

**BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT**

Uganda

4th Review, January 2009

June 17, 2009

Final

PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS

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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
u/s	upstream
VHT	Village Health Team

SUMMARY AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The 4th site visit of the Panel of Experts for Bujagali Hydropower Project was carried out from January 19 to 23, 2009. The most important conclusions from the Panel review are the following:

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.
- WWTPs have been built and seem to operate satisfactorily.
- Contaminated soil (highly alkaline soils from grouting and sludge from the crusher, oil contaminated soils) are deposited in specially prepared sites to prevent the material from getting into the river. IN addition, the two latter categories are treated with AlSO₄. This is not a suitable practice and must be revised with NEMA.
- Malaria and HIV/AIDS continue to be serious issues. The relevant programs and efforts (prevention, treatment) are in place. This effort must be maintained.
- The number of accidents continues to be very low. This is partly certainly also due to the good safety measures. This standard must be kept.
- The reforestation program along the future reservoir and in the downstream area, one of the important mitigation measures, is continuing. The integration of the local population in this program is very good. The development of the trees planted last year is good. In addition, a terracing program (contour line bunding) has been started.
- The idea of opening a new quarry a short way d/s from the dam site was abandoned. This prevents potential conflicts with the river shore protection area.
- Fish and water quality monitoring (with the exception of water quality monitoring, reduced number of parameters) at two sites u/s and d/s from the construction site was not continued. These two aspects of the monitoring program, as well as monitoring of disease intermediate hosts (schistosomiasis) is important and must be resumed asap.
- A compensation for the transmission line corridor through Mabira forest reserve has been paid to NFA; no information on the use of this money is available.
- A number of additional issues were addressed (take measures for preventing small animals to fall into the oil skimmer; improve maintenance of buses for reducing exhaust gases).

1 INTRODUCTION

This Report covers the fourth site visit of the Panel of Social and Environmental Experts, which was carried out in the week between Monday, January 18 (arrival of the experts in Entebbe) and Saturday, January 25 (departure from Entebbe).

2 SOCIAL ISSUES

2.1 Social Compliance and Good Practice: 4th Panel of Experts Report

BEL has made considerable progress since the last PoE visit (June 2008), particularly in:

- Implementation of the remaining entitlements for Hydro PAP, particularly agricultural enhancement activities
- Collaboration with the UETCL BIU on Interconnection Project resettlement processes

This 4th PoE social assessment focuses on major issues related to both compliance and “critical methodological practices” associated with good practice.

2.2 Social Report Content

The social section of this 4th PoE report is organized in three sections:

- A summary of the main social issues and actions.
- The major issues related to social compliance or to critical methodological practices.
- Supplementary social issues.

Each section contains a table including the status and/or observations on each topic, recommendations for addressing issues, and a suggested schedule for response to recommendations. Compliance is addressed in the first table, and includes reference to the applicable Performance Standard or other requirement.

Annex 4 contains additional recommendations for Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting.

2.3 Summary of Main Social Issues and Actions

Major issues of compliance and management are below with more detailed discussion in Table 2-1 following.

Status of Hydro PAP on Standard of Living and Livelihood Restoration

BEL has achieved significant progress in provision of housing and community facilities (health care, education) facilities. BEL’s approach to improving PAP standard of living and livelihood uses a “self help group” approach to help community members become economically independent. Community members have been organized into “collectives,” each with a specific focus, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, education, sanitation and health care, etc. Agriculture is likely to remain the economic basis for most people for the medium term, thus the livelihood restoration activities currently focus on agricultural intensification (animals and crops), including provision

of improved vegetable seeds and fruit tree seedlings that can be productive on small plots, as well as chicks. Plans for provision and training for other animals have been developed. Training is provided for both crops and animal husbandry, as well as for agri-business skills.

Status of Interconnection Resettlement

Payment of compensation to persons displaced by the Interconnection Project PAP, as well as resettlement near Jinja, has been somewhat delayed because a decision was taken for several, rather than one resettlement site and because many PAP households decided to self-construct dwellings.

In terms of compliance to IFC Performance Standards, the main issues include to entitlements of businesses and employees, identification of vulnerable people, and planning for economic restoration.

2.4 Main Social Compliance and Critical Methodological Practice

Table 2-1 below lists issues related to (i) compliance to IFC social Performance Standards and (ii) methodological issues that are important to achieving performance standard requirements (referred to as “critical methods”).

Table 2-1: Social Compliance and Critical Methodological Practice

#	Topic	Observations	Recommendation	Compliance with Policy Reference, or Critical Methods (CR)	Timing
Interconnection Project					
1C	Entitlements – Businesses & Employees	<p>The RAP for the Interconnection Project identifies several affected businesses (4 categorized as permanent and 4 categorized as non-permanent), based on information provided by the BIU prior to finalization of the field survey. One such business was observed during the PoE field visit.</p> <p>According to the BIU, the baseline resettlement survey did not consider businesses leasing space. The survey may also not have included people leasing dwellings.</p> <p>Neither IFC PS 5 nor the associated guidance document refer specifically to tenants as entitled to compensation or other support measures. Yet, a person who loses a source of income or a habitation may be adversely affected by the land acquisition. A variety of statements in PS 5 can be interpreted as covering tenants. Examples include:</p> <p>[No.3 Objectives] - Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition.</p> <p>[No. 11, Resettlement Planning and Implementation] - Carry out a census with appropriate socio-economic baseline data to identify the persons who will be displaced by the project, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance.</p> <p>[No. 20, Economic Displacement] - Provide transitional support to economically displaced persons, as necessary, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standard of living.</p>	<p>IFC should be asked to make a decision on the eligibility of tenants (businesses, dwellings, employees) affected by land acquisition.</p> <p>In the event that IFC determines tenant inclusion, the survey will need to be updated and entitlements determined. The failure to include tenants in the baseline survey will make it difficult to determine if existing tenants occupied the premises prior to the cut off date (14 August 2006). Thus, a phased process is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping to determine the number and situation of leased businesses and dwelling. • Consultation on occupation period. • Census of leased businesses/dwellings deemed occupied prior to the cut off date. • Entitlement consultation. • Entitlement offers should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participation in Economic Restoration program. ○ Assistance to locate new business site or dwelling. ○ Compensation for lost revenues or pay. In Uganda, this payment is typically called a “disturbance allowance. 	Compliance – PS 5	Q3 09
2C	Compensation Payment	<p>About 53% of compensation payments have been made, thereby potentially affecting the transmission line construction schedule, as well as the quality of resettlement sites and housing. The delay is still caused primarily by slow Government processing and the long time required obtaining ownership confirmation.</p>	<p>The UETCL so far has been unable to expedite the compensation process.</p> <p>Explore potential for the African Development Bank and/or other lenders to expedite the process.</p> <p>Ensure the resettlement sites are properly prepared prior to relocation.</p>	CR	Q2 09

#	Topic	Observations	Recommendation	Compliance with Policy Reference, or Critical Methods (CR)	Timing
3C	Vulnerable People	<p>Vulnerable people among Interconnection PAP were identified during the survey and compensation valuation processes. The BIU has also followed up with “cross checks.”</p> <p>The BIU indicates it will apply the same measures applied for Hydro vulnerable people.</p>	<p>BEL to ensure that the BIU develops a vulnerable people plan and schedule, and that vulnerable people are consulted on both identification and support measures.</p>	<p>Compliance</p> <p>IFC PS 5 No. 16</p> <p>Guidance Note 5, G16, Footnote 1, and G29.</p>	Q2-3 09
4C	Economic Restoration	<p>The BIU indicate they are working on an ER plan that will follow the same processes as the Hydro plan.</p>	<p>Some PAP have or will soon lose their income streams, thus an <i>ER plan for those people should be in place as soon as possible</i>. BEL should participate in order to bring their experience and lessons learned to plan development.</p> <p>The Interconnection ER program needs to respond to conditions and opportunities that vary in locations along the transmission line.</p> <p>Consultation should shift from site and housing options to economic restoration preferences and measures, with emphasis on PAP who are relocated to resettlement sites, as most other PAP retain their land.</p>	<p>Compliance & CR</p> <p>PS 5 No. 20</p> <p>Guidance Note 5 G5</p>	Q3-4 09
5C	Resettlement Management	<p>The UETCL is responsible for the Interconnection resettlement, with the BIU as its implementation arm.</p> <p>BEL is responsible to ensure to the greatest extent legally feasible that the resettlement complies with national law and with IFC Performance Standard 5 and to report on progress and outputs. To accomplish this task, BEL needs to be involved in planning and monitoring. At present, there is no clear division of responsibilities (DoR) and BEL involvement is largely participation in a weekly meeting and ad hoc exchanges, rather than active participation. Additionally, the BIU is understaffed, depending a great deal on consultants who have other assignments. Finally, UETCL appears reluctant to share some forms of information and documents relevant to resettlement activities.</p> <p>The Interconnection Project is an associated facility, thus falls under PS 5. PS5 and Guidance Note 5 G47 urge</p>	<p>The PoE Social Expert recommended to the BIU that UETCL do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a short DoR workshop to decide respective responsibilities for each resettlement action, and produce a DoR document including responsibilities and process protocols. BEL responsibilities should include both input and output monitoring. • Share with BEL the relevant portions of the baseline database. • Share with BEL and the PoE the draft monitoring BIU has produced so the approach can be reviewed. 	<p>CR</p> <p>PS 5 No. 25</p> <p>Guidance Note 5 G47</p>	Q3 09

#	Topic	Observations	Recommendation	Compliance with Policy Reference, or Critical Methods (CR)	Timing
		participation of the IFC's client in resettlement activities carried out by the Government, particularly in the monitoring process. It recommends that an "appropriate allocation of responsibilities [should be agreed upon] with respect [also] to completion audits and corrective actions."			
6C	Reporting	BEL's quarterly monitoring and evaluation reports do not address Interconnection Project resettlement progress.	Clarify with IFC BEL's reporting requirements for Interconnection resettlement and other social management actions.		Q2 09
Hydro Resettlement					
7C	Cultural Heritage Management	<p>With permission from the NFA, Adrift (one of the tourism operators affected by the Project), has fenced off a portion of Kalagala facing the falls, within which it plans to construct tourist accommodation. Adrift's action has generated considerable contention from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEMA which claims only it has the right to award permission for such actions, and requires Adrift to do an EIA. • The Buganda Kingdom which claims that the Adrift facility encroaches on important parts of the cultural area, including blocked access to the sacred rocks below. • Local communities which claim that the Adrift activities pose a security risk. <p>In addition, BEL has been working with all stakeholders involved in the Kalagala offset, including those persons likely to relocate from the Bujagali picnic site, to create partnerships to consider the best approach to increasing tourism.</p> <p>Several community "sensitizations" and other meetings that have been held, but the issue is unresolved.</p>	<p>BEL cannot control Government decisions on a third party matter. BEL, however, should use its participatory role in the various resolution activities to promote a judgement that promotes best practice by attaching the most weight to the wishes of and benefits to the Kingdoms and local communities.</p> <p>Compliance to IFC PS 8 (Cultural Heritage) does not apply to Adrift, but it and its Guidance Note offer Best Practice advice for consideration of the Government and for BEL in its own cultural heritage program:</p> <p>Section 6 – "consult with affected communities . . . who use . . . the cultural heritage for long-standing purposes to identify cultural heritage importance, and to incorporate in . . . decision-making process the views of affected communities on such cultural heritage."</p> <p>Section 11 – "not proceed with commercialization [of cultural heritage] unless it (i) enters into a good faith negotiation with the affected local communities embodying traditional lifestyles . . . (iii) provides for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization."</p>	CR	Q3 09
8C	Economic	Economic restoration measures currently focus primarily on agricultural and animal husbandry, including training for	BEL's approach of combining directly and indirectly affected persons in the same programs	CR	Q2 09

#	Topic	Observations	Recommendation	Compliance with Policy Reference, or Critical Methods (CR)	Timing
	Restoration	<p>some agri-business activities. Considerable progress has been made since the last PoE visit. See Good Practice Table (below) for more detailed information on individual ER programs.</p> <p>At present, the main issue concerns BEL's <i>responsibility</i> to provide well conceived ER measures to physically/economically displaced persons versus the development support it offers to the greater community. Participants in many of BEL's agricultural programs include both directly and indirectly affected persons, and reports group these recipients together.</p>	<p>may, in fact, be the most expeditious one. Implementation and monitoring measures, however, need to be reorganized to ensure that directly affected people are receiving the ER support to which they are entitled. See No 9C in this table and Annex 4 for more information on monitoring and reporting.</p>		
9C	Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting	<p>The SCE team and extension staff conduct monitoring almost on a monthly basis. Communities also participate in the monitoring and the Sub county Consultative Committees generate monthly reports.</p> <p>BEL has developed a survey instrument for output monitoring, but its purpose is unclear. Additionally, it contains a wide-ranging combination of baseline survey type questions and proxy indicators. The survey instrument was designed to also capture information that would be used in developing the M&E tool</p> <p>Social staff indicate they would profit from technical assistance on monitoring and evaluation and reporting. The PoE Social Expert agrees.</p> <p>The Witness NGO responsible for quarterly evaluation is not producing reports.</p> <p>Some confusion over the difference between evaluation and auditing remains. In addition, IFC requirements for social report frequency and contents considering both the hydro and the interconnection projects need to be clarified.</p>	<p>Consider short term technical assistance by a social M&E specialist. The TA would focus on monitoring instruments and methods and on report formats.</p> <p>The Witness NGO responsible for quarterly evaluation should produce reports.</p> <p>See Annex 4 for more detailed comments and suggestions for the monitoring and evaluation and report processes and for audits versus evaluations.</p>	CR	Q3 09
10 C	Compliance and Completion Audit	<p>The RCDAP indicates that the Witness NGO will conduct compliance and completion audits. The compliance and completion audits must be done by persons who have substantial experience with and understanding of IFC Performance Standards, particularly Performance</p>	<p>BEL should clarify with IFC the need for both a "compliance" and "completion" audit. A completion audit, in principle, would consider both compliance and completion. Completion is audited against a RAP that has been accepted by the IFC and the</p>	CR	Q4 09

#	Topic	Observations	Recommendation	Compliance with Policy Reference, or Critical Methods (CR)	Timing
		<p>Standard 5 (Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement). In addition, the completion auditors must have the capacity to predict to some extent the longer term effectiveness of economic restoration activities.</p>	<p>GoG. Any changes in a RAP would have to be justified as compliant. Thus, a "completed" resettlement, in principle, would be considered compliant as well.</p> <p>Discussions with the Witness NGO suggest that the Witness NGO does not have sufficient understanding of these issues to conduct the audits on their own. It is suggested that a resettlement expert with experience in Uganda or with similar projects in the region be contracted to supervise the audits and analyze results.</p>		

2.5 Supplementary Social Issues

Table 2-2 below addresses good practice issues, many of which were initially identified in the 3rd PoE social report.

Table 2-2: Supplementary Social Good Practice Issues – Good Practice

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
Interconnection Project - Resettlement				
GP 1	Resettlement Sites & Housing	<p>According to the BIU, site and housing arrangement agreements have been completed. The BIU has established 10 resettlement clusters along the transmission line, rather than the originally planned single resettlement site. Some of these sites are located in the same communities as PAP currently reside. Project provided houses appear to be well constructed, with kitchens, wash houses, water tanks, and many will have piped water.</p> <p>A large percentage of PAP opted to self build dwellings. This has delayed relocation in some places. T-line construction is done at more or less the same time by different crews along the line, thus a delay in moving people can have an adverse impact on the construction schedule, as well as on the quality of housing.</p>	A consultant has been engaged to ensure that house construction is according to specifications. It is unclear whether this consultant inspects “self-built” houses. The BIU should monitor PAP managed housing both to expedite construction, as well as to ensure construction is sound.	Clarification Q2 2009
Hydro Resettlement				
GP 2	Cash Compensation Recipients	<p>The 3rd PoE Social report recommended that the Project make a good faith effort to locate a sample of the PAP who took compensation. At that time, the PoE Social Expert understood that the majority of these persons had left the Project area. Recent information suggests that many cash compensation recipients are still in the Project area, thus locating a reasonable sample should be relatively simple.</p> <p>Considerable time, however, has passed since these persons were displaced, and there appear not have been any complaints or claims. If BEL and/or the IFC believe that it is important the Project make an attempt to close this issue to avoid future claims and to minimize reputational risk, the process must be done very carefully.</p>	<p>Seek IFC advice on this issue. If the decision is taken to locate cash compensation recipients, BEL SHOULD consult with the leaders of the villages where these persons lived at the time of the census.</p> <p>Once a sample has been located, the following steps can be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare income and living conditions prior to removal to determine if conditions have notably deteriorated. • Prepare and make proposal for measures needed to raise income or standard of living of any such persons now economically or socially vulnerable. In most cases, participation in the Project’s Livelihood Restoration program will constitute the main support measure. 	Q 2 2009

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
GP 3	New Quarry Sites & Access Road	A new quarry will probably not be necessary as a larger than expected amount of rock has been found on the existing site. In the event that additional rock is needed, BEL will acquire it from the existing quarry, rather than from a new quarry. This decision was taken primarily to avoid resettlement and adverse lake impacts.	No action required	
GP 4	Staffing	The former social team leader resigned. A new social team leader has been selected from among existing staff. She has project and some past experience, and is actively engaged in social management plan implementation. She is also keen to learn more about resettlement and community development best practice, and greatly appreciates and responds to advice.	Consider 2-3 month or periodic advisory assistance over 6 month period, emphasizing planning, monitoring & evaluation, and reporting.	Q3-4 2009
GP 5	Compensation	There remain 24 outstanding compensation cases. A "class action" suit has been filed against the GoU, Uganda Land Commission, AESNP, and BEL as the 4th respondent). BEL's legal team is addressing the issue.		On-Going
GP 6	Land Titles	Outstanding titles for some households in Naminya were granted, but were returned to the Government because they did not accurately reflect land area.	The Project should continue to promote issuance of remaining land titles (in Naminya).	On-Going
GP 7	Vulnerable People	Following the recommendation in the 3 rd PoE report, BEL has identify households/people who are in fact vulnerable by applying vulnerability criteria developed in the context of the wider population. <i>See Assessment and Verification of the Vulnerable in Bujagali Hydro Project Affected Villages</i> for additional information. The proposed support measures seem adequate, address each vulnerable group's particular issues, and are being implemented through community development committees. In addition, the greater community is sensitized to vulnerable people's issues and needs.	BEL should ensure that a similar process is implemented for vulnerable people affected by the Interconnection Project.	Q3-4 2009
GP 8 Economic Restoration				
GP 8a	Agricultural Intensification and Agri-Business – Affected Villages (Wakisi and Budondo Sub Counties)	The agricultural intensification program has advanced significantly since the last PoE visit. Farmers are organized into 61 groups. Main activities include distribution of inputs (chicks, cuttings, seeds) and various training programs. Extension services began by organizing village committees who were then trained in activity selection, leadership, group dynamics, conflict management, and gender. The gender	All PAP should be given the opportunity to participate in the ER programs. Their desire to do so now is an indication that the programs are well accepted. Output and outcome indicators should be finalized and results included in quarterly monitoring reports.	Immediately 3rd Quarter 2009 and onward

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
		<p>training focused on sensitization to responsibilities, in short, that men need to be involved in agricultural tasks. Observation suggests men are now more involved than in the past.</p> <p>Groups the PoE consulted are generally very receptive and recognize the need to employ more productive practices. This includes some PAP who were “left out” of the program, and now want to join. The community trainers (PAP) appear to be reasonably well trained in intensification practices, as well as adept at working with their co-villagers.</p> <p>Extension training is currently focused on the stages of poultry breeding. The first stage involves preparation for chicks, followed by with training on vaccinations (done by extension staff), feed, water, cleanliness, disease symptoms, and egg management. The third stage focuses on marketing and distribution, including avoidance of middlemen who take most of the profit (See Agri-Business comments below).</p> <p>Extension workers do follow up monitoring, including surprise visits.</p> <p>Farmers are also preparing water conservation tanks for irrigation in the dry season. BEL has assessed the issue of mosquito breeding in these tanks, and has concluded that this will not be an issue as long as the water is continuously stirred. Nonetheless, neem trees are being planted around the tanks as a preventative measures and the tanks will be continuously monitored.</p>		
GP 8b		<p>Agri-Business</p> <p>Villagers indicate that they view livestock as a key element in their economic development. They understand that to have a profitable business, they need to re-invest profits, rather than sell too early or consume all animals and animal products.</p> <p>Extension staff from the Jinja and Mukono are working with the farmer groups to determine the most viable enterprises, as well as best sources of feed, animal selection criteria, markets, and distribution processes. SLINT was contracted by BEL to validate results.</p> <p>A goat and pig management program will be the next initiative, as soon as the Government lifts the ban resulting from a small outbreak of hoof and mouth disease. Future plans include enterprises such as bee keeping, mushroom growing, and fruit</p>	<p>All business development initiatives</p> <p>Produce a schedule and responsibility flowchart covering all agri-business related activities.</p> <p>Provide status of village cooperative banks.</p> <p>Provide status of micro-credit program.</p> <p>Develop plan for businesses that will supply the Project.</p>	<p>Q3 09</p> <p>Q3 09</p> <p>Q3 09</p> <p>Q4 2009</p>

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
		<p>trees.</p> <p>BEL indicates it intends to establish Village Cooperative Banks that will provide a place for people to keep and borrow money.</p> <p>BEL is also consulting on establishment of a micro-credit program, and how to link this business development with BEL's supplier development program. The TEAM Business College has conducted some business training. BEL plans to set up business centers on both banks for communities to get continuous advice.</p>		
GP 8c		<p>Farmer's Market</p> <p>The site selected is a good one because it is on a well travelled road near the Project site and the villages that have been most affected by project related influx. Other sites are off the road. The owner, however, is still asking an unrealistic price for the land. BEL continues to look or another equally suitable site.</p>	<p>Finalize site selection</p> <p>Develop market site.</p>	<p>Q3 2009</p> <p>Q4 2009</p>
GP 8d	Employment	<p>About 15% of the Project workforce is local.</p> <p>The Nile Vocational Institute (NVI) has been selected to deliver skills training. A total of 140 youths (93 male, 47 female) from the affected communities have been selected for the program.</p> <p>NVI is one of the vocational training institutes in Uganda, and has a relatively good placement rate (reported at 85%). It is a Christian church funded organization, though religious training is not part of the curriculum, and students have a variety of religious affiliations. NVI started in 1998 as a boarding school for the poorest youths. It began accepting paying students in 2000, though all students board and train together.</p> <p>The Institute offers various levels of training, from Certificates in Accountancy to basic craft skills. Training for higher level skills is done by implementing partners, including colleges and universities. Youths can select their program, but acceptance will be based on their existing level of education and experience.</p> <p>NVI's craft training emphasizes practical experience, rather than theory, as well as "attitude" training (also called work ethic). Attitude training works on punctuality, time keeping, safety, team work, and is extremely important for people who have not worked in structured situations.</p> <p>NVI typically helps its trainees find employment, but does not</p>	<p>BEL should ask NVI to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the marketability (near and medium term) of the employment skills in which the BEL trainees will be engaged. • Propose a placement plan for BEL trainees. • Propose a plan for performance monitoring, including both placement and job retention. <p>BEL should consider selected trainees who subsequently perform well in employment for further small business development training. A total of 140 youths (93 male, 47 female) from the affected communities have been selected for the program.</p>	Q3 2009

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
		offer a placement service. The Director indicated NVI will help the higher level BEL program trainees find employment.		
GP 8e	Fishing	<p>BEL, in collaboration with the Fisheries Department, is implementing a fishing support plan for all fishers in the Jinja and Mukono area. Fishers have been organized into Beach Management Units (officially recognized by the GoU). Recent activities include distribution of fishing nets and other equipment. Small boats and accessories are being procured.</p> <p>Area fishers are also engaged in a training program covering fishing practices and government policies on fishing.</p>	<p>Select indicators for fisher program outcomes, and begin monitoring.</p> <p>The Beach Management Units will do the monitoring after being trained.</p>	Q 3 2009
G9 Health				
GP 9a	Naminya Health Care Centre	<p>BEL has made the committed improvement to the Naminya Centre including upgrading the structure, constructing a small maternity clinic, and providing basic equipment and supplies (examining tables, scales, etc.). Naminya is a Level 2 clinic, thus does not perform medical services that require sophisticated equipment needing maintenance.</p> <p>The maternity "clinic" is intended for emergencies only and, thus, is very small, and likely could only tend to one patient at a time. Villagers would like the clinic to be expanded, but Level 2 clinics are not permitted to perform full maternity services.</p> <p>Villagers are pleased with the clinic improvements, but still complain about the lack of pharmaceuticals.</p> <p>As a result of clinic and VHT outreach, more villagers are asking for vaccinations. Clinic staff are keen to promote vaccinations, thus requested a bicycle to expedite collection and home administration of vaccinations.</p>	<p>Given the terrain, A small motorbike would be more efficient. BEL does not want to be responsible for recurrent costs for such items. The Clinic Director should prepare a short proposal defining the cost of fuel for a motorbike and a plan for payment considering regular government payment for such items and the source of any additional money needed.</p>	Q3 2009
GP 9b	Health Extension Services	<p>BEL sponsored an environmental health survey. Survey results indicated the need for measures that are now being implemented, including a hygiene and sanitation campaign.</p> <p>Village Health Teams (VHTs) in Budondo and Wakisi sub-counties have been trained. The VHTs we visited seem to be very active, particularly in visiting homes to educate villagers on preventative health measures for all communicable diseases (including HIV/AIDS prevention and caring for people with HIV/AIDS who were previously shunned), as well as distributing medicines and materials, such as oral rehydration packs, malaria nets and medicines, condoms, and Bilharzia</p>	<p>BEL requested the Wakisi Sub-County local government to investigate the torching of the hygiene competition winner's home, and is awaiting the result of the investigation. Competitions can be good behavioural motivators, as long as the majority participate and the competitions are completely transparent and sensitively organized. BEL should look for lessons learned from the hygiene competition. It may be, for example, that members of the committees sponsoring a competition should not be participants.</p>	On-Going

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
		<p>control drugs.</p> <p>VHTs conduct group trainings by "sitting with people as friends." Many villagers were at first unresponsive and some were combative. Many did not believe or understand that many diseases are caused by germs, and even those who did understand had incorrect information, for example, that baby faeces does not contain germs. The VHTs believe that most villagers now accept that many diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and proper hygiene and nutrition practices.</p> <p>BEL sponsored a hygiene contest in which households competed for the cleanest and most well organized compound and dwelling. VHTs believe that the competition motivated people to clean up their compounds. This is good, but the competition results irritated someone as the overall winner's (a member of the Village Health Committee) home was subsequently torched.</p>		
GP 9c	Workforce Health	<p>The Project clinic offers voluntary HIV/AIDS testing and counselling.</p> <p>Salini also monitors worker health status, and reports on it monthly.</p>	Continue actions	
GP 9d	Water Borne Disease Monitoring	NaFIRRI conducts bi-annual monitoring of fisheries, other disease vectors, and water quality, with special attention to prevention of malaria and bilharzia.	Continue actions	
GP 9e	Food Vendors	Sanitation and hygiene practices of food vendors and shops at the entrance to the Project site have significantly improved following assessment and training by District Health staff. District Health staff will monitor conditions on a regular basis.	Continue actions	
GP 10 Education				
GP 10a	Naminya Pre-School	<p>The Naminya pre-school is almost completed, and the structure and surrounding play area are good quality.</p> <p>A potential headmistress – a teacher from Naminya – has been identified. The social expert met this teacher, and found her to have strong leadership qualities.</p> <p>BEL is preparing a preliminary management plan and will form a district committee to manage the school. The Naminya Village Committee indicates it plans to construct a high school.</p>	Report on plan development	Q4 09

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
GP 11 Utilities and Housing				
GP 11a	Power & Water	<p>Power</p> <p>The AFD is sponsoring a program to bring power points closer to homes in the affected and some nearby villages. The Terms of Reference are currently under preparation.</p> <p>Piped Water</p> <p>The AFD is sponsoring a program to lay a pipeline to be networked in all affected villages (including Naminya Resettlement). Connections will be given to households that can afford to pay 50,000 shillings, thus determining a household's ability to pay water charges.</p>	Status of water supply for households that cannot afford the 50,000 shillings fee.	Q3 2009
GP 11b	Housing	Nearly all hydro PAP houses are now complete, with kitchens, washrooms, and water tanks added. A few have minor problems such as non-working locks and lack of finishing. Repairs are underway.	Report on repair status.	Monthly reports
GP 12 Complaints				
GP 12a	Complaint Record	BEL now records complaints and grievances, along with resolutions and action items.	Provide PoE with new complaints records at each review visit.	Bi-annually
GP 12b	Complaints	<p>Complaints received by the Hydro Project are still largely concerned with damage allegedly caused by blasting. The EPC contractor (Salini Costruttori) conducted a study of vertical, transverse, and radial peak particle velocity in all of the villages from which complaints have been received. The study concluded that blasting would not have causes wall cracks.</p> <p>Far fewer recruitment related complaints have been received in the last 3-4 months, partly because the recruitment procedure has become more transparent and partly because most jobs are filled.</p> <p>Verbal complaints were made to the PoE Social Expert of increased motor accidents caused by Project vehicles along the road to the Project site. The Village Committee in the area has asked the Highway Department to place speed bumps on the road and to widen the road, but have had no response yet. Salini has constructed speed bumps near the construction camps, but not near the more densely occupied areas and the best site for the farmers' market.</p>	<p>The PoE heard a number of complaints that had not been formally filed, and complainants indicated they did not understand the complaint process. BEL should re-publicize the complaint process.</p> <p>Consider constructing speed bumps along the road most used by Project vehicles.</p>	As soon as possible

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
Construction Workforce Issues				
GP 13	Workforce Code of Conduct - Offsite	There have been no formal complaints regarding the behaviour of the expatriate workforce, all of whom live in the construction camp, but visit Jinja for entertainment and shopping. The PoE heard some complaints regarding external Ugandan workers who have settled in the villages near the Project site (see Influx for more information).	Follow up on complaints.	Q3 09
GP 14	Recruitment	<p>BEL earlier received many complaints regarding the transparency of local hiring (including gender issues). The 4th quarter 2009 Monitoring Report indicates that the EPC contractor has addressed these issues, and BEL monitors the implementation of agreed upon measures.</p> <p>BEL makes regular visits to the recruitment centre and ensures that job seekers receive full information on employment opportunities and requirements. Additionally, BEL continues to provide Salini with good practice advice.</p>	Recruitment processes are effectively completed, but BEL should continue to monitor any additional local recruitment.	On-going
GP 15	Accommodations	<p>All expatriate workers are housed at the construction camp.</p> <p>Residents of the village closest to the Project Site (Kikubamutwe village) indicate they have experienced no problems from the expatriate workers, nor have there been any law enforcement issues. Villagers thanked the PoE for strongly recommending that the Project have a formal construction camp.</p>	Continued good management	
GP 16	Human Rights	Project site security is implemented by a combination of armed police and military personnel.	No major issues have arisen related to security personnel. BEL still needs to provide a clear justification for the use of armed military and police.	Q3 2009
GP 17	Influx Management	<p>About 400 external Ugandan workers and job seekers live primarily in Jinja and in the villages near the camp site.</p> <p>The PoE Social Expert consulted with the Village Committee of the most influx affected village (Kikubamutwe). Villagers constructed dwellings in anticipation, and about 300 non-local Ugandans now reside in the village, the majority in housing rented from villagers. About 100 are working on Project construction. Both male and female members affirmed that BEL has been diligent in monitoring impacts, providing sensitization assistance, and helping deal with any issues that have arisen. They also indicate that the local police are good at dealing law enforcement issues that have arisen.</p>	<p>Continue monitoring</p> <p>Consider providing Kikubamutwe with a public toilet</p>	Q3-4 2008

No.	Topic	Status & Observations	Recommendation	Timing
		<p>Kikubamutwe villagers appreciate the rent and income from food sales, but have experienced some problems including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient food and rise in food prices. • Food theft from gardens. • Destabilization of marriage - “theft” of wives who are attracted by the money the new men earn, but who want to return to their husbands when the money is gone. • Poor sanitation/hygiene practices of new people (“just dump everything all over”). • Increase in HIV AIDS and other “new” diseases (not confirmed). 		
GP 18	Tourism	BEL has concluded MoUs with Adrift and NIRE regarding new launching and landing sites following closure of the right bank.		
GP 19	Greater Community Development Plan and Program	<p>At this stage, the CDAP measures are essentially the same as PAP Economic Restoration measures, with primary emphasis for the short term on agriculture, fishing, and health and hygiene. BEL is exploring a number of partnerships with NGOs that will be able both to implement programs and to build the capacity of communities to sustain programs on their own.</p>	<p>BEL still needs to develop a medium term CDAP Plan for the hydro area, as well as work with the BIU to develop such a plan for the Interconnection Project communities. See also recommendations in PoE Report No. 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project should determine – • How the CDAP will be further developed into a phased detailed Execution Plan. • Long term goals and short, medium, and long term objectives. • Responsibility for Plan development. • Division of responsibility for Plan implementation. <p>The organizational structure for implementing the plan, including outside entities such as GoU agencies and other external partners at least for the first phase.</p>	

3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

3.1 Main Observations

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
1	Reporting	The Social and Environmental Quarterly Report No. 5 (Fourth Quarter of 2008) was received..	It was agreed that in the future the PoE will receive the quarterly reports and other relevant reports automatically. This will help in preparing future site visits.	C	cont.
2	General HSE issues on site				
a	Solid waste management	The observations from the 3 rd site visit are still valid. Waste is properly collected and handled.	No additional measures required	C EHS 1.6	cont.
b	Contaminated soil	<p>There are three types of soil for which special measures are required.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil contaminated with concrete and bentonite from grouting on the right bank. The soil is strongly alkaline and must therefore not reach the river. It is stocked well away from the river behind small dams erected specifically for that purpose. 2. Sludge from the crusher. Highly alkaline, must not reach the river. An analytical laboratory recommended storage in layers and treatment with $AlSO_4$ for neutralisation. This was done at the time of the site visit. 3. Soil contaminated with oil. These are small quantities (form occasional small leakages; no serious oil spill has happened so far). Soil is collected immediately if a leakage occurs and was so far kept in plastic bags until treatment. Recommendation from an analytical laboratory were to treat this soil with $AlSO_4$, and this was done as a trial. 	<p>Comments to these three types and the applied treatment methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Way of disposal is correct, no other measures required. The material can be used for terracing mild slopes. Once covered with topsoil, it can then be planted (e.g. integrated in the reforestation program. The outer, bare and steep slopes of the retaining dams need to be planted as a protection against erosion. 2. The treatment with $AlSO_4$ does not seem appropriate. In the entire area, the soils are rather acid, and under such conditions, Al toxicity can be a problem, therefore bringing in additional aluminium is not a suitable measure. This was confirmed in a phone conversation with a soil specialist from NEMA. As long as the material is disposed of far enough from the river (which is the case at the present disposal site) no additional measure is required. Covering (or even mixing) it with local soil material will reduce the alkalinity in a sufficient way. 3. $AlSO_4$ does not reduce or eliminate oil contamination and has possibly adverse effects (see above). This treatment therefore 	C EHS 1.8	<p>cont.</p> <p>to be confirmed with NEMA</p> <p>to be confirmed with NEMA</p>

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
			is not recommended.		
c	Waste water treatment	Waste water treatment units in place, waste water being analysed and in compliance with applicable standards.	No additional measures required	C EHS 1.3	cont.
d	Drinking water	Water is taken from the river and treated accordingly. Quality is monitored at the intake and after treatment.	No additional measures required	GP EHS 3.1	cont.
e	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 EHS 2.7	cont.
f	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 difference from last site visit.	No additional measures required.	GP	cont.
g	Health services	The health services required are in place (clinic, competent staff, equipment, organisation). No difference from last site visit.	No additional measures required.	C	cont.
h	Health issues	Malaria continues to be an issue, with about 10% of workers affected every month. The problem seems to be in the area outside of the construction site and camps, where workers live, i.e. outside of direct project influence. HIV: see social section of this report.	No additional measures required. Concerning the HIV/AIDS awareness program, see observations in the social section of this report.	C EHS 3.6	cont.
i	Tsetse fly control	Sleeping sickness and Nagana are problems in the area. As a contribution to reducing this, a tsetse fly control program was started, which includes surrounding communities. This program includes the application of pyrethroid treated traps as well as a training program (placing traps, identifying of relevant species of <i>Glossina</i> , follow up of trapping success).	Program started involving specialists in the issue, who carry out the training of the population.	GP EHS 3.6	cont.
j	Accidents	The number of accidents on site continues to be low.	No additional measures required.	C EHS 4.2	cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
k	Environmental health	Efforts described in the last site visit report (elimination of potential breeding places for mosquito larvae, control of dust, noise) are being continued, no specific problems encountered.	No additional measures required	GP EHS 1.7 / 3.6	cont.
l	Impacts from outside	The scrap metal processing plant established across the road from the Salini camp is still operating, but no complaints about emissions from there were received this time.	The situation seems to have improved, but must be kept under observation. It is not clear at this time if there really was an improvement in the plant's performance, or if it was just an effect of favourable wind direction in recent periods.	GP	cont.
3	Blasting activities	Complaints about effects of blasting are still being received.	The warning and information system is being continued and the safety measures taken are considered as adequate and sufficient. No additional measures required.	C	cont.
4	Reforestation program	The reforestation program is being continued and makes progress, with additional surfaces further downstream being planted, on both river banks. In addition, terracing of fields in the same area is under way. Aim is slope stabilisation and a transition from slash and burn to permanent cultivation.	Both programs are making good progress, and ownership by the local population is good thanks to the support provided to local organisations for carrying out the work. Trees planted a year ago are growing fast, and losses seem to be very low.	C	cont.
5	Quarries	The idea of possibly exploiting an area near the river, d/s from the dam site, was abandoned. Some material is purchased from the existing quarry further downstream and away from the river, but in lesser amount than originally thought to be needed.	The potential conflict with the river shore protection zone no longer exists.	GP	--

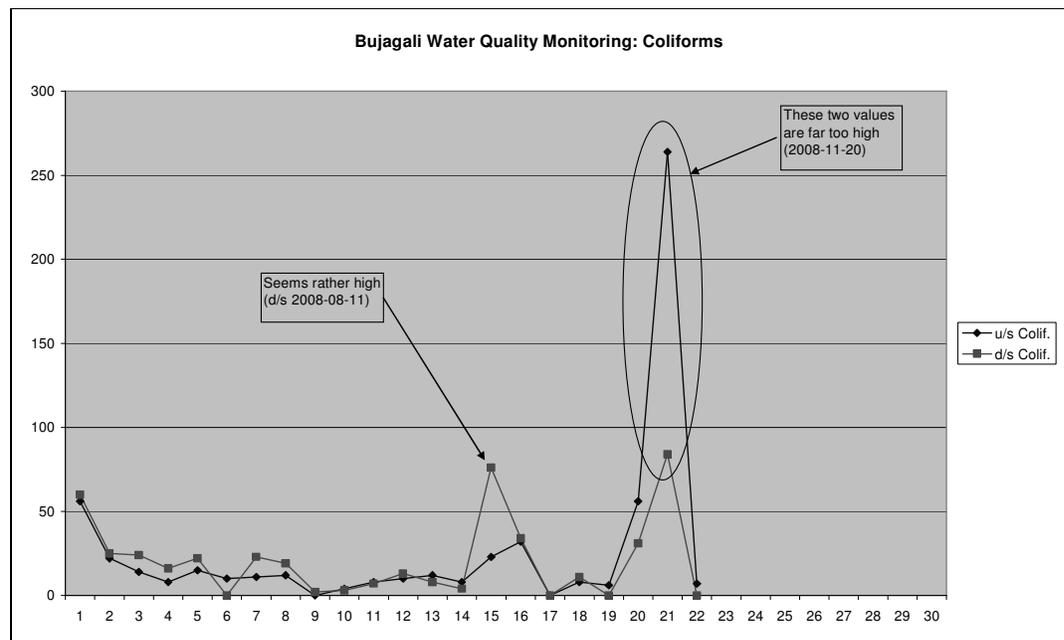
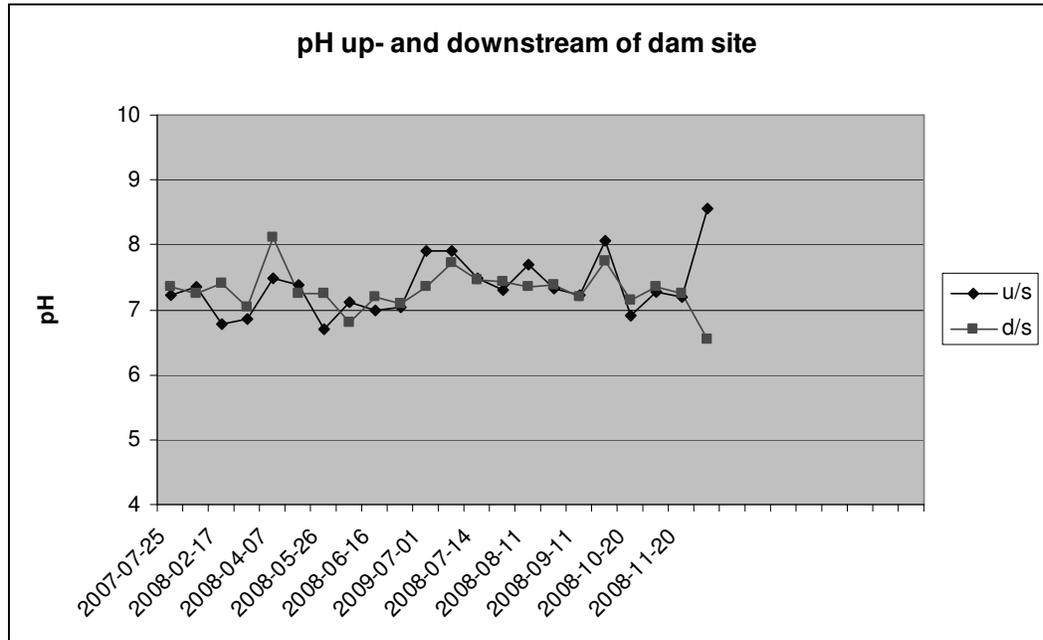
#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
6	Fish and water quality monitoring				
a	Water quality	<p>Water quality is seen as an essential part of the monitoring program, mainly for identifying any direct project effects on water quality.</p> <p>Water quality was not monitored during this period, with the exception of waste water quality and two sites in the river, one upstream and one downstream of the construction site, this, however, is restricted to two parameters (pH and coliform), measured at about 2-week intervals; this frequency is good for monitoring immediate construction site effects, however, the selection of parameters is not sufficient, and discontinuing the more complete monitoring program is not in accordance with the requirements. For this reason, the requirements as formulated in the last site visit report are repeated here.</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. The very least that needs to be done is a quarterly monitoring of water quality. 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> <p>Water quality should not only be monitored, but the results should be analysed (see observations under 3.2 below). If parameters are identified that are not in accordance with national standards, actions will be taken to mitigate impacts.</p>	C EHS 1.3	resume / improve immediately
b	Algae, macrophytes, micro-invertebrates (zooplankton), macro-invertebrates	No action taken since last site visit.	This is in line with recommendations made (program to be resumed at the time of reservoir filling)	GP	
c	Fish	No monitoring of fish stocks was undertaken in the second half of 2008.	This is not in line with the requirements and with the recommendations made, where it was stated that monitoring campaigns twice a year are the required minimum. This program has to be restarted asap. and to be continued.	C	restart / cont.
d	Fisheries	The fisheries program was continued, however, without the part of monitoring catches.	This activity should be resumed asap.	C	to be resumed
e	Disease vectors	Monitoring of intermediate hosts of schistosomiasis (aquatic snails) was not carried out during the period.	As for fish and fishing, this part of the program must be resumed/continued.	C EHS 3.6	to be resumed
f	Reporting	No new report.	To be resumed.	GP	to be resumed

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
7	Transmission line	The compensation plan for the TL ROW was made, an agreement with NFA was reached, and a compensation was paid to NFA. This, according to NFA, covers all its claims. The money should be used for compensating the impact on Mabira CFR, however, UETCL has no information on this point and no control. With this compensation, UETCL has acquired the right to maintain the TL ROW for the duration of the life span of the line, without time limit. The originally envisaged period of 20 years seemed too short (existing lien in operation since 1950).	UETCL should try to obtain some clarifications from NFA on what measures have been taken to actually compensate the impact on Mabira CFR.	C	to be done
8	Additional issues				
a	Oil skimmer	The oil storage area is equipped with an oil skimmer (which was just being finished at the time of the visit.	The oil skimmer is a three-chamber open structure. As it was at the time of the visit, it was a trap for small animals, which can easily get in (since there is no obstacle keeping them out), but once fallen in can not get out again. Even aquatic animals like the rather numerous toads observed there have little chance of survival given the contamination of the water with oil. It was agreed to put a wire mesh on the fence with will keep such animals out.	GP	asap.
b	Buses	At least some of the buses used by the contractor for transporting staff to and from the site are not in a suitable condition where exhaust gases are concerned.	Buses have to be maintained in a good condition, and their exhaust gases should meet accepted standards. This is the responsibility of the contractor.	GP EHS 1.1	asap.
c	Kalagala Offset Site	This site, a few km downstream from the dam site, was set aside as an offset site for certain compensatory measures. Recently, one of the river rafting operators who has to relocate its business due to the dam started construction of a tourist camp at this site, fencing off part of the site, and creating a conflict with the local population, and especially with the fact that the site is used for cultural activities. Work on the site had been stopped at the time of the visit for clarifying aspects of permits etc.	This is an issue which does not affect BEL in any direct way, and on which it has little if any influence. However. there could be indirect effects (making relationship with local population more difficult; problems for implementing compensation measures in Kalagala as originally planned. The situation should be followed closely. By letter from IUCN dated Dec. 11, 2008, BEL was invited to participate in planning team for the preparation of a Sustainable Management Plan for the Kalagala Offset Site. It is recommended to follow this invitation.	C	cont.

* Compliance: C = Compliance with EMP GP = Good Practice
 EHS = Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines; IFC 2007 (figures refer to relevant Section of EHS document).

3.2 Observations Concerning Water Quality Monitoring

Two parameters (pH and coliforms) are being recorded at 2-weeks intervals. The available data are shown in the two graphs below, and some comments are given (note: the axis provided in the graphs is not really a time scale).



Basically, it is good to have these data at the indicated frequency. However, the data should be analysed. One easy way would be to put the data continuously into an excel

sheet with graphs as shown above, where the newly added values will then show up immediately. Points like the following can be immediately recognised in the graphs:

- All the pH values (with a possible exception of the last value u/s) are in the range of about 6.8-8.2, indicating neutral to slightly alkaline conditions.
- The d/s values are never significantly higher than the u/s values; this would certainly be the case if substantial amounts of the highly alkaline soil material, whose way of disposal and treatment is described in the Table above, would reach the river. The monitoring values indicate that this is not the case.
- Should this happen, then immediate action would be required; this, however, can be done only if the values are analysed and any irregularities are recognised.
- Coliform contamination u/s as well as d/s seems to be rather low, and there is no indication (or possibly one: value No. 15), which would indicate a contamination stemming from the construction site.
- Both values No. 21 seem to be far too high. If such a value occurs, reasons should be checked (e.g. by repeating the sampling immediately). The recorded values here look like a mixing up of samples (treated waste water instead of river water?).

4 NEXT POE SITE VISIT

The next POE site visit is tentatively scheduled for June 2009 (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		[Shaded]																																																																							
Total Duration	44	Sep 07	May 11	[Shaded]																																																																							
Camp and constr. site install.		Sep 07	Apr 08	[Shaded]																																																																							
Quarry exploitation period		Feb 08	Mar 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Quarry and borrow area landscaping		Mar 10	Oct 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Access roads completion			Aug 08	[Shaded]																																																																							
River flow right bank		Jan 08	Mar 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Coffer dam removal		Mar 10	Apr 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
River flow through spillway		Apr 10	May 11	[Shaded]																																																																							
Right coffer dam constr.		Apr 10	Apr 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Right coffer dam removal			Sep 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Power house constr. (all units)		Mar 08	May 11	[Shaded]																																																																							
Gravity dam construction		Jun 08	Jan 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Dam left bank construction		Jun 08	Feb 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Dam central section construction		Sep 08	Sep 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Dam right section construction		Nov 08	Mar 11	[Shaded]																																																																							
Switchyard construction		Sep 08	Oct 09	[Shaded]																																																																							
Reservoir area clearing		Jun 10	Sep 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Reservoir impoundment start			Sep 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Wet test unit 1		Sep 10	Nov 10	[Shaded]																																																																							
Commissioning last unit (5)			May 11	[Shaded]																																																																							
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																																																																

 Rainy seasons

ANNEX 2: ACTIVITIES OF JANUARY 2009 POE REVIEW

Social Expert

Date	Activity
Monday, 19 Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing from and discussion with BEL Social Team • Review of recent reports • Discussion with PoE Environmental Expert
Tuesday, 20 Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kikubamutwe Village Committee • Construction Recruitment Center • Farmers "market sites • T-line near site • Agricultural Extension Program Officers and Veterinarian (GoG) • Nile Vocational Institute
Wednesday, 21 Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naminya health centre – observation and discussion with Director, Nurse, and VHTs • Naminya nursery school • Naminya Community Economic Development Committee • UGA Chick training session
Thursday, 22 Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resettlement sites along near T- line • Debrief with Glenn and Bill
Friday, 23 Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with BIU Team • Discussion with Witness NGO • Wrap up and recommendation session with BEL Social Team

Environmental Expert

Date	Activity
Saturday, 17 Jan.	Arrival in Entebbe Airport from Zurich via Nairobi
Sunday 18 Jan.	Transfer to Jinja.
Monday, 19 Jan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing from and discussion with BEL Social and Environmental Team. • Visit to tsetse control program. • Site visit with Salini Environmental Staff: disposal of contaminated soil.
Tuesday, 20 Jan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction site right bank (grouting): disposal of concrete contaminated soil. • Continuation of left bank construction site visit. • Checking water quality monitoring data.
Wednesday, 21 Jan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right bank erosion control and reforestation program. • Left bank erosion control and reforestation program. • Kalagala offset site.
Thursday, 22 Jan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with BEL staff, reading reports. • Debrief with Glenn and Bill
Friday, 23 Jan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions with BEL staff. • Transfer to Entebbe, departure for Nairobi.

ANNEX 3: LIST OF REPORTS CONSULTED

Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report No. 4 (Third Quarter 2008 – July through Sept 2008)

Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report No. 5 (Fourth Quarter 2008 – Oct. through Dec. 2008)

Assessment and Verification of the Vulnerable in Bujagali Hydro Project, Affected Villages, BEL Social Team, November 2008.

Community Based Health in Project Affected Villages, Village Health Teams (VHTs), August, 2008.

Activity Report for the Agricultural Enhancement Programme (November and December, 2008), BEL.

Report on Visit to Kalagala Cultural Site on 22nd December, 2008, initiated by National Forest Authority.

[Report on] Sensitisation Meeting with the Community and Stakeholders held at Kalagala CFR, November 14, 2008.

Report on Blasting, Salini Construction.

[Report on] Sensitisation Meeting at Itanda CFR between the Community and Adrift Plus NFA, November 20, 2008.

Admission of the Youth Selected and Interviewed on 2nd from Budondo, 3rd Wakisi and 9th Naminya Resettlement to be Sponsored by Your Organisation at Nile Vocational Institute, Nile Vocational Institute, January 12, 2009.

Salini Monthly Report No. 17, November 2008

Concept Paper on Proposed Soil Erosion Control and Agroforestry Programme (no date).

Report on Fisheries Training Workshop

Sensitization Report on Tsetse fly control in the communities.

ANNEX 4: MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E) AND REPORTING

This annex is intended to give guidance and suggestions for tasks and responsibilities related to the following:

- Input (progress) monitoring
- Output monitoring
- BEL social reporting
- Outcome evaluation
- Audits

A4.1 Input Monitoring

Definition

Input (or progress) monitoring measures whether inputs are delivered on schedule and as defined in the RAP. Inputs are the services, processes, or goods that contribute to achieving the desired outputs and, ultimately outcomes.

Status

The BEL Social Team has prepared a social activity monthly implementation flowchart for 2009. The flowchart lists the category of activity, the actions, and the implementing body. *This flowchart represents the basis for input (progress) monitoring.*

Recommendation

It is suggested that the flowchart should:

- Be divided into two parts or two charts – one for directly affected people and one for the greater community in order to ensure that actions required under the RAPs are on target.
- Include a column listing the beneficiary village(s) or groups for each action.
- Have a separate category for Economic Restoration actions for directly affected people.
- Have a separate category for greater community actions.

Illustrative Example

The table below is intended to provide a format example, with only a few examples of category breakdown. You would prepare a similar table for the greater community programs. Alternatively, you could have two columns (one for PAP and one for Greater Community) in the same table for activities in which both groups are involved.

SAMPLE: Social Inputs - Directly Affected People - 2009

Action Category	Sub-Categories	Tasks	Beneficiaries	Responsible Party(s)	Months		
					Jan	Feb	March, etc.
M&E	Input monitoring						
	Output monitoring						
	Report preparation						
	Outcome evaluation	Prepare ToR					
		Contract consultant					
		Organize evaluation					
Economic Restoration	Agriculture	Extension training					
		Seed distribution					
		Chick distribution					
	Business Development	Market assessment					
		Business selection					
		Credit fund development					
		Business training					
	Skills Training						
Health	HIV/AIDs						
	Malaria						
	Etc.						
Vulnerable People							
Etc.							

*Each specific action should be listed on a separate line. For example

A4.2 Output Monitoring

Definition

Output monitoring is a largely quantitative measure of the direct results of inputs. This type of monitoring is typically an internal exercise that shows whether plan components are achieving their desired outputs so that they can be reoriented if necessary in a timely manner.

Status

The Resettlement Action Plans set out objectives and procedures for output monitoring and outcome evaluation.

Recommendation

First, BEL should develop and measure key output indicators to evaluate results of each major RAP input, with particular emphasis on economic restoration programs and any remaining standard of living tasks. Second, BEL should develop indicators should be developed for greater community programs.

The table below shows some examples of output indicators.

Output Indicators (examples only)

Input	Output Indicator
Standard of living actions	
3 boreholes for each affected village	Boreholes installed and are functional
ER Actions	
Skills Training for X number youths	X number youths successfully complete training
Chick distribution	Training is provided prior to distribution Distribution is on time Follow up support is provided

A4.3 Outcome Evaluation

Definition

Outcome evaluation (OE) defines the extent to which inputs are achieving or are likely to achieve the objectives of the RAPs and CDPs. Outcome indicators look at the products or effects of inputs and outputs and, thus, are generally more qualitative.

Status

The RAPs indicate that outcome evaluation will be done quarterly by the Witness NGO during the active phase of compensation and resettlement. The Witness NGO is doing some form of evaluation, but does not submit formal reports.

BEL has developed a draft survey instrument, but its purpose is not clear. The instrument contains some indicators that will help evaluate the outcomes of RAP programs. It also contains a large number of questions that are more baseline survey, rather than evaluation oriented.

Evaluation of the Interconnection resettlement can be undertaken once people are relocated and Economic Restoration measures are well underway.

Recommendations

BEL should clarify the Witness NGO's evaluation methods which should include a combination of field observation, consultation, focus groups (with affected people, affected women, community leaders of resettlement and host communities), and key informant interviews.

Outcome evaluation should be guided by key indicators for each category of measures (compensation, economic restoration, standard of living, etc.). The table below provides examples of the type of outcome indicators that should be used. It does not include all action categories or indicators. Measurement of these indicators requires that sufficient baseline data are available for the comparison of pre to post project conditions.

Input	Output Indicator	Outcome Indicator
Standard of living actions		
3 boreholes for each affected village	Boreholes installed and are functional	Boreholes remain functional Village teams able to maintain functionality Adequate water available
ER Actions		
Skills training for X number youths	Target number youths successfully complete training	Trained youths employed Employed youths retain employment
Chick distribution	Training is provided prior to distribution Distribution is on time Follow up support is provided	Chicks thrive Owners purchase more chicks from profits
Income/Subsistence status		Purchase of articles indicating increase income (improvement to housing; purchase of bicycles, radios)
		Improvement in nutritional status of children (indicated by type and frequency of nutritional foods, reduction in incidence of nutritionally related physical conditions)
Health Status	X% of community members participated in health programs (HIV AIDS, sanitation, etc.)	Reduction in incidence of related disease/conditions
	Malaria nets distributed as planned	Reduction in malaria incidence
	Child vaccination sensitization and delivery available to all households with children	Reduction in related disease incidence

A4.4

Audits

A completion audit is not an IFC requirement, but the Project has agreed to conduct such an audit, and the RAPs specify that both a completion and a compliance audit will be conducted by the Witness NGO for both the Hydro and the Interconnection project's resettlements. The PoE Social Expert questions the necessity for a compliance audit, hence this section addresses only the completion audit.

A completion out is *not* an evaluation, but is rather an appraisal to determine if RAP provisions have been met and the project's responsibility ended, with the exception of any action on the part of the Project that subsequently interferes with the objectives of the resettlement process. In the event any RAP provisions change in response to monitoring/evaluation results that indicate a provision is not achieving the desired outcome, these changes must be clearly documented in the monitoring and evaluation process.

The completion audit should be conducted once the period following delivery of inputs (particularly ER measures) is sufficient to evaluate sustainable outcomes. In the event the auditor finds outstanding items, the auditor will recommend corrective actions and a timeframe in which to implement them.

A4.5 BEL Social Reporting

The comments and suggestions herein are based on review of the quarterly social monitoring reports, particularly on Reports No. 4 and 5. The reports at this stage generally cover progress. Suggested measures to improve report comprehensiveness and reader understanding are listed below.

A4.5.1 Report Organization

1. Social monitoring reports to date cover mainly events that occur during the previous quarter. "Rolling" reports would be easier for BEL to prepare and for the reader to understand. A "rolling" monitoring report updates progress and outputs against a baseline of planned measures (that is, against the flowchart suggested in Section 1.0 of this Annex).
2. Divide either the whole report or each input category (e.g., agricultural programs, health programs) into two sections.
 - a. One that shows the status of input implementation
 - b. One that addresses outputs (and ultimately outcomes) against the selected indicators.
3. Separate reporting on the progress and inputs from of PAP programs from the reporting on greater community programs. The baseline table could have two columns – one of the PAP and one for greater community for programs in which both groups are involved.
4. Ensure information is presented in the proper section. Agricultural extension information, for example, is included in the Environment, health and safety section of the monitoring report, though it is resettlement related action.

A4.5.2 Report Content - Level of Detail

Examples given below are illustrative only.

1. Generally assume readers are not familiar with the activities you are describing, thus define activities and organizations. Examples:

- a. The description of the skills training should include more information about the nature and rationale for the training, how trainees will get jobs, etc.
 - b. The monitoring and evaluation section currently describes only one activity, though the Project is doing other kinds of monitoring as well.
 - c. Avoid using vague phrases like will “follow up,” “works closely,” and “plays a key role” unless you define what the follow up, key role, close work actually involve.
2. Provide the schedules for inputs measures or refer to the baseline flowchart.
 3. The reports now can begin to provide more information on the results of the Projects actions.
 4. Provide detail on the resolution of actions, especially when actions are implemented or related to a third part. Examples; (a) the Health and Safety section indicates the need for better sanitation facilities at the Power House. The report should discuss the plan to resolve this issue. (Report No. 5, Section 4.1). (b) Sections on consultation should include resolutions or plans for resolutions.
 5. Refer to other relevant sections of the reports that address resolutions. For example, malaria incidence continues to be high, but this is not Salini’s fault (Report No. 4, Section 4.2.1). Refer the reader to the section on the community malaria program.