

World Bank management has released its latest report on the implementation of its action plans. The action plans were developed in response to findings in Inspection Panel investigations, and have been approved by the Bank's Board of Executive Directors. Management, as requested by the Committee on Development Effectiveness of the Board, began submitting these biannual implementation reports to the Board in April 2016. In line with its Updated Operating Procedures and to promote transparency, the Panel publishes the management reports on its website. Management's latest report, dated December 2017, is below.

**Overview of Status of Implementation of ongoing Management Action Plans
Prepared in Response to Inspection Panel Investigation Reports**

#	PROJECT	LATEST PROGRESS REPORT ¹	NEXT PROGRESS REPORT DUE
1	Uganda – Private Power Generation Project (Bujagali) (IPN Case #44)	6 th progress report, February 2017	7 th progress report, February 2018
2	Albania – Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-Up Project (IPN Case #47)	4 rd progress report, January 2012	Final Note upon <i>completion of all</i> court proceedings in Albania (no predictable timeline)
3	Ethiopia – Promoting Basic Services Program, Phase 3 (PBS 3) (IPN Case #82)	2 nd progress report, February 2017	3 rd progress report, February 2018
4	Nepal – Power Development Project (IPN Case #90)	2 nd progress report, August 2017	3 rd progress report August 2018
5	India – Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (IPN Case #81)	3 rd progress report, November 2017	4 th progress report, November 2018
6	Kenya – Electricity Expansion Project (IPN Case #97)	Status update in Addendum to Management Report and Recommendation, November 2016	2 nd progress report, February 2018
7	Uganda – Transport Sector Development project (IPN Case #98)	1 st progress report, March 2017	2 nd progress report, March 2018

¹ Reporting intervals may vary according to the Board’s specific request at the time of Action Plan approval.

1. Uganda – Private Power Generation Project (Bujagali)

Sixth Progress Report on the implementation of Management’s Action Plan in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#44977-UG) on the Republic of Uganda Private Power Generation (Bujagali) Project (IDA Guarantee No. B0130-UG), February 21, 2017

DETAILED STATUS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE MAP

Issues	Actions (Initial Commitment)	Status
MAP		
General		
Institutional Capacity	Management will follow up on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of a Project Monitoring Committee (Inter Agency Coordination Committee); and ▪ Strengthening of capacities of BEL ESU. 	<p>Completed. The Committee was established in January 2009 and met on a bi-monthly basis to monitor Project activities. The Joint Lenders’ Supervision Mission of November 2011 confirmed the satisfactory performance of the two committees that were established to facilitate coordination at inter-agency and sub-national levels.</p> <p>Completed. BEL hired four new staff in the ESU and increased its on-site training and monitoring of the CDAP. Several environmental and social safeguards training sessions were held during the period 2010-2012.</p>
Guidance on Environmental and Social Safeguards Issues in Legacy Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management will develop guidance on how to address environmental and social safeguards issues in legacy projects that suffer significant interruptions in implementation. 	<p>Completed. The <i>Interim Guidelines for Addressing Legacy Issues in World Bank Projects</i> were completed and disclosed in 2009.</p>
Social Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures		
Vulnerable Groups (OP4.12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management will follow up on BEL’s programs, with timetable and targeted activities, to address needs of vulnerable groups. 	<p>Completed. BEL completed all activities as outlined in the Social and Environmental Action Plan community designed programs for vulnerable and at-risk groups. Management reviewed BEL’s activities/programs and assessed them as satisfactory.</p>
Cultural and Spiritual Values		
Physical Cultural Resources and Cultural Property Management Plan (OP4.11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management will follow up on GoU commitments to ensure that the required capacities and resources are in place for the Government – coordinated by the MEMD, and including Local Councils – to update and implement the CPMP, which was part of the 2002 RCDAP by June 2009; and ▪ BEL will update the EPC Contractor’s Code of 	<p>Completed. The CPMP was disclosed in country and in the Bank’s InfoShop in August 2010. Ceremonies for the Bujagali spirits relocation site and the accompanying appeasement ceremonies were completed in 2011.</p> <p>Completed. Management assessed monitoring and reporting by BEL of the CPMP, including the EPC</p>

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Issues	Actions (Initial Commitment)	Status
	Practice (which is covered in the 2007 CPMP developed by the Contractor) to include “chance find” procedures.	Contractor’s Code of Practice for “chance find” procedures, and found them to be satisfactory.
Environmental Assessment and Mitigation Measures		
Independent Panel of Experts (OP4.01 and OP13.05)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BEL will review the Environment and Social Independent Panel of Experts (PoE) reports and disclose them by end-2008. 	Completed. Management confirmed that PoE reports are filed and publicly available on BEL’s website.
Ongoing Supervision Activities		
General		
Institutional Capacity	Management will follow up on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination arrangements of the MEMD Project Inter-Agency Coordination Committee; and ▪ The NFA implementation capacity for the SMP for the Kalagala Falls Site and Mabira Central Forest Reserve. 	<p>Completed. The GoU has established a coordination and oversight structure led by a high level Steering Committee that has been functional since September 2008. The structure includes a multi-stakeholder Bujagali Monitoring Committee.</p> <p>Completed. Capacity development measures have been undertaken for the National Environment Management Authority and NFA, and field-based training programs will be continued.</p>
Social Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures		
Remedial Steps for Updating and Completion of Baseline Socio-Economic Information (OP4.12)	Management will ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Findings from the socio-economic survey (which will be completed by March 2009) are integrated into the CDAP by BEL in its design of subproject activities; ▪ Above findings are reported in BEL’s Quarterly Environment and Social Monitoring; ▪ BEL will undertake an enhanced socio-economic survey to support and fully achieve livelihood restoration. It will enhance its database of household survey data 	<p>Completed. The socio-economic survey, which was reported in the Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan (2004), was updated twice (December 2010 and November 2011) using a follow up socio-economic survey. The results of the surveys were reported and disclosed on the Project’s website, where the general outcome indicated an improvement in incomes and access to livelihood options. The survey results were integrated into CDAP design of subproject activities.</p> <p>Completed. Indicators of socio-economic impacts measured and reported in the Quarterly Environment and Social Monitoring Report (QESMR) using updated survey data on household income and livelihoods. On-the-job training for new BEL staff on monitoring and evaluating impacts continues. A specific technical officer at BEL has now been given an extra task of follow-up monitoring and evaluation of activities.</p> <p>Completed. Socio-economic database set up in an electronic file and measured quarterly and reported in the QESMR.</p>

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Issues	Actions (Initial Commitment)	Status
	<p>and capacity building for monitoring and evaluating impacts of livelihood restoration and community development; and through technical assistance (from MIGA), BEL will improve the socio-economic database.</p>	
<p>Sharing of Project Benefits (OP4.12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management will follow up with BEL on yearly updated needs assessments that are used to adjust CDAP activities, responding to priorities of Project affected people. 	<p>Completed. Management followed up with BEL on progress in delivery of services in Naminya Resettlement Area and directly affected villages. Provision of water supply services and market stalls is complete. Construction of the electricity distribution network and connection of households and a health center to the power grid is also complete at the Naminya Resettlement Area. As of November 2016, the overall connection is at 575 households, exceeding the minimum target number of connections, which was set at 500.</p>
Environmental Assessment and Mitigation Measures		
<p>Environment Management Plan and Kalagala Falls Site(OP4.01)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management will monitor progress of BEL’s ongoing afforestation activities (79 hectares completed; additional 125 hectares by end-2008; 196 hectares by end-2009) as part of the EMP jointly implemented by BEL, District Environmental Officer, District Forest Officer, and LC1. ▪ Management will follow up on completion by NFA of the SMP for the Kalagala Falls Site, which includes the Mabira Central Forest Reserve by June 2009, including tourism development program. 	<p>Completed. Target of 444 hectares reforested. Management assessed as satisfactory BEL’s ongoing afforestation activities.</p> <p>Completed. The Kalagala Falls Site SMP, including the Mabira Central Forest Reserve, was completed in 2010 by the International Conservation Union-Uganda, under contract with the Project, and its implementation launched by the GoU in 2011. The Bank will continue to monitor the implementation of the SMP.</p>
<p>Cumulative Impacts: Climate Change and Hydrology Risks; Potential Impacts on Lake Victoria; Alternative Project Configurations (OP4.01)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management will follow up on the GoU’s commitment to disclose the Lake Victoria hydrological (water releases) information and make it available to the EAC. 	<p>Completed. The GoU disclosed the Lake Victoria hydrological (water releases) data starting in 2008 and, since then, the information has been made available to the EAC on a regular basis.</p>

2. Albania – Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-Up Project

Fourth Progress Report on the implementation of Management’s Action Plan in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#46596-AL) on the Albania Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Clean-up Project (IDA Credit No. 4083-ALB), January 13, 2012

All actions of the Management Action Plan are completed with the exception of the continuing implementation of the independently monitored judicial review. The fourth progress report provided details on actions related to the review. It also recorded the completion of the Social Vulnerability Assessment and actions related to communication with civil society and the business community, and the implementation progress of the restructured Project to date.

This was the last Progress Report that Management submitted concerning implementation of the actions of the Management Action Plan. However, along with its monitoring of the progress on Project activities, the Bank will continue to monitor the progress of the case-by-case judicial review by utilizing a team of independent observers. Upon completion of the District Court and Court of Appeals processes, Management will issue a final report to the Board of Executive Directors concerning the outcomes of the cases.

3. Ethiopia Promoting Basic Services Project Phase III (PBS 3)

Second Progress Report on the implementation of Management’s Action Plan in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#91854-ET) on the Ethiopia Promoting Basic Services Project Phase III (PBS 3) (IDA Credit No. 51620), February 21, 2017

DETAILED STATUS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE MAP

ACTION	STATUS
PBS 3 and CDP: Operational Interface	
<p>Action #1 A screening tool, which will be used by District-level staff when preparing proposals for Bank financing of sub-projects under programmatic operations, in order to manage the risks from CDP as well as from other programs, has been developed. The procedure will enable the Bank to support such sub-projects wherever possible, by: (a) managing the operational interface, (b) being able to demonstrate that it has taken all reasonable steps to consider the implications of the interface, and (c) avoiding involvement in non-viable or seriously deficient commune centers. The procedure is simple and is designed to be embedded within the regular Environmental and Social Management Frameworks already in use by such sub-projects. It involves gathering basic data on the Commune Center and classifying it in terms of its viability. Based on the classification, the Bank determines whether, and how, the Bank-financed sub-project should proceed.</p>	<p>Completed before last reporting period. Roll-out of the Alignment of Operations procedure, including the government-approved screening tool, was launched on July 16, 2015. This is now included by the safeguards teams as part of safeguard implementation and training of task teams and government project teams.</p>
<p>Action #2 Study to help the Bank ensure that staff whose salary is partially funded through block grants under PBS 3 are employed as intended, and possibly help identify issues to watch for when preparing future projects.</p>	<p>Completed during last reporting period. The potential role of Development Agents (DAs) and their time use was studied. The finalized DA Tracking Survey revealed that there was no evidence of DAs doing work beyond their defined roles. However, as noted in the Management Response, activities carried out during the DAs’ own spare time cannot be verified.</p>
Reducing systematic social and environmental risks	
<p>Action #3 Continue to build the capacity of <i>woreda</i>-level staff to implement the Bank’s safeguard policies, including through a <i>woreda</i>-level safeguard manual that can be used across the country.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. The safeguard management manual was adopted, and this activity is deemed to be completed. <i>Woreda</i> staff are being trained continuously.</p>
<p>Action #4 Recruit a Senior Operations Specialist within the PBS secretariat to help implement the safeguard policies and provide continuous support to <i>woreda</i>-level staff.</p>	<p>Completed during last reporting period. The staff member came on board and has been providing support for safeguards management at all levels of Government – federal, regional and <i>woreda</i> – since May 2015.</p>
Improving Citizen Engagement	

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<p>Action #5 Expand social accountability programs and strengthening the link between social accountability and work on financial transparency</p>	<p>Ongoing. The social accountability programs in almost all 223 <i>woredas</i> have reached the service improvement phase (i.e., citizens and service providers are now at the stage of jointly developing service improvement plans). There is an increased demand from regional and <i>woreda</i> authorities seeking technical support from the local civil society organizations implementing the Ethiopia Social Accountability Program, in order to conduct citizen consultations effectively. The financing for the third phase of the Ethiopia Social Accountability Program (ESAP 3) will most likely be finalized during the third quarter of the current calendar year. Once financing is secured this action will be deemed completed.</p>
<p>Action #6 Increase citizen participation in budget decision making at <i>woreda</i> level</p>	<p>Completed during last reporting period. The Finance Ministry issued a directive in September 2015 to require all <i>woredas</i> to carry out citizen consultations before budgets are approved. Following the directive, more than 37% of <i>woredas</i> have conducted pre-budget discussion by December 2016.</p>
<p>Action #7 Support the effectiveness of the Ethiopian Institution of the Ombudsman (EIO) through training and opening of new regional branches.</p>	<p>Completed during last reporting period. The EIO has plans to open the seventh regional office soon in Benishangul-Gumuz. Since the Dire Dawa office serves Dire Dawa, Harar and Somali region, this will bring the number of regions with grievance redress mechanism (GRM) offices to ten (Addis region is served by the Head Office). The regional office coordinators have been given the statutory position of Regional Ombudsman. A series of awareness raising study tours have been organized to sensitize EIO officials. In addition, administrative GRM (separate from EIO and part of the Government) offices have been established in all 9 regions and two city administrations.</p>
<p>Action #8 Train grievance redress officers in <i>woredas</i> to become more effective.</p>	<p>Ongoing. Since the Board discussion, 393 GRM officers have been trained. Preparation is completed to train another 800 in 4 regions (Amhara, Gambella, Oromia and Tigray) and Dire Dawa City Administration this fiscal year. Work plans are being developed by the regional ombudsman offices to assure that all districts have trained GRM staff by 2017. The training of GRM officers in all <i>woredas</i> will be deemed complete when the number of trained GRM officers exceeds one thousand and all <i>woredas</i> are covered, which should happen during the current Ethiopian fiscal year, which ends July 7, 2017.</p>

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Improve Agriculture and Livelihoods in Gambella	
<p>Action #9 Explore to what extent the Government of Ethiopia would be interested in Bank support to address the challenges of agriculture and livelihoods in Gambella, and other Developing Regional States of Ethiopia. Such support could be provided both through existing projects, such as the Pastoral Communities Development Project and the Second Agricultural Growth Program, and as necessary through a separate operation.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. With the Board approval on March 31, 2015, of the Second Agricultural Growth Project, which was expanded to include Gambella, the commitment to support smallholder agriculture in Gambella has been met. With regards to livelihoods, Gambella is now included in the Ethiopia component of the regional Development Responses to Displacement Impact in the Horn of Africa project, approved by the Board on May 31, 2016; this project will support livelihoods and community driven development in Gambella, among other areas, subject to passing the requisite screening process for interface with the CDP. The action is now complete.</p>
Reducing Systemic Risks relating to Financial Management	
<p>Action #10 Financial system strengthening programs specific to the PBS will continue, including completing the roll-out of the Integrated Budget and Expenditure (IBEX) management system to all <i>woredas</i>.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. The PBS project continues to support PFM-specific interventions that are <i>woreda</i>-focused, with the support of approximately US\$20 million towards improved PFM in all districts and regions; this includes completing the roll-out of IBEX. Progress was reviewed in December 2016 and it was found that all <i>woredas</i> use IBEX or the next generation integrated financial management system.</p>
<p>Action #11 Support for system strengthening will be supplemented through a stand-alone Public Financial Management project.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. After a delay due to national elections and subsequent Government formation, the Ethiopia Public Financial Management Project was submitted and approved by the Board on February 25, 2016.</p>
<p>Action #12 An action plan will be prepared by the Office of the Federal Auditor General (OFAG) to strengthen the effectiveness of all regional audit offices.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. The action plan was prepared in mid-2016. While federal audit coverage has reached 98.5 percent, there are regional variations. PBS 3 is supporting OFAG to improve regional coverage.</p>
<p>Action #13 The audit backlog in Gambella will be tackled directly, together with OFAG, with a specific timeline and benchmarks for doing so.</p>	<p>Completed during last reporting period. The audit backlog of the consolidated account of the Gambella region has been fully eliminated.</p>
<p>Action #14 There will be annual benchmarking of PFM performance for all <i>woredas</i>.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. This action, which was a Disbursement Linked Indicator in the new Enhancing Shared Prosperity through Equitable Services Program for Results, has been finalized in January 2017, following a delay. The benchmarking system has been developed and has been tested. It is now being rolled out throughout the country.</p>
Improve Knowledge about Program and Its Impacts	
<p>Action #15 Enhancing analytical efforts under the Managing for Results component.</p>	<p>Completed during current reporting period. Three analytical studies have been produced that look at the equity impact of basic services in Ethiopia. Two of these were published during 2016 and a third is awaiting publication in a refereed journal in 2017.</p>

4. Nepal Power Development Project

Second Progress Report on the implementation of Management’s Action Plan in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#93722-NP) on the Nepal Power Development Project (IDA Credit No. 3766-NP), August 30, 2017

DETAILED STATUS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE MA

ACTION	STATUS
<p>OP/BP 4.01 - Institutional Capacity The Bank will continue to assist NEA to clarify ESSD’s mandate, streamline its working procedures and strengthen its operating capacity to better manage environmental and social issues in NEA’s investment portfolio, especially transmission line projects, through the proposed Power Sector Reform and Sustainable Hydropower Development Project (PSRSHDP, P150066). The assistance will specifically support ESSD in developing procedures and guidelines; and providing training on safeguard management, such as Environment Assessment for transmission lines, alternatives analysis, consultations, information disclosure, resettlement planning and GRM.</p>	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEA (ESSD) staff were trained in Social Impact Assessment through the PSRSHDP; • Training will be conducted on conflict management for the NEA staff and key stakeholders.
<p>OP/BP 4.12 - Resettlement documentation NEA will update the RAP. The Bank will closely monitor the implementation of the updated RAP until it is completed.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEA had updated the RAP in March 2014. This action is complete.
<p>OP/BP 4.12 - Land Acquisition and Compensation NEA will continue to deliver the outstanding compensation payments as set out in the updated RAP, with funds deposited in the Special Purposes Account at the District Administration Offices (DAO) in each of the three affected Districts. The Bank will continue to advise and monitor the delivery of the remaining compensation payments.</p>	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation amounting to NPR 70.7 million (85 percent of the total compensation amount) has been paid for land acquisition and to the RoW-affected persons losing land and structures. • The remaining compensation for the land in the RoW of the second circuit is yet to be disbursed. The Project is targeting completion of this action by December 31, 2017. NEA has deposited the remaining funds in the Special Purpose Accounts at the DAOs. • For the feeder road of the 3.85 km disputed section in Sindhuli, a total of NPR 207.8 million (92 percent of the total compensation amount) has been paid. Sufficient funding for outstanding compensation for land acquisition has been deposited in the Special Purpose Accounts at the DAO. • NEA has disbursed compensation to all the affected persons it could reach. Outstanding compensation cases (8% in the disputed section and 15% in the non-disputed section) involve absentee owners, or where legal disputes of property division among owners are pending, and hence no rightful owner to compensate could be determined; in some instances, owners have not yet collected their compensation although they have been notified. Sufficient funding for outstanding compensation has been deposited into Special Purpose Accounts at DAOs in all the districts, including Sindhuli, where affected persons can collect

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ACTION	STATUS
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<p>OP/BP 4.12 - R&R Assistance NEA will continue to complete delivery of R&R assistance in line with the updated RAP. The Bank will continue to advise NEA and monitor the delivery of R&R assistance until the RAP implementation is fully completed.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R&R assistance has been disbursed to 41 out of 42 households displaced physically due to land acquisition. Sufficient funding has been placed in the Special Purpose Accounts and affected persons have been notified.
<p>OP/BP 4.12 - Grievance Redress NEA will keep the GRM functional throughout the implementation of the updated RAP. The Bank will continue to monitor the implementation of the GRM through regular missions.</p>	<p>Completed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NEA has maintained operation of the project GRM in the field; The project GRM has recorded all grievances filed by affected persons and has kept records of the minutes of meetings with affected persons and decisions from the meetings.
<p>OP/BP 4.10 - Implementation of VCDP NEA will continue implementation of the updated VCDP and the Bank will closely monitor the implementation through regular missions and engagement with NEA.</p>	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The updated VCDP (March 2014) has been fully completed for all the project affected districts, except for Sindhuli. The VCDP activities will be updated to reflect the conclusions of the consultations being undertaken with the help of an independent facilitator and the timeline for its implementation will be assessed once the update is concluded.
<p>Access to Information - Disclosure and Consultations NEA, with support from the Bank, will continue dissemination of project implementation information among the affected communities and engage them in a consultative and participatory manner in the implementation of the RAP and VCDP. The consultation process will continue until the RAP and VCDP are implemented.¹ The Bank will support and monitor the process of information disclosure and consultations.</p>	<p>In progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEA staff, along with the field-based communication and liaison officers, has been in regular consultation with the affected communities. The independent facilitator is also helping to continue dissemination of project implementation information among the affected communities and engage them in a consultative and participatory manner

5. India - Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project

Third Progress Report on the implementation of Management’s Action Plan in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#89109-IN) on the India Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project (Loan No. 8078-IN), November 29, 2017

DETAILED STATUS OF ACTIVITIES IN THE MAP

PANEL FINDING	STATUS OF MANAGEMENT ACTION
<p>1. Water loss and alternative water sources: The Panel found that Management complied with OP/BP 4.01 by undertaking the baseline studies to document village water sources along the tunnel alignment routes and ensuring that THDC committed to provide alternative water sources in the event that an existing source was lost. However, the Panel found that the Bank did not identify detailed and adequate mitigation measures that could be operationalized if a water source were lost, in non-compliance with OP/BP 4.01.</p>	<p>Completed. Baseline studies to document water sources of all villages along the tunnel alignment routes, and a detailed report documenting alternative or additional water sources were completed in September 2014. THDC continues videography and flow measurement, to monitor water sources on a six-monthly basis, and maintains a state of readiness to develop alternative water supply schemes should water loss be reported by any village.</p>
<p>2. Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration: The Panel understood that resettlement and rehabilitation efforts were underway and almost half of the eligible families had already received their R&R assistance. However, with respect to Hatsari (where seventeen families were affected), the Panel found that the Project RAP did not adequately assess the Hatsari reality, in non-compliance with Bank Policy OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The Panel recognized, however, Management’s concern for the Hatsari issue to date and the fact that negotiations were still continuing with a wide range of options on offer to Hatsari residents.</p>	<p>Ongoing. Given the slow progress of negotiations between the Hatsari community and THDC over the last year, the Bank task team has stepped up support for THDC. The Bank’s social team has held discussions with both parties regularly over the past year, and in September engaged a consultant with experience in community engagement and resettlement negotiations who also visits the site regularly. This community engagement specialist is helping THDC launch a fresh round of interactions aimed at supporting the community in negotiating and accepting one of the many options for permanent or temporary relocation available to them. THDC is also consulting with the District Magistrate on an ongoing basis, and seeking the support of this office in resolving compensation for the Hatsari community. At the suggestion of the Bank team, THDC has commenced a community outreach program (COP) in January of this year. This COP builds on the actions already being undertaken under its CSR programs, by regularly visiting individual villages (including Hatsari) to develop an understanding of issues and concerns within the villages, and develop village-specific programmatic action plans to support village development. Under the COP, THDC is establishing Village Development Advisory Committees (VDAC) in each of the affected villages. VDACs will be trained by THDC in development plan preparation. VDACs will submit village level development plans to THDC for implementation. The support for a village development plan is</p>

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PANEL FINDING	STATUS OF MANAGEMENT ACTION
	<p>being discussed with Hatsari as part of its overall compensation provisions.</p> <p>In addition, THDC is in the process of hiring a specialized firm to help develop an eco-system approach for development of additional livelihood opportunities in the Project-affected villages, including Hatsari. Terms of Reference for this firm have been developed, and procurement will be completed by December 2017. This firm will use a participatory approach to the identification of livelihood generation activities in various villages, impart the required skills to the villagers, as well as set up forward market linkages in areas of economic activity where livelihoods could be generated.</p> <p>THDC continues to work to identify land in the vicinity of the Project area and help Hatsari families in negotiation and finalization of land plots. THDC also continues to work with the nongovernmental organization (HERDS) hired to implement the RAP, and with the Environmental and Social Panel of Experts (E&S PoE) to identify other alternatives that would help to achieve agreement with the families.</p>

6. Kenya - Electricity Expansion Project

Addendum to Management Report and Recommendation in Response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#97705-KE) on the Kenya Electricity Expansion Project ((IDA Credit No. 4743-KE), was submitted to the Board on October 30, 2016. The Board approved the Action Plan contained in the document on February 26, 2017. Progress Report will be provided in February 2018.

7. Uganda – Transport Sector Development Project

First Progress Report on the implementation of Management’s Action Plan in response to the Inspection Panel Investigation Report (#106710-UG) on the Uganda Transport Sector Development Project – Additional Financing (IDA Credit No. 4949-UG), March 22, 2017

Proposed Actions	Status Update as of February 24, 2017
1. Remediation for child victims of abuse	
<p>The Bank-funded Emergency Child Protection Response (ECPR) has made progress in meeting immediate material needs and addressing the psychosocial needs of the victims 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"> BRAC’s contract has been extended through March 2017. BRAC will continue to support: (i) life skills training, school reintegration for girls who have dropped out of school, financial literacy and apprenticeships; (ii) psychosocial support and counseling for victims 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 victims of abuse to meet basic needs; and (v) support in seeking 	<p>The Bank, through the ECPR facility, implemented by the globally reputable Uganda-based NGO, BRAC, has continued to meet key commitments in addressing the material and psychosocial needs of the identified victims of sexual abuse in the Project area.</p> <p>The particular support provided under ECPR is tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of each victim and may include: (a) psychosocial support, including counseling and guidance and, in some instances family counseling; (b) medical support, including pre- and post-natal care where relevant; (c) reintegration into formal schooling for several of the victims of abuse; (d) livelihood support, in the form of a monthly stipend to take care of basic needs for those in abject poverty; and (e) vocational training. Caregivers are also being assisted through income-generating activities that will allow them to better support the victims of child sexual abuse. As of March 21, 2017, ECPR support was in the process of being extended until the end of April 2017 at which point financing of the activities being implemented by BRAC will fall under the RSR Grant, thereby continuing many of the initiatives commenced under the ECPR, and expanding and deepening them through strengthening community responses to GBV within Project communities. Moreover, in addition to meeting the immediate material needs of the victims of child sexual abuse, the Bank is working in the Project area districts (Kabarole and Kamwenge) to strengthen community response to gender-based violence (GBV, including child sexual abuse) through the Rapid Social Response (RSR) Grant that became effective in January 2017 (see Action 2 below).</p> <p>The Bank has continued to monitor legal redress regarding child sexual abuse cases (termed “defilement” in Uganda) in the Project area. No new cases of defilement have been reported to the justice system since October 2016. To date, 45 cases of defilement in the Project area have been reported to police for investigation. Of these, 32 cases had sufficient corroborating evidence to facilitate follow up. Four convictions have been secured and, of these, one conviction was of a road worker. Of the remaining cases, six remain pending (one is in court and, in five cases, suspects are still being traced). The rest of the cases have been dismissed by the court or closed by the Resident State Attorney (deemed untenable due to a lack of evidence or assistance from the community). A core objective of the RSR Grant is to reduce community barriers to seeking help and justice for the victims of GBV, including victims of child sexual abuse.</p>

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Proposed Actions	Status Update as of February 24, 2017
<p>legal redress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the completion of the BRAC contract, the above support will continue under the RSR Trust Fund Grant (described in Action 10, below). <p>Management notes the recent improvements in Government efforts to identify and hold perpetrators legally accountable, and also 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.</p>	
2. Strengthening community response to GBV within Project communities	
<p>In parallel with Action 1, Bank support will be 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 will be one of the targeted areas of support under the RSR Trust Fund, which is expected to become effective in January 2017 (see Action 10, below). Within the Project area, the RSR will support: (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</p>	<p>Beyond the direct support to victims of child sexual abuse described above, the Bank has secured, on behalf of the GoU, an RSR Grant of around US\$1 million which was signed and became effective on January 18, 2017. Under this Grant, GoU will provide local governments and communities in the Project area with support to strengthen their capacity to prevent and respond to GBV. As of March 20, GoU had issued requests for Expressions of Interest to a number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) active in the field of GBV prevention and response in Uganda, inviting them to participate in the provision of such services in the Project area. Implementation will continue until December 2018. The project will enhance the provision of prevention programs and response services for the victims of child sexual abuse and those at risk of sexual violence in the Project area in Kamwenge and Kabarole districts. Activities include: (i) community campaigns to reduce social tolerance of GBV, (ii) enhancing systems of support to victims of GBV (i.e., coordinating health, police, justice services), and (iii) strengthening community support system capacity to respond to GBV, including village health teams, local council leaders, and religious and cultural leaders.</p>

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<p>such as village health teams, local council leaders, crime preventers, and religious and cultural leaders to respond to GBV.</p>													
3. Resettlement compensation													
<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> <p>(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</p>	<p>UNRA, on behalf of the GoU, remains committed to completing land acquisition and compensation payments to Project-affected people, in line with national laws and Bank policy requirements, by the end of March 2017.</p> <p>UNRA, on behalf of the GoU, remains committed to completing land acquisition and compensation payments to Project-affected people, in line with national laws and Bank policy requirements, by the end of March 2017. As of March 10, 2017, 94 percent of 2,960 Project-affected people had received compensation; the remaining 6 percent (177 people) had not yet been paid compensation. Reasons for delays in payment included instances in which: estates of deceased persons had absent or disputed claimants; claimants had insufficient documentary evidence of identification to open a bank account to enable an electronic funds transfer; or claimants disputed assessed compensation amounts. UNRA confirmed on March 21, 2017 that the escrow account has been opened. Of the outstanding compensation amounts, payments to 49 Project-affected people s are currently in process and are expected to be paid by March 24, 2017. UNRA plans to transfer the estimated amounts for the remaining 127 affected people (4 percent of the total) into the escrow account by March 31, 2017, to be paid out as the remaining cases are resolved.</p> <p>Progress since the Management Report to the Board:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="553 1178 1427 1356"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total Project-affected people</th> <th>Remaining to be compensated</th> <th>% complete.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sept 2016</td> <td>2,844</td> <td>574</td> <td>79.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar 2017</td> <td>2,960</td> <td>177</td> <td>94%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>To assist the GoU to complete compensation on the Kamwenge-Fort Portal road, the Bank:</p> <p>(i) Has recruited qualified experts to assist UNRA to validate the list of Project-affected people and complete the process of compensation along the Kamwenge-Fort Portal road, ensure continuing consultation of Project-affected people and develop a well-functioning GRM.</p> <p>(ii) Is in the process of retaining a consultancy firm to conduct an audit to confirm the satisfactory completion of compensation for Project-affected people. The audit will commence when the compensation process is complete.</p> <p>(iii) Has assigned a locally recruited consultant to monitor and support the above process with oversight of the Lead Social Development Specialist.</p>		Total Project-affected people	Remaining to be compensated	% complete.	Sept 2016	2,844	574	79.8%	Mar 2017	2,960	177	94%
	Total Project-affected people	Remaining to be compensated	% complete.										
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<p>people and a well-functioning grievance mechanism; and (5) monitor implementation and provide fortnightly progress reports.</p> <p>(ii) Recruit a separate expert to conduct an audit to confirm satisfactory implementation of the process under (i) at its completion.</p> <p>(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.</p>	
4. Construction defects that have livelihood and safety impacts	
<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</p>	<p>UNRA, on behalf of the GoU, has made substantial progress in ensuring the Contractor undertakes the necessary corrective measures to address problem related to: (i) road access, (ii) drainage, (iii) damaged community water sources, (iv) road safety measures, (v) damage to structures from blasting, and (vi) unsafe location of power lines. The independent technical advisor, hired by the Bank, completed his investigations in country, and on the road, and also held meetings with affected community members. The draft report, which will provide an independent review of the status of implementation of the corrective measures, was received by the Bank on March 9, 2017. The independent advisor verified compliance with the items that are part of the “Notice to Correct” and confirmed that the reports provided by UNRA, by end December 2016, were correct. The independent advisor also verified with the Contractor, the progress made on installation of access points, provision of drainage, review of accidents and compensation, and water sources. He actively compared the Project road with a major national road in the country (Kampala-Fort Portal Road) and noted that certain technical provisions, like access and drainage, were much better on the Kamwenge-Fort Portal Road. On the other hand, the advisor highlighted the set of contractual management shortcomings that took place at the time of contract signing and in particular those related to the approval of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the incorporation of the environmental and social safeguards requirements into the contract. The lack of coordinated follow-up by the Supervising Engineer, the Contractor, and UNRA in firming up contract clauses (and the lack of an appropriately finalized ESMP duly approved by NEMA and other entities—particularly as it pertained to resettlement and environmental protection measures in the section crossing the Kibale National Park and the Bigodi Swamp) prevented the Project from having a robust safeguards framework for the Contractor to follow and against which to measure the Contractor’s performance. In the opinion of the independent advisor, these shortcomings (particularly regarding environmental safeguards and the need for a more aggressive approach for installing a full-fledged Occupational Health and Safety management system) should have been addressed more extensively in the set of actions included in the “Notice to Correct.” To this end, he made</p>

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<p>components of the ARSDP and NERAMP. Therefore, the Bank will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require that UNRA obtain Contractor remediation, no later than November 30, 2016. • 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. • 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. 	<p>suggestions for incorporation of more speed controls in the forest section, and coordinating with the relevant stakeholders in the Bigodi wetlands area on any possible restoration of the swamp. The formalization of the contractual framework has recently taken place with the signing of the updated contract with the Contractor.</p> <p>Details of progress to date on the individual issues are presented below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access points: Construction of access points is ongoing as per the design review report and will continue until the end of construction (end April 2017). Most of the access points (both pedestrian and vehicular) have already been built on the completed sections on the Kamwenge side, and construction is ongoing on the Fort Portal side. By the end of January 2017, 368 out of the planned 497 access points had been completed. In urban areas, the drainage channels are covered with concrete slab covers, and the walkways are also concreted, forming pathways to facilitate pedestrian access along the road, and to buildings and properties on the road side. Temporary access is being provided on a rolling basis as construction works progress. Furthermore, areas in front of people’s properties will be shaped, refilled and compacted to enable better access between properties. A field visit on February 16, 2017 resulted in a special request from the Bigodi Grievance Redress Committee for the provision of two access points. UNRA has taken note of this and is to provide the necessary access through the Engineer and Contractor. The analysis in this section is consistent with the independent technical advisor’s findings. Progress on access provision is good, and any outstanding access points have been identified and will be installed before the road works are completed. • Drainage: Drainage aspects have been progressively addressed with the installation of outfall drainage channels to ensure water does not discharge into people’s properties. In some instances, the affected people have requested to be compensated for the installation of these outfall channels, and UNRA is processing the compensation in order to undertake the installations. Culverts are being installed to manage the drainage system for the road, and side drains have been constructed, and lined with stone pitching in cases where the slope would generate erosion impacts. The analysis in this section is consistent with the independent technical advisor’s findings. Progress on drainage provision is satisfactory; outstanding needs for drainage have been identified by the Engineer, and the Contractor has been instructed. These will be installed before the road works are completed. • Damaged community water sources: All damaged/impacted community water sources have been addressed. Two water sources were noted as being affected in the quarry site areas of Busoro (national water grid stand pipe) and Kiko crusher site (protected well and water pump). The Contractor provided alternative stand water pipe sources. A protected well has also been provided for the Kamwenge quarry community (Iziba ry-Omukama). A French drain was also installed at km 143+360 to km 143+520 RHS to protect a community spring in Kamwenge. A community well has been protected at km 189+652, and a proper stepped outfall channel from the main road has also been constructed to easily collect water and silt away from the well. At km 147+840, a spring well was reportedly contaminated by algal growth caused by blocked drainage during installation of a culvert at this section; it was later opened up and cleared, and the water returned to its original state. The Contractor has also installed two water pipe connections to the check dams in the outfall structure at the box culvert works at Lake Nyabikere to supply water to the local businesses and communities. The shallow well contamination complaint in

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	<p>Bigodi was investigated, in the presence of the independent technical advisor. A separate report has also been prepared by the Environmental Specialist of the Supervising Engineer. The report indicated that the complaint did not have merit since the well is in a wetland section with clayey soil contamination from below, and not from the road that is much further away. The independent technical advisor concurred with the Environmental Specialist’s findings. In a meeting held with the Bigodi Grievance Redress Committee on February 16, 2017, UNRA agreed to ask the Contractor to provide an alternative water source as an act of corporate social responsibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety measures: Installation of speed control structures (speed bumps and warning signage) and permanent signs has improved significantly along the road. In road sections where the paving works have been completed, the installation of speed bumps, rumble strips, and road signs is progressing well, and has been completed for some sections. Temporary signs are being provided in areas where works are ongoing. Flag persons are found at all active construction areas. Another long-standing safety concern which has now been corrected is the use of old dilapidated trucks. These have since been removed and only road worthy trucks are now in use on the road. Safety training and induction is also being provided to all workers. All road signs, traffic calming structures, and road marking will be completed before the contract end date of April 30, 2017. • Damage from blasting operations: Out of the five quarry sites namely Bigodi, Katoma, Kamwenge, Kiko (allowed to operate only as a crusher site), and Busoro, only the Kiko crusher site is operational. At this quarry, affected people are being compensated on a quarterly basis after being relocated to rental accommodations at safer places nearby. The Bigodi and Katoma quarries have been closed and restored, while the Kamwenge quarry is under restoration as per the restoration plan cleared by the Supervising Engineer on December 1, 2016. The UNRA land acquisition team, together with the Contractor, held a community engagement meeting for affected people at Kamwenge Quarry on January 20, 2017. A report with the final evaluation for payments was submitted for Chief Government Valuer Clearance. An update will be provided when these payments are made, to bring this issue to full compliance. It is currently one of two issues that remain as partially compliant in the Notice to Correct as of March 17, 2017, and that is actively being followed for final resolution. The Contractor performed controlled blasting at the Busoro quarry, and reached agreements with all people living in the quarry vicinity to provide safe piped water for their use, extend electricity pole coverage to the area and improve their local access road. The first two items have been completed, and the third will be completed after quarry restoration. By February 16, 2017, the Busoro site, which was the final quarry used as a source of aggregates for the road, was in the final stages of restoration. • Unsafe location of power lines: The Supervising Engineer has updated the engineering drawings indicating where power lines/conductors run above people’s houses; there are 171 such houses. UNRA reported that the 105 houses for which compensation was paid earlier have now been demolished. Compensation has also been paid for the remaining 43 houses that are under conductors within the road reserve and the evacuation notices have been issued to the affected people. The Supervising Engineer also reported that 23 houses outside the road reserve have power lines that were relocated overhead due to Project activities. The relocation subcontractor has been

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	<p>notified of the matter and is expected to return the power lines to the road reserve before the completion of the road works.</p>
5. Workplace and traffic accidents	
<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 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>With UNRA’s no objection, the Supervising Engineer engaged an insurance expert to review and determine the adequacy of compensation paid for accident victims. The insurance expert submitted its final assessment report in December 2016, for accidents that were registered earlier. The expert reviewed the cases associated with 41 accidents, out of which additional payments were recommended for 12 cases, no additional payments were recommended in 18 cases, while further documentation was requested to make a final determination for the remaining 11 cases. For the cases which warranted additional payment, it was recommended to increase the original payment from about 27.92 million UGX to about 166.39 million UGX, a difference of 138.47 million UGX. The Contractor agreed with the recommendations made by the insurance expert and was instructed by UNRA through the Supervising Engineer to implement the recommendations of the report. To this end, money was withheld by UNRA from the Contractor’s interim payment certificate (IPC) 16, and a proper procedure to channel the money to the victims to be compensated, as per the report, was developed. The Bank team and independent technical advisor received a copy of the insurance expert’s report, and have provided comments. UNRA and the Supervising Engineer agreed to take these into account in the final compensations. UNRA is working with the Supervising Engineer to ensure that all payments for insurance compensation due to both workers and members of the public that suffered accidents relating to the road work activities are deducted from the Contractor’s current IPC if not yet paid directly by the Contractor for all cases in the accident log (both old and new). The latest update from the Engineer (March 17, 2017) indicates that 11 victims out of the 23 outstanding cases have received their compensation payments (of these 9 were paid by UNRA through deductions from the Contractor’s payments, and 2 were paid by the Contractor). However, by March 17, 2017, the total outstanding cases had increased from 23 to 25. The Contractor has been asked to provide the details for these victims. Thus 14 victims remain to be paid. The insurance expert revisited the site from March 9 to 11, 2017. He made a determination on 9 of the 14 cases. Once all information and documentation is received, he will make a final determination on all remaining cases. This issue remains as one of the outstanding issues recorded as partially compliant in the Notice to Correct, and is being followed up.</p>
6. Wages and working conditions	
<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</p>	<p>Uganda has no minimum wage laws. However, the works contract requires the Contractor to pay wages at rates, and observe conditions of labor, which are not lower than those established for the trade or industry where the trade is carried out. Prior UNRA and Bank team review of this issue found the rates paid to be similar to those for other road construction works in the western region of the country.</p> <p>On work permits, out of 32 expatriate workers, 20 have valid work permits, 3 have been approved to receive work permits, and 9 have special passes and are in the application review and approval process.</p> <p>Workers have been issued with contracts and identity cards. They are also being provided with the necessary worker welfare amenities including food, drinking water, sanitation facilities disaggregated by gender, and personal protective</p>

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<p>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>equipment, and have been accorded the necessary rights and are subject to obligations as per Ugandan labor laws.</p>
7. Grievance mechanisms and consultation	
<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/re-activate local grievance redress committees; (3) distribute standardized tools to record, report and manage grievances; and (4) provide technical support to UNRA in establishing</p>	<p>UNRA remains committed to establishing an accessible and effective GRM along the Kamwenge-Fort Portal and Kyenjojo-Kabwoya (under the ARDSP) roads by March 31, 2017. In particular, UNRA has adopted a new grievance redress policy and guidance to be mainstreamed throughout its operations, which is in use along these roads. UNRA is establishing grievance management committees (GMCs) at the community, sub-county and district levels along the Kamwenge-Fort Portal and Kyenjojo-Kabwoya roads. On December 1 2016, UNRA launched a bespoke Grievance, Inquiries, Feedback Management System (GIFMS), which has web-based and smartphone interfaces (termed “UNRA Speed App”) that allow UNRA staff to capture and consolidate feedback.</p> <p>As of March 10, 2017, seven GMCs were operating along the Kamwenge-Fort Portal road. UNRA plans that this number will expand to 29 by March 31, 2017. Based on GIFMS data, 58 grievances have been recorded along the Kamwenge-Fort Portal road since December 2016. Forty-nine of these grievances (84 percent) related to resettlement issues, such as concerns over valuations, under- or non-payment of compensation, or delays in receiving compensation payments. Twenty of these grievances (35 percent) had been responded to as of March 10, 2017. While road construction is due to be completed by the end of April 2017, the GRM will remain in place until the end of the indemnity period, 12 months after completion. UNRA has also established 14 GMCs along the Kyenjojo-Kabwoya road, of which three are at the district level, 10 are at the sub-county/township level, and one is at the community level. Of these, all but one have been trained. Another 22 GMCs at the community level in the major trading centers are proposed to be constituted and trained, according to UNRA’s GMC activation and training plan. Based on GIFMS data, 39 grievances have been recorded along the Kyenjojo-Kabwoya Road since December 2016. Almost all of these grievances (37 cases, or 95 percent) related to resettlement issues, such as concerns over valuations, delays in receiving compensation payments, or damages to existing structures. Eleven of these grievances (25 percent) had been responded to as of March 10, 2017.</p> <p>To assist UNRA in the work it has undertaken to put the GRM in place, the Bank has (a) provided training and orientation for UNRA field-based staff; (b)</p>

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<p>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 Kamwenge-Fort Portal Road. For the remainder of the construction of the Kamwenge-Fort Portal 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 on the completion of the longer-term measures set out under (i).</p>	<p>facilitated the development of training content for and training of GMCs and relevant local officials to establish/re-activate local GMCs; (c) distributed standardized tools to record, report and manage grievances; and (d) provided technical support to UNRA in developing a community engagement strategy and action plan which includes improving the design of contact centers with full-time community liaison officers in communities along the Project roads. The Bank also continues to provide support to UNRA to improve its GIFMS.</p> <p>The Bank will continue to support the development, refinement and implementation of this system-wide GRM through the RSR Grant.</p>
8. Anti-retaliation	
<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</p>	<p>Supported by Uganda’s Whistleblowers Protection Act, 2010, the GoU has mainstreamed a zero-tolerance approach to retaliation. The Bank continues to follow progress in this regard. The Bank has ensured that anti-retaliation measures are built into the nascent UNRA-wide GRM now under implementation. Moreover, where complaints are registered with the Bank, the Bank seeks assurances that complainants suffer no retaliation. While one new allegation of retaliation against an NGO operating in Kabarole District had been made in February 2017, as of March 21, the incident was reported by GoU and the NGO concerned to have been resolved to the satisfaction of the NGO. During early stages of the Request for Inspection, the Bank reached out to provide contact details to the community so that it can inform the Bank directly of any allegations of retaliation against complainants or Requesters.</p>

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<p>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>9. Suspension of UNRA's civil works portfolio, while working with UNRA to build its E&S capacity and meet other reappraisal conditions</p>	
<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>	<p>Financing for the UNRA civil works portfolio remains suspended.</p> <p>The GoU and UNRA in particular have made significant advances in building capacity for environmental and social management and meeting the conditions for reappraisal. As of February 28, 2017, all of the following were nearing completion: hiring of the required environmental and social experts, project management experts, and communications specialist, as per the approved position in UNRA's restructuring; Notice to Correct issues on the Kamwenge-Fort Portal road; and compensation payments on both the Kamwenge-Fort Portal Road, and the Kyenjojo-Kabwoya road section.</p> <p>The Bank has also undertaken a procurement and financial management post review audit, and found the existing UNRA arrangements to be broadly acceptable with minor actions recommended for UNRA management attention. The Bank team will also check on completion of the post-review actions during reappraisal.</p> <p>The Environmental and Social Management System and the Land Acquisition Management System have both been strengthened with support from Bank staff and consultants, as well as from consultants provided by other development partners.</p> <p>The latest update of March 17, 2017, from the Supervising Engineer shows that the Contractor has made good progress addressing the issues laid out in the Notice to Correct, dated October 21, 2015. Out of 36 issues in the Notice to Correct, 34 are now compliant and 2 are partially compliant (blasting operations at stone quarry, and work place accidents and compensation). Progress is being made on all these issues and full compliance should be attained before March 31, 2017. On compensation for blasting operations at the quarries, agreements have been made and compensation is being paid at both the Busoro quarry and Kiko crusher site. The Kamwenge Quarry remains. A report of all grievances and proposed compensation was prepared by district authorities and submitted to UNRA, which indicated that the total compensation required to be paid to affected people was UGX 32,400,000. The Contractor submitted a report indicating that total payments made to affected people amounted to UGX 97,945,000. Despite these payments, the affected people had remained unsatisfied. Given this disparity,</p>

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<p>(i) Reform of UNRA’s institutional structure;</p> <p>(ii) Contract administration and management;</p> <p>(iii) Procurement;</p> <p>(iv) Financial management;</p> <p>(v) Environmental and social management – including a strengthened land acquisition system and processes;</p> <p>(vi) Communications and citizen engagement.</p>	<p>UNRA informed the community in the field visit of January 4-5, 2017 that the office of the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) would provide a final assessment and verdict. The UNRA team has been working with the consultant and Contractor to prepare a compensation report that will be submitted to the CGV for final review.</p> <p>On workplace accidents, see Action 5 above.</p>
10. Working with UNRA and the GoU on addressing endemic social issues more systematically	
<p>Funding has been approved from the RSR Trust Fund for a grant to enhance social protection systems in reaching child victims of sexual and gender-based violence. The grant is expected to be operational by January 2017 and will be implemented in several districts, including along the Kamwenge-Fort Portal Road. It will follow a three-pronged approach, which involves: (i) providing technical assistance for the national social protection system to reach child victims of abuse and those at risk of GBV; (ii) developing grievance redress mechanisms to improve outreach to child victims of abuse and populations at risk of GBV; and (iii) enhancing the capacity and coordination of a national social protection system to protect child victims of abuse of GBV.</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.</p>	<p>The RSR Grant became effective on January 18, 2017. In addition, in October 2016, the GoU requested IDA support of US\$40 million for an operation to address GBV in a systematic manner throughout Uganda. The IDA-funded operation will support the implementation of the National Policy on the Elimination of Gender Based Violence. It will include comprehensive behavior change, communication and awareness interventions focusing on the prevention of GBV. Preparation is taking place on an accelerated schedule, with a view to the GoU finalizing preparation of the project so that Management can present it to the Board as soon as possible. Project design has been informed by the GBV diagnostic that was completed in August 2016 and preliminary findings from an ongoing gap analysis on GBV service provision that is expected to be completed by March 31, 2017. In addition, social risk management components with a specific focus on GBV prevention have been integrated into energy and transport operations through restructuring of the existing IDA portfolio in Uganda.</p> <p>The RSR Grant includes support for prevention programs and response services related to sexual violence against children (VAC) in selected locations in Kamwenge and Kabarole Districts. It focuses on: (i) improving access by child victims of sexual violence to a minimum package of services, (ii) preventing VAC and GBV; and (iii) strengthening capacity of the MoGLSD and district authorities to coordinate, monitor and ensure quality of services for GBV victims. Recruitment of implementing NGOs, hiring of a project coordinator and signing of MoUs with district authorities is ongoing, and project implementation is expected to commence by end of April.</p> <p>The following IDA-supported operations in Uganda are in the process being restructured to introduce social risk management components with a focus on GBV: (i) <i>Electricity Sector Development Project</i> (US\$120 million) is currently being restructured to include a US\$1.5 million component focusing on prevention of GBV, strengthening the identification of potential cases through GRM and establishing referral mechanisms for victims around project sites; (ii) <i>North Eastern Road Corridor Asset Management Project</i> (US\$234.80 million under implementation) includes a comprehensive set of activities to address GBV, child protection, and occupational health and safety; and (iii) <i>Uganda Teacher and</i></p>

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<p>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"> (i) “Service-gap analysis,” (i.e., assessing gaps between existing standards for service provision to GBV victims of abuse and actual service availability and quality at district level); (ii) Costing of a scalable approach to the provision of GBV response and prevention services; and (iii) Identifying optimal institutional modalities for the delivery of such services. <p>Finally, in order 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</p>	<p><i>School Effectiveness Project</i> is expected to include a new social risk management component (restructuring planned in April 2017) with a specific focus on addressing GBV and VAC in schools.</p>

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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 in order to ensure meaningful communication with communities before contractors initiate work.	
11. Safeguard portfolio reviews of Ugandan projects, with specific focus on child labor/abuse.	
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>The Bank has completed a general review of environmental and social safeguards performance in all IDA-supported projects within the Uganda portfolio, and a complementary review with a specific focus on the risks of sexual abuse involving minors, and child labor. The recommendations of both reviews have been made public through the Uganda TSDP AF – Lessons Learned and Agenda for Action Report.</p> <p>The review of environmental and social safeguards performance made a number of recommendations to improve safeguards performance across the Uganda portfolio. The review noted the need to improve community consultation and GRMs in almost all projects. The review also resulted in project-specific action plans to address identified deficiencies across the portfolio. Since the review, both the Bank and the GoU have undertaken a number of measures to strengthen management of safeguards issues in the Uganda portfolio.</p> <p>In addition, the Bank undertook an independent review of the Uganda portfolio to assess the risks of sexual abuse of minors and child labor under other projects. It is important to note that although the review found a number of factors specific to Uganda that heightened the risks and recommended a number of systemic improvements, no additional incidents of child abuse were found. The review recommended improvements in project design, implementation and staffing in the Uganda portfolio to take account of child protection risks. The relevant recommendations have been summarized in the wider Lessons Learned report.</p>
12. Procurement and contract management	
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: As part of the bidding process for civil works:	<p>Enhanced SBDs and SPDs</p> <p>All Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs) have been revised to reflect lessons learned from the Uganda TSDP and are available for use. SBDs are used for projects with a Project Concept Note (PCN) prior to July 1, 2016, and SPDs for projects with a PCN after this date (i.e., the date of effectiveness of the Procurement Framework). Revised documents include:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Standard Procurement Document (SPD) Works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard Prequalification Document (SPQD) Works 2. Request for Bid (RFB) Works (after PQ) 3. RFB Works (without PQ)

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Specifications in the bidding documents will be strengthened to set out clear expectations with respect to environmental or social safeguards. • 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. <p>As part of contracts for civil works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. RFB Small Works (one envelope) 5. RFB Small Works (two envelope) 6. RFB Roads (performance-based) <p>SBD Works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. PQ Works 8. SBD Small Works 9. SBD Works 10. SBD Roads (performance-based) <p>Consulting Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Request for Proposal (RFP) Consulting Services 2015 (for supervising engineer) 12. RFP Consulting Services 2016 (for supervising engineer) <p>SPD Works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. SPQD Works 14. RFB Works (after PQ) 15. RFB Works (without PQ) 16. RFB Small Works (one envelope) 17. RFB Small Works (two envelope) 18. RFB Roads (performance-based) <p>SBD Works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. PQ Works 20. SBD Small Works 21. SBD Works 22. SBD Roads (performance-based) <p>Consulting Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. RFP Consulting Services 2015 (for supervising engineer) 24. RFP Consulting Services 2016 (for supervising engineer) <p>Summary of key enhancements</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #4f81bd; color: white;"> <th style="text-align: center;">#</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Subject</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Enhancement/s</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Declaration of contract suspension or termination</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicants/Bidders/Proposers are now required to make a declaration listing any civil works contracts that have been suspended or terminated by an employer and/or performance security called by an employer, for ESHS reason/s. This information will be used to inform enhanced due diligence. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	#	Subject	Enhancement/s	1	Declaration of contract suspension or termination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicants/Bidders/Proposers are now required to make a declaration listing any civil works contracts that have been suspended or terminated by an employer and/or performance security called by an employer, for ESHS reason/s. This information will be used to inform enhanced due diligence.
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<p>Notice to Correct the said defects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>As part of contracts for supervising engineers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clients would be required to share all progress and other technical reports received by the supervising engineers with the World Bank. 	2	Strengthened specifications/ employer's requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Employer is required to set out clearly the minimum expectations of ESHS performance from the outset, to ensure that all Bidders/Proposers are aware of the ESHS requirements.
	3	Workers' ESHS Code of Conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bidders/Proposers are now required to submit, as part of their Bid/Proposal, an ESHS Code of Conduct that will apply to their employees and sub-contractors, and details of how it will be enforced. The suitability of the Code of Conduct can be assessed and discussed as part of the Bid/Proposal evaluation and negotiations. The successful Bidder/Proposer is required to implement the agreed Code of Conduct upon contract award.
	4	Contractor's ESHS Management Strategy and Implementation Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bidders/Proposers are now required to submit, as part of their Bid/Proposal, ESHS Management Strategies and Implementation Plans required to manage the key ESHS risks of the project. The suitability of these strategies and plans can be assessed as part of the Bid/Proposal evaluation, and discussed during pre-contract discussions, as appropriate. These strategies and plans will become part of the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP). Particular Conditions of Contract now include provisions relating to C-ESMP, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a requirement that the Contractor shall not commence any Works unless the Engineer is satisfied that appropriate measures are in place to address ESHS risks and impacts; at a minimum, the Contractor shall apply the plans and ESHS Code of Conduct, submitted as part of the Bid/Proposal, from contract award onwards.
	5	ESHS Performance Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The successful Bidder/Proposer is now required to provide, in addition to the standard Performance Security, an ESHS Performance Security (the sum of the two "demand" bank guarantees, normally not to exceed 10 percent of the contract price).

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ESHS performance security is in the form of a “demand” bank guarantee.” • The application of this provision is at the Borrower’s discretion. It is recommended for contracts where there is significant ESHS risks as advised by Social/Environmental specialist/s.
	6	<p>ESHS Provisional Sum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An additional provisional sum, specifically for ESHS outcomes, may be included in the Request for Bids/Proposals documents, and eventual contract. Normally, the payment for the delivery of ESHS requirements shall be a subsidiary obligation of the Contractor covered under the prices quoted for other Bill of Quantity/price items.
	7	<p>Key ESHS Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bidders/Proposers are now required to demonstrate that they have suitably qualified ESHS specialists among their Key Personnel. • Key Personnel must be named in the Bid/Proposal, and in the contract. • The quality of the proposed Key Personnel (including ESHS specialists) will be assessed during the evaluation of Bids/Proposals. • The Contractor shall require the Employer’s consent to substitute or replace any Key Personnel. • The Engineer may require the removal of Personnel if they undertake behavior which breaches the ESHS Code of Conduct, e.g. spreading communicable diseases, sexual harassment, GBV, illicit activity, or crime.
	8	<p>ESHS Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts now contain specific ESHS reporting requirements. These relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ESHS incidents requiring immediate notification - ESHS metrics in regular progress reports.
	9	<p>ESHS considerations during contract variation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of variation procedures, the Contractor shall provide relevant ESHS information to enable the Engineer to evaluate the ESHS risks and impacts.
	10	<p>Ability to withhold interim payment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts now contain provisions allowing interim payments to be withheld where

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			there is a failure to perform an ESHS obligation.
	11	ESHS considerations included in civil works Consulting Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standard Request for Proposals for consulting services now include ESHS considerations to apply to the supervision of civil works.
13. Global review and staff guidance on labor influx issues			
<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>	<p>A guidance note for staff “Managing the Risks of Adverse Impacts on Communities from Temporary Project Induced Labor Influx” was issued by December 1, 2016, and disseminated to all Bank operational staff. Based on the above guidance, a portfolio-wide review of projects across the Bank is being carried out to ensure that pertinent issues are being appropriately addressed where they arise. The review is expected to be completed in April 2017. To complement the Guidance Note, a resource web site was established for staff to access key documents, such as codes of practice for preparing Traffic Management plans, and examples of key documents. An approach for implementing effective “Codes of Conduct” by companies to address GBV and violence against children (VAC) has been developed and is being pilot tested in three Pacific Island companies. A draft Guidance Note has been prepared to improve occupational health and safety implementation and will be pilot tested in the second quarter of 2017. Efforts are underway to develop standard reporting requirements for occupational health and safety on projects.</p>		
14. Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force			
<p>The World Bank Group President has formed a Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force to strengthen the</p>	<p>A Global Gender-Based Violence Task Force has been formed to strengthen the institution’s response to instances of GBV encountered as part of its operations. The Task Force includes a range of members from academia, NGOs, foundations,</p>		

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<p>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 Task Force is expected to deliver its report within nine months, and the Bank will follow up on its recommendations.</p>	<p>UNICEF, and government. The Task Force is on track to deliver its report in June 2017, and the Bank will follow up on its recommendations.</p>
15. Internal review of lessons learned	
<p>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.</p>	<p>A report on “Lessons Learned and Agenda for Action” from the Uganda TSDP – Additional Financing and the implications of those lessons for future Bank-supported projects in similar situations, has been prepared and disseminated to all staff, and also made publicly available. To further disseminate the TSDP experience and lessons learned, extensive communications and outreach have been undertaken in Uganda including with CSOs, with the media, with development partners working in the transport sector, and with the Local Development Partners Group in general. These discussions have been candid and very productive. The intention has been to share the lessons learned from the TSDP experience, and to discuss the different measures and options available to address GBV, and other social, labor, environmental and contractual issues in the transport projects of all development partners in the country.</p>