

**BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT**

Uganda

9th Site Visit Sept./Oct. 2011

January 3, 2012

PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS

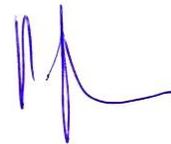
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SUMMARY AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The 9th site visit of the Panel of Experts for Bujagali Hydropower Project was carried out in two parts – a Social Review conducted from 5 through 9 September 2011 and an Environmental Review conducted from 2 through 12 October 2011.

Main Social Issues

The Social Review concentrated on the following:

- Confirming status of social program implementation, with emphasis on assistance measures for physically and economically displaced people.
- Assessment of the results of the first outcome evaluation of livelihood restoration.
- Development of an action plan to refine outcome surveys and analysis for the second outcome evaluation of livelihoods and standard of living.

Hydro Project

The majority of the social programs for both displaced people and the larger community have been completed. Annex 3 contains a table showing Social Program Implementation Status. Since the last PoE visit, the BEL Social Team focus has been on outcome evaluation, completing the remaining social programs, and consulting with affected people and local communities on current issues. The main social concerns are discussed below, with additional information and recommendations presented in Table 1.

Livelihood Restoration (LR)

Livelihood restoration programs have been completed, with the exception of the Community Based Training. BEL has conducted two livelihood restoration outcome evaluations involving 100 % of the physically displaced households/persons living in the Naminya resettlement village and a stratified sample of economically displaced persons. The 52 physically displaced households who self-relocated were not included, but this gap has been noted and evaluation of their livelihoods will be conducted in October.

A number of factors affect BEL's ability to demonstrate categorically that all PAP have restored their livelihoods, including:

- The long interruption in LR program implementation caused by the departure of AES resulting in outdated baseline data, inability of BEL to access the original baseline from UETCL, lack of household coding in the 2009 baseline update survey, and considerable changes within the PAP population.
- The initial community-based approach that did not target all affected people and also omitted PAP residing outside the nine targeted communities.

- The lack of special measures for able vulnerable people's participation in livelihood restoration programs that may have adversely affected effective participation.
- The belated commencement of outcome evaluation which limits evaluation to a sample, restricts assessment of progressive change, and may have delayed changes to the measures and/or delivery methods based on early evaluation results.
- Lack of experience in conducting and analyzing outcome evaluation results.

Despite these factors, **it is now critical that BEL be able to demonstrate that livelihood restoration measures have successfully restored or improved PAP livelihoods or identify additional measures that will successfully restore or improve livelihoods.** To do so requires that the two outcome evaluations provide (i) clear evidence that livelihood measures maintained or improved the livelihoods of the majority of affected people in the sample and (ii) determination of the reasons some PAP show declined incomes. The sample appears to be well-stratified, thus, should indicate the need for any additional LR measures and the nature of these measures, though full identification of PAP needing LR assistance would require additional field work.

The first outcome evaluation report (May 2011) shows that approximately 25% of the sample PAP showed a decline in income. Results of the second outcome evaluation are currently being analyzed.

The first evaluation was followed by focus group discussions with PAP in the declined income category to determine (i) why some of the reported declines were inconsistent with proxy indicator results and (ii) the causes of the declines. The result of these discussions is not entirely clear, indicating the need for some methodological changes in surveys, follow up discussions, and data analysis. See No. 1a in the Table below for additional information and recommendations and Annex 2 for the remedial actions.

Vulnerable People (VP)

The VP program has been rather weak, initially including VPs in all nine affected communities, rather than emphasizing VPs in the directly affected groups, and providing mainly "hand outs" (such as soap, blankets, beds and mattresses), services such as fumigation of dwellings and sanitation assistance, and more recently, mobile health care. The results of focus group discussions during this visit suggest that some PAP with vulnerabilities that may have inhibited effective LR participation may not have been identified or, if identified as VPs, may not have received any special assistance to participate effectively. This is being investigated as part of the current outcome evaluation action plan.

Informal Tourism Workers – Livelihood Restoration

BEL has made repeated efforts to engage the informal tourism workers in livelihood restoration planning, but has been unable to shift them away from demands for cash compensation. Inability of the tourism workers to provide information on previous income, time devoted to tourism activities, or the proportion of livelihood represented prevents BEL from providing cash or even outright in-kind compensation. Moreover, payment of cash compensation to this group would be risky. During this visit, we adapted an earlier Social Team proposal into a final offer that would be made by BEL Management to the tourism workers. The approach includes training on business

development and management, technical skills, compulsory preparation of a business plan, and provision of equipment contingent on successful completion of training.

Standard of Living

BEL is currently analyzing the data from the standard of living survey conducted in August 2011. The sample includes the 22 remaining physically displaced PAP in the Naminya resettlement village. The survey, however, omitted a sample of the 52 self-relocated households, some of whom moved to other districts. The Social Team will select a sample of these households and conduct the survey, as part of the Action Plan.

Analysis of the survey results should be compared to the pre-relocation baseline, but ability to do this depends on acquisition of the original baseline from UETCL. In the event BEL cannot acquire the original baseline, the comparison will have to be made to the actual questionnaires from the 2009 survey because data entry for that survey did not include household codes.

Interconnection Project

Land Acquisition Status

A number of disputes over compensation remain, affecting the construction schedule and, if not resolved quickly, will affect the schedule for power evacuation. This situation raises the question of whether the compensation rates offered actually represent full replacement value.

Second, UETCL wishes to avoid compulsory land acquisition, arguing that PAP interests would not be well served because under the law, the Project could take the land, while the affected people could wait a long time for a court decision before receiving compensation. The UETCL Completion Report contains a recommendation that UETCL should now notify the Solicitor General (SG) of the situation and the intention to enter lands compulsorily, relying on the Land Acquisitions Act of 1965. The objective of the notification would be to acquire a grant of instrument (that is, ability to take the land) with funds for compensation held in a special account from which compensation would be paid when the matter is resolved.

In the event compulsory acquisition is used, UETCL must be able to demonstrate that all efforts have been made to negotiate settlements and that the compensation offered represents full replacement value. **Additionally, clarification from the lenders is needed on whether their policies/performance standards would be met if land were to be acquired prior to any compensation agreement with owners.**

Relocation Sites

The title process for the individual plots in the relocation sites needs to be expedited. Of the 167 individual plots in the resettlement sites, only 43 households have received titles, even though many of the households have been living at the sites for over a year.

Livelihood Restoration/Community Development

Livelihood restoration programs for physically displaced people need to be implemented as soon as possible and a livelihood assessment of economically displaced households conducted to determine whether any assistance other than compensation is required. Little progress on livelihood restoration has been made for physically displaced households since the past PoE visit in January 2011. Distribution of chicks, other animals, and seed to the original group of physically displaced households is

expected to begin soon, but no firm date has been set. The business training and poultry programs for the households in the peri-urban sites are expected to begin in October.

No assessment of the livelihood status of economically displaced persons/households has yet been conducted.

Vulnerable People

VP measures need to be expedited, and may include special assistance for livelihood restoration particularly for Mabira area VPs. Prior to the last PoE visit, the BIU undertook an assessment and made some proposals for assistance to vulnerable people, the majority of whom are located in the Mabira forest area where there are few services or livelihood opportunities. No progress has been made since.

Main Environmental Issues

This visit of the Environmental Expert had been timed specifically for the impoundment phase (which originally was planned for the first half of September, and was then postponed to the first half of October). Unfortunately, there was another delay in the overall project schedule, however, when this became clear it was no longer possible to re-schedule the expert's site visit. For this reason, the actual impounding was not witnessed.

At the moment of the site visit, work on site was nearing completion. The dam was almost completed; major work was still ongoing in the power house (installation of units). Impoundment was foreseen to start on October 15, and some preparatory work for impoundment was under way.

The focus of the visit was entirely on a number of specific issues related to this phase of the project, and these were discussed in detail during this site visit. These points are described in this Report (Chapter 2).

Pre-impoundment Clearing

The work for pre-impoundment clearing was under way and nearing completion. FSL had previously been marked in the field for preventing clearing above the water level of the future reservoir. Arrangements had been made with neighbouring villages for making all cut wood available to them, mainly as fire wood. The main aim of reducing biomass prior to impoundment can be reached with this measure. At the same time, this also contributed to driving any wildlife out of the area to be submerged, thus reducing the danger of drowning at the moment of impoundment.

Site Restoration Plan

A Site Restoration Plan had been submitted to the expert prior to the visit, and had been commented upon. This plan has the main objectives to

- clearly identify all sites which were used during the construction period, and most important of all the different disposal sites, and
- to describe the work done or still to be done for rehabilitating these sites at the end of the construction phase.

After the site visit, a revised version of the Site Restoration Plan was issued, which took into consideration the observations made on the draft version.

Sludge Disposal Areas

Soil samples on these sites had been taken at different points in time. Another series of samples were taken and analysed during this site visit. All these samples confirmed expectations and results of earlier analyses, with the following main conclusions:

- Surrounding natural soils are mostly acidic, with pH values between 5.5 and 6.
- The deposited sludges and other materials (concrete debris) are slightly alkaline, with pH values of up to 8.
- Each disposal site is secured with a bund made of clay, is located at a distance of 100 or more m from the water, and is covered by about 1 m of subsoil and 0.5 m of topsoil.
- Water analysis in the Nile throughout the construction period has revealed pH values between 6 and 8.

Given this situation, a threat to water quality in the river or in the reservoir stemming from these disposals can be excluded.

Wildlife Monitoring and Rescue Plan

A monitoring of wildlife in the reservoir area, with a focus on the islands which will disappear during impounding, had been carried out, and a wildlife rescue plan had been prepared. The proposed measures were discussed with the specialists involved in this process, and adapted where necessary. From the general situation of the project area it was clear from the start that not much wildlife could be found. The pre-impoundment clearing contributed further to driving any wildlife species out of the zone at risk.

In the discussions with the persons who will be responsible for the rescue operation, to be done by crews on boats, the safety aspect for the staff involved was important.

Fish and Fisheries Monitoring

This program had been carried out throughout the construction period by NaFIRRI. Two important points remain to be done:

- Further sampling after impoundment (at least three, one immediately after finalising impoundment, and then one about 6 months and one about 12 months later), in order to document the situation in the reservoir.
- Production of a final report with the data of all sampling periods and a comprehensive analysis of the results; this report should be made available publicly.

These points were discussed with NaFIRRI and BEL.

Water Quality Monitoring

Given the situation of the project (small reservoir operated as run-of-river facility, large amount of water flowing through), a deterioration of the water quality due to submerged biomass is not expected. Still, it is recommended to carry out a water quality monitoring, this not in the least for being able to answer to any claims which might come from third parties. It is proposed to regularly monitor temperature, oxygen content and pH in the reservoir (over the entire water column) and downstream, at least until a stable situation has been reached.

1 SOCIAL ISSUES

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- Development of an action plan to refine outcome surveys and assessment for the second outcome evaluation of livelihoods and standard of living.

The social review contains this summary of main issues and Table 1 providing additional information and recommendations on the main and secondary issues. See also Annexes containing BEL Social Team Action Plan and BEL Social Program Status.

1.1 Hydro Project

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1.1.2 **Vulnerable People (VP)**

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Table 1: Social Program Status, Issues, and Recommendations

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
Hydro Project				
1	Livelihood Restoration for Project Affected Persons			
1a	LR Evaluation and Results	<p>The first outcome evaluation report (May 2011) shows that approximately 25% of the sample PAP showed a decline in income, the majority of whom are involved in land-based livelihoods. The evaluation was followed by focus group discussions with PAP in the declined income category to determine (i) why some of the reported declines were inconsistent with proxy indicator results and (ii) the causes of declines. The result of these discussions are not entirely clear, indicating the need for some changes in survey, follow up discussions, and analysis.</p> <p>The first round of focus group discussions produced a fairly long list of causes for declines, some of which were not actually causes and many of which were external factors (such as weather, bad luck). Some people, for example, reported that their income had “declined” because they spent a lot of money on education or other items, suggesting that, in fact, their income may not have declined and may actually have improved.</p> <p>During this visit, we conducted another focus group discussion with 16 of the 37 households showing declined incomes (11 female, 5 male from the west bank). We used break out groups and follow up questions with individual participants. The results indicate that causes are largely particularized. Some people, for example, indicated that blasting killed their chickens or caused them not to lay, but further questioning indicated they did not always follow the</p>	<p>Analysis of the data from the second LR outcome evaluation (conducted in August) will enhance understanding of causes and help define any additional LR measures needed. Any additional measures can be financed from the funds left over from the LR and community development programs.</p> <p>During this visit, the PoE Social Expert provided the BEL Social Team with additional instruction and advice on evaluation survey, follow up discussions, analysis, and reporting. We also prepared for the team and for BEL management a list of tasks and deliverables, task managers, and schedule. The list is provided in Social Annex 2.</p>	Through Oct 2011

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
		<p>extension instructions, such as not using the correct feed because it is expensive. One person indicated her pre-project income was higher because she formerly grew coffee which gets a higher price in the market. Two people said they formerly planted some of their land and leased the rest to sharecroppers, but since relocation have insufficient land for sharecroppers (though all economically displaced were given land and/or cash depending on the option they took). Another person indicated the goats she received died and she sold her project-provided poultry for a pig, but the pig was stolen.</p> <p>Participants were also asked the reasons they think they have done less well than others in the same location and the same LR programs. Responses included that others had better luck and others got more land (which should mean they had more land pre-displacement).</p> <p>The responses from these first efforts to understand causes of declining incomes, coupled with the fact that the majority of affected people in the sample have improved or at least maintained their incomes, suggest that many of the declining income cases result from unique factors, some of which may be unrelated to the project. At the same time, some of the reasons, as well as observation during the discussions, suggest that:</p> <p>Quite a few of the participants should have qualified as vulnerable, and perhaps did qualify as vulnerable, but the VP program did not adequately address the need for special assistance for VPs to participate effectively in the LR programs. Some</p>		

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
		<p>of the people, for example, seemed to have hearing or other personal issues that may have impeded their participation either in the time they invested or their ability to profit from guidance without some individual support. Additionally, agricultural programs did not consider a participant's ability to pay for necessary inputs.</p>		
1b	Vulnerable People (VP)	<p>Generally, the VP program has been rather weak and unsustainable, focusing initially on VPs in all the nine affected communities and mainly providing "hand outs" (like soap, blankets, beds and mattresses, etc.), fumigation of dwellings, and sanitation assistance, etc. As indicted above, persons who had vulnerabilities that may have inhibited their ability to participate effectively in LR programs may not have been identified or, if identified as VPs, may not have received any special assistance to participate effectively.</p>	<p>Angela Nampewo of the BEL Social Team has been assigned to investigate able PAP VP participation in LR programs and the results, as part of the Action Plan.</p>	<p>End Sept 2011</p>
2 Status of LR Programs				
2a	LR - Agriculture	<p>The agricultural LR programs are completed, with the exception of the organic farming and agri-business training which has been incorporated into the Community Based Training.</p>		
2b	Fish ponds – Naminya Resettlement Village	<p>The third pond was stocked in August and is beginning to yield marketable fish. Fish sales from the first two ponds were good, but yields were less than expected as a result of shallow ponds, small fingerlings, and overstocking. These problems have been corrected. Additionally, the USAID Fish program has provided some training.</p>		

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
2c	LR Micro-Credit	<p>BEL's financial contribution to the fund is expected to be returned in May 2012, and BEL is considering re-investing the return.</p> <p>The micro-credit funds are revolving. The program's Credit Officers have followed up with the micro-credit groups to help them select the best uses for the funds.</p> <p>Informal gatherings bringing together diverse loan groups to expand networks and share experiences have not been held.</p>	<p>The micro-credit program has been one of the successful elements, thus recommend that BEL reinvest the return in order to expand groups (perhaps to households experiencing declined incomes).</p> <p>BEL should encourage the micro-credit program to sponsor informal gatherings, as these have been shown elsewhere to be useful. Gatherings would be particularly useful for new credit groups to learn from the now experienced groups.</p>	Q4 2011
2d	Farmer's market	<p>The market is most active on Saturday, though we observed about eight stalls open on the weekday we visited the market.</p> <p>Marketers indicate they need separate stalls away from the fruit and vegetables for the sale of meat and fish.</p> <p>The market has an unfilled water tank which renders the toilets unusable. BEL will ensure the waterline is connected once available.</p>	<p>New markets take a while to attract customers and need publicity. The market association should be encouraged to hold some "opening" events for the public.</p> <p>The market has room for additional stalls away from the product, and the sale of meat and fish would also attract customers. BEL should investigate whether the micro-credit program could be extended to the market association group for installation of stalls and market "events".</p> <p>The water tank should be filled.</p>	Q3-4 2011

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
2e	Fishers	Fish land sites will be identified after reservoir inundation.		
2f	LR Skills Training	<p>The last group (the three year program trainees) will graduate in October.</p> <p>Of those who have already completed training, 48% are employed. Many of these jobs are in other parts of the country.</p>		
2g	Community Based Skills Training	<p>The Community Based Training by the Nile Vocational Institute is on-going in all nine affected villages and has about 650 participants, all of whom co-pay 10,000 as a commitment to participate. Some trainees initially did not regularly attend, but participation has greatly improved since a “three times and you are out” rule was applied.</p> <p>The number and nature of training courses is limited to those for which people have interest and for which there is a market.</p> <p>The Witness NGO has observed the training and consulted with trainees, concluding that trainees are enthusiastic and happy with outcomes. In Kyabirwa for example, some of the trainees have already begun earning as a result of the training.</p>	<p>BEL should assess the program as means to improve the incomes of PAP in the declined income category. The first step is to conduct a survey or a focus group discussion to identify the number of declined income people currently enrolled (including people who are not part of the evaluation sample which also would expand understanding of declining incomes).</p> <p>Participants who wish to start small businesses would benefit from equipment. BEL should consider either a micro-credit group or a scheme where the person pays a portion (say 40% as people did for the animals) and BEL pays the remainder.</p> <p>Nile Vocational Institute monthly monitoring reports should include</p>	Q3 2011

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
			information on <i>results</i> of the training.	
2h	Business Centres	Both centres are now open, although the Budondo centre does not yet have an acceptable record keeping system. BEL has informed Budondo it needs to develop a system and has informed both centres (and concluded MoUs) that records and expenditures must be maintained separately for business centre operations and for other LG functions.	BEL should report on the utilization of the Centres as part of the quarterly monitoring report, including the numbers and types of people using the centre, the purpose of use, and the results.	Q3 2011 Mon. Report
2i	Tourism LR – Informal Tourism Providers (ITP)	<p>BEL has conducted a number of consultations and interviews on livelihood restoration measures with informal tourism providers, including Bujagali jerry can swimmers, photographers, craft sellers, and performers (acrobats and others). During these consultations, nearly all the Informal Providers continue to ask for cash compensation (often requesting very large amounts), but are unable to provide any evidence of their previous incomes from, the amount of time spent on, or the proportion of household livelihood represented by their tourism activities.</p> <p>The BEL Social Group submitted a proposal to BEL management, though many of the measures are provision of transport and equipment, as well as an alternative picnic site. The lack of information on previous incomes, time spent, and proportion of livelihood represented, however, prevents fair distribution of cash or “free” equipment. Additionally, cash compensation would be very risky because the Providers may simply spend it on non-livelihood items or activities. The alternative picnic site may occur as part of the Project’s other tourism activities.</p>	<p>BEL senior management should make a final proposal to the informal tourism providers.</p> <p>Proposal summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on business development and management, technical skills, compulsory preparation of a business plan. • Provision of in-kind equipment - contingent on successful completion of training. <p>See Annex 2 for schedule</p> <p>Given the independent nature of the informal tourism providers, the training should be separate from community based training.</p>	Q3 2011

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
2j	Formal Tourism Providers – Mitigation Status	<p>MoUs have been concluded between BEL and the three affected formal tourism providers. Tourism providers are actively implementing measures to offset losses and increase revenues.</p> <p>Raft Supreme has received the fishing boats and expects to start the sport fishing program very soon.</p> <p>Access roads to the raft put ins and take outs have been completed.</p> <p>BEL has prepared a monitoring and outcome evaluation template for the formal tourism providers to complete and submit every three months beginning the end of the 3rd Quarter 2011.</p>		
3	Standard of Living Outcome Survey	<p>BEL conducted the sample survey for the standard of living evaluation (August). Analysis of data is underway. The survey included the 22 remaining PAP households living in the Naminya resettlement village. Some of the other 12 PAP have died and some have moved elsewhere after selling or renting their homes.</p> <p>The survey, however, did not include a sample of the 52 self-relocated households, some of whom moved to other districts. A sample of these households will be surveyed.</p>	<p>The survey of a sample of the 52 self-relocated households is scheduled to be completed by the end of September. Analysis of the survey results should be compared to the pre-relocation baseline, but ability to do this depends on acquisition from UETCL of the baseline data. In the event BEL cannot acquire the original baseline, the comparison will have to be made to the actual <i>questionnaires</i> from the 2009 survey because data entry for that survey did not include household codes.</p>	<p>By end October 2011</p>

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
4	Audit	BEL is still considering the appropriate date for the displacement completion audit.	Timing of the completion audit will depend on the results of the second livelihood restoration outcome evaluation.	
5	Consultation	Community consultation is now focusing on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reservoir filling and implications for the villages adjacent to the river • Informal tourism provider livelihood restoration • Interventions still under implementation or planned, such as the community based training, fish landing sites, power and water provision • Outcome surveys and focus group discussions • Regular meetings with local leaders to identify any new issues 		On-Going
6	Outstanding Compensation	The court case for the twenty-four (24) outstanding compensation cases has again been postponed (to May 20 2011). The court has not yet excused BEL. The BEL Project Director (Glenn Gaydor) has visited the Court several times, but has been unable to get a formal date.		
7	Outstanding Land titles	All seven of the compensation claims for the “doubly affected” persons have been settled by applying current compensation rates for structures and crops. The number of pending titles for Naminya resettlement village has been reduced from nine to six. The three partially acquired land portions have not yet been		

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
		returned from the Uganda Land Commission.		
8	Naminya – Unoccupied housing and land	<p>These housing units have been determined to represent a part of BEL’s assets, thus BEL management is discussing their most appropriate use.</p> <p>BEL is also considering various options to use or dispose of the approximately 35 acres of extra land at Naminya that is also part of BEL’s assets. The area adjacent to Naminya is rapidly increasing in value and the potential for squatters is also increasing. Land rights in Uganda contain possession clauses allowing for squatters to eventually own the land if not challenged within a twelve year period.</p>	BEL should make decisions on use of houses and land very soon to avoid squatting.	ASAP
9	Water and power	<p>Agreement for Naminya electrification has been concluded and BEL will finance the full cost. Contracts have been executed and work is underway.</p> <p>Design of the distribution system focuses on reaching as many residents as possible within the budget. This means concentrating on the more densely populated areas. For the remaining affected communities, REA and UNEME have agreed that REA would fund 70% and BEL would contribute 30% for the project affected areas and, if the budget allows, north to Kalagala.</p>		
10	Health Care Support	<p>The BEL-sponsored Community Health Program has been completed.</p> <p>The upgrading of the Budondo Health Centre is in progress, after an about 4 month delay due to the contractor’s financial problem.</p>	As part of operations community support, BEL should explore continuing financial support to HIV/AIDs programs (as recommended by the External Monitoring Committee). Support should be given to program(s)	Q4 2011

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
			showing the best or most promising results.	
11	Complaints – reporting and recording		The complaints section in the Quarterly Monitoring reports should have two sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One section on new complaints • One section on unresolved (brought forward) complaints 	Next report & On-Going
12	Complaints - Construction Workforce	A complaint has been filed with the IFC CAO's office regarding under-compensation for worker injuries. IFC, BEL, and Salini (the contractor) are working together to follow up on this issue.		
13	Complaints - Blasting	BEL is awaiting the results of the NEMA report. BEL continues to investigate complaints of blasting affecting animals, particularly egg production, though proving a link between blasting and egg production or animal health would be difficult, if not impossible. Adverse impacts on hens (as well as on other animals) were frequently given as a cause of decreased income (during the Focus Group Discussion). Further discussion, however, suggested that other factors (such as disease or not using the recommended feed) were more likely to have been the cause.		
14	Cultural Heritage Management	BEL actions are completed as follows: The final relocation ceremony of the Bujagali spirits		

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
		<p>was held on June 29, 2011 and a completion certificate was issued by the Busoga kingdom to MEMD. Jaaja Nabamba Budhagali, the Bujagali medium, did not participate, though he did receive a written invitation. The entire leadership of the Busoga Kingdom including the hereditary Chiefs participated.</p> <p>The interdenominational service for people assumed buried on the island took place on April 28 2011.</p>		
Interconnection Project				
15	Additional Displacement & Resettlement	<p>The total number of PAP has increased from 2632 in March 2011 to 2652 as a result of changes in routing and new cases from the swampy areas the original count thought unoccupied. Economically affected people in the swampy areas include land owners and documented tenants. People will be compensated for loss of trees and compensation will be split, as applicable, between tenants and owners in accordance with the Land Act (tenants receive 66% and owners 34%). Tenants and owners have accepted this split.</p> <p>The two “new” physically displaced households were initially given land in Naminya by UETCL, but later accepted building materials and self-relocated elsewhere. The households currently have no agricultural land.</p>	Provision of agricultural land to the two households should be concluded as soon as possible.	Q3 2011
16	Land Acquisition Status	There remain a number of disputes over compensation. These disputes are having an impact on the construction schedule and, if not resolved quickly, on power evacuation.	Clarify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer of compensation at full replacement value figured at 	Q4 2011

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
		<p>UETCL has wanted to avoid compulsory acquisition, arguing that PAP interests would not be served because under the law, the Project could take the land, while the affected people would have to wait for the court decision before receiving compensation.</p> <p>The UETCL Completion Report contains a recommendation that UETCL should now notify the Solicitor General (SG) of the situation and its intention to enter the lands compulsorily, relying on the Land Acquisitions Act 1965. The objective is to acquire a grant of instrument (that is, permission to take the land) with funds for compensation held in a special account from which compensation would be paid when the matter is resolved.</p> <p>Additionally, the ruling on the class action claiming under-compensation for crops by a large number of affected people (@557 mainly tenants) has not been made. UETCL has evidence in the form of photographs showing that at least some of the claimants planted “opportunistic” crops just prior to valuation.</p>	<p>the time replacement would or would have occurred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether relevant IFI policies (WB and ADB and IFC for an associated facility) would be met under a grant of instrument, that is, compulsorily acquiring land without at least an agreement on compensation. <p>In the event compulsory acquisition is used, demonstrate that all efforts have been made to negotiate settlements and that compensation offered represents full replacement value.</p>	
17	Titles for Physically Displaced	<p>Titles for all 13 of the resettlement sites have been transferred to UETCL.</p> <p>Of the 167 individual plots in the resettlement sites, only 43 households have received titles.</p>	Expedite individual titling process	
18	Land Compensation – obligations	Four of the persons who lost a portion of land that rendered the remainder of the land worthless, have accepted the compensation offer. The other three persons have asked for a second valuation.		

No.	Issue	Status	Recommendations or Comments	Timing
19	Livelihood Restoration (LR)	<p>The full program has not yet been initiated. Distribution of chicks, other animals, and seed to the original group of physically displaced households is expected to begin soon, but no date appears to be set.</p> <p>The households residing in the peri-urban resettlement sites are expected to start receiving business training and poultry in October.</p> <p>No assessment of the livelihood status of economically displaced persons/households has been conducted.</p>	<p>As indicated in the last PoE report, livelihood restoration programs need to begin as soon as possible, as many of the affected people were displaced more than 1.5 years ago.</p> <p>Assessment of the livelihood status of economically displaced persons/households is required by the applicable IFI policies to identify the need for any livelihood assistance in addition to the compensation received.</p>	Q4 2011
20	Vulnerable People (VP)	<p>The BIU in 2010 undertook an assessment of vulnerable people and made some proposals for their assistance. The assessment found that the majority of VPs are located in the Mabira forest area where there are few services or livelihood opportunities. Since that time, no progress has been made on implementation of these measures.</p>	<p>Finalize and begin implementation of assistance measures – which may include special assistance to restore livelihoods.</p>	Q4 2011

2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

This visit of the Environmental Expert had been timed specifically for the impoundment phase (which originally was planned for the first half of September, and was then postponed to the first half of October). Unfortunately, there was another delay in the overall project schedule, however, when this became clear it was no longer possible to re-schedule the expert's site visit. For this reason, the actual impounding was not witnessed.

At the moment of the site visit, work on site was nearing completion. The dam was almost completed; major work was still ongoing in the power house (installation of units). Impoundment was foreseen to start on October 15, and some preparatory work for impoundment was under way.

The focus of the visit was entirely on a number of specific issues related to this phase of the project, and these were discussed in detail during this site visit. These points are described in the following sections.

2.1 Pre-impoundment Clearing

Pre-impoundment clearing was under way during the site visit. This is according to the plan discussed during previous site visits, where it was defined that this activity should take place as shortly before impounding as possible, in order to minimise regrowth.

On October 6, clearing on the left bank neared completion and was about halfway up from the dam to Bujagali falls; the estimate was that there about another two weeks might be required for finalising the clearing. If impoundment starts on October 15, this means that work would be finished just shortly before impounding.

Some observations:

- FSL was marked in the field, and as far as could be seen clearing is being done up to this level, trying not to go beyond it.
- The villagers along the future reservoir are informed about the work being done and about the fact that they are entitled to collect any wood that can be used. As a consequence, all the wood from tree trunks and larger branches is removed from the felling site rather quickly.
- There were some conflicts since, in spite of early announcement, some plots below FSL have still been cultivated and cannot be harvested. These conflicts are solved on a case to case basis, but no additional payments are being made.

Objectives of the pre-impoundment clearing are mainly the following:

1. to reduce the amount of biomass to be submerged as much as possible;
2. to make use of the wood (mainly as fuel wood) to the extent possible;
3. to remove trees along the shoreline which otherwise might form obstacles for boats and fishing activities in the reservoir;
4. to drive out any wildlife that might still be in this area.

This can be commented as follows:

- Biomass reduction: the activities certainly result in a reduction of the amount of biomass to be submerged. The problem, however, apparently is the fact that the

remaining biomass, i.e. twigs, leaves and herbs, the so-called soft biomass, which can cause the problem of increased oxygen consumption in the deeper parts of the reservoir, will remain on site, since it cannot be burned do to too much humidity (rain). Some of this plant material is being physically removed from the area (and e.g. used for mulching), but the amount is just too high and access often too difficult for really being an option. This can have two consequences:

- Branches etc will float on the surface; during impoundment, some of this material might be swept through the floodgates which will remain partly opened, but the rest will be left floating on the surface and might have to be removed when it accumulates behind the dam.
 - The finer material will probably sink to the ground rather quickly and be decomposed there. This could lead to a depletion of oxygen in the water in the deeper parts of the reservoir. Given the rather small size of the reservoir in comparison with the amount of water flowing through it, the rather small area of land submerged (and with it the quite small amount of biomass submerged) as well as the fact that it is not a very deep reservoir, there is little probability of a very stable stratification in the reservoir which could lead to this problem. Still, it is recommended to carry out a monitoring of water quality in the reservoir (see **Section on Monitoring**).
- Use of the wood: this aim is achieved perfectly well (see above).
 - Removal of trees along the shoreline: this aim will be achieved, most of these trees have been removed already. Still, in some places with difficult access, where the risk of an accident is too high, a few trees will be left standing.

This is also true for islands. All the very small islands will not be cleared, since this is not worth the effort (too small amount of biomass, access too risky). It is not clear yet whether clearing will be done on the larger islands. Either way, this will have consequences for the fauna rescue program (see **Section on Fauna Rescue**). If the trees on the islands will not be cut, they will stay standing in the water for a long time. Fishing, whether with nets or lines, will not be possible in these areas, and they will be a kind of “fish sanctuary” within the reservoir. fishermen should be informed about the risk in these areas.

- Removal of wildlife: a side effect of the reservoir area clearing is the fact that most animals are being driven out of this area and therefore will have left it before impoundment. The crews in the field mainly reported snakes having been encountered during the clearing process. In any case, not much wildlife is expected to inhabit these areas due to the high degree of human activities within it (see **Section on Fauna Rescue**).

2.2 Site Restoration Plan

A draft Site Restoration Plan had been received in June 2011 and was commented by the Environmental Expert (Comments on Site Restoration Plan, dated June 20, 2011, BUJ PoE Site Rest Plan comm ZR 11-06-20.docx).

The main comment made at that time was the following: in the end, there must be a plan and an accompanying report which will allow:

- to actually identify location of any relevant sites (most importantly: disposal sites of sludges and any other material) at a later point in time, in absence of presently available landmarks like buildings, construction site installations and construction site roads, and in the absence of people who are familiar with the details of the construction site;
- provide detailed information on what was at these sites, and what measures have been taken; this includes mainly information on quantity and type of material deposited, type of treatment, type of landscaping measures taken, etc.

This information is relevant especially for any future alternative uses of such sites.

Before finalisation of this Report, BEL sent a revised Site Restoration Plan which includes the required information.

2.3 Sludge Disposal Areas

2.3.1 Results of soil sampling

Results of soil testing for pH had been sent to the Expert before the site visit. The main results were:

- Sludge had a pH of up to 8 (but not higher).
- The surrounding soils are rather acid, with pH values between 5.5 and 6.

This confirmed the expectations. Given this situation, there is no risk stemming from these disposals given the following main conditions:

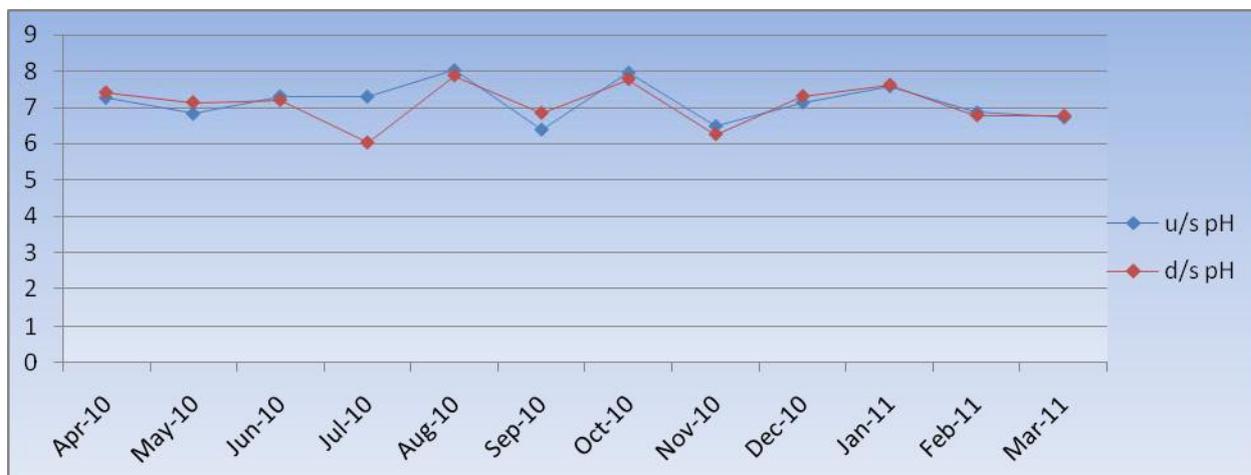
- Each of these sites is at a distance of about 100 m or more away from the reservoir FSL.
- Each site is surrounded by a bund made of clay.
- Each site is covered with approximately 1 m of soil plus 0.5 m of topsoil; on all sites prepared in this way, vegetation develops very well and protects the site from erosion.
- The river water constantly showed pH values between 6 and 8 (with the exception of a few considerably higher values observed on one or two occasions).

Additional soil sampling for pH was carried out in the presence of the Expert on October 5, 2011. The results of this are also shown, along with the results from previous samplings, in Table 2.

Overall, the samples can be characterised in the following way:

- Most of the samples of natural soils show a pH in the neutral (around 7) to rather acidic (5-6) range.
- All samples of disposed sludge show pH values above 7 (about 7-8); they are all in the slightly alkaline range; none of the samples has exhibited a strongly alkaline value (of 9 and above).

The following Figure shows the pH recorded in the river water upstream and downstream of the dam for the period of April 2010 – March 2011



Source: First Quarterly Report 2011

2.3.2 Conclusions

All the disposals are surrounded by a bund and are or will be covered with subsoil and finally a layer of topsoil from the surroundings (or from the stocks of such material taken from areas which had to be cleared earlier). With this situation the risk of erosion of the disposals, causing the material to be washed into the river in large amounts, can be excluded; obviously, this is true as long as nobody interferes with these sites, and mainly the bunds are not destroyed, and this is one of the reasons why there must be a plan that will allow exact location of these sites even after all signs of the construction site will have been removed. Covering the sludge with (rather acid) soil from the surroundings will have the effect that the water seeping through them and into the sludge will contribute to a neutralization of the sludge. Should there be seepage through the soil and finally into the river, this could only be small quantities of water (or larger quantities but distributed over a long time), and seepage through the mainly acid soils would have largely neutralised it before even reaching the river. But even if a part of this material should be swept into the river for any reason, the raise in pH, if any, would be moderate and short-term, without causing any damage to the river ecosystem.

For these reasons, further measures are not required.

2.4 Wildlife Monitoring and Rescue Plan

The following documents were handed over to the Expert on his arrival on site:

1. Monitoring Wildlife at Bujagali HPP-Executive Summary-Final-14-09-2011
2. Monitoring Wildlife at Bujagali HPP-Final Report-14-09-2011
3. Rescuing Wildlife Fauna of Bujagali Hydro Power Project-Final 25.08.2011

Document No. 3 describes the measures to be taken during impoundment in order to rescue animals that might be threatened by drowning during this period. This document was discussed with Mr. Mark Olokotum from the team which had prepared these reports and with BEL staff.

In addition, the Expert carried out a site visit with a team from Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), who will carry out the rescuing.

Main observations:

- Recommendation in document: “For crocodiles ... a strong net to catch crocodiles and monitor lizards should be placed across the width of river outlets before removing the cofferdams to avoid the crocodiles and monitor lizards being sucked into the turbines”. Observation: there is no more coffer dam to be removed, and flow will be minimal during impoundment. A flow velocity which could actually suck crocodiles or other aquatic animals into the turbines will be there, if at all, only at commissioning, and will then persist during the operation phase. For this reason, a net across the river in the filling phase would serve no purpose. This measure urgently needs to be discussed with the technical staff.

A discussion with Mr. W. Groth (BEL) confirmed that there will be a trash rack in front of the intakes to the power house which will prevent any larger animals from being sucked into the turbines; furthermore, flow velocity at the intake will be around 1 m/s, a velocity that any crocodile, monitor lizard or fish can manage.

During the field visit with UWA it was decided to abandon this method, since it is not feasible technically, and is not required.

- The section Materials and Methods lists material required for capturing animals and for the preservation of museum specimens. However, since the main purpose of the activity is to live capture animals and then release them at suitable sites, it is important to have material for the safe handling of trapped animals and for their transport to the release site. This is important since e.g. animals like venomous snakes might be among the fauna to be rescued.
- The single red tailed monkey on Bujagali Island will have to be captured and released on shore. This must be coordinated with the team responsible for pre-impoundment area clearing (see **Section on Pre-impoundment Clearing**).
- Measure: “The healthy specimens will be translocated to Kalagala forest or the immediate surroundings, including forested islands upstream”. Observation: islands upstream of the dam, as far as they will not disappear completely, will be reduced in size and might no longer be a suitable habitat. In any case, release on suitable sites in the river banks might be the better option as release on islands, as on the latter all suitable niches might already be occupied.
- Relocation: discussion with UWA revealed that there are legal constrictions for releasing wildlife to certain areas (so. UWA is entitled to do that within National Parks, but not within Forest Reserves; for this, a permit from the Forest Authority would be needed). This must be clarified before the rescue operation starts.
- Rescue operation as such: given the effect of the pre-impoundment clearing, not much wildlife to be rescued is expected on the river banks. The areas to concentrate on are certainly the islands (whether they will have been clearcut or not), since animals living there and not able to swim will have no escape route. For this reason, the rescue operation should concentrate on the islands, which means that it will have to be carried out by boat. It was pointed out to the UWA team and also discussed with BEL and Salini HS&E managers that no boat must

come into the reach of the strong current leading to the flood gates. It is important that whoever is in charge of the rescue operation (presumably BEL) will inform Salini on any such activity to be carried out, and that the teams going into the field are well aware of the risk zones.

2.5 Fish and Fisheries Monitoring

The program was discussed with NaFIRRI on 11/10/07. One last pre-impoundment sampling had been carried out in September, the results of this are still awaited.

The following program is recommended to be carried out in the future:

- One sampling after finalising impoundment, i.e. about November or early December 2011.
- One sampling about 6 months later, i.e. about May or June 2012.
- One sampling about 12 months after impoundment, i.e. about November or December 2012.
- These sampling campaigns should again, as the first ones which were carried out, comprise the entire range, i.e. besides fish also include plankton and benthos, in order to see what kind of changes will happen in comparison to the situation before impoundment. It is important that every time both sites (i.e. upstream of the dam, now in the reservoir, and downstream of the dam, will be covered.
- If the two samples 6 and 12 months after impoundment show similar results and the specialists involved are satisfied that the situation has stabilised sufficiently, this can then be seen as the end of the monitoring exercise; if however the results show that there is still an adaptation process involving considerable changes going on, it will then have to be decided whether additional sampling is required.
- In any case, after finalisation of the sampling exercise, NaFIRRI should produce a comprehensive final report showing all the data as well as an interpretation and, if required, measures to be taken (like e.g. stocking of fish in the reservoir). It would be advisable to publish these results, either as report available on a website, or in a scientific journal.

2.6 Water Quality Monitoring

Risk: oxygen depletion in deeper layers of reservoir (not very probable, but can still not be excluded).

Proposed monitoring: periodical (at least monthly) monitoring of water quality over the entire water column. Two parameters required: temperature and oxygen (in mg/l or %); one additional parameter proposed: pH. If the three months after impoundment do not show a significant deterioration of the situation, then this monitoring can be limited to the normal 6-monthly interval.

NaFIRRI has the required equipment and could carry out such a program.

Table 2: Soil samples

Date	2011/04/04				2011/08/05			2011/10/05				
No.	A	B	C	D	1	2	3	1*	2	3**	4	5
Type	Natural soil	Crushing plant mud	Jet grouting material	Natural soil	Crushing plant mud, clay burrow pit	Crushing plant mud, clay burrow pit	Natural soil near clay burrow pit	Jet grouting disposal near quarry	Natural soil near quarry / stockpile	Grouting sludge disposal, clay pit	Natural soil, maize field near quarry	Natural subsoil, clay quarry slope
Surf.	7.39	7.86	7.03	7.15	7.34	6.73	5.47	6.33	5.84	7.40	5.83	
0.5 m	-	-		-	6.08	7.20	5.15	5.34	6.17	7.24		
1.0 m	7.21	7.94	7.24	7.64	5.77	7.34	5.72	8.10	5.61	6.28		6.74

* soil sample from jet grouting disposal:

- surface: brown-red top soil brought from stock to cover the disposal site (layer of about 0.2 m)
- 0.5 m: reed subsoil from surroundings used to cover disposed sludge layer of about 0.5 m
- 1.0 m: grey material, jet grouting sludge deposited in this site.

** Grouting sludge disposal in former clay pit: all this is very heterogeneous material (sludge ,mixed with rock debris and subsoil); this will still be covered with a layer of topsoil.

3 NEXT VISIT

The question of a next visit of the POE to the site was discussed with the BEL management, however, a decision was not yet taken.

Especially from an environmental point of view, the following points still remain:

- Finalising the work on site, foreseen for April of May 2012; this includes removal of constriction site structures and rehabilitation of the site for potential other uses. Full compliance with environmental obligations can be reached only once this has been completed. This would justify another site visit, exact timing to be defined. Such a final site visit was foreseen right from the start of the assignment (see schedule on the following page).
- Summarising and publishing results of the NaFIRRI aquatic fauna and fisheries monitoring program. This program has accumulated a wealth of valuable information. During the work, it was always pointed out that this program should continue for at least one year after impoundment, and that then a final report should be issued, with a detailed account of the entire program and an analysis of the results. Such a report would be very useful for other projects in the future. If it is not produced and made publicly available, the information would be lost. Involvement of the environmental expert for and consulting NaFIRRI and report editing might be useful at this stage.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ACTIVITIES OF 2011 POE REVIEW

Social Expert

Date	Activity	Participants
Sun. 4 Sept	Arrive Entebbe	Kerry Connor, PoE Social Expert
Mon. 5 Sept	Travel from Entebbe to Jinja	Kerry Connor
	Discussion on social program status and complaints	Bill Groth, BEL Site Manager Kerry Connor
	Debrief from Social Team	Emmy Beraho, Environmental Manager Social Team Managers (Zak Lubega, Alex Bwowe, Angela Nampewo) Kerry Connor
Tue. 6 Sept	LR Outcome evaluation results analysis methods	Emmy Beraho, Environmental Manager Social Team Managers (Zak Lubega, Alex Bwowe, Angela Nampewo) Kerry Connor
	Brief discussion on Formal Tourism programs	Ian Bailey, Raft Supreme Kerry Connor
	Livelihood restoration results analysis and improved methodology	Emmy Beraho Zak Lubega Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
Wed. 7 Sept	Focus group discussion methods and “practice”	Emmy Beraho Zak Lubega Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
	Conducted Focus group discussions with 16 PAP who showed declined incomes in first outcome evaluation) held at market centre	Zak Lubega Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
	Analyzed results of focus groups	Zak Lubega Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
Thu. 8 Sept	UETCL BIU Interconnection - Status and discussion of resettlement measures	Eddie Mutesa, BIU Team Leader Social Zak Lubega Kerry Connor
	Discussion on livelihood restoration for informal tourism workers	Angela Nampewo, BEL Cultural Heritage Leader Kerry Connor
	Preparation of outcome evaluation deliverables, schedule, and responsibilities	Emmy Beraho Zak Lubega Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
	Discussion with BEL management on main issues and recommendations, including Social Team deliverables	Glenn Gaydor Bill Groth Kerry Connor
Fri. 9 Sept	Review of assignments and Q&A	Emmy Beraho, Zak Lubega, Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
Fri. afternoon	Travel to Entebbe	Kerry Connor
Fri. night	Depart Uganda	Kerry Connor

Environmental Expert

Date	Activity
Sun. 2 Oct.	Arrival in Entebbe
Mon., 3 Oct.	Transfer to site. First meetings with BEL management.
Tue. 4 Oct.	Visit of the construction site with Salini EHS Manager
Wed. 5 Oct.	Taking soil samples with Salini staff and NaFIRRI specialists.
Thu. 6 Oct.	Site visit with Salini staff (pre-impoundment clearing). Visit to the power house with Bill Groth. Site visit with wildlife experts for the Fauna Rescue Program, discussion of measures to be taken at impoundment.
Fri. 7 Oct.	Meeting with NaFIRRI; fish discussion of monitoring program; discussion of soil analysis results, repetition of one analysis with questionable result.
Sat. 8 Oct.	Day off
Sun. 9 Oct.	Day off
Mon. 10 Oct.	Wrap-.up meeting with BEL. Transfer to Entebbe, on the way short visit to the stringing site of the TL.
Tue. 11 Oct	(day spent in Entebbe)
Wed. 12 Oct.	Flying back to Zurich

ANNEX 2: SOCIAL TEAM ACTION PLAN - OUTCOME EVALUATION

TASK	SUB-TASK	TASK MANAGER	DUE DATE
Outcome Evaluation – Livelihood Restoration (LR)			
	Complete entry of data now have from the LR outcome survey	Alex (with Angela)	16 September
	Select sample from the 52 physically displaced households outside Naminya and	Angela	15 September
	Collect LR indicator data for the 52 household sample and enter data	Alex	25 September
	<p>Analyze income data: (note – start analysis as soon as you have the majority of the data. You can analyze and hold discussions with the last households (the 14 not yet found and the sample of the 52 as they come in).</p> <p>Basic analysis steps are listed in the rows below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify households showing improved, maintained, declined incomes. <i>Basic status (improve, maintain, decline) is measured against the baseline and against the results of the 1st outcome evaluation.</i> 2. Determine trends and prepare table – how many showed declines in first evaluation, how many of those showing declines in first evaluation have improved incomes, how many showing maintained in first evaluation have moved into the improved category, how many have moved from the improved category to the maintained or declined category, etc. 	<p>Alex overall task mgr</p> <p>[Alex to do]</p>	<p>Tables 20 September</p> <p>26 September</p>

TASK	SUB-TASK	TASK MANAGER	DUE DATE
	<p>3. Cross check proxy indicators for households showing declined income to determine if consistent with declined income and, if not consistent, <i>interview or hold small focus groups</i> to try to determine if income actually has declined (or if there is another explanation, for example, income has been maintained or increased, but household is spending a lot of money)</p>		26 September
	<p>4. Focus groups with households showing declines to understand <i>main</i> reason for decline.</p> <p>Focus groups should:</p> <p>Use Break Out Groups to identify each group's 2 main reasons.</p> <p>Probe deeper than generic reasons like soil less fertile and blasting – try to understand causes for individuals (as we did this week).</p> <p>Project employees: Discussions with project employees whose jobs have ended should also investigate whether they have invested in replacement livelihoods or been employed elsewhere.</p>		12 October
	<p>5. Based on analysis results (steps above):</p> <p>A. Determine whether causes of declines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Can be remediated by BEL.</i> This category would include, for example, extension of a BEL program such as additional animal husbandry training or re-investing BEL contribution to micro-credit fund, as well as providing special <i>livelihood</i> support to vulnerable people who were left out of the program or who had vulnerabilities that prevented them from fully benefiting from livelihood programs in which they participated. • <i>Cannot be remediated by BEL.</i> This category would include people who, for their own reasons, did not want to participate in a livelihood program or registered in a livelihood program, 		20 October

TASK	SUB-TASK	TASK MANAGER	DUE DATE
	<p>but did not fully participate or did not follow the “instructions” of the program. <i>These cases will have to be clearly explained in the outcome evaluation report.</i></p> <p>B. Prepare proposals for any remedial measures needed to bring PAP into at least maintained and preferably improved category. <u>These measures should be directly related to the findings of the analysis.</u></p>		
	<p>Prepare and submit to Bill (send to Kerry) draft Livelihood outcome evaluation report, including proposals for remedial measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report preparation should be done by one person • Other comment (at the same time) • Preparer considers comments and produces draft <p><i>The results should be summarized in the relevant Quarterly report and the full report attached.</i></p>		Cob 28 October
Outcome Evaluation – Standard of Living (SoL)	Complete entry of data now have from the LR outcome survey	Alex	16 September
	<p>Collect SoL indicator data for the sample of the 52 physically displaced households outside Naminya and enter data</p> <p>Analysis of the survey results should be compared to the pre-relocation baseline, but ability to do this depends on acquisition from UETCL of the baseline data. In the event BEL cannot acquire the original baseline, the comparison will have to be made to the actual <i>questionnaires</i> from the 2009 survey because data entry for that survey did not include household codes.</p>	Alex	25 September
	Analyze SoL data.	Alex (with group)	20 October

TASK	SUB-TASK	TASK MANAGER	DUE DATE
	<p>The results are measured against baseline data of living conditions, using the indicators you used in the survey.</p> <p>Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households improved • Households not improved <p>Note: You may find only improved in the Naminya group, but you may find some “not improved” in the non-Naminya sample. In this event, you will conduct interviews to determine the reasons for non-improvement. These will have to clearly explain in the report or addressed if the cause is determined to be the fault of the Project.</p>		
	<p>Prepare and submit SoL outcome report, including any remedial actions needed.</p> <p><i>The results should be summarized in the relevant quarterly report and the full report attached.</i></p>	Alex (with group)	25 October (to go in outcome report)
Informal Tourism Providers LR	Rapid assessment to ensure proposed livelihood categories are marketable	Angela	5 October
	<p>Final Proposal to be submitted to Bill (and send to Kerry)</p> <p>Proposal summary:</p> <p>Training – business “management”, technical skills. Business management will include compulsory preparation of a business plan.</p> <p>Provision of in-kind equipment (contingent of successful completion on training).</p> <p>Given the nature of the informal tourism provides, the training should be separate from community group training include preparation of a business plan and this will be part of successfully concluding</p>	Angela	12 October

TASK	SUB-TASK	TASK MANAGER	DUE DATE
	training		
	Proposal approved	Bill	
	Proposal made by BEL management to informal tourism providers	Bill	20 October?
	Tourism providers select LR assistance	Angela	25 October?
	Training organized	Angela	20 November
	Training begins	Angela	2 December
Formal Tourism Providers outcome evaluation	Angela to prepare, transmit and explain outcome data format for formal tourism providers.	Angela	17 September
	Formal tourism providers submit first report (using template)	Angela	30 September
	Results reporting submitted to Bill (and send to Kerry)	Angela	15 October
	Final included in Livelihood outcome report		28 October

ANNEX 3: SOCIAL PROGRAM STATUS

Program	BEL commitment	Status
PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE PROGRAMS		
Management & Improvements in Monitoring of Affected People	Establishment of a Social Unit	Completed
	Establishment of a monitoring tool (database enhancement)	Completed
	Reconsolidating information by household	Completed
	Identify current whereabouts of as many affected people as possible	Completed
Vulnerable People	Identification of vulnerable people	Completed
	Establishment of two “Vulnerability” Committees	Completed
	Assistance to vulnerable people for five years	On-Going completion date is February 2012
Livelihood Restoration Activities		
Agriculture enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of producer groups • Subsidized provision of improved seeds and fertilizers to groups • Integration of agriculture/livestock, and animal husbandry 	Completed
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of landing sites. • Support to the formation of fishermen associations and management committees • Consultations with fishermen to sensitize and plan for anticipated changes to the river features after inundation • Provision of fishing equipment to the fishermen • Training to prepare fishermen for the change in the river characteristics following the impoundment of the reservoir 	4 th quarter 2011 Completed On-Going Completed To be done after reservoir filled
Small business/credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a business support centre on each of the banks (at Wakisi and Budondo 	Completed

Program	BEL commitment	Status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a 12 pit latrines. <p>Naminya resettlement site kindergarten</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a management entity associating resettlers' and host community, with election of a representative committee • Allocation of two vacant houses • Provision of furniture • Construction of a nursery school 	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>
Health centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of three vacant housing to Mukono District for medical staff and facilities • Transfer of the title for the clinic to Mukono District Administration • Limited upgrade to the existing clinic as per agreement with the Mukono Directorate of health 	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>
Health	HIV/AIDs, malaria, bilharzia, hygiene and sanitation	Completed
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply to west and east bank villages – bore holes & maintenance training (PAP and Non-PAP) • Replacement of steel water tanks with plastic tanks (Naminya Resettlement Village) • Piped water 	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>To be completed by end 2011</p>
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CDAP (may include PAP)		
Water Supply – West & East Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 boreholes • Additional 8 boreholes to be replaced by piped water 	<p>Completed</p> <p>End November 2011</p>
Support to educational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of desks, water tanks, paint, and construction of pit latrines 	Completed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on ongoing enhancement of west and east bank primary and secondary school enhancement activities. • Proposal to BEL management for additional measures. 	<p>Completed</p> <p>Submitted</p>

Program	BEL commitment	Status
Support to medical facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of vacant housing to Mukono District for medical staff and facilities • Renovation and equipping of Budondo and Wakisi SC Health Centre 	Completed End 3 rd Q 2011
Farmers Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of commercial area (farmers market centre) near dam site 	Completed
Micro-Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of small business support and micro credit program: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of business support centres (west and east banks) ○ Micro credit program ○ Linkages with BEL and EPC Contractor supply chains 	Completed Completed Completed
Fisheries Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation • Organization • Landing site construction • Non-river fishing training 	Completed Completed After reservoir inundation After reservoir inundation
Agricultural Enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and implementation of community agricultural enhancement program 	Completed
Skills Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal training (140 trainees) • Community Based Training 	Last group graduate end Oct 2011 December 2011
Power Provision	Electricity – extension of grid to project area & affected villages	To begin during 3 rd Q 2011
Cultural Heritage		
Shrines and Spirits	Renovation of shrines and conducting spirits relocation ceremony	Completed
Memorial Service	Conducting a memorial service before inundation of islands	Completed

ANNEX 4: DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

Uganda, Bujagali Hydroelectric Project, 7th Joint Lenders Supervision Mission, 4-7 April 2010, Summary of Findings.

Bujagali Energy Limited, Bujagali Hydropower Project, Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring REPORT No. 14, First Quarter 2011.

Bujagali Energy Limited, Bujagali Hydropower Project, Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring REPORT No. 15, Second Quarter 2011.

BEL, Draft Report on Proposed Mitigations for Project Effects on the Bujagali-Based Informal Tourism Operators' Livelihoods, 2011.

BEL, Social and Environment Department, First Outcome Evaluation of Livelihood Restoration Program of the Hydro Power Project, May 2011.

Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Project, Construction Report for the Full NTP Period, 1st January 2011 to 31st March 2011.

Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Project Quarterly Construction Report for the Full NTP Period, 1st April 2011 to 30th June 2011.

BEL: Monitoring Potential Impacts of Bujagali Hydro Power facility on Wildlife on Islands Upstream of the Project Site. Final report, September 2011.

BEL: Rescue of Wildlife Fauna due to Reservoir Filling at Bujagali Hydro Power Project. Annex to Wildlife Monitoring Report.

Salini: Bujagali Hydropower Project, Site Restoration Plan, 27/04/2011

Salini: Bujagali Hydropower Project, Site Restoration Plan, 07/12/2011

Interconnection Project

The Bujagali Interconnection Project, Contract No: UETCL/Wrks/2007/00001[ADB], Construction of 220kV and 132kV Transmission Lines and Substations, 2nd Quarter Construction Report 2011.

Bujagali Interconnection Project, RCDAP Implementation Draft Completion Report, 30 September 2011, Prepared by SPO(SA).