned activities, including identification of potential sites for school solar powered water systems and

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and pilot communities for promotion of sanitation and hygiene. Further engagements with a wide and diverse group of Government, private sector, civil society and local community stakeholders, including consideration of gender and a full Gender Action Plan will be conducted during the feasibility study phase before developing the full proposal.

### C. Indicative financing information (max. 2 pages)

#### C.1. Financing by components

Please provide an estimate of the total cost per component and disaggregate by source of financing.

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing			
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Type	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
1. Creating awareness on management of natural resources for sustainable water availability and restoration of fragile ecosystem	Strengthened capacity of communities to respond to shocks through catchment protection of fragile ecosystem	708,141	708,141	Grant		0	Grant	
2. Improving access to water to build a resilient WASH and livelihood	Improved Access to water to build a resilient WASH and livelihood	11,828,129	8,950,363	Grant		2,877,766	Grant	UNICEF + MWE
3. Strengthening the capacity for implementation and monitoring of climate-resilient WASH programming	Strengthened capacity for implementation and monitoring of climate-resilient WASH programming	635,176	635,176	Grant		0	Grant	
4. Strengthening the capacity at district and community levels to implement sanitation and hygiene activities using the	Strengthened capacity at district and community levels to implement sanitation and hygiene activities	762,212	0	Grant		762,212	Grant	UNICEF



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community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach.	using demand driven approach							
<b>Indicative total cost (USD)</b>		13,933,658	10,293,680	3,639,978				

*For private sector proposal, provide an overview (diagram) of the proposed financing structure.*

### C.2. Justification of GCF Funding Request (300 words)

Uganda is increasingly exposed to climate risk, which adversely affects livelihoods in communities such as the Karamoja. With projection of further decline in rainfall by 50 - 150 mm and a 0.3 - 1.5o C increase in temperature by 2050, climate risks are expected to increase. While the Government of Uganda is taking a proactive approach and has developed a strategy for climate change and variability, the Government faces financial and technical barriers. Uganda's economic situation is characterized by high public debt coupled with a lack of grant and concessional resources, which limits the capacity of the Government to finance climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, programmes and projects. This also constrains them from pioneering new and innovative practices and technologies for sustainable climate change adaptation. At the local level, the district local government, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), the Civil Society Organizations and other stakeholders that manage much of the country's water and forest resources (e.g Water User Committees) continue to employ traditional approaches focusing primarily on increasing production and improving water resource management. Thus, there is currently limited capacity in Uganda institutions, to tackle the underlying impact of climate change and exacerbation of water and food insecurity, which requires more innovative and sustainable solutions to address the risks posed. In addition, since the target locations include the extreme poor, it is less lucrative for the private sector to invest in developing services.

### C.3. Exit Strategy and Sustainability (300 words)

The project aims to integrate planning for climate change resilience into district and community level policy, plans and programmes. This will empower communities to better understand the causes of their livelihood challenges and how these are affected by climate change, and will draw them into a participatory process of developing practical and tangible solutions. Training local and district government officials in supporting these processes will also ensure stakeholders have the tools to continue their work towards the vision of climate resilience beyond the duration of this project.

All project investments will be accompanied by a community participatory approach throughout the project cycle, including identification/preparation, execution, and operation, to foster behavior change and sustainability. Actions will be community-driven to increase ownership and commitment, and that they undergo a thorough socio-economic-environmental assessment prior to approval and implementation which will also support the identification of self-sustained economic incentives for project participants. Assets created under the project will be prioritized and decided through a community participatory approach so that the community will be motivated to maintain, repair and replace them with their localized knowledge, skills, and resources after the project duration. NGOs, extension service providers and others involved in implementation will receive training to enhance both human and institutional capacity.

The project will create a virtuous cycle where good policy, improved capacity and concrete adaptation actions empower communities to adapt to the effects of climate change and to reverse

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environmental damage, which if unchecked would further increase vulnerability. The knowledge and lessons learnt/delivered by the project will be captured through regular monitoring and validation workshops/events, documented in audience targeted and accessible reports (including policy briefs), shared and discussed with all relevant stakeholders, thus promoting the application and replication of lessons in a wider scope beyond the project itself.

### D. Annexes

- ESS screening check list (Annex 1)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme (as applicable)
- Evaluation Report of previous project (as applicable)

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### Annex 1: Environmental and Social Screening Checklist

#### Part A: Risk Factors

Please indicate your answers to the questions below and provide an explanation on the response selected. In cases when the TBD response has been selected please explain briefly why you are not able to determine now and when in the project cycle the question will be addressed.

If the criteria is not applicable to the project you may write N/A in the justification box.

Exclusion criteria	YES	NO
Will the activities involve associated facilities and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project will not involve any associated facility		
Will the activities involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to affected states?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project activities will be carried out within the boundary of Uganda and will not involve any shared resource with a neighbouring country		
Will the activities adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women and children?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
All contractors will be compelled to comply with UNICEF's Environment and Social Safeguard Standards		
Will the activities potentially generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international environmental quality standards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
No hazardous waste or pollutants will be generated by project activities		
Will the activities involve the construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation of critical infrastructure (like dams, water impoundments, coastal and river bank infrastructure) that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Critical infrastructure will not be constructed		
Will the activities potentially involve resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not lead to resettlement, involuntary land acquisition and displacement		
Will the activities be located in or in the vicinity of protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not be located in important areas for biodiversity conservation, natural and modified habitats, and critical habitats		
Will the activities affect indigenous peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will have no impact on indigenous people/communities		

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Will the activities be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The activities will not be located in cultural heritage areas		

### Part B: Specific environmental and social risks and impacts

Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	YES	NO	TBD
Has the E&S risk category of the project been provided in the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Has the rationale for the categorization of the project been provided in the relevant sections of the concept note?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are there any additional environmental, health and safety requirements under the national laws and regulations and relevant international treaties and agreements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are no additional safety requirements			
Are the identification of risks and impacts based on recent or up-to-date information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Risks and impacts identification are based on current information			
Labour and Working Conditions	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially have impacts on the working conditions, particularly the terms of employment, worker's organization, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, child labour, and forced labour of direct, contracted and third-party workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Activities will have no impact on working conditions			
Will the activities pose occupational health and safety risks to workers including supply chain workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No occupational risks will be posed to workers			
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities generate (1) emissions to air; (2) discharges to water; (3) activity-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, (4) noise and vibration; and (5) wastes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No significant emission or discharges to water sources			
Will the activities utilize significant amount of natural resources including water and energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No significant amount of natural resources will be used			
Will there be a need to develop detailed measures to reduce pollution and promote sustainable use of resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The pollution levels will not require detailed measures to reduce pollution			
Community Health, Safety, and Security	YES	NO	TBD
Will the activities potentially generate risks and	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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impacts to the health and safety of the affected communities?			
<b>Activities will not generate risks to communities</b>			
Will there be a need for an emergency preparedness and response plan that also outlines how the affected communities will be assisted in times of emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>There will be no need for emergency preparedness</b>			
Will there be risks posed by the security arrangements and potential conflicts at the project site to the workers and affected community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>No risks will be posed by security arrangements</b>			
<b>Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities likely involve land acquisition and/or physical or economic displacement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>There will be no involuntary land acquisition</b>			
<b>Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities potentially introduce invasive alien species of flora and fauna affecting the biodiversity of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Activities have no potential to introduce alien species</b>			
Will the activities have potential impacts on or be dependent on ecosystem services including production of living natural resources (eg. agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>No impact on ecosystem services is expected</b>			
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities potentially have any indirect impacts on indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or vulnerable and marginalized groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>No expected impact on indigeneous people</b>			
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities restrict access to the cultural heritage sites and properties?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Activities will not restrict access to any sites or properties</b>			
Will there be a need to prepare a chance-find procedure in case of the discovery of cultural heritage assets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>There will be no need to prepare chance-find procedure</b>			
<b>Stakeholder engagement and grievance redress</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>TBD</b>
Will the activities include a continuing stakeholder engagement process and a grievance redress mechanism and integrated into the management/implementation plans?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UNICEF Regional office will provide technical and financial support to the Uganda project team in this regard.			

### Part C: Sign Off

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**Sign-off:** *Specify the name and designation of the person responsible for the environmental and social screening and any other approvals as may be required in the accredited entity's own management system.*

The above assessment was undertaken by Farai Tanhuma, a Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Specialist representing the UNICEF Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (Executing Entity)..