

**BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION  
PROJECT**

Uganda

7<sup>th</sup> Review, June 2010

August 10, 2010

**PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS**

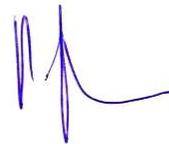
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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

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

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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 7<sup>th</sup> site visit of the Panel of Experts for Bujagali Hydropower Project was carried out from June 20 to 26, 2010. The most important conclusions from the Panel review are the following:

### **Major Social Issues**

#### **Social Summary – Hydro Power Project**

The main focus of the hydro power social programs remains on livelihood restoration of displaced people, host community programs, and development/implementation of systematic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting. Acceptable progress has been made in livelihood restoration and host community programs, but M&E and reporting are not yet sufficiently developed to adequately characterize the progress and results of the Project's social programs.

#### ***Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting***

Establishing and implementing effective M&E and reporting mechanisms is critical at this advanced stage of social program implementation in order for the Project to demonstrate that its social programs are:

- On schedule and as planned
- Accomplishing intended results
- Identifying and resolving any issues related to scheduling and achievement of positive results in a timely manner

The PoE Social Expert, in agreement with Project Management and the Social Team, thus, concentrated during this visit on finalizing M&E tools and reporting format. See Annex 3 for guidance materials provided by the PoE Social Expert.

#### ***Livelihood Restoration***

Following discussions and the report of the January PoE visit, the Social Team undertook further assessment of LR participation rates, resulting in a 2nd Phase agricultural program that benefits individual households. Additionally, the Team recognized that the community group approach had effectively excluded some PAP outside the targeted communities (“external PAP”) and, thus, are developing a plan to accommodate external PAP.

The plan to provide LR support to informal tourism providers is in progress. Some uncertainty was expressed about informal tourism providers' entitlement to LR support. The opinion of the PoE Social Expert is that they constitute economically displaced persons and, thus, are entitled to livelihood restoration assistance. The scope of the assistance depends on the income earned from current activities and the significance of that income on household subsistence.

#### ***Outstanding Titles & Compensation***

Government hearings on compensation hearings have been postponed several times. The compensation was issued prior to BEL's involvement, thus BEL has asked to be excused from the legal process. The Social Expert recommends that BEL clarify Lender expectations of BEL's role on the remaining titles and outstanding compensation.

### *Cultural Heritage – Spirit Ceremonies*

BEL has agreed with the GoU to fund an additional ceremony. BEL and the GoU are exploring ways to ensure that all the relevant Kingdoms are involved and satisfied with the ceremonies. BEL is consulting with all the interested “faith” groups on the interdenominational memorial service to be held in remembrance of people buried in the Nile islands that will be inundated by the reservoir. PoE recommends that the planning and implementation of these additional ceremonies and service be expedited to facilitate closure of this issue.

### *Final Evaluation/Audit*

The Lender Group requirement for any additional external evaluation (particularly of Livelihood Restoration) and a completion audit should be determined as soon as possible.

### **Social Summary – Interconnection Project**

The BIU social team remains focused on physical resettlement, though the planning of post-displacement support programs has increased considerably.

### *Monitoring & Evaluation*

Monitoring and reporting has improved but a systematic process for output and outcome measurement has not yet been developed. The PoE Social Expert recommends that the BIU use a M&E and reporting approach that is the same or similar to the recommended system.

### *Disputed Compensation*

The number of compensation disputes has been reduced from 125 to 74. Disputed land compensation rates have been reviewed and current market rates proposed. These rates are awaiting final approval.

### *Livelihood Restoration & Community Development*

The last PoE report noted a number of weaknesses in the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), most particularly information on livelihood restoration measures, implementation entities, and implementation schedule. UETCL/BIU subsequently revised the CDAP adding some remarks on the “new approach” which includes the resettlement sites and immediate host communities. The revised CDAP, however, does not contain any additional information on livelihood restoration, implementation partners, or schedule.

### *Cultural Heritage*

UETCL/BIU has conducted consultation on cultural heritage with the local Governments and communities in the affected area. Based on the consultation, it has updated the original cultural heritage plan and prepared a Culture Mitigation Programme Proposed Action Plan. A few of the Plan’s stated assumptions suggest lack of compliance to performance standard, thus should be reworded or explained in more detail.

## **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): here, less compliance with the rules than before was observed this time, and this mainly among the expatriate staff on site. This is a matter of considerable concern, especially given the fact that one of the lethal accidents which occurred recently might have been prevented if PPE had been used properly. BEL as well as Salini must pay attention to this point.
- Speeding: observations of traffic rules seems to be low as well. Salini staff must improve its compliance with the rules.
- Disposal of contaminated soils: one site had been identified as a potential environmental threat (see 6<sup>th</sup> Site Visit Report). The sites were visited, and the issues were discussed in detail. No immediate risk as such was identified, but the monitoring carried out so far is not sufficient as to allow final conclusions. The measures to be taken were defined and discussed in detail
- Pre-impoundment reservoir area clearing: the necessity of developing a detailed plan and have it approved by NEMA was confirmed, and this now needs to be prepared.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This Report covers the seventh site visit of the Panel of Social and Environmental Experts, which was carried out in the week between Sunday, June 20 (arrival of the experts in Entebbe) and Friday/Saturday, June 25/26, 2010 (departure from Entebbe).

## 2 SOCIAL ISSUES

### 2.1 Social Report Content

The social section of this 7th 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.

During the 7th PoE visit, the Social Expert concentrated on:

- M&E and reporting training for the BEL social team (Hydro Power)
- Livelihood restoration planning for the BIU (Interconnection)

### 2.2 Summary of Main Social Compliance Issues and Actions

This section presents a brief overview of main issues. Table 1 presents more detailed information on:

- Compliance issues
- Good practice issues
- Recommendations both compliance and good practice issues

Social Annex 3 contains guidance materials for Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting

#### 2.2.1 Social Status of Hydro Project

The main focus of the hydro power social programs remains on livelihood restoration of displaced people, host community programs, and development/implementation of systematic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting. Acceptable progress has been made in livelihood restoration and host community programs, but M&E and reporting are not yet sufficiently developed to adequately characterize the progress and results of the Project's social programs.

##### *Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting*

Establishing and implementing effective M&E and reporting mechanisms is critical at this advanced stage of social program implementation in order for the Project to demonstrate that its social programs are:

- On schedule and as planned
- Accomplishing intended results
- Identifying and resolving any issues related to scheduling and achievement of positive results in a timely manner

The PoE Social Expert, in agreement with Project Management and the Social Team, thus, concentrated during this visit on finalizing M&E tools and reporting format. See Annex 3 for guidance materials provided by the PoE Social Expert.

##### *Livelihood Restoration*

Following discussions and the report of the January PoE visit, the Social Team undertook further assessment of LR participation rates, resulting in a 2nd Phase agricultural program that benefits individual households. Additionally, the Team

recognized that the community group approach had effectively excluded some PAP outside the targeted communities (“external PAP”) and, thus, are developing a plan to accommodate external PAP.

The plan to provide LR support to informal tourism providers is in progress. Some uncertainty was expressed about informal tourism providers’ entitlement to LR support. The opinion of the PoE Social Expert is that they constitute economically displaced persons and, thus, are entitled to livelihood restoration assistance. The scope of the assistance depends on the income earned from current activities and the significance of that income on household subsistence.

#### ***Outstanding Titles & Compensation***

Government hearings on compensation hearings have been postponed several times. The compensation was issued prior to BEL’s involvement, thus BEL has asked to be excused from the legal process. The Social Expert recommends that BEL clarify Lender expectations of BEL’s roll the remaining titles and outstanding compensation.

#### ***Cultural Heritage – Spirit Ceremonies***

BEL has agreed with the GoU to fund an additional ceremony. BEL and the GoU are exploring ways to ensure that all the relevant Kingdoms are involved and satisfied with the ceremonies. BEL is consulting with all the interested “faith” groups on the interdenominational memorial service to be held in remembrance of people buried in the Nile islands that will be inundated by the reservoir. PoE recommends that the planning and implementation of these additional ceremonies and service be expedited to facilitate closure of this issue.

#### ***Final Evaluation/Audit***

The Lender Group requirement for any additional external evaluation (particularly of Livelihood Restoration) and a completion audit should be determined as soon as possible.

### **2.2.2 Interconnection Project**

The BIU social team remains focused on physical resettlement, though the planning of post-displacement support programs has increased considerably.

#### ***Monitoring & Evaluation***

Monitoring and reporting has improved but a systematic process for output and outcome measurement has not yet been developed. The PoE Social Expert recommends that the BIU use a M&E and reporting approach that is the same or similar to the recommended system.

#### ***Disputed Compensation***

The number of compensation disputes has been reduced from 125 to 74. Disputed land compensation rates have been reviewed and current market rates proposed. These rates are awaiting final approval.

#### ***Livelihood Restoration & Community Development***

The last PoE report noted a number of weaknesses in the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), most particularly information on livelihood restoration measures, implementation entities, and implementation schedule. UETCL/BIU subsequently revised the CDAP adding some remarks on the “new approach” which includes the

resettlement sites and immediate host communities. The revised CDAP, however, does not contain any additional information on livelihood restoration, implementation partners, or schedule.

***Cultural Heritage***

UETCL/BIU has conducted consultation on cultural heritage with the local Governments and communities in the affected area. Based on the consultation, it has updated the original cultural heritage plan and prepared a Culture Mitigation Programme Proposed Action Plan. A few of the Plan's stated assumptions suggest lack of compliance to performance standard, thus should be reworded or explained in more detail.

Table 3-1: Social Compliance and Good Practice

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
<b>Compliance</b>					
<b>Hydro Project</b>					
1	<b>New Quarry Update</b>	BEL is monitoring quarry impacts on neighboring communities and is consulting on traffic, blasting procedures, and security issues.		PS 1 & 5	On-Going
2	<b>Consultation</b>	BEL continues its practice of frequent consultation, both formal and informal, with PAP and host communities.	Additional consultation, including focus group discussions using a variety of methods, will be implemented as part of the social evaluation process.	PS 5 & 1	Q4 2010 & On-Going
3	<b>Vulnerable People (VP)</b>	VPs were left out of the Livelihood Restoration program, apparently on the assumption that their vulnerability made them incapable. BEL has now conducted an assessment of potential LR interventions for "able" VPs. Interventions are likely to be animal husbandry which would constitute the most suitable for many of the VPs.  Based on updated needs assessment, BEL has organized mobile health clinic services for VPs.	Complete LR assessment and begin implementation of VP LR activities as soon as possible.  VP conditions will be evaluated as part of the social program evaluation. VPs will be coded to enable individual evaluation.	PS 5	Q4 2010 & On-Going
4	<b>Compensation</b>	The Court hearing on the outstanding compensation cases (scheduled for June 2010) was again postponed. BEL has requested that it be excused from the case.	Recommend that BEL discuss the issue with IFC, if it has not yet done so.	PS 5	Q3 2010
5	<b>Land titles</b>	Nine land titles are still being processed, including 4 titles requiring correction of errors. Titles were expected to be processed by June 2010, but were not. UETCL has primary responsibility for ensuring that titling is completed, and expects to have the remaining titled processed by 30 September.	Land title is now included in the monitoring process.	PS5	Q4 2010 & On-Going
6	<b>Livelihood Restoration (LR) Approach</b>	Following discussions/report of the January PoE visit, the Social Team undertook further assessment of LR participation rates, resulting in a 2 <sup>nd</sup> Phase LR approach that benefits individual households. Additionally, the Team recognized that the community group approach had effectively excluded some PAP who live outside the targeted communities ("external PAP").	Complete and begin implementing plan to offer participation in LR program to PAP living outside targeted communities. The Plan will identify, through consultation, central locations for LR activities external PAP.	PS 5	Q3

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
a	LR - Agriculture	<p>Second Phase LR agricultural program has modified the group approach in order to increase participation rates. Modification examples include distribution of seed and fruit tree seedlings and livestock to individual households, rather than to a group. Profits from these activities go to the household.</p> <p>BEL is providing fuel and local councils are providing equipment for grading of about 70 km of local roads to facilitate agricultural product sales. Salini has recently graded some community roads on the East Bank.</p>	<p>Carefully monitor outcomes to determine if this approach is improving both participation and income.</p> <p>The PoE reiterates the following:</p> <p>BEL should also consider a number of other actions including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expediting the training and organizing of the village agricultural agents</li> <li>• Considering more emphasis on marketable fruit crops</li> <li>• Assessing seed crop related issues – are the seeds correct for soils, aspect, slope, etc.</li> </ul>	PS 5 & GP	On-Going
		<p>The <b>farmers' market</b> is under construction.</p> <p>BEL is in contract negotiations for installation of a water line for the market.</p>			
b	<b>LR Micro-Credit</b>	<p>Formation of collateral groups began in May, followed by funds disbursement to groups in June.</p> <p>This is done through the micro-finance institution managing the fund since they have experience in business evaluation.</p>	<p>The Micro-Finance institution evaluates proposed business plans, but BEL should have input to decision making on the kinds of projects being financed.</p> <p>Recommend that money be disbursed in tranches with additional money disbursed based on "success" of initial loans.</p>		Q3 2010 & On-Going
c	<b>LR Skills Training</b>	<p>The BEL social team is now monitoring job placement and visiting local businesses to organize on-the-job training. A local sugar factory has agreed to take on 10 graduates for on-the-job training in September.</p>	<p>BEL should continue its efforts to find on-the-job training opportunities.</p> <p>Start up packs for graduates intending to start small business were apparently not part of the original plan. Start up packs can be critical to small business, while cost is minimal, thus BEL should seriously consider providing the packs as soon as possible.</p>	PS5	On-Going
d	<b>Tourism LR – Informal Tourism Providers (ITP)</b>	<p>There appears to be some uncertainty about (i) whether informal tourism providers (ITP) are entitled to livelihood restoration and (ii) if they are entitled, to what extent. ITP who will lose their current source of livelihood because of the Project have been identified and consulted, but a LR plan has not yet been approved.</p>	<p>Informal service providers belong to the category of economically displaced persons -who are affected by "loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities (IFC <i>Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan</i>, Section I).</p> <p>Under PS 5, economically displaced people are entitled to livelihood restoration assistance – "Provide targeted assistance . . . and opportunities to improve or at least restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standard</p>	PS5, No. 20	Q 4 2010

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
			<p>of living to economically displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected" (PS5 No. 20).</p> <p>The scope (or extent) of livelihood restoration measures depends on both the loss and the means by which ITP livelihood streams can be restored. Some ITP households, for example, depend on the income earned, while others are youths performing various tasks for spending money. Other ITP have already made arrangements to continue their activities with formal tourism providers.</p> <p>To determine the appropriate LR support measures will require additional assessment, considering the following factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual ITP current income levels</li> <li>2. Significance of individual ITP income on household income</li> <li>3. Distance and difficulty of accessing new tourism sites (both in terms of time and additional transport).</li> <li>4. Identification of ITP who have made their own LR arrangements.</li> </ol> <p>Some examples of reasonable measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro-credit - form an ITP group</li> <li>• Assistance with arrangements to conduct activities in collaboration with formal tourism providers and/or the Cultural Centre</li> <li>• Skills training</li> <li>• Business training</li> </ul>		
e	<b>LR Business Development</b>	<p><i>Business Centres</i></p> <p>Renovation of the business centres is complete and BEL has received the equipment. The centres are expected to be operational by mid August.</p> <p>The Sub-County authorities are in the process of identifying qualified business centre staff.</p>	<p>BEL should ensure that the staff appointed <i>are</i> qualified and the centres are staffed for reasonable periods and at suitable times of the day.</p>		Q 3 2010
f	<b>LR Fisher Program</b>	<p>Registration of about 80 fishers has been completed and fishers are now organized into registered Beach Management Units BMUs (one on each side of the river).</p> <p>Organized fishers can now operate legally and access</p>			

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		government fisheries services in the area of fisheries. BEL, through local fisheries officials, has trained fishers in, among other skills, collection of fish catch data.			
7	<b>Cultural Heritage Management</b>	<p>Status of BEL's CPMP measures</p> <p>BEL has agreed with the GoU to fund an additional ceremony. The Busoga Kingdom has made a proposal. BEL and the GoU are exploring ways to ensure that all the relevant Kingdoms are involved and satisfied with the ceremonies.</p> <p>BEL and the GoU are exploring ways to ensure that all the relevant stakeholders are involved and satisfied with the ceremonies, for example, choice of the spiritual medium(s) responsible for appeasement and spirit relocation.</p> <p>BEL is consulting with all the interested "faith" groups on the interdenominational memorial service to be held in remembrance of the people buried in the Nile islands that will be inundated by the reservoir.</p>	PoE recommends that the planning and implementation of these additional ceremonies and service be expedited to enable closure on this issue and movement toward cultural heritage measures with longer term significance.	PS8	
8	<b>Kalagala and Tourism</b>	<p>BEL has signed a MoU with Adrift covering the mitigation measures BEL will provide. Provision of measures for Adrift's facilities at the Falls and on the island is contingent on approval by NEMA, NFA, and any other relevant GoU agencies.</p> <p>BEL is consulting with the Busoga and Buganda Kingdoms on the design of the cultural centres. The Buganda Kingdom has identified a location within the Kingdom's Kalagala cultural site. Adrift has offered the Busoga Kingdom a portion of its leased land, but a final has not yet been made.</p>		PS 8– 6, 8 & G16, G19, G21	
9	<b>Construction Workforce</b>	<p>Only a few complaints have been filed in the last six months. BEL is aware of the need for a plan to address adverse impacts of workforce redundancy and security as workers are made redundant.</p> <p>BEL has asked its EPC (Salini Costruttori) to begin planning for redundancy and security, but most of the discussions have been informal.</p>	Measures to offset adverse impacts of redundancy (economic, social, and security) will be challenging. It is recommended that consultation with the workforce on the subject initiated to (i) determine current attitudes and personal plans and (ii) to ensure that workers understand when they will become redundant. The results of this consultation will assist in determine the nature of any additional measures needed.	PS 2	Q 4 2010
10	<b>Complaints - Blasting</b>	Salini Costruttori employed an independent international		PS1	On-

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		firm (Nitrex) to study the effect of blasting on communities. Study results indicate that only a few complaints could be deemed valid. Nitrex continues to monitor blasting impact and provide advice.  BEL has contracted Gordon Revey and Associates to conduct an independent assessment of blasting impact and to monitor blasting on an on-going basis.  Lenders may sponsor an independent assessment as well.			Going
<b><u>Interconnection Project</u></b>					
11	<b>Land Acquisition Status</b>	The BIU indicate that 91% of PAP have been displaced			
12	<b>Resettlement Sites</b>	Twelve (12) resettlement sites have been selected, with PAP receiving from ¼ to 1 acre, depending on the amount of land lost.			
13	<b>Compensation</b>	Seventy-four (74) disputes over compensation remain, including 7 disputes over compensation estimates filed by physically displaced households which want the package substantially increased.  Some PAP, mainly near Kampala, who accepted compensation at 2006 rates are now disputing the compensation they received based on current higher land values. UETCL indicates that all land compensation rates have been reviewed and reflect current market values. These rates await approval for disclosure.			
14	<b>Livelihood Restoration (LR)</b>	(1) The last PoE report expressed the opinion that the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) had a number of weaknesses, particularly that it did not (i) make sufficient distinction between directly affected people and the larger community, (ii) specify the livelihood restoration measures for directly affected people, displaced people, nor provide any specific information on implementation entities or schedule.  (2) UETCL/BIU subsequently revised the CDAP adding some remarks on the "new approach" which includes the resettlement sites and immediate host communities. The new Plan, for example, includes	BIU indicates that a Livelihood Restoration Plan is being prepared, and will be shared with the PoE when completed.  See PoE Report No. 6 for specific recommendations on preparation of a LR plan.	PS 5	Q3 2010

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<p>resettlement sites as community support measure recipients. These measures are largely physical contributions for whole communities such as school and health centre upgrades, community water, access road improvement, etc. <i>The revised CDAP, however, does not contain any additional information on livelihood restoration, implementation partners, or schedule.</i></p> <p>(3) The BIU consulted with communities on the selection of community projects. Projects were selected partly on the basis of potential to bring benefits to the greatest number of community members. Accommodation for teachers and health centre staff is given as an example of a proposal rejected as benefiting too few people. Staff accommodation, however, has been shown, both throughout the developing world and in Uganda, to be profoundly beneficial to communities because lack of accommodation is often the cause of inability to access skilled teachers and clinic staff.</p>			
15	<b>Vulnerable People (VP)</b>	<p>The BIU has prepared a Vulnerable People (VP) plan - "Treatment of Persons Identified as Vulnerable" as part of RAP Implementation Strategies. The Plan defines the proposed assistance measures UETCL will supply, though neither livelihood restoration nor standard of living measures are included.</p> <p>Much of the support for VPs to date has focused on providing transport for compensation and title purposes and counselling of various kinds.</p>	The BIU is considering VPs in the LRP under development.	PS 5	Q4 & on-going
16	<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<p>UETCL/BIU has prepared a Culture Mitigation Programme Proposed Action Plan, updated from the cultural heritage section of the 2006 SEA based on more recent consultation with local Government, communities, and individuals affected by the impacts.</p> <p>The Plan contains opens with assumptions for proposed measures, some of which are unclear, thus hindering compliance assessment. The following "assumptions," as they are phrased, seem not to conform to standard.</p> <p>"Graves and shrines were compensated for as fixtures but</p>	The PoE recommends that the assumptions be clarified to demonstrate compliance with international best practice.	PS 8	Q3 2010

#	Topic	Status and Observation	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		this did not include the expenses for relocation or appeasement rituals.” (appears non-compliant)  “Facilitation of the rituals and processes of relocation/appeasement by UETCL will be limited only to the key elements highlighted in compensation” (unclear).			
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation, Reporting, and Auditing</b>					
17	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation &amp; Reporting</b>	BEL will introduce the Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting system established during this PoE visit. Annex 3 contains the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome Evaluation Sampling Methodology</li> <li>• Measurement Database</li> <li>• Outcome Evaluation Indicators and Measurement Methodology</li> <li>• Social Monitoring Report Format</li> </ul>	The PoE recommends that UETCL/BIU Social Team use the same or a similar system for M&E and reporting.	PS 1/5 & GP	Q 3 & On-Going

### 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. 10 (First Quarter of 2010) was received.. The Interconnection Project Quarterly Environmental and Social Monitoring Report No. 7 (March 2010) was received while on site.	The Report was received on time, before the site visit took place. A request was made to put the PoE members on the distribution list of this report, and to send it to them as soon as it is available.	C	cont.  adjust
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.	No additional measures required	C EHS 1.6	cont.
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 <sup>th</sup> site report). For this reason, all disposal areas were visited, and the issues were discussed on site.	The samples taken so far (reported in the S&E Quarterly Report No. 10) indicate pH values of the disposed material as being in the range between 7.5 and 8, which indicates a situation which is not critical. However, the sampling was not sufficient to be conclusive. The issues were discussed in detail, and actions to be taken were proposed (see Section 4.3).	C EHS 1.8	Monitoring and documentation to be done
c	Waste water treatment	Treated waste water from camp and construction sites showed BOD and COD concentrations above national standards. The process has been improved. In the camp, a third waste water treatment unit was added (greatly increased number of persons living in the camp, load too high for two units). They work satisfactorily.	If such a case of non-compliance is recorded, it is not sufficient just to mention it in the report. It is essential that likely causes as well as measures taken (or to be taken, and results of measures if already available) are mentioned. The following Quarterly report must take up the issue and show efforts made and results obtained.	C EHS 1.3	improve reporting
d	Drinking water	Water is taken form 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	Personal Safety Equipment (shoes, helmets, hearing protection devices, eye protection) is available. Signs at different places mark areas of special risk. However, the site visit showed a general tendency to negligence in this respect (people not wearing their PPE, and this in spite of the continuing efforts of the HSE personnel. In this regard <b>it is especially alarming that the expatriate staff of the contractor shows increasing non-compliance with the safety rules, which inevitably has a negative effect on the behaviour of the work force as a whole.</b>	In the past few months, there were three fatal accidents on site. One could probably have been prevented if the person in question had been wearing his reflector at the time of the accident. Given this situation, it is all the more important that HSE rules are enforced.  BEL: to demand of Salini strict adherence to these rules.  Salini management: to instruct its personnel accordingly, and take required measures in case of non-compliance.	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.	Increased risk of accidents of people not authorised to be on site, and increased risk of abduction of various material.  Replace fence, improve access control to the construction site.	GP	replace fence
g	Health services	No change since last visit.	No additional measures required.	C	cont.
h	Health issues	Main problems continue to be malaria (mainly <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> ) and HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS: entrance test for new personnel is being made. There is a close cooperation with TASO (The AIDS Support Organisation, an NGO active in AIDS prevention and assistance). An awareness program is being carried out.	No additional measures required.  It is suggested to improve reporting by showing time series of recorded cases (instead of only number of cases in the three months of the reporting period)	C EHS 3.6	cont.
i	Accidents	Over the past few months, three fatal accidents have happened.  BEL objected to the way in which the investigation in these accidents were carried out by the contractor.	The POE supports BEL's attitude on these cases. For measures to be taken see point 2e above.	C EHS 4.2	improve
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. However, piles of old tires are stored (apparently for prolonged periods) in near the oil skimmer (workshop area). These present good breeding places for mosquitoes.	Remove tires, or cover them to prevent rain water to accumulate inside.	GP EHS 1.7 / 3.6	take measures

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
3	<b>Blasting activities</b>	Damage to the roof of the house near the d/s quarry has been caused.	The issue is being settled with the owner. The warning and information system is being continued and the safety measures taken are considered as adequate and sufficient. No additional measures required.	C	cont.
4	<b>Reforestation program</b>				
a	downstream area	The agroforestry plots have been handed over to the communities; the communal committees in charge of the plantations are still active, but involvement of BEL is being phased out.	Maintain follow-up (monitoring) to be able to verify sustainability of the program.	C GP	cont. cont.
b	upstream area: erosion control	Terracing (contour bunds) for erosion control above the FSL. The bunds are partially stabilised with <i>Calliandra</i> and elephant grass.	Stability of the bunds (planting with suitable perennials, as done partially; especially: no planting of cassava and other tubers directly on the bunds) for reducing erosion needs to be improved. A paper on this technique was handed over to the staff in charge of this program.	C	Erosion control: improve.
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 The issues were discussed with BEL and Salini staff in charge of this; the plan needs to be prepared and submitted to NEMA for approval (see Section 4.4).	C	Reservoir clearing: Plan to be prepared urgently, to be approved by NEMA
5	<b>Quarries</b>	The required amount of material from the new d/s quarry has been taken, and no more material will be taken from there. A new quarry is being opened on the right bank; this is located u/s of the dam site, within the perimeter of the construction site and within the future reservoir. Since this site is within the area for which BEL has the right of carrying out work within the river, the river bank protection zone of 100 m, otherwise applicable, is not a requirement in this case.	As it will continue to be exploited by the owner of the quarry, no site rehabilitation measures are required.	C	continue

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
<b>6</b>	<b>Fish and water quality monitoring</b>				
a	Water quality	Water quality is seen as an essential part of the monitoring program, mainly for identifying any direct project effects on water quality.	The recommendations (frequency of measurements, way of reporting, interpretation of results) made in the last POE Report still hold; they were discussed with BEL staff in charge again.	C EHS 1.3	resume / improve immediately
b	Algae, macrophytes, micro-invertebrates (zooplankton), macro-invertebrates	No action taken since last site visit.	This is in line with recommendations made (program to be resumed at the time of reservoir filling); this point was also discussed with the NAFIRRI specialist.	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.
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 was handed over to the expert for comments after the end of the site visit.	Some of the recommendations on reporting made earlier have been adhered to. Nevertheless, the Monitoring Reports could still be very much shorter (and handed over to BEL within a much shorter time interval after the monitoring campaign.  These report only need to contain a very short description of what has been done (date of carrying out monitoring program; description of sampling sites and procedures only it here is a change from previous campaigns (and in this case this would need an explanation), and results (species caught by adding to existing tables, main observations made); interpretation of results only if anything out of the ordinary was observed. All the material to be kept on file for the Final Report, to be prepared at the end of the entire monitoring program.	GP	adapt / cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
7	Transmission line	The issues encountered and reported on were discussed.	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; 40 towers to be placed in swamp, cleared with NEMA, with the remaining issue of the access to these towers),  A number of points raised in the quarterly report, mainly concerning waste management, must be taken up in the next report.	C	cont.
8	Additional issues				
a	Oil skimmer	The oil skimmer, identified as a trap for small animals, has been covered.	ok.	ok.	asap.
b	Kalagala Offset Site	The site was not visited this time, but the issues related to the site developed by adrift are being solved.		C	cont.

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

## **3.2 Health and Safety Issue of Concern**

### **3.2.1 Use of PPE**

So far, during site visits, it could be observed that compliance in using the PPE was rather high. Interventions of HSE staff were always required, but to a tolerable extent.

During this visit the impression was gained that this degree of compliance has eroded considerably. During the visits to the construction site, a far higher number of people were encountered who did not wear their PPE, and this is in spite of continuous interventions of the HSE manager. A point of special concern is the fact that mainly expatriate staff were found not to be in compliance with these regulations. This is a serious matter for two reasons:

- The unfortunate lethal accidents which occurred recently, one of which might have been prevented if the PPE had been used, should have led to an increase in compliance with H&S rules; the opposite seems to be the case.
- If the persons in charge of the different stations on site do not comply with the rules, it is as good as impossible to expect compliance from the workers. Each station chief needs to set the example and is responsible for compliance among his subordinates.

BEL must insist that Salini improves compliance with these rules, and Salini management in turn must insist that its own staff uses the equipment, and must take appropriate measures in case of non-compliance.

### **3.2.2 Observation of Traffic Rules**

Complaints were heard, and observations made that they are justified, that Salini vehicles drive an exaggerated speed on the Jinja road, especially on the section between construction site and Salini camp. This section leads through rather densely inhabited areas, with a high risk of accidents, and it is therefore important that speed limits are respected.

Here again, Salini management is responsible for the compliance of its own staff with HSE rules and national traffic rules.

## **3.3 Contaminated Soil Disposal**

Special emphasis was being put on this aspect, since a potential problem had been identified here (see 6<sup>th</sup> Site Visit Report). The sites were visited, and the issues were discussed in detail with BEL and Salini staff.

### **3.3.1 Grouting Sludge Disposal, Right Bank**

Disposal of sludge from grouting. The sludge was first led into sedimentation ponds and then taken from there and brought up to the disposal areas. Disposal was made on terraces on the sloping river bank, above FSL of the reservoir and a short stretch d/s of the dam axis, i.e. well outside any contact with the river. Filled terraces were covered with topsoil and treated with ammonium nitrate. Vegetation developed very well on these terraces (the ammonium nitrate acting as fertiliser).

Some material is still being excavated and brought up to the disposal area.

So far, one sample has been taken and analysed from the disposal area, pH was determined as 7.5.

**Recommendations:**

- Check pH of material before transporting to disposal site. If the pH is <8, there is no need for a special disposal (the analysis of river water so far has revealed pH values between 6.8 and 8.1, with an average of about 7.5; material or leaches with a pH of below 8 will therefore not change the pH of the river water).
- For "closed" disposals, the following is recommended:
  - Prepare a map exactly locating all sites (this is a must for all areas which were used in any way during the construction).
  - Take samples of the disposal material (4-5 samples are required one single sample in such heterogeneous material is never enough), analyse for pH.
  - Take samples of the surrounding soils. These lateritic soils are probably rather acidic (needs to be confirmed).
  - If the analyses confirm the rather low pH (<8) of the disposed material and rather acidic soils (pH 6 or lower), then the disposals as made can be considered as "closed cases", no more activities required.
  - This should be documented in a short report (which includes the map mentioned above) with the following content: description of the material (type, quantities), description of the disposal (material used for bund and cover, dimensions), disposal procedure, treatment applied, results of final analysis.

Once this final report made, which serves a documentation for later uses of the site (site rehabilitation report), nothing else needs to be done here.

**3.3.2 Grouting and Crushing Plant Sludge Disposal, Left Bank**

The disposal is located above the original quarry, a few meters above future FSL, at a distance of about 100 m (to be verified) away from the future reservoir.

According to Salini's HSE manager (Ms. F. Diaz), the layer of disposed material is about 3 m thick, and to prevent it from washing out and leaking a ditch was dug out around this material and filled in with clay. Samples have been taken and analysed (of the material deposited, and of seepage water which collects in the nearby quarry. pH values recorded were about 7.5.

**Recommendations:**

- Prepare a map which clearly identifies the site, its dimensions and its distance from the future reservoir.
- Prepare a description of the site, indicating measures taken (site preparation, clay filling, covering), dimensions of the site, type and quantities of material put in disposal, etc., including plans of the disposal (with cross and longitudinal sections).
- Carry out an analysis program (can be limited to pH) with at least 5 samples (5 points in the disposal area, with samples taken at depths of 0.2, 0.5 and 1.0 m

from each point, points to be identified in case controls need to be made later on) taken from the disposal material, and samples from the soils in the surroundings.

- Take additional samples of water from the quarry; as mentioned above, one sample in a heterogeneous environment is not conclusive.

The results of the analysis, if carried out as described, will allow to come to a final conclusion on whether or not additional measures need to be taken. Concrete residues (and water stemming from it) can have very high pH values (>12). As mentioned above, if the analysis confirms the values recorded so far (whereby, as said, one single value is not sufficient), as being <8, then it can be concluded that the disposal presents no risk for water quality.

### **3.3.3 Oil Contaminated Soil Disposal, Left Bank**

Here as well, one sample was analysed. Again, a number of samples should be taken (identifying the sampling sites) and analysed for oil residues, and this sampling should then be reproduced in about a year, in order to see whether oil concentration is decreasing.

### **3.3.4 Concrete Waste Disposal, Left Bank**

The site of the former clay burrow pit is being used as disposal site for concrete debris, washing sludge from batching plant and other similar (inert, but potentially alkaline) waste. This will later on be covered with topsoil (site rehabilitation). The site is located d/s of the dam, well away from the river.

No risk is expected to come from this site. Still, it needs to be documented (map indication exact location and dimensions, type and estimated quantities of material deposited, site rehabilitation measures).

## **3.4 Pre-impoundment Reservoir Area Clearing**

This issue was discussed in detail with BEL and Salini staff in charge.

Main points:

- FSL must be marked clearly in the field.
- Clearing of fine biomass to be done shortly before impoundment (last dry season before closing of the dam) to limit regrowth.
- Burning is the only efficient way to eliminate this biomass; this is basically the same procedure as followed traditionally for slash and burn cultivation, however, on a larger scale. It probably requires a permit from NEMA (to be checked).
- Trees are already being removed. The local population should be encouraged (and allowed) to use as much wood (e.g. for charcoal production) and timber from this area as possible.
- The aim is to remove as much biomass as possible, 100% removal cannot be attained. Therefore, the effort should concentrate on areas with high amounts of biomass. Especially, small islands in the river, which often do not have large amounts of biomass and are difficult to access, as well as other places with

difficult or dangerous access, can be left as they are. **In no case should people be put at risk for removing biomass from such areas!**

These points show the necessity of a good plan, which must be prepared soon. The following schedule is recommended:

- Prepare plan and send draft to POE before next site visit (scheduled for Jan. 2011).
- Discuss /finalise plan in Jan. 2011.
- Submit to NEMA for approval in Feb. 2011.
- Carry out clearing in the period June to August 2011 (with reservoir impoundment planned for September 2011).

**4                    NEXT POE SITE VISIT**

The next PoE site visit is tentatively scheduled for January 2011 (see schedule in Annex 1).

## **ANNEXES**

**ANNEX 1: SIMPLIFIED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE AND TENTATIVE SITE VISITS**

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

 Rainy seasons

**ANNEX 2: ACTIVITIES OF JULY 2010 POE REVIEW**  
**Social Expert**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Participants</b>
Mon., 20 June am	Travel from Entebbe to Jinja	Robert Zwahlen, PoE Environmental Expert Kerry Connor, PoE Social Expert
Mon., 20 June am	Debrief	Glenn Gaydor, BEL Project Manager Bill Groth, BEL Site Manager Emmy Beraho, BEL Environmental Manager Robert Zwahlen and Kerry Connor
Mon., 20 June pm	Finalize agenda for PoE social expert Debrief on social programs and issues	Environmental & Social Manager (Beraho) Social Team Managers (Zak Lubega, Josephine Nansubuga, Alex Bwowe) Kerry Connor
Mon., 20 June pm	Reading of various social reports	Kerry Connor
Tue., 21 June am	Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) training (by PoE Social Expert): 1. M&E Overview 2. Sampling methodology 3. Assessment of baseline data, identification of data needed for outcome evaluation, data sources	Social Managers and Team members Environmental Manager Kerry Connor
Tue., 21 June pm	Update and issues discussion with BIU Social Team	Eddie Mutesa, BIU Team Leader Social Programs BIU Social Team members & Interns Josephine Nansubuga, BEL Social Manager Zak Lubega, BEL Community Manager Alex Bwowe, BEL Monitoring Leader Kerry Connor
Tue., 21 June pm	Reading of various BIU reports	Kerry Connor
Wed, 22 June am	Discussion - social issues and program implementation status Recommended remedial actions	BEL Social Team & Interns BEL Environmental Manager Kerry Connor
Wed, 22 June pm	M&E Training: 1. Finalize outcome indicators and sub-indicators 2. Outcome evaluation measurement methodology	Social Managers Social Team & Interns Kerry Connor
Thu., 23 June am	Cultural Heritage Discussion	Angela Nampewo, BEL Cultural Heritage Leader BEL Social Team Leaders Kerry Connor
Thu., 23 June am	Preparation of Sample Report Writing example	Kerry Connor
Thu., 23 June pm	M&E Training - Report Writing Seminar Part 1	Social Managers and Team and Interns
Fri., 24 June am	M&E Training - Report Writing Seminar Part 2	Social Managers and Team and Interns
Fri., 24 June am	Issues discussion	Bill Groth Kerry Connor
Fri., 24 June pm	Close out discussion	Glenn Gaydor, BEL Project Manager Bill Groth, BEL Site Manager Emmy Beraho, BEL Environmental Manager Robert Zwahlen and Kerry Connor
Fri., 24 June pm	Travel to Entebbe	Robert Zwahlen and Kerry Connor
Fri., 24 June pm	Depart Entebbe	Kerry Connor

### **Environmental Expert**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
Sun., June 20	Arrival in Entebbe, night spent in Entebbe
Mon., June 21	Transfer to Jinja; kick-off meeting with BEL staff; preparation of program for the week.
Tue., June 22	Meeting with Mr. E. Beraho (discussion of pending questions, reporting etc.). Visit to right bank construction site with Ms. Fatima Díaz.
Wed., June 23	Visit to left bank construction site with BEL and Salini HSE staff. Main point: disposal areas of contaminated soils. Visit to d/s quarry. Visit of slope stabilisation project.
Thu., June 24	Visit to reforestation project area; meeting with NAFIRRI in Jinja.
Fri., June 25	Discussion with BEL and Salini HSE managers. Wrap-up meeting with BEL staff. Transfer to Entebbe
Sat., June 26	Departure from Entebbe

## ANNEX 3: SOCIAL ISSUES

### Annex 3.1: Outcome Evaluation - Sampling Methodology

This section describes the purposive stratified sampling method to be used to evaluate the outcomes (results) of the Project's social programs for *economically displaced people and host communities*.

One hundred per cent (100%) of the *physically displaced households* will be evaluated.

The social expert of the Panel of Experts provided training in sampling and monitoring & evaluation methods. The final decisions on methods were made in consultation with the Project's Environmental and Social Manager, the Social Team Managers, and Social Team members.

Evaluation will measure the outcomes of the following categories of Project supported social programs:

Program	Entitled Population
Consultation/Community liaison	Physically/economically displaced Local/host communities
Livelihood restoration (required under PS%) Livelihood support	Physically and economically displaced Host communities
Standard of living improvements	Physically displaced
Health care and community health	Physically/economically displaced Host communities
Education	Physically/economically displaced Host communities
Cultural heritage	Directly impacted by loss or loss of access to

#### *Determining Sample Size*

**Step 1: Determine the total number of households to be included in the sample for each social program** (as listed in the table above). The total number of *entitled* households will vary across the social programs (as indicated in the table above). For the Livelihood Restoration program, the total number of entitled PAP will be re-calculated to eliminate those physically displaced people who are too young (< 16 and not in school) and people who are unable to participate because of age or other disabling factor.

Data may be collected for individuals, but individual data should be grouped into their respective households for the analysis of outcomes. A household unit will be defined as all people living under the same roof, under the principle that in Uganda and in the Project affected area, two separate families (for example, 2 brothers and their families) rarely reside under the same roof.

**Step 2: Determine the sample size from the total number of households entitled to be included in each social program.**

The sample size is shown below:

**Table A 3-1: Sample Size**

Category	Sample Proportion
Economically displaced households and host communities	30 % of the total number ("N")
Affected formal tourism related businesses	100 %
Physically displaced households	100 %

***Selecting the sample households – economically displaced and host communities***

Households for the sample will be selected according to certain characteristics that ensure a sample that is representative of the larger economically displaced and host community population. These stratification characteristics are:

- Source of livelihood - agriculture with some products sold, subsistence agriculture, employment formal, fishing, informal tourism, remittances, assistance from family or neighbours, no source of livelihood
- Household location
- Household head gender
- Household head age - proportionate age sampling (18-25, 26-40, 41-55, 56-65, 65+)

The number in each of these strata will be proportionate to the total number in each stratum, that is, 30 % of households in each stratum. ***The households in each stratum may be selected randomly.***

**Annex 3.2: M &E Measurement Database**

The table below shows a simple sample database for evaluation of the *Livelihood Restoration program*. The objective is to progressively measure against the established indicators for each social program (in this case, livelihood restoration measures) to determine if conditions have decreased, been maintained, or improved over the life of the LR program. All social program databases will use a similar type of database.

The codes will indicate whether the individual/household is PAP or Non-PAP. Alternatively, the database could separate code columns for PAP and Non-PAP.

The sample table does not include all the columns for data updates. It is recommended that internal outcome evaluation be conducted approximately every 3-4 months.

**Table A 3-2: Example Database for Livelihood Restoration**

LR Indicator	Individual Code	Household Code	Baseline Data (Jan 2009)	July 2010 Data Update (1st evaluation)	Oct 2010 Data Update	March 2011 Update
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Re-Investment in Income Generation</b>						
<b>Purchase of Luxury Items</b>						
<b>Number of Meals (children 5 &amp; under)</b>						
<b>Housing improvements</b>						

### **Annex 3.3: Outcome Evaluation Indicators and Measurement Methodology**

Outcome evaluation will be based on the measurement of specific indicators that have been established for each social program. Progressive outcome evaluation will identify changes over time that will indicate whether the conditions in each indicator category have:

- declined
- remained the same
- improved

The progressive evaluation (evaluation intervals) will also indicate (considered against the social program schedule):

- The extent to which social programs are meeting their goal (improve standard of living and maintain or improve livelihoods)
- The need for corrective measures, such as changes in support measures or replacement of a support measure with a different measure
- The opportunity to expand a very successful support measure (possibly replacing a less successful measure).

The table on the next page shows for each social program - the established indicators, the indicator measurement, and the adequacy of the existing baseline data against which changes will be measured.

**Table A 3-3: Established Indicators, Indicator Measurement Methods, and Baseline Data Adequacy**

Program	Indicator	Data Collection Method	Baseline Adequacy
Consultation	Individual Social Program success and participation levels	Focus Group Discussions with break out groups – 1 in each village Discussion Issues: 1. Most useful and appreciated in terms of information, timing, consultation methods, results 2. Improvement suggestions 3. Participation rates from output monitoring 4. Assessment of complaints on information and consultation	NA
Livelihood Restoration	Household actual income	Administered questionnaires	Data adequate (2009)
	<b>Reinvestment in income generation</b> Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Seed and other agri-inputs</li> <li>• Animal stock</li> </ul>	Administered questionnaires Observation Key informant interviews	Baseline to be established at 1 <sup>st</sup> evaluation – investments since inception of LR & community livelihood program
	<b>Purchase of “luxury” or “extra” items</b> Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School attendance increase</li> <li>• Motorbikes</li> <li>• Mobile phones</li> <li>• Televisions</li> </ul>	Administered questionnaires Observation 2 <sup>nd</sup> interviews and/or focus group discussions, if results significantly inconsistent with income reporting	Baseline to be established at 1 <sup>st</sup> evaluation – investments since inception of LR & community livelihood program
	<b>Housing Improvements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Added rooms (e.g., kitchen)</li> <li>• Painted exterior</li> <li>• Painted interior</li> </ul>	Administered questionnaires Observation	Baseline to be established – improvements current/on-going
	<b>Child nutrition improvements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meals per day (focus on status of breakfast and supper)</li> </ul>	Administered questionnaires Focus Group Discussions	Existing baseline inadequate - Update

<b>Program</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data Collection Method</b>	<b>Baseline Adequacy</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frequency of meals containing meat, fish, milk, greens</li> </ul>		
<b>Standard of living</b>	<b>Improvements in housing &amp; amenities as evidenced by:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tenure/titles</li> <li>Condition of walls and roof</li> <li>House size increased from pre-resettlement</li> <li>Potable water</li> <li>Adequate waste management</li> <li>Access to markets, schools, health care</li> <li>May add electricity &amp; piped water later</li> </ul>	Administered questionnaires for comparative conditions Observation Focus Group Discussions for outcome evaluation (such as reduction in maintenance and ease of access to water providing additional time for livelihood activities and waste management relationship to health conditions – particularly intestinal diseases.	Baseline adequate, except for outcome evaluation purposes
<b>Health Care/ Community Health</b>	<b>Infant &amp; child health</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immunization rate</li> <li>Malaria incidence</li> <li>Use of local clinic</li> </ul>	Clinic records Administered questionnaires Focus Groups	Baseline adequate
	<b>HIV/AIDs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary testing rates (emphasis on males)</li> <li>Reduction in incidence</li> </ul>	Clinic records Voluntary testing records Administered questionnaires (as appropriate) Focus Groups	Baseline adequate
<b>Education</b>	<b>Classroom – student ratio</b>	School records	Baseline adequate
	<b>Teacher – student ratio</b>	School records	Baseline adequate
<b>Vulnerable People</b>	Reflected in above indicator groups Add to standard of living: improvements in bedroom amenities	Code & analyze separately	Baseline adequate
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Preservation of cultural heritage as indicated by use of cultural centre</b>	Centre attendance records	Baseline to be established when centre opens
	<b>Satisfaction with management of shrines and graves as evidenced by complaints</b>	Complaint record assessment Focus Groups	Baseline to be establishment by review of earlier complaint records

### **Annex 3.4: Recommended Social Monitoring Report Format<sup>1</sup>**

Notes:

Instructions on information to be given in the report is given in brackets [ ].

Tables contain only the headings. The Team will add extra rows for the input, output, and outcome data.

Include the outcome indicator/data collection methods table in an annex.

### **Social Sections of the Environmental and Social Quarterly Monitoring Report Updated June 2010**

#### **1.0 Report Preparation Process**

Each person responsible for a program prepares his/her own section using the standard report format and style.

The Social Manager acts as the Team's "gatekeeper" to ensure that report format is consistent, content is adequate and concise, and clearly shows inputs, outputs, and outcomes and any remedial actions needed.

The Environment and Social Manager finalizes the report.

#### **2.0 Report Table of Content**

*All social programs* should be covered in *one social section* (Section 5).

*Consultation and disclosure* covers both social and environmental issues and, thus, should be covered in Section 6.

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<sup>1</sup> It is strongly recommended that the Interconnection Project use the same or a similar approach to monitoring & evaluation and reporting.

## Chapter 5 –Table of Content

- 5.1 Purpose and Content
- 5.2 Summary Observations and Planned Actions
- 5.3 Social Program Progress Status
- 5.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Results
  - 5.4.1 Consultation & Community Liaison
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome Table
  - 5.4.2 Livelihood Restoration
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome table
  - 5.4.3 Standard of Living
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome table
  - 5.4.4 Vulnerable People
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome table
  - 5.4.5 Health Care & Community Health
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome table
  - 5.4.6 Education
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome table
  - 5.4.7 Cultural Heritage
    - i. Analysis and planned actions
    - ii. Input & Output Table
    - iii. Outcome table

**Chapter 6 – Social Consultation and Disclosure**  
**Table of Content**

- 6.0 Purpose and Content
- 6.1 Summary Observations and Planned Actions
- 6.2 Consultation & Disclosure Status
- 6.3 Monitoring & Evaluation Results
  - i. Analysis and planned actions
  - ii. Input & Output Table
  - iii. Outcome table

## DESCRIPTION OF REPORT SECTION(S) CONTENT

Chapter 5 (Social Programs) and Chapter 6 (Consultation and Community Liaison) should use the same format.

### **Section 1: Content and Purpose**

Chapter 5 provides the following information:

- the overall status of the progress of social programs/tasks
- the outputs of the tasks completed or in progress during this quarter, as well as any tasks remaining from previous quarters, measured against targets set for each task
- The program level outcomes for each social component that has reached the observable outcome stage, measured against established program level indicators
- Any program changes needed, as indicated by the output and outcome results.

### **Section 2: Summary Observations and Planned Actions**

[This section should *summarize* the *main* findings from the monitoring and evaluation for the quarter being reported on. You do not have to list every single issue, as these will be indicated in the tables in Sections 3 & 4. Focus in this summary, instead, on any:

- delays in input delivery (progress)
- failure to achieve targeted outputs
- Reasons for failure of programs to achieve positive outcomes (considered against overall goals)
- Highlight programs that are achieving demonstrably positive outcomes

This section should also provide brief information on the:

- proposed actions to resolve delays and failures to achieve targeted outputs and positive outcomes
- schedule for implementing the actions
- responsible party for action implementation]

### **3: Social Program Progress Status**

Table 1 shows the completion status of each of the Project's social management plans as of [the end of the quarter covered in each monitoring report].

[This table should be updated each quarter.]

**Table 1: Social Program Completion Status as of Quarter (X/Year)**

(Activity information in the table is illustrative only)

Program	Sub-Components	PAP Planned Completion (in % of full completion)	PAP Actual Completion (in % of full completion)	Non-PAP Planned Completion (in % of full completion)	Non-PAP Actual Completion (in % of full completion)	Cause of Any Implementation Delay	Schedule for corrective actions
Compensation payment at FRV				na	na		
Consultation & Engagement							
Land titles				na	na		
Livelihood restoration & community livelihood support							
	Agriculture						
	Fisheries						
	Tourism formal						
	Tourism informal						
	Employment /Skills						
	Business support measures (training, micro-credit, centres, etc.)						
Vulnerable People Support							
	Identification & survey						
	Community support						
	Other support measures						
Health care & community health							
	Malaria						
	HIV/AIDS						
	Hygiene & sanitation						
	Immunization						

<b>Program</b>	<b>Sub-Components</b>	<b>PAP Planned Completion (in % of full completion)</b>	<b>PAP Actual Completion (in % of full completion)</b>	<b>Non-PAP Planned Completion (in % of full completion)</b>	<b>Non-PAP Actual Completion (in % of full completion)</b>	<b>Cause of Any Implementation Delay</b>	<b>Schedule for corrective actions</b>
	Health centre upgrades						
<b>Education</b>	Facility upgrades						
<b>Cultural heritage</b>							
	Ceremonies and other management tasks for shrines & graves						

## **Section 4: Monitoring & Evaluation Results**

### ***4.0 Internal monitoring and evaluation results***

The sections below give the status of each social program in terms of:

**Progress:** Each activity scheduled for implementation during Quarter (X/Year), including any activities left over from previous quarters.

**Outputs:** Output target achievement for each activity scheduled for implementation during Quarter (X/Year) measured against established targets.

**Program level outcomes:** Outcomes (results) of each social program as of the end of Quarter (X/Year) based on established outcome indicators. See Annex (X) for a list of the outcome indicators for each social program. [Include the table I sent (or a similar table) showing the indicators for each program].

### ***4.1 Consultation & Community Liaison***

#### **4.1.1 Consultation and Community Liaison Inputs and Outputs**

##### *Summary*

[Indicate any major *delays* or failure to achieve *targeted outputs*. Expand on the table's short explanations for delays or target failures and on the actions and schedules that will resolve delays or failures.]

Table 2 shows consultation and community liaison tasks scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

**Table 2: Consultation and Community Liaison Inputs & Outputs for Quarter (X/Year)**

<b>Consultation &amp; Community Liaison – Quarter Inputs and Outputs</b>						
<b>Planned Task</b>	<b>Input Progress</b>	<b>Target Group or Item</b>	<b>Output targeted</b>	<b>Output achieved</b>	<b>Cause of Delay or Output Failure</b>	<b>Resolution Schedule</b>

#### **4.1.2 Consultation and Community Liaison (CCL) Outcomes**

The goal of CCL is to engage beneficiaries in decisions on program content and implementation measures in the belief that their involvement contributes to social program success. The success of CCL itself, therefore, should be reflected in the effectiveness of the social programs. The CCL outcome evaluation, thus, considers the outcomes of the social programs, as indicated by their evaluation results, as well as some particular CCL elements (as shown in Table 3 below).

##### *Summary*

[Briefly and clearly discuss the results of the outcome evaluation in terms of the following:

- Reasons for poor outcomes, such as poor participation, misunderstandings, complaints, etc.





**Table 6: Livelihood Restoration Outcomes as of Quarter (X/Year) – Proxy Indicators**

LR Indicators	PAP Baseline	%* PAP Households (of 100 % PAP)	Non-PAP Baseline	%* Non-PAP households (30% sample)	Remedial Actions	Schedule
Reinvestment in income generation						
Housing improvements						
Purchase of “luxury” or “extra” items						
Child nutrition improvements						

\*for each proxy indicator, enter the percentage of households reinvesting in income generation, investing in housing improvements, purchasing luxury items, increasing meals and nutritional food items.

### 4.3 Standard of Living (SoL)

#### 4.3.1 Standard of Living Inputs and Outputs

##### Summary

Considerable time has passed since the hydropower relocation. Once BEL took over, specialist consultants assessed PAP conditions and identified measures to bring conditions to standard (IFC PS5). These measures have been implemented and the original baseline study updated in 2009, though a few additional measures are planned by the Government and International Financial Institutions with BEL involvement (e.g., piped water, electricity). Monitoring will note the progress of any new interventions and will evaluate longer term SoL conditions.

[Indicate any major delays or failure to achieve *schedules or targeted outputs*. Expand on the table’s short explanations for delays or target failures and on the actions and schedules that will resolve delays or failures.]

**Table 7: Standards of Living Inputs & Outputs Quarter (X/Year)  
 Physically Displaced Households**

Standard of Living Inputs & Outputs						
Planned Task for Quarter	Input Progress	Target Group or Location	Output targeted	Output achieved	Cause of Delay or Output Failure	Resolution Schedule

#### 4.3.2 Standard of Living Outcomes

##### Summary

Outcome evaluation will use indicator measurement to determine SoL conditions (see Table 8), as well as focus group discussions and results of other relevant programs to determine relationships between SoL measures and indirect results. Some examples are relationships between improved sanitation and health conditions (particularly for children) and between ease of water access and time for livelihood activities.

Table 8 shows the basic indicators of standard of living for physically displaced households.

**Table 8: Standard of Living Outcomes Quarter (X/Year)  
 Physically Displaced Households**

Indicators	% of PAP (of 100% PAP)	Remedial Action	Schedule
Possession of Titles			
Condition of walls and roof good			
House size increased from pre-resettlement			
Potable water easily available			
Adequate waste management available			
Easy access to markets, schools, health care			
[May add electricity & piped water later]			

#### 4.4 Vulnerable People (VP) Support

##### 4.4.1 Vulnerable People Inputs & Outputs

###### Summary

[Indicate any major delays or failure to achieve *schedules or targeted outputs*. Expand on the table's short explanations for delays or target failures and on the actions and schedules that will resolve delays or failures.]

Table 9 shows vulnerable people program tasks scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

**Table 9: Vulnerable People - Inputs & Outputs for Quarter (X/Year)**

Planned Task	PAP Target Group	Non-PAP Target Group	PAP Output	Non-PAP Output	Cause of Delay or Output Failure	Resolution Schedule

##### 4.4.2 Vulnerable People Outcomes

###### Summary

The outcomes of support measures for Vulnerable People will be part of the outcome evaluation of the social programs. VP people/households will be coded and evaluated with the larger PAP/Non-PAP population and separately taking their VP status into consideration.

- [Discuss the reasons for any “poor” outcomes (e.g., living conditions declining, indicators showing that livelihood measures are not maintaining/improving livelihood conditions). The data and the results of focus groups and interviews should give you the reasons.
- Main changes in programs to address the “poor” outcomes, including the nature of the change, the schedule for the change, and the responsible person/entity of the change.

- Highlight any programs with very positive outcomes.]

**Table 10: Summary VP Outcomes Quarter (X/Year)**

Program	% Condition Improved Against Baseline (of 100% PAP VP)	% Condition Improved Against Baseline (of 30% Non-PAP Sample)	Remedial Actions	Schedule
Livelihood Restoration*				
Standard of Living				
Access to Health Care				

\*VP qualified/able to participate in LR programs.

#### ***4.5 Health Care and Community Health***

##### **4.5.1 Health Care and Community Health – Inputs & Outputs**

###### *Summary*

[Indicate any major delays or failure to achieve **schedules or targeted outputs**. Expand on the table’s short explanations for delays or target failures and on the actions and schedules that will resolve delays or failures.]

Table 11 shows health care and community health tasks inputs and outputs for Quarter (X/Year).

**Table 11: Health Care & Community Health Inputs & Outputs Quarter (X/Year)**

Planned Task	Target Group or Location	Output targeted	Output achieved	Cause of Delay or Output Failure	Resolution Schedule

##### **5.4.2 Health Care & Community Health Outcomes**

Evaluation will consider both PAP and non –PAP households.

###### *Summary*

- [Discuss the reasons for any “poor” outcomes.
- Main changes in programs to address the “poor” outcomes, including the nature of the change, the schedule for the change, and the responsible person/entity of the change.
- Highlight any programs with very positive outcomes.]

Table 12 shows the Health Care and Community Health program outcomes.

**Table 12: Health Care & Community Health Program Outcomes Quarter (X/Year)**

Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Locations	PAP [Deviation from baseline - % increase, decrease, same]	NON PAP [Deviation from baseline - % increase, decrease, same]	Remedial Actions	Schedule
<b>Infant &amp; Child Health &amp; Nutrition</b>						
	Immunization rate					
	Malaria incidence					
	Local clinic use					
	Number meals/day					
	Meal content (nutritional foods - meat, fish, greens, milk)					
<b>HIV/AIDs</b>						
	Voluntary testing rates (emphasis on males)					
	Incidence reduction					

#### 4.6 Education support

##### 4.6.1 Education Support - Inputs & Outputs Quarter (X/Year)

###### Summary

[Indicate any major delays or failure to achieve *schedules or targeted outputs*. Expand on the table's short explanations for delays or target failures and on the actions and schedules that will resolve delays or failures.]

**Table 13 shows education support inputs and outputs Quarter (X/Year).**

Planned Task	Target Group or Location	Output targeted	Output achieved	Cause of Delay or Output Failure	Resolution Schedule

##### 4.6.2 Education Support Outcomes

###### Summary

- [Discuss the reasons for any "poor" outcomes.]

- Main changes in programs to address the “poor” outcomes, including the nature of the change, the schedule for the change, and the responsible person/entity of the change.
- Highlight any programs with very positive outcomes.]

Table 14 shows program level education support outcomes (Quarter X/Year).

**Table 14: Education Support Outcomes Quarter (X/Year).**

Indicator	Location	Baseline Ratios	Quarter Ratio	Remedial Actions	Schedule
Classroom – student ratio					
Teacher – student ratio					

#### 4.7 Cultural Heritage

##### 4.7.1 Cultural Heritage Management Inputs and Outputs Quarter [X/Year]

###### Summary

[Indicate any major delays or failure to achieve *schedules or targeted outputs*. Expand on the table’s short explanations for delays or target failures and on the actions and schedules that will resolve delays or failures.]

Table 15 shows Cultural Heritage management inputs and outputs Quarter (X/Year).

**Table 15: Cultural Heritage Management Inputs & Outputs Quarter (X/Year)**

Planned Task	Item/Location	Output targeted	Output achieved	Cause of Delay or Output Failure	Resolution Schedule

##### 4.7.2 Cultural Heritage Management Outcomes Quarter (X/Year)

###### Summary

- [Discuss the reasons for any “poor” outcomes.
- Main changes in programs to address the “poor” outcomes, including the nature of the change, the schedule for the change, and the responsible person/entity of the change.
- Highlight any programs with very positive outcomes.]

Table 16 shows program cultural heritage management outcomes Quarter (X/year).

**Table 16: Cultural Heritage Management Outcomes Quarter (X/Year)**

Indicator	Item/Location	Previous Quarter	Current Quarter	Remedial Actions	Schedule
Complaints related to cultural heritage management					
Use of Cultural Centre					

## **ANNEX 4: PHOTOS**



**Photo 1: Small island**

The amount of biomass on this island is negligible, and access to the island is potentially dangerous. Such sites must be left out when it comes to pre-impoundment clearing.



**Photo 2: Right bank u/s of dam site**

The newly opened quarry on the right bank is visible in the centre of the picture, to its right, the small island shown in Photo 1.



**Photo 3: Concrete waste disposal**

The former clay burrow area, located d/s of the dam, is used for the disposal of concrete debris, sludge from the batching plant, etc.



**Photo 4: Oil skimmer**

As recommended, the oil skimmer was covered to prevent small animals from falling into it (top left).

**Photo 5: Tyres near workshops**

Such tyres can form an ideal breeding place for mosquitoes. They should be stored in a way that rain water cannot enter, i.e. under a roof, or covered (top right).



**Photo 6: Contour line bunds and ditches**

The bunds (centre-left) should be protected from erosion to prevent the material from being washed into the ditches (right). Plantation with perennial nitrogen fixing species (as shown in the foreground) is ideal. Planting of tubers (e.g. cassava, centre of the picture) will lead to disturbance of the bund at harvest and should be avoided (left).

## ANNEX 5: DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

*Uganda: Bujagali Private Power Project April 12-15, 2010, Fifth Joint Lenders Supervision, WBG Aide Memoire.*

### **Hydropower Project**

*Activity Report on Health Management Programme January-May 2010, BEL, June 2010.*

*Activity Report on the Implementation of Energy Saving Stoves in the Bujagali Hydro Affected Villages, BEL, 21 May 2010.*

*Activity Report on the Agriculture Enhancement Program in the Hydro Affected Villages, BEL, February 2010.*

*Agricultural Enhancement Program: Output Evaluation of 1st Phase Agricultural Intervention, BEL, 4/6/10.*

*Agricultural Activity Report: Planned Activities for the Agriculture Enhancement Programme Year 2010, BEL, June 2010.*

*Aquatic Ecology Monitoring: Water quality, fish, fish catch, sanitation and disease vectors. Monitoring No. 6, 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> April 2010. National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI). Final Draft 30 June 2010.*

*Bujagali Hydropower Project. Quarterly Construction Report for the Full NTP Period, 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2010. Quarterly Report No. 10, 31 March 2010.*

*Identification of PAPs Engaging in BEL Programs, BEL Social Team, June 2010.*

*Proposal for the Implementation of Livelihood Restoration (Economic Enhancement) of Tourism Operators Affected by the Bujagali Hydro Power Project, BEL, nd.*

*Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report No. 10 First Quarter 2010, BEL, nd.*

*Status Report on Bujagali Energy Limited Groups [Micro-Credit], BEL, 4 June 2010.*

*Vulnerable Assistance Program, BEL Social Team, April 2010.*

### **Interconnection Project**

*Bujagali Interconnection Project Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report, Nos 4,5,6,7 (March 2010, December 2009, June 2009, 2009), Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited, Bujagali Energy Limited.*

*Bujagali Interconnection Project (BIP) Resettlement Sites, BIU, nd.*

*Construction Reporting Quarterly Report No. 10, UETCL, 31 March 2010.*

*Culture Mitigation Programme: Proposed Action Plan, Bujagali Interconnection Project, BIU/UETCL, nd.*

*Implementation Strategy of the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), Revised, BIU, June 2009.*

*RAP Implementation Strategies: Treatment of Persons Identified as Vulnerable, BIU, February 23, 2010.*

*Report on Bujagali Interconnection Project [Status], UETCL, March 31st 2010.*