

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
International Development Association

**FOURTH AND FINAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN IN RESPONSE**  
**TO THE**  
**INSPECTION PANEL INVESTIGATION REPORT (INSP/106710-UG) ON THE**  
**REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**  
**TRANSPORT SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT – ADDITIONAL FINANCING**  
**P121097**

June 2, 2020

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARSDP	Albertine Regional Sustainable Development Project
DRDIP	Development Response to Forced Displacement Impacts Project
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECPR	Emergency Child Protection Response
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GoU	Government of Uganda
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDA	International Development Association
IJM	International Justice Mission
MAP	Management Action Plan
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development
NERAMP	North Eastern Road-Corridor Asset Management Project
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
PfoR	Program-for-Results
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RSR	Rapid Social Response
SCOPE	Supporting Children's Opportunities through Protection and Empowerment
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
TSDP	Transport Sector Development Project
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
VAC	Violence Against Children

# Fourth and Final Progress Report on the Implementation of Management’s Action Plan in Response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report on the Uganda Transport Sector Development Project – Additional Financing

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is the Fourth and final Progress Report to the Board of Executive Directors (the Board) on implementation of the [Management Action Plan \(MAP\)](#) in response to the Inspection Panel [Investigation Report](#) No. INSP/106710-UG on the Uganda Transport Sector Development Project – Additional Financing (P121097), covering activities and information available for the period April 1, 2019 to May 15, 2020.
2. **The Project.** The Project Development Objective of the Transport Sector Development Project (TSDP) was to improve the connectivity and efficiency of the transport sector through: (a) improved conditions of the national road network; (b) improved capacity for road safety management; and (c) improved transport sector and national road management. In Uganda, road infrastructure is the dominant transport mode, accounting for 90 percent of passenger and freight traffic. The implementing agency was the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA). The Project was financed through a US\$190 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA), which was approved by the Board on December 10, 2009 and became effective on July 15, 2010. An Additional Financing, in the amount of US\$75 million, was approved on June 16, 2011.
3. **Inspection Panel process.** On December 19, 2014, the Inspection Panel (the Panel) received a Request for Inspection of the TSDP. As some of the issues raised in the Request had not previously been communicated to Management, the Panel did not register the Request, to provide Management with an opportunity to address the concerns. On September 11, 2015, the Panel received another Request for Inspection (the Request), raising similar concerns. The Request was registered on September 28, 2015. The Request raised serious allegations, including road workers’ sexual relations with minor girls and resulting pregnancies, the increased presence of sex workers in the community, the spread of HIV/AIDS, sexual harassment of female employees, child labor, increased dropout rates from school, inadequate resettlement practices, fear of retaliation, lack of community participation, poor labor practices, and lack of road safety. Management responded to the claims raised in the Request on December 17, 2015.
4. **Project cancellation.** After informing the Board, on December 21, 2015, the World Bank Group President, Jim Yong Kim, announced both the intended cancellation of the unwithdrawn amount of the Credits and a set of immediate follow-up actions. On December 22, 2015, the Bank cancelled the unwithdrawn amount of the Credits.<sup>1</sup>
5. **Investigation and MAP.** In its Report to the Board on January 8, 2016, the Panel found the Request eligible for inspection and recommended that the Executive Directors authorize an investigation, which they did. In line with its mandate, the Panel investigation focused on the allegations of harm arising from instances of noncompliance by the Bank with its operational policies and procedures. On August 4, 2016, the Panel issued its Investigation Report, to which

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<sup>1</sup> Original Financing (Credit No. 4679-UG) and Additional Financing (Credit No. 4949-UG).

Management responded on October 13, 2016, with its proposed action plan. On November 22, 2016, the Bank's [Board considered both reports and approved the MAP](#).

## II. PROGRESS OF MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

6. The MAP and progress through March 31, 2019 are described in detail in the [last three Progress Reports](#). This Report describes progress in implementing the MAP over the past year. Annex 1 provides further details on the status of actions.

### **Support for survivors of Gender-based Violence (GBV) / Strengthening community response to GBV and Sexual Violence Against Children (VAC) within Project communities**

7. The Emergency Child Protection Response (ECPR), which was financed by the Bank and concluded in July 2017, having reached over 1,000 girls in the TSDP area, led in turn to introduction to the comprehensive Supporting Children's Opportunities through Protection and Empowerment (SCOPE) program, financed by a multi-donor grant and completed in January 2019. Since then, the Government of Uganda (GoU), with support from development partners, has made progress in replicating and scaling up activities. Notably, the Spotlight Initiative<sup>2</sup> to eliminate violence against women and girls – which is being implemented in seven districts<sup>3</sup> over 2019-2022 by UN agencies with financial support of US\$23 million from the European Union – has continued to train front-line response actors (e.g., police officers, health workers, probation officers) in case management and promote community mobilization to prevent GBV, in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD) and specialized nongovernmental organization (NGO) service providers.

8. ***Proposed IDA project to support GBV prevention and response.*** The proposed IDA US\$40 million Strengthening Social Risk Management and Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Project (P160447), which was approved by the Bank's Board on June 20, 2017, was cancelled in April 2019, having failed to obtain parliamentary approval. This cancellation notwithstanding, the evidence-based approaches to GBV prevention and response are being supported under the Spotlight Initiative, including community mobilization and GBV prevention through the "SASA!" model;<sup>4</sup> scaling up of the Good Schools Toolkit that targets adolescents both in and out of school; and strengthening of the justice system's response, with technical support from International Justice Mission (IJM), which continues and builds on IJM's experience under the SCOPE project.

9. ***Complementary support for GBV prevention and response.*** Following the cancellation of the IDA-supported project, the Bank worked with the Government to develop policy and

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<sup>2</sup> The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. The Spotlight Initiative supports concrete measures with regard to prevention, protection and the provision of services, alongside broader efforts to ensure women's economic empowerment and participation in all aspects of society.

<sup>3</sup> Amudat, Arua, Kampala, Kasese, Kitgum, Kyegegwa and Tororo.

<sup>4</sup> *SASA!* is a community mobilization approach for preventing violence against women and HIV.

institutional actions on social risk management associated with infrastructure projects, including GBV prevention. This policy dialogue with the Government remains ongoing (see paragraph 19 below).

10. The Bank has also continued to support the Government in its efforts to prevent and respond to risks of GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) through the “retrofitting” of 16 ongoing projects in the Bank-supported portfolio<sup>5</sup> following the portfolio review completed in June 2019. The review was guided by the “Good Practice Note on Addressing SEA/SH in Investment Project Financing Involving Major Civil Works” that was prepared as part of the MAP and recently updated. A two-day learning workshop was conducted in December 2019 for personnel of all 16 project implementation units and project-funded GBV service providers. GBV action plans were prepared for all 16 projects and are being implemented until these projects close, including training of project personnel and contract workers, sensitization of community members in GBV/SEA risk mitigation, creation of GBV/SEA entry points or referral pathways, and provision of GBV prevention and response services. A team of Bank-supported consultants continues to support the clients in the implementation of these GBV action plans.

### **Resettlement compensation**

11. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for three road segments covered under the MAP have been completed as described below, including deposit of funds with a court on a small portion of claims that require court adjudication.

12. UNRA had initially deposited the funds relating to some of these claims in escrow accounts. However, UNRA can only hold funds in escrow accounts for a maximum of one year, after which the funds must be returned to the Government budget. UNRA would then have to re-apply for the funds from the next budget. To avoid this uncertainty, UNRA has agreed to place the compensation funds in a different type of account, one that is under the control of a court of law. The court will hear the remaining cases to determine the eligible parties and order their compensation accordingly. The Bank is satisfied that this is a secure way to ensure the availability of funds to compensate the project-affected persons concerned, once the pending cases have been reviewed and decided by the court.

13. Implementation of the RAP for the *Fort Portal–Kamwenge road* has been completed. UNRA had initially deposited the required funds in an escrow account as noted above. UNRA has now placed the funds under the control of the court where the remaining 56 cases have been referred for resolution and payment. In this way the funds can safely be made available as soon as the remaining claimants’ cases are resolved.

14. The implementation of the RAP for the *Gulu–Atiak road* section has also been completed, with support from the Bank. All 2,033 project-affected persons had been compensated along this road section as of March 31, 2020, except for 84 pending cases. Funds for the 84 pending cases (project-affected persons with ownership disputes or pending court cases, those without

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<sup>5</sup> There are currently 17 active projects in the Uganda portfolio. The only project not included in the retrofitting effort is the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Project, a Program-for-Results (PforR), given the nature of activities under the project.

ownership documents, and absentee owners) that were originally deposited in an escrow account have now been transferred to the court for resolution and payment.

15. Implementation of the RAP for the *Vurra–Oraba road* section has also been completed. At the time of the Third Progress Report, 862 project-affected persons (of the original 3,919) remained to be compensated. By March 31, 2020, the total number of project-affected persons awaiting compensation had dropped to 123. They include project-affected persons with ownership disputes, project-affected persons who have yet to submit their title documents, and those who are still in the process of being located and verified. UNRA has deposited the funds for these cases directly with a court of law for final resolution and payment.

### **Construction defects in TSDP contracts that have livelihood and safety impacts**

16. During a review of the Grievance Management Committees in December 2017 it was established that a total of 259 grievances had been received and recorded, 143 of which concerned construction defects. At the time of the Third Progress Report (April 2019), 57 of these cases remained pending. As of May 15, 2020, all of these grievances had been resolved and UNRA has paid out the compensation and completed the pertaining works accordingly.

### **Working with UNRA to build its environmental and social capacity and meet other reappraisal conditions**

17. ***UNRA Environmental and Social Management Systems.*** Having started from a situation of weak capacity, UNRA’s Environmental and Social (E&S) Management System and Land Acquisition Management System have both been strengthened considerably with support from the Bank and other development partners. UNRA has developed an E&S policy and guidelines for its implementation in practice; has revised internal procedures to incorporate E&S issues in all relevant processes and aspects of work flow; and has set up systems based on information and communication technology to track the implementation of E&S measures in UNRA programs.

### **Working with UNRA and the GoU on addressing endemic social issues more systematically**

18. As noted above, the Bank-supported SCOPE project was completed in January 2019 and some activities have been continued or scaled up by other development partner-supported interventions, such as the Spotlight Initiative. In addition, social risk management components with a specific focus on GBV prevention were integrated into four energy, transport and education-sector operations through restructuring of the existing IDA portfolio in Uganda, as reported in previous progress reports.

19. ***“Retrofitting” of GBV/SEA risk mitigation measures across the Uganda portfolio.*** The “retrofitting” of measures to address risks of SEA/SH has been expanded over the past year to cover the entire portfolio of investment financing operations in Uganda, following the guidance in the updated “Good Practice Note on Addressing SEA/SH in Investment Project Financing Involving Major Civil Works” and the portfolio review. A total of 16 projects in the Bank-supported portfolio have now been “retrofitted” with appropriate GBV/SEA risk mitigation measures. Some projects have gone considerably beyond the minimum recommended risk mitigation measures to include proactive measures to prevent and respond to GBV/SEA in project areas. For example, the Development Response to Forced Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)

has supported a comprehensive mapping of GBV services in 11 refugee-hosting districts that can inform all operations addressing forced displacement issues in these districts. Technical guidance notes have also been developed under the project on the prevention of GBV/SEA in subprojects spanning education, health, livelihoods support, and water and sanitation, as well as an overall technical guidance note on prevention and response to VAC in situations of forced displacement.

20. ***Technical assistance and policy reform on social risk management.*** At the request of the Government, the Bank has been providing technical assistance since 2016 to MGLSD; the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development; the National Environmental Management Authority; and the Ministry of Local Government to help strengthen systemic capacity for social risk management in development projects in Uganda. With Bank support, an institutional coordination mechanism is taking shape to enable effective multi-stakeholder coordination on social risk management under this reform agenda. In addition, a Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Rehabilitation Policy, the elaboration of which was supported under the Bank-funded Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Project, is currently under review by the Cabinet prior to submission for Parliamentary approval.

### **Consultations with Requesters on MAP implementation progress**

21. The Bank team met virtually with the Requesters on April 16, 2020 to discuss the progress made on the MAP over the past year.

22. The Requesters expressed appreciation for the progress made overall, although they felt a lack of continuity in support for survivors of GBV/VAC in Kamwenge and Kabarole districts since the completion of the SCOPE project, given that the Spotlight Initiative is not being implemented in those districts. The Bank team committed to liaise with the MGLSD to explore all avenues for enrolling survivors in government-funded livelihood programs targeting youth in these districts. The Requesters also noted the lack of engagement of the Bigodi Grievance Management Committee during the close-out of pending actions on the part of UNRA. The Bank team committed to bringing this feedback to the attention of UNRA, and to planning a joint site visit to Bigodi with UNRA management once the COVID-related restrictions on movement are lifted, for a final consultation and close-out discussion with the Bigodi Grievance Management Committee.

23. This Progress Report will be provided to the Requesters, and publicly disclosed on the Bank's website.

24. This is the final progress report given that all MAP items have been completed.



## ANNEX 1. MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN – STATUS UPDATE AS OF MAY 2020

Actions	Status Update as of May 2020
<b>1. Remediation for child survivors of abuse</b>	
<p>The Bank-funded Emergency Child Protection Response (ECPR) has made progress in meeting immediate material needs and addressing the psychosocial needs of the survivors of sexual abuse, without discriminating between cases associated with road workers and those associated with other perpetrators.</p> <p>This assistance, which has been implemented by reputable NGOs (BRAC and TPO), will be continued at least for the next twenty-four months through the following modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BRAC’s contract was extended through April 2017. BRAC continued supporting: (i) life skills training, school reintegration for girls who have dropped out of school, financial literacy and apprenticeships; (ii) psychosocial support and counseling for survivors of sexual violence and their families; (iii) health care support, including adolescent sexual and reproductive health services, which includes screening and, as necessary, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, hygiene education, etc.; (iv) in-kind support to survivors of abuse to meet basic needs; and (v) support in seeking legal redress.</li> <li>• Following the completion of the BRAC contract, key elements of the above support will continue under the Rapid Social Response (RSR) Trust Fund Grant (described in Action 10, below).</li> <li>• Management notes the recent improvements in Government efforts to identify and hold perpetrators legally accountable and notes that the GoU has committed to provide the Bank with regular updates on steps that it has taken to ensure that cases of GBV are vigorously investigated and addressed by the appropriate law enforcement authorities. The importance of this issue was stressed in September 2016 in an exchange of letters between the President of the Bank and the President of Uganda.</li> </ul>	<p><b>This action was completed in the last reporting period.</b></p>
<b>2. Strengthening community response to GBV within Project communities</b>	
<p>In parallel with Action 1, Bank support was provided to local governments and affected communities in the Project area to strengthen their capacity to prevent and respond to GBV.</p> <p>The Project area was the main targeted area of support under the RSR Trust Fund, which became effective in January 2017 and closed in January 2019 (see Action 10, below). Within the Project area, the RSR supported: (i) efforts to reduce social acceptance of GBV through community-based behavioral change interventions; (ii) strengthening referral systems for youth at risk; and (iii) enhancing the capacity of community-based facilitators such as</p>	<p><b>This action was completed in the last reporting period.</b></p>

Actions	Status Update as of May 2020
village health teams, local council leaders, crime preventers, and religious and cultural leaders to respond to GBV.	
<b>3. Resettlement compensation</b>	
<p>The GoU has committed to complete land acquisition and compensation payments to Project-affected people, in line with national laws and Bank policy requirements, by no later than March 2017. The satisfactory completion of this process is one of the conditions for the reappraisal of the suitability of UNRA to implement Bank-financed projects, and any future Management decision to lift the suspensions of the civil works components of the ARSDP and NERAMP.</p> <p>To address continuing delays in completing this process, as well as other resettlement issues noted in the Panel’s Report, the Bank will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Recruit qualified experts to work directly with UNRA to assist it to (1) determine the reasons for the continued delays in payment of compensation and put in place an effective strategy for addressing them as necessary; (2) ensure that all outstanding and new claims are appropriately addressed; (3) determine whether there were impacts that have not previously been taken into account (livelihoods/loss of business income, vulnerable groups) for which compensation or assistance may be required; (4) ensure continuing consultation with Project-affected people and a well-functioning grievance mechanism; and (5) monitor implementation and provide fortnightly progress reports.</li> <li>(ii) Recruit a separate expert to conduct an audit to confirm satisfactory implementation of the process under (i) at its completion.</li> <li>(iii) Assign one or more Kampala-based Bank specialists to monitor and support the above process, with oversight from a Bank Lead Social Development Specialist.</li> </ul>	<p><b>This action has been completed.</b></p> <p>RAPs for three road segments covered under the MAP have been completed as described below, including deposit of funds with a court on a small portion of claims that require court adjudication.</p> <p>UNRA had initially deposited the funds relating to some of these claims in escrow accounts. UNRA can only hold funds in escrow accounts for a maximum of one year, after which the funds must be returned to the Government budget. UNRA would then have to re-apply for the funds from the next budget. To avoid this uncertainty, UNRA has agreed to place the compensation funds in a different type of account, one that is under the control of a court of law. The court will hear the remaining cases to determine the eligible parties and order their compensation accordingly. The Bank is satisfied that this is a secure way to ensure the availability of funds to compensate the project-affected persons concerned, once the pending cases have been reviewed and decided by the court.</p> <p>Implementation of the RAP for the <i>Fort Portal–Kamwenge road</i> has been completed. UNRA had initially deposited the required funds in an escrow account as noted above. UNRA has now placed the funds under the control of the court where the remaining 56 cases have been referred for resolution and payment. In this way the funds can safely be made available as soon as the remaining claimants’ cases are resolved.</p> <p>The implementation of the RAP for the <i>Gulu–Atiak road</i> section has also been completed, with support from the Bank. All 2,033 project-affected persons had been compensated along this road section as of March 31, 2020, except for 84 pending cases. Funds for the 84 pending cases (project-affected persons with ownership disputes or pending court cases, those without ownership documents, and absentee owners) that were originally deposited in an escrow account have now been transferred to the court for resolution and payment.</p>

Actions	Status Update as of May 2020
	<p>Implementation of the RAP for the <i>Vurra–Oraba road</i> section has also been completed. At the time of the Third Progress Report, 862 project-affected persons (of the original 3,919) remained to be compensated. By March 31, 2020, the total number of project-affected persons awaiting compensation had dropped to 123. They include project-affected persons with ownership disputes, project-affected persons who have yet to submit their title documents, and those who are still in the process of being located and verified. UNRA has deposited the funds for these cases directly with a court of law for final resolution and payment.</p>
<p><b>4. Construction defects that have livelihood and safety impacts</b></p>	
<p>The Bank will continue to support UNRA and the Supervising Engineer, to ensure that the Contractor fulfills its contractual obligations, and takes the necessary corrective measures to address ongoing problems, including those related to: (i) road access, (ii) drainage, (iii) damaged community water sources, (iv) incomplete installation of road safety devices, (v) damage to structures from blasting, and (vi) unsafe location of transmission lines.</p> <p>Such measures continue to be obligations of the Contractor and are covered by the Notice to Correct but remain incomplete. Effective management of the Contractor and satisfactory completion of these corrective measures are key indicators in the reappraisal of the suitability of UNRA to implement Bank-financed projects, and a key input into any future Management decision to lift the suspension of civil works components of the ARSDP and NERAMP. Therefore, the Bank will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require that UNRA obtain Contractor remediation, no later than November 30, 2016.</li> <li>• If Contractor remediation is not completed satisfactorily by the above date, require UNRA itself to undertake the necessary corrective actions by no later than March 1, 2017 (if needed through a third-party contractor), deducting the cost from the amount due under the contract.</li> <li>• Provide the services of an independent technical advisor to evaluate the quality and completeness of the corrective measures, and to seek feedback from the community that the problems have been rectified.</li> </ul>	<p><b>This action has been completed.</b></p> <p>The 143 originally identified cases of construction defects have now been addressed by UNRA. UNRA has paid out the compensation and completed the works in question accordingly.</p>
<p><b>5. Workplace and traffic accidents</b></p>	
<p>The Bank will work with UNRA to ensure that outstanding payments are made and that compensation amounts are appropriate and in line with national laws and regulations. The Bank will procure an independent technical advisor (Action 4) to assist</p>	<p><b>This action was completed in the last reporting period.</b></p>

Actions	Status Update as of May 2020
<p>UNRA in reviewing compensation amounts and calculating any additional compensation that may be required, by January 1, 2017. If it is determined that additional compensation needs to be paid by the Contractor, UNRA will insist on Contractor compliance with this obligation. If any required payment is not made, the GoU has committed to pay the required amount from its own resources, deducting the payment from the amount due under the contract.</p>	
<p><b>6. Wages and working conditions</b></p>	
<p>The Bank will continue to support UNRA and the Supervising Engineer, to ensure that the Contractor fulfils its contractual obligations and takes the necessary corrective measures to address contract deficiencies and working condition problems. Improvement in the management of the Contractor is a key indicator in the reappraisal of the suitability of UNRA to implement Bank-financed projects, and a key input into any future Management decision to lift the suspension of civil works in the ARSDP and NERAMP.</p> <p>The Bank will fund an independent technical advisor (see Action 4) to assess Contractor compliance with pertinent labor regulations. UNRA has committed to require the Contractor to undertake any corrective measures identified as a result of the advisor’s assessment.</p>	<p><b>This action was completed at the time of the Second Progress Report.</b></p>
<p><b>7. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) and Consultation</b></p>	
<p>(i) The Bank will support UNRA to develop an accessible and effective, UNRA-wide GRM. This will include the development of a grievance redress process manual that will document the hierarchy of reporting levels and define the roles and responsibilities for each level. This work will benefit from the diagnostic of UNRA’s existing grievance redress mechanisms, which the Bank undertook in April 2016. For the roll-out of this GRM, the Bank will (1) provide training and orientation for UNRA field-based staff; (2) conduct workshops for relevant local officials and communities to establish/reactivate local grievance redress committees; (3) distribute standardized tools to record, report and manage grievances; and (4) provide technical support to UNRA in establishing contact centers with full-time community liaison officers in communities along Project roads.</p> <p>(ii) For the Project area, UNRA has already (1) activated a call center and set up a hot line; (2) distributed and displayed posters with hotline numbers at prominent places in road communities; and (3) recruited three community liaison officers (and is in the process of recruiting more), who are sensitizing grievance redress committees and conducting house visits in affected communities along the Fort Portal–Kamwenge Road. For the remainder of the construction of the Fort Portal–Kamwenge Road, Bank social specialists will continue to work with UNRA to ensure that a functional complaints mechanism, including hotline, is available and accessible for the affected communities. This will not depend</p>	<p><b>This action was completed in the last reporting period.</b></p>

Actions	Status Update as of May 2020
on the completion of the longer-term measures set out under (i) above.	
<b>8. Anti-retaliation</b>	
<p>The Bank has obtained commitments from UNRA and the GoU to sustain their efforts in preventing retaliation. This will include periodic publication of high-level Government statements on the importance of anti-retaliation; radio talk shows providing strong messages on anti-retaliation and broadcasting public service messages about the child helpline number 116 and an UNRA hotline; re-publication by UNRA of its own anti-retaliation statement, which was published in the Daily Monitor on June 2, 2016; and engagement by UNRA with civil society partners, to disseminate anti-retaliation messages and to collaborate in monitoring and reporting any instances of threatened retaliation, should they occur. The Bank will monitor the GoU's actions in this regard and communicate the need for correction if required.</p>	<p><b>This action was completed at the time of the Second Progress Report.</b></p>
<b>9. Suspension of UNRA's civil works portfolio, while working with UNRA to build its E&amp;S capacity and meet other reappraisal conditions</b>	
<p>The Bank has cancelled the Credits for TSDP and suspended the financing of the civil works components of two other projects (ARSDP and NERAMP) implemented by UNRA. The suspensions will remain in place until the Bank receives evidence that the GoU and UNRA have adequate capacity to adhere to required standards and practices. Measures have been agreed as conditions for reappraisal of UNRA's capacity and for consideration of any future lifting of suspension. The fulfillment of all agreed actions is required prior to the reappraisal of the suitability of UNRA to implement Bank-financed projects, and any future Management decision to lift the project suspensions.</p> <p>The Bank, together with other development partners, will continue to provide advice to UNRA as it undertakes to fulfill the agreed measures and, in this connection, to build capacity in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Reform of UNRA's institutional structure;</li> <li>(ii) Contract administration and management;</li> <li>(iii) Procurement;</li> <li>(iv) Financial management;</li> <li>(v) Environmental and social management – including a strengthened land acquisition system and processes;</li> <li>(vi) Communications and citizen engagement.</li> </ul>	<p><b>This action was completed in the last reporting period.</b></p>
<b>10. Working with UNRA and the GoU on addressing endemic social issues more systematically</b>	
<p>Funding has been approved from the RSR Trust Fund for a grant to enhance social protection systems in reaching child survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. The grant is expected to be operational by January 2017 and will be implemented in several</p>	<p><b>This action has been completed.</b></p> <p>The RSR Grant-supported SCOPE project was completed in January 2019 and some of its activities have been continued and scaled up by</p>

Actions	Status Update as of May 2020
<p>districts, including along the Fort Portal–Kamwenge Road. It will follow a three-pronged approach, which involves: (i) providing technical assistance for the national social protection system to reach child survivors of abuse and those at risk of GBV; (ii) developing grievance redress mechanisms to improve outreach to child survivors of abuse and populations at risk of GBV; and (iii) enhancing the capacity and coordination of a national social protection system to protect child survivors of abuse and GBV survivors.</p> <p>On a broader scale, the GoU has expressed interest in working with the Bank and other partners to address the problem of GBV countrywide. After discussions with the Bank, the President of Uganda has announced that he will launch a Presidential campaign to combat violence against women and girls. This coincides with the approval of the “National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence for Uganda” in September 2016 by the Cabinet.</p> <p>In support of such a national GBV response and implementation of the new national policy, the Bank will provide technical assistance to the GoU in developing the following key inputs, building on the Bank-supported GBV diagnostic that is expected to be finalized by the end of October 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) “Service-gap analysis,” (i.e., assessing gaps between existing standards for service provision to GBV survivors of abuse and actual service availability and quality at district level);</li> <li>(ii) Costing of a scalable approach to the provision of GBV response and prevention services; and</li> <li>(iii) Identifying optimal institutional modalities for the delivery of such services.</li> </ul> <p>Finally, to strengthen the anti-GBV agenda within the Bank’s portfolio in Uganda, one or more key projects in the portfolio will be restructured to include measures for addressing social risks, including GBV and child protection efforts. The first such project will be an ongoing energy sector operation, the <i>Uganda Electricity Sector Development Project</i> that will be restructured to include a component on social engagement to ensure meaningful communication with communities before contractors initiate work.</p>	<p>other interventions such as the UN/EU-supported Spotlight Initiative.</p> <p>As reported in the First Progress Report, a GBV diagnostic, including a service gap analysis, was completed in 2016 and shared with the GoU to inform the preparation of the SCOPE project and the proposed IDA-supported Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Project. This Bank-supported technical assistance costed out the provision of essential services, based on the service gap analysis, and developed a protocol for the outsourcing of key GBV services to specialized service providers to allow the GoU to extend service provision to underserved areas/priority districts in a cost-effective manner. This work was subsequently used to inform the Spotlight Initiative as well.</p> <p><b>“Retrofitting” of GBV/SEA risk mitigation measures across Uganda portfolio.</b> As reported in earlier progress reports, social risk management components with a specific focus on GBV prevention were integrated into four energy, transport and education-sector operations through restructuring of the IDA portfolio in Uganda. During the past year, following the updated guidance in the “Good Practice Note on Addressing SEA/SH in Investment Project Financing Involving Major Civil Works,” this GBV/SEA “retrofitting” exercise has been expanded to cover a total of 16 projects in the Bank-supported portfolio, including the four that were retrofitted earlier. Activities included: a revision of safeguard documents and contracts, implementation of SEA/SH action plans, strategies for GBV prevention including Information-Education-Communication' (IEC) , responsiveness of grievance mechanisms to GBV and response to SEA/SH cases and referrals. In this context, a training workshop with all 16 project implementation units and specialized GBV service providers was conducted in December 2019. The training focused on the survivor-centered approach; conceptualization of GBV, SEA and SH; contributing factors and consequences, and how to respond. The only project not included in this retrofitting exercise was the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Project, a Program-for-Results (PforR), given the nature of activities under the project.</p> <p>The GBV retrofitting exercise has been helpful in identifying good practices and resources produced by projects in Uganda. For example,</p>

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	<p>the Development Response to Forced Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP) has supported a comprehensive mapping of GBV services in 11 districts hosting refugees that can inform other operations addressing forced displacement issues. DRDIP has also developed guidance notes to address risks of GBV in sector subprojects including education, health, livelihoods, water and sanitation as well as a guidance note on prevention and response to VAC in situations of forced displacement.</p> <p>On June 2, 2017, the Uganda Electricity Sector Development Project was restructured to include a new component “Social Safeguards Risk Management” for carrying out a program of activities designed to strengthen the Recipient’s capacity for prevention of GBV and enhance child protection in the energy sector.</p>
<b>11. Safeguard portfolio reviews of Ugandan projects, with specific focus on child labor/abuse</b>	
<p>The Bank is conducting a general review of environmental and social safeguards performance in all relevant projects in Uganda, as well as a complementary review with a specific focus on the risks of sexual abuse involving minors, and child labor. Recommendations from both reviews will be made public.</p>	<p><b>This action was completed at the time of the Second Progress Report.</b></p>
<b>12. Procurement and contract management</b>	
<p>Management recognizes that environmental and social provisions in contracts for contractors as well as supervising engineers need to be strengthened when civil works are carried out in, or near, vulnerable communities and in other high-risk situations. A series of measures to be piloted include the following:</p> <p>As part of the bidding process for civil works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants/Bidders would be required to declare any civil works contracts that have been suspended or terminated by the Employer for reasons related to environmental or social safeguards (including health and safety issues) compliance in the past five years. This information would be used to inform additional due diligence that may be required prior to contract signing.</li> <li>• Specifications in the bidding documents will be strengthened to set out clear expectations with respect to environmental or social safeguards.</li> <li>• Bidders would be required to submit a plan for addressing environmental and social risks as part of the bidding process as well as a code of conduct for their workers based on a template to be provided by the World Bank.</li> </ul> <p>As part of contracts for civil works:</p>	<p><b>This action was completed at the time of the First Progress Report.</b></p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contractors would be required to post an environmental and social performance bond that the contracting entity could cash should a contractor fail to remedy cases of environmental and social non-compliance. The bond should be for a reasonable amount which, in combination with the current performance bond, would normally not exceed 10 percent of the contract amount. The bond would be cashable based on failure to comply with the Engineer’s Notice to Correct the said defects.</li> <li>• A provisional sum may be included in civil works contracts to be used as agreed between the contracting entity and the contractor in cases where contractors have fully met all environmental and social obligations under the contract and propose to further enhance environmental and social outcomes. The parties’ agreement on the use of the provisional sum would be subject to the Bank’s No Objection.</li> <li>• Civil works contractors and supervising engineers would be required to include dedicated staff with appropriate qualifications and experience to manage specific social and environmental impacts.</li> </ul> <p>As part of contracts for supervising engineers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clients would be required to share all progress and other technical reports received by the supervising engineers with the World Bank.</li> </ul>	
<b>13. Global review and staff guidance on labor influx issues</b>	
<p>A draft guidance note for staff has been prepared by a working group and internal review was completed on October 4, 2016. Consultation with external public and private sector stakeholders will be completed by November 15, 2016. The guidance note will be issued, and staff training will be initiated by December 1, 2016.</p> <p>Based on the above guidance, a portfolio-wide review of projects across the Bank will be conducted to ensure that pertinent issues are being appropriately addressed where they arise. All Task Team leaders will be required to review civil works contracts that they manage with a view to (i) the size and characteristics of any labor influx; (ii) the existence and implementation of any mitigation measures in the environmental and social management plan; and (iii) whether problems identified in the environmental and social management plan or similar to those arising under the TSDP have arisen, or are likely to do so. Where needed, project-specific action plans responding to the findings of this review will be prepared and implemented.</p>	<b>This action was completed at the time of the Second Progress Report.</b>
<b>14. Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force</b>	
<p>The World Bank Group President has formed a Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force to strengthen the institution’s response to instances of gender-based violence encountered as part of its operations. The Task Force will include a range of members from academia, NGOs, foundations, UNICEF, and government. The</p>	<b>This action was completed at the time of the Second Progress Report.</b>



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Task Force is expected to deliver its report within nine months, and the Bank will follow up on its recommendations.	
<b>15. Internal review of lessons learned</b>	
Management has commissioned an internal report on the lessons that can be learned from the Uganda Transport Sector Development Additional Financing and their implications for future Bank-supported projects in similar situations. The report will be made public by the end of October 2016.	<b>This action was completed at the time of the First Progress Report.</b>