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BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

Uganda

PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS

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SPECIAL NOTE:

This Panel of Experts report No 3 is presented in its entirety. In a limited number of areas, BEL has included brief discussions or clarification regarding BEL's role or BEL's response to key matters presented in the report the purpose to assist the reader in understanding additional factors or reasons why a certain decision or activity was taken by BEL. The BEL comments shown in this report have been reviewed by the Panel of Experts but the Panel is under no obligation to agree or disagree with the BEL comments.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BIU	Bujagali Implementation Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDAP	Community Development Action Plan
EIA/SIA	Environmental Impact Assessment/Social Impact Assessment
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, Construction
d/s	downstream
ER	Economic restoration
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
m asl	meters above sea level
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
VHT	Village Health Team

SUMMARY AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The 3rd site visit of the Panel of Experts for Bujagali Hydropower Project was carried out from 23 to 27 June 2008. The most important conclusions from the Panel review are (details in table following):

Quarterly Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports and other relevant reports should be sent to the Panel of Experts as soon as they become available.

Major Social Issues

- BEL has made considerable progress on staffing, planning, and implementation of social management plans.
- Economic restoration measures for hydro PAP should be accelerated.
- Monitoring efforts should be directed at output monitoring and (internal) outcome evaluation, with particular emphasis placed on PAP economic restoration, construction local labor practices, and vulnerable people. BEL/BIU could profit from technical assistance on best practice monitoring methods.
- BEL should ensure that the baseline survey for transmission line RAP is adequate for monitoring purposes.
- The identification of vulnerable people in the Hydro and Transmission line PAP population needs additional work. This process should be improved and completed very soon so that support measures for vulnerable people can be developed and implemented.
- BEL should carefully monitor progress of BIU/UETCL completion of the Transmission Line Vacation and ER Plans.
- BEL is fulfilling its commitment to upgrade local health and education facilities. These improvements will become unsustainable without concomitant management capacity improvements. BEL should pursue this issue with the African Development Bank.

BEL Supplemental Comment: *BEL is only upgrading facilities where the Government of Uganda already has management procedures in place.*

- Both the EPC Contractor and BEL should carefully monitor and report on construction recruitment and workforce management practices measured against the requirements of the Construction Labour Force Management Plan, the Recruitment plan, and the workforce Code of Conduct. Human Rights, in terms of international labor standards, should be a major consideration in the monitoring effort. Rapid development of the Project's Human Rights Policy will promote improved performance.
- BEL should develop and implement an effective monitoring tool for the impact of influx (both Project workers and opportunistic in-migrants).

Major Environmental Issues

- All aspects related to HS&E on site are well organised and well managed. This concerns waste management, health services, safety measures etc. A competent team is in place and close follow-up on implementation on all these aspects on the construction site is very effective.
- The construction of a waste water treatment plant is in preparation, this needs to be done as soon as possible; construction of a WWTP for the clinic has started.
- The health situation of the work force, especially the prevalence of malaria and HIV/AIDS, is quite serious. The relevant programs and efforts (prevention, treatment) are in place. This effort must be maintained.

BEL Supplemental Comment: *The levels of malaria and HIV/AIDS within the workforce are within the national average values. BEL continues to monitor the effectiveness of the programs in place.*

- The number of accidents, so far, is comparatively very low. This is partly certainly also due to the good safety measures. This standard must be kept.
- Complaints were received from inhabitants from the neighbourhood about negative effects of blasting; the Experts are of the opinion that the measures taken to inform all potentially affected persons and to secure the area on every occasion of blasting are more than adequate.
- The reforestation program along the future reservoir and in the downstream area, one of the important mitigation measures, is under way. The integration of the local population in this program is very good. It is recommended to investigate the possibility of increasing the diversity of planted tree species.
- The quarry within the construction site is not sufficient for providing the required rock material. A potential site for a new quarry was identified about 5 km d/s from the dam site. This site, in the opinion of the PoE, poses a number of potentially major problems (vicinity to river and obligation to respect the 100 m buffer zone along the river; need for an access road through inhabited and cultivated area, giving rise to an additional compensation issue; vicinity of inhabited houses, foreseeable problems for blasting activities in this quarry). For these reasons it is highly recommended to consider an already existing quarry, about 12 km away from the site, as a potential source for rock material.
- Fish and water quality monitoring are under way. It is recommended that the fish, fisheries and disease vector monitoring be continued on a semi-annual basis, while water quality monitoring should be done at least quarterly. Other parts of the monitoring program (plankton organisms, macrophytes, macro-invertebrates) can be discontinued for now. Recommendations are also made for streamlining the reporting on this part of the monitoring program.
- The compensation plan for the transmission line corridor through Mabira forest reserve should be prepared to be available for checking for the next site visit.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Report covers the third site visit of the Panel of Social and Environmental Experts, which was carried out in the week between Sunday, June 22 (arrival of the experts in Entebbe) and Saturday, June 28 (departure from Entebbe).

Details of BEL programs are contained in Project produced or contracted reports (see Annex 3).

First meetings with BEL staff took place in Kampala on Monday, June 23. The rest of the time was spent on site and included several meetings with BEL and Salini staff and other specialists involved in the implementation of environmental and social activities, visits of the construction site itself, and of a number of other places of relevance, (resettlement sites, external quarries to be used for the project, environmental mitigation measures outside the project site as such).

The work of the social expert focussed mainly on:

- Hydro resettlement conditions
- Hydro resettlement economic restoration measures
- Vulnerable people identification and program
- Project recruitment practices and human rights
- Influx impact (workers and opportunistic in-migrants)
- Transmission line resettlement management and status

The work of the environmental expert focussed mainly on:

- General HSE issues and management on site
- Effects of blasting activities
- Water related diseases and their vectors
- Reforestation program
- Fish and water quality monitoring.

Conclusions and recommendations, as far as possible at that time, were discussed shortly with BEL's Social and Environmental Team in a wrap-up meeting before the experts left the site, and BEL's Project Manager (Mr. Glenn Gaydar) and Resident Construction Manager (Mr. Bill Groth) were informed shortly about the most important points raised in this meeting.

The experts wish to express their gratitude to all BEL staff involved and also to Salini staff, mainly Mr. Marco Fargianni, Site Manger, and Ms. Fatima Diaz, HSE Team Leader, for al the support provided, which made this site visits very efficient and useful.

2 SOCIAL ISSUES

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
1.	Resettlement Monitoring & Evaluation	<p>Arrangements for external outcome evaluation, including final selection of evaluators and preparation of a Terms of Reference have not yet been finalized.</p> <p>Agreement with IFC on the process for the external audit, including timing, auditing items and indicators, Terms of Reference, and identification of auditors is outstanding.</p> <p>BEL contracted a household survey of Hydro PAP (April and May 2008, submitted in June 2008). The survey is contains useful information, though it is more of a profile than an actual household survey and makes no attempt to compare existing to earlier conditions.</p> <p>BEL is producing quarterly Environmental and Social reports that include resettlement progress.</p> <p>Social/resettlement staff have been evaluated and appear adequate.</p> <p>UETCL roles have been clarified, though some items such as the role of BEL in consultation and monitoring/evaluation are not clear.</p> <p>In May 2008, MIGA contracted a Scoping Visit and Report containing proposals for MIGA Trust Fund Support. Provision of advice and technical assistance for monitoring performance of Economic Restoration (ER) and community development activities is one of the proposed support measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize <i>external</i> outcome evaluation and audit procedures. • Monitoring and evaluation should focus on the impact of programs at both the household and community level. • Finalize outcome evaluation indicator list, focused on Economic Restoration (ER). • The General Household Survey data should be re-analyzed against the original baseline information collected for the RAP. The survey attempts, for example, to apply measures of livelihood vulnerability. The indicators themselves (for example, food insecurity, sales of land or other items, acquisition of “luxury” items such as radios)) are acceptable, but comparisons are hampered by the apparent lack of comparison between pre- and post project conditions. Conclusions appear to be anecdotal, rather than statistical. Statements, such as the increase in cost of household materials and local food prices “due to the presence of dam workers” and the reluctance of <i>some people</i> to “take up residence in the resettlement village,” and <i>some people</i> “who were supposed to be compensated were not” need evidence and/or explanation. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: <i>Further original baseline data is being obtained to be used for comparison.</i></p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify intervals for monitoring against the baseline survey. • Ensure that the baseline survey for the transmission line 	C & GP	Q 3-4 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
			<p>PAP is adequate for monitoring purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIGA supplied TA for monitoring of ER and CDP would provide valuable support, as long as it includes some focus on outcome evaluation. 		
2.	New Quarry Sites & Access Road	Two sites for the new quarry are proposed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully consider avoiding/minimizing involuntary displacement and other social impacts in decision. The social “costs” of additional social impacts can have a more detrimental impact on the Project than financial costs. (See Recommendation No.5 in the Environmental Table). 	C	Q3 2008
3.	Hydro PAP - Economic Restoration (ER)	<p>Implementation of ER measures is moving slowly, though some progress has been made since the last PoE visit. BEL's wish to bring economic benefits to all their neighboring communities is admirable, but the Project is <i>required</i> to restore the economic base of households which have lost economic assets because of the Project. Thus, ER measures for PAP should be a priority and should be targeted at PAP conditions.</p> <p>Numerous studies, of varying degrees of usefulness, have been done, focusing largely on agriculturally related activities. In addition, a needs assessment of the 8 + 1 villages (largely PAP, but also hosts in +1) has been completed. Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the selected interventions have been sent to NGOs as bid solicitations.</p> <p>Vulnerable PAP with specific needs are being addressed in collaboration with Community Based Organizations (CBOs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate implementation of ER measures. Sufficient studies have been done for agriculture productivity enhancement (value added and other small business development). The ER plan should consider individual households, taking into account specific household needs and conditions (age, physical conditions, capacity, economic status, etc.). Further develop non-agricultural ER measures. <p>See individual ER categories below for specific comments.</p>	C & GP	On-going
4.		<p>Employment</p> <p>The Project correctly perceives construction employment as a short term, supplementary ER measure, rather than as a major ER mechanism. Thus, PAP employed during the construction phase are eligible to participate in the other ER measures.</p> <p>The Project anticipated that it could hire about 10% of the total</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For diversification and sustainability of ER impact, attention should be given to long term employment (mainly off project) and small business development as well. Technical/vocational training plans should carefully consider the employment market for the near and medium term. 	GP	Q4 on

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		<p>workforce from the local Project area. Statistics on local employment indicate that of the 748 current total employees, about 90 are PAP. Most PAP are hired as casual laborers, and receive a short classroom and continuous on-the-job training. The EPC Contractor indicates that some local people have been promoted to higher positions, e.g., an automobile driver might become a truck driver.</p> <p>A vocational skills needs assessment has been done as a basis for determining training and other support mechanisms.</p>	<p>See No. 28 below for information on recruitment practices.</p>		
5.		<p>Agriculture</p> <p>Many PAPs are losing faith that the programs will be implemented. At the same time, the small activities that have been implemented have been instrumental in keeping some PAP optimistic.</p> <p>Proposals made by the MIGA Scoping Report include provision of technical assistance (consultant) to advise on the agricultural program for the 8 +1 village program.</p> <p>The implementation of the agricultural modernization program started with formation of agricultural groups in all the participant villages. Group composition is based on previously existing agricultural groups. Groups are involved decisions on agricultural support measures.</p> <p>The Quick fix program in Naminya was completed in December 2007. The trees planted are growing well, but the drought has inhibited vegetable growth. Some members of the Naminya community participated in a study tour to St Jude Organic Farm in Masaka District in March 2008. Training was received in integrated micro level organic farming techniques, agro-forestry techniques, animal and crop husbandry, family income improvement, soil and water conservation, making and using natural pesticides to control plant diseases. Some agricultural extension training has also been provided. Training is necessary, but participants indicate that the training has been too early, and they would prefer to have the training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Assistance proposed by MIGA would be helpful because the agro-business component needs further development. The consultant could also explore potential farmers to supply to the project. • A professional market assessment should be done by a trained agro-business specialist. The assessment should consider the existing market, as well as longer term market needs. • People learn well from training courses only when the training is put to use, ideally during the training itself. Any further training should be given at the time the inputs and other activities will be applied. Similarly, training in group formation and dynamics should be organized around a task, rather than around simply creating a group. • The Project has undertaken considerable research and consultation, thus more studies are not needed to initiate a number of valuable programs. The ER plan can be developed as a rolling plan, with budget allocations done in tranches (quick programs over the next year and longer term programs). The quick programs would represent a reasonably small percentage of the overall ER budget, but would be extremely valuable to keep people enthused. 	GP	Q3/4 2008 & Q1-2 2009

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		<p>just before and during actual activities.</p> <p>Each household has been given basic farm implements, improved fruit seedlings and vegetable seeds, and assisted to zone land into one acre plots. The Naminya Edible Landscape Initiative (NELI) has proposed a program for participatory land use and farm planning that maximizes use of small spaces.</p> <p>Supplementary plans include marketable enterprises such as bee keeping, mushroom growing, and fruit trees.</p> <p>BEL continues to finalize site selection for a farmers' market to be located near the Project site. Architectural plans and Bills of Quantities have been developed, but the site has not yet been finalized because the price of the nearest site is prohibitive. Other sites under consideration are about 800 meters away.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Near term activities should be implemented very quickly, and can include less weather dependent initiatives such as livestock provision and improved husbandry practices, bee keeping and mushroom projects, improving insect prevention measures, and, possibly fish farming (considering environmental implications). Preparation for agricultural businesses (value added, marketing, business management, quality control, micro-credit, etc..) will require time for development, thus should be started soon as well. Engaging children in farming, as the NELI plan advocates, should consider age and physical ability, as well as minimize time spent so that children's schooling is not affected. 		
6.		<p>Business Development</p> <p>BEL has signed a contract with Team Business College (consultant) to train hydro and transmission line PAP in business and micro-finance. Training of hydro PAP is scheduled to start on the 28 April 2008. The business training took place between April and June 2008. One of the results is a recommendation to establish village Cooperative Banks (commonly called SACCOs). These banks offer a place for people to keep and borrow money, and use other members as security. BEL intends to meet the District Cooperative Officers from both banks to discuss the training they would offer and set up requirements.</p> <p>BEL is also consulting on establishment of business support centers and the micro-credit program, and how to link this business development with BEL's supplier development program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business and credit training should be on-going. Perform market, capacity, and interest assessment to determine business development focus areas. Explore and decide on creation of Village Banks, considering results where developed and Project inputs required. 	GP	On-going Q 4 2008
7.		<p>Fishing</p> <p>BEL will cooperate with the CDAP fisheries program.</p>	Develop content of Fisher and Fisheries support plan.	GP	Q4 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
8.	Compensation and Other Money Management	<p>PAP, the BEL Social Team, and the Survey all observe that money management training in the past was neither sufficient nor properly targeted. Consequently, the Project contracted a consultant to provide additional training for hydro PAP and is now training T-line PAP in money saving and investment. Participants indicate they find the training useful.</p> <p>The current process is for Bank representatives to be present at all compensation processes to assist PAP to set up bank accounts.</p> <p>The Project initially requested wives to observe compensation payments. The baseline survey reports that “performance was poor,” but does not provide reasons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify initial program of Community Owned Resource Persons who were to supplement money management training on an on-going basis. This component appears to have been abandoned, though it is a useful measure. Ensure that micro-credit is accompanied by money management and business development support. Provide more comprehensive money management instruction that specifically addresses relocatees’ compensation spending and investment, and is delivered relatively close to the time compensation will be received. Tie the money management instruction more directly to economic restoration, such as use of compensation to purchase economic restoration inputs. To inform future compensation processes, assess reasons for poor spouse participation in compensation procedure for hydro PAP. 	GP	Q3 & On-Going
9.	Hydro PAP – Standard of Living Measures	<p>The quarterly environmental and social reports contain information on the specific contributions BEL has made to improving standard of living, including school and health centre upgrades, pit latrines.</p> <p>A draft MOU sets out responsibility for operational costs of the current health center to the Local Government District of Mukono. BEL is to provide the agreed basic infrastructure of buildings.</p> <p>Electricity: The AFD proposes that BEL, in collaboration with REA and UNEME, prepare a concept paper on rural electrification.</p> <p>Water: The use of boreholes has proved to be a less efficient way of providing water than expected. PAP complain of distance to boreholes and long waits, among other inconveniences. The AFD has proposed a piped water program to be partly financed and maintained by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. The Lender’s Supervision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and maintenance of the schools and health centers that BEL is improving remains an issue, thus BEL should explore ways it can help the Government improve its management capacity. All MoUs should be very specific about respective responsibilities. Piped water makes sense in the long term, though the capacity and will of the NWSC should be more firmly assessed to avoid the Project having to take over maintenance. In addition, the payment schedule should be confirmed. (See First Lenders’ Supervision Mission, Aide Memoire). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: NWSC has a well tested record in maintenance and will handle the proposed project</p> </div>		

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		Mission Aide Memoire indicates that domestic tariff would be adjusted to household ability to pay, and the very poor households would receive free water. The Project indicates that piped water will be available only to households who can pay the normal tariff, while those who cannot pay will use existing wells or boreholes.			
10	Vulnerable People	BEL has organized Vulnerable People Committees, and contracted an identification and situation analysis of vulnerable households in the hydropower project area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification process needs two more steps before an effective vulnerable people support plan can be finalized and its implementation begun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step 1: Identify households/people who are actually vulnerable. The existing report identifies the 230 households which qualify as members of the categories most likely to produce vulnerable people (aged, widows, orphans, etc.), but does not identify those households that fit the definition of “vulnerable.” A widow or an old person, for example, may not be actually vulnerable (as some of the PAP widows are not). The need to establish which households out of the 230 are actually vulnerable is also suggested by the fact that the overall statistics (food insecurity, amount of land owned, health conditions, etc.) for the 230 households are very similar to those of the greater population and, in fact, are sometimes “better.” The point of identifying vulnerable people is to ensure that they receive special measures to relocate and at least restore their income and their standard of living. To deliver the right support measures requires understanding of the nature of each household’s vulnerability. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: Further PAP survey is being conducted in order to better identify vulnerable PAPs in need of support measures.</i></p> </div>	C	Q 3-4 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step 2: Target the recommendations into a plan that addressed the specific needs indicated by the nature of vulnerability. ○ Follow the same process for identifying transmission line PAP vulnerable households. 		
11	Entitlement Eligibility	Household codes have been added to individuals in the database so that monitoring can be done by individual and household.	Completed	GP	
12	Land Titles	<p>Titles for five households remain outstanding.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: <i>There are 20 titles outstanding at this time.</i></p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project should continue to promote issuance of remaining land titles (in Naminya). 	C	Q3 2008
13	Community Engagement	<p>In order to ensure that information is consistent, BEL and the EPC Contractor have developed a coordinated program for the construction phase of the Hydro Power Project.</p> <p>Interaid has been formally contracted as the Witness NGO, and the Interaid Team Leader has been witnessing the full compensation process and providing useful advice on process improvement.</p> <p>BEL has frequent information exchanges with the Sub-County Consultation Committees (local village leaders). PAP consulted continue to indicate that consultation is frequent.</p> <p>The BIU, with BEL input, has developed a community engagement plan for the Interconnection Project. To date, host community consultation has focused on information about the project and its social and environmental impacts and the compensation program.</p>		C	Q3-4 & on-going
14	Complaints & Grievances	BEL now records complaints and grievances, along with resolutions and action items. Many PAP continue to complain about the delay from the time AES promised support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complaints record is relatively new and are now recorded by hand. These need to be put entered into a database for safekeeping and ease of updating as 	GP	Q 3 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		<p>measures, as well as what they perceive as continued delay under BEL. The complaint register contains 31 entries (January to the end of March, 2008). Other main complaints are damages people perceive are caused by blasting, delay in transmission line compensation, and unfair job recruitment practices. BEL investigates and responds to complaints and resolves those over which it has control.</p> <p>A recent group complaint was sent to the Presidents of the AfDB and the World Bank from the “Dam Affected Communities and Residents [of the eight affected villages in Wakisi and Mukono].” The issues mentioned are generally consistent with general complaints, particularly persistent complaints about the poor compensation for “young” crops, local recruitment practices, alleged blasting damages, and delay in social infrastructure “pledges.”</p>	<p>resolutions are implemented. Hard copy reports will be made available as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanations of resolutions need to be more detailed, and the date of final resolution should be recorded. • The record should also indicate complaints that have been taken to Government or elsewhere. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: A BEL grievance log and database has been in place for some time. The hydro contractor also logs grievances on routine basis. BEL will continue to evaluate effectiveness of the grievance procedure.</p> </div>		
15	Blasting damage & safety	<p>Communities surrounding the Project site make persistent complaints about blasting damage of various kinds. BEL has investigated the more measurable complaints such as cracks, and concluded that they are baseless. Other complaints are less easily assessed, such as miscarriages and heart problems.</p> <p>BEL has instituted a variety of safety measures, such as a 300m exclusion zone from the blasting area during blasting operations and 24 hour advanced notification to local government and communities. On site, blasting is announced with a special alert 15 minutes prior to the blast. In addition, the EPC contractor has met with communities on both sides of the river to explain the safety measures.</p>			
16	Firewood	<p>BEL has introduced an agro-forestry project on both banks of the river.</p> <p>Reception of fuel saving stoves and training in their use has been well received.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the agro-forestry committees of the two banks. • Expand, as necessary, fuel saving stoves. 	GP	Q3 2008
17	Resettlement Interconnection	<p>Coordinated management of the BIU (UETCL) and the BEL team appears effective. Weekly coordination meetings are well</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify BEL’s role in consultation and monitoring. 	C	Q 3 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
	Project/T-line Management	attended and well-organized. Joint involvement in some actions less unclear.			
18	T-Line Compensation Payment	<p>The compensation process is going slowly, a problem because acquiring land in this area is important for the construction schedule, especially in the area near Jinja. At the time of the review, 544 disclosures and 470 agreements of the 682 households in the five km stretch from Jinja, were concluded, and 92 payments have been made. Outstanding compensation disputes number 74. BIU will advertise in newspapers and seek assistance from local leaders to locate land owners.</p> <p>Slow compensation is caused partly because many PAP who own affected land live or are students outside the project area. Additionally, some owners are refusing payment, hoping for higher compensation rates. Delay also caused by complaints about compensation. Discussions suggested that the bases for valuation of crops may not represent current market or replacement value.</p> <p>In addition, payment has been inhibited by the Project Accountant's review of every file. The PA will be briefed on a process to expedite payment, and BIU is requesting UETCL to prepare an expedition request.</p> <p>At the meeting attended, BEL Coordination Committee members strongly recommended setting schedules for resolution of compensation agreements and payments. The BEL Team Leader requested that a draft of an Early Vacation plan be submitted by the next meeting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that crop compensation represents current market and replacement value <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: <i>GoU procedures of valuation are used through the CGV (Chief Government Valuer).</i></p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEL to follow up on preparation of Vacation Plan is prepared and its implementation. 	C	Q3 2008
19	T-Line Resettlement Sites	<p>Resettlement site selection has been finalized, and PAP were given pre-selection site tours.</p> <p>The model house is undergoing a slight improvement to the kitchen design.</p>	Complete PAP site and housing agreements.	GP	Q3 2008
20	ER TRANSMISSION	The BIU is responsible for developing ER strategies for transmission line PAP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify status of the T-line resettlement Economic Restoration plan. 	C	Q4 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
	LINE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify roles and responsibilities. 		
21	Health & Welfare	<p>The Panel visited with both on-site clinic staff and the Government Health Director on the Community Health Clinic. The Project's Health Clinic now offers care to workers' families (up to 6 children and one wife). This is an important contribution because few families can afford to purchase medicines.</p> <p>Malaria is the foremost health problem for workers, families, and communities at large.</p> <p>Project Workforce</p> <p>The EPC Contractor holds HS&E Toolbox meetings regularly, and has seen positive results after three months.</p> <p>The Project has a Government certified "official" clinic, staffed by doctors, medical technicians, hygienist, and nurses.</p> <p>The incidence of HIV/AIDS, as well as other STDs, appears to be a problem among the workforce, especially considering that testing is voluntary and most of the workforce has only been on site for a short period. Though testing is voluntary, increasing numbers of the workforce are being tested. A positive HIV test does not result in termination, and the Project collaborates with TASO to offer counseling, treatment, and other kinds of support. Referral may be made to Government HIV treatment centers, with BEL paying for treatment.</p> <p>STD conditions are carefully monitored, especially important over time as increasing numbers of external workers come on board. Additionally, reports indicate that women from outside Uganda are starting to appear in local bars (part of project related opportunistic influx), and local communities (especially mothers) express concern.</p> <p>The food vendors who have set up business outside the Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct "monitoring" (reviews) of community HIV/AIDS and other preventative processes (awareness, treatment, etc.) to judge the effectiveness of the programs. Health awareness training must be sure the advice it gives is reliable. The safety of transfusions in Uganda, for example, is not entirely reliable. The internationally funded program to upgrade blood storage and maintenance procedures has had considerable success, but indicates conditions vary widely. <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: <i>BEL recommends the reference to reliable statistics needs to be verified during the next PoE visit.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project should reevaluate health and safety practices with the food vendors. If improvement is not noted, the Project should explore the possibility of removing any food vendors who do not employ acceptable health and safety measures. It should also review any health problems that may be related to unsafe health practices of these vendors. In the event that results show a positive relationship and removal of the vendors is not possible, it may be necessary to prevent workers from using these vendors. <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: <i>The local authorities in collaboration with BEL, regulate the activities of the vendors to ensure safety and hygiene.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The root cause of the Directorate's lack of capacity was not made clear in our interview. BEL is not in a position to take over the role of Government in the distribution of its health care materials to the wider population. BEL should understand the exact nature of the cause (e.g., lack of 	C	<p>Q4 2008 & on-going</p> <p>Q12008 & on-going</p>

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		<p>site gate are cause for another workforce related health concern. Workers may take their meals at the camp mess or outside (expatriate workers tend to eat at their camp). The food vendors have been certified by Government health inspectors, however, a number of problems have been observed, including use of dirty water, unclean general conditions, poor hand washing practices, etc.</p> <p>Local Communities</p> <p>The Government Health Directorate receives a relatively large supply of medicines, including malaria drugs. The Directorate, however, has inadequate capacity to distribute these items, and has proposed that BEL assist, particularly in the distribution of nets. BEL has proposed that it subsidize mosquito nets.</p> <p>Studies contracted by BEL and others, indicate that community members are not well informed about HIV/AIDS prevention, its clinical presentation, or treatment (many people, for example, believe it is curable). The Project consequently is supporting a number of awareness programs.</p> <p>TASO, supported by the Wakisi AIDS Organization and the Directorate of Health Services, has been contracted to implement a village HIV/AIDS awareness program. The plan for the construction phase is complete, and its first action was to provide condoms to both local communities and the Project workforce.</p> <p>An HIV/AIDS teachers' sensitization workshop was held in March. Almost all of the teachers invited from the 25 schools in the project affected area participated. The workshop goal was to sensitize teachers to enable them to disseminate the same information to their pupils. BEL will follow up on the school program through the NGOs it has or will contract.</p> <p>In response to the above, BEL, collaborating with the Ministry of Health and the District Health Directorate, has developed a</p>	<p>staff, money, vehicles) and, to the extent possible, help address the gaps through a distribution plan, rather than acting as a distribution agent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: BEL wishes to clarify that BEL is already working with local government agencies to implement the VHT programme that is the GoU's responsibility for primary health care.</i></p>		

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		<p>program to stimulate community based health services. The program trains village volunteers in Budondo and Wakisi sub counties who focus on preventative care. In March and April, 2008, Village Health Teams (VHTs) were formed and trained in each of the project affected villages. The VHTs' main tasks are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect health information for sub-county health centers. • Visit homes to provide information on preventing health problems (mosquito nets, use of clean water, hand washing, STD prevention, etc.) • Encourage villagers to get regular health examinations. • Distribute materials and medicines such as ORS, Homapak, Coartem and Bilharzia control drugs. • Common disease awareness, prevention, and treatment programs. • Distribute condoms supplied by either BEL or a health center. 			
22	Influx Management	<p>The Project has not developed a formal influx prevention/management plan, is implementing a variety of mechanisms to manage influx, including a review of migrant worker impact. The Project area is experienced considerably less influx than was originally expected, even though local construction hiring is done, at the bequest of local communities, near/at the project site.</p> <p>In-migrations do not yet appear to have impacted local communities in any significant social or economic way, although the Project in general and the influx of external workers has caused an increase in prices and is said to have (or is feared to be having) some impact on local communities, possibly raising STD occurrences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an effective monitoring tool for impact of influx (both Project workers and non-Project workers). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: BEL continues to monitor project employment and influx activity in the project area. Influx to the area has been minimal and a more extensive monitoring program is not deemed necessary.</p> </div>	GP	Q3-4 2008

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
23	Construction Camps	BEL and its EPC contractor have developed and are implementing a construction accommodation plan. See No. 24 following.		GP	
24	Workforce Management	<p>The Construction Labour Force Management Plan, Recruitment plan, and workforce Code of Conduct have been developed. Minimum age requirement is observed.</p> <p>Expatriate workers have a camp located near the site, while external Ugandans are allowed to find their own accommodation, and the majority are residing in or around Jinja town. Local workers are bused from various points within a 25 km radius of the project sites – commendable because most projects do not bus workers this distance.</p> <p>Recruitment: Community leaders were used initially as “brokers,” in an effort to facilitate hiring of PAP and other local people. Numerous complaints that leaders were not favoring PAP, that gender discrimination was being practiced, that the recruitment process generally lacked transparency (including allegations of bribes) generated a process reassessment and revision. In June 2008, BEL, with EPC Contractor input, consulted widely on the issues, and prepared recommendations for new recruitment procedures. These procedures contain 13 items that generally limit the role of local leaders and promote transparency in a number of ways such as public display of the names of applicants, interviewees, and successful candidates. The EPC contractor is expected to report on progress toward achieving local worker targets (40 % ratio for project neighborhood and 20 % greater Uganda). The EPC contractor indicates it implementing these new procedures.</p> <p>Gender discrimination: There have been at least one formal complaint (regarding the dismissal of several women) and numerous rumors accusing the EPC contractor of practicing gender discrimination in the recruitment process. This alleged discrimination has two components – hiring women only for traditional women’s jobs (cleaning, serving) and hiring women</p>	<p>BEL had not been directly involved in the EPC contractor’s recruitment, but should now monitor it carefully for a reasonable period (6 months).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment:</i> BEL has been monitoring the recruitment since the inception of the project, and will continue.</p> </div> <p>The Code of Conduct should be included or appended to the Plan and the EA social documentation.</p>	C	Q3-4 2008 & Q1 2009

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
		who fit certain physical conditions. The new recruitment procedures are focused on transparency and on ensuring equal opportunity.			
25	Human Rights	<p>BEL has not yet prepared a Project Human Rights Policy, following IFC guidelines. A policy would help set performance guidelines for Project contractors, against which they can be measured.</p> <p>The Project initially hired a private security contractor, but experienced a substantial number of thefts. BEL requested Government assistance and, after an unsatisfactory attempt to use military personnel, opted for specially trained and armed police. The current arrangement to date has proved satisfactory.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Project Human Rights policy and measure contractors against performance. The policy should address particularly recruitment and workplace practices, the Code of Conduct (both on and off site), and security. <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: The project is following the national human rights commission procedures. The different plans ensure that human rights of individuals are observed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BEL should prepare a short justification of its security arrangements, applying the Principle of Proportionality. <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: The principal of proportionality has been considered in making the security arrangements.</i></p>	C	Q3 2008
26	Tourism Effects	BEL contracted a tourism report and recommendations that propose a variety of proposed tourism programs. The report contains some information on the requirements for establishing tourism sites, and also reiterates some outstanding activities needing near term attention, such as establishing new landing sites for rafting companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize establishment of new land sites for rafting companies, assessment of redundancies of tourism related staff and support measures. Prepare a plan and schedule for implementation of tourism sites. <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: The plan and schedules are available.</i></p>	C & GP	Q4 & on-going for site development
27	Community Development Plan and	The CDAP is still somewhat vague.	Short and medium term CDAP activities should form part of an agreement for BEL as Operator and UETCL as owner. UETCL and BEL would agree that the CDAP would apply	C/GP	Q-4 2008 On-going

#	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation – June 2008	C / GP	Timing
	Program	<p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: BEL offers that the CDAP is quite detailed and concise in its requirements. BEL will confer with the PoE during their next visit to resolve any differences in interpretation.</i></p>	<p>during operations as well, with the same basic goals and objectives and indicative budget. To the extent practicable and for monitoring purposes, separate larger community development from PAP ER measures.</p> <p>The Project should determine –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How the CDAP will be further developed into a phased detailed Execution Plan. • Responsibility for Plan development and for Plan implementation. • The organizational structure for implementing the plan, including outside entities such as GoU agencies and other external partners at least for the first phase. • Long term goals and short, medium, and long term objectives • Gender strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Based on these goals and objectives, it should devise an overall strategy for three phases – short, medium, and long term. The Strategy should include a rolling planning strategy intended to consider lessons learned and changing economic and social conditions. ○ The CDAP medium term plan should be defined, and should include measures for targeting females in activities such as employment and business development and micro-credit schemes. ○ A CDAP monitoring and evaluation strategy, including monitoring methods, frequency, roles and responsibilities, and indicative schedule should be developed promptly. 		long term planning

3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
1	Reporting	So far, BEL S&E staff prepared 2 quarterly monitoring reports. In addition to that, a number of other reports are being prepared (the most important of which is the report on fish and water quality monitoring; see Chapter 2 for reports on resettlement related issues).	It was agreed with BEL site management that in the future the PoE will receive the quarterly reports and other relevant reports automatically as soon as they are available. This will help in preparing future site visits and will contribute to making them more effective.	C	cont.
2	General HSE issues on site				
a	Solid waste management	<p>The solid waste management plan is in place and it being applied. Main observations: waste bins (labelled for different categories of waste) are in place all over the construction site. Waste is then collected in containers in a specific site, from where it is being carried away (for recycling if possible, otherwise to the Jinja municipal waste disposal site). Very little if any littering on site was observed.</p> <p>Medical waste from the site clinic is collected separately and brought to Jinja Hospital, which has a special incinerator for such waste.</p> <p>Contaminated soil (small quantities, mainly from lorry and bus parking sites) is collected in plastic bags and temporarily stored on site. The implementation of a final solution for this (bioremediation) is under preparation.</p> <p>A site with concrete floor is being prepared for putting drums with oil which are being used, and where therefore small losses are inevitable.</p>	<p>No additional measures required.</p> <p>No additional measures required</p> <p>Contaminated soil is collected immediately Given the small quantities, this is so far not a major issue; however, the envisaged solution for this needs to be implemented soon.</p> <p>Urgent measure for preventing soil contamination.</p>	C	cont.
b	Waste water treatment	<p>Domestic waste water so far is being collected in septic tanks. The construction of a WWTP is in preparation.</p> <p>A special WWTP for the clinic is under construction.</p>	<p>Needs to be implemented as soon as possible. If the water quality after treatment is adequate, the water could be used for irrigation (for plated areas around office blocks etc.).</p> <p>No additional measures required</p>	C	urgent measure

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
c	Drinking water	Water is taken from the river and treated accordingly. Quality is monitored at the intake and after treatment.	BEL S&E recommended water quality testing at the sites of supply to consumers (risk of contamination in the piping system or from the containers used). This recommendation is backed up by the expert.	GP	
d	Safety measures	Personal Safety Equipment (shoes, helmets, hearing protection devices, eye protection) is available. Signs at different places mark areas of special risk. The site visit showed a generally very good compliance of all site personnel with the safety rules; HSE staff intervenes immediately when non-compliance is observed.	Present practice to be continued, no additional measures required.	C	cont.
e	Areas used	The construction site is fenced off. This prevents any additional land from being used in an opportunistic way. No indications of any land outside the area marked for the purpose of construction being used (vehicles driving, intermediate storage, dumping of any material, etc.) have been observed.	No additional measures required.	GP	cont.
f	Health services	The health services required are in place (clinic, competent staff, equipment, organisation). The preliminary structure which was in place at the last POE site visit has been replaced with the permanent one.	No additional measures required.	C	cont.
g	Health issues	Health problems: main issues on site are malaria and HIV/AIDS, both with a prevalence of about 10% (which for HIV/AIDS is considerably higher than the overall prevalence indicated in the 2007 HIV report for the entire country). Schistosomiasis, a major issue in the villages surrounding the site, is not a problem among the work force. Onchocerciasis, trypanosomiasis and dengue have not been reported so far.	No additional measures required. Concerning the HIV/AIDS awareness program, see observations in the social section of this report.	C	cont.
h	Accidents	The number of accidents on site is low. This is certainly due not in the least also to the work of the HSE unit. Reaction in case of an accident are fast and efficient, as has been seen in one case during the site visit.	No additional measures required.	C	cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
i	Environmental health	<p>Stagnant water bodies which could serve as breeding places for mosquito larvae:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puddles and small pools which would remain in place for several days: none found, with the exception of the pools forming, presumably due to seepage water, in the area between the two coffer dams. A quick inspection of these did not reveal the presence of mosquito larvae there, but this could be a breeding place. • Recycling basin for washing water for the crushing plant: was recently modified in a way as to eliminate mosquito larvae from this place. None seen during the site visit. • Small containers of all kind (empty drums and cans, used tyres, etc.): none seen during site visit. This is an effect of the through waste management on site. <p>Dust: all roads on site are dirt roads, and dust is therefore inevitable. Regular spraying with water to reduce dust is being done. On the construction site for widening the access road to the construction site, at least one tank lorry used for water sprinkling is still labelled "Petroleum"; this was already mentioned in the lender's report of March 2008.</p> <p>Noise: noise recording devices have been purchased.</p>	<p>The pools between the coffer dams are not considered as a big risk, mainly because no living quarters are in proximity. Nevertheless, they should be surveyed periodically and measures taken (e.g. pumping out) if required.</p> <p>No additional measures required.</p> <p>No additional measures required. It is important that the waste management and the generally good housekeeping on site is maintained at this level.</p> <p>Dust control measures to be continued. The lorries used for this purpose must be labelled accordingly.</p> <p>High noise level sites must be monitored. The use of hearing protection in these areas is important.</p>	GP	cont.
k	Impacts from outside	<p>Very recently, a scrap metal processing plant was established just across the road from the Salini camp (where all the expatriate Salini staff live). Massive impact on the camp due to smoke from the smelter installed in this plant was reported. The plant was not visited, but seen from outside gave the impression that working conditions there are not very good, and that the smelter is not equipped with any adequate stack gas treatment device.</p>	<p>It is recommended that BEL gets in touch with the relevant authorities (environment, health, possibly others) for trying to find a solution to this problem.</p>	GP	as soon as possible

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
3	Blasting activities	<p>Blasting activities are required at the quarry and at the excavation site for the power house; during the site visit, blasting at the power house site was done on a daily basis.</p> <p>Blasting is announced on beforehand, and this information is also given to adjacent communities. A thorough safety protocol is in place and is being strictly applied. This includes, besides the advance announcement, closing of the river immediately before blasting, and evacuation of persons from a pre-defined perimeter, on the construction site as well as on the right river bank, where presently no construction work is being carried out. In spite of these measures, inhabitants of the area keep complaining about impacts caused to blasting (as done most recently in a letter addressed to the President of AfDB and the President of WB, dated July 12, 2008, handed over to the POE by BEL).</p>	<p>The warning and information system in place and the safety measures taken are considered as being adequate and sufficient.</p> <p>No additional measures required.</p>	C	cont.
4	Reforestation program	<p>A strip of 100 m along the river is legally protected as a measure to reduce erosion and sediment input into the river. Reforestation of this strip on areas along the future reservoir and on an area downstream of the dam site is one of the environmental compensation measures to be taken by the project.</p> <p>This reforestation program is under way. It uses four species of trees (two trees mainly used for timber, planted near the river, and two fruit trees, avocado and mango, planted along the upper limit of the 100 m strip). Planting and tree maintenance is being done by village based ecological committees. The aim of the program is to eliminate agriculture from this strip and to replace it with another resource (fuel wood, timber and fruits) to be used by the villages in this area.</p>	<p>The program is well developed and well implanted in the affected communities. Seedlings are being purchased locally, which generates some additional income in the area.</p> <p>It is recommended to investigate possibilities for increasing the number of tree species used in the program (increased diversity, and therefore possibly better resource base). Suitable indigenous trees should be given preference.</p> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: <i>There are a total of seven species being planted including jack fruit.</i></p>	C GP	cont.
5	Quarries	<p>The existing quarry on site is not sufficient for providing all the rock material required for dam construction. Alternatives have been sought, and two have been identified so far.</p>			

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
a	Site for new quarry	<p>A site for a new quarry was identified about 5 km downstream from the dam site, on the left river bank. The land is private property; it is fenced off and characterised by shallow soils and numerous rock outcrops. It is not cultivated. An EIA has been made by the site owners, and approval of this has been received from NEMA (May 9, 2008).</p> <p>According to BEL, this site seems to be the preferred source for providing additional rock material.</p>	<p>It is recommended to thoroughly reconsider the use of this site as a quarry for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first condition of approval by NEMA states that the owner shall "ensure that the project activities and associated infrastructure are located outside the protected zone of the River Nile, i.e. outside 100 m from the Riverbank". If this condition is to be respected, there might not be much exploitable rock left within the designated area. • There does not seem to be any space for the disposal of spoil (loose overburden, soil, other unsuitable material) within the designated area. Disposal of such material outside would imply purchasing of such land (and possibly updating the EIA). • The areas around the site are cultivated and inhabited. Establishing a quarry here is likely to exacerbate the problems caused by blasting activities on the construction site. • There is no access road as yet. The corridor identified for this leads through intensively cultivated and inhabited areas. This will add to the resettlement and compensation issues with which the project is already faced. 	GP	as soon as possible
b	Existing quarry	<p>There is an existing quarry about 12 km d/s from the construction site. It has been operating for a number of years already. Access road is there, it is away from the river (therefore no restrictions from that side), and does not seem to be so immediately surrounded by cultivations and inhabited houses.</p>	<p>Using this existing quarry will probably prevent the project from having to face the problems listed above. It is recommended that this alternative is being considered carefully.</p> <p><i>BEL Supplemental Comment: BEL and contractor will continue to explore quarry material on site. The location of the offsite quarry will be carefully considered in conjunction with NEMA.</i></p>	GP	

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
6	Fish and water quality monitoring	<p>The monitoring of fish and water quality is also one of the measures to be carried out as a condition defined in the EIA. The program is being implemented by NaFIRRI. A number of topics are being addressed in this monitoring program.</p> <p>The report mentions a "quarterly monitoring"; however, so far two campaigns have been carried out (Oct. 2007 and April 2008), which can be compared with an earlier campaign of April 2006.</p>	<p>Some recommendations are given on the future implementation of this program. Before following them, i.e. before making any changes in the present program, it might be required to get approval from NEMA.</p> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: NEMA approval will not be required.</p> <p>The question of quarterly or semi-annual monitoring should be clarified and clearly stated in order to prevent confusion. Semi-annual is the strict minimum for the important aspects of the monitoring.</p> <p>BEL Supplemental Comment: The past survey data campaigns have shown consistent results, and therefore semi-annual surveying is deemed suitable. BEL will continue to re-evaluate the survey frequency based on future survey results and project activity.</p>		
a	Water quality	<p>Water quality is being monitored as a part of this overall program.</p> <p>In this context it should be noted that the period with the highest direct effect on water quality (and therefore on water organism) was the construction of the coffer dams, which brought a considerable amount of suspended solids to the water. Once the cofferdams completed and stabilised, the work being done is in the area between these cofferdams and has limited direct effect on the river water.</p> <p>Water quality is seen as an essential part of the monitoring program, mainly for identifying any direct project effects on water quality. However, for this latter purpose, two measurement campaigns per year are not sufficient.</p>	<p>There was supposed to be a water quality measuring program at two sites (1 immediately u/s, 1 d/s of the construction site) to monitor water quality, mainly turbidity, caused by the project. This seems not to have been implemented. The very least that would have to be done would be a quarterly monitoring of water quality (semi-annually as being done now, plus in between these two campaigns). The additional monitoring could be restricted to a few relevant parameters (TSS, DO, T (°C), conductivity, pH) and two stations (leaving away No. 3 and 4, which are much further downstream).</p>	C	starting immediately

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
b	Algae	Planktonic algae are being investigated as part of the monitoring program. So far, no relevant changes which could be attributed to the HPP construction have been detected.	This part of the monitoring program could be cancelled for the time being. If so, it is recommended to resume it (two or three campaigns) at the moment of reservoir filling, in order to detect effects of the change to lotic conditions.	GP	
c	Macrophytes	Aquatic macrophytes (plants) are also being investigated. The investigation detected no indication of any influence of the construction activities.	Same recommendations as for algae.	GP	
d	Micro-invertebrates (zooplankton)	For zooplankton as well, no effects of the construction activities were recorded.	Same recommendations as for algae.	GP	
e	Macro-invertebrates	As for the other groups of organisms, no effects of the construction activities were recorded.	Same recommendations as for algae.	GP	
f	Fish	For the purpose of the monitoring program, fish are the most relevant group of organisms, since they are (i) of immediate importance to people living near the river, and (ii) at the top of the aquatic food chain, reflecting in this way also changes in other groups (which serve as their food).	Given the central importance of fish, and in spite of the absence of any indications of negative effects of the construction activities so far, this part of the monitoring program must be continued. Semi-annual sampling is the minimum.	C	cont.
g	Fisheries	Fishing is an important activity of the local population, be it for subsistence or on commercial grounds.	Essential part of the monitoring program, which must be continued. One important reason for carrying out this monitoring, besides the involvement of the potentially affected population, is the need to have a good data base for answering to possible claims that might be made in the future.	C	cont.
h	Disease vectors	This as well is a very essential part of the monitoring program, since it is of direct relevance for human health in the area, and since an increase in schistosomiasis vectors (aquatic snails) has to be expected within the reservoir once the dam will have to be closed. Schistosomiasis is currently already the most relevant parasitic disease directly related to the river habitat.	As for fish and fishing, this part of the program must be continued.	C	cont.
j	Reporting	So far, two reports on this monitoring program were prepared, the last one including the April 2008 monitoring campaign. It would seem that reporting could be simplified considerably. On the other hand, the reports produced so far have a number of shortcomings. Recommendations for	For future monitoring reports, the following principles should be respected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep the report simple and to the point (no explanation on background like BHPP; no description of sampling points and methodology, except in cases where these 	GP	cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
		improvement are being made here.	<p>have changed; no theoretical ecological background; no lengthy interpretation of the results; restrict this to comment shortly on relevant observations which have a relation to the project).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The methodology for sampling, the sampling locations as well as the time of sampling campaigns have to remain the same in order to ensure comparability of the results. Should there be a need for a change in any of these conditions, this would have to be explained. • The graphs in the report are mostly not easy to interpret and to understand. It is recommended to try other ways of representing the data, which allow (i) easy comparison between the four sampling points and (ii) show the evolution over time. • Ideally, each topic surveyed (e.g. water quality value per parameter, number and weight of fish caught) should be given as a Table, to which a column is being added for each new campaign, and a graph showing the evolution. Sample charts in this sense have been given by the expert to the BEL environmental manager. • It is absolutely essential that the reporting contains actual data of any measurements made. Having them as graphs is useful, but not sufficient, since actual values can not be obtained in this way. These values must also be given in Tables. It is equally important that the original absolute values are being provided; for fish, e.g., only percent values or "catch rates" are provided, without any actual figures on numbers of fish caught or on weight. These data must be available. • Detailed analysis of the data, and interpretation of the results, will have to be done in a final report at the end of the monitoring exercise. 		

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	C / GP	Timing
7	Transmission line	Work on the TL corridor for the time being concentrates on the question of compensation for affected cultivations. A plan for compensating the effect on the forest reserve does not yet exist.	Prepare compensation plan for Mabira CFR (TL impact).	C	to be done

3.1 Next POE Site Visit

The next POE site visit is tentatively scheduled for November 2008 (see schedule in Annex 1).

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SIMPLIFIED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE AND TENTATIVE SITE VISITS

Activity / Milestone	Duration Months	Start	End	2007							2008							2009							2010							2011							2012																												
				S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J																	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59					
Start of Work		Sep 1, 07																																																																	
Total Duration	44	Sep 07	May 11																																																																
Camp and constr. site install.		Sep 07	Apr 08																																																																
Quarry exploitation period		Feb 08	Mar 10																																																																
Quarry and borrow area landscaping		Mar 10	Oct 10																																																																
Access roads completion			Aug 08																																																																
River flow right bank		Jan 08	Mar 10																																																																
Coffer dam removal		Mar 10	Apr 10																																																																
River flow through spillway		Apr 10	May 11																																																																
Right coffer dam constr.		Apr 10	Apr 10																																																																
Right coffer dam removal			Sep 10																																																																
Power house constr. (all units)		Mar 08	May 11																																																																
Gravity dam construction		Jun 08	Jan 10																																																																
Dam left bank construction		Jun 08	Feb 10																																																																
Dam central section construction		Sep 08	Sep 10																																																																
Dam right section construction		Nov 08	Mar 11																																																																
Switchyard construction		Sep 08	Oct 09																																																																
Reservoir area clearing		Jun 10	Sep 10																																																																
Reservoir impoundment start		Sep 10	Sep 10																																																																
Wet test unit 1		Sep 10	Nov 10																																																																
Commissioning last unit (5)			May 11																																																																
Proposed site visits				Site visit 2								Site visit 3								Site visit 4								Site visit 5								Site visit 6								Site visit 7								Site visit 8								Site visit 9							

ANNEX 2: ACTIVITIES OF JUNE 2008 POE REVIEW

Social Expert

Monday, 23 June

- PoE Team Discussion
- Briefing by BEL Environmental Team Leader and Social Team Leader

Tuesday, 24 June

- Travel to Jinja
- Briefing by BEL Environmental and Social Team & discussion of main issues
- Consultation with Buloba community members
- Review new project social studies and proposals

Wednesday, 25 June

- Visited Agro-Forestry project on both sides of river, and consulted with Agro-Forestry Committees
- Consulted with District Health Director
- Met with Project Health Clinic Team
- Discussions with BEL Social Team

Thursday, 26 June

- Visited Naminya resettlement village to view and consult on Economic Restoration measures, with attention to agriculturally related measures
- Reviewed documentation

Friday 27, June

- Attended BIU/BEL Transmission Line Resettlement Coordination Meeting
- Met with BIU Field Supervisor
- Close out meeting with BEL Team
- Close out meeting with BEL Project Manager and new Site Manager
- Travel to Entebbe airport

ANNEX 3: LIST OF REPORTS REVIEWED – TO BE COMPLETED

List quarterly Environmental and Social Reviews (dates)

Bujagali Energy Ltd Community Relations Work Plan

BEL Tourism Report

Bujagali Private Hydropower Project, First Lenders Supervision Mission: Aide Memoire (June 2008)

Identification and Situation Analysis Survey of Vulnerable Households in the Project Affected Areas of Bujagali Hydro Power Project – Uganda, June 2008