

**BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT**

Uganda

8th Review, January 2011

May 22, 2011

PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS

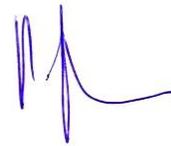
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BIU	Bujagali Implementation Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDAP	Community Development Action Plan
d/s	downstream
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EIA/SIA	Environmental Impact Assessment/Social Impact Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, Construction
ER	Economic restoration
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HPP	Hydropower Project
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IR	Income Restoration
m asl	meters above sea level
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PoE	Panel of Experts

RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SMP	Sustainable Management Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
TASO	The AIDS Support Organisation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
u/s	upstream
VHT	Village Health Team
VP	Vulnerable People

SUMMARY AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The 8th site visit of the Panel of Experts for Bujagali Hydropower Project was carried out from January 24 to 29, 2011. The most important conclusions from the Panel review are the following:

Major Social Issues

Hydro Project

Livelihood Restoration and Community Support Program

The BEL livelihood restoration and community program is nearing completion. Some programs are completed while others continue or will start soon, but all programs are expected to finish by the end of 2011. BEL has had discussions with local Governments on continuation of some programs through which verbal commitments have been made.

Status of LR/Community programs is as follows:

- Agricultural support and extension program – completed
- Community based organic farming – not yet started will last several months
- Farmers Market - handed over
- Fish ponds and fish pond training – completed
- Formal skills enhancement - to be completed by end Q3 2011
- Community based skills training - scheduled to be completed by end of Q2 2011, though not yet started
- Credit fund –BEL’s portion completed and fund is revolving
- Business centres – one is operational and fully staffed and one will be open in the next month
- Fish landing sites to be identified as soon as inundation occurs
- Livelihood restoration for informal tourism providers – plan incomplete, but expected to be resolved by Q2 2011

Emphasis is now on determining whether the Livelihood Restoration program has or is achieving its goals of at least restoring and preferably improving affected people’s livelihoods. To that end, the BEL Social Team undertook a survey of a sample of physically and economically displaced PAP, partly to update missing baseline data and partly to collect data to measure against livelihood indicators. Analysis of data where earlier baseline data were available is in progress. Evaluation should continue for at least a year following completion of all social programs. BEL plans to conduct outcome evaluation surveys every six months, but it is unclear how long evaluation will continue under the Operations Team.

The formal tourism providers affected by the Hydro project have agreed to participate in their own evaluation, as well as provide information on “downstream” effects of their relocated and expanded business.

Standard of Living

Standard of living indicators were included in the outcome evaluation survey, and results will be analyzed as soon as the livelihood analysis is completed.

The local Government, village leadership, and BEL are dealing with a few issues that have arisen, such as encroachment on some unused land and potential for squatting in unused houses. Based on observation and discussions with physically displaced households, overall quality of life has improved in terms of housing and amenities, as well as improved health and safety and sanitation practices as a result of BEL sponsored programs. Introduction of power and water will provide additional improvements to both living and livelihood conditions.

Outstanding Titles & Disputed Compensation

BEL is preparing a spreadsheet of all outstanding compensation title cases. The court case for the 24 outstanding compensation cases has again been postponed. New valuation is pending for the seven persons who are “doubly affected.” BEL has acquired the titles for the Naminya outstanding cases, and expects to have them mutated by March. The three titles for portions that were partially acquired are being processed by the Uganda Land Commission.

Cultural Heritage

Most of BEL’s inputs to directly affected cultural heritage management have been completed. MEMD has received clearance from the Solicitor General for the remaining activities, including the appeasement and relocation of Budhagali spirits and the construction of the shrines. The appeasement/relocation ceremonies will be performed by the end of March.

Complaints

The most frequent complaint remains the alleged impacts of blasting. The BEL contracted assessment by Gordon Revey and Associates concludes that vibrations from blasting are unlikely to have caused damage to structures, but some blasts had overpressure levels well over the accepted rate. BEL is conducting inspections of property within a 750 m radius of blasting locations.

Resettlement Audit

The need for a resettlement audit has not yet been clarified.

Interconnection Project

Disputed Compensation & Titles

Among physically displaced households, seven disputes over valuation of structures remain. The BIU was advised that a full plot of land should be acquired and compensation for when acquisition of a portion of the land renders the remainder worthless.

Additional Resettlement

UETCL has identified four additional households at Naminya affected by land acquisition for the Interconnection component, two of which require relocation. UETCL and BEL are discussing the possibility of giving these PAP unused houses in the Naminya Resettlement Village.

Relocation Sites

All resettlement sites have been purchased with the exception of a possible site for the two “new” displaced households. The Project constructed 42 houses and 141 households received building materials and organized their own construction. Some of the self built housing is poorly constructed and/or unfinished even though UETCL indicates it monitored construction. This is delaying the relocation of some PAP. UTECL is assessing this lesson learned for future resettlement.

Livelihood Restoration/Community Development

Special attention is reported now paid to livelihood restoration, but the program has not been initiated, even though some physically displaced households relocated over a year ago. An agreement to use district and local Government staff for LR implementation has been drafted. UETCL’s role will be to fund and monitor programs.

Vulnerable People

The BIU is conducting detailed assessment to determine the specific needs of VP households. The assessment finds that the majority of VPs are located in the Mabira forest area where there are few services available.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The Interconnection Project resettlement monitoring still deals only with progress of land acquisition, compensation, and infrastructure. Reports should address program outputs as well.

The BIU will monitor and evaluate twice per year, beginning in February 2011. Most attention will be paid to physically displaced PAP because there is no baseline for economically displaced PAP, but that they will be “considered.” BIU was advised to develop outcome indicators for physically displaced and for a sample of most affected economically displaced PAP for whom baseline data can be collected.

Main Environmental Issues

In general, the observations made during previous site visits and described in the respective reports still hold. However, a number of points were of special concern during this visit, namely:

- Use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE):
 - Incidences of not using PPE (mainly: wearing helmet) has improved since the last site visit.
 - However, at least one situation was observed where workers were put at risk, since they were working on a high scaffold without any handrails, some of them not wearing a harness. This was discussed immediately on site with site foremen as well as with Salini and BEL management.
- Disposal of contaminated soils: The samples taken show that with a few exceptions pH of the soils in these disposal areas are not at a critical level. However, there are some points with a pH value of 11 or more. The disposal areas are in a sufficient distance from the river and the future reservoir. In two places, one on the left and one on the right bank, the bunds surrounding these disposal areas need to be closed to prevent erosion.
- Pre-impoundment reservoir area clearing. A detailed plan must still be prepared and approved by NEMA; the main issue is the burning of the soft biomass, which seems to be the only practical way to reduce the amount of biomass to be submerged in a very considerable way. For carrying out the reservoir clearing, a few key points have to be followed, namely:
 - Cut all the large trees in order to use the timber and to remove obstacles for fishing and boat traffic on the reservoir.
 - Remove soft vegetation (i.e. branches, leaves, bushes, herbs, grasses...) by cutting, drying and burning; prevent fires from spreading beyond the FSL of the reservoir.
 - This has to be carried out as shortly before impoundment as possible to prevent regrowth.
 - Do not cut any vegetation above the FSL of the reservoir (this line needs to be clearly marked in the terrain).
 - Do not remove roots, especially tree roots, as these help stabilising the ground and to prevent or at least minimise erosion of the shoreline. Generally, try not to disturb soil structure in the area to be submerged.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Report covers the eighth site visit of the Panel of Social and Environmental Experts, which was carried out in the week between Sunday, January 23 (arrival of the experts in Entebbe) and Friday/Saturday, January 28/29, 2011 (departure from Entebbe).

2 SOCIAL ISSUES

2.1 Social Report Content

The social section of this 8th PoE report contains observations and recommendations for both the Hydro and the Interconnection Projects on (i) progress toward achieving compliance with applicable Social Performance Standards and (ii) good practice.

This section presents a brief overview of main issues. Table 3.1 presents more detailed information on compliance and good practice issues and recommendations.

2.1.1 Hydro Project

Livelihood Restoration and Community Support Program

The BEL livelihood restoration and community program is nearing completion. Some programs are completed while others continue or will start soon, but all programs are expected to finish by the end of 2011. BEL has had discussions with the relevant local Governments about continuation of some programs which have achieved verbal commitments.

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Emphasis is now on determining whether the Livelihood Restoration program has or is achieving its goals of at least restoring and preferably improving affected people’s livelihoods. To that end, the BEL Social Team undertook a survey of a sample of physically and economically displaced PAP, partly to update missing baseline data and partly to collect data to measure against livelihood indicators. Analysis of data where earlier baseline data were available is in progress. Evaluation should continue for at least a year following completion of all social programs. BEL plans to conduct outcome evaluation surveys every six months, but it is unclear how long evaluation will continue under the Operations Team.

The formal tourism providers affected by the Hydro project have agreed to participate in their own evaluation, as well as provide information on “downstream” effects of their relocated and expanded business.

Standard of Living

Standard of living indicators were included in the outcome evaluation survey, and results will be analyzed as soon as the livelihood analysis is completed.

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compensation for when acquisition of a portion of the land renders the remainder worthless.

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Livelihood Restoration/Community Development

The BIU indicates that it is paying special attention to livelihood restoration, but the program has not yet begun, even though some physically displaced households relocated over a year ago. An agreement to use district and local Government staff for LR implementation has been drafted. UETCL’s role will be to fund and monitor programs.

Vulnerable People

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Table 3-1: Social Compliance and Good Practice

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
<u>Hydro Project</u>				
1.	Quarterly Monitoring Reporting	<p>The social quarterly monitoring reports now include a progress table showing the inputs and outputs planned for the quarter, status of implementation, and a target date for any tasks not completed during the quarter, followed by short explanations. This format is easier to follow than the former anecdotal format.</p> <p>Consultation and complaints are addressed in a separate sub-section.</p> <p>The report does not yet contain an overall social progress table or the outcome evaluation table (results of the latter are not yet available). See No 2 below for information on the outcome evaluation.</p>	<p>The next quarterly social monitoring report should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall social program status table ● Outcome evaluation tables for livelihood restoration and standard of living ● Consultation/Community Liaison activities addressed in the progress table, though the discussion may be in a separate sub-section. ● Complaints grouped by type of complaint 	End Q2 2011 & on-going
2.	LR Evaluation	<p>The purpose of the LR evaluation is to determine whether the livelihood restoration program is achieving the goal of at least maintaining and preferably improving the livelihoods of people who lost land or access to economic assets. As indicated by the results of the data analysis, BEL will undertake further consultation with PAP, with emphasis on PAP households whose incomes have declined, to identify the cause of the decline and any additional measures necessary to restore livelihoods in the event the cause is attributed to the LR program itself.</p> <p>The BEL Social Team conducted a survey for outcome evaluation of Livelihood Restoration in December 2010, followed by initial analysis of survey data and preparation of</p>	<p>The BEL Social Team has worked hard and made progress toward developing and implementing a sound monitoring and evaluation strategy. Outcome evaluation is a multifaceted process that requires skills and experience team members do not have. During this visit, we continued to refine the process by focusing on problems that arose during the survey, data analysis, and report preparation. The main issues are:</p> <p>Indicators: We selected during earlier PoE visits, but some changes were made to sub-indicators based on information acquired during the survey.</p>	End Q1 2011 & on-going

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>a survey report draft. Survey data focus on reported income as the primary indicator and a number of proxy indicators (such as purchase of luxury items and investment in livelihood activities) intended to give a more reliable picture of livelihood status than can be provided by reported income alone.</p> <p>Baseline data presented a challenge as the 2001 baseline is outdated and the LR program did not begin until 2008. Additionally, the 2009 baseline update did not consider indicator measurement, thus does not include all the necessary proxy indicator data. The proxy indicator data collected in the 2010 survey, thus, will serve as the baseline for future evaluations that will occur at approximately six month intervals.</p> <p>Most of the data for measurement of standard of living indicators for physically displaced PAP were also collected.</p> <p>The evaluation sample consists of 150 PAP households, of which 25 households (or 100% of PAP resettled by the Project) are physically displaced and 125 households (@30% of total) are economically displaced. These households will remain the sample in all subsequent surveys.</p>	<p>Baseline: Finalized data not available in the 2009 baseline update.</p> <p>Survey instrument: Changed some of the survey questions to optimize acquisition of directly comparable data.</p> <p>Data analysis: Reviewed and did exercises on analyzing outcome data. Established a stepwise analysis process, including PAP participation in post survey analysis.</p> <p>Data presentation/reporting: Revised and simplified report content and presentation. Gave Team a report format with instructions.</p> <p>Social Team agreed to submit for review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparison tables by 10 February • Data analysis by 25 February 	
3.	Formal Tourism Providers – Outcome evaluation	<p>The POE Social Expert and Social Team managers met with the three main providers (Adrift, NRE, and Raft Supreme) to initiate development of a collaborative evaluation process. The tourism managers are enthusiastic about both their future</p>	<p>BEL Social Team will follow up by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing reporting formats for tourism provider use 	Q3 2011

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>business about involvement in the evaluation process, including helping to measure downstream effects. They agreed to provide the following:</p> <p>Direct effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback reception of items agreed in MoUs with BEL and information on the impact on their business • Investment in new and expanded business activities • Quarterly data for river rafting and accommodation compared to past data <p>Indirect benefits to community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in identifying businesses and jobs that emerge as a result of the new tourism facilities. • Provide data on local purchases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographing businesses around new tourism facilities for future comparison 	
4.	Audit	The most recent Lender Mission Aide Memoire mentions and provides technical guidance for the Project Implementation Completion report, but does not indicate whether the Lenders will require a resettlement audit.	Clarify audit requirement and, if required, finalize timing to ensure the auditor will have sufficient information as a basis of determining audit scope.	
5.	Consultation	<p>Communities met during this Panel visit once again expressed their appreciation for the thorough consultation BEL has conducted. Interaction between BEL social team and communities members clearly illustrates good relationships.</p> <p>The BEL Social Team conducts quarterly meetings with all</p>	Continue good work	On-going

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>the affected communities. These discussions are typically aimed at ensuring communities understand the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project schedule and any activities that might affect them, such as river diversion • Employment reductions as construction ramps down • Schedule and completion of livelihood restoration program components • Schedule for the piped water and power connections • Blasting issues <p>Consultation also occurred during the baseline survey exercise for outcome evaluation. Additional focus group discussions will be conducted for outcome analysis.</p>		
6.	Vulnerable People (VP)	<p>Since the June 2010 PoE visit, BEL conducted an assessment of VP households to determine their level of participation in LR programs. The assessment determined that all “able” VPs were participating in the LR program.</p> <p>The mobile health clinics are functional. The BIU indicates it is considering a similar program for Interconnection project VP households.</p>	Ensure that a representative number of VP households are included in the outcome evaluation surveys.	Q1 2011 & on-going
7.	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.		
8.	Outstanding Land titles	<p>BEL is preparing a spreadsheet that captures all the outstanding titles. Summary information:</p> <p>Doubly affected persons involving hydro lands – 7 compensation claims outstanding, of which two claimed compensation for structures and crops and the other five for</p>	<p>BEL to continue expediting titles.</p> <p>Land tenure is now included as an indicator in the outcome evaluation process.</p>	

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>crops only. UETCL requested the Ministry to compensate them based on a new valuation. Valuation is pending.</p> <p>Naminya resettlement village - 9 titles pending. BEL now has acquired some of the titles from UETCL and expects to have them mutated by March 2011.</p> <p>Partially acquired land portions from hydro area - 3 titles. These are currently being processed by the land surveyor engaged by UETCL and the ULC (Uganda Land Commission).</p>		
9.	Naminya – Unoccupied housing and land	<p>The previous project developer constructed 50 housing units, but only 34 PDPs relocated to Naminya, leaving 12 unoccupied dwellings (4 units were allocated to staff of the Nursery school and health Centre). BEL is concerned these houses may be occupied by squatters, and is considering options for appropriate use of these houses, including occupation by PAP displaced by the Interconnection Project.</p> <p>The Naminya resettlement village has about 35 acres of extra land that is being used by encroachers. BEL is looking at various options to use or dispose of this land considering that it must be return to the Gou after the 30 Project O&M period.</p>	Resolve issues, considering PAP use of land as a communal property for a specified period.	ASAP
10.	Livelihood Restoration (LR)	<p>Economically displaced PAP living outside the targeted communities have been consulted and are now participating in LR programs, with the majority selecting the micro-credit component.</p> <p>During this visit, the PoE Social Expert and BEL Social Team organized focus group discussions – one discussion</p>	<p>The following recommendations apply to LR programs involving both physically and economically displaced PAP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete LR outcome evaluation to identify effectiveness of LR programs in at least maintaining PAP livelihoods. 	

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>with physically displaced PAP from Naminya resettlement village people and one with economically displaced PAP in Namizi East and a group of previously uninvolved PAP from Namizi Central (the Mukisa Traders Group).</p> <p>The discussion in Naminya included 16 people of about equal gender and a variety of ages. The focus of the discussion was to get their view of the LR program's benefits and weaknesses, as well as plans for transitioning from BEL support, all topics which are useful for remaining LR activities, the BIU LR program, and LR programs for future projects.</p> <p>The group agreed on the following as the main benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of modern farming methods that are much more productive than the methods they used before the LR program. ● Improved incomes and ability to purchase items they could not afford before and that will continue to increase their incomes and improve their standard of living, such as animals, agricultural equipment, solar panels, household goods, and housing improvement and expansion, ● Introduction of fish ponds and fruit trees as sustainable supplementary income sources ● Water harvest tanks <p>The group did not identify weaknesses in the LR program as</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In the event evaluation results show that <i>the LR program</i> has not restored livelihoods, determine any remedial measures which, in most cases, could be implemented through the community based training (agricultural and skills) and micro-credit programs. These programs should begin as soon as possible in order to maintain the momentum resulting from the results of the LR program to date. 3. Provide transition planning support in collaboration with LGs, as part of BEL's livelihood restoration exit strategy. 4. Produce a short LR "learnings" document to be made available to UETCL and other line agency and private sector projects. 	

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>such, but indicated would like additional extension and skills training, as well as piped water and power – all of which are being addressed by either BEL or BEL and the GoU.</p> <p>Naminya has an active livelihood restoration committee. The Committee Secretary indicated that that is consulting with local Government and will appreciate any planning assistance BEL can provide.</p> <p>LR Program sub-components are discussed below.</p>		
11.	LR Micro-Credit	<p>Loan collateral groups are functioning and the Fund is revolving. Uganda Finance Trust (UFT), the Micro Finance Institution, disbursed loans to 384 PAP (in 27 collateral groups). Of the UGX 212,000,000 provided by BEL, UGX 238,470,000 was disbursed by the end of 2010, of which UGX 26,470,000 were repeat loans that came from the revolving portion.</p> <p>UFT provides initial credit and money management training, as well as post-loan follow up to determine how the loan money is used.</p> <p>The second focus group discussion involved the UFT manager and credit officers and two collateral groups. The collateral groups were economically displaced PAP in Namizi East and a group from Namizi Central who initially were left out of the LR program (the Mukisa Traders Group). Females were well represented, especially from the Mukisa Traders Group of whom about two-thirds are female.</p> <p>Discussion results agreed by participants are:</p>	<p>The following recommendations apply to all micro-credit groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide more routine training in money management, market linkages, and improved agricultural techniques, as well as on the fund system and the process for increasing loan size. ● Review LR evaluation sample to ensure a representative number of micro-credit participants are included in order to facilitate analysis of LR individual component effectiveness. The Program is relatively new, thus any new data needed can be the baseline for subsequent measurement. ● Sponsor periodic informal gatherings bringing together diverse loan groups to expand networks and share experienced and techniques. 	ASAP & On-Going

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating PAP are achieving good income results by using loan money to invest in inputs, equipment, and expanded marketing. • All but one of the loan group members used their portion of the loan for income improvement purposes. One member (a female) used half of the money for her children's school fees which, while not the intended purpose, is at least a reasonable investment for the future. • All consulted indicated the initial training was critical, and indicate they need additional training on various aspects of business management. <p>The only shortcomings mentioned are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit on the amount of money that can be borrowed. Group understanding seemed rather vague on the way the fund works. • Interest rates perceived as too high • Need for sponsored interaction with other loan groups for the purpose of sharing experiences and learnings. 		
12.	LR - Agriculture	The Agricultural Support and Extension program has been completed. PAP will be able to participate in additional agricultural training as part of the wider community development program. This program will start by the end of Q1 2011.	Use outcome evaluation results to determine whether any agricultural programs need to be extended by BEL or LGs.	Q2 2011

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>BEL has discussed the completion of its agricultural support programs during community update meetings. BEL will continue to evaluate outcomes. BEL has also had discussions with the local governments of Jinja, Mukono and Buikwe on their potential support, resulting in commitments to absorb the programs into their operations to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>BEL has followed the recommendations made in the last PoE report (June 2010) as follows:</p> <p><i>Expedite the training and organizing of the village agricultural agents:</i> BEL assessed the performance of the Community Agricultural agents. Results indicate that the agents understand the methods, but are unable to communicate methods effectively. BEL has responded by organizing additional training provided by the professional agriculturalists.</p> <p>Bids have been evaluated for a program that will emphasize organic farming and agri-business. Selection of the service provider will be done by the end of February and the program is expected to begin in March.</p>		
13.	Farmer's market	<p>The farmers' market opened in December. PAP are allowed to use market stalls without charge until the PAP Management Committee has developed a protocol for PAP selection. The Management Committee is composed of village chairpersons and another PAP elected as village representative and two sub-county representatives (including a public health person.) Market space is allotted spaces to each of affected villages.</p> <p>The market is now using a water tank, and BEL is in will connect piped water once the water line is completed.</p>		

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
14.	Fishers	<p>BEL and fishers have decided to identify the two fish landing sites for West and East Bank villages after inundation (Q4 2011).</p> <p>BEL and SOUL (Supporting Opportunities for Ugandans to Learn – a local NGO) have provided the capital and training to construct and operate fish ponds in Naminya resettlement village, while the community fish pond group constructed two ponds, with a third to follow. The two ponds are stocked with tilapia and catfish. Fish from these two ponds are expected to be marketable in spring 2011.</p>		
15.	LR Skills Training	<p>The 72 PAP who remain in the Nile Vocational Institute skills program are expected to graduate at the end of Q3 2011. The training has had moderate success (20 have found employment mainly outside the area) in helping graduates secure employment, largely because there are few employment opportunities and the graduates do not have work experience. This result is consistent with the results of skills training programs elsewhere where there are few opportunities and the training offers no placement services or assistance to develop small businesses.</p>		
16.	Community Based Skills Training	<p>The Community Based Training program is delayed. BEL had expected to have 500 people trained by the end of Q1 2010. BEL has received 16 proposals from prospective implementation organizations, of which four were rejected because the bidders did not have the requisite experience. Bid evaluation is almost complete and award of contract is expected by March 2011.</p> <p>Program content has not been finalized, but will encompass a fairly wide variety of skills based on community wishes and local market opportunities. All the training will include a business element. Examples include hair dressing, brick</p>	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the skills taught to those with an identified market. • Ensure that participants have access to credit for purchase of any equipment needed. • Consider especially any PAP who have experienced decreased income. • Require the implementing group to produce 	Q1 2011

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>making, general repair, baking, sewing, etc.</p> <p>BEL will make an effort to incorporate VPs into the training</p> <p>The program is expected to be implemented for four to eight 8 months, followed by periodic reinforcement for another two months.</p>	<p>monitoring reports on a bi-weekly basis.</p>	
17.	LR Business Development	<p><i>Business Centres</i></p> <p>The centres will provide internet and secretarial services to the community at a small fee. The Wakisi Sub- County Business Centre is operating and fully staffed. One of its popular services is provision of computer training and use.</p> <p>Opening of the Budondo Sub-County Business Centre was delayed for lack of electricity connection. Electricity has been provided and the Centre is currently setting up and will be open in February.</p>		
18.	Tourism LR – Informal Tourism Providers (ITP)	<p>LR measures for informal tourism providers are still in the planning stage, and remain a problem because ITP insist they want only cash payment, rather than other kinds of support measures.</p> <p>BEL is considering offering safety training, particularly for ITP engaged in water related activities. Safety training, in principle, is constructive and in the long run could add to income, but ITPs will need to understand why tourists would find safety training appealing.</p>	<p>BEL has conducted considerable consultation with and offered a number of LR options to ITP, but ITP have made it clear that they are not interested in formal livelihood measures. The discussion and consultation on mitigation measures for ITP needs to come to closure very soon. ITP can, of course, reject the options BEL has offered, but BEL has the right to reject demands it feels are not suitable. BEL, thus, needs to decide whether cash compensation is appropriate (see assessment comments below) or whether other reasonable measures can be provided for transport or to facilitate ITP associations with formal tourism providers or cultural sites.</p> <p>As informal service providers, ITP have no fixed</p>	Q 2-3 2011

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
			<p>unmoveable assets the Project can replace. ITP essentially lose the place where they have practiced their trade. ITP can replace their livelihood by commuting to the new tourism and cultural sites, thus expenditure for the commute will be their main loss.</p> <p>The concept of cash compensation for people who have lost an enterprise is not uncommon. Determining an appropriate and equitable amount, as well as an amount that compensates for transport cost over time, however, would require understanding of a number of factors, some of which are sensitive and may not be obtainable.</p> <p>Basic factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of income typically earned through ITP activities • Proportion of ITP income to household total income • Use of ITP income • Proposed means and cost of transport • Differential between current cost of transport and cost to new sites • Any arrangement ITP have made to move with formal tourism providers or cultural sites. 	
19.	Formal Tourism Providers – Mitigation Status	<p>All three of the formal tourism providers are actively implementing measures that will both offset losses and increase revenues.</p> <p>The PoE Social Expert met with management of the main</p>	<p>As an important contribution to the future of tourism and to the revenues of affected tourism providers, BEL to ensure that either their press releases or additional press releases clearly indicate that rafting and other activities will continue.</p>	ASAP

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>tourism companies, primarily to discuss evaluation . Two other issues were also discussed:</p> <p>Recent press releases on river diversion were causing people (nationally and internationally) to conclude the rafting business will end. They asked to help craft a short statement for future releases that indicates business will continue at a different location. The notice was amended advising interested rafters to contact the relevant rafting companies or BEL for more information. The Rafting companies have been advised to publish their own releases.</p> <p>Local road improvement: The managers have asked for BEL’s assistance to upgrade the roads from the river to their new facilities (all 3 facilities are in close proximity). The bad condition of the roads is hard on transport, equipment, and people, as well as increases time. Communities would be organized to maintain the roads, similar to the program for roads near Namizi.</p> <p>Road improvements are being done in partnership with LGs. Wakisi sub-county in Buikwe District is providing grading equipment and BEL is providing fuel. Discussions with Kayunga District for the take-out site have started. The road to the put-out site is managed by the National Roads Authority which has awarded a contract for its improvement.</p> <p>Recent highlights of BEL support to date include:</p> <p>Adrift: Purchase of old steamboat boat and its restoration for Nile sunset cruises.</p> <p>Facilities at Falls and the island. NEMA has not yet</p>		

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>responded to the EIA, thus provision of BEL support is still pending approval.</p> <p>In collaboration with BEL, tree planting on Itanda Island from August 2010 to February 2011. Tree planting will also be done on five other islands. <i>See Environmental section of this report for additional information.</i></p> <p>Nile River Explorers: Procured pontoon boat to be used on Lake Victoria.</p> <p>Raft Supreme: Submitted proposal to BEL for support to a sport fishing and birding business to replace revenue from rafting losses.</p>		
20.	Water and power	<p>Almost half of the water pipes for affected villages on both banks have been laid and stand pipe locations for all villages have been identified.</p> <p>As a result of delayed decision with the (REA) on a partnership, BEL will embark on a rural electrification program using available resources until the partnership with the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) for wider power service is finalized. BEL will give priority to Naminya resettlement village. UMEME, the local distribution company, has finalized assessment of infrastructure needs and implementation modalities are being discussed. Implementation is expected to start during the first quarter of 2011.</p>		
21.	Health Care	<p>The BEL-sponsored Community Health Program has been completed.</p> <p>Bids for upgrading of the Budondo Health Centre are being</p>		

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		evaluated. The upgrading is expected to begin in March and be completed by September 2011.		
22.	Cultural Heritage Management	<p>Spirit relocation and shrine construction can proceed as MEMD has received clearance from the Solicitor General.</p> <p>Appeasement and relocation of Budhagali spirits to Namizi shrines will be held once the shrines have been constructed (end February). The appeasement/relocation ceremonies will be performed by the end of March.</p> <p>A completion certificate will be issued by the Kingdom once it is satisfied that the shrines have been constructed in accordance with the signed agreement. The Kingdom will issue another certificate on completion of the relocation and ceremonies as stipulated in the agreement.</p>		By Q2 2011
23.	Construction Workforce	<p>The EPC Contractor has given employees a downsizing plan. Awareness talks are provided during toolbox meetings, and the BEL Social Team includes downsizing in its regular community consultations.</p> <p>Consultations are being held to ensure that local communities understand when and what the ramp down means.</p> <p>Active engagement is maintained between Salini Human Resource Management and Public Relations Office in respect to the grievances and human resource issues brought before BEL. These are related mainly to working conditions, alleged unfair termination, and non-compensation for injuries sustained at work. These concerns are listed as complaints received during BEL monthly reports and reflected in the quarterly reports.</p>		
24.	Complaints - Blasting	<p>Blasting remains the most frequent complaint.</p> <p>The results of the study BEL contracted by Gordon Revey</p>		On-Going

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>and Associates concluded that vibrations from blasting are unlikely to have caused damage to structures, but some blasts had overpressure levels well over the accepted rate.</p> <p>BEL is conducting inspections of property within a 750 m radius of blasting locations. No effects associated with air overpressure such as broken windows have been observed.</p>		
<u>Interconnection Project</u>				
25.	Monitoring & Reporting	<p>The Interconnection Project monitoring section on resettlement still deals only with progress of land acquisition, compensation, and infrastructure.</p> <p>The BIU plans to monitor and evaluate twice per year, beginning in February 2011. Most attention will be paid to physically displaced PAP. BIU indicates that there is no detailed baseline for economically displaced PAP, but that they will be “considered.”</p>	<p>Monitoring reports should also address program outputs, such as status and condition of housing and amenities, vulnerable people, LR initial inputs and schedules, and any issues that have arisen.</p> <p>In terms of evaluation, BIU should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop outcome indicators for evaluation of all PAP • Organize a sample group of economically displaced PAP, with emphasis on most affected households and selection of VPs. Baseline data that correspond to indicators can be prepared in the near future. 	Q1-2 2011
26.	Additional Resettlement	<p>UETCL has identified four additional households in the Naminya area affected by land acquisition for the Interconnection component, two of which require relocation. UETCL and BEL are discussing the possibility of giving these PAP unused land in the Naminya Resettlement Village.</p>	<p>Relocation within the existing village area is an option that avoids social dislocation. The only drawback is that the Naminya LR program is almost finished, though there will be some additional agricultural and skills training. Consultation with the new households and the Naminya Livelihood Restoration Committee would help decide how to integrate the new households into livelihood activities.</p>	Q1 2011

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
27.	Land Acquisition Status	<p>Among physically displaced households, seven disputes over valuation of their structures remain.</p> <p>Among all PAP, there are 68 existing registered disputes and 92 outstanding payments.</p>		
28.	Land Compensation – obligations	<p>The BIU is considering how to deal with acquisition of portions of a person’s land that renders the remainder of the land worthless.</p>	<p>Compensation should be paid for all the land if land acquisition of a portion of the land renders the remainder worthless.</p>	
29.	Resettlement Sites	<p>All resettlement sites have been purchased with the exception of an additional site in the Naminya area, though additional land will not be required if the two PAP can relocate to the Naminya Resettlement Village.</p> <p>The Project constructed 42 houses and 141 households received building materials and organized their own construction. Some of the self built housing is poorly constructed and/or unfinished, thus delaying the relocation of some PAP. UTECL is assessing this situation.</p>	<p>The situation with self-construction adds to the lessons learned elsewhere. UETCL should carefully consider allowing self-construction for its future projects.</p>	
30.	Livelihood Restoration (LR)	<p>Some initial inputs (mainly pigs and piggeries, chicks and goats) will have been given to relocated PAP soon. PAP who have started animal husbandry on their own initiative report the animals are reproducing well.</p> <p>An agreement to use district and local Government staff for LR implementation has been drafted. UETCL’s role will be to fund and monitor programs.</p> <p>Two of the larger resettlement sites near Kampala were visited during this visit: Kinawa (12 households) and Namasera (26 households).</p> <p>Kinawa</p> <p>PAP relocated from an area about 2 km away to Kinawa which is very near Kampala. These PAP previously leased</p>	<p>LR implementation needs to be initiated as some PAP have been relocated or lost land for over a year.</p>	<p>Q2 2011</p>

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
		<p>houses and earned their livelihood from trading in Kampala – a practice they continue. PAP indicate they are very happy with the additional land they now have, as well as a spring for irrigation water, and most plan to raise animals and grow some vegetables. Livelihood restoration programs have not yet started, though PAP relocated about a year ago.</p> <p>Namasera</p> <p>Namasera is a bit further from Kampala, but within range of urban opportunities. Namasera PAP came mainly from Nansana, as well as a few from other villages. This is one of the resettlement sites where the majority self-constructed resulting in some unfinished or poorly built dwellings.</p>		
31.	Vulnerable People (VP)	<p>The BIU prepared a Vulnerable People (VP) strategy, and is in the process of a more detailed assessment to determine the specific needs of VP household.</p> <p>The assessment finds that the majority of VPs are located in the Mabira forest area where there are few services available. The BIU is considering a mobile health service such as the service available to VPs in the Hydro affected area.</p>	Expedite support measures.	Q2 2011

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	Timing
32.	Cultural Heritage	<p>The last PoE report mentioned two potential areas of non-compliance in the assumptions of the Cultural Mitigation Proposed Action Plan. These have been clarified as follows:</p> <p>Compensation for graves and shrines will include expenses for relocation or appeasement rituals.</p> <p>Facilitation of the rituals and processes of relocation/appeasement by UETCL have been agreed with both caretakers and cultural leaders.</p>		

3 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

3.1 Main Observations

Table 4-1: Main environmental issues

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
1	Reporting	The Social and Environmental Quarterly Report No. 11 and 12 (Second and Third Quarter of 2010) were received, and so were the 2 nd and 3 rd Quarter Construction Reports 2010, which contain sections on HSE and social issues.	The Reports were received on time, before the site visit took place.	C	cont.
2	General HSE issues on site				
a	Solid waste management	The observations from the previous site visits are still valid. Waste is properly collected and handled. The Quarterly Report No. 12 mentions that aluminium is being collected and then disposed of in a municipal landfill	No additional measures required The question was raised whether there is no accredited company in Uganda for recycling of aluminium. HSE staff confirmed that no such company is listed by NEMA. It is recommended to check, and if possible recycle aluminium as well.	C EHS 1.6	cont. check
b	Contaminated soil	One of the disposals, namely, the disposal for crushing plant and grouting sludge on the left bank, was identified as a potential environmental risk (see 6 th site report). A sampling procedure had been discussed and agreed upon during the 7 th site visit.	Samples were taken and analysed as discussed during the last site visits (see Section 3.2.2 for a detailed discussion). They show that in the disposal sites on both river banks there is one compartment which contains material with critically high pH (up to 12). The sites were visited, and additional measures to prevent erosion of the sites were discussed. Once these measures are taken, the sites can be considered as closed, no further actions are required.	C EHS 1.8	carry out measures as discussed and described in Section 3.2.2
c	Waste water treatment	The latest Quarterly report mentions an extreme value of E. coli in treated waste water (8000, with a standard of maximum 5000, and usually recorded values of around 200). The report does not comment this in any way.	As mentioned in the last POE Report, cases of non-compliance need to be commented in the Quarterly Reports.	C EHS 1.3	improve reporting
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.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
e	Safety measures	<p>The discipline for wearing PPE seems to have improved since the last visit. Salini's new site manager, Mr. D. Cascianelli, confirmed that efforts in this respect were made.</p> <p>The site inspection revealed another case of violation of safety rules. In one of the floodgates there was a 10 to 12 m high scaffold without any single handrail (see Photo 1). 4 persons were working on this structure, all rather high up, 2 of them using the harness, the other two without. The issue was discussed on site with HSE staff (both BEL and Salini).</p>	<p>This is obviously a high risk of potentially fatal accidents.</p> <p>In such a case, work on the structure should be stopped immediately and not be allowed to go on until the safety situation is appropriate.</p>	C EHS 2.7	urgent need for improvement
f	Areas used	In some places, the fence has been removed (presumably stolen by people from outside). In some places, parcels within the construction site are being cultivated.	<p>Increased risk of accidents of people not authorised to be on site, and increased risk of abduction of various material.</p> <p>Replace fence, improve access control to the construction site.</p>	GP	replace fence
g	Health services	No change since last visit.	No additional measures required.	C	cont.
h	Health issues	No change since last visit.	<p>No additional measures required.</p> <p>As suggested reporting was improved by showing the number of malaria cases for the period of January to August (graph on p. 11). This shows a pattern which is probably seasonal (increase of the number of cases during the rainy season). This should be continued (for a whole year, possibly adding previous results).</p>	C EHS 3.6	cont.
i	Accidents	The reported number of accidents showed a downward trend.	Efforts for accident prevention must continue (see point 2e above).	C EHS 4.2	cont.
j	Environmental health	Efforts described in the previous site visit reports (elimination of potential breeding places for mosquito larvae, control of dust, noise) are being continued.	Tires near the oil skimmer were covered with plastic. This at least reduces the probability of mosquitoes developing there.	GP EHS 1.7 / 3.6	cont.
3	Blasting activities	All quarries are closed, no ongoing blasting activities.	-	C	-
4	Reforestation program				

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
a	downstream area	No ongoing activities, program closed.	Maintain follow-up (monitoring) to be able to verify sustainability of the program.	C GP	cont. cont.
b	upstream area: erosion control	No ongoing activities, program closed.	Work on the demonstration sites was finished, the program was handed over to the communities. Monitoring revealed considerably higher harvests on sites prepared in this way as compare to fields without anti-erosion bunds. This result should be widely publicized and communicated to the populations. Maintain follow-up (monitoring) to be able to verify sustainability of the program.	C	cont.
c	upstream area: pre-impoundment clearing	Reservoir area clearing below FSL.	Reservoir clearing has started by removing large trees. Fine biomass will have to be eliminated as far as possible A request for permitting pre-impoundment clearing was submitted to NEMA. Approval by NEMA is awaited. A plan for this process still needs to be prepared (see Section 3.2.3).	C	Reservoir clearing: Plan to be prepared urgently,
5	Quarries	All quarries are closed, no ongoing activities.	-	C	-
6	Fish and water quality monitoring				
a	Water quality	Ongoing.	-	C EHS 1.3	cont.
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	no action
c	Fish	Fish stock monitoring is continuing.	Maintain fish monitoring (two campaigns per year).	C	cont.
d	Fisheries	Monitoring done, reported upon in the fisheries report (see below).	To be continued.	C	cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
e	Disease vectors	Monitoring of intermediate hosts of schistosomiasis (aquatic snails) is continuing.	To be continued.	C EHS 3.6	cont.
f	Reporting	A draft Monitoring Report had been handed over to the expert for comments in Autumn 2010.	Report was considered acceptable.	GP	adapt / cont.
7	Transmission line	The issues encountered and reported on were discussed in a meeting with Mr. John Othieno, Principal Environment Officer, UETCL.	<p>The main disputed points were clarified or are on the way to a solution. Most disputes with land owners solved, some still in the process. A new access road to Kawanda substation has been identified, which does not cross wetland.</p> <p>40 towers placed in swamp, cleared with NEMA; the access road which had to be put into swam area will be removed, no permanent access to the towers to be left in place.</p> <p>The felling of trees which represent a danger to the line was finished, about 600 trees were removed.</p> <p>Drainage of substation was improved, slopes are being stabilised (erosion protection by planting with grasses).</p> <p>The possibility for creating corridors for allowing small mammals to cross the TL ROW in Mabira Forest are being studied.</p> <p>The NEMA Monitoring Committee Report will be sent to the POE</p>	C	cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
8	Biodiversity Survey	A biodiversity survey is being carried out on the islands that will be submerged. It covers mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and aquatic species. A meeting with the team doing the study was held, and program, preliminary results and expected outcome were discussed.	<p>The main point which was made in the discussion is: in case any measures are required as a conclusion of this investigation, it is important that these measures be submitted by end of July as the latest. Implementation would then be in August (with the impoundment planned to start on Sept. 8, 2011).</p> <p>One measure was already identified: on two of the islands (Dumbell and Bujagali) there are small groups of monkeys. These must be removed before impoundment, since otherwise they will drown.</p> <p>The monitoring of fish and water quality is a duplication of what FIRRI is doing (see point 6 above).</p> <p>In one case, this water quality monitoring revealed a pH of 11. This is by far higher than all the values recorded so far in the water quality monitoring program, and seems too high for a natural river. When such a value is recorded, several control measurements would have to be made to confirm the result; with high probability this was a sampling error.</p>	C	<p>Carry out as started, focus on relevant issues.</p> <p>Keep track of progress.</p> <p>Discuss measures before start of impoundment.</p>

* 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 Environmental, Health and Safety Issues of Concern

3.2.1 Safety Measures

In general, since last time the compliance with rules, especially concerning the use of PSE, seemed to have improved.

One case of negligence was observed in one of the floodgates, where several workers, some of them not wearing a harness, were working in a considerable height on a scaffold completely without any handrails (see Photo 1). High risk of potentially fatal accidents. This was discussed on the spot with the person in charge.

3.2.2 Contaminated Soil Disposal

The sampling program as discussed during Site Visit 7 has been carried out. Main results:

- Soils in the surrounding areas show pH of around 7; since too few samples were taken, and possibly too close to the disposal areas, this should be confirmed with a number of additional samples (about 4 for each site, only pH to be determined).
- Most parts of the deposits show pH values of around 8; given the fact that amounts are relatively small and at a sufficient distance from the water, and that Nile water itself has a pH usually between 7.5 and 8, there is no risk of a serious water contamination.
- In each of the two deposits (left and right bank) there is one compartment which exhibits pH values of up to 12. This material must not be washed in the river (note: given the size of the river and the relatively small amount of hazardous material, even in the worst of cases impact on Nile water would be rather small and limited in time).

On both sites, the site visit showed that the bund surrounding the disposal areas needs to be completed (closing a gap) in order to make sure that even under conditions of strong rain no material is being washed out.

Once this has been done, the disposal areas can be considered as closed and needing no more attention. Maps “as built”, indicating the exact location of the disposal sites, must be available for any later user of these areas.

3.2.3 Pre-impoundment Reservoir Area Clearing

A request for reservoir area clearing was submitted to NEMA for approval.

However, this is not yet a Reservoir Area Clearing Plan. Such a plan should provide information on the following points:

- Area to be cleared (size in ha, identification on map of suitable scale).
- Types of vegetation or land use in this area, area per type (cultivated, grassland, brush, forest, ...).
- If land is still cultivated in the area: how will land users be informed that they have to harvest before day x?

- Schedule:
 - when does the clearing need to be finished?
 - when is the good time to do it (should not be done during the rainy season)?
 - how much time is available to do the work?
 - how much can one man / one crew achieve in a day (on average, not in the best of cases!)?
 - how many persons / crews with what type of equipment are required?
- Legal aspects:
 - what permits are required? special permit for burning the material?
 - who is in charge, who needs to be involved or informed?
- How will the work be controlled?

This plan needs to be prepared as soon as possible.

A number of key points to be considered while carrying out the pre-impoundment clearing were discussed during earlier site visits and are repeated here shortly:

- Cut all the large trees in order to use the timber and to remove obstacles for fishing and boat traffic on the reservoir.
- Remove soft vegetation (i.e. branches, leaves, bushes, herbs, grasses...) by cutting, drying and burning; prevent fires from spreading beyond the FSL of the reservoir.
- This has to be carried out as shortly before impoundment as possible to prevent regrowth.
- Do not cut any vegetation above the FSL of the reservoir (this line needs to be clearly marked in the terrain).
- Do not remove roots, especially tree roots, as these help stabilising the ground and to prevent or at least minimise erosion of the shoreline. Generally, try not to disturb soil structure in the area to be submerged.

3.2.4 Biodiversity Monitoring

Some comments on the various aspects:

- Mammals: 2 species of primates (monkeys) occur on these islands; they seem to have access at times of exceptionally low flows. They must be removed before impoundment, since they will not be able to escape by themselves. Since they are not able to swim, they would otherwise drown.
- Birds: mainly water birds; since they are highly mobile, they will leave the islands at impoundment or at clearing of the vegetation.
- Reptiles: semi-aquatic species which will easily adapt to the new conditions.

Other measures than removing the monkeys do not seem required.

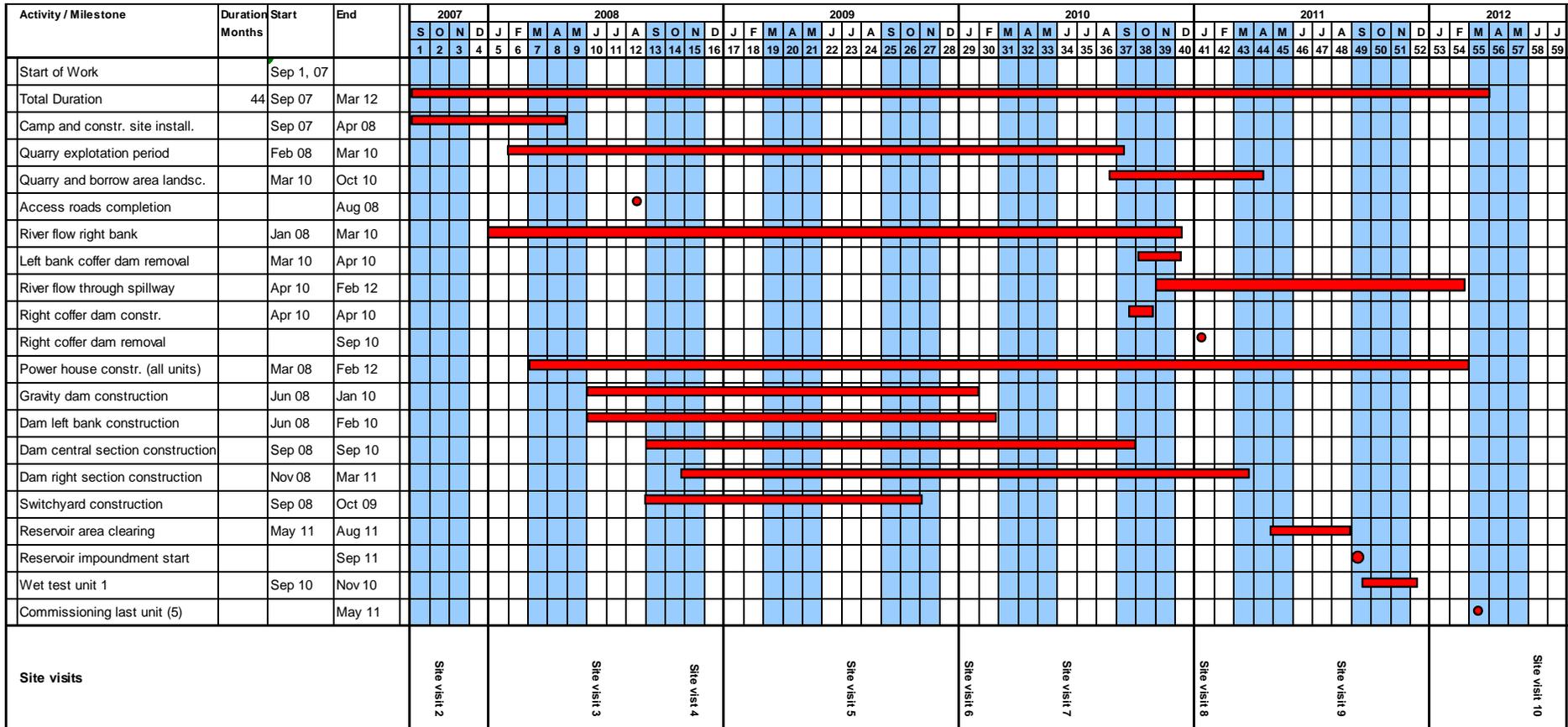
As mentioned above, investigating fish in this program is a duplication of what is already being done under the FIRRI Monitoring Program.

4 NEXT POE SITE VISIT

The next PoE site visit is tentatively scheduled for June 2011 (for the Social Expert) and for September 2011 (at the moment of reservoir impoundment, for the Environmental Expert).

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SIMPLIFIED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE AND TENTATIVE SITE VISITS



 Rainy seasons

ANNEX 2: ACTIVITIES OF JULY 2010 POE REVIEW

Social Expert

Date	Activity	Participants
Sun, Jan23	Arrive Entebbe	Kerry Connor, PoE Social Expert
Mon Jan 24	Travel from Entebbe to Jinja	Robert Zwahlen, PoE Environmental Expert Kerry Connor, PoE Social Expert
	Monitoring Discussion	Emmy Beraho, BEL Environmental Manager Kerry Connor
	Discussion	Glenn Gaydar, BEL Project Manager Bill Groth, BEL Site Manager Kerry Connor
Monday Jan 24 pm	Social program status debrief Set visit schedule	Emmy Beraho, Environmental Manager Social Team Managers (Zak Lubega, Josephine Nansubuga, Alex Bwowe, Angela Nampewo) Kerry Connor
Tues Jan 25	Evaluation report and data analysis - additional work to be done	Emmy Beraho, Environmental Manager Social Team Managers (Zak Lubega, Josephine Nansubuga, Alex Bwowe, Angela Nampewo) Kerry Connor
	Focus group discussion on LR and credit program	Credit groups economically displaced from Namizi East and Namizi Central (Mukisa Traders Group) Uganda Finance Trust Manager and Project Manager Josephine Nansubuga Zak Lubega Alex Bwowe Kerry Connor
Wed Jan 26	Evaluation report format “line-by- line review of content Data presentation and analysis methods	Social Team Managers Kerry Connor
	Discussion of evaluation and completion schedule	Glenn Gaydar Bill Groth Kerry Connor
	Discussion of schedule for completion of evaluation report	Social Team Managers Kerry Connor
Thurs Jan 27	Meeting with formal tourism providers to discuss mitigation measures and their input to evaluation	Adrift – Brad McCleary NRE – John Dahl Rafts Supreme- Ian Bailey Angela Nampewo Zak Lubega Emmy Beraho Kerry Connor
	Naminya discussion on LR outcomes	12 PAP including village leader and LR

Date	Activity	Participants
		Village Group leader (8 males and 8 female)
	Update with Angela on tourism and cultural measure status	Angela Nampewo, BEL Cultural Heritage Leader Kerry Connor
	Discussion LR program status	Josephine Nansubuga Kerry Connor
	Update on consultation	Zak Lubega Kerry Connor
	Main social issues discussion	Glenn Gaydar Bill Groth Kerry Connor
Friday Jan 28	Visits to Interconnection resettlement sites near Kampala – Kinawa and Namasera	Eddie Mutesa, BIU Team Leader Social BIU Social Team members Josephine Nansubuga, BEL Social Manager Zak Lubega, BEL Community Manager Alex Bwowe, BEL Monitoring Leader Kerry Connor
	Meeting with Eddie & BIU (at UETCL Kampala office)	Same as above
	Travel to Entebbe	Robert Zwahlen Kerry Connor
Sat Jan 29	Depart Uganda	Kerry Connor

Environmental Expert

Date	Activity
Sun., Jan. 23	Arrival in Entebbe, night spent in Entebbe
Mon., Jan. 24	Transfer to Jinja; kick-off meeting with BEL staff; preparation of program for the week.
Tue., Jan. 25	Meeting with Mr. E. Beraho (discussion of pending questions, reporting etc.). Visit of construction site with Mr. Giuseppe (Deputy of Ms. Fatima Diaz, who was on vacation).
Wed., Jan. 26	Visit to left bank construction site with BEL and Salini HSE staff. Main point: disposal areas of contaminated soils. Visit to reforestation project on an island in the d/s area..
Thu., Jan. 27	Checking and discussing pre-impoundment clearing plan. Meeting with biodiversity monitoring group.
Fri., Jan. 28	Wrap-up meeting with BEL staff. Meeting with Mr. John Othieno, UETCL, for discussing TL issues. Transfer to Entebbe
Sat., Jan. 29	Departure from Entebbe

ANNEX 3: PHOTOS



Photo 1: Lack of safety measures
Scaffold without handrails,
workers partly without harness.

ANNEX 4: DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

Hydro Power Project

Quarterly Construction Report for the Full NTP Period 1st July 2010 to 30th September 2010, Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Project.

Quarterly Construction Report for the Full NTP Period 1st October 2010 to 31st December 2010, Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Project.

Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report No. 12 Third Quarter-2010, Bujagali Energy Limited, Bujagali Hydropower Project.

Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report No13, Fourth Quarter-2010, Bujagali Energy Limited, Bujagali Hydropower Project.

Uganda, Bujagali Hydroelectric Project, *6th Joint Lenders Supervision Mission, 8-10 November 2010, Summary of Findings.*

Summary of Rock Blasting Effects, Gordon F. Revey, August 2010.

Evaluation of Bujagali Hydro-Power Project Rock Blasting Practices and Resulting Public Complaints: Report of Investigation, Gordon F. Revey, Revey and Associates, November 2010.

The Republic of Uganda Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Adrift and Bujagali Energy Limited for the Establishment of Tourism Facilities Downstream of the Bujagali Dam, 28 April 2010.

The Republic of Uganda Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between NRE River Explorers Ltd and Bujagali Energy Ltd for the Procurement of a Pontoon Boat, 28 January 2010.

Compensation Proposal for a Sport Fishing and Birding Safaris Operation, Rafts Supreme (trading as Nalubale Rafting), Submitted to Bujagali Energy Limited, October 11, 2010

Interconnection Project

3rd Quarter Construction Report, Bujagali Interconnection Project, Contract No: UETCL/Wrks/2007/00001[ADB], Construction of 220kV and 132kV Transmission Lines and Substations, 2010

4th Quarter Construction Report, Bujagali Interconnection Project, Contract No: UETCL/Wrks/2007/00001[ADB] Construction of 220kV and 132kV Transmission Lines and Substations, 2010