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Appendix H

Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP)



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**Bujagali Hydropower Project, Uganda
Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP)
DRAFT**

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1.0 Introduction

This document provides the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) for the Bujagali Hydropower Project (HPP) as proposed by Bujagali Energy Ltd., henceforth referred to as the “Project Sponsor” or “BEL”. This PCDP outlines community engagement activities that were undertaken during the preparation of the Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the HPP. This PCDP also provides an outline of planned community engagement activities that are to be undertaken leading up to and during the construction of the HPP which are to be done in association with the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) activities. Given that the Bujagali HPP has been identified by the World Bank (WB)/International Finance Corporation (IFC) as a “Category A” project, the Project Sponsor is required to develop and implement a PCDP. A separate PCDP has also been prepared for the associated transmission line project, which is to be implemented by the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL).

The International Finance Corporation’s (IFC) newly adopted *Sustainability Policy, Performance Standards and Disclosure Policy* have guided the public consultation and disclosure procedures (these policies/standards have replaced the 1998 Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies and 1998 Disclosure Policy).

To be consistent with the new IFC policies as noted above, the PCDP is intended to be a means to and fully integrated with the project planning, design and implementation process so as to enhance community benefits. Similar to the SEA, the PCDP is not intended to be a “static” document that only describes what has been undertaken, but perhaps more importantly, plays a role in the overall long-term social and environmental management system for the project that sets into motion a proactive plan to enhance community benefits and minimise negative effects.

The PCDP has built on public consultation and disclosure procedures carried out in 1999/2001 by the previous project sponsor, AES Nile Power (AESNP), as well as extensive public consultation carried out by the UETCL Bujagali Implementation Unit (BIU) Team since then, particularly in 2004-2005. Similar to the previous public consultations, BEL has sought to obtain alternative views on the design and construction of the hydropower facility and transmission system, including concerns of potential impacts and ways to mitigate such impacts. Based on this input, BEL has assessed alternatives and considered raised concerns in its decision-making process.

Public consultation and disclosure procedures have been and will continue to be carried out in an ongoing, transparent, consistent, up-to-date and equitable manner. Relevant project information has been and will be made accessible in a timely manner and in a language understandable to the groups being consulted. Information included as part of this process has been considered in the preparation of the SEA Report and associated action plans (e.g. the CDAP).

1.1 Project Description

The project includes a proposed 250 MW hydropower facility located at Dumbbell Island, located 8 km downstream (north) of the Town of Jinja, Uganda on the Victoria Nile. The project consists of a power station housing five 50 MW turbines and a 28 m high dam and associated spillway works (Scott Wilson Piesold, 2004). The project reservoir will occupy an area of 388 ha, approximately 80 ha of which will be newly inundated land and 308 ha of which is area currently occupied by the Victoria Nile. The SEA ToR includes a brief description of the main project components

Figure 1 illustrates the project location.

In addition to the hydropower generation component of the Bujagali HPP, new and/or upgraded electrical transmission facilities will be necessary to evacuate the power from the Bujagali HPP to the Uganda system grid and load centres. The transmission facilities will be developed by UECTL with assistance from BEL.

1.2 Applicable Laws, Regulations and Policies to Public Engagement

The following provides an outline of applicable laws and regulations as they relate to public consultation and engagement for the Republic of Uganda and potential project lenders.

1.2.1 The Republic of Uganda

National Environmental Management Policy, NEMA, 1995

Section 3.7 of the Policy specifies that the project sponsor is to involve land and resource users in all phases of environmental planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at all levels. Participation will be an empowering process and seek to involve women and the youth in environmental planning and decision-making.

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, NEMA, 1998

As required in Part III Section 12 of the Regulation, the following is required:

- Prior to the commencement of the EIA, NEMA may decide to consult and seek public input. This is to be undertaken within four weeks of the submission of the project brief to NEMA. A public notice shall be placed inviting comments. Comments from the public shall be submitted with 21 days of the public notice requesting comments. *(Note: NEMA has not requested the need for this step. BEL voluntarily published an initial start-up notice and made available the SEA ToR and PCDP for public review and comment).*

- During the EIA study the project sponsor shall consult with the public and seek their opinion.
- That the report documenting the results of the EIA (referred to as the Environmental Impact Statement or EIS) be made available to the public and appropriate public notice of the report's availability be provided. The report is to be made available for a period of time not less than 14 days. Comments on the EIA report are due within 21 days of the public notice [*this process is ongoing as of December 2006*].
- NEMA has the right to hold a discretionary public hearing if it felt that the level of consultation was not adequate and/or that it would be beneficial to the project [*it is expected that a decision on the need for this by NEMA would be made in early 2007*].

1.2.2 Project Lenders

The project lenders that may be involved with the project's financing have their own environmental and social due diligence requirements. BEL has reviewed, and built into its SEA process and reporting, the relevant international lender legislation, regulation and policy requirements that apply to the Bujagali HPP.

The following describes the known consultation requirements of project lenders known to be involved with the HPP as of November 2006:

World Bank Group Requirements

As of April 30, 2006, the new IFC Sustainability Policy, Performance Standards and Disclosure policy came into force. Of particular relevance to the PCDP is:

- *Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability;*
- *Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability; and,*
- *Guidance Notes on Performance Standards.*

The Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability introduces new requirements in relation to Community Engagement. Of particular interest is specification that the engagement process involves *free, prior and informed* consultation with the affected communities to enable informed participation, leading to lenders' confirmation of broad community support (BCS) for the project within the affected communities. The concepts of *free, prior and informed* consultation are explained below:

- **Free** – the client or its representatives have not coerced intimidated or unduly incentivised the affected population to be supportive of the project;
- **Prior** – Consultation with project-affected communities must be sufficiently early in the project planning process; and,
- **Informed** – Consultation with all project-affected communities on project operations and potential adverse impacts and risks, using methods of

communication that are inclusive, culturally appropriate and adapted to the community's language needs and decision making.

The IFC defines "Broad Community Support" as a collection of expressions by the affected communities, through individuals or their recognised representatives, in support of the project. There may be BCS even if some individuals or groups object to the project. It is the IFC's responsibility to determine whether there is BCS for the project, not the project sponsor.

Also to be considered is the World Bank (IDA) *Operational Policy (OP) 4.01 Environmental Assessment* which includes consultation policies. This OP specifies that for Category A and B projects, the borrower is to consult with project-affected people and NGOs about the project's environmental aspects and take their views into account. Consultations are to be initiated as early as possible and for Category A projects, at least twice: shortly after the environmental screening and before the terms of reference are finalised; and (b) once a draft EA report is prepared. The borrower is also to consult with such groups throughout project implementation as necessary to address EA-related issues that affect them. Also specified in the OP are the disclosure requirements, which include:

- The borrower is to provide relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted;
- The borrower is to provide a summary of the assessment for consultation after the draft SEA Documentation is prepared and makes the draft SEA Documentation available at a public place accessible to project affected groups and local NGOs;
- The final SEA Documentation is to be available through the WB's Infoshop; and,
- IFC requires a 120-day international disclosure period, while IDA and MIGA require a 60-day review period.

IBRD and IDA

The operations of these World Bank members are guided by a comprehensive set of environmental and social policies and procedures dealing with the Bank's development objectives and goals, the instruments for pursuing them, and the project sponsor requirements for Bank-financed operations. These policies and guidelines, known as Operational Policies (OPs), are set out in the Bank's Operational Manual. The OPs are focused statements that follow from the Bank's Articles of Agreement, general conditions, and Bank policies specifically approved by the Board. The Manual also addresses procedures, good practice and advice on implementation of policies.

Within the overall set of OPs, the Bank has identified ten key policies critical to ensuring that potentially adverse environmental and social impacts are identified, minimised, and mitigated. These ten are known as the "Safeguard Policies" and include policies on Environmental Assessment (EA).

MIGA

MIGA addresses concerns about investment environments and perceptions of political risk in developing countries by providing three key services:

- Political risk insurance for foreign investments;
- Technical assistance to improve investment climates and promote investment opportunities; and,
- Dispute mediation services, to remove possible obstacles to future investment.

MIGA's environmental and disclosure policies are derived from WB policies. They are a tool for identifying risks, reducing development costs, and improving project sustainability. Their application benefits affected communities and helps preserve the environment. MIGA's Issue-Specific Safeguard Policies include:

- Natural Habitats;
- Forestry;
- Pest Management;
- Projects on International Waterways;
- Involuntary Resettlement;
- Indigenous Peoples; and,
- Physical Cultural Resources.

During the underwriting of a project, MIGA identifies the policies and guidelines that are applicable to a project. Projects are expected to comply with the applicable policies and guidelines, as well as applicable local, national, and international laws. Considerations include:

- Environmental Assessment Policy;
- Disclosure Policy;
- Environmental and Social Review Procedures;
- Stakeholder Comments - 1999;
- Environmental Guidelines;
- Interim Issue-specific Safeguard Policies;
- Available Category A Environmental Impact Assessments;
- World Bank Note on Alcoholic Beverages; and,
- IFC/MIGA Office of Compliance and Ombudsman.

Further information is available on MIGA's website: www.miga.org

African Development Bank

As the AfDB is a potential lender to the project, the Bank's requirements need to be satisfied. The community engagement programme and the SEA to be prepared will need to be consistent with the AfDB's *Integrated Environmental and Social Assessment Guidelines (2003)* as well as various cross cutting themes as they relate to the environment, community development, gender issues, broad community support, etc. Other AfDB policies/ guidelines that will need to be recognised in undertaking the community engagement programme includes:

- *Environmental Review Procedures for Private Sector Operations of the African Development Bank; and,*
- *Policy on Resettlement and Involuntary Displacement.*

For Category A projects alike the Bujagali HPP, AfDB will disclose an ESRS on its InfoShop. This document will not be disclosed locally. AfDB requires a 120-day international disclosure period.

European Investment Bank

The EIB has several policy documents that will be adhered to in the completion of this PCDP including:

- *EIB Public Disclosure Policy, Principles, Rules and Procedures*, March 2006; and,
- *EIB Environmental Statement*, 2004, including an EIA according to Directive 85/337/EEC, amended by Directive 97/11/EC.

It is EIB practice to publish the SEA for a project alike the Bujagali HPP on the EIB website at least 60 days before Board presentation.

Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH (DEG)

Deutsche Investitions und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH (DEG). DEG promotes private enterprise in developing and transition countries providing long-term capital for private enterprises investing in those countries. DEG requires project enterprises to achieve the relevant national and international standards, using the Environmental and Social Policies and Guidelines of the World Bank Group as a benchmark. From time to time the Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Guideline on the Social Compatibility of DEG Business Operations will be adopted. More information on DEG's environmental and social requirements can be viewed at www.deginvest.de.

Equator Principles

The Equator Principles are a set of voluntary set of guidelines developed by leading financial institutions for managing environmental and social issues and based on IFC requirements in 2003. Revised Equator Principles were released in July 2006.

The Project Sponsor will apply the Equator Principles in the Bujagali HPP and provide non-technical summaries of environmental and social issues to the public in the local language. The Project Sponsor will establish procedures in order to receive and address concerns about the project's environmental and social impacts raised by individuals or groups from among project-affected villages.

2.0 Stakeholder Analysis

2.1 Areas of Influence/Stakeholders

The consultation programme was developed and implemented taking into account the various areas of influence (AOIs) that were identified as part of the SEA (see Section 3.2). Based on these recognised areas of influence, Table 2.1 below outlines the stakeholder groups that were consulted with and a summary of how those consultations were undertaken.

Table 2.1: Consultation Activity Summary

Stakeholders	Consultation Activities
National Public	Project notices in national newspapers, web site and making documentation available to all interested parties.
Government Agencies	Meetings were held with various government agencies and SEA documentation is being circulated through NEMA.
NGOs (national and local)	Numerous NGOs were identified and contacted to arrange meetings with to discuss their concerns and interests. Project documentation was circulated to the NGOs and offers made for additional meetings.
Local Communities	Contact was made with District and Sub-County level governments to inform them of the project. Sub-County Consultation committees were established to assist in consultation activities with local villages. Public meetings were held in the affected communities to advise people of the project and to receive their comments and concerns.
Project Affected Persons	PAPs were resettled under the previous SEA process undertaken by the former project sponsor. Socio-economic audit surveys were undertaken with the PAPs as part of this process and an action plan has been prepared to deal with remaining issues. Additional surveys were also undertaken with the “fishers” community in the project area.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable group representatives were included on the Sub-county Consultation Committees.
Business Operators	As part of a separate tourism impact study that was undertaken, key affected businesses were consulted through individual interviews. Subsequent discussions between the tourist operators and BEL regarding mitigation/compensation due to the flooding of Bujagali Falls have been ongoing. Discussions with the employees of the tourism industry have also occurred and actions to deal with potential loss of income (either temporary or permanent) have been proposed.
Tourist/visitors	The interests of tourists were identified in the above mentioned tourism impact study.
Cultural Groups	The Kingdoms of Buganda and Busoga were directly consulted with through meetings and the submission of project documentation. These consultations are ongoing.

It is noted that no indigenous peoples were identified to be resident within the project area of influence.

2.1.1 Description of Stakeholders

The following provides a summary description of the stakeholders most affected by the project, which includes: Local Villages & PAPs; Tourist Operators/Tourists; and Cultural Groups. It is noted that Section 3.7 of the SEA Report and Section 2.0) of the CDAP provides a detailed description of socio-economic conditions in the study area.

Local Villages & PAPs

The group of stakeholders most affected by the project include the eight villages located on either banks of the river including:

- Kikubamutwe, Buloba, Naminya, and Malindi (on west bank); and
- Ivunamba, Bujagali, Kyabirwas, and Namizi (on the east bank).

The location of the communities that were consulted with are shown in Figure 1.

It is again noted that the previous project sponsor had previously undertaken resettlement activities. The resettled villagers were identified stakeholders in this consultation process as well.

The following presents a summary of the socio-economic conditions of the PAPs as presented in the APRAP:

- Along the sides of the river there exists numerous small settlements that are connected by tracks/roads;
- Most of the inhabitants along the riverbank could be described as small plot peasant farmers that may supplement their income through cash crops and other income generating activities (e.g. fishing, trade, bicycle taxi driving, etc.);
- Housing is constructed mainly in family compounds. Buildings are either ‘temporary’ (built with traditional materials), ‘semi-permanent’ (with traditional walls and corrugated iron roofs) or ‘permanent’ (with brick or concrete walls). The majority of housing is owner-occupied;
- Water is obtained from the river and from boreholes, wells and springs. Sanitation is normally via traditionally built pit latrines;
- According to 2001 agricultural statistics from the Jinja District Agricultural Office, the average sustainable land holding in the District is 0.8 ha per compound/household;
- The average annual household income from fishing, according to the AESNP baseline survey is UGX 527,400 (USD 350);
- Average annual income per household from business activities or formal sector employment, according to the baseline survey, is UGX 3.481 m (USD 2,700);

- Agriculture is practiced as a labour intensive, intercropping system with both cash crops and subsistence crops. Women are responsible for food supply and other household duties whereas men are responsible for cash income including cash crops. In addition, women generally do not own family land but merely have access to it. All of this has inhibited women's economic advancement by blocking avenues to credit schemes; and,
- Fishing in the Nile River is an income generating activity for some farmers.

Tourist Operators and Tourists

Tourism activity in the area is based on white water rafting on the Nile River. The Bujagali project will flood some of the rapids that are commercially rafted. There are four major rafting companies that operate on the affected section of the river. These companies and the tourists that they provide services to are profiled as part of the Tourism Impact study and which is documented in Appendix C.4 of the SEA. Commercial rafting will be able to continue on downstream rapids after the dam has built. BEL is working with the four major existing rafting companies to adapt their activities to the changed conditions.

Cultural Groups

The two main cultural groups potentially affected by the project are the Kingdom of Busoga and the Kingdom of Buganda. The Nile River has served as the historic divider of these two Kingdoms. The dam itself is reported to be located within Busoga Kingdom as the west bank of the Nile River serves as the boundary between the two Kingdoms. Kingdoms within Uganda are officially recognised cultural institutions by the Government of Uganda and each kingdom is represented by a head cultural leader or 'King' (Kyabazinga). The Kingdoms are organised into several "Chieftdoms" as well as smaller clans that are based on the family. An administrative government body composed of various representatives and a council governs the Kingdoms. It is noted that the Kingdom of Buganda owns a considerable amount of land of which is leased to others for various periods of time.

3.0 Stakeholder Engagement

The consultation and disclosure programme was designed and implemented so as to foster community awareness of the proposed project and SEA study and to provide opportunities for community input and involvement. Careful attention was made to the various national and international principles/policies/guidelines (as previously noted) as they relate to consultation. The approach was also designed recognising that an extensive amount of consultation was undertaken by the previous project sponsor, and the more recent consultation activities undertaken by the BIU. By all indications, the starting point was a relatively high awareness level of the project, and which was confirmed through the initial community consultations undertaken in August 2006.

3.1 Previous Public and Agency Consultations

From 1997 to 2001, AESNP undertook an extensive public consultation programme using methods best suited to the diverse interests of the various stakeholders and their level of literacy. Consultation was undertaken with local, regional, national and international interests and stakeholders. Methods of public consultation that were applied during the course of the project included:

- Targeted briefings;
- Displays and exhibitions;
- Project progress reports and newsletters;
- Advertising;
- Interviews with key people;
- Site visits;
- Informal at-home meetings;
- Surveys; and,
- Focus group discussions.

The AESNP ESIA reports provide summaries of all consultations that were undertaken and the major issues/concerns that were raised. Some of the key issues from the past consultation process as well as those raised since the project was put on hold include:

Table 3.1: Summary of Previous Key Issues

• Need for and project benefits • Tourism impacts • Economic impacts • Environmental effects • Cumulative effects of other dam projects • Resettlement and compensation • Public health (disease) • Quarrying impacts • Transparency of the process • The need for electricity to local communities and the affordability of power • Improvements in local community infrastructure • Banking procedures for stakeholders • Protection of women, orphans, elderly and physically challenged	• Jobs for local people • Drinking water • Access to river during construction • Moving of spirits from the river/cultural concerns • Disruption to culture • Crop damage compensation • Importation of labour from the outside • EMF effects from the transmission lines • Public health implications (HIV/AIDS increase) • Lake Victoria water levels • The condition/safety of the Nalubaale (Owens Falls) dam • The need to address unresolved issues of the resettled persons.
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The information collected in the previous consultation process was used as a starting point for the preparation of this PCDP. This information was used with some caution though recognising the changes to the project (although few), the potential for new stakeholders and the potential for new issues and concerns.

More recently, the Bujagali Implementation Unit (BIU), which has been an agent of the Uganda Electrical Transmission Co. Ltd. (UETCL), has been engaging the potentially affected communities. Consultations related to the HPP that have occurred include:

- Since 2004, the BIU have met regularly with each of the hydro dam affected villages (about every 2 months);
- Have provided advice on issues such as agri-forestry to the resettled community¹; and,
- Have continued to work with a number of community associations based in the hydro dam villages including: Water Users Committees, Fisheries Associations, and Health Development Committees.

The results of these previous consultations have been documented and are presented in Appendix A.

¹ It is noted that all households located in the area to be flooded were resettled and landowners compensated. This was done by AES prior to them dropping the project. Some outstanding commitments remain and BEL is in the process of fulfilling these commitments. Resettlement has also been completed for the Kawanda sub-station site. No other resettlement has been undertaken for the transmission system.

3.2 BEL Community Engagement Activities

Consultation activities undertaken and to be undertaken by BEL have been organised into the following phases:

- **Phase 1:** Initial consultation activities that fed into the development of the SEA Terms of Reference
- **Phase 2:** Release of the *SEA Terms of Reference and Draft PCDP*
- **Phase 3:** Release of SEA Summary Report
- **Phase 4:** Release of the Final Draft SEA Report and Action Plans
- **Phase 5:** CDAP Planning Consultation
- **Phase 6:** Ongoing Project Consultation

Figure 2 presents a schematic diagram of the key consultation activities and their timing.

Table 3.2 provides as outline of the IFC's broad community support indicators and a description of the extent to which the PCDP satisfies each of the indicators.

The project sponsor retained the services of a witness NGO (InterAid) in August 2006 to assess whether or not BEL/UETCL and their affiliates abide by Ugandan law and international requirements when undertaking the PCDP activities. InterAid was required to attend a sample of the consultation activities and to establish a grievance mechanism. (See Section 5.1 for further details on this)

The following sections describe the consultation phases and the activities undertaken in each Phase.

Table 3.2: IFC Consultation Requirements

INDICATORS	ISSUES	APPROACH TAKEN TO ADDRESS ISSUE
Review Stream 1 – <i>Has the client conducted free, prior and informed consultation and enabled participation of affected communities?</i>		
1. Company Strategy/Policy/Principles on Engagement	None	BEL's policy regarding community engagement are presented in Section 5.0 of this PCDP.
2. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis	New IFC policies makes reference to a project's area of influence (and the need to tie the PCDP to the area of influence). Area of influence includes: primary project site; associated facilities; area potentially affected by cumulative impacts and areas potentially affected by impacts from unplanned but predictable developments caused by the project. Potential interests to be consulted include: those to be relocated/have been relocated (and sub groups associated with these interests); those whose livelihoods are affected; local communities and their representatives; cultural/religious groups; visitors/tourists; future migrant workers; business operators and associations; local/regional/national NGOs; national government; larger civil society.	AOI for the project was defined and stakeholders identified and profiled (See Section 2.1) Stakeholder profiling was based on socio-economic surveys that were previously undertaken by the previous project sponsor and from more recent surveys undertaken of select groups to audit past resettlement activities and other affected villages. Key stakeholder issues were identified and responses/resolutions provided as documented in Section 3.4.3.

INDICATORS	ISSUES	APPROACH TAKEN TO ADDRESS ISSUE
3. Community Engagement	IFC guidelines require communities to be engaged to provide input on identifying potential impacts; assessing the consequences of those impacts; on mitigation & developing benefits.	Project affected communities have been engaged at various stages of the study including the release of the ToR, draft SEA Consultation Summary Report and draft final SEA reports that were initiated in December 2006 (Infoshop version). In each phase stakeholders have been provided the opportunity to provide comments and to express their issues of concern.
4. Information Disclosure	New IFC procedures stress the need of information disclosure to ensure that stakeholders are making informed decisions.	Numerous information releases have been made available to the affected communities. This has included the release of: the SEA ToR and Draft PCDP; a SEA Consultation Summary Report, project newsletters and the draft final SEA documentation. The Summary Report and newsletters were produced in the local language. The communities were also informed through public meetings held in the two adjacent Sub-Counties to the HPP that were held in conjunction with the release of the SEA Summary.
5. Consultations a) Free	IFC indicators suggest that “free” consultation can be demonstrated through records of communication with community representatives, key informants and sub-group representatives.	All consultations that were undertaken were free and under the observation of a witness NGO (InterAid). This PCDP documents the results of consultations that were undertaken with various stakeholders.
b) Prior	IFC indicators stress the importance of early consultation and timely so that the released information can be interpreted and comments formulated; so that material input can be provided on broad project design options; and on the choice and design of mitigation measures and project development benefits.	Awareness of project is high due to previous sponsor’s efforts over an extended timeframe Prior to consulting with the various stakeholders, information was typically provided in advance including the SEA ToR, SEA Summary and SEA Report. Stakeholders always had the opportunity to provide comments after reviewing the provided materials.

INDICATORS	ISSUES	APPROACH TAKEN TO ADDRESS ISSUE
c) Informed	Consultation needs to be inclusive (accommodating different levels of vulnerability), culturally appropriate and adapted to language needs and decision-making processes.	Various types of consultations were undertaken throughout the study period with all identified stakeholder groups. Meetings were undertaken and information materials provided in the local language (Luganda & Lusoga). Vulnerable groups representatives were included as part of consultation committees.
6. Informed Participation	The process needs to be iterative to show how decisions were made and that the views of the affected communities were taken into account include impact minimisation, mitigation and benefits sharing.	The consultation process was iterative in that it was undertaken through a number of phases that corresponded to the release of the draft ToR, draft SEA findings and the SEA Report. The results of the consultation activities were fed into the overall SEA process. Key issues that were identified were responded to as described in Section 3.4.3.
7. Vulnerable Groups – consultation and mitigation	Groups such as the poor, HIV/AIDs, orphans, women need to be explicitly consulted with. Documentation needs to be clear as to how these groups were consulted, the potential for impacts on them and how their concerns were addressed.	Vulnerable group representatives were included as part of the Sub-County Consultation Committees.
8. Grievance Mechanisms	Need to address potential grievances both with this project configuration and of those who have been relocated to date and have expressed concerns regarding unfulfilled AES commitments.	All relocations were completed by the previous project sponsor. A grievance mechanism is being implemented by the witness NGO (InterAid) in conjunction with the SEA release. BEL is in the process of responding to gaps identified in previous sponsor's activities.

INDICATORS	ISSUES	APPROACH TAKEN TO ADDRESS ISSUE
9. Feedback to Affected Communities	IFC procedures specify that the results of the consultation need to be fed back to the community to demonstrate how comments/recommendations have been accommodated and where not accommodated, provide a rationale for this.	Input received through the consultation and disclosure process was fed back into the SEA process through responses to identified issues and concerns. A long-term grievance mechanism process is being implemented to address issues during project implementation.
Review Stream 2 – What is the level of support and dissent among the communities for the project affected?		
1. Formal Expressions of Support of Objection	IFC guidance materials indicate that formal support can be expressed through minutes of meetings with government bodies/community bodies and referendums.	PCDP and its implementation are designed in such a manner to move to a level of broad community support for the project. To date, key stakeholders such as the local governments, communities and Kingdoms have provided verbal support for the project. Formal expressions of support from the local governments and Kingdoms are to be obtained following the release of the draft Final SEA Report.
2. Informal Expressions of Support or Objection	Can be expressed through media releases, agreements, consultation event participation levels and responses to these events.	As noted above, key stakeholders such as the local governments, communities and Kingdoms have provided verbal support for the project. Informal reviews of national newspaper articles have clearly identified the need for new power supplies in Uganda.
3. Evidence of good faith negotiations	Providing evidence that previous problems have been/will be rectified. Documenting the results of the negotiations and agreements reached and outline how the project proponent intends to honour these agreements.	BEL has committed to resolving past resettlement issues of the previous project sponsor and has initiated these actions. Discussions/negotiations are ongoing with the tourism business owners. The results of these discussions to date are confidential.

INDICATORS	ISSUES	APPROACH TAKEN TO ADDRESS ISSUE
<i>Analysis of Contents</i>		
1. Net Benefits	As per IFC policies, need to provide evidence that the project affected communities will receive net benefits from the project. (including all sub groups of those affected).	Benefits of the project to the project affected communities are described in Sections 7.3 and 7.4 of the SEA and in the CDAP. It is noted that the final agreed community development initiatives to be implemented will depend on needs assessment work that is to be undertaken in consultation with the communities in early 2007 prior to project construction.
2. Legal Framework/Public Policy Considerations	Need to provide evidence that local land use planning approvals have been obtained and other regulations met/ address consistency of project with national/regional/local policies.	There are no specific land use planning approvals that are required for the project. Approval of the SEA by the National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA) is required. The NEMA review and approval process was initiated in early December 2006.
3. Local and National Political Considerations	Need to examine whether community opinions have been influenced by the political system/cycle.	BEL is not aware that community opinions were influenced by the political system. There has been no evidence of this.

3.3 BEL Community Engagement Activities

The following describes the results of the community engagement activities that have been undertaken to date.

3.3.1 Phase 1 – Initial Stakeholder Consultation

The project sponsor has conducted two initial sets of consultations prior to the release of the SEA ToR and this draft PCDP. These consultations took place in January and March 2006 and largely involved meetings with various government agencies. Some additional meetings were also conducted in late May 2006. The purpose of these meetings was to reintroduce the project and to identify initial comments and expectations that the agencies may have with respect to the project and SEA process.

The agencies that were met with are outlined in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Initial Government Agency Consultations

January 2006 Consultations	• BIU • Ugandan Electricity Generation Co. Ltd. (UEGCL) • Ugandan Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd. (UETCL) • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) • National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) • Jinja District (reps. of Jinja, Budondo, Bujagali, Kyabirwa, and Namizi) • Mukono District (reps of Mukono, Wakisi, Kikubamutwe, Naminya, Buloba) • National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI) • Uganda Wildlife Authority • Directorate of Water Development • National Forest Authority • Rural Electrification Authority • Ugandan Investment Authority • Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry • Electricity Regulatory Authority • Nile Basin Initiative
March 2006 Consultations	• BIU • Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR) • National Forest Authority (NFA) • Road Agency Formation Unit (RAFU) • Mukono District • NAFIRRI • Jinja District • NEMA • Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI) • Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) • Tourism Operators (Nile River Explorers, Equator Rafting, Adrift)

	• Mabira Forest Tourism Ecotourism Centre • Jinja tourism businesses networking meeting • Local hotel/lodge/tourism owners and operators • Operator of Kiira and Nalubaale Hydro Dams (Eskom) • Directorate of Water Development (DWD) • LC1 and LC3 representatives of Budondo and Wakisi Sub-counties
May 2006 Consultations	• BIU • National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAPE) • National Forest Authority (NFA) • Wetlands Inspection Division • National Association for Professional Environmentalist (NAPE) • Save the Bujagali Crusade

Summaries of these meetings are included in Appendix B.

The key issues/comments raised during these initial consultation meetings include:

- The recognition of the urgent need for new reliable electrical generation sources given current rolling power blackouts;
- The concern that the lack of power is damaging the economy;
- The need to update information in regards to the river rafting companies;
- The need to resolve issues for the affected villages in the vicinity of the hydro dam (e.g. replacing the water pumps);
- The need to audit the results of the previous RAP (this has been undertaken and corrective action is being initiated);
- That the east bank of the river site is still to be fenced;
- The fisheries study previously undertaken in 2000 requires updating;
- The need for land to compensate the removal of land in the Mabira forest;
- Concerns remain regarding the displacement of the rafting companies and the need to improve the area as a tourist destination – what are the tourism economic effects of the project?
- Suggestions from NGOs that previous process was not transparent – it did not involve NGOs;
- The need for an EA process that promotes open dialogue;
- The need to assess the effects of the project on Lake Victoria (particularly considering the low water levels);
- The need to consider and assess other electricity generation options in the EA;
- The cumulative effects of the three dams (Nalubaale (Owen Falls), Kiira (Owen Falls extension) and Bujagali) need to be considered;
- Safety issues associated with the structural integrity of the Nalubaale Dam needs to be considered;
- The need for a more integrated EA process and examination of the issues;
- The need for an NGO forum to discuss the issues;
- The need for input from the people and not just community representatives who may be biased in their opinions;

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- The need to involve both east and west bank villages in the construction employment;
- The need to provide training and employment recruitment;
- The need to provide opportunity for local women to participate during construction (e.g. breakfast/lunch/dinner kiosks); and
- The need to consider public access to the river for subsistence, commerce and recreation.

Business/Tourism Operator Meetings

Consultations were undertaken with a variety of businesses/tourist operators potentially affected by the hydroelectric project, many of which were associated with the white water rafting community. Initial meetings were conducted in late March 2006 as part of a tourism impact study that was undertaken. The purpose of these meetings was to reintroduce the project, to develop an understanding of their operations, to understand how their operations would be affected by the project, and to explore how BEL can help the companies adapt their operations to the changed environment. Subsequent follow-up meetings between the tourist operators and BEL have been ongoing since June 2006 to work towards agreements on the way forward. The results of these ongoing discussions are documented in Chapter 8 of the SEA.

Assessment of Past Resettlement

As part of the SEA, surveys and discussions were undertaken with a sample of those people who had been previously relocated by the previous project sponsor from the hydroelectric dam site to the Naminya settlement. The purpose of these consultations was to assess the effectiveness of the previous resettlement programme and to identify concerns and issues of the resettled people that have yet to be resolved. These meetings/interviews were conducted in April 2006.

In summary, issues identified included:

- Those who were resettled are generally satisfied with the resettlement site;
- The new houses are generally much better than their previous houses, although some criticisms were made of the houses regarding their condition;
- That the refurbishment of the existing Naminya school (as promised by the previous project sponsor) never took place – as no action was taken people took it upon themselves to create their own school in one of the vacant houses on the resettlement site;
- Lack of health facility staff accommodation on-site jeopardises the operation of the community health centre;
- Mixed reactions regarding livelihood restoration as some suggested that they are now better off where as others have suggested that they now have less land/land is less fertile than before; and,

- Those who suggested to be less well off indicated that reduced fishing opportunities (due to being located further from the river) has contributed to this.

BEL has responded to these issues as documented in the Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan (APRAP) report, which forms part of the SEA documentation.

Fishers Consultations

Consultation meetings were conducted with a number of villages along the Nile in April, 2006 for the purposes of updating baseline information relating to the livelihood of the fishers and to better understand the impacts of the project on this group. These meetings were undertaken by the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI). Discussions/focus group sessions were conducted with the Kikuba-Mutwe (Waskisi sub-county), Kirindi (Nazigo sub-county), and Namasagali (Namasagali sub-county).

Issues identified included:

- Reduced access or increased distance to former fishing sites;
- Potential effects of noise, blasting and air pollution from project construction on agricultural activities or practices;
- Reduced incomes of resettled people (due to lack of access to the river and removed from Market areas to sell products);
- Decreased agricultural productivity on replacement lands;
- Risks associated with increased traffic during project development; and
- Lack of access to potable water due to pump malfunctions.

BEL has responded to these concerns through its APRAP process, which was undertaken as part of the SEA process.

3.3.2 Phase 2 - Release of the SEA Terms of Reference and Draft PCDP

The Phase 2 consultations occurred from July to August 2006 were focused on gaining input on the SEA ToR and the draft PCDP. Contact was made with various interests in order to inform them of the process, to identify issues/concerns, and to obtain input on the planned consultation programme.

Public Notice

An initial public notice that announced the initiation of the SEA study and release of the SEA ToR and draft PCDP was placed in the following three newspapers:

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- New Vision (on August 5 & 8, 2006);
- The Monitor (on August 5 & 9, 2006); and,
- Bukedde (in Luganda) (on August 5 & 8, 2006).

In addition to appearing in the newspapers, the notice also was placed on the New Vision web site for a period of two weeks in early August 2006.

The public notice also identified contact information for additional information and advised that the SEA ToR and PCDP are available from the project website. A copy of the public notice is contained in Appendix C.

NGO Meetings

Offers were made to meet with a targeted group of NGOs in July/August 2006. The purpose of these meetings was to introduce the project and to obtain their initial feedback and concerns in regards to the project and SEA study. Initial contact was made with about 20 NGOs. Both local and national NGOs were consulted with. A summary of key issues raised during the NGO meetings is provided in Table 3.4 below.

The only written comments submitted by an NGO (at the time of this report writing) on the SEA ToR were from NAPE (see **Appendix C**). Issues raised by NAPE included:

- Request for information on studies being carried out on Lake Victoria levels;
- How cumulative effects are being dealt with;
- How safety issues regarding the aging Nalubaale facilities will be addressed;
- The need for a comprehensive assessment of all Nile River projects;
- The need for an overall assessment of energy options;
- The lack of plans and strategies to evaluate and monitor the impacts of resettlement and compensation of dam affected people; and,
- Impacts of the project on tourism.

Table 3.4: Summary of Phase 1 NGO Meetings

Meeting Date	Organisation	Summary of Comments
27 th July 2006	Uganda National NGO Forum Plot 25 Kabalagala Box 4636 KLa. 031 260373/ 041 510272/ 041 501674e-mail; ngoforum@infocom.co.ug	• Their interests can be represented by ACODE and NAPE.
27 th July 2006	Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU) Mr. Godfrey Rwakabale (Coordinator) Plot 243 Tuffnel Drive 041 535659/ 535660/ 0772611482 E:mail: rwakabale@anticorruption.or.ug	• Their role is mainly promotion of corporate social responsibility. • Knew the project history since the times of AES Nile Power. • Pledged their contribution to the SEA process.
1 st July 2006	International Union for the Conservation of nature and Natural resources (IUCN) Mr. Alex Muhwezi (Country Rep.) Plot 39, Acacia Avenue 041 344508/ 0772221499 e-mail; alex.muhwezi@iucn.co.ug	• Country Rep. was out of country but still promised to forward their input to the document. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
26 th July 2006	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) Director, tourism business development and planning Mr. Damian B. Akankwasa Box 3530 kLa. 041 355000/ 0772 790729 damian.akankwasa@uwa.or.ug	• Needed to look at the SEA TOR's as a guide to UWA's input and old EIA documents. • UWA is supportive of the project. Their role will be more of guidance throughout the process.

Meeting Date	Organisation	Summary of Comments
1 st Aug 2006	Green Watch Uganda Kanneth Kakulu/ Irene Ssekyana Suite No.5, Ground Floor -Airways House. P.O. Box 10120, Kampala- Uganda Tel: 256-41-344 613 Fax: 256-41 343 787 E:mail- irene@greenwatch.or.ug OR environment@greenwatch.or.ug website: www.greenwatch.or.ug	• Willing to participate. • Had concerns on whether the affected communities were consulted or the NGO feedback would be basis for consultation. (Explained to them that community consultation is ongoing).
2 nd Aug. 2006	Uganda Debt Network Mr Kapepwe Julius 041 543974/ 041 533840/ 041 223152 jkaepewe@udn.or.ug	• They are willing to participate in this development. • Requested copies of the TORs to act as a basis of their input.
27 th July 2006	DENIVA Mr. Wandera Peter 041 530575/ 041531150 info@deniva.or.ug	• Liked the concept of involving NGOs unlike the way it was conducted previously. • Promised to have a look at the TORs as a group and give feedback. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
1 st Aug 2006	Environmental Alert Christine Nantongo (Programme Manager) Kabalagala off Gaba road P.O.Box 11259, Kla. Tel: 256 41 510215; 0772440926 e-mail envalert@envalert.org	• Appreciated the approach the SEA team took making sure the Civil society is involved in this SEA process. Advised that all the groups under the National NGO forum umbrella should be contacted.

Meeting Date	Organisation	Summary of Comments
Confirmation of and response from initial contact pending	Wildlife Clubs of Uganda Tibakenya, Dr. Elly Africa Box 4596 Kampala Phone: +256.41.256534 Fax: +256.41.258351	
27 th July 2006	National Association of Professional Environmentalist (NAPE) Frank Muramuzi 041-534453/ 0772 492362 e-mail: nape@utlonline.co.ug	• NAPE noted that they are not against dams but would like their issues addressed. • Requested a better explanation of the overall SEA process (this was provided at the meeting). • Asked relationship of project to Nile Basin Initiative and World Commission on Dams. • Recommended interaction with the Uganda Dams and Development Dialogue. • How is the SEA process addressing falling Lake Victoria water levels and climate change? • Nalubaale Dam safety issues are a concern. • Need to address cumulative effects of other Nile Basin Initiatives. • Need to address problems associated with previous resettlement activities from the hydro dam. • Need to examine other power generation alternatives in the SEA. • Need to consider tourism impacts from the project. • Have the findings and recommendations of World Bank Inspection Panel and IFCs Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman been considered? • Asked about the status/disclosure of the PPA.
Confirmation of and response from initial contact pending	Action for Development (ACFODE). Type: Non-indigenous. Physical Address:- Plot 623/624 ACFORD House Bukoto, Kampala. Postal Address:- Telephone & Fax:- 532311 & 530460 E-mail:-	

Meeting Date	Organisation	Summary of Comments
	ngoforum@starcom.co.ug Contact Person:- Mrs. Annette Muwonge	
Confirmation of and response from initial contact pending	Uganda Fisheries and Fish Conservation Type:- Indigenous Telephone & Fax:- E-mail:- ngoforum@starcom.co.ug	
Confirmation of and response from initial contact pending	Lake Victoria Catchment Environment Education Programme Eastern Africa Regional programme Mary Shuma (Executant) 5 th floor of ACS Plaza Lenana Road Nairobi Kenya +254 203877355	
28 th July 2006	Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) 041 220831/ 041 221034/ 0772 861147 Mr. Mawanda Robert.	- As an umbrella of manufacturers, they fully support the project especially in light of the current power crisis that greatly affects the manufacturing sector. - Manufacturers only get electricity an average of 17 days per month. There is more than 50% decrease in production because of this. - Promised to convene a UMA Environment sub-committee meeting and provide input into the project document (SEA ToR). At the time of writing this report no input has been received.

Meeting Date	Organisation	Summary of Comments
28 th July 2006	Save Bujagali Crusade (SBC) Afunaadula 0782555222	• SEA should address potential for dam (Owen Falls) failure and project cost. • The flooding of Lake Kyoga should be considered. • Need to look into options of small dams that are easily manageable and nearer to people. • Concerns of political influence in developmental projects and the need for political support for the alternatives and removal of all barriers to such developments. • Noise being generated from the project generators is a concern. • Need to consider effects on the Busoga Kingdom. • There should be a grievance handling mechanism for the PAPs. • There is need for confidence building with the PAPs. NAPE noted that they are not against dams but would like their issues addressed. • Culture and tourism need to be boosted in the area.
1 st August 2006	ECOVIC Kefa Kaweesa (Director) 0772 2455270 kefasan@yahoo.com	• Due to the short notice for the meeting, they could not provide comments at the meeting, though they knew about the project. • Have to share the project's TORs with the rest of the team and then come up with a proper input. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
1 st August 2006	Nile Basin Discourse Sarah Naigaga 0782 436700	• Was very interested to get involved in the exercise and on receiving project's documents, would then prepare a response. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
1 st August 2006	Uganda Dams Dialogue Mr. Bazira (Chairman) 0772 504173 bazirae@yahoo.com	• The organisation represents both the government and several civil society organisations. One of the aims is to address concerns surrounding dams developments in the Country. • They are to convene a meeting, review the TORs and provide feedback. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
31 st July 2006	Student Partnership Worldwide Jinja (SPW) Jimmy Innes (Country Director) jimmy.innes@spw.org 0782 974434	• Most of their work is channeled to community based environmental programmes. Would therefore be happy to participate in this SEA process especially where community related issues are involved.

Meeting Date	Organisation	Summary of Comments
31 st July 2006	JIDDECO (Jinja) Paul Bateeze (Coordinator) 0772 408378 jiddeco@jiddeco.or.ug	- Despite being located in Jinja (project area) they did not participate in the previous EIA process and hence have limited awareness about the project. - Documentation was provided to them (SEA ToR and PCDP) for their review and input. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
31 st July 2006	Busoga Trust (Jinja) Frank Kumbuga & Johnson Waibi (programme manager) 0772 452693 / 043121572	- Just like JIDDECO, it's also under the Busoga arch-dioceses. - Could not provide specific comments on the process. - Provided with the TORs for their review and comments.
4 th August 2006	African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) Dickens Kamugisha 041571597 - 0782407085 afiego-ug@yahoo.com	Would liaise with the ACODE director after getting the TORs and provide their input. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.
2 nd August 2006	Energy Plus Ltd 535 Kisaasi Road, Bukoto 041-533073- 077-2441953 eng@utlonline.co.ug	- Glad for to be considered participate in this process as they have so many concerns on the same. - There was need for them to consult other professional colleagues due to the professional nature of the concerns, in order to have an informed and professional input. At the time of writing this report no input has been received. - Their firm did not have budgetary provision for the activity this financial year. - Needed some funding from the project sponsor for them to carry on the activity. (Note that BEL is not providing funding to NGOs)
4 th August 2006	ACODE Plot 96 Kanjokya Street Tumushabe Godba 041 530798 – 0782 202816	Would liaise with the AFIEGO director after getting the TORs and give their input. At the time of writing this report no input has been received.

Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) Forum

On September 21, 2006 a BIU representative was invited to attend and to make a presentation to a forum organised by the Ugandan Nile Discourse Forum. This forum was not focused on the Bujagali project, but none the less, there is interest in the project by the NBD. The workshop was attended by over 30 participants representing different NGOs and CBOs. One objective of the forum was to help better understand how ECOVIC (a umbrella organisation of environmental NGOs in Uganda) could work with the Bujagali project to promote environmental sustainability. The Nile Basin Initiative is an inter-governmental partnership focused on the fighting of poverty, socio-economic development and the management of the Nile water resources. Some key issues raised by the participants at the meeting included:

- The public availability of the power purchase agreement;
- The need for independent project monitoring to ensure that the proposed measures are actually implemented;
- Interest in establishing linkages with technical people working on the project;
- Interest in ensuring that environmental issues/restoration are included as a component of the CDAP;
- Interest in developing proposals for community development in the area for submission and consideration by BEL;
- Capacity building of the CSOs so that they can access funding;
- That micro enterprise development should be integrated into the CDAP; and,
- Creating linkages with InterAid (the witness NGO for the project).

Community Meetings

Local governments/communities potentially affected by the hydropower project included:

- Jinja and Mukono District (LC5);
- Budondo and Wakisi sub-counties (LC3); and,
- Communities of Kikubamutwe, Buloba, Naminya and Malindi (on west bank) and Ivunamba, Bujagali, Kyabirwas and Namizi (on the east bank) (LC1 level).

To consult with the potentially affected villages, Sub-County level (LC3) consultation committees were established that included representatives of the following:

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Sub-county Committee Composition	
Political:	L.C 3 Chairperson Sub-county Chief L.C 1s of the affected villages.
Technical:	Environment Health/Education Works/Production/Community development
Special Interest/ Vulnerable Groups	Women People with Disability Youth Elderly Directly affected persons (in case none of the above is)

The purpose of these committees was to sensitise the affected villages regarding the project and to obtain their concerns & suggestions. In Phase 2 of the PCDP process, these committees met with the villages in the form of village meetings and in some cases consulted with local leaders such as teachers and vulnerable groups.

The SEA ToR and the draft PCDP were provided to the Sub-County Committees in late July 2006 and provided with a list of issues/questions to explore with the villages including:

Questions to Guide the Sub-county Committee Meetings
1) What general concerns do people have regarding the proposed development of the HPP? 2) Is there any specific information regarding your village that the project team should be aware of? 3) What types of information are people interested in receiving? 4) Are there any specific issues/topics that people would like more information on? 5) How would people like to receive information about the project and the SEA study results in the future? 6) How should the results of the draft SEA and other project information be made available to the villages? 7) Is the use of sub-county committees to consult with the villages appropriate? 8) Are there other consultation approaches/methods that could be used? 9) What mitigation measures should be undertaken to reduce negative effects? 10) How do the villages/people want to be involved in the future? 11) Are there any specific local interest groups that we should be consulting with? 12) What expectations do the villagers have regarding community development opportunities as a result of the project? 13) Do people have any comments/concerns with respect to the proposed study schedule?

These initial meetings were undertaken in late July/August 2006. The subcommittees reported back the input from their meetings to the study team in early August 2006. A summary of key issues raised in these meetings is provided in Table 3.5.

Kingdom Meetings

Introductory meetings were held with representatives of the Kingdoms of Busoga (August 11 & 18, 2006) and Buganda (August 15, 2006). The purpose of these meetings was to reintroduce the project/study, to identify concerns and identify how the Kingdoms would like to be involved in subsequent steps of the process. Although the dam itself is within Busoga Kingdom, dam infrastructure will be within Buganda Kingdom. Both Kingdoms were provided with the SEA ToR and Draft PCDP and were requested to provide their comments. Key issues raised during these initial meetings are summarised in Table 3.6.

Buganda's interest relates primarily to the associated transmission line as land has already been acquired for the HPP. As such, more detailed comments from the Buganda Kingdom follow-up meetings are documented in the SEA and PCDP for the Transmission Line project for which UETCL is the project sponsor.

Several follow-up meetings were held with representatives of Busoga Kingdom to discuss impacts and impact management, including the need for further measures to appease Spirits and monetary compensation or royalties for the Kingdom. Ongoing consultations are taking place with the Kingdom on these issues.

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Table 3.5: Summary of Phase 2 HPP Community Discussions

Sub-County/Division Consultation Committee	Communities Represented	Meeting Date	Attendees	Discussion Summary
Budondo Sub-County	Ivunamba, Bujagali, Kyabirwa, Namizi	Aug 7/06	BPIU, InterAid, Consultant Rep	- The Sub-County indicated support for the project and see it as a means to community improvement - The Sub-County suggested several community improvement initiatives as follows: - Need for improved water supply to the villages as sections of the river are being cut-off; - Need to improve roads among the communities in the sub-county and to tarmac the main road from Jinja; - Need for upgrading of health facilities; - Greater distribution of/access to electrical power; - An employment centre on the east bank of the river; - Technical school/vocational centre to train people to take advantage of new jobs; - Provide support for a cultural resource centre directed at youth; and, - Improvement of the sub-county office. - The Committee also made suggestions for future consultation activities that included the use of radio programmes and newsletters. The Committee indicated a willingness to work with BEL and conduct future consultation with the villages on their behalf. They suggested that it would be useful to have a BPIU rep attend the village meetings as well. - The Committee requested a schedule for future consultations.
Wakisi Sub-County	HPP Villages Kikubamutwe, Buloba Naminya, Malindi IP Villages Wabyinga, Lukaga, Kiyunga, Scoul	Aug 7/06	BPIU, InterAid, Consultant	- It was noted that the sub-county is affected by both the dam and the transmission line - The Committee indicated support for the project and look forward to the benefits from the project - It was noted that the Committee was established to sensitise the community regarding the project - There key issue relates to the compensation to provide for the transmission line corridor. Some landowners expressed concern on the need to undertake revaluation of the affected properties. The concern being that after the AES valuation was completed, residents/landowners were told not to use the land and this these areas were not up kept in many cases. New property value rates should be applied though. - Several issues were also raised regarding the resettlement community:

Sub-County/Division Consultation Committee	Communities Represented	Meeting Date	Attendees	Discussion Summary
				- o Poor road into the community - o The need for improved schools/health facility - o The need for improved water supply - o The latrines get filled in during the rains - o Some houses are cracking - o Property boundary conflicts with the host community - o Uncertainty with land titles. - o The community is not close to markets – making it difficult to sell their products - o Houses not conforming to the model home/no kitchens in the houses • Other comments made include: - o That residents be given priority for jobs - o The need for piped water to accommodate the large construction workforce - o Rural electrification and road lighting - o Alternative roads for school children to travel along as the existing road will become too busy with truck traffic - o Improvements for the fishers and provision of fish ponds in the affected villages • The committee asked whether funds could be released for community improvement prior to project initiation. • Regarding consultation, it was suggested that dam and transmission related issues be separated among the respective affected communities. • The use of newsletters through a Q&A format was also suggested as a means of communication.

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Table 3.6: Summary of Issues from Kingdom Meetings

Meeting	Summary of Issues
Busoga Kingdom Prime Minister and Permanent Secretary (Aug. 11/06)	• Official Kingdom position is that they support the project. • Feel that previous project sponsor was dismissive of social and cultural issues – did not adequately engage the Kingdom. • Pleased that BEL has engaged them to hear their issues. • Felt that the previous EIA did not adequately capture the effects of the Bujagali Falls inundation and the effects on the spirits in the Falls & tourism impacts. • The spirits in the Falls, have not be adequately released – there needs to be a collective belief of this among their community • Suggested that a meeting be held with the Busoga cultural leaders to identify the way forward. Should also hold a meeting with Council to sensitise them of the Project. • Need to address the potential workforce impacts of the project on the community. • Feel that the project needs to result in tangible benefits for the Kingdom. There should be increase access to power /reduced tariffs for the community hosting it. (Also, what alternatives exist to provide power to our community?) • Communication materials need to be in the local language.
Busoga Kingdom Cultural Leaders (Aug. 18/06)	• Nine cultural leaders were met. • Confirmed that the cultural issues of the project were not adequately addressed process the past process. Spirits in the Falls and shrines need to be relocated. • Noted that the Falls are entire within Busoga Kingdom. • The cultural leaders indicated a willingness to work with BEL and are to meet among themselves to determine the appropriate path to address the spiritual issues associated with Bujagali Falls. All 11 cultural leaders of the Kingdom will need to be involved. • Commented that there needs to be benefits to the Kingdom. The project headquarters should be on the east side of the river & not the west; there should be a reduced tariff for power within the project site; should be priority given to people in this community for employment; main road on east bank should be tarmaced; public health issues of the project need to be addressed – public education required; training to bring people into the workforce. Perhaps provides assist in the form of Lusoga Language development. • The Kingdom wants to play a role in the process.
Buganda Kingdom – Partial Technical Committee (Aug. 15/06)	• The Kingdom has not yet familiarised themselves with the project and its potential issues. Are willing to do this but will require assistance. • A key concern is the impact on their land – they noted that they are undertaking a land tenant audit at this time. • Want to avoid misinterpretation of the project; the parish chiefs need to be made aware of it. • Public confidence in the project needs to be restored. • It was suggested that the Parish Chief might want to sit in on the Sub-County Consultation Committees.

Meeting	Summary of Issues
	• Additional meetings with the technical committee will be required as well as with the Kingdom Parish Chiefs. • It was suggested to the TC that a Buganda representative might want to monitor the land valuation process (for the T-line).
Buganda Kingdom Technical Committee Meetings Aug. 31/06 and Sept. 5/06	• The Kingdom has agreed to work closely with BEC to ensure the successful implementation of this project. • The Kingdom's key concern relates to the impact of the project on land that the King and Kingdom owns. • Advised that BEL should work with the Kabuka's officers and Buganda Land Board. • The Kingdom appears to have greater interest in the IP than the HPP.
Busoga Kingdom PM, PS and Royal Chiefs Meeting Oct. 26/06	• Meeting attended by the Kingdom's Prime Minister, Permanent Secretary and Royal Chiefs; • The key issues discussed included the need for spiritual appeasement and the Kingdom's request for long term economic benefit from the project; • The Kingdom is to provide BEL with an updated outline of costs to facilitate the appeasement of spirits. • Future consultations will be required to address their expectations for economic benefits from the project.

National Government Agency Meetings

During this phase of the study, some discussions were held with NEMA as part of their review and approval process of the EA ToR. As well related to the HPP, discussions were held with:

- Department of Fisheries Resources;
- DWD Water Resources Management Department;
- Mukono District Agriculture Officer;
- Mukono District District Entomologist (re: vector control);
- Jinja Vector Control Officer;
- Jinja District Agriculture Officer;
- Uganda Wildlife Authority; and,
- NAFIRRI.

Issues raised at these meetings are as follows:

- The need for a fish pass on the Bujagali dam (for potomadromous species);
- Project could support cage culture of fish (form of fish farming) as a community compensation measure;
- That DWD can provide assistance in project monitoring regarding water levels/groundwater;
- District agriculture offices can provide support in the CDAP as it relates to improving agricultural capacity through demonstration plots, implementation of NAADS projects, soil conservation, introduction of new crops, bee keeping, etc.;
- Suggestion to increase tsetse control on both banks particularly in advance of vegetation clearing in the reservoir;
- UWA confirmed that the Jinja wildlife sanctuary is in name only – no precedence that UWA being asked to give approval for developments in WS areas;
- Suggestion by NAFIRRI that the reservoir will increase opportunities for fisheries; and,
- NAFIRRI can assist in the fishers capacity building activities proposed as part of the CDAP.

Public Inquiries

A telephone number was provided in the public notices for the purposes of information requests and to address inquiries to the project team. As well, an email address was provided on the project website and in public advertisements for people to send in comments and ask questions. Only a few calls were received during Phase 2 despite the contact numbers being advertised through the newspaper ads. Most of the inquiries have related to employment opportunities.

3.3.3 Phase 3 – Release of SEA Consultation Summary Report

The Phase 3 consultation activities occurred from September to October 2006 and were focused on the release of the draft SEA findings in the form of a SEA Consultation Summary Report for the purpose of obtaining input from various interests. The SEA Consultation Summary Report was produced in English as well as Luganda and Lusoga. Activities that were undertaken and the input that was received are outlined below:

SEA Consultation Summary Report Release Advertisements/Distribution

A public notice regarding the release of the SEA Consultation Summary Report, and its availability for review, was placed in the New Vision and Monitor newspapers (English) on September 23/27 and 23/26 respectively. The same ad but in Luganda was placed in the Bukedde newspaper on September 23/27, 2006. Copies of these notices are contained in Appendix D. In addition to advertising the release of the SEA Summary, contact information was provided should people have comments or questions regarding the project.

The availability of the summary reports was also advertised on national radio (CBS and Radio One stations). The ads ran from October 2 to October 11, 2006.

The SEA Consultation Summary Report was distributed to the Sub-County Consultative Committees and provided to the LC3/LC1 level governments.

Newsletter

A 4-page newsletter was prepared which provided an overview of the project as well as a summary of key SEA findings to date (See Appendix D). The newsletter was distributed to people who attended the public meetings (see below), provided to the Sub-County Community Development Officers and copies were left with the LC3 and LC1 government levels. The Newsletter was produced in English and Luganda.

Community Meetings

Community meetings were held in Budondo Sub- County on October 5, 2006 and Wakisi Sub-County on October 6, 2006. The purpose of the meetings was to present:

- A project update;
- The initial findings of the SEA;
- The PCDP; and,
- The proposed community development initiatives.

There was also an opportunity for the participants to provide their input and ask questions. The meetings were held with the assistance of the Sub-County Consultation Committees. The meetings were advertised through letters sent to the Villages (through the Sub- County Committees), posters in public places and radio advertisements in the local area (on CBS and NBS (local language) stations from October 2 to October 6, 2006).

About 150 people attended each meeting. Also present were representatives of BEL, BIU, UETCL, Burnside Consulting team, LC3/LC1 governments, Buganda and Busoga Kingdoms as well as a representative from MIGA. A presentation on the SEA findings to date was made at the meeting. (See Appendix D). After the presentation, an opportunity was provided for people to ask questions/provide comments and project representatives provided responses to the questions. Minutes of the two meetings are contained in Appendix D.

By in large the sub-counties, as well as those who attended the meeting, indicated their support for the project. Nevertheless, many questions and issues were raised. Table 3.7 summarises the input/comments received at these meetings and responses to the comments.

Table 3.7: Key Issues/Actions from October 5 & 6, 2006 Budondo and Wakisi Community Meetings²

Issue	Responses/Actions
Significant interest in employment & training opportunities. Priority should be given to local communities for jobs	Workforce training opportunities would be provided as part of the CDAP. A Resource Centre is to be developed on both sides of the river. As well, preference to local qualified individuals would be given by the EPC contractor for employment.
Workforce accommodation – community has offered to house workers in Wakisi area. Feel that workers do not all need to live in Jinja Town area. Expressed concern that local people would need to live in Jinja to work on project (in response to comment that there would be no workers specific camp and that housing would be provided in Jinja area).	BEL's proposal to house migrant workers in Jinja is to avoid the creation of a construction camp. However, if existing housing is insufficient it may be necessary to create a camp/or build new housing in the area. BEL is open to workers being housed in the local villages if the communities are in favour of this. Local people who are working on the project would not need to stay in Jinja Town.

² As Wakisi Subcounty will also have the transmission line passing through, some of the issues raised at the meeting related to the transmission project as report in the table. These issues were considered in the preparation of the SEA for the IP.

Issue	Responses/Actions
Request for guarantees regarding proposed community development initiatives, jobs and other sponsor commitments. Need to live up to the old (AES) CDAP.	The implementation of the CDAP activities would be monitored by BEL, NEMA and international lenders.
Safety concerns for pedestrians/children along access roads, particular the west bank road, which is heavily used by pedestrians.	BEL will examine options to address safety issues associated with construction traffic using the west bank road. Mitigation options are presented within the SEA and will be discussed with the LCs.
Suggestion that resettlement people in Naminya were “dumped” there.	Resettlement activities were undertaken by the previous project sponsor. An Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan has been prepared.
Concerns expressed regarding safety standards for construction workers.	All construction activities will adhere to Ugandan and IFC/World Bank worker health and safety requirements.
Concerns regarding community health issues from workforce during construction.	An AIDS/HIV/Malaria education, prevention and treatment programme will be implemented with the assistance of local institutions/NGOs.
Rural Electrification – communities feel that they should benefit from increased electrical supply through the provision of electricity to the villages.	UMEME is responsible for the distribution of electricity in Uganda. BEL will lobby UMEME and work with them to facilitate rural electrification in the study area.
Impacts on fishers – suggested that they have already been affected – Asked if compensation to be offered to the fishers?	Although there have been some river access restrictions, fishers are still able to access the river at other locations. As part of the CDAP, several fisher related activities will be undertaken including developing new beach landing facilities, the provision of training to improve fishing practices and the provision of fishing equipment to the Beach Management Committees.
Effects on the Bujagali swimmers should be taken into account.	Discussions with the Bujagali swimmers along with other tourism related workers have been initiated. The potential for effects on these individuals is being addressed in the APRAP.
Need to expand CDI beyond the affected communities – entire sub-County should benefit.	CDAP activities such as skills training and improvements to health care facilities will be available to all in the Sub-County.
More than just new wells should be provided – we want piped water.	Beyond the immediate programme of improving water supply in the 8 affected villages prior to construction initiation, it is proposed that an

Issue	Responses/Actions
	additional well be provided in each community to further improve water supplies. Piped water is not being proposed at this time due to maintenance requirements, the high cost and the need for electrical power.
Increased population in area is increasing the demand for public services – funding needed to increase level of services to accommodate increased population (people are already coming to the area because of the project).	A portion of the CDAP fund has been allocated to social infrastructure such as water, health facilities and schools.
Need for improved roads in the area (request for tarmac main road on east side?)	The current CDAP does not propose road improvements although BEL is open to reallocating funds from other programmes if this is a priority for a community.
We support the project - our communities are willing to work with BEL in the development of the project.	Comment noted.
Employment impacts on WWR guides – feel that some will loose their jobs – this impact needs to be considered.	Discussions with the WWR guides along with other tourism related workers have been initiated. The potential for effects on these individuals is being addressed in the APRAP.
Loss of river access – how to compensate this loss.	Although river access will be reduced, particularly during the construction period, river access points will still be available to the local communities. Formal beach landing points will be developed for the fishers.
Safety issues along river (to children) from changing water levels.	Depending on hydrology and operations, water levels will fluctuate about 1 to 2 meters per day. BEL will consult with downstream stakeholders about safety issues and how to manage them.
Need to consult with villages in the CDAP implementation.	Prior to the finalisation of the CDAP and its implementation, consultation will be undertaken with the communities to help them prioritise their needs and to confirm their participation in programme development.
Need to consider building a new public road over the dam.	At this time, BEL is not proposing to develop a new access road across the river.

Issue	Responses/Actions
Concerns over land valuation process/fairness.	A grievance mechanism will be set up so that landowners and tenants have a process available to them to dispute valuation/compensation amounts once they are released.
People (along the T-line) should be compensated within a few months of the valuation process.	Compensation by UETCL to PAPs along the T-line is to be provided once the project sponsors have received the necessary project approvals and financing has been confirmed.
Asked why the project construction was not to start until late 2007.	The construction date is influenced by the SEA approval timelines. If SEA approvals by all lenders is obtained by 2 nd quarter 2007 then construction could commence by mid 2007.
As part of the CDAP, get women involved with tree planting and help to build fish ponds due to Nile River access restrictions. Poverty alleviation should be part of the CDAP.	BEL is willing to explore this suggestion in future consultations to develop the CDAP implementation plan.
A community needs assessment should be done prior to CDAP implementation.	BEL will hold additional consultation with the communities to further develop the CDAP prior to its implementation.
Training initiatives should be long-term that go beyond the construction period.	The primary purpose of training will be to develop skills needed for the project. However, it is expected that these skills will be of lasting benefit and applicable to other projects and needs.
Money needs to be put into education – we need computers for our schools.	A portion of the CDAP funds is to be allocated to education. Future consultations with the communities and schools boards are proposed to establish needs and priorities for funding.
Concerns that the east side of the river will receive less benefit than the west side – yet, Busoga lands will be affected more from the dam.	BEL is committed to providing community development funds equitably among both the east and west side communities.
A resident claimed to be very close to new east side access road but have not been offered resettlement – concerned about truck traffic impacts along this new road.	This is to be investigated by the BIU.
Representative from Busoga Kingdom indicated that the correct Kingdom representative should be dealt with.	Communication has been established with the PM and PS of Busoga Kingdom and meetings also held with the cultural leaders.

Issue	Responses/Actions
People asked about whether downstream communities would be compensated for water quality impacts (assumed during construction).	Minimal downstream effects from the project are anticipated. Appropriate sedimentation control measures will be put in place to prevent water quality impacts. In the event of any fuel or other hazardous materials spills, spill clean-up procedures will be implemented. Should effects be detected, through its EPC Contractor, BEL will have the problem addressed.
NEMA policies should be followed and NEMA involved.	Applicable NEMA policies will be followed. Project approval will be required by NEMA prior to construction initiation.
Question asked how WWR activity could continue during dam construction.	Water flow will be maintained through the right channel while the powerhouse is being constructed. It may be possible to float this section depending on water levels. Otherwise, raft trips will need to start below the dam as will be necessary during the dam operations period.
A spiritual leader indicated that there is a location within the river (an island?) that is of spiritual significance.	BEL will raise this with the Busoga Kingdom.

Other Public Meetings

WWR Tourism Employees

In follow-up to the community meetings, a meeting was held with representatives of the white water rafting/tourism industry employees. The meeting was held at the Jija BIU office on October 13, 2006. BIU and Burnside representative were present at the meeting. About 30 people attended. A brief introduction to the project was made to clarify people's understanding of the project. Questions were then posed and responses provided. Key issues/comments raised by the representatives included:

- It was reported by the WWR tourism employees that about 300 to 400 people are employed by the tourism industry in the area which is focused around white water rafting; this include the guides, kayakers, restaurateurs, taxi motorcycle (boda boda)drivers, Bujagali swimmers and dancers, rafting photographers, ATV guides, etc..
- The employees of the various companies are concerned about their jobs as the owners have indicated that some will be laid off when the dam is built – the owners have informed the employees on the nature of their discussions with BEL regarding compensation;
- The group indicated support for the project but are worried about their jobs;

- Concerns that there will be less opportunity for jobs for those that live on the east side of the river;
- That their employment “contracts” are verbal – nothing written so they have little long term security;
- Concerned that their skills are not directly applicable to other types of employment – although interest was expressed in working on the dam construction project;
- That these tourism workers have provided much to the local community. The farmers and fishers have been identified as a vulnerable and affected group but there seems to be no initiatives targeted at the employees of the tourism industry; and,
- Concerned that if the rafting operations are moved downstream that access to employment will be reduced – owners will employ people more local to the new base of operations.

BEL recognizes the concerns of the formal and informal workers of the tourist industry in the project vicinity. The Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan (APRAP) Report has considered the potential for loss of income to these stakeholders and suggests mitigation to address potential effects/loss of income.

The Aids Support Organization

The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO) is the largest indigenous NGO providing HIV/AIDS services in Uganda and the region. To-date a total of 83,000 people with HIV/AIDS have been registered and 22,000 directly receive care and support.

TASO had developed an AIDS/HIV management programme for the Bujagali project for the previous project sponsor. The programme was however never implemented.

A meeting with TASO representatives was held with representatives of BEL, BIU and Burnside attending on October 13, 2006.

The purpose of the meeting was to confirm TASO’s interest in assisting in the AIDS/HIV programme for the project – TASO confirmed their interest to participate.

It was indicated that has much has changed when the first programme was developed about 5 years ago. TASO agreed to review the previous programme and to propose an updated conceptual plan for BEL.

NGO Consultation

SEA Consultation Summary Report and Newsletter #1 was sent to NGOs and a request for comments made. An initial email was sent on October 1, 2006 to 36 NGOs with an attached electronic copy of the SEA summary and a request for comments made by October 19, 2006. A follow-up letter and hard copy of the SEA

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Summary was subsequently sent to the NGOs in October and a request for comments made. The comment period was extended to October 26, 2006, as well as an offer to receive comments after that date, should the organisation be unable to respond by the specified date. Appendix D contains the cover letter and list of NGOs that the SEA Summary was sent to.

No NGO comments had been received at the time of writing this report.

A follow-up meeting was held on October 13, 2006 with representatives of the Nile Basin Discourse Forum, ECOVIC and the Ugandan Wildlife Society. Representatives of the BIU and the Burnside consultant team attended. The purpose of the meeting was to identify concerns that these agencies may have and gauge their interest level in participating in social development and environmental restoration activities associated with the project. Some comments made at this meeting included:

- Important to engage in dialogue with the affected communities to ensure that their needs are being met;
- The people need to be properly informed of the process and potential opportunities;
- Need to assess the skills/ability for stakeholders to participate in the process;
- That NBD/ECOVIC are interested in being involved with the implementation of the CDAP initiatives;
- There is a need to start mitigation/restoration/CDAP activities early in the process as they take time to develop and to be effective;
- NGOs are very interested in reviewing the PPA for the project; and,
- That UWS would be interested in participating in the monitoring of environmental restoration activities.

National Government Agency Meetings

Copies of the SEA Consultation Summary Report were sent to various GoU organisations including: *[NTD: preliminary list – to be confirmed]*

- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA);
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
- Ministry of Water and Environment;
- Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
- Ministry of Lands and Urban Development;
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Directorate of Water Development;
- National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI);

- Uganda Wildlife Authority;
- Directorate of Water Development;
- National Forest Authority;
- Rural Electrification Agency;
- Ugandan Investment Authority;
- Ugandan Electricity Generation Co. Ltd. (UEGCL);
- Ugandan Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd. (UETCL);
- UMEME Ltd.; and,
- Commissioner for Disaster Management.

Associated Activities Consultation

The main associated project to the Bujagali HPP is the Bujagali Interconnection Project (IP), which involves the development of new transmission lines and associated facilities to evacuate the power from the HPP site. A separate, yet complementary SEA and PCDP consultation programme was undertaken for the IP. The PCDP programme was run concurrently with the consultation programme for the HPP. The IP programme did involve a larger study area and a separate set of communities that would be affected. The results of this consultation programme have been documented in the IP SEA Report (Chapter 6) and a separate IP PCDP report. Feedback received from the IP consultation activities related to the HPP (as some of the IP project area overlaps with the HPP project area) was considered as part of the HPP process.

Public Inquiries

A telephone number was provided in the public notices for the purposes of information requests and to address inquiries to the project team. As well, an email address was provided on the project website (www.bujagali-energy.com) for people to send in comments and ask questions. The few calls that were received during Phase 3 were primarily from job seekers. At the time of this report writing, only a few inquiries regarding the HPP were sent to BEL through the project email address.

4.0 Summary of Key Issues

As a result of Phase 1-3 engagement and consultation activities, an number of issues were identified and which were taken into account in the preparation of the of the SEA. The key issues and how these issues were addressed are presented in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: Summary of Key Issues and Responses

Issue	Response
Issue 1: Past resettlement activities	The 8 affected communities and people resettled by the previous project sponsor indicated that some of the commitments of the previous project sponsor were unfulfilled. An audit of the past resettlement activities was undertaken and an <i>Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan</i> (APRAP) report prepared that outlined the concerns/issues and proposed activities to be undertaken. BEL has committed to resolve certain of these past resettlement issues in the immediate future and prior to construction initiation. Some actions have already been taken such as the installation of new pumps at the boreholes in each village. Consultation on resolving these past problems has been occurring by the BIU and is expected to continue into 2007.
Issue 2: Community development opportunities	The local residents and local governments have indicated an interest to take advantage of development opportunities as a result of dam construction. As an example residents have expressed interest in offering housing to the construction workers. As part of the CDAP, it is proposed that a market area be developed near the construction site where local products could be sold to the workers. As well, a resource/job skills centre is to be developed on both banks and a micro credit scheme to allow people to develop their own business enterprises.
Issue 3: Cultural impacts	Consultation with the local communities as well as the Busoga Kingdom, have indicated that spirits associated with the Bujagali Falls, and perhaps other sites in the area, have not been adequately appeased. BEL has initiated consultations with the Kingdom's Prime Minister and cultural leaders to develop a programme to address their concerns. BEL is willing to work with the Kingdom and will be supportive of the activities required to address cultural concerns. Ceremonies associated with graves on land to be newly inundated and not completed by the previous sponsor will also be undertaken.

Issue	Response
Issue 4: Construction workforce impacts	The project is expected to attract large numbers of migrants looking for employment opportunities through the project. Local residents have expressed concerns in regards to the social and health consequences of migrant workers coming into their community. There are no camps or residential complexes suitable for housing a large workforce currently available in Jinja. It is expected that a variety of housing would be used, including use of the existing housing stock including hotels, as well as new purpose built housing. The specific size, design, and location for such housing will be determined by the EPC Contractor, under advisement from BEL and in consultation with local authorities. The housing plan will be developed keeping in mind the objective to maximise local benefits and minimise avoid and community health problems. The detailed accommodations plan for the workforce will be provided as an addendum to the SEA following the selection of the EPC Contractor by BEL. As well, a comprehensive Aids/HIV programme is to be implemented (with the assistance of the Ugandan Aids/HIV NGO TASO or similar organisation) which is to involve education programmes for both the local community and the workers. Further details regarding how this issue will be managed is outlined in Sections 7.5.10 and 7.5.13 of the SEA Report.
Issue 5: Local community access to electricity	Access to electricity in the local area is very limited. Recognising that this is a power project, the local communities have expressed interest in getting improved access to electricity as a community development initiative. It has been explained to the communities that electrical distribution is under the authority of UMEME, which is a private company. BEL or the GoU cannot simply direct UMEME to improve electrical connection in the area. Nevertheless, BEL has committed to discuss with UMEME (who have access to an international funded programme) to improve electrical access in the area. This might include first providing electrical connections to community facilities in each of the 8 villages.

Issue	Response
Issue 6: Employment opportunities/training	There is considerable interest among the community members to be employed by the project. There is also an expectation that local community members would receive priority in employment opportunities. As part of the CDAP, BEL has committed to implementing training programmes (with the assistance of local institutions) to assist local people in gaining access to employment. BEL will also direct the EPC Contractor and its sub-contractors to give preferential treatment to the local community in their hiring practices.
Issue 7: The need to consult with Communities in implementing the CDAP	The communities and NGOs have indicated the need to engage the communities in the finalisation of the CDAP and the formation of the implementation plan for it. BEL is committed to undertake ongoing consultation activities with the local community to help prioritise community needs and to finalise the CDAP.
Issue 8: Potential for job loss by the tourism industry employees and by self-employed and informal workers in the tourism industry	A key finding of the PCDP process is a large concern among the tourism industry workers that they will lose their jobs once the dam project begins. BEL has begun consultations with these two groups of stakeholders. The APRAP Report makes recommendations to address this impact should it occur. Consultation with the tourism company owners have indicated that they do not expect to experience significant decreases in tourist numbers - in fact, many are anticipating growth. Furthermore, BEL is undertaking to support additional tourism initiatives, particularly those which will ensure continuity of employment of existing employees. (Note that discussion with the tourism company owners have not indicated that they expect to experience significant decreases in tourist numbers – in fact, many are anticipating growth).
Issue 9: Safety issues from construction traffic along the west bank road	The communities on the west bank are very concerned about the safety risks associated with construction traffic along the main west bank roadway. The road is heavily used by pedestrians including school children. BEL is aware of this issue and will consult with local community leaders in the development of the Construction Traffic Management Plan. Discussions will continue with the local communities to develop appropriate measures to manage and monitor the issue.

Issue	Response
Issue 10: That the local community needs to benefit from the project	BEL agrees that the local communities should benefit socially and economically from the project. As such, a comprehensive CDAP is to be implemented based on future needs assessment work. Overall, the employment benefits (direct and indirect) and induced economic benefits from the project are expected to be significant for these communities.
Issue 11: Concerns from the east bank communities that they will not benefit as much as the west bank communities	As most of the project facilities and the construction activities will be focused on the west bank, east bank communities are concerned that they will receive much less benefit from the project. This appears to be a concern of the Busoga Kingdom in light of the dam being reported to be within their Kingdom (the west bank is reported to be the boundary between the Busoga and Buganda Kingdoms). BEL is committed to providing programmes and opportunities to both east and west bank communities. As an example, resource centres will be developed on both banks of the river.
Issues 12: Local institution interest in participating in the project	NGOs, CBOs and GoU agencies have indicated an interest in participating in the project such as through assisting in the delivery of the CDAP and environmental monitoring of mitigation/restoration activities. BEL is willing to work with the existing institutions and will engage them in dialogue beginning in early 2007 as part of the process to develop the project implementation plans.
Issue 13: Loss of access to the river	Some (particularly the Fishers) have indicated that river access has been limited (due to fencing) and are concerned about further access restrictions once the construction period begins. Although some fencing along the west bank has been installed, access to the river has not been cut off and use of the river in the vicinity of the project has continued as has been observed on several occasions by the consulting team. Once construction is initiated more formal “beach land facilities” will be developed so as to allow a location to access the river for fishing. As such, the project has not nor will it substantially reduce access to the river.
Issue 14: That the Bujagali project will exacerbate the low water levels in Lake Victoria	There is concern that once operational, the Bujagali Dam would create additional pressure for increased releases from Lake Victoria. The Bujagali project will reuse of the same water that the existing hydro facility at Jinja uses. By reusing the same water, twice the amount of power will be generated from the same amount of water. Water levels in Lake Victoria will continue to be determined by rainfall, evaporation and rate of discharge at the Nalubaale/Kiira dams.

Issue	Responses/Actions
Issue 15: How have safety issues associated with the aging Nalubaale facilities been addressed?	To address safety issues, BEL will form the Bujagali Dam Safety Panel (BDSP). The BDSP, consisting of up to three technical experts, will provide advice through final design, construction, initial filling, and start-up phases of the dam. Safety risks will be addressed as part of the Panel's terms of reference.

5.0 Future Consultation Events

BEL is committed to the continuation of the community consultation programme as part of the SEA Review process (Phase 4), the planning of CDAP activities (Phase 5) and long-term consultation through the project construction phase (Phase 6). BEL's future stakeholder consultation and engagement activities will be guided by a set of consultation principles as outlined below:

- That stakeholders be adequately informed of issues prior to their engagement in the process;
- That consultation be undertaken in a timely manner prior to key decisions being made;
- That the consultation and engagement programme be inclusive to all affected persons and be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner;
- That consultations and information releases be in a form and language that is understandable by stakeholders;
- That there be communication to the participants as to how their input influenced the process;
- That the consultative process be iterative;
- That the process will lead to the building of a constructive relationship between BEL and the local community; and,
- That a transparent grievance programme be put in place to allow for the identification and resolution of raised concerns.

5.1 Phase 4 - Release of the SEA Report and Action Plans

In Phase 4, the focus of the consultation is on the release of the SEA Report and associated Action Plans. This consultation period is undertaken in conjunction with the review and approval process of the SEA Reports by both NEMA and the international lenders. This phase of the consultation process is expected to last from the SEA submission date to financial closing. Phase 4 consultation activities are to include:

- Notices in early December 2007 advising the public of the availability of the SEA Report for review and comment. These notices are appearing in national newspapers including the New Vision, Monitor and Bukedde (in local language);
- The SEA Report is being made available at public locations such as libraries, government offices and BEL Offices;
- The SEA Consultation Summary Report (in English) will also be distributed to key stakeholders including the local governments;
- The SEA documentation will be accessible through the project website:
www.bujagali-energy.com;

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- The preparation and distribution of a non-technical SEA Summary in the form of a Newsletter, which will be translated into both Lusoga and Luganda. Copies of the Newsletter will be distributed to various interests including the affected communities and NGOs;
- A letter and copy of Newsletter #2 will be sent to the identified NGOs advising them of the release of the SEA Reports and a request made for their comments. Offers to provide them with a CD copy of the report and to meet with them will be made;
- Meetings will be set up with the Wakisi and Budondo Sub-County Consultation Committees (that have already been formed) to run through the SEA results. An issues based presentation will be made, followed by a discussion period. The purpose of the meeting is to ensure that local government representatives are aware of the key project findings and understand how the project will affect their communities;
- BEL will continue to consult with the key affected tourism business operations regarding the mitigation and compensation plan. Employees of these businesses, as well as informal tourism based workers will be met with as required to address their concerns and to receive their feedback;
- BEL will consider comments received regarding the SEA Report and action plans;
- If necessary update/addendum documentation will be prepared and released to address issues that emerge through the Phase 4 consultation process;
- BEL will also offer the opportunity to meet with an interest groups/government agencies to discuss their concerns; and,
- The need for additional community meetings will be assessed during this period and if need necessary, meetings will be held.

To meet the requirements of the international lenders, the SEA Report and associated actions plans will be placed on the World Bank “Infoshop”, which is accessible through the Internet.

It is noted that NEMA’s review and approval process requires:

- Advertising the availability of the SEA Report through national newspaper(s). The report is to be made available for a period of time not less than 14 days. Comments on the EIA report are due within 21 days of the public notice;
- The release and distribution of SEA Consultation Summary Reports to public accessible locations;
 - The project sponsor (BEL) may have to respond to some of the comments received as requested by NEMA; and,
 - An optional public hearing may be held at the discretion of NEMA.

Table 5.1 summarises how each stakeholder group will be consulted with in Phase 4.

Table 5.1: Summary of Future (Phase 4) Consultation Activities per Stakeholder Group

Stakeholders	Consultation Activities
National Public	Advertisements of the release of the SEA reports will be placed in national newspapers. Documents will be available for review at public places such as libraries. The public will be encouraged to provide comments.
Government Agencies	NEMA will distribute the reporting to GoU agencies for review and comment. NEMA to consider their comments in making an approval decision.
NGOs (national and local)	Letters/emails being sent to about 50 NGOs advising them of SEA Report release and offers to meet with them.
Local Communities	Meetings with the Sub-County Consultation committees to explain key SEA findings and to receive their feedback. Purpose is to ensure that they understand the implications of the project on their communities.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	The BIU continues to deal with past resettlement issues. These issued are to be resolved prior to construction initiation.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable group interests are represented through the Sub-County Consultation Committees. Input on how their interests have been taken into account will be considered at the above noted meetings.
Business Operators	Consultations are continuing with the owners of key tourism based business to confirm the mitigation and compensation plan. Employees of these operations as well as the informal tourism workers will be met with to address their concerns and to receive their feedback.
Tourist/visitors	The interests of tourists are being addressed through consultation with tourism business associations as well as agencies such as the Uganda Tourism Association who will be kept informed of the project.
Cultural Groups	Meetings with Busoga and Buganda Kingdom will continue to address their concerns particularly as they relate to spiritual appeasement as a result of river flooding.

Grievance Management Mechanisms

According to IFC's Performance Standard 1, if ongoing risks to or adverse impacts on project-affected communities are anticipated, the Project Sponsor is required to *"establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance"* (IFC, 2006, p. 5). To respond to this requirement, BEL has appointed a Witness NGO (InterAid) to receive grievances and to oversee the process to address these concerns.

The availability of a Grievance Mechanism will be advertised with the other project notifications regarding the release of the SEA Reports. The advertisements will include InterAid contact information should an individual have a grievance with the SEA process. A grievance form has been prepared (See Appendix E) and will be

available through the chairpersons of the local villages. The Sub County Committees will also be used to channel the forms and vet the grievance issues. They will identify which ones can be solved locally or one that has to go to higher level beyond the village and Sub-county. The community leaders know the PAPs very well and have the political and social responsibility for the community members. InterAid will advise BEL on how to respond to received grievances. Responses and actions (if necessary) to resolve the grievance will be communicated to the individual who submitted the grievance. A written record of all grievances received, and how they were dealt with, will be kept by InterAid and BEL.

5.2 Phase 5 – CDAP Planning Consultation

Phase 5 of the consultation programme is anticipated to commence once SEA approval has been obtained.

Included as part of the SEA Reports is the Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), which describes the proposed community development initiatives to be implemented as part of the project. The initiatives in the CDAP are to be considered as draft and are in need of confirmation/further definition prior to their implementation. A clear message that was received from the communities is the need to work with us to finalise the community development initiatives. In meeting with the communities, lists of community development requests were provided to BEL. There is a need to refine these lists and prioritise their expectations. The communities also need to be aware that the CDAP fund, while generous, is of a finite amount and thus there is a need to focus on the most urgent needs for the communities. The following is a proposed list of activities to be undertaken:

- The identification and retention of the BEL Community Liaison Manager who would oversee the community consultation/engagement activities;
- Meet with and confirm membership on the Wakisi and Budondo Sub-County Consultation Committees. Develop the role of the Consultative Committees;
- Meet with vulnerable group representatives of the consultative committees and explore the needs of vulnerable peoples in the area;
- Meet with and explain the proposed CDAP to each of the 8 villages with the assistance of the Consultation Committees. Obtain initial feedback;
- Undertake a community development initiatives prioritisation exercise in each of the 8 villages. With this input, roll-up their input to the Sub-County level and with the assistance of the Consultation Committees. Finalise the CDAP;
- Present the final CDAP to each of the villages;
- Establish Community Sub-Committees to assist in the development of the implementation plan and an implementation schedule for each of the key community development initiatives;

- Identify and meet with existing NGOs/CSOs to present the CDAP and to identify potential roles in CDAP implementation;
- Prepare draft implementation plans for each of the initiatives through the Community Sub-Committees and with NGO/CBO input;
- Present the implementation plans to the 8 communities as well as the wider Sub-County. Receive feedback and finalise the implementation plans; and,
- Oversee the start-up of the CDAP initiatives that should be implemented prior to construction start-up (e.g. job training activities).

As well, during this period, the Community Development Officer will work with InterAid in responding to and resolving any received grievances.

It will also be important to keep the communities informed on the project progression. In particular it will be important to communicate job training opportunities so that community members can take advantage of these opportunities.

5.3 Phase 6: Ongoing Project Communication

Once the project has begun the construction phase it will be important to regularly communicate to the public on the progress of the project including the CDAP and other action plan activities. During this period, the Community Liaison Officer will:

- Coordinate the release of regular project information/updates with the EPC contractor during the construction period;
- Providing updates to the project website: www.bugagali-energy.com;
- Work with the Sub-County Consultation Committees on the release of project information and obtaining community feedback;
- Work with InterAid in the ongoing Grievance response process;
- Receive and respond to questions from the local community;
- Communicate the results of CDAP activities;
- Coordinate the release of Annual Reports which will among other things, report on CDAP activities, environmental management activities and environmental/social monitoring activities; and,
- Work with TASO (and possible other CSOs) in regards to the development and release of Aids/HIV education materials.

6.0 Disclosure Plan

In promoting transparency and accountability, BEL has and will continue to “*provide relevant material in a timely manner prior to consultation and in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted*”. To date, BEL has disclosed the following:

- SEA ToR and the draft PCDP;
- Summary of draft findings of SEA for consultation and feedback;
- The final draft HPP SEA Report, SEA Summary (that integrates the findings of the HPP and IP SEAs);
- This PCDP Report; and,
- Action Plan documentation including: Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) and Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan (APRAP).

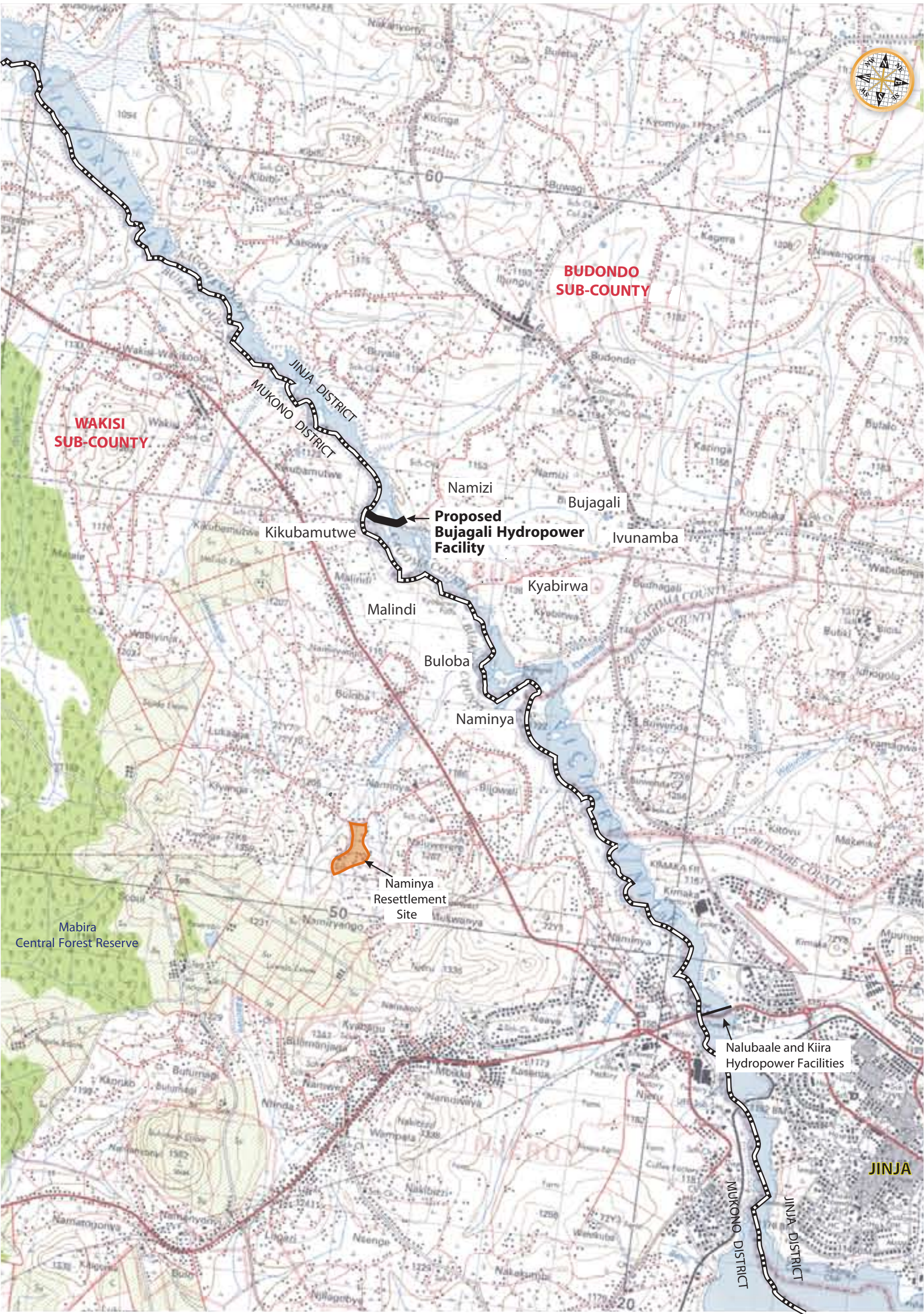
The SEA ToRs and draft PCDP were distributed in July 2006 to the National government (NEMA) and local government stakeholders (sub-county level).

The draft SEA Consultation Summary Report was released in late September 2006.

The final draft SEA Report was released in early December 2006.

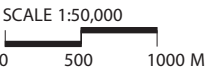
BEL has submitted the final draft SEA Report, Summary Report and Action Plans to the IFC, who we understand will in turn distribute the summaries to the members of IFC’s Board of Directors. The IFC will make the summaries available through the WB InfoShop.

The SEA Report and Actions Plans are being made available to the other identified stakeholders and the public at large at publicly accessible locations and on the proponent’s web site: www.Bujagali-energy.com.



- Resettlement Land
- District boundary
- Road

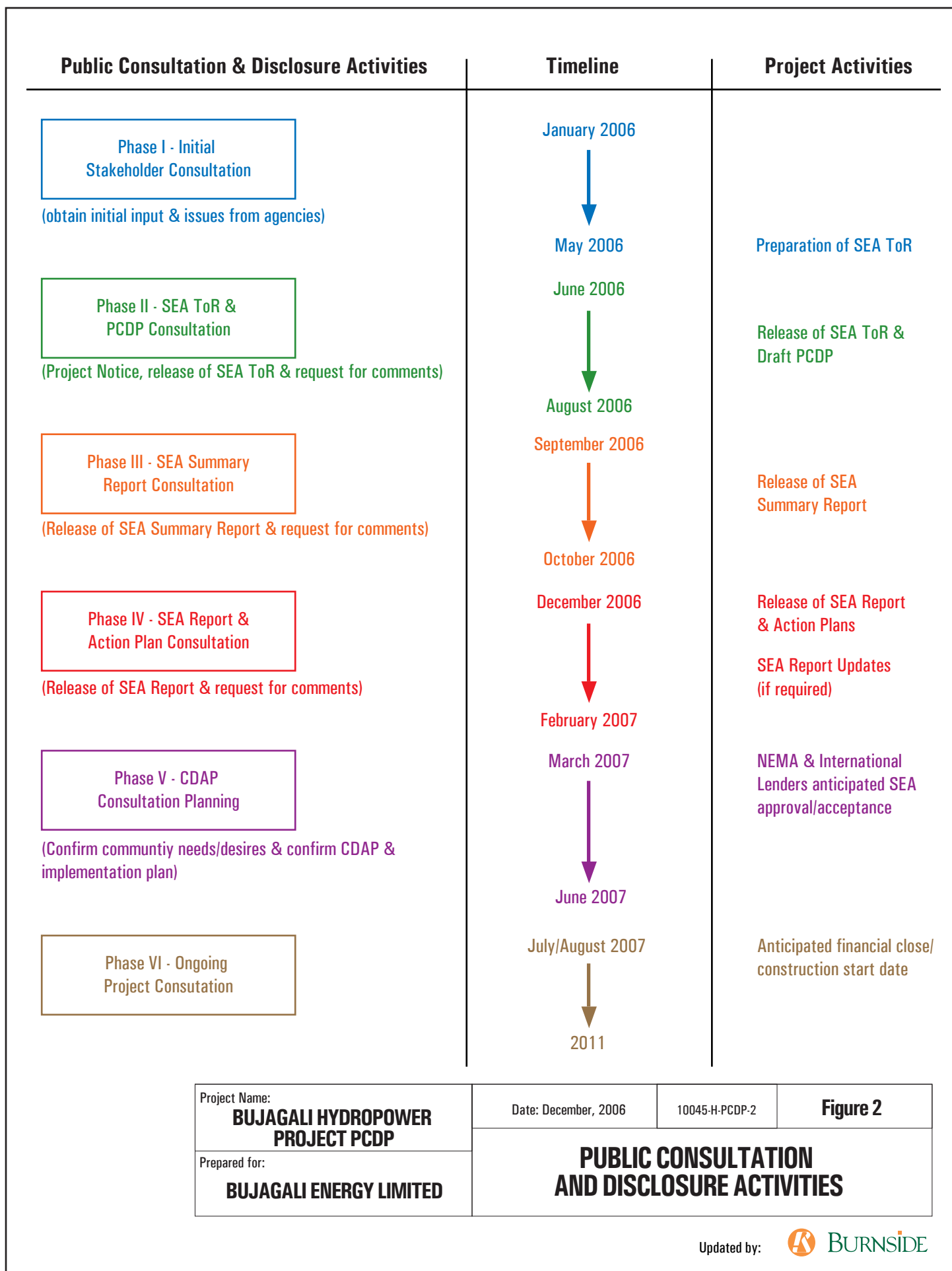
Buloba Project-affected Village



SUB-COUNTY

Project Name: BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER PROJECT PCDP	Date: December, 2006	10045-H-PCDP-1	Figure 1
Prepared for: BUJAGALI ENERGY LIMITED	LOCATION OF CONSULTED COMMUNITIES		

Source: Forest Department 1999, WS Atkins 1999b.





BURNSIDE

PCDP Appendix A
Summary of Previous Consultation
Activities

SUMMARY OF BUJAGALI IMPLEMENTATION UNIT 2005 CONSULTATIONS

DATE (MM/DD/YY)	PERSON/ GROUP MET	TITLE/ADDRESS	CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDER	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION	ISSUES RAISED	ACTIONS
08/11/03	Wakisi Residents	L.C 1 C/Ms of buloba, Naminya, Malindi and Kikubamutwe, Some residents	Affected Communities	Security meeting; introduction of new guards and measures for site access	Special access for fishermen; allowance for collection of firewood and grass; regular bush clearance to keep off hazardous animals; need for good relations with the guards	Formation of security committee with residents involved; provision of lds to fishermen; no access for firewood; constant monitoring and communication
26/07/04	Wakisi Council	L.C 3 C/Mof Wakisi, Some councilors and residents	Affected Communities	General Project Update	Timing for the project; the new project developer; remnant issues relating to community development; land titles for the people in Naminya	Titles to be worked upon; issues related to community development to be documented and forwarded to MEMD or new developer
28/07/04	Residents of East Bank (Kyabirwa, Bujagali, Namizi and Ivunamba)	L.C chairpersons of the affected villages and local residents	Affected Communities	Briefing on Site clearance and fencing preparations	Access to the river needed; allowance of time to harvest crops planted within project site; water issue	Access points to be provided when fence is up; time will be given to allow harvesting but that should be the last notice; water program to be carried out before fence is erected; residents to advise on best access points to be retained
28/05/04	Naminya Resettled persons	Alex Wanyama, Hakim Mujuzi and beneficiaries	PAPs	Distribution of Titles	Pending titles to be availed too; are the resettled allowed to seller mortgage?	Team to work hard to process remnant titles; persons not advised to sell anything or mortgage

SUMMARY OF BUJAGALI IMPLEMENTATION UNIT 2005 CONSULTATIONS

DATE (MM/DD/YY)	PERSON/ GROUP MET	TITLE/ADDRESS	CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDER	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION	ISSUES RAISED	ACTIONS
14/08/04	West Bank residents	Wanje Peter, Wagota Michael, (Kikubamutwe L.C officials); Some residents, L.C Cm of Naminya, and Buloba	PAPs	Briefing on monitoring activities to be done shortly	Rationale for monitoring; actual date of commencing needed; NAPE's activities; T-Line residents not catered for	Rationale for monitoring was explained and target sample identified; date to be communicated soon; residents to be careful with NAPES activities but should not be hostile; T-Line issues to be dealt with once developer is identified
07/12/04	Wanyama Cornelius	Cornelius Wanyama and Buyer.	PAPs	Land dispute	Clarification of Project boundary	Map to be availed and mark stones to be identified; L.Cs and PLCs to be encouraged to take up such issues
18/01/05	Naminya Residents	Residents of Naminya and host community	PAPs	Regular monitoring and documentation of arising issues	Outstanding issues (titles, School, Clinic, and Electricity); new access route to main highway; governments involvement in solving their problem	Issues documented and to be forwarded to MEMD for action
18/01/05	NAPE	Frank Muramuzi, Geoffrey Kamese	NGO	Regular monitoring and documentation of arising issues	Abandonment of the resettled persons; failure to fulfill the RAP as was laid out	Issues documented and to be forwarded to MEMD/ UETCL for action
24/01/05	West Bank Residents (few)	Few residents utilizing the boreholes	PAPs	Regular checks on Boreholes	Most boreholes breaking down	Consult water officers at the Sub county and Mukono district; inform MEMD/UETCL on problem

SUMMARY OF BUJAGALI IMPLEMENTATION UNIT 2005 CONSULTATIONS

DATE (MM/DD/YY)	PERSON/ GROUP MET	TITLE/ADDRESS	CATEGORY OF STAKEHOLDER	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION	ISSUES RAISED	ACTIONS
26/03/05	Namizi residents	Residents of Namizi and other neighboring villages; aspiring candidates for local elections; L.C officials	PAPs	Regular monitoring and documentation of issues	Access points to the river; water problem;	Residents to advise on appropriate access points; CDAP issues to be resolved once developer is identified
03/04/05	Kyabirwa Residents	Residents of Namizi and other neighboring villages, aspiring candidates for local elections; L.C officials	Affected Communities	Regular monitoring and documentation of issues	Access points to the river; water problem; remnant CDAP issues; fishermen were forgotten	Residents to advise on appropriate access points; CDAP issues to be resolved once developer is identified



PCDP Appendix B

Phase 1 Consultation Materials

Meeting Notes: Bujagali ESIA Scoping Mission, January and March 2006

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
UEGCL, UETCL, MEMD 9 Jan 06	Commissioner Mubiru Henry Bidassala Eddie Mutesa George Kahunguru Eriasi Kyemba Several others	Project site/ESIA status • No major differences from AESNP design and operation, water releases, management etc. • Rock fill will be won from completely within land take footprint. • Resettlement of dam site is complete. PAPs generally happy but some AESNP undertakings are yet to be completed, e.g. collector roads, electrification, dispensary (one small one constructed), west bank school • Traffic assessment may need updating • Fisheries may be less significant due to setting up of business with compensation money • Tourism needs updating – more rafting companies present • Water supply – pumps broken down in dam area, not Naminya resettlement village • West bank is fenced off, East bank not fenced off yet. Contract for fencing east bank is under negotiation • Effects of blasting on Nalubaale & Kiira dams? • AESNP IPR has reverted to GoU. • BIU say no new RAP needed for hydro site, but needs of PAPs may have changed, therefore need monitoring and independent audit of AESNP RAP. Scope to include tenure, gender balance, further property acquired, level of education. May be done by Witness NGO? Power demand and supply • National power demand currently 350 MW. • Current generating capacity = 180-190 MW, therefore emergency measures are in place. 50MW thermal power plant supplied by Aggreko, runs at full capacity from 6 am to midnight. • Deficit of 100-110 MW remains – managed through load shedding. • Lake Vic level dropped 9 cm in December alone. DWD directive to only release 830 m³/s (down from 1000) will mean cutting back generation by 1 x 40 MW unit, i.e. reduce Nalubaale/Kiira generation to 150 MW. • Capacity of Bujagali is more important when L. Vic level is low, due to live storage in Bujagali headpond being > Nalubaale. • Geothermal option examined by Acres – said 400 MW potential, but hard to realise this). • Mini-hydro – several initiatives underway – help with electrification in rural areas but not significant on a national basis. • Transmission losses were 15-20 MW in 2000 – talk to ERA/UMEME to update. (see UETCL 12 Jan

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		meeting notes) Transmission Line • UETCL expect AESNP t-line route and substation location to be used. Only difference should be development cost will have increased due to inflation. • No compensation has been paid for t-line, other than Kawanda substation. Kawanda not fenced off, and some crops are present. • Structures constructed in wayleave since 2003 – little scope for local adjustment in t-line route to avoid these as surrounding areas are now more developed. • T-line re-valuation is a legal requirement of GoU/UETCL. Sithe/IPS team are to advise, take info back and report to international lenders/community. Riparian notification • Draft notifications were sent to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, along with technical package. MEMD to check with MFA as to whether these were sent. • Nile Basin Initiative is not an appropriate vehicle for notification as is still transitional, but we should consult with NBI anyway out of courtesy. WWR/Kalagala offset • Commissioner to check with PS on Kalagala offset position, and advise. • Will also check on Sector Revenue Waterfall project. • WWR – be aware that LCs may seek replacement revenue.
MEMD 9 Jan 06	PS Kaliisa	• WWR: GoU position (Cabinet and Ministries) is that Bujagali is primarily a hydropower site, and all other industries are subservient to this. GoU position is that no compensation is due to WWR companies. • Riparian notification: NBI is not a govt authority, therefore cannot make an objection. MoU signed between Egypt and Uganda in Dec 2005 re: no objection to Bujagali. PS Kaliisa to follow up and give info. • Kalagala offset: still exists, but will need to re-constitute multi-sector committee that was looking after this.
NEMA 9 Jan 06	Henry Aryamanya-Mughisha, ED Waiswa Ayazika, EIA Co-ordinator	• New Code of Conduct for Environmental Practitioners – need to be registered with NEMA • Addendum to old EIA sufficient, or start from scratch? OK to submit 'Revised EIA'. • No Project Brief required as this project has already been subject to EIA and approved. • Lake water levels should be addressed. • Fish passage – follow up with FIRRI • Consultation should focus on updating. Include new developments e.g. hotels.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		- Capacity building – NEMA did a review/report. Waiswa to dig out and check relevance. - Communications: write to ED, cc. Waiswa. - New regulations: air quality standards are going through Parliament, code of conduct, noise regulations (including blasting), public smoking. Uganda has signed up to Kyoto Protocol and Stockholm Convention on POPs. - Other new policies/in progress: malaria (DDT spraying), HIV control. - Lead Agencies: traffic mgmt= Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications and Local Authorities; dust/blasting=NEMA; cultural property – none (reviewed internally by NEMA)
Jinja leadership 11 Jan 06	RDC & Deputy RDC Deputy Mayor of Jinja (apologies from Mayor) Budondo LC3 Bujagali LC1 Chair Kyabirwa LC1 Chair Namizi West LC1 Chair Namizi Central LC1 Chair DEO Jinja (Dick Lufafa) BIU – Eddie, Zac, George K, Thomas	- Leadership was advised re: new Applicant/Sponsor, changed compensation rates, t-line route not finalised, changed lake levels. - LC3 Budondo – all still support project, when will it happen? - LC1 Namizi Central – what about Health Centre, roads, technical school, boreholes (number & location), electrification? - Zac – borehole complaint is about well development and maintenance, not the number. Several wells were drilled, but most were for investigation and never intended to be developed for water supply. - DEO – need to follow Ugandan guidelines for well construction (no. of people per well etc.). Need to involve District Water Officer. - Thomas – east bank not yet fenced, therefore water is not a critical problem. But need to install wells before fencing. - Deputy RDC – fencing should be permanent, but not until water supplies secured. Need more than 2 wells/village. Need a bridge across river. - RDC – all social amenities are on west bank, east bank does not benefit. - George – reality is that most of works and PAPs are on west bank, therefore most of compensation/community development is on east bank. - LC3 – fisheries development/income replacement? - LC1 Namizi Central – museum/cultural centre. - Eddie – will be in CDAP
Jinja DEO 11 Jan 06	Dickson Lufafa	- District Water Officer must be involved with selection and implementation of boreholes, including siting issues (proximity to houses, latrines, on slopes, workmanship etc.). Policy limits to around 80 households per borehole. Also need to identify and rectify wells which contravene guidelines. Water Resources Regs and Water Supply Regs are relevant. - Fence – planting is in Feb/March and Sept/Oct rainy seasons. Need to fence after harvest but before

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		planting, and give sufficient time to find alternative locations. • 100 m buffer zone required. • Monitoring – DEO is required to carry out monitoring (all DEOs are Gazetted Environmental Inspectors). DL looking to set up Environmental Committees at parish level. • Sanitation – too many people per latrine? Bush has been removed. Needs education. • Address WWR issue.
FIRRI 11 Jan 06	John Balirwa, Director Jonna Kamanyi Bismus Babazi – catch assessment S Wandera G Namulemo	• FIRRI previously have AESNP (PON/Thomas) a proposal for how to proceed with training for changes in fish stocks/fishing types. • AESNP had permits to construct new landing sites/floating jetties. These were not constructed. • Changes in fishery sector – managed by Beach Management Units (BMUs) that co-own and manage the fishery. BMUs have minimum of 30 boats. New policy overseen by Dept of Fisheries Resources, Entebbe. Need to review locations/economics vis-à-vis BMUs. Include assessment of community perception. • Fish ladder – FIRRI happy to re-state earlier recommendation to NEMA, that this is not needed • 2000 fisheries surveys need updating, to take into account both random change, and the effects of changes in Lake Victoria levels. • Water hyacinth in L Vic has probably not changed. • Recent haplochromine work on Vic Nile found the same as 2001 surveys.
Mukono leadership 11 Jan 06	RDC Mukono LC3 Wakisi LC1 Kikubamutwe General Sec Kikibamutwe LC1 Naminya LC1 Buloba BIU	• RDC: power is the priority • LC3 Wakisi – use local labour. Advise LC3 of workforce size in advance so they can mobilise. • Gen Sec Kikubamutwe – LC1 should approve employment offers – may be thieves or not locals. • LC3 Wakisi - what about schools, health centre, electricity, water tanks as promised? • LC1 Naminya – borehole spare parts, schools, electrification, establish market/committee. • Gen Sec Kikubamutwe – t-line surveyed but no compensation. Structures have collapsed, plants left to revert to bush. Should be compensated at 2000 rate. • RDC – access roads should be improved. • Zac (BIU) – original roads were well made. Maintenance was the responsibility of the local community. • RDC – bore water is primitive. Can we provide piped water? • LC1 Buloba – concerned re: water sources – 2 pumps broke down due to lack of spare parts and high use/population. Requested replacement and to be given a type which can be easily repaired.
Uganda Wildlife	Damian Akankwasa (Acting	• Mabira conservation area needs to create similar habitat. Shouldn't be existing forest – better to

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
Authority (UWA) 12 Jan 06	ED) Charles Mwesigye (Community Consultation/Planning/EIA) Richard Eunice Dule Sam	enhance a degraded area. • Need to assess effects of gazetting • Can animals be translocated to Kalagala Islands? • Little animal translocation experience at UWA (re: animals on islands) • Jinja Animal Sanctuary is now Jinja Wildlife Sanctuary. Defined as an area where human activity is allowed so long as it is compatible with wildlife in the area. Jinja AS was mainly for birds. Sam – 100 m buffer area should allow compliance. • ED – possible to extend length of JWS? • Poaching – UWA would need to work with NFA et al. re: what actions are needed for controlling poaching, illegal logging in Mabira. Use existing access/control points wherever possible.
Directorate of Water Development (DWD) Luzira 12 Jan 06	Commissioner Eng. Mugisha-Shillingi Eng. Ronald? Others (cards not given)	• Luzira HQ is concerned with engineering. Need to consult DWD Ebtette (Nsubuga/Twinomujune) re: hydrology and riparian notification. • DWD mobilises villages to form Water and Sanitation Committees (9 members including Chair, Secretary). • Capital cost of water/sewerage schemes comes partly from community (c. 1.25%). Typical borehole costs Ush 15 million. Operation and Maintenance is community responsibility, but District Water Officer will get involved if beyond community capability. • ss 6 & 18 permits only last 1 year. Need to re-apply at Entebbe. Ditto dredging licence. • No new permits required. • Dam Safety Management Unit/Commission must be struck.
National Forestry Authority (NFA) 12 Jan 06	Olav Bjella, ED Edward Mupada Paul Buyerah Samual Vivian Matagi	• NFA has been an 'Authority' since 26 April 2004, mandated under the National Forestry & Tree Planting Act 2003. • There is a new National Forestry Policy (2001) and National Forest Plan (2002). Forestry Nature Conservation Master Plan was reviewed in 2002/3. NFA to provide these in digital form. • Act vested former Forest Department responsibilities into three: - o Policy & Regulatory role lies with Ministry of Land, Water & Environment - o Central Forest Reserve responsibilities lie with NFA (506 in total, 1.2 million hectares) - o District Forestry Services (local government) – meant to recruit officers to manage Local FRs (c. 200 in total) plus supervise private sector. • Mabira forest: - o Loss of land must be compensated (e.g. like-for-like) - o Trees must be compensated with cash

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		- o Licence has been issued to Mabira Forest Lodge – middle/high class lodge - o Natural re-vegetation is occurring – will be in better condition than 2000 - o NFA can provide consultancy arm to do surveys. • Kifu/Namyoya FRs are now licensed to provide individuals for plantation forest. Will need to be compensated. • Kalagala Offset: • Adrift has a permit/licence for tourism lodge on islands (semi-permanent structures) • Query on ownership/legal status of Kalagala Islands – unsure if they are part of Kalagala Falls or Nile Bank FRs. • Will project flood the Kimaka FR? (no – c. 100 m from riverbank) • Gazettement of Bujagali Islands is possible. But both Jinja and Mukono districts claim the islands, and Local FR must be owned by one or the other. May be better to be a CFR (land owned by ULC). There is no minimum size for CFRs. If Jinja Animal/Wildlife Sanctuary does not include islands then these could be added as replacement JAS area. • ED – why not gazette buffer area along river bank as well? • Edward Ssenyonjo is NFA GIS officer – will provide GIS data (at a price).
UETCL 12 Jan 06	Gerald Muganga – Manager, Engineering George K Steven ? (Engineer)	• GM – doesn't see any new issues with hydro site. • Acres study (E African Power Master Plan) contains most recent load forecasts, for Ug, Ken, Tz individually and combined. (digital copy provided). Recommendations adopted by all 3 countries with some amendments. • System alignment is 220 kV double circuit, northern alignment as per 2001. Part of reason for wanting this is a regional circuit around L Victoria, consistent with Tz and Kenyan circuits. (under EAPMP). • Regional circuit is not just for export – also gives security of supply (e.g. thermal from Kenya, Songo Songo) and compatible voltage. Poverty reduction is still relevant. • Transmission/distribution losses are 34% in terms of GWh. • Local amendments to t-line route will be difficult due to intensive settlement. Angle towers are also more expensive. • 2000 vs 2006 valuations: (encroachment/non-encroachment). •
T-line field visits, 13 Jan 06 and 14 Jan 06	Chris & Eddie, BIU	• Mutundwe substation – Masaka line is starting construction (upgrade from 33 to 132 kV), not a new line. Bujagali will run parallel to this.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		• New houses constructed under proposed Buj line, e.g. 2 story structure at AP2 • AP9 area – considerable encroachment into Lubigi swamp – cattle grazing, draining, papyrus cutting etc. • AP14 area – land owned by Buganda Kingdom. Previously there was one tenant who was compensated (?). Sold tenancies to sub-tenants, who have since built houses in the wayleave. • Might be better to use Northern bypass corridor on opposite side of Lubigi swamp as people have been resettled off this. • Kawanda substation – compensation complete. Not fenced. Crops present. • Mabira FR – UETCL is keeping 30 m wayleave clear of vegetation and has improved access road and culverts/bridges.
MEMD 16 Jan 06	PS Kaliisa George K Eng Muganga, UETCL	• Northern bypass route – Burnside to draft letter to Min. Works Transport & Communications and request this option be considered. • Scope of work for UETCL valuation exercise – 3 months in field, 1 month reporting. 3 packages – survey, valuation, Witness NGO. • ToRs sent to Fred Giovannetti. • Crops should be valued as they are in 2006. Ok for 2 systems to operate e.g. 2006 valuation, plus uplift for those who abandoned structures after 2001 (the latter by sponsor). • Residents have encroached illegally. Ugandan law does not allow for UETCL to compensate people who are in wayleave illegally. But WBG guidelines will apply as this is an associated facility of Bujagali. Kaliisa – this has been discussed with WBG but no resolution found. Defaulted to GoU enforcing its laws.
Rural Electrification Authority 16 Jan 06	Godfrey Turyahikayo – ED	• Mandate is to bring into implementation the Rural Electrification Master Plan. REMP is still under development – expected finalisation is Aug 2006. • GoU has also given mandate for a separate problem – to electrify centres which would otherwise not be commercially viable – new districts, headquarters etc. c. 15 in number which have no power at all. GoU allocates budgets every year for this. • Options used/examined include grid extension, mini-grid if resources available, solar, mini-hydro (<20 MW), co-gen. Bagasse co-gen projects include Kakira (20MW of which 6 MW is used by plant) and Lugazi which is looking at 6 MW (3 MW to grid). Others also being investigated. Project Planning Manager = Grainne Rubomboras (based at Workers House). • Definition of rural – any area not currently connected to power. Also infilling of existing areas (70% contribution from REA in these situations). • Target – 10% connection by 2010 – c. 400,000 new connections between 2001 and 2010 i.e 40k/year.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		Equates to around 130 MW in total. • GIS based system to match sources/transmission with demands. • IRN criticism that Bujagali won't increase rural connections – response is that REA programme needs increased generation capacity. Extension priority is to productive and potentially-productive areas. Also need to re-assure private sector (existing and potential investors) re: security of supply. • Prioritisation of productive areas as follows: economic potential first, viability to operator (UMEME) second, ease of connection third. • IPS expects REA to be involved in electrification of PAP villages.
Uganda Investment Authority 16 Jan 06	Dr Maggie Kigozi Issa Mukasa	• Karuma timing – development will follow Bujagali financial close. • \$878 m investment licensed in 2005 – all need power. Manufacturing is in second place at \$197 m. • No new info available on unrealised projects. • Tourism – UIA markets Uganda as a destination. Source of Nile and WWR are very important. UIA promotes investment at hotel/WWR operator level, but have warned these parties that hydropower is coming. UIA is licensing authority. Bujagali needs to apply for an investment licence! • Issa provided investment information and info on perceived obstacles to investment, past and present (power supply back at top of list). • UTA is still against the project. • UIA also works on Carbon Fund. MLWE is the Designated National Authority under the CDM. Local experts at MUK Dept of Mechanical Engineering calculate baseline and future carbon. MLWE signs off then can get \$ from WB Carbon Fund or sell credits.
Ministry of Tourism, Trade & Industry 16 Jan 06	Sam Nahamya – PS (TT&I) Cankwo Jogeni Okulo (Principal Industrial Officer) Cuthbert Baguma – Licensing, Tourism	• 4 Ministries now combined – Mktg & Co-operation, Commerce, Industry & Technology, + Tourism, Wildlife & Antiquities. • Need to update Kalagala offset report • Encroachment of FRs is an issue at Kalagala • MTTI would support investment in 'Source of Nile' infrastructure e.g. hospitality, sanitation, access, presentation (e.g. improve existing Speke & Gandhi monuments, underwater viewing structure?) • Destination Uganda programme run by private sector – this could be an annual event at Source of Nile. • Need community development to discourage begging e.g. at Bujagali currently (encourage community participation) • Bill currently going through Parliament, specifically for licensing of tourist facilities. • MTTI does not have info on revenue of individual tourism operators. Data held by local authorities –

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		probably sensitive and under-reported. Best to approach companies directly when ToR approved. • PS: Kalagala offset/access/development is best way to mitigate/compensate Bujagali. GoU needs to commit to improving access. • Future communications should be direct with MTI - no local representation other than local authorities.
Electricity Regulatory Authority 16 Jan 06	Eng. Sebbowa – CEO Benon Mutambi – Mgr Economic Regulation Patrick Mwesigye – Finance Mgr Mgr Technical Regulation	• ERA is 5.5 years old. Purpose is to licence, and set tariffs, explore tariff methodology and structure. If not happy, can call for public hearing. Also have an arbitration role if necessary. Don't generally have a legal mandate to make a ruling. Need approved EIA to issue licence. • Land Act and Electricity Act define roles and responsibilities. • ERA do load and supply forecasting. • Supply forecast is difficult due to projects which are not announced early, plus shocks such as drought/lake level. • Tariff = 6-7 c/kWh
Nile Basin Initiative 17 Jan 06	Patrick Kahangire – ED Phillip de Felix & Henri Garros, Coyne & Bellier	• NBI is a transitional institution – intention is to replace it with a supranational commission which may have regulatory powers. • Riparian notification should come from MLWE, not MEMD as this is a water issue not an energy issue. MEMD is just a user. Notification is only a WB requirement, therefore should not make it a political treat (via Foreign Affairs). Don't want to create a precedent. Tz and Kenya should be notified via Lake Victoria Basin Commission. • Looking to make NBI the forum for international notification. • Bujagali should be viewed as a water management project as well as an energy management project – i.e. correcting OF/OFE losses. Needs integrated planning, i.e. water and energy set their objectives and plan accordingly. • Lake levels – NBI has no current information on lake levels. Soon launching a project in Addis for sharing such information. • See WB/CIDA/SNC-Lavalin/Hydro-Quebec SSEA Nov 2005. Norplan/WREM study.
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), 20 March 06	Waiswa Ayazika, EIA Coordinator	• Results of Draft ToR review and ToR finalization. ToRs have been sent to DWD, MUEINR, and Commissioner of Energy. No preliminary comments on the ToRs until response by stakeholders. There would be wider distribution to other agencies at draft ESIA stage. Document will be placed in public places. Exec. Summary in local newspapers. Public review period is 28 working days. • Provide briefing on plans for March mission. Consultant explained that ToRs only covered hydropower component and that transmission consultant work would be complete in mid April.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		• Status of EIA Consultant Registration. EIA registration was good for the life of the project. • Invitation extended to NEMA for field visit. • Set up meeting for March 29 to discuss ToRs finalization.
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry (MTTI), Tourism Department, 20 March, 06	Justus Tindigarukayo-Kashagire (Commissioner, Tourism & Wildlife) Baguma Cuthbert Balinda, Tourism Officer	• From 1992 to 2002 MTTI has been developing a 10 year integrated Tourism Master Plan. This has not been updated but there is a new policy that came out in 2003 and a Tourism Marketing Strategy in 2004. • MTTI advises on the Wildlife Act as well as National Environment Management Policy, the National Environment Management Act and the Wetlands Management Policy within the context of developing a Policy Framework. Overall policy is to develop high quality low impact tourism. • Specific to Bujagali WWR is relatively new and draws largely on thrill seekers. MTTI has been unable to canvass specific proprietors. • In the event of displacement by the dam Kalagala is considered an appropriate alternate option/ tourist destination. • MTTI would like to see improvements to tourist sites at the mouth of the Nile including better amenities for elderly and handicapped, better service facilities and better linkages with Jinja town. Difficulty is that due to decentralization responsibility lies with local govt. MTTI would like sponsor to work with local govt. To assist in tourist opportunities at the source of the Nile. 10 districts have been identified as focus areas for MTTI and Jinja is one of them. • Kalagala seen as Bujagali tradeoff but development is hampered by poor access and poor infrastructure as well as encroachment of locals along the shores. • MTTI wants to see reasonable continuance of WWR with assistance by sponsor as part of an overall mitigation plan. Would like to see Bujagali project sponsors work within the context of MTTI goal to develop the Lake Victoria shores and Nile for “high quality – low impact” tourist development as well as a conferencing destination.
National Forestry Authority (NFA), 20 March, 06	Olav Bjella, Paul Musamuli, C.D. Lagoya and Jones Ruhombe.	• Discussed issue of gazettement of Kalagala Islands. Currently not gazetted but consultations with NEMA as well as Dept. of Lands and Surveys indicates that they can likely be gazetted as forest reserve. • NFA has a draft plan for the Kalagala/Nile Bank Area in which tourism development is a significant component. For example one of the WWR companies has conducted an EIA for a low impact development in the area. Relevance of the Kalagala offset within this needs to be reconciled within the overall NFA strategy. Long term goal is to move encroachers away from the river bank to enhance naturalisation. • Would be looking to sponsor to assist NFA in carrying out NFA Plan for Kalagala as part of the

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		overall commitment towards the Kalagala offset.
Nalubaale Rafting, 20 March, 06	Ian Baille - Owner	- Fairly new operator (newest of the existing WWR operations. - Runs 1 day, 2 day and multiday trips. 2 day trips would become 1 day trips and there would be no more multiday trips. - June to the end of August is busy time. Slow time from end of August to beginning of June. Charges \$95 for 1-day trip. Operation has 5 rafts with 8 pax per raft. Operation is based out of Kampala. Caters largely to local expats and backpackers. Has around 8 staff in Jinja. Local training kayakers get 3000/= per day plus food, local qualified kayakers get 20 to 30,000/= per day plus food. Overseas guides get \$50 per day. - Wants to be provided with timing of construction operations so as to be able to work their operation around the project for as long as is safe.
Ugandan Wildlife Authority (UWA), 20 March, 06	Eunice Nyiramahoro Duli, Deputy Director, Planning, Monitoring and Research	- UWA does not have a mandate at Kalagala or Bujagali but is interested in the protection and/or relocation of significant plant and animal species. Would want to have input into mitigation measures if required. Would like to see species lost at Bujagali replicated at Kalagala. - With respect to ecotourism UWA would only have an interest in significant species and would provide advice on implementation and mitigation. Local districts and agencies such as NFA and MTI would be largely responsible for project implementation. - UWA is a sub ministry of MTI. - UWA has a 5 year Strategic Plan as well as a Tourism Investment Plan.
Nile River Explorers	John Dahl, Owner	- Started out about 9 years ago. - Runs mainly 1-day trips. Main clientele is backpackers and over Landers. Have a camping facility in Jinja and charge \$95 for 1-day trip, 1 night accommodation and breakfast and barbecue. Have around 800 people per month during busy season (June to September). Have 8 people per raft including guide. Kayakers get \$20 per day. Overseas guides get \$40-50 per day. Have about 100 to 150 employees. Have a new high-end tented camp on east bank of the Nile north of Jinja that caters to local expats. - Sees the need for power but also wants to remain a viable business. Intends to diversify through offering camping and fishing trips, trips on the lake, canoeing and mountain biking. Also wants information with respect to timing of construction operations so as to be able to work their operation around the project for as long as is safe.
Equator Rafting	Hitesh Vora, Manager	- Have been around for 4 years. Business owned by same operation who owes the Speke Hotel Group. - Site is located at Bujagali picnic site. Have campsites near entrance. Intends to build hotel at campsite in the near future that will have 200 rooms and conferencing facilities.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		- Runs mainly 1-day trips. Main clientele is backpackers and over Landers. Have a camping facility in Jinja and charge \$75 for 1-day trip. \$150 for 2 day trip. Had around 3,000 people last year (2005). Local guides get \$20 to \$30 per day. Overseas guides get \$60 per day. Have about 45 employees. Spin off activities include family float trips, village walks and kayak school. Another proprietor runs quad adventures off the same property. Also gets gate invoices to campsite. - Mitigation measures include utilising impoundment area for new water sports. Move operations to new launch site downstream of dam and alter trip format. Also wants information with respect to timing of construction operations so as to be able to work their operation around the project for as long as is safe.
Stakeholder site meeting to Bujagali, East and West Bank of Kalagala, 23 March 06	Ugandan Wildlife Authority – Richard Kapere, MTTI – Cuthbert Balinda, NEMA – Waiswa Ayazika, NTA – Rueben Arinitwe.	- NEMA has authority over all land within 100m of the riverbanks. - UWA requested more detailed information on the terrestrial ecology and plant and animal species on the Bujagali islands that will be inundated. - MTTI wants to confirm that heritage issues are reviewed to the satisfaction of the Ministry. - NFA wants review of the Kalagala tourism development plan.
LC1 and LC3 representatives for Wakisi sub-county (West bank of Nile), 27 March 06	Consultant team, Sponsor representative and BIU representative.	- Locals saw little benefit coming from the rafters and envision more benefits coming from the provision of power generated by the dam. See rafters as detriment and possible reason why project was derailed last time. Resent the fact that the rafters do not buy local produce. They feel that the rafters can relocate if need be. - In terms of project spin-offs they are local small scale and not big picture. See main benefit in employment on the project. Would also like to get assistance in building a market, fishponds and training? - With respect to cultural matters. They feel that the spirits on the riverbank have not been appeased and that the only appeasement ceremonies completed were for the ones at Bujagali itself. See possible opportunity for a shrine/cultural visitor centre that could be a single site and have dual purpose of spirit appeasement and tourist draw. - Very important that hiring for the project construction be local. LCs stressed that they are in support of the project. - Women representatives want to see benefits to women through opportunities to sell food to workers working at the site. Also wanted to know what the situation was with respect to the repairs/upgrades to the boreholes. Some question as to who is responsible for compensation along the t-line. BIU responded that this was an issue for the GoU.
Eskom Engineer	Engineer Elimu Esimu	Volume of flow through the powerhouse is governed by the regulations imposed by DWD. Currently

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
at Nalubaale Dam site (Owen Falls), 27 March 06		the facilities (Nalubaale and Kiira) are not running at full capacity due to limitations from tail water cavitation and the need to maintain live storage.
Mayor Elect Kezaala Basuale Muhammed, 27 March 06	Mayor Elect Kezaala Basuale Muhammed	• Understands need for project. Was born near Bujagali and was involved in the earlier debate about the Bujagali Project. Was concerned about the potential for flooding the surrounding land. • Was concerned about the potential impact on the tourist industry and wanted to know how involved the sponsor would be in mitigating the potential impact to the area. • Mayor wants to see recruitment centre located in Jinja (Busoga) as he believes that the River is effectively located in Busoga. •
LC1 and LC3 representatives for Budondo sub-county (East bank of Nile), 28 March 06	Consultant team, Sponsor representative and BIU representative.	• As opposed to the west side of the river rafting has been a positive benefit to the inhabitants of Budondo. Rafters purchase goods and services locally and much of the workforce is drawn from the east side of the bank. Therefore would like to know what was proposed to mitigate the impact of the construction on the tourist industry. Generally consultant believes impact will be minimal due to a maturation of the tourist market in the area. • Locals also saw advantages of project in terms of improved infrastructure (roads) and increased development downstream. • Similar concerns as west bank inhabitants about markets and cultural centre. Some dissention as to whether or not road improvements are a government or sponsor responsibility. • Concerned about how equitable the hiring process for jobs on the project would be in terms of hiring locals from the west and east banks of the river. Currently it is anticipated that the recruitment centre is located on the west bank. There was a suggestion that a meeting between the leaders from the west and east bank be facilitated to ensure equitable treatment of both communities. • Generally in support of the project.
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), 29 March 06	Engineer Paul Mubiru, Commissioner	• In terms of alternative power supply geothermal is still a long way down the road. There is potential for possibly 450MWe but this is still 5 to 10 years away minimum. • With respect to solar power main issue is transmission, small scale and high development costs. Not deemed as a real alternative in the short term. • Small hydro is being actively pushed but seen as an option for local use within small communities. • Biomass. Kabira sugar works input 6MW to main grid with this to potentially increase to 10MW next year. • Wind not considered viable due to lack of reliable wind patterns.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		- Thermal plants currently being brought online to alleviate immediate power need. These include a 50MW diesel fired unit that is now online, a 50MW HFO unit to come online in January and another 50MW unit that is in the planning stages. - With respect to Kiira original design was for a 3-unit facility. Was redesigned as a 5 unit facility and combined with the subsequent drought has resulted in increased flows from L. Victoria.
NEMA, 30 March 06	Gerald Sawula, Deputy Executive Director; Waiswa Ayazika, EIA Coordinator	Mission wrap up meeting and met to discuss ToRs. Could not approve ToRs until such time as t-line was approved. Received official notification of such via letter.
UWA, 30 March 06	Aggrey Rwetsiba, Monitoring and Research Coordinator; Kapere Richard, Planning and EIA Officer	- Mission wrap up meeting. UWA reiterated that their main concern was mitigation/monitoring/implementation plan for sensitive species identified in areas to be inundated. Also wanted some sponsor assistance in planting of indigenous species in Kalagala – Itanda area to enhance local ecology. Wanted results of the ecological survey to be discussed with UWA prior to inclusion into the final report. - Provide stats on numbers of visitors to parks as well as park receipts.
MTTI, 30 March 06	Justus Tindigarukayo-Kashagire, Commissioner, Tourism & Wildlife; Baguma Cuthbert Balinda, Tourism Officer. Courtesy visit with MTTI Minister Daudi Migereko	- Mission wrap up meeting. MTTI concurred that cultural information centres would be a good idea. - MTTI reiterated that they continue to work with the districts to develop area specific plans.i.e. Kalagala, Bujagali/source of Nile. Want to keep these areas separate from the urbanized Jinja area to maintain natural character of those settings. - Other approaches include a luxury boat cruise. - Mitigation to offset impact on local populace includes development of tourist destination at Kalagala-Itanda. Want project to make efforts to engage local communities in poverty alleviation. - Want to develop MICE concept, cultural/spiritual interpretation centre at Kalagala. Would also like to see a study to assist Jinja in developing a Tourist Development Strategy. Identify benchmarks in the ESIA with respect to mitigation and monitoring. Connect development plan with tourist attractions in other tourist focus areas e.g. Lake Kyoga, Tororo, Mt. Elgon.
NFA, 31 March 06	Addison Anbrua, Coordinator for Land Management	- Mission wrap up meeting. NFA is proceeding with its development strategies for the Kalagala area regardless of the dam construction. NFA looking for recommendations as to how impacts of possible developers may be mitigated. Also looking for approaches and methodologies for enhancement plans at Kalagala location. - Institutional iussue in that the NFA has a more limited scope than its predecessor which in turn affects its ability to implement its plan. - Kalagala offset plan developed during FD era therefore plan needs to be updated to reflect current NFA policies and mandate.

Stakeholder	Attendees	Notes
		• All lands in the Kalagala/Itanda area are in the process of being gazetted. • No plans to gazette the Bujagali Islands.
Directorate of Water Development (DWD), 1 April 06	Jackson Twinomujuni, Hydrologist	• Main issues for DWD include sediment management with respect to the potential impact on the water head upstream of the dam. • L. Victoria area currently experiencing historic low water levels. Three consecutive years of very little rainfall (2003, 2004 and 2005). • Water input basin wide is derived 82% from rainfall and 18% from surface groundwater. Water loss is 76% from evaporation and 24% by outflow from the Nile. • Net Basin Supply has decreased in the last 3 years. NBS is the amount of water into the lake minus the amount of water that evaporates. In 2005 this was 8Billion cumecs, which is the second lowest level since records taken (1890). • Design of Bujagali and Kiraa dams based on NBS numbers from 1961 to 1996. • Been moving water through dams above the Agreed Curve since 2001. Have lost 0.5m in lake levels since Nov. 2005. • Significant basin wide issue since Ugandas excessive use of water from the lake is impacting upstream users in Kenya and Tanzania. • Need to move water through dams to provide power puts DWD in conflict with MEMD as MEMD mandate is to manage water resources.



BURNSIDE

PCDP Appendix C

Phase 2 Consultation Materials

THE BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER PROJECT & THE BUJAGALI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY INITIATION

EKIRANGO

ENNYANJULA

Bujagali Hydro Power Project (BHPP) esubirwa okukola amasanyalaze agaweza 250 MW ng'esangibwa ku kizinga ekiyitibwa Dumbell, 8km mubukika kkono bw'omugga, okuva mukibuga ky'e Jinja, Uganda kumugga Kiyira (Victoria Nile). Pulojekiti ejja kubaamu okuzimba ebbibiro lya 50 MW turbines, daamu eweza obuwandu bwa 28m wamu n'emirimu emirala egigenderako. Ebbibiro ly'amasanyalaze lisubirwa okubeera kuttaka eriweza obugazi bwa yiika 308 kumbalama zombi ez'omugga.

Bujagali HPP yasooka kutandikibwa ekitongole kya AES Nile Power Ltd. ng'emyaka gya 1990 gaggwako, okubuliriza okukwata kungeri gyenekosaamu embeera y'obutonde wamu n'embeera z'abantu *'Social and Environmental Assessment'* (SEA) for the Hydro Power Project wamu n'emirimu gyonna egyekuusa kukukola amasanyalaze yakolebwa. Pulojekiti yonna okutwalira awamu (hydro and transmission facilities) yakakasibwa Govumenti ya Uganda (GoU) ng'eyita mu National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) mu mwaka gwa 1999/2001 era n'ekakasibwa ne Banka y'ensi yonna wamu ne African Development Bank mu December 2001.

Oluvannyuma lw'abaali ba'okuddukanya pulojekiti eno, AES Nile Power Ltd okujjamu enta, mu August 2003, Gavumenti ya Uganda ng'eyambibwako Banka y'ensi yonna (World Bank) yatandika okunoonya abayinza okugiteeka mu ensimbi okuva muni yonna. Enkola ey'okunoonya abanasulira pulojekiti eno yatambula bulungi era neggwa mu April 2005 nga balonze Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL) okuba kampuni esasulira Bujagali Hydropower Project.

Era bwogatta ku BHPP waliwo ne Bujagali Interconnection Project. Munkola eriwo kati, BEL, kulwa Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), ejja kukulakulanya wamu n'okuddukanya okuzimba byonna ebyetaagisa okukola amasanyalaze mu bbibiro ly'amasanyalaze erisubirwa okuzimbwa e Bujagali.

Okwekeneenya engeri pulojekiti gyekosaamu obutonde bw'ensi n'embeera z'abantu (Social and Environmental Assessment)

BEL eteekateeka okuwaayo n'okukakasibwa NEMA, World Bank Group

n'ebitongole ebirala ebiwola ensimbi omuli African Development Bank ne European Investment Bank, nebiwandiiko ebipya ebya SEA.

Mungeri y'emu, BEL ewaddeyo eri NEMA ebigobererwa SEA (ToRs) ebya BHPP ne Interconnection Project okubyekeenya wamu n'okubikakasa. ToRs zino ziwa enkola kwebanasinziira okukola okunoonyereza okupya okwa SEA wamu n'okukola ebiwandiiko ebipya ebya SEA ku pulojekiti zombi. Lipoota ez'enjawulo eza SEA zijja kutegekebwa okukozesebwa mu BHPP ne Interconnection Project. Enkola ya SEA wamu n'ebiwandiiko ebinagenderako bijja kuba bituukagana bulungi n'amateeka ga GOU wamu n'ebitongole eby'ensi yonna ebiwola, amateeka eg'obutonde bw'ensi, ebiragiro n'enkola egobererwa. SEA za pulojekiti zakuggwa omwaka guno.

Eby'okukola ku kwebuzaako

Abasulira pulojekiti eno bewaayo okwebuza kubantu bonna abakwatibwako mukiseera kyonna eky'okunoonyereza kwa SEA. Okubukiriza eri abantu bonna wamu n'okulaga pulaani *'Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan'* (PCDP) kutegekeddwa nga kulaga enteekateeka enogobererwa mukwebuzaako kuno. PCDP ne SEA ToRs bifunika okuva eri omuntu atuukirwako wammanga wamu nekumukutu gw'ensi yonna ogwa pulojekiti *'website'* www.bujagali-energy.com. Okubuuza oba okuwabula ku SEA ToRs ne PCDP bitekeddwa okuweerezebwa eri omuntu ono atuukirwako wammanga.

Okwebuzaako kuzingiramu abantu bonna, ebyalo, ebibiina by'anakyewa wamu n'ebitongole bya gavumenti era kugenda mumaaso.

Okumanya ebisingawo, tuukirira:

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THE BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER PROJECT & THE BUJAGALI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STUDY INITIATION

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

Background

The Bujagali Hydro Power Project (BHPP) is a proposed 250 MW hydropower facility located at Dumbell Island, 8km downstream (north) of Jinja town, Uganda on the Victoria Nile. The project consists of a power station housing 50 MW turbines, a 28m high dam and associated spillway works. The hydro site is expected to cover a total land take of 308 acres on both banks of the river.

The Bujagali HPP was first initiated by AES Nile Power Ltd. in the late 1990's, a Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Hydro Power Project and for the associated transmission system facilities was undertaken. The overall project (hydro and transmission facilities) was approved by the Government of Uganda (GoU) through the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) in 1999/2001 and by the World Bank and African Development Bank boards in December 2001.

Following withdrawal of the previous Sponsor, AES Nile Power Ltd. in August 2003, the GoU with the support of the World Bank embarked on an international competitive bidding process for the procurement of a new project Sponsor. The procurement process was successfully completed in April 2005 with the appointment of Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL) as Sponsor of the Bujagali Hydropower Project.

Related to the BHPP is the separate Bujagali Interconnection Project. Under current project arrangements, BEL, on behalf of the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), shall develop and manage the construction of the necessary transmission capacity to interconnect the proposed hydropower facility at Bujagali to the Ugandan grid.

Social and Environmental Assessment

BEL is preparing for submission and approval by NEMA, the World Bank Group and other lenders including the African Development Bank and the European

Investment Bank, new SEA documentation.

In this regard BEL has submitted to NEMA the SEA terms of references (ToRs) for both the BHPP and the Interconnection Project for review and approval. These ToRs provide the basis for conducting the new SEA studies and producing the SEA documentation for both projects. Separate SEA reports will be prepared for the BHPP and the Interconnection Project. The SEA process and the resulting documentation shall comply with the relevant GOU and the international lender social and environmental legislation, regulations, guidelines and policies. The project's SEAs are to be completed later this year.

Consultation Activities

The project sponsors are committed to consulting with relevant stakeholders throughout the SEA study process. A Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) has been prepared which outlines the proposed consultation program. The PCDP and the SEA ToRs are available through the contact below and on the projects website **[Note: website address to be provided]**. Comments on the SEA ToRs and PCDP should be forwarded to the contact person below.

Consultation activities with the public, communities, civil society and government agencies are ongoing.

For more information, please contact:

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18th August 2006

The Bujagali Energy Limited
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**RE: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF BUJAGALI
HYDROPOWER PROJECT AND INTERCONNECTION PROJECT.**

This is in response to the advertisement which appeared in the New Vision of 8th August 2006 and the Daily Monitor of 9th August 2006 inviting comments on the social and environmental assessment (SEA) Terms of Reference (ToR) and the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) of the above captioned projects.

The following are our concerns:

1. Procedural concerns

The procedure of the above project is erroneous.

- (i) While there are invitations in the press/media for public comments on the ToR and PCDP of the projects, there is evidence that the ToR is already being implemented, before official approval by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which is misleading.

The following questions arise:

- (a) Has NEMA approved the ToR?
- (b) Has NEMA approved the PCDP?
- (c) If NEMA has approved ToR and PCDP, what is the essence of inviting public comments?
- (d) If NEMA has not approved ToR and PCDP, why are the ToR being implemented?
- (e) The Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the Bujagali project has already been signed without approval by Parliament and without incorporating the costs of the project related to EIA studies, construction, compensation and resettlement issues. Even after the PPA was signed, it still remains a secret instrument between government, World Bank and the Developer. Isn't keeping the PPA secret a contravention of the law, especially now when there is a judicial precedent on this?

matter (Refer to a case: HCT-00-CV-MC-0139 of 2001 Greenwatch vs Attorney General and Uganda electricity Transmission Co. Ltd at the High Court of Uganda). What if the resultant costs of the Dam Development are way-above or below the Power Purchase price, will the signed PPA be abandoned?

2. Technical concerns.

- (a) The project plans should indicate clearly how the current water decline levels in Lake Victoria and River Nile will be addressed in the SEA and what impact the crisis is likely to have on the proposed Bujagali projects. The Burnside Consultants in a meeting with NAPE, July 28, 2006 revealed that many independent studies are being carried out. Which studies are these? When did these studies start? When are they ending? and how are they going to be reconciled with the fast-tracking of the Bujagali project?
- (b) How is the project dealing with the assessment to establish the cumulative impacts of having the proposed Bujagali, Kiira and Nalubaale hydropower facilities close to each other, especially when there was no re-construction and post construction EIA done for Nalubaale and Kiira facilities
- (c) There are no clear strategies of how the safety issues concerning the Bujagali and the ageing Nalubaale facilities will be addressed?
- (d) A comprehensive assessment of all the projects on the River Nile needs to be done, in order to establish the cumulative impacts of all the proposed hydropower facilities, especially now when there is reduced water volume
- (e) There are no plans and strategies of conducting a comprehensive assessment of energy options, so as to establish the viability, sustainability and affordability of Bujagali hydropower facility. If this is not done, there is no basis of continuing to say that Bujagali is the least cost option (refer to the Review of the Norwegian Support to Energy Sector in Uganda 1997-2005 final report, 13th June 2006, www.necg.no)
- (f) There are no plans and strategies to evaluate and monitor the impacts of resettlement and compensation of dam-affected people both on the western and eastern banks. What is mentioned in the ToR is a plan to resettle and compensate those that will be affected by the establishment of Transmission Line Project.
- (g) There are no plans and strategies to assess the impact of the hydropower facility on tourism (local and international) in Uganda


Frank Muramuzi
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

- C.C. Burnside
C/o Dr. Patrick Mwesigye (Consultant)
- C.C. Executive Director
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- C.C. Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- C.C. Chairman
Uganda Davis Dialogue
- C.C. The Chairperson
The Parliamentary Committee of Natural Resources
- C.C. World Bank, Kampala Office
- C.C. World Bank, Washington D.C.



PCDP Appendix D

Phase 3 Consultation Materials



BURNSIDE

PCDP Appendix D.1
Public Notices

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT

BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION PROJECTS

RELEASE OF SEA SUMMARY REPORTS

Background

The Bujagali Hydropower Project (HPP) is a 250 MW hydropower project proposed for the Victoria Nile, near Jinja, in Uganda. The sponsor of the HPP is Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL), a project-specific company owned by SG Bujagali Holdings Ltd. (a wholly owned affiliate of Sthe Global Power of USA) and IPS (Kenya) Limited. The Bujagali Interconnection Project (IP) is a system of high voltage electrical transmission lines and related facilities proposed to interconnect the Bujagali HPP with the national grid. The sponsor of the IP is the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL). The two projects are closely interlinked, and the two sponsors are working in close cooperation on their design and planning, including the consultation program being completed as part of the social and environmental assessments (SEAs) for the project.

Social and Environmental Assessment's (SEAs) for both projects are in preparation for submission to Uganda's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and for review by potential lenders to the projects, such as the World Bank Group. The SEAs are being undertaken to meet requirements of the Government of Uganda, as well as the policies, performance standards and guidelines of the potential project lenders. The purpose of the SEAs is to ensure that the projects are designed and developed in a manner that results in the least amount of social and environmental effects while maximizing project benefits. Social and Environmental Action Plans are being prepared based on the findings of the SEAs to guide project implementation.

The draft SEA reports will be released for public review and comments later in 2006 (November).

Social and Environmental Assessment Summary Reports

BEL is preparing for submission and approval by NEMA, the World Bank Group and other lenders including the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank, new SEAs documentation

SEA Summary Reports have now been prepared for both the Hydro Power Project and the Interconnection Project. These reports summarize the draft findings and recommendations of the SEA process. These summary reports are being distributed to various stakeholders including: government agencies; Sub-County (LC3) and local communities (LC1), the Buganda and Busoga Kingdoms, and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Copies of the summary reports are available through the contact below and from the project website: www.bujagali-energy.com. The summaries are available in English, Luganda and Lusoga (HPP Summary only).

Consultation Activities

The project sponsors are committed to consulting with relevant stakeholders throughout the SEA study process.

In the coming weeks, BEL will be conducting consultations on the SEA summary reports with various stakeholders. This will include village-level meetings to present the SEA summary results and to receive community feedback. These meetings shall be advertised locally through various means including radio and posters in public places.

All stakeholders are encouraged to provide comments on the project & SEA. Comments are requested by October 19, 2006.

For more information, and to provide comments, please contact:

Bujagali Energy Limited
c/o IPS Uganda
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THE BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER PROJECT & THE BUJAGALI INTERCONNECTION PROJECT

EKIRANGO

OKUFULUMYA LIPOOTA MUBUFUNZE (SEA SUMMARY REPORTS)

Ennyanjula

Bujagali Hydro Power Project (BHPP) lye bbibiro ly'amasanyalaze erisuubirwa okukola amasanyalaze agaweza obungi bwa 250 MW lisangibwa ku kizin-ga Dumbell, kilomita 8 okuva ku bbibiro lya Kiira ne Nalubaale, kumugga Kiira (Victoria Nile) mu bukiika kkono bwe kibuga ky'e Jinja, Uganda. Omulimu guno gujja kusasulirwa Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL), kampuni ekola ku pulojekiti nga bannanyini yo beba SG Bujagali Holdings Ltd. (kampuni erina oluganda ne Sithe Global Power eya USA) wamu ne IPS (Kenya) Limited. Bujagali Interconnection Project (IP) y'enkola eya layini z'amasanyalaze ag'ekika eky'awaggulu wamu n'ebintu byonna eb-genderako ebisuubirwa okuyunga Bujagali HPP kumasanyalaze ag'eggwanga lyonna. Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) y'esasulira IP. Pulojekiti zombi zikolera wamu era abazisasulira bakolera wamu mukuteekateeka, nga mwotwalidde ne pulogulaamu ey'okwebuza okuba ng'ekomeekerezeddwa ng'ekitundu eky'okunoonyereza ku ngeri pulojekiti gy'ekosaamu embeera z'a-bantu n'obutonde bw'ensi (SEAs).

Okunonyereza ku ngeri pulojekiti gy'ekosaamu embeera z'abantu n'obutonde bw'ensi (SEAs) ku pulojekiti zombi kutegekebwa okuweebwayo eri eki-tongole kya Uganda ekya National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), era zekaanyizibwe ebitongole ebisuubirwa okuwola pulojekiti ensimbi okugeza Banka Y'ensi Yonna (World Bank Group). SEAs zikolebwa okutuukiriza ebyetaago bya Gavumenti ya Uganda, wamu n'enkola egobererwa,

omutindo n'ebinagobererwa abanaawola pulojekiti ensimbi. Ekigendererwa kya SEAs kwekulaba nti pulojekiti ziteekebwatekebwa era zikulakukulany-izibwa mungeri eraga nti ekosa kitono embeera z'a-bantu n'obutonde bw'ensi wabula nga zitwala mu maaso okuganyulwa kwa pulojekiti. Pulaani ku mbeera z'abantu n'obutonde bw'ensi zikolebwa okuva mubyava mu lipoota za SEAs okuyamba mukussa munkola pulojekiti.

Lipoota ya SEA eri mububage ejja kwanjulwa eri abantu okugyekeneenya n'okuwa ebirowoozo mu November 2006.

Lipoota mubufunze ezikwata ku ngeri pulojekiti gy'ezikosaamu embeera z'abantu n'obutonde bw'ensi

BEL eteekateeka okuwaayo ekiwandiiko kya SEA ekipya kikakasibwe NEMA, World Bank Group n'ebitongole ebirala ebiwozi by'ensimbi omuli African Development Bank ne European Investment Bank.

Lipoota za SEA mubufunze kati zitegekeddwa ku Pulojekiti y'ebibiro ly'amasanyalaze (Hydro Power Project) ne Interconnection Project. Lipoota zino zifunza ebbago ly'ebyazuulibwa n'amagezi agaweeb-wa kunkola ya SEA. Lipoota zino mubufunze kati zisasanyiziddwa mubonna abakwatibwako omuli; ebitongole bya gavumenti; Amagombolola (LC3) n'enkiiko z'ebyalo (LC1), Obwakabaka bwa Buganda n'Obwakyabazinga bwa Busoga, wamu n'ebibiina bya Nakyeewa. Kkopi za lipoota zino mubufunze

zifunika okuva ku ndagiro wammanga nekumuku-tu gwa yintaneeti eya pulojekiti: www.bujagali-energy.com. Lipoota mubufunze zifunika mu Lungereza, Oluganda n'Olusoga (eza HPP zokka).

Emirimu gy'okwebuzaako

Abasasulira pulojekiti eno beyama okwebuza kubantu bonna abakwatibwako mukiseera kyonna eky'okunoonyereza kwa SEA.

Mu wiiki ezijja, BEL ejja kuba yebuuza kubantu bonna bekikwatako ku Lipoota mubufunze eya SEA. Munu mujja kuzingiramu enkungaana ez'okumu-tendera ogw'ebyalo okubanjulira ebyava mu lipoota mubumpi ey'engeri pulojekiti gyenekosamu embeera z'abantu n'obutonde bw'ensi wamu noku-funa endowooza z'abantu. Enkungana zino zijja kulangibwa mubyalo wamu n'empewo za radio, n'e-bipande mu bifo ebya lukale.

Abo bonna abakwatibwako baweewwa amagezi okuwaayo ebirowoozo byabwe ku pulojekiti SEA. Musabibwa okuwaayo ebirowoozo **nga October 19, 2006 terunayita.**

Okumanya ebisingawo, n'okuwa amagezi tuukirira:

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PCDP Appendix D.2

SEA Consultation Summary Reports



**Bujagali Hydropower Project
Social and Environmental Assessment
Consultation Summary Report**

Prepared by

R.J.Burnside International Limited
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In association with

Dillon Consulting Limited, Canada
Ecological Writings #1, Inc., Canada
Enviro and Industrial Consult (U) Ltd., Uganda
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September 22, 2006

File No: I-A 10045

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1.0 Project Introduction

The Bujagali Hydropower Project (HPP) is a 250 MW hydroelectric power project (HPP) located on the Victoria Nile, near Jinja, in Uganda. The Project sponsor is Bujagali Energy Limited (BEL), a project-specific partnership of SG Bujagali Holdings Ltd. (a wholly owned affiliate of Sithe Global Power, LLC) and IPS Limited (Kenya). The Bujagali Interconnection Project (IP) is an associated transmission system project that is to be developed by the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) with the assistance of BEL to interconnect the HPP with the National Grid.

The overall project was originally initiated by AES Nile Power Ltd., (“AESNP”) in the late 1990’s. AESNP prepared Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) documentation for the Project that was approved by the Government of Uganda’s National Environmental Management Authority (“NEMA”) in 1999/2001, and by the World Bank, IFC and African Development Bank Boards in December 2001.

In 2003 AESNP withdrew from the Project, leading the Government of Uganda (“GoU”) to initiate an international bidding process for the HPP aspects of the project. BEL was selected as the preferred bidder and entered into a power purchase agreement and an implementation agreement with the GoU.

The draft Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report for is being prepared to identify the impacts of the HPP and to formulate mitigation measures to minimise these impacts. This document will be reviewed by NEMA, and by potential lenders before being finalized. Comments received from other interested parties will also be incorporated in the final SEA Report. The SEA Report is being drafted to fulfill the requirements of NEMA and the multilateral and bilateral lenders.

This report is intended to provide interested stakeholders with an overview of the HPP SEA completed to-date, and a parallel summary has been prepared for the IP. Public consultations have been undertaken throughout 2006, and will continue throughout the month of October 2006 to inform the affected communities and to receive input on the information provided herein.

2.0 Project Setting

The HPP is located on the Victoria Nile in southeastern Uganda (See Figure 1). The Victoria Nile drains Lake Victoria, which is the Africa's largest water body. The Lake is considered the source of the Nile, since the Victoria Nile is the start of the longest branch of the Nile, which is known as the White Nile.

The Lake lies within an elevated plateau in the western part of Africa's Great Rift Valley, and straddles the equator. The location of the HPP itself is about 1100 m above sea level and a few degrees north of the equator.

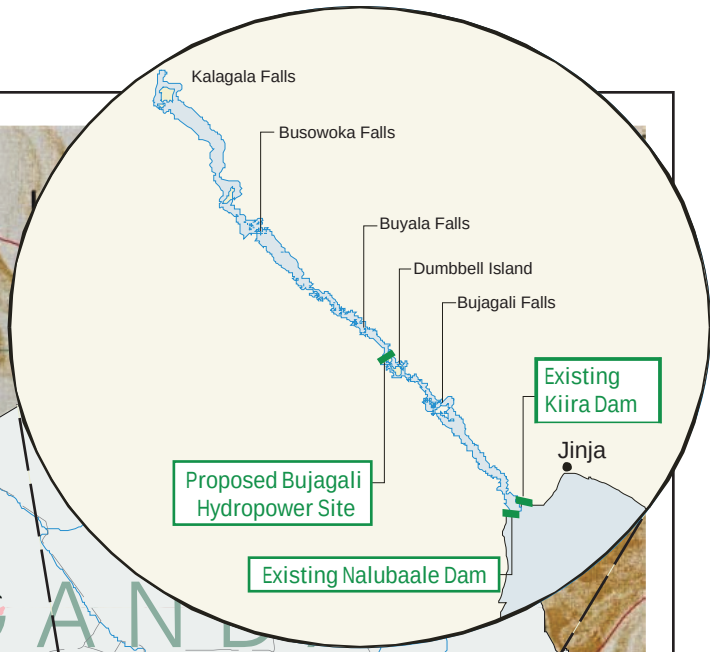
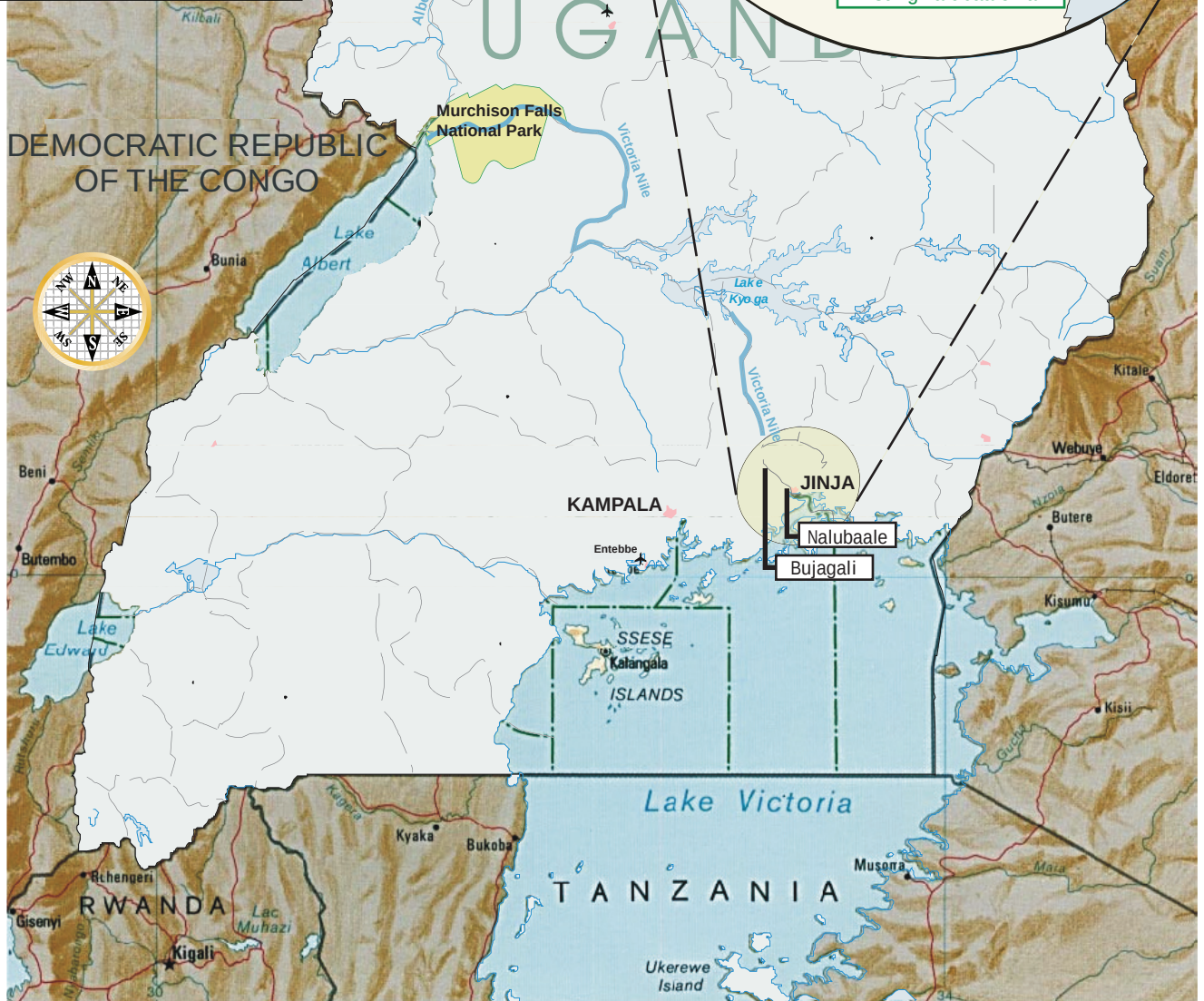
The discharge of Lake Victoria was dammed in 1954 by construction of the Owen Falls Hydro Project, and which was recently renamed as the Nalubaale Hydro Dam. In early 2000's, a second power plant, originally known as the Owen Falls Extension and later renamed Kiira, was installed next to the Nalubaale Dam in a canal excavated for that purpose. The Bujagali HPP would be located about 8 km downstream of the Nalubaale/Kiira facilities.

The Nile in this area is located within a deeply incised, steeply sloped valley, and drops in a series of rapids. In recent years the rapids in the area affected by the HPP as well rapids further downstream have been used for commercial whitewater rafting. The river is also used for small-scale artisanal fisheries by local villagers, and its many islands and rapids hold cultural/religious values for some local persons and communities.

Jinja town, located on the east side of the river near Nalubaale is the closest large community. The city developed starting in the 50's when power for industry became available from the Owen Falls project. Kampala, Uganda's largest city is located about 70 km to the west.

The majority of the study area for the Bujagali hydropower facility is rural, with estate and small-scale or subsistence agriculture being the predominant land uses. Agricultural activity is primarily a labour-intensive, intercropping system with both cash and subsistence crops following the seasonal changes. The main cash crops are coffee and sugar cane, coupled with more recent cropping of vanilla. Subsistence food crops include bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize, beans, millet, and yams.

Within the project area, there are several ethnic groups, including persons mostly of Bantu origins, among others. Tribal groups, the Basoga and the Buganda, live on both banks of the river. Amongst these people, many still practice traditional religions, although they are often practiced in tandem with Christianity and Islam.



50km

Project Name:
**BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER
PROJECT SEA**

Prepared for:
BUJAGALI ENERGY LIMITED

Date: August, 2006

10045-HS-2

Figure 1

**LOCATION OF THE
BUJAGALI PROJECT**

Prepared by:  **BURNSIDE**

Bujagali Falls is of spiritual significance to the Kingdom of Basoga as it is a place inhabited by spirits. Cultural ceremonies were conducted by the previous project sponsor to relocate the spirits, although recent meetings with Kingdom representatives indicates that additional activities may be required to address the spiritual significance of the area prior to flooding. The Kingdom has expressed support for the project and BEL is committed to continuing and undergoing consultations with them to determine what needs to be done prior to the flooding of the Falls.

3.0 Project Need and Alternatives

Uganda has been suffering from an acute shortage of electricity. Regular blackouts have become the norm, and are expected to continue or get worse in the short term as the energy production of the Nalubaale and Kiira hydropower facilities, which are the main sources of electricity in the country, is limited due to low water levels in Lake Victoria. The GoU has commissioned new, emergency thermal generation projects to offset the reduced capacity of the hydro facilities. However, there remains a clear and immediate need for new, large scale, economical power generation capacity in Uganda.

Various consultants have prepared power sector studies over various planning horizons for Uganda. The general conclusions from these studies are that large-scale hydropower development is the lowest cost source for large-scale power generation in Uganda. The Victoria Nile is considered to be the main hydropower resource to meet the electricity demand of Uganda.

Geothermal resources have in the past been reported to be extensive, but recent analysis suggests the true capacity for geothermal at the present time is about 45 MW. While there is a role for other sources such as wind, solar and biomass, for Uganda these are not considered feasible or economical for large-scale generation of electricity at this time.

Thermal generation can provide large-scale base load power. However, because Uganda has insufficient delivery infrastructure and no indigenous hydrocarbon fuels the cost for thermal power is much greater than the cost for large-scale hydro. Nevertheless, Uganda has recently embarked on selected thermal options to be located in the vicinity of Kampala to bridge the increasing supply gap in the near term.

Six potential hydropower sites have been evaluated along the Victoria Nile. With its comparatively low social and environmental impacts, and its ability to generate a peak of 250 MW of power, Bujagali emerged as the preferred location for the next hydropower development on the Victoria Nile. The Murchison Falls and Ayago projects were not preferred as the next hydro project for the Victoria Nile as each was in Murchison Falls National Park, a World Heritage Site, and would thus entail unacceptably high environmental impacts compared to Bujagali. The Masindi Project was also not preferred as it would have been prohibitively expensive compared to Bujagali, and because it precluded future downstream hydropower development projects such as Karuma. The Karuma and Kalagala Projects were considered feasible, but each were considered to have greater potential environmental and social impacts than Bujagali. The following section provides a description of the proposed Bujagali HPP.

To offset cultural, social and environmental effects of the Bujagali project the GoU has made a commitment protect the Kalagala stretch of the Victoria Nile for exclusive use and protection of environmental, cultural and tourism activities. As a result, the Kalagala Falls site is not considered to be available for hydroelectric project development.

4.0 Project Description

The HPP involves using the power of falling water to spin a turbine and generate electricity. A 30 m (max) high earth-filled dam will be built at the Bujagali site to create a corresponding large water drop, or head. The water will flow by gravity through the turbines, causing them to spin, which in turn causes the generators to spin, and thereby generate electricity. There will be five 50 MW turbine-generator sets installed giving a totally installed capacity of 50 MW (See Figure 2).

The dam will include a spill way such that if flows exceed the capacity of the power station then the excess water can safely spill over the spillway to the river below.

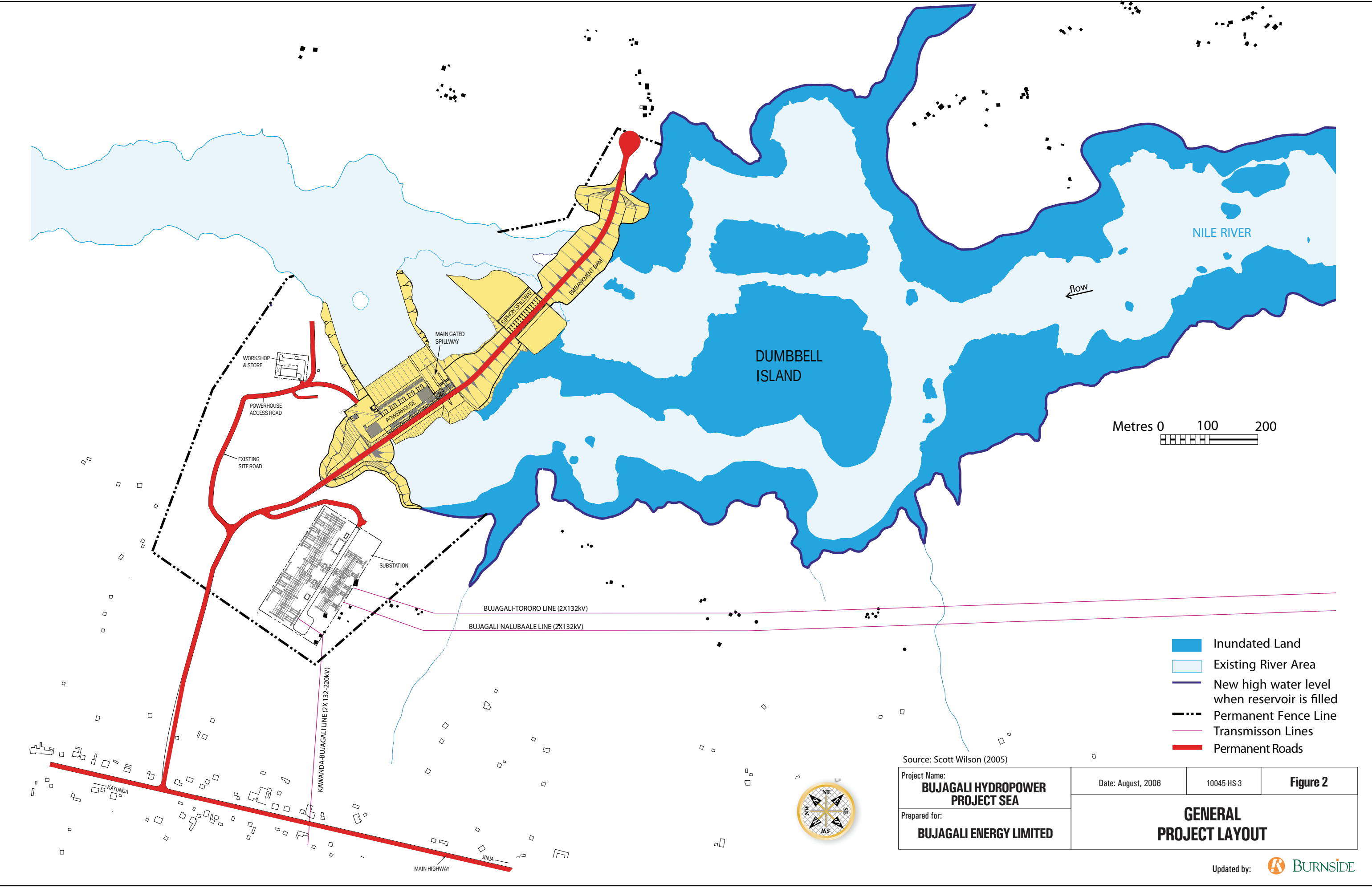
The project will involve a permanent land take of about 125 ha land: 45 ha for the permanent project facilities and 80 ha of newly inundated land. A temporary land take of about 113 ha of land will also be needed to facilitate construction. The temporary land take will become available for local people to use again, once construction is completed.

The dam will create a reservoir extending 8 km upstream to Nalubaale (formally Owen Falls) and Kiira (formally Owen Falls Extension) facilities. The existing rapids within this section, including the rapids at Bujagali Falls, will be flooded. The reservoir will have “live storage”, that is the water within it will be fully replaced every 12-16 hours by upstream flows. The reservoir waters will be contained within the steep banks of the Victoria Nile between Dumbbell Island and Owen Falls, which effectively limit the reservoir surface area to 388 ha – this is only 88 ha greater than the 300 ha surface area of the river as it exists without the dam.

AESNP, the previous project sponsor, completed the land acquisition and resettlement and relocation of all residents formerly located in the reservoir area and compensated all landowners or other project affected persons. As there are some unresolved resettlement issues, BEL has initiated an “Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan” to resolve these issues.

In addition to the dam, spillways and Power house various other buildings and structures will be developed on the west bank to support the power station, including an access roads, telecommunications, stand-by diesel generator, workshop and stores.

The permanent site will be accessed from the public highway that runs along the west bank of the river. While the dam will be designed to support a roadway, there are no plans at present to create a new public crossing of the Nile via the dam and spillways.



Source: Scott Wilson (2005)

Project Name: BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER PROJECT SEA	Date: August, 2006	10045-HS-3	Figure 2
Prepared for: BUJAGALI ENERGY LIMITED	GENERAL PROJECT LAYOUT		

The facilities will be constructed by an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contractor, who will develop the detailed construction plan. However, in general the following is expected. Construction will take place over a 44 month period, and is expected to involve a peak labour force of more than 1000 persons. Workers will be housed in Jinja and environs – there will be no on-site workers camp.

A quarry will be developed on site to produce the necessary aggregates and rock fill material needed to construct the dam and other facilities. A batching plant will be installed for on-site production of concrete. Cofferdams shall be used to divert the river into, first to the east channel around Dumbbell Island while the west portion of dam, spillways and powerhouse are built, then the west channel whilst the east portion of the dam is built. The cofferdam will be removed and the reservoir filled.

Most heavy machinery, equipment and manufactured products needed for the facility will need to be imported into Uganda. Most goods are expected to arrive in Africa at the seaport of Mombassa in Kenya and be transported overland by truck to the site.

The reservoir offers very little storage of water – essentially all water released at Nalubaale/Kiira will subsequently be released at Bujagali. The water levels in the reservoir will fluctuate daily by about 2 vertical metres, up to the Full Supply Level of 1,111.5 metres above sea level.

A permanent work force of about 30 to 50 people will be needed to operate the facility. Workers will reside in Jinja or environs.

5.0 Outline of SEA and PCDP Process

SEA Process

The SEA is being undertaken to meet requirements of the Government of Uganda's as well as the policies and guidelines of the various International Financial Institutions (IFIs) that are expected to finance the project. The purpose of the SEA is to ensure that the project is designed and developed in a manner that results in the least amount of social and environmental effects while maximizing project benefits. An SEA Report is being prepared which will describe the results of the SEA process. The SEA Report will be made available to stakeholders for their review.

The key components of the SEA Report will include a description of:

- The regulatory requirements to be met;
- The social and environmental conditions in the study area;
- Alternatives studied;
- The project to be built including construction activities;
- The public consultation and disclosure process;
- Social and Environment effects;
- Social and Environmental Action Plans;
- Community Development Activities; and
- Project monitoring activities.

A key aspect of the approach undertaken by BEL for the Bujagali HPP has been to conduct the SEA according to SEA Terms of Reference (ToRs) that were approved by GoU (NEMA) and were made available to IFI representatives, project affected people, NGOs and the general public for their review.

The main SEA work for the hydropower facility commenced in early 2006 including ecological fieldwork, social surveys and consultations with relevant review agencies and potentially affected people and NGOs.

Public Consultation and Disclosure Program (PCDP)

The PCDP has been designed and is being implemented so as to maximise community awareness of the proposed project and SEA study and report and to maximise opportunities for community input and involvement. The approach was designed recognizing that extensive consultations and community engagements were completed by AES Nile Power, and following their withdrawal, ongoing consultations have been carried out by UETCL's Bujagali Implementation Unit. By all indications, the starting point was a relatively high awareness level of the project; this was confirmed through the initial community consultations undertaken as part of this SEA in August 2006.

The consultation program has been organized into the following phases:

- **Phase 1:** SEA Terms of Reference preparation (completed);
- **Phase 2:** Release of the *SEA Terms of Reference and Draft PCDP* and SEA Preparation (completed);
- **Phase 3:** Release of the draft SEA findings (ongoing); and,
- **Phase 4:** Following the release of the Final draft SEA Report (to be undertaken).

BEL retained the services of a witness NGO (InterAid) in August 2006 to provide independent monitoring of the consultation and resettlement activities, and to provide a mechanism for stakeholders to file a grievance with the SEA or RAP processes.

A wide variety of stakeholders are being consulted with through a variety of consultation activities as outlined in the table below:

Table 1 – Summary of Consultation Activities

Stakeholders	Consultation Activities
National Public	Project notices in national newspapers, web site and making documentation available to all interested parties. The SEA will be available electronically through the web sites of the lenders involved in the project, as well as a project specific website. Information has been made available in the local language.
Government Agencies	Meetings are being held with various government agencies and SEA documentation is being/will be circulated through NEMA.
NGOs (national and local)	Numerous NGOs were identified and contacted to arrange meetings with to discuss their concerns and interests. Meetings were held with, and project documentation (including the terms of reference for the SEA) was provided to those NGOs that expressed an interest. A standing offer was made for additional meetings as needed.
Local Communities	Contact was made with District and Sub-County level governments to inform them of the project. Sub-County Consultation committees were established to assist in consultation activities with local villages. Public meetings are being held in the affected communities to advise people of the project and to receive their comments and concerns.
Project Affected Persons	PAPs were resettled under the previous SEA process undertaken by the former project sponsor. Socio-economic assessment surveys were undertaken with the PAPs as part of this process. Additional surveys were also undertaken with the fishers community in the project area.
Vulnerable groups	Vulnerable group representatives were included on the Sub-county Consultation Committees. Specific meetings are also to be held with vulnerable groups in the study area.
Business Operators	As part of a separate tourism impact study that was undertaken, affected businesses were consulted through individual interviews. Subsequent discussions between the tourist operators and BEL regarding mitigation/compensation due to the flooding of Bujagali Falls are ongoing.
Tourist/visitors	The interests of tourists were identified in the above mentioned tourism impact study.
Cultural Groups	The Kingdoms of Buganda and Busoga are being consulted directly with through meetings and the submission of project documentation. Meetings are continuing with the Kingdoms regarding the project and to determine actions that need to be taken to address their concerns. Through the Busoga Kingdom, the custodian of the cultural site (Budhagali) will also be consulted with.

6.0 Project Benefits

Through the generation of electricity, Bujagali hydropower facility will result in benefits to the national community. The project will give rise to a number of economic and development benefits at both the macro-economic level and the local level. The key macro-economic benefits that are expected include:

- Reduced electricity rationing and associated costs;
- Increase in investment and national income;
- Increase in export revenues; and,
- Lower energy costs to the consumer.

Overall, it has been estimated in some reports that every month that the Bujagali project is delayed costs the economy approximately 10 to 15 million dollars. The project is also expected to help reduce noise and air emissions generated by the countless small generators that are used to provide electricity during blackout periods.

There will also be local economic benefits resulting from the project through employment and from impacts on the local economy. Current estimates for the number of personnel to be employed during the four-year construction period are between 600 and 1,500 at peak times. The majority of employees will be in the unskilled and semi-skilled sectors and the need for imported expatriate management staff is relatively low. A large proportion of the workforce will be drawn from the immediate local area, with preference given to displaced landholders and labourers from affected communities.

During the construction phase, the generation of local employment opportunities will act as a catalyst to stimulate the local economy. Increased incomes in the area will encourage the formation and growth of local businesses, which will in turn create new indirect employment opportunities. Both processes will alleviate pressure on land resources from subsistence farming.

The implementation of a Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), will enhance local benefits as described in Section 8.0 of this Summary Report.

7.0 Management of Project Effects

The following table presents a preliminary summary of the key issues/effects of the project and a brief description of mitigation that is to be put in place to address these issues. The full SEA report will provide a more detailed description of the project effects and the measures to be put in place to deal with them. The SEA report will have a separate volume on the Social and Environmental Action Plan for the project. It will include details on monitoring programs, as well.

Table 2 – Summary of Project Effects	
Project Issue/Effect	Description of Effect & Mitigation
Resettlement and Land Compensation	Land required for the construction and operation of the hydropower facility totals 238 ha. Landowners were either compensated for loss of land or resettled by the previous project sponsor. Eighty-five households were displaced. An assessment survey of the resettled villagers was undertaken by BEL as part of this SEA process to confirm whether any unresolved issues remained. BEL has initiated an Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan (APRAP) to resolve these remaining issues. Pre-construction activities to be undertaken include: the provision of new water supply hand pumps at 17 existing bore hole locations in the surrounding communities; improvements to education facilities in the 8 affected communities; and improvements to the health facilities at the Naminya resettlement site.
Effects on Land	There will be permanent and temporary loss of agricultural land. Temporary land take areas will be reinstated to a condition that will make it possible for the land to be used for agriculture, forestry or industry. To minimise impacts to terrestrial habitat, BEL will: • Do enrichment planting to regenerate forest vegetation on island land not inundated but previously logged or cleared for agriculture, as well as land along the mainland shore. • Plant native and medicinal tree species in areas of the riparian strip that are currently bare or planted with cash and/or subsistence crops, in order to control erosion and to provide (in the long term) roosting sites for birds and bats. The portion of the quarry that will remain above water level, i.e. form the new riverbank, will be profiled and planted such that it has a similar landscape to equivalent areas above the water line prior to construction, and blends in with the profile of undisturbed areas.

Project Issue/Effect	Description of Effect & Mitigation
Effects on Water	• The project is not expected to significantly change downstream water flows – during filling a maximum of 2.5% of the combined Nalubaale/Kiira dam discharge will be retained in the Bujagali impoundment. • Water levels will rise in wells and pit latrines located adjacent to the river. Although no adverse effects are anticipated, any latrines or wells negatively affected will be replaced or compensated for • There will in an increase in suspended solids resulting from coffer dam and other construction activities. These effects will be minimised by avoiding disturbance of soils during the clearing activities. Site drainage systems will include sedimentation basins to trap sediments in runoff prior to release to the river. • Indigenous aquatic grasses will be planted to control erosion that might occur as a result of the fluctuating water levels during the initial operation period. In the long term the banks are expected to stabilize and no significant erosion is expected. • Trees and shrubs will be harvested prior to the reservoir being filled, to minimise water quality effects associated with rotting vegetation, and to prevent fouling of fishing gears. • It is expected that fish stocks will naturally increase in the reservoir compared to the existing condition. For Nile tilapia, <i>Rastineobola argentea</i> habitat enhancement will be carried out as part of the quarry and river bank restoration. Stocking is not expected to be needed. Haplochromines are expected to also increase as a result of the conversion of faster-flowing habitats to the slower-flowing habitats that are preferred by these species • Entrapment and entrainment of aquatic organisms is not expected to have a significant effect on fish or other populations. Fish screens will be installed on the water intakes reduce the rate of entrainment by fish. • Access points will be provide to the rover to ensure there is access to the river by local persons for washing, fishing or other purposes during the construction period.
Effects on Air Quality	• Dust generated during construction is not expected to result in any significant offsite impacts. Industry good practice will be used to limit dust, including grassing stockpiles to prevent wind raised dust, using wetting agents on roads, and using covering loads of friable materials on trucks using public roads. Vehicles and motors will be regularly maintained to minimise exhaust emissions and black smoke.

Project Issue/Effect	Description of Effect & Mitigation
Effects on Noise	Noise generated during construction is not expected to have any significant off-site nuisance effects. The main offsite noise will be short term noise related to blasting during quarrying. Communities will be informed the procedures and timing of blasting, including posters warning residents of blasting noise, and door-to-door visits to advise and consult with residents in person.
Access Roads and Traffic	An existing two-lane, paved, public highway provides access to the site. The existing roads are of sufficient capacity to accommodate project related traffic. A Traffic Management Plan (TMP) will address all aspects of project related traffic including speeding, maximum loads on trucks, abnormal loads; and, management of connection points between access roads and main public highways.
Effects on Managed and Protected Areas	The project will result in disturbance and loss of land that falls within the Jinja Wildlife Sanctuary. Consultations with the management authority for the Sanctuary indicate that planned enhancement planting will offset the losses. The sponsor will assist in the further development of the Kalagala Falls and Nile Bank CFRs to help offset impacts on Bujagali Falls and Jinja Wildlife Sanctuary.
Tourism, White Water Rafting and Aesthetics	- The project will result in flooding of Bujagali Falls and associated rapids that form a portion of the whitewater rafting (WWR) routes. Consultations with WWR operators indicate that the operators are generally well-advanced in their preparations to move their operations downstream. BEL will provide new raft launching facilities downstream of the dam, the specific locations to be agreed upon with the operators. BEL is involved in ongoing consultations with the WWR operators as to how it can further offset the impacts on their activities, and support the relocation process. - BEL will construct a visitor's centre at the HPP and a cultural centre near Bujagali Falls, and work with Jinja Tourism Development Association (JITDA) on sustainable tourism activities for the new reservoir recreationally.
Effects on Cultural Property	- The project will result in flooding of household graves and <i>amasabo</i>. Where possible these have been relocated as part of the resettlement programme or through compensation payments. Remembrance services to commemorate those buried in the area will be completed. A structure or monument may be erected, either at site of remembrance or elsewhere, in accordance with wishes expressed by local communities. - Dwelling sites of spirits important to the local community are being addressed through transfer and resettlement ceremonies. Ceremonies for the Bujagali Rapids have been carried out, although additional activities are being discussed with the Busoga Kingdom.

Project Issue/Effect	Description of Effect & Mitigation
Community, Health, Safety and Security	• The project is not expected to result in a significant change in the prevalence of diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS. Workers will be housed in Jinja to avoid creating a camp with large numbers of single males living outside their normal social surroundings. BEL and its EPC Contractor will work with local NGOs to deliver awareness and prevention programs for AIDs/HIV, Malaria, and other diseases. Actions to control malaria infection by workers will include anti-malarial prophylactics for expatriate workers, bed-nets, window screens, and insecticidal sprays. • The reservoir is not expected to significantly change the prevalence of vector born parasitic disease. The narrow, steep-sided valley of the impoundment will create significantly fewer vector breeding sites when compared with impoundments with extensive, shallow shorelines. Daily fluctuations of water levels will strand vectors, including mosquito larvae and snails, and to expose both the vectors (adults and egg masses) and potential breeding sites to the drying effects of the sun. Trees and shrubs will be cleared from the reservoir area before inundation to remove potential anchorages for weed mats that are favourable habitat for snail vectors.
Labour and Working Conditions	Adherence to labour standards and well-being of construction workers • EPC Contractor will be required to adopt policies and procedures that comply with national legislation and address all aspects of labour standards relevant to the project as specified by IFC policies. Sub-contractors will be contractually required to comply with labour and health and safety legislation. Public safety issues regarding: accidental contact with power lines, collision with construction equipment, quarry excavations, material storage • Secure equipment and demarcate any excavations in such a way as to prevent accidents when construction not in progress; Keep non-authorised persons away from any construction activities/sites/yards/ equipment; Fence critical areas and post warning signs with appropriate text and graphics; Begin educational programs in schools and communities to educate people of hazards and safe practices. Work related injury or health effects • The EPC Contractor will comply with relevant WB/IFC health and safety requirements, including specific provisions for: Introduction and use of poisonous or other chemicals injurious to health; Handling dangerous goods and special waste; Training; Working environment committee; Use of helmets; Personal injuries and accidents; Damage to material, equipment and buildings; Poison treatment, chemical and fire injuries; Safety audit; Work done by hired personnel or firms; Operating cranes; Working with heat in confined places; Corrective action; and Protective action.

8.0 Community Development Action Plan

The Bujagali hydropower facility will result in many community benefits at the national, regional and community levels. In addition to the resettlement and compensation package that each directly affected person will receive, BEL is committed to providing community benefits in a sustainable manner by means of the Community Development Action Plan, one of the component of the Resettlement and Community Development Action Plan.

The area that will benefit from the CDAP consists mainly of the eight directly affected villages: four on the West Bank (Mukono District): Naminya, Buloba, Malindi, Kikubamutwe; and, on four the East Bank (Jinja District): Bujagali, Ivunamba, Kyabirwa and Namizi.

BEL proposes to support long-term sustainable development initiatives, rather than to generate them. The CDAP was developed, based on the following strategy:

1. Improve local social infrastructure as part of quick-impact activities to enhance community support and confidence and fix projects left incomplete by AESNP:
 - Improve water supply;
 - Improve education and health facilities;
 - Establish a social unit to monitor implementation, particularly with respect to vulnerable peoples
2. Support sustainable economic development:
 - Enhance direct and indirect employment opportunities:
 - The construction of the dam will provide direct sources of employment; the job opportunities will be directed to the affected communities to the extent possible and employability must be improved;
 - Measures will be taken to enhance indirect employment;
 - Enhance agricultural productivity and farm produce marketing;
 - Develop non agricultural sources of livelihood.

BEL is proposing to invest approximately **\$USD 2.4 million** into a community development action plan. Although the specifics of the plan will need to be established through future consultation with appropriate authorities and the affected communities, **Table 3** summarizes the regional and community benefits that are expected to occur as a result of the hydropower facility project. These programs are to be implemented during the pre-construction and construction phases of the project.

Table 3 – Community Development Initiatives Summary

Community Development Areas	Description of Program
Health Care Facilities	It is understood that improvements are required to health facilities in the communities of Budondo, Ivunamba, Wakisi and Kalagala. BEL will consider participating in the upgrading of these facilities after an assessment of needs is conducted.
Employment Opportunities/Training	It is expected that a minimum of 10 percent of the unskilled workforce will originate from the affected villages for the construction phase of the project. This phase will employ 600-1,500 people at the peak period. The Ministry of Education & Sports and the Vocational Training Institute in Jinja, in conjunction with BEL, is developing skills refresher courses in motor vehicle repair, electrical installation and fitting, welding and fabrication, plumbing and pipe fitting, metal fabrication and brick/block laying. Courses will be designed to meet the needs of interested PAPs. BEL and the EPC Contractor will pursue an apprenticeship programme that can provide additional job opportunities during the operational phase.
Water Supply	BEL will work with the affected communities to improve their water supply. It is tentatively proposed to add one well in each of the affected communities (8 new wells).
Electricity	BEL will be consulting with the Rural Electrification Authority (REA) to explore the possibility of providing investments that improve community access to electricity in the area. Consultation with REA is essential both for implementation, design and materials authorisation and for the appropriate methodology for sensitisation and community management within the framework of the existing Rural Electrification Policy in Uganda.
Small Business Support	A commercial area will be created in the vicinity of the contractor's base in the dam area. This market would aim primarily at selling food and basic goods to construction workers. The area would be provided with drinking water, latrines, proper run-off water, sanitation and made accessible to Matatu mini-buses. This commercial area would provide indirect job opportunities (i.e., it is estimated that 50 jobs could be created, mainly for women) in addition to those created directly by the project. BEL will implement a small business support and micro-credit program that will include: – A basic business support centre on each bank of the river to provide training in business planning and management with a focus of fisheries, trade and agriculture. – A revolving credit line funded by BEL will be established and managed by an existing micro credit institution – Support to local businesses to create linkages with BEL and the EPC contractor outsourcing departments

Community Development Areas	Description of Program
Fisheries	Proposed improvements to the fisheries sector include: – Provide improvements to landing facilities (4 new locations are proposed) – The provision of fishing equipment to each ‘Beach management Committee” – Implement a training program to the fishers to prepare the fishers for the change in the river’s characteristics
Agriculture	Considering the scarcity of land, support to agriculture should focus on the intensification and high-value added crops. Proposed initiatives include: – Organization of producers in groups to support extension services and to better structure marketing of local produce in Jinja and Kampala; – Agricultural extension services: ○ Provision of technical advice and assistance for new crops, new varieties, fertilization, soil preparation, agro-forestry and erosion control, intensification and market gardening; ○ Subsidized provision of improved seeds and fertilizers to groups; ○ Promotion of intensive modes of cultivation (mushrooms, tree nurseries); ○ Integration agriculture / livestock (use of organic matter); – Animal husbandry extension services: ○ Promotion of new animal species (grass-cutters) and breeds (higher productivity pigs and poultry for instance); ○ Integration agriculture / livestock (use of agricultural by-products); ○ Better methods for animal nutrition; ○ Improved slaughtering and hygiene management; – Management support (“farming as a business”).
Education	The previous project sponsor established a detailed program for improvements in the educational sector of the 8 affected communities. To date, only improvements at two schools have been implemented. BEL is proposing to invest in school improvements. The program is to be confirmed after consulting with education authorities, the local councils and the communities themselves.

9.0 Project Schedule

The draft SEA Reports are to be completed and publicly released by mid-October 2006. It is anticipated that project lenders and the GOU will take until early 2007 to review and make a decision on whether the draft SEA meets their requirements. Construction on the HPP is anticipated to be initiated in 2007 and is expected to take about 4 years to complete.

10.0 Contact Information

For additional information and/or to submit comments in regards to the project, please contact:

Bujagali Energy Limited
IPS Uganda
Plot 109-112, Fifth Street,
Industrial Area, Kampala.
Tel.: +256 41 258194
Email: info@bujagali-energy.com

Comments are requested by October 19, 2006.



PCDP Appendix D.3
Newsletters



Bujagali Hydropower and Interconnection Projects

Social and Environmental Assessments

September 2006



Bujagali Energy Limited

c/o IPS Uganda
Plot 109-112, Fifth Street,

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Project Background

It is widely known that there is a large shortage of electricity in Uganda. Regular blackouts have become the norm, and are expected to get worse in the short term. Energy production from the Nakubaale and Kiira hydropower facilities, which are the main sources of electricity in the country, is limited due to low water levels in Lake Victoria. There is a clear and immediate need for new, large scale, economical power generation capacity in Uganda.

The Bujagali 250 MW Hydropower Project (HPP) is proposed to meet this need for additional electricity production in Uganda. The sponsor of the hydropower plant is Bujagali Energy Limited, a company owned by SG Bujagali

Holdings Ltd. (a wholly owned affiliate of Siste Global Power, LLC) and IPS (Kenya) Limited. The Bujagali Interconnection Project (IP) is a system of high voltage electrical transmission lines and related facilities proposed to connect the hydropower plant with the national electricity grid. The sponsor of the Interconnection Project is the Uganda Electric Transmission Company Limited. The two projects are closely interlinked, and the two sponsors are working in close cooperation on their design and planning, including the public consultation program being completed as part of the social and environmental assessments for the project.

Social and environmental assessments for both projects are being prepared for submission to Uganda's National Environment Management Authority, and to potential lenders to the projects, such as the World Bank Group. The assessments are being undertaken to meet requirements of the Government of Uganda, as well as the policies, performance standards and guidelines of the potential project lenders. The purpose of the assessments is to ensure that the projects are designed to minimize social and environmental effects while maximizing project benefits. Social and environmental action plans are being prepared based on the findings of the assessments to guide project implementation.

It is expected that the draft Social and Environmental Assessment reports will be released for public review and comment in November 2006.

Consultation Summary Reports Released

Consultation Summary Reports for each of the projects are now available for public review. They present the initial findings of the assessment work completed to date for both projects.

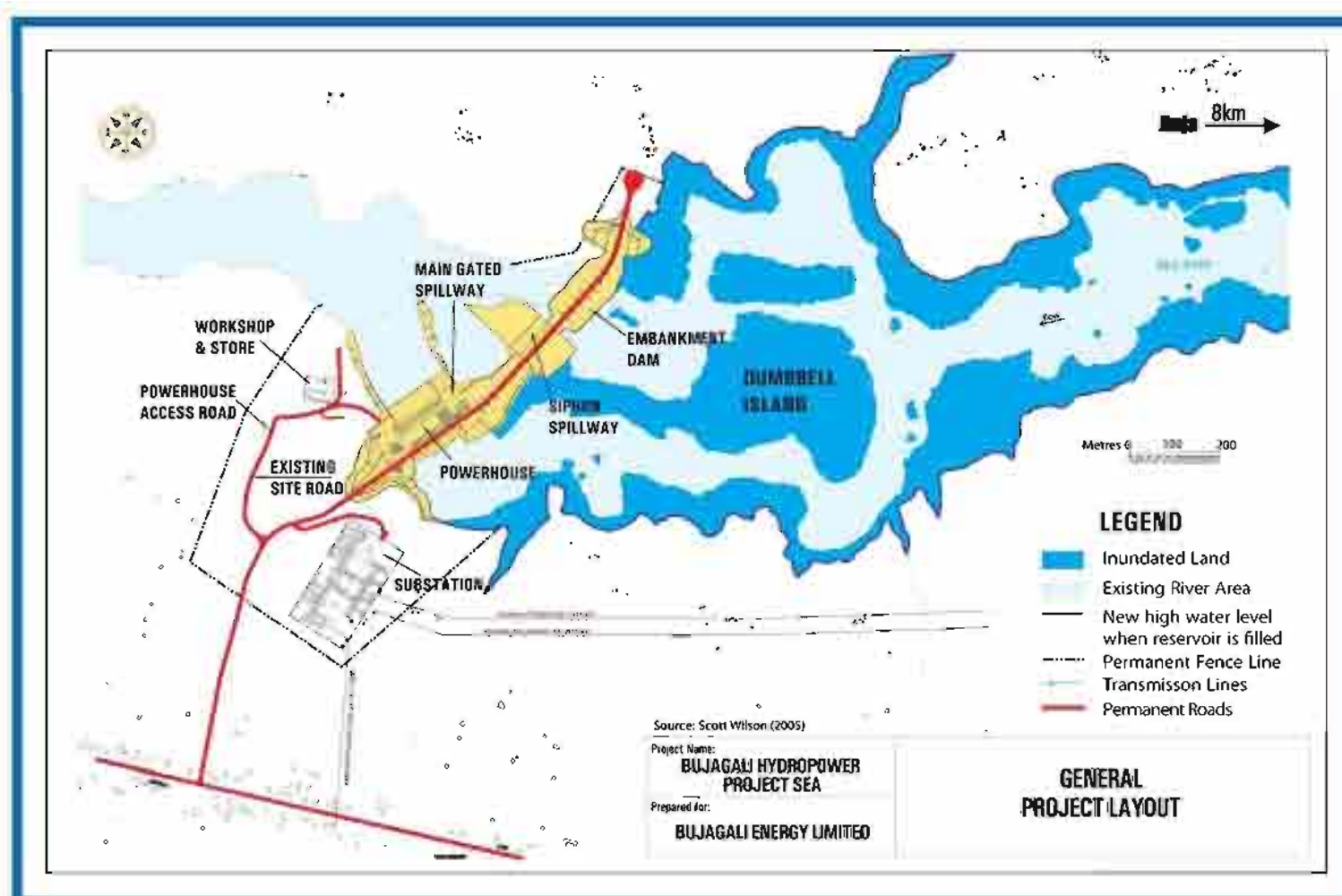
The Consultation Summary Reports are available:

- Through the following local government offices: Budondo Sub-County; Wakisi Sub-County; Najjembe Sub-County; Nagojje Sub-County; Nama Sub-County; Goma Sub-County; Kira TC; Nangabo Sub-County; Kawempe Division; Nabweru Sub-County; Nansana TC; Wakiso Sub-County; Nakawa Division; Nsangi Sub-County; Rubaga Division; Makindye Sub-County.
- From BEL's web-site: www.bujagali-energy.com
- By mail or telephone request (see contact information on the top of each page).

We are interested in your comments and concerns on the information presented in the Consultation Summary Reports. Please make your submissions to us by October 19, 2006.

Hydropower Project Description

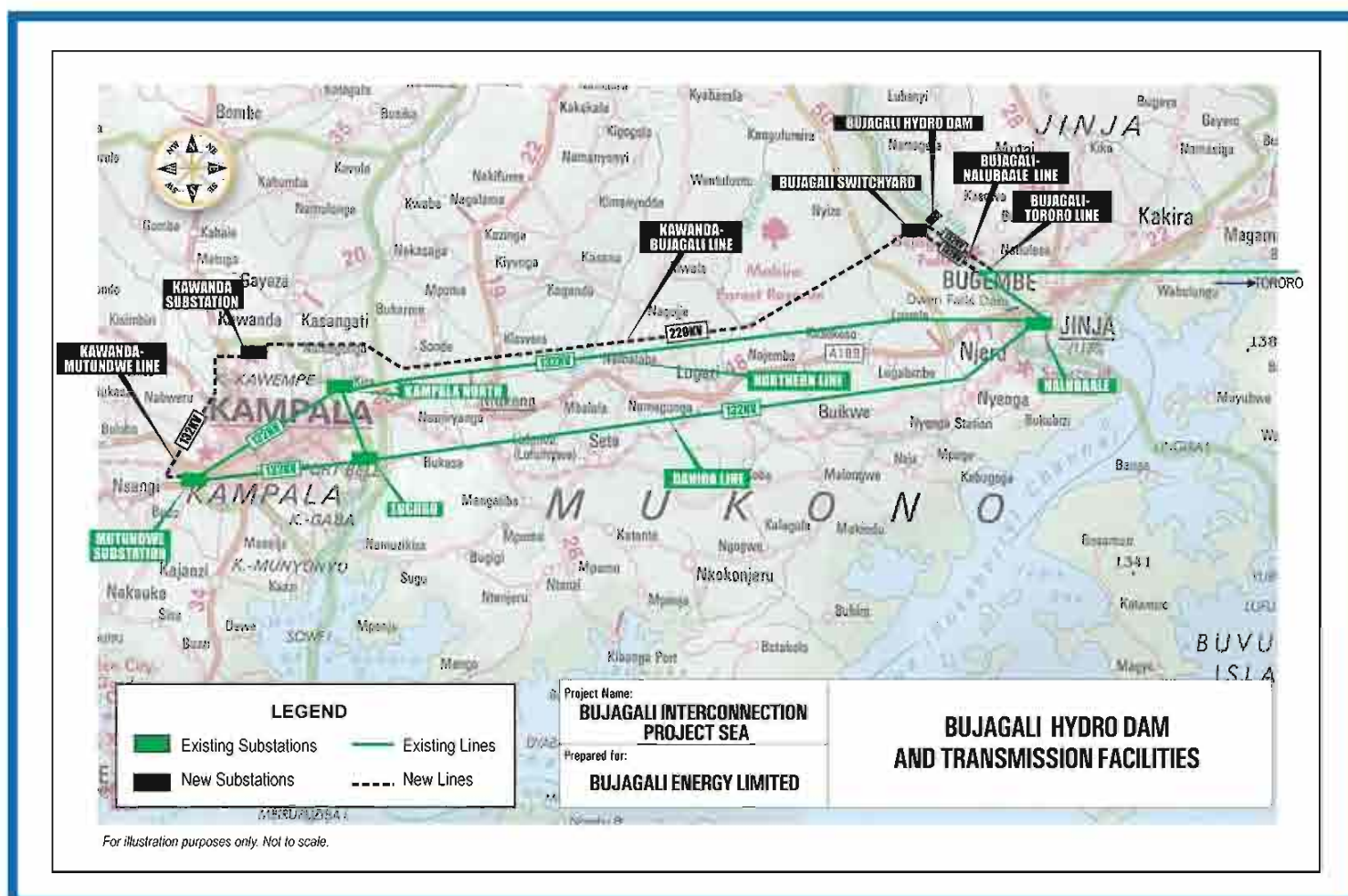
A hydropower project involves using the power of falling water to spin a turbine and generate electricity. For the proposed project, a 30 m high earth-filled dam will be built at the Bujagali site to create a large water drop. The Bujagali site is located about 8 km downstream of the existing Nakubaale and Kiira Hydropower Stations (formally known as the Owen Falls and Owen Falls Extension Stations) at Jinja. There will be five 50 MW turbine-generator sets installed giving a total installed capacity of 250 MW. The dam will create a reservoir extending 8 km upstream to Nakubaale and Kiira facilities. The project will require 45 ha for the permanent project facilities and 80 ha of land will be covered by the water behind the dam. About 113 ha of land will also be needed during construction. Construction will take about 4 years. The accompanying map shows the project's general layout.



Interconnection Project Description

To transmit the electricity from the hydropower plant, about 97 km of new high voltage electrical transmission lines and a new substation at Kawanda will need to be built. The proposed lines and substation are shown on the accompanying map. Much of the new transmission line between Bujagali and Kawanda will be located adjacent to the existing line that connects the Nalubaale (Owen Falls) and Kampala North substations. It passes through the districts of Mukono, Wakiso, Mpigi, and Kampala. The line from Bujagali to the Kawanda sub station will be built as a 220 kV line and the rest will be built as 132 kV lines.

The 132 kV lines will use steel lattice towers of the type and size already in use for several lines in Uganda. The 220 kV towers will be slightly larger and spaced slightly further apart than the 132 kV towers. The property width requirements needed for the lines will be 30 m for 132 kV lines and 40 m for 220 kV line. No structures, such as houses, or tall vegetation such as trees or crops over about 2 m high, will be permitted within this area. A resettlement and compensation program is being developed to ensure those directly affected are fairly compensated.



Public Consultation and Disclosure Process

As part of the assessment work, a comprehensive public consultation and disclosure process is being carried out. Consultation activities completed to date include disclosure of the assessment Terms of Reference documents, and discussions with numerous stakeholders including the affected communities, government agencies and NGO's.

Consultation activities happening in September and October of 2006 are focusing on the recently released Consultation Summary Reports. Public meetings are planned with the villages around the hydropower plant, and along the proposed transmission lines.

Social & Environmental Action Plans

Social and Environmental Action Plans are being prepared for both projects. They provide details of how potential effects will be managed. Negative impacts will be mitigated and potential benefits will be enhanced to the extent possible.

The following summarizes effects and actions identified to date.

Hydropower Project Predicted Effects and Proposed Management Actions

Reliability of Electricity

The electricity to be generated by the project will greatly reduce the rolling blackouts that are now disrupting the country.

Economic Benefits

The Bujagali HPP will provide direct and indirect employment during construction. A peak of about 1000 people will be employed during construction. Operational staff will number about 45 people for at least the 30-year life of the facility.

Kalagala Offset

The Government of Uganda has committed to protect lands in the vicinity of Kalagala Falls for environmental, cultural and tourism purposes. This protection will offset the effects the Bujagali project will have on environmental, cultural and tourism resources in the project affected area.

Social & Environmental Action Plans cont...

Resettlement and
Community Development

People directly affected by the hydropower project have already been compensated and resettled as appropriate. As there are some unresolved resettlement issues in the community of Naminya, the project sponsor has initiated an "Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan" to resolve these issues. Significant community development programs will also be funded in the project area, including programs to address education and health.

Tourism

Several companies operate whitewater rafting tours on the Victoria Nile both upstream and downstream of the proposed location for the dam. The dam will flood the upstream rapids that are used by the rafting companies. The sponsor is in discussions with the companies about opportunities to re-orient their business to downstream stretches, including the Kalagala area that the Government has committed to protecting for environmental, cultural, and tourism purposes.

Land

125 ha of land are needed for the reservoir and for the permanent fenced property of the hydropower project. An additional 113 ha of land are needed temporarily during construction. The temporarily used lands will be rehabilitated as appropriate for their proposed future uses. To minimize impacts to natural habitats, the project sponsor will reforest cleared land along the riverbanks and on the portions of islands that are not to be flooded.

Water

Construction activities may cause erosion to areas besides the reservoir, but the impacts are not expected to be significant. Filling the reservoir will take place over several days and will not result in a significant change to the flow of water downstream. During operation, water levels will fluctuate about 2 m on a daily basis, which is similar to the fluctuations that already occur as a result of operation of the upstream Nalubaale/Kiira facilities. The health and amount of fish in the reservoir will be closely watched and replenished if necessary.

Cultural Issues

The project sponsor is consulting with the Kingdom of Busoga regarding the cultural and spiritual impacts of the hydropower project and the approach to address any concerns.

Workforce and Community

The peak labour force will be more than 1000. These workers will be housed in Jinja and bused to the site for shift changes. Programs will be offered to ensure the health and safety of the workers as well as programs to address social/health issues associated with workforce effects on the local community.

Construction Activities

Construction related noise and dust are not expected to be a significant nuisance for local residents. To manage the effects related to construction, traffic management and environmental monitoring and management plans will be in place.

Interconnection Project Predicted Effects and Proposed Management Actions

National and Local
Economic Benefits

Completion of the transmission lines will enhance the Ugandan electricity transmission system and make a significant contribution to its future development. Jobs and other economic benefits will be associated with the construction and operation of the facilities. Local people will benefit from these opportunities, including the training provided for skill development.

Resettlement and
Community Development

All property and people to be directly affected are being identified, and a resettlement program is under way. Landowners and others will be compensated for loss of property and assets. The sponsor will also fund small scale community development programs in the affected villages, including supporting existing education and health initiatives.

Past Resettlement

In 2001, land was acquired for the Kawanda Substation. People affected by the project were compensated and resettled. An assessment of the past resettlement activities has been completed, including corrective actions to address identified deficiencies. Some additional lands will be required for the substation as it was re-configured to minimize impacts on a neighbouring school.

Forest Reserves

About 80 ha of land affected along the Bujagali-Kawanda line is forest reserve land, primarily within the Mabira Forest Reserve. The sponsor is working closely with the National Forestry Authority on a compensation and mitigation program to address the loss of standing trees and forestry land, compensation may include support of enhancement planting in other portions of the reserve.

Lubigi Swamp

To minimize the need for resettlement, the Kawanda-Mutundwe line was routed across the Lubigi Swamp in several locations. Tall towers will be used to increase spans (the distances between towers) to minimize the number of towers being located within the wetland. Wherever possible the towers will be located adjacent to existing roads or access ways.

Visibility and Aesthetics

The proposed lines will create unavoidable new visual elements in the landscape. The impacts of the new lines have been minimized by routing lines next to existing lines and other linear features. Where possible, towers will be placed adjacent to existing towers or parallel lines to minimize visual impacts.

Construction Effects

Construction will create a temporary disturbance along the corridors for the transmission lines. The construction of the transmission project will result in increased noise, dust and some traffic congestion. Measures will be put in place to reduce these effects to the extent possible.

Cultural Issues

The project sponsor is consulting with the Kingdom of Buganda regarding the cultural and spiritual impacts of the transmission project and the approach to address any concerns.

Community Development Action Plans

Community Development Action Plan programs are proposed for the hydropower and transmission line projects. The sponsors will establish a Social Unit to assist in the implementation of the plans, including monitoring of the projects' effects on vulnerable peoples.

Hydropower Project

The project sponsor is working with the eight directly affected villages of Naminya, Buloba, Malindi and Kikubamutwe on the west bank and the villages of Bujagali, Ivunamba, Kyabirwa and Namizi on the east bank to develop a community development program. Although the specifics of the plan are still being developed through consultation with the communities and other stakeholders, the key commitments will include:

- Improvements to local health care facilities
- Employment training activities for the local communities
- Improved water supply in the eight communities
- The creation of a market area in the vicinity of the contractor's base in the dam area
- Improvements to river landing facilities for the fishers and training through the Beach Management Committees
- Capacity building with the local community in the agricultural sector
- Investment in local school facilities

Interconnection Project

The project sponsors will dedicate funds to affected communities along the transmission lines. The community development activities are viewed as a means to enhance community self-reliance. The distribution of funds will be based on the size of the project's impact to the community and the size of the population. Examples of typical projects that may be eligible for support include:

- Upgrades to community schools, including upgrade to buildings, furniture, and school equipment (blackboards etc.),
- Upgrades to health centres, including structures and/or equipment,
- Community water points or upgrades thereto, including hand-dug wells and drilled wells, with or without hand pumps,
- Upgrades to access roads,
- Connection to public electricity networks.

Project Schedule

The assessment reports are expected to be completed and publicly released in November 2006. It is anticipated that project lenders and the Government of Uganda will be ready by early 2007 to make a decision on whether the assessment reports meets their requirements. Construction on the project is anticipated to start in 2007. It is expected to take about four years to complete the hydropower plant and dam and three years to complete the transmission line.





AKATABO AKAKWATA KU BBIBIRO LYE BUJAGALI N'EBYO EBINAVAAMU KU BY'OBUTONDE N'EMBEERA Z'ABANTU

September 2006

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ENTANDIKWA YA PULOJEKITI

Kimanyiddwa bulungi nti waliwo ebbula ly'amasanyalaze mu Uganda. Gasiiba gavaako buli kaseera ate ng'embeera eno esuubirwa okw'ongera olw'ensonga nti amabibiro aga Nalubaale ne Kiira mwegava matono olw'okukendeera kw'amazzi mu nnyanja. N'olwekyo waliwo obwataavu obwa mangu okukola ebbibiro eddala okukola ku mbeera eno.

PULOJEKITI ya Bujagali Hydropower Project (HPP) ezin-giramu okuzimba ebbibiro ly'amasanyalaze erye Bujagali nga likola amasanyalaze ag'obungi bwa megawaati 250. Ebbibiro lino ligenda kuzimbibwa ku mugga Kiyira okumpi

n'ekibuga Jinja mu Uganda lyakusulibwa aba kampuni ya Bujagali Energy Limited. Mu nkola ya "The Bujagali Interconnection Project" (IP) waja kubaawo okukwata-gana okusobola okubunya amasanyalaze aga e Bujagali mu Uganda yonna. Kino kisasuliddwa aba kampuni evu-naanyizibwa okutambuzi amasanyalaze mu ggwanga eya Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UET-CL). Pulojekiti zombi zikolerwa wamu era n'abazisasulira bwebatyo nga bakola akutegeka, okunoonyereza n'ekigendererwa eky'okutuukiriza ebigendererwa bya Pu-lojekiti zino.

Lipoota eyavudde mu kunoonyereza ku ng'eri embeera z'abantu n'embeera y'obutonde yamaze okukolebwa n'awerazabwa ab'ekitongole ekivunaanyizibwa ku bu-tonde bw'ensi wamu n'abakwatibwako abalala gamba nga banka y'ensi yonna n'abitungole abirala. Ebikwata ku lipoota eno biija kufulumizibwa eri abantu mu mwezi gw'ekkumi n'ogumu mu mwaka guno.

Ekiwandiko ekisooka ekyase akisubirwa okufulumizibwa nakukubaganyizibwako mumwazi gwa November 2006.

Ebimu ku bifunze ebiri mu lipoota

Lipoota ez'anjawulo nga zifunziddwa nga zikwata ku buli Pulojekiti kati waziri eri abantu bonna abandiyagadde okuzisomamu okumanya.

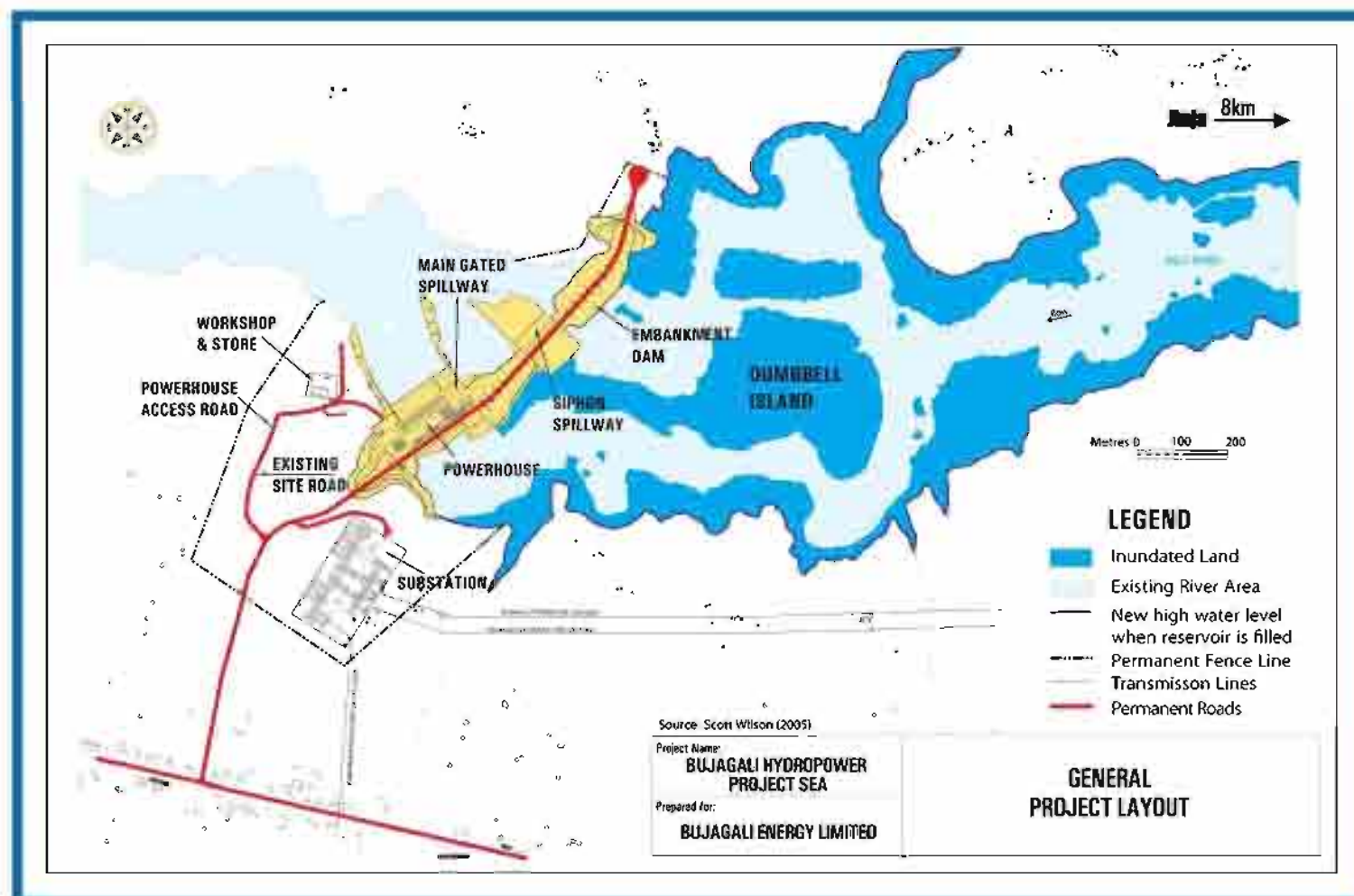
Lipoota zino osobola okuzijja mu bifo bino wammanga:

- Wofiisi za gavumenti ez'ebitundu nga Eggombolola lye Budondo, Wakisi, Najjembe, Nagoje, Nama, Goma, Nabweru, Nangabo, Makindye, Nsangi, Wakiso; Town Council ya Kira ne Nansana; divisoni ya Kawempe, Nakawa ne Rubaga.
 - Okuva ku mukutu gw'ekitongole kya BEL ogwa web-site: www.bujagali-energy.com
 - Ku ssimu empandike oba olukomo.
- Endagiriro endala ogisanga ku nkomerero y'akatabo kano.

Twagala nnyo okumanya ebiragwozo byo n'obweralikirivu bwo kw'ebyo by'omaze okumanya era twagala abantu ebyo okubifuna ng'annakuz'omwazi 19/ og'wa kkumi tezinayitawo.

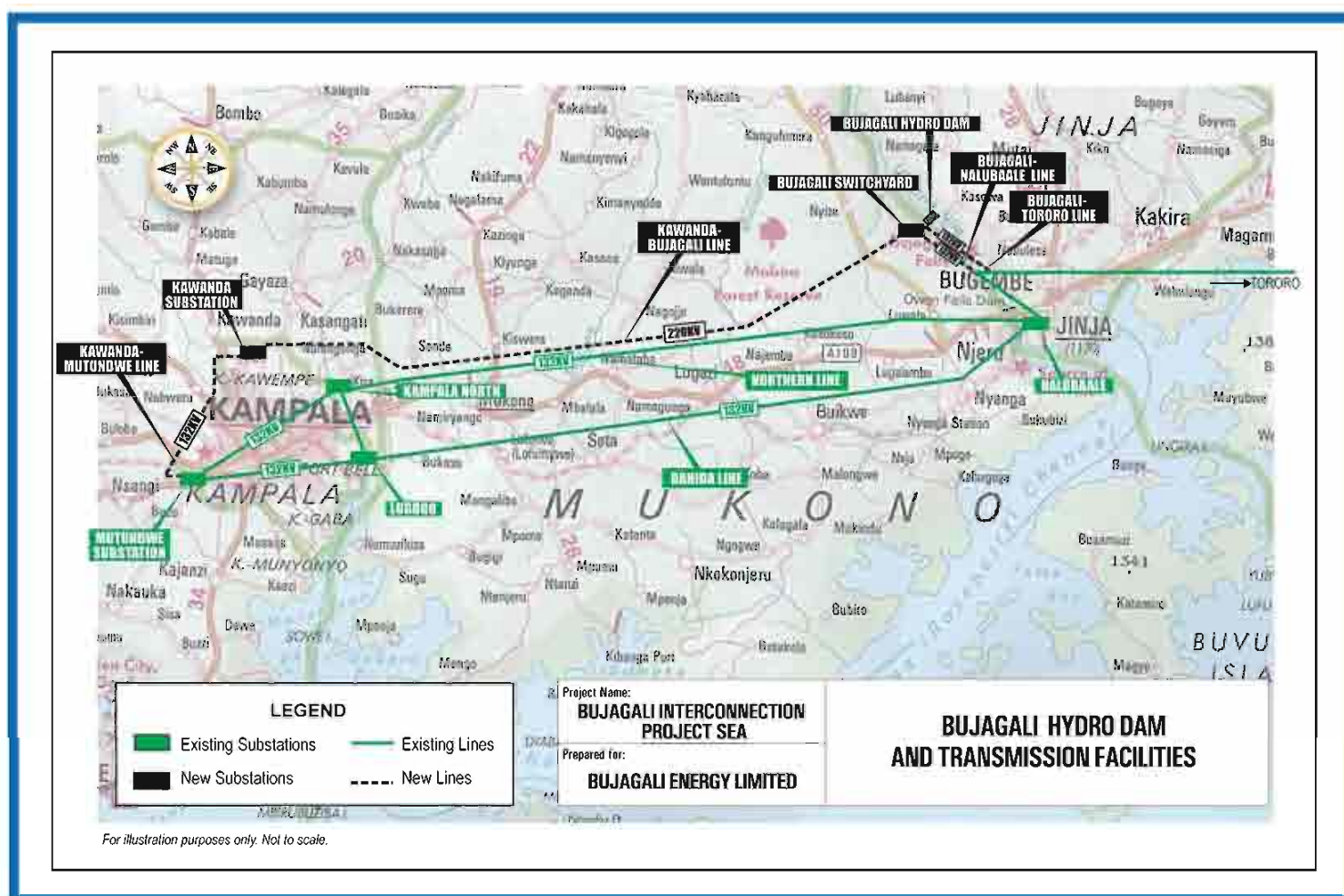
Pulojekiti ya Bujagali eneefaanana etya?

Pulojekiti ya Bujagali yetoololera mu kukozeza amaanyi g'amazzi agakulugguka okuva ku njazi okusobola okutambuzi ebyuma ne zi yingini okukola amasanyalaze. Ebbibiro lya bu-jagali lija kusangibwa mu bbanga lya kiromita 8 ku mugga Kiyira okuva ku bbibiro lya Nalubaale ne Kiira eririwo kati e Jinja. Waja kubaawo genereeta 5 nga zisunda amasanyalaze ga buzito bwa megawaati 50 buli emu, ekijja okuwa ebbibiro megawaati 250 awamu ng'ozigasse. Ebbibiro lino ligenda kutondawo akayanja akaliko obuwanvu bwa kiromita 8 nga katuuka ku mabibiro ga Nalubaale ne Kiira. Okuzimba kujja kutwala ebbanga lya myaka ena.



Pulojekiti y'okutambuza amasanyalaze eneeba etya?

Okusobola okutambuza amasanyalaze gano, ekitongole kya UETCL kitegeka okuzimba layini egatambuza ng'eriko kiromita 97 nga egenda kubeera ne sitenseni e Kawanda. Ebifo emiti ne layini z'amasanyalaze mwe bigenda okuyita, biragiddwa wammanga ku maapu. Layini empya ezisinga zigenda kubeera wakati wa Bujagaali ne Kawanda nga ziriraanye enkadde eziriwo ezigatta ku bbiro lya Nalubaale ne sitenseni ez'enjawulo mu Kampala. Ziyita mu disitulikiti omuli Mukono, Wakiso ne Kampala.



Okwebuuzza ku bantu ku Pulojekiti eno.

Ng'okugattiriza kw'ebyo ebimaze okuzuulibwa mu kubuuliriza, abantu abaliraanye ebitundu omugenda okukolerwa emirimu gino baje kwebuuzibwako era okwebuuzza kukya-genda mu maaso n'okutuusa kati.

Entegeka ekoledwa okuyamba ebyalo n'embeera y'obutonde

Alipoota ez'enjawulo zaakolebwa ku nsonga eno. Alipoota zino ziraga ebizibu n'engeri gye binaagonjoolwamu nga bwe biragiddwa wammanga:

Ebizibu bya Bujagaali n'engeri y'okubigonjoolamu

Obungi bw'amasanyalaze n'obutavaako

Amasanyalaze agaasundibwa okuva mu bbiro lya Bujagaali gajja kuba mangi ekimala okuyamba okukulaakulanya eggwanga n'abantu baalyo.

Ebirungi ebirala ebijja okuvaamu

Pulojekiti ya Bujagaali eija kuwa abantu bangi emirimu mu kugizimba ate ereete n'emirimu emirala eginajja ng'amasanyalaze gatandise okukozesebwa. Kuno kwe kujja okugattibwa okusomesa n'okutendeka abakozi.

Ekifo kye Kalagala

Gavumenti esazeewo okukuuma ebiriro by'e Kalaga okusigalawo okuyamba ku butonde bw'ensi, obulambuzi n'ebiramu ebibeeramu n'okukuliramu.

Ebikwata kubantu n'ebiyobutonde byeyongerayo...

Okusengula abantu
n'okukulaakulanya ebitundu

Abantu abasengulwa bagenda kukolebwako. Ebyo ebifo ebitannakolebwako byonna byakutunulwamu mu bwangu n'ebintu byabwa bikulaakunyizibwa.

Eby'obulambuzi

Kkampuni ez'enjawulo zivuddeyo okutumbula eby'obulambuzi ku mugga Kiira era kino kikyagenda mu maaso naddala abo ababadde banyumirwa okukolerako. Kkampuni ya BEL eri mu nteeseganya ne gavumenti okulaba nga buli kimu kigenda bulungi.

Ettaka

Ettaka erinaasigalawo ligenda kuteekebwatekebwa okuteekako ebintu ng'eby'obulimi, ebibira n'ebitundu ebirala okutangira ettaka okukulugguka. Kkampuni era eija kukola ekisoboka okulaba ng'embalama z'omugga teziyingirirwa ekiyiza okuleeta obuzibu.

Amazzi

Okukulugguka kw'ettaka okugenda mu mazzi kujja kutangirwa wamu n'okulaba ng'amazzi tagalegama wabula okutambula. Okujiiza ebidiba nakwo kwakugenda mu maaso okumala ebbanga. Eky'okukendeera kw'amazzi nga bwekirabika mu mabibiro ga Kiira na Nalubaale.

Ensonga zeby'obuwangwa

Ssinga wabaawo ekyetaagisa, kampuni ya BEL eija kuteeseganya n'obwa Kyabazinga bwa Busoga n'Obwakabaka bwa Buganda ku nsonga zino.

Abakozi n'ebifo mwe bakolera

Abakozi abasuubirwa basukka mu 1000. Bajja kuba basuzibwa Jinja naye eby'obullamu nabyo bya kukolebwako nnyo okutangira obulwadde bwa siriimu n'endwadda endala.

Emirimu gy'okukola

Okuleekaana okuva mu Puloojekiti eno kujja kusalarwa amagezi wamu n'okutangira obulippagano bw'emmotoka n'ebidduka ebirala mu kifo kino n'ebiriraanyewo.

Okutambuza amasannyalaze, biki ebizibwa okuvaamu

Eggwanga n'ebiyalo biganyulwa bitya?

Okumaliriza omulimu gw'okutambuza amasannyalaze kujja kuyamba nnyo entambuza y'amasannyalaze mu ggwanga n'okugabunyisa mu bantu. Abantu baabulijjo nabo bajja kufunamu mu binavaamu naddala okutendekebwa.

Okusengula abantu
n'okukulaakulanya ebitundu

Abantu bonna abaataaganyizibwa wamu n'ebintu byabwa baakunoonyezebwa olwo baliyirirwe buli kimu. Wajja kubaawo omukisa abantu abasengulwa okuweebwa ssente oba ebintu ebikalu. Okunoonyezera okunaddirira okusasula kujja kugoberera okwo okwakolebwa aba AESNP. Ekitongole kya UETCL nakyo kyakusasula abantu ab'enjawulo n'okuyambako ku bintu ebimu mu byalo ng'amasomero n'amalwaliro.

Okusengula okwasooka

Mu 2001, waliwo ettaka eryagulibwa okuteekako sitenseni ya Kawanda. Abantu abaakosabwa ku muludi ogwo baasasulwa. Ku mulundu guno, waliwo ettaka eddala erijja okugulibwa okukendeza ku bizibu by'essomero eririraanyewo.

Ebibira

Ekitongole ekitambuza amasannyalaze mu ggwanga kikulagana butereevu n'eky'ebibira ekya National Forestry Authority okulaba nga basimba n'okuzzaawo emiti gyonna egyoononeddwa nga bayisaawo emiti ne layini z'amasannyalaze.

Ekitoozo kya Lubigi

Okukendeza ku kusengula abantu mu bitundu bya Kawanda-Mutundwe, kyasalibwawo okuyisa layini z'amasannyalaze mu kitoogo kya Lubigi. Okwewala okwonoona ekitoozo, emitilebyuma egiwanirira waaya zijja kusimbibwa ku mabbali g'ebitoogo wamu n'okulinda ebiseera by'ekyeya okugenda mu maaso n'okukola.

Okutaataaganya ettaka n'ebifo ebiriwo

Empagi zino na waaya zijja kutaataaganya enkula y'ettaka eriwo kati naye basuubira okugoberera eziriwo kati na ziri baziriraanyawo. Kino kya kuyamba okukendeza ku bizibu ebinavaamu.

Ebizibu ebinsaya mu kuzimba

Okutaataaganyizibwa mu nfuna y'amasannyalaze, obulippagano, enfuufu wamu n'okuleekaana tebija kwewalika wabula bajja kufuba okukirwanyisa n'okukikendezeako abantu basobole okweyagala. Bataddewo pulani gyabayisa Traffic Management Plan (TMP) egenda okukola ku nsonga eno.

Embeera y'ebiy'obulamu

Ng'omulimu gugenda mu maaso, wajja kubaawo entegeka y'okutangira embeera y'obulamu obutataataaganyizibwa. Kino kijja kukolebwa nga batangira okumala gasaasanya bukyafu, okuwoggana, obulippagano n'ebituntu ebirala. Mu ngari endala, abantu bajja kulabulwa obutaliraana nnyo waaya zino kubanga amasannyalaze agabeeramu gavaako obulabe eri abantu.

Ebyalo bigenda kukolebwa bitya?

Watereeddwaawo enkola ya Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) nga muno mwe bagenda okuyita okuyamba abantu abateesobola mu byalo ebinaaba bitataataaganyiziddwa.

Ebyalo ebikoseddwa ebibiro lya Bujagali

Abasulira omulimu guno bakolagana butereevu n'ebiyalo munaana ebikoseddwa nga muno mulimu Naminya, Buloba, Malindi, Kikubamutwe e bugwanjuba wa Kiyira ne Bujagali, Iyumba, Kyabirwa ne Namizi ku buwanjuba bwa Kiyira. Ebyalo bino bijja kukulakulanyizibwa nga bwe beebuuza ku bantu abakwatibwako mu ngeri zino; Ebimu ku binaakolebwako mulimu;

- Okutumbula eby'obulamu
- Okutendeka abantu b'omu byalo ebyo
- Okutumbula omutindo gw'amazzi mu bitundu ebyo omunaana
- Okuteekawo akatale eri abasubuzi abanaabeera mu bitundu ebyo
- Okulongosa emyalo ku Kiyira okuyamba abavubi mu kitundu ekyo
- Okuwa abatuuze amaanyi okwenyigira mu by'obulimi
- Okutumbula amasomero n'ebikozesebwa

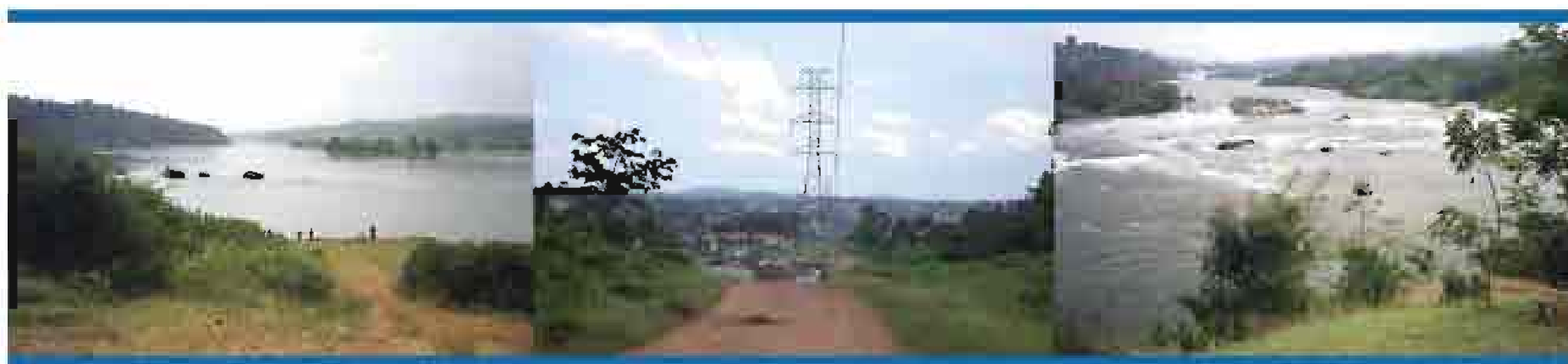
Okutambuzza amasanyalaze;

Ebitongole abisulira omulimu guno bisubira okuteekawo ssente okuyamba ku bantu abanaakosebwa nga bayisaamu emiti ne waaya basobole okuyambibwa. Bino wammanga by'ebiy'okulabirako abisubirwa okukolebwako;

- Okuyamba okulongoosa amasomero g'ebiyalo, ebizimbe n'ebiyetaagisa mu masomero ago
- Okutumbula eby'obulamu n'ebifo omujjanjibirwa
- Ebifo omukimwa amazzi n'okusima enzizi abantu b'ekyalo mwe bakima amazzi
- Enguudo z'omu byalo okuzirongoosa
- Okugatta ku miti ne waya z'amasanyalaze endala mu byalo

Pulojekiti enaamala bbanga ki?

Okunoonyereza n'okuteeka mu nkola n'okubuliriza byonna bisubirwa okuggwa era bifulumizibwe mu mwezi gw'ekumi n'ogumu 2006. Kisuubirwa nti abagenda okuteeka ssente mu pulojekiti eno bajja kuba beetegese nga 2007 standika olwo balabe oba okuzimba kutandike. Okuzimba ebbibiro kwa kutwala emyaka ena ate okutambuzza amasanyalaze, emiti ne waaya bimale emyaka esatu.



Okumanya ebisingawo, osobola okutukirira bano wamanga;

Bujagali Energy Limited
c/o IPS Uganda
Plot 109-112, Fifth Street,
Industrial Area, Kampala.
Tel: +256 41 258194
info@bujagali-energy.com
www.bujagali-energy.com



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PCDP Appendix D.4
NGO Distribution

Dear NGO/Agency:

The Bujagali Hydropower Project (HPP) is a 250 MW hydropower project proposed for the Victoria Nile, near Jinja, in Uganda. The sponsor of the HPP is Bujagali Energy Limited, a project-specific company owned by SG Bujagali Holdings Ltd. (a wholly owned affiliate of Sthe Global Power, LLC) and IPS (Kenya) Limited. The Bujagali Interconnection Project (IP) is a system of high voltage electrical transmission lines and related facilities proposed to interconnect the Bujagali HPP with the national grid. The sponsor of the IP is the Uganda Electric Transmission Company Limited (UETCL). The two projects are closely interlinked, and the two sponsors are working in close cooperation on their design and planning processes.

Social and Environmental Assessment's (SEAs) for both projects are being prepared for submission to Uganda's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and for review by potential lenders to the projects, such as the World Bank Group. The SEAs are being undertaken to meet requirements of the GoU, as well as the policies, performance standards and guidelines of the potential project lenders. The purpose of the SEAs are to ensure that the projects are designed and developed in a manner that results in the least amount of social and environmental effects while maximizing project benefits.

SEA Summary Reports that describe the results of the SEA work completed to date for both the Hydro Power Project and the Interconnection Project have been prepared for public and agency review and comment. Public notices and radio ads have been published inviting all to comment on these reports.

We have enclosed a copy of each Summary Report for your agency's review and comments. Note that in some cases we already sent an electronic copy of the reports to your organization. The Summary Reports have also been translated into Luganda and Lusoga and copies of these translated summaries can be made available.

Originally, we had requested that comments are be forwarded to the outlined address below by 19 October 2006. We have extended the comment period to 26 October 2007. If you would like to submit comments but cannot do so by this date, then please advise us.

BEL would also be interested in meeting with you to receive your comments and answer your questions. Comments received will be taken into account in the preparation of the Draft SEA Reports that are scheduled to be released in November.

We look forward to receiving your comments.

Yours truly;



Kenneth Kaheru
BEL

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NGO/CSOs SEA Summary Report Distribution list

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balwanagodfrey@yahoo.com

2. KAYUNGA DISTRICT
NAMATOVU JULLIET
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3.KIRIINDI KEWERIMIDDE FARMERS ASSOCIATION
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15.CENTRE FOR INTERGRATED DEV'T
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16.INTERGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENCE (INED)
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18.ERIISO LYOMUKULU BEE FARMERS DEV'T GROUP
19.KAYUNGA S/COUNTY BUYOBE VILLAGE
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20.BUYOBE YOUTH DE'VT ASSOCIATION
KAYUNGA KANJUKI TOWN COUNCIL
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21.RURAL AND URBAN DEV'T FOUNDATION
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22.NWASEA
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23.UGANDA ENVIRONMENT EDUCATION FOUNDATION
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25.CAPE OF GOOD HOPE ORPHAN CARE & FAMILY SUPPORT PROJECT
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27.NWASEA - BUGIRI TOWN COUNCIL
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30.UEEF
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33.Uganda National NGO Forum
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Box 4636 KLa. 031 260373/ 041 510272/ 041 501674
ngoforum@infocom.co.ug

34.Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda (ACCU)
Plot 243 Tuffnel Drive
Mr. Godfrey Rwakabale (Coordinator)
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E:mail: rwakabale@anticorruption.or.ug

35.International Union for the Conservation of nature and Natural resources
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36.Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
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37.Green Watch Uganda
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40.Environmental Alert
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41.National Association of Professional Environmentalist (NAPE)
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42.Busoga Kingdom
043 122848/ 077 2401665
(P.Min. Musumba Martin)

43.Buganda Kingdom
Hon: Ben Lubega Lwebanjo
041 272730/ 0772 410665
Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA)
041 220831/ 041 221034/ 0772 861147
Mr. Mawanda Robert.

44.Save Bjagali Crusade (SBC)
Afunaadula
0782555222

45.Uganda Dams Dialogue
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46.Student Partnership Worldwide (Jinja)
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48.Busoga Trust (Jinja)
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50.Energy Plus Ltd
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51.African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)
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Appendix D.5

HPP Community Meeting Presentations and Minutes

Bujagali HPP Meeting Agenda

- Introductions
 - Meeting Purpose
 - Project Sponsor
 - Project Need
 - Project Description
 - Project Schedule
 - SEA & Consultation Process
 - SEA Draft Results
 - Community Development Initiatives
 - Summary Points & Group Discussion
-

Purpose of Meeting

1. To inform you about the project;
2. To present the draft findings of the SEA and proposed community development initiatives; and
3. To receive your comments.

Your comments are important to us – we want to make this the best project possible!

Project Sponsor

- The sponsor of the HPP is *Bujagali Energy Limited*
 - BEL is committed to the development of this project – we are here for the long term
 - The sponsor of the IP is the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)
-

HPP Project Description

- A 30 m high earth-filled dam will be built
 - 250 MW of electricity will be generated
 - A permanent land take of 45 ha for the project facilities
 - A reservoir extending 8 km upstream – About 80 ha of flooded land
-

HPP Project Description (cont'd)

- No plans at present to create a new public crossing of the Nile over the dam
 - Dam construction will take about 4 years
 - Construction workforce of 1000 persons
 - Workers will be housed in Jinja
 - 30 to 50 people will be needed to operate the dam
-

IP Project Description

- 97 km of new electrical transmission lines needed
 - The line from Bujagali to north of Kampala will be built as a 220 kV line
 - In Wakisi, new 132 kV lines include:
 - south from Bujagali switchyard to the existing 132kV line from Owen falls to Tororo;
 - north from severed Owen Falls-Tororo line to interconnect with the Bujagali switchyard.
-

IP Project Description (cont'd)

- Land for the 5 m RoW corridor will be acquired. No buildings or farming will be allowed
 - A wayleave of 35 m (220kV line) and 25 m (132 kV line) is required
 - Lands in the wayleave area will remain under the original ownership. Landowners & tenants will be compensated
 - No buildings or tall vegetation permitted in wayleave
-

Project Need

- Uganda has been suffering from a shortage of electricity. Blackouts are common
 - Large-scale hydropower development is the lowest cost source
 - 6 potential hydropower sites have been evaluated along the Victoria Nile
 - Bujagali is the preferred location for the next hydropower development (low social and environmental impacts)
-

SEA & Consultation Process

- To meet the requirements of NEMA and potential project lenders, SEAs are being prepared
 - *What does the SEA do?*
 - ❑ Describes the natural and social environmental conditions
 - ❑ Examines project alternatives
 - ❑ Identifies the different project components and activities that might cause effects
 - ❑ Identifies and assesses the effects
 - ❑ Identifies measures to reduce the negative impacts and maximize positive effects.
-

SEA & Consultation Process Cont'd

- SEA Summary Reports have been prepared - available at the LC3 office
 - Consultation is involving:
 - ❑ Public Advertisements
 - ❑ Summary Report/Newsletter release
 - ❑ Meetings with NGOs, the Kingdoms & agencies
 - ❑ Community Meetings
-

HPP Resettlement

- An “*Assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Action Plan*” is being prepared for the Naminya resettlement community.
 - Pre-construction activities to include:
 - ❑ the provision of new water supply hand pumps at 17 locations;
 - ❑ improvements to education facilities; and
 - ❑ improvements to the health facilities in Naminya.
-

IP Land Valuation and Compensation

- Land and assets along the transmission corridor are being valued & compensation amounts set
 - Affected residents can receive cash compensation or be resettled
 - Landowners and tenants will receive advance notification of when the affected land will need to be vacated
-

Project Effects/Issues

- Workforce and Community Effects
 - Construction Disturbances
 - Traffic Management
 - Employment Opportunities
 - Fisheries
 - Tourism
 - Visual Effects
 - Cultural Issues
-

HPP Community Development

- Improvements to local health care facilities
 - Employment training activities for the local communities
 - Improved water supply in the eight communities
 - The creation of a market area in the vicinity of the contractor's base in the dam area
 - Improvements to river landing facilities for the fishers and training through the Beach Management Committees
 - Capacity building with the local community in the agricultural sector
 - Investment in local school facilities
-

IP Community Development

- UETCL/BEL proposing to dedicate funds to be available to affected communities along the transmission line.
 - Funding could be directed at:
 - ❑ Upgrades to community schools
 - ❑ Upgrades to health centers
 - ❑ New Community water points or upgrades
 - ❑ Upgrades to access roads
 - ❑ Connection to public electricity networks
-

Next Steps

- Submission of the draft SEA Reports to NEMA and the lenders – Nov 06
 - Requests for public comments on the Draft SEA Reports
 - Community Development Consultation – early 2007
 - SEA Approval – early 2007
 - Construction Start – mid/late 2007
-

Key Messages

- Project being implemented to increase the supply of electricity in Uganda
- Landowners & tenants will be fairly compensated for loss of land & assets
- Issues remaining from the hydropower resettlement activities are being dealt with
- A SEA is being undertaken which will require approval
- Effects from the project will be minimal and largely limited to the construction period
- Community development initiatives will be implemented for villages in the vicinity of the hydro dam & along the transmission route

We want your support for this project!

Questions for You...

- *What information regarding your village should we be aware of?*
 - *Are there any specific project effects that you are concerned about?*
 - *What comments can you provide us on the proposed community development initiatives?*
 - *How would you like to be involved in the implementation of the community development initiatives?*
 - *What future information/consultation activities would you like?*
-

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING HELD ON 5TH OCTOBER 2006 AT THE BUDONDO SUBCOUNTY HEADQUARTERS.

1. OPENING

The meeting was called to order by the LC 1 Chairperson, Namizi, Mr. Tenywa Suleiman at 2.26 p.m. The National Anthem of Uganda and Busoga Kingdom anthem were played and prayer was conducted by Mr. S. Mugote from Busoga Kingdom.

2. ATTENDANCE

Attendance of the meeting was as per attached Attendance List.

3. COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Tenywa called upon the LC III Chairman, Mr. Tibenkana Ivan Godrey, to open the meeting on behalf of the LC Chairperson for the area. Mr. Tibenkana welcomed all the guests and thanked them for coming. He said the area was grateful for every arrangement being made to inform them about the progress of the Bujagali Hydropower and Transmissions Projects. He introduced members of the following committees in the area:

- The Budondo Subcounty Consultative Committee on the Bujagali Hydropower Project
- Budondo Subcounty Councillors
- The Chairpersons of the East Bank villages with their executives
- Religious Leaders
- Cultural Leaders
- Busoga Kingdom Representative
- Leaders of different political parties
- Heads of institutions, schools and health units

After these introductions Mr. Tibenkana declared the meeting officially opened.

Mr. Tenywa pointed out that during AESNP time the public consultations were done at Jinja SSS but today they are grateful that the meetings were being held in the affected areas and assured those present that they would be informed when the project will start.

3. COMMUNICATION FROM BEL

Mr. Kenneth Kaheru of BEL thanked the LCIIIs and LC1s and their councils and the members of the Budondo Subcounty for warm welcome. He introduced the team on the Bujagali and Transmission Projects:

- Mr. Kenneth Kaheru – BEL
- Mr. Philip Mooney-BEL
- Ms. Deniz Baharoglu-WB-MIGA
- Mr. Don McKinnon – Dilbu Consulting
- Dr. Patrick Mwesigye – Burnside
- Mr. David Bizimana – Witness NGO
- Mr. George Kihuguru – BPIU

- Mrs. Florence Namata – BPIU
- Mr. Eddie Mutesa – BPIU
- Mr. Titus Bitebekezi – BPIU
- Mr. James Engaro – BPIU
- Mr. Thomas Kasule – BPIU
- Mr. Charles Dramu – BPIU
- Ms. Rosemary Matovu - BPIU
- Mr. John Othieno – UETCL
- Mr. Mawanda Rashid – UETCL

Other representatives:

- Mr. Dick Lufafa – District Environmental Officer, Jinja
- Mr. Charles Ngeye
- Mr. Geoffrey Muzusa – representing the Jinja Town Clerk

Mr. Kaheru invited Mr. Don McKinnon to explain to the public why this meeting was called and its purpose.

4. PRESENTATION

Mr. McKinnon thanked all those present and set out the Agenda for Bujagali HPP

Meeting as follows:

- Introductions
- Meeting Purpose
- Project Sponsor
- Project Need
- Project Description
- Project Schedule
- Social Environmental Assessment (SEA) & Consultation Process
- SEA Draft Results
- Community Development Initiatives
- Summary Points & Group Discussion

PURPOSE OF MEETING

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that introductions had been made and that the purpose of the meeting was as follows:

1. To inform the public about the project.
2. To present the draft findings of the SEA and proposed community development initiatives.
3. To receive comments from the public

He emphasized to the public that their comments are important to the Sponsor – as the Sponsor want to make this the best project possible.

PROJECT SPONSOR

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that:

- The Sponsor of the Bujagali Hydropower Project is BUJAGALI ENERGY LIMITED (BEL) composed of IPS Kenya and Sithe Global
- BEL is committed to the development of this project and that they were here for the long term.
- The Sponsor of the Interconnection (Transmission) is the Uganda Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd. (UETCL).

He informed the meeting that BEL and UETCL are working closely together to build the dam and the interconnections.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project description is as follows:

- A 30m high earth-filled dam will be built
- 250MW of electricity will be generated
- A permanent land take of 45 ha for the project facilities
- A reservoir extending 8 Km. upstream – about 80 ha of flooded land.
- No plans at present to create a new public crossing of the Nile over the dam
- Dam construction will take about 4 years
- Construction workforce of 1000 persons
- Workers will be housed in Jinja
- 30 to 50 people will be needed to operate the dam after construction

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that all this work will be done on the West Bank and that maps showing how the dam will be built are available for viewing.

PROJECT NEED

Mr. McKinnon explained to the public the project need:

- Uganda has been suffering from a shortage of electricity Blackouts are common.
- Large-scale hydropower development is the lowest cost source
- 6 potential hydropower sites have been evaluated along the Victoria Nile
- Bujagali is the preferred location for the next hydropower development (low social and environmental impacts)

SEA AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that:

- To meet the requirements of NEMA and potential project lenders, social environmental assessments (SEA) are being prepared
- What does the social environmental assessment do?
 - Describes the natural and social environmental conditions
 - Examines project alternatives
 - Identifies the different project components and activities that might cause effects
 - Identifies and assesses the effects

- Identified measures to reduce the negative impacts and maximize positive effects
- SEA Summary Reports have been prepared and are available at the LC3's office
- Consultation is involving:
 - Public advertisements
 - Summary Report/Newsletter release
 - Meetings with NGOs, the Kingdoms and agencies
 - Community meetings

HYDRO POWER RESETTLEMENT

Mr. McKinnon informed the public resettlement activities are well known and that:

- An assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Plans is being prepared for the Naminya resettlement community
- Pre-construction activities to include:
 - The provision of new water supply hand pumps at 17 locations
 - Improvements to education facilities
 - Improvements to the health facilities at Naminya.

PROJECT EFFECTS/ISSUES

Mr. McKinnon explained to the public that the following were being considered:

- Workforce and community effects
- Construction disturbances
- Traffic management
- Employment opportunities
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Visual effect
- Cultural issues

PROJECT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. McKinnon informed the public of community improvements and implementation plans as:

- Improvements to local health care facilities
- Employment training activities for the local communities
- Improved water supply in the eight communities
- The creation of a market area in the vicinity of the contractor's base in the dam area
- Improvements to river landing facilities for the fishers and training through the Beach Management Committees
- Capacity building with the local community in the agricultural sector
- Investment in local school facilities

NEXT STEPS (PROJECT SCHEDULE)

Mr. McKinnon informed the public of the project schedule:

- Submission of the draft SEA Reports to NEMA and the lenders by November 2006
- Requests for public comments on the draft SEA Reports
- Community Development Consultation by early 2007
- SEA approval by early 2007
- Construction to start in mid/late 2007

KEY MESSAGES

Mr. McKinnon explained to the public the key messages concerning the projects as:

- Project being implemented to increase the supply of electricity in Uganda
- Landowners and tenants will be fairly compensated for loss of land and assets
- Issues remaining from the hydropower resettlement activities are being dealt with
- A SEA is being undertaken which will require approval
- Effects from the project will be minimal and largely limited to the construction period.
- Community development initiatives will be implemented for villages in the vicinity of the hydro dam and along the transmission route.

He emphasized to the public the need for their support for this project.

GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMUNITY

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that they were free to ask any questions concerning the presentation and the project but some guiding questions included the following:

- What information regarding your village should we be aware of?
- Are there any specific project effects that you are concerned about?
- What comments can you provide us on the proposed community development initiatives?
- How would you like to be involved in the implementation of the community development initiatives?
- What future information/consultation activities would you like?

5. SESSION FOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions were raised from the public:

Question 1 by Mr. Kinara Felix Chairperson 1 Kyabirwa

What water improvements are being done and provision of more boreholes? Do you have plans to improve the surface water? Do you plan to improve the road network?

Question 2: You are talking about 8 villages, what will happen to the rest of the villages of this subcounty?

Question 3 by Nkambwe Isa of Kibibi- Will you decrease the power tariffs for this area?

Question 4 by Kaweireku Bosco of Kyabirwa – I am a fisher. What will happen to us fishers our concerns have not been addressed?

Question 5 by Ntuyo Haruna of Namizi Central on jobs (workers) What will be the benefits of the workers? Will the job allocation opportunities be done proportionally? Will the budget for social amenities be increased from \$1million to \$2million? Will the road be built? What about a debt that left by AESNP for renting the subcounty premises, will it be paid? What assurance do we have that all these things will be done before construction?

Question 6 by Tenywa Suleiman of Namizi – Will you set up a recruitment office in Budondo?

ANSWERS

Mr. Philip Mooney of BEL said he would try and answer the questions.

- He said that labour, jobs and electricity are important. We have formulated a plan for a recruitment programme for both the east and west banks. Training will be carried out on workers who will work in the dam on safety and we would like to work with existing training institutions in the area. The EPC contractor will manage the construction and priority will be given to local labour. On electricity, our plan is to generate high voltage power not low voltage but we are interested in extending the power to the area using a line through UMEME. We will support the initiative.
- On water supply, roads and community development – AESNP had a plan that was not finished. We want to honour and add to it. BEL is carrying out the work. The boreholes have been repaired. Concerning the 2 blocked ones, a report is awaited from the contractor. We are at the moment handling current issues. On schools, provision of desks, water tanks, sanitation (toilets), renovating buildings (quick-fix) mainly with government aided schools (6 in number).
- On health – 2 health centres had been earmarked for upgrading. However, the District Health Officers advised to upgrade Ivunamba since Budondo had already been upgraded by the government. BEL is also upgrading Wakisi and Naminya health units on the west bank
- The Bujagali Swimmers' concerns were noted and would be taken seriously and will be handled but not in monetary terms. The Fishers Association will be used for training especially through programs put in place by the Fisheries Department.

Question 7: The Budondo Subcounty Consultative Committee - Eastern Bank presented a summary report of the requirements of the area: Presented here as reported;

- “We recommend that the dam should be constructed and according to the way we moved in several meetings, all people agreed to build up the dam.
- Thus we ask the government to assist in this process due to lack of electricity in the country.

- **Water Supply:** The water is not enough in the area so piped water and boreholes should be increased to the growing population.
- **Education:** We need a technical School to accommodate the school dropouts from Primary Seven (P.7) to A-Level (S.6). To facilitate them with more classrooms, equipments, staff quarters, fencing, solar energy, water harvesting tanks, and kitchens.
- **Health:** to provide a theatre at Budondo Health Centre Four, staff quarters, fencing, water harvesting tanks, medical equipments, drugs, mortuary, laboratory, drug store, ambulance, public phone, computers, photocopying machine.
- **Public Roads:** To tarmac the road from Kaitabawala to Namagera (15 Km). Access roads in Budondo should be graded and murramed (first class) and to provide culverts where necessary.
- **Electricity:** We need to complete our lines as it is in the agreement and to provide solar panels.
- **Fishing:** To implement the memorandum of understanding that was made.
- **Budondo sub-county:** Completion of Subcounty projects as it was agreed on in the agreement.
- **Office:** Recruitment office and equipment where job seekers will be recruited. The community needs jobs.
- **AIDS/HIV affected people:** there should be a body to cater for AIDS/HIV affected areas and condom supply.
- **Additional land:** Any additional loss of land should be compensated.
- **Access road on the Eastern Bank:** It is being used by the school children when going to Kyabirwa Primary School, therefore, their lives are in danger. So the community requests for public road leading to the school when the construction of the dam start.

Signed: Tenywa Suileman Chairperson Kapampa Haruna Secretary”
(Refer to original document)

Question 8: The Busoga Kingdom Representative who is also Director of Culture in the office of the Prime Minister (Katikiro), Mr. S Mugote, said that:

- The Kingdom was in support of the project.
- They have needs and hope that what was agreed upon will be implemented
- They had an intention of building a a modern town resulting from the project benefits
- Culture – the cultural affairs within the project area should be handled according to the culture book of Busoga (Ritual Gestures in Busoga) in consultation with the Kingdom
- The representative ended by singing a song for those present to thank them.

Question 9 by a rafter regarding tourism – we need to get jobs. How will we survive in these 4 years? Will workers be protected by the workers’ laws?

Questions 10 by Mr. Jamada from Buyala – what will happen to the water for those living downstream since there are no boreholes in Buyala West and yet construction will affect the flow and quality of water. How will the people of Buyala be compensated?

What happened to the promised St. Paul Primary School modern structure? What happened to the feeder road linking Buyala and Namizi

Question 11 by Rogers Kayabya from Kyabirwa – he is a fisher what will happen when there is a change in the water? The yellow fish fear noise, what is being done about this?

Question 12 by Kinagoidhi Isabirye, the President of New Uganda Traditional Healers – he is concerned about the culture, what will happen to their site where they worship? Will you build a museum (cultural site) to keep our cultural things? He feels the people on the eastern have been treated unfairly.

Question 13 by Kabiina Ronald, Rafter with Nile Explorers – they have been informed by their employer that they will be laid off. Has the project sponsors taken into account the plight of these workers who will lose their jobs?

Question 14 by Kimbugwe Sebagala Ben from Namizi West - what happened to the access road after evaluation and the safety measures? What kind of people are you going to recruit?

ANSWERS

Mr. Philip Mooney answered as follows:

- Most of the workers will be sourced locally. Skilled and technical workers will be recruited. BEL will have 1000 workers on site and those off site may be more than that.
- On white water rafters, he explained that a lot of time was spent with the owners of rafting companies and consultations are still ongoing. Their point was noted and Kabiina Ronald (078 2 396558) was given as the contact person for further consultations. Dr. Mwesigye asked them to get organized into one group and will have a discussion with them during the course of the week.
- On culture issues by traditional healers, he said these were being handled seriously with the Busoga kingdom officials.
- On water quality downstream and upstream, Mr. Mooney explained that the water will be protected during construction by coffer dams and filters. A detailed plan on water quality management is will be laid out in the SEA report.
- On workers being protected by labour laws, Mr. Mooney said that:
 - 1) The company had its own rules
 - 2) The World Bank has rules on projects
 - 3) They follow Uganda labour lawThese three will be their guidelines.

Question 15 by Mr. Kale and Balyjusa Edinani - that since the access road had taken part of his verandah and Edinani's house, what will happen to them since they were not treated as affected persons.

Question 16 by Ntuyo Haruna – he wanted to be assured that will the things that have been agreed be fulfilled.

Question 17 by Monday John who is working at Sudhir's place – will he be considered for compensation.

Dr. Patrick Mwesigye explained to all that this meeting had been called to inform the public how things are moving and get inputs from them. All these are in a draft form. When you give your comments and input we will do a final report.

The LC3 Chairperson informed the public that the effects constructing a dam will affect the area permanently. We need to get jobs and how our community needs will be met and a technical school in the area.

Mr. Philip Mooney said the ideas expressed in this meeting are good. We will continue to consult with the community authorities. Every one will see our memorandum of undertaking. The commitments will be met. Memorandum of Understanding with AESNP fell short because AESNP left the project.

6. CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Tenywa thanked the BEL team and all the people for coming to the meeting. The meeting was closed at 5.30 p.m.

PREPARED BY: ROSEMARY MATOVU

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING HELD ON 6TH OCTOBER 2006 AT THE WAKISI SUBCOUNTY HEADQUARTERS

1. OPENING

The meeting was called to order by the LC 1 Chairperson, Buloba, Mr. Maasa Yafesi at 2.31 p.m. The National Anthem of Uganda and Buganda Kingdom anthem were played and prayer was conducted by Sheikh Ntuyo Rashid.

2. ATTENDANCE

Attendance of the meeting was as per attached Attendance List.

3. COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Maasa thanked the Government of Uganda for its commitment to the building of the project; he thanked the BPIU team for good working relationship with the residents and thanked the residents for coming to attend the meeting. He said that six years ago, they gave up their land under AES Nile Power and advised those who are against the project to change their hearts. He urged the leaders of Wakisi to come out and work for the development the area and requested the LCIII Chairman to ensure that our people are working.

He acknowledged the presence of the following committees in the area:

- The Wakisi Subcounty Consultative Committee on the Bujagali Hydropower Project
- Wakisi Subcounty Councillors
- The Chairpersons of the West Bank villages with their executives
- Religious Leaders
- Buganda Kingdom Representative through the Sekibobo of Kyaggwe
- Heads of institutions, schools and health units in the area.
- Apologies sent from Mr. Kakoba Onyango, MP.

He said the transmission line has been going well. However he warned some residents who want to cause problem to the work through speculation. He thanked Valuer, Mr. Mungati, and his team for the work they are doing.

Mr. Maasa finally declared the meeting officially opened.

4. COMMUNICATION FROM BEL

Mr. Kenneth Kaheru of BEL welcomed all present and he introduce the team that had come with him on the Bujagali Hyro Power and Transmission Line Projects:

- Mr. Kenneth Kaheru – BEL
- Mr. Philip Mooney-BEL
- Ms. Deniz Baharoglu-WB-MIGA
- Mr. Don McKinnon – Dillon Consulting Limited
- Dr. Patrick Mwesigye – Burnside
- Mr. David Bizimana – Witness NGO
- Mr. Eddie Mutesa – BPIU

- Mr. Titus Bitebekezi – BPIU
- Mr. James Engaro – BPIU
- Mr. Thomas Kasule – BPIU
- Mr. Charles Dramu – BPIU
- Ms. Monic Atugonza - BPIU
- Mr. Christopher Ssekitto – BPIU
- Ms. Rosemary Matovu - BPIU

He also acknowledged the presence of Wakisi Subcounty officials, the Chairman LC III and LCIs, Njeru Town Council officials and the Valuation team led by Mr. Mungati.

Mr. Kaheru invited Mr. Don McKinnon to explain to the public why this meeting was called and its purpose.

5. PRESENTATION

Mr. McKinnon thanked all those present and set out the Agenda for Bujagali HPP and IP Meeting as follows:

- Introductions
- Meeting Purpose
- Project Sponsor
- Project Need
- HPP Project Description
- IP Project Description
- Project Schedule
- Social Environmental Assessment (SEA) & Consultation Process
- SEA Draft Results
- Community Development Initiatives
- IP Community Development
- Summary Points & Group Discussion

PURPOSE OF MEETING

Mr. McKinnon informed the public the introductions have been made and that the purpose of the meeting was:

1. To inform the public about the project.
2. To present the draft findings of the SEA and proposed community development initiatives.
3. To receive comments from the public

He emphasized to the public that their comments are important to the Sponsor – as the Sponsor want to make this the best project possible.

PROJECT SPONSOR

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that:

- The Sponsor of the Bujagali Hydropower Project is BUJAGALI ENERGY LIMITED (BEL) composed of IPS Kenya and Sithe Global

- BEL is committed to the development of this project and that they were here for the long term.
- The Sponsor of the Interconnection (Transmission) is the Uganda Electricity Transmission Co. Ltd. (UETCL).

He informed the meeting that BEL and UETCL are working closely together to build the dam and the interconnections.

HPP PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mr. McKinnon informed the meeting of the Hydro Power Project description as follows:

- A 30m high earth-filled dam will be built
- 250MW of electricity will be generated
- A permanent land take of 45 ha for the project facilities
- A reservoir extending 8 Km. upstream – about 80 ha of flooded land.
- No plans at present to create a new public crossing of the Nile over the dam
- Dam construction will take about 4 years
- Construction workforce of 1000 persons
- Workers will be housed in Jinja; no construction camps at the site.
- 30 to 50 people will be needed to operate the dam after construction.

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that all this work will be done on the West Bank and that maps showing how the dam will be built are available for viewing.

IP PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Mr. McKinnon outlined to the public the description of the Interconnection Project as follows:

- 97 Km of new electrical transmission lines needed
- The line from Bujagali to north of Kampala will be built as a 220KV line
- In Wakisi, new 132kV lines include:
 - South from Bujagali switchyard to the existing 132kV line from Owen Falls to Tororo
 - North from severed Owen Falls-Tororo line to interconnect with the Bujagali switchyard.
- Land for the 5m RoW (Right of Way) corridor will be acquired. No buildings or farming will be allowed.
- A wayleave of 35m (220kV line) and 25m (132kV line) is required
- Lands in the wayleave area will remain under the original ownership. Landowners and tenants will be compensated
- No buildings or tall vegetation permitted in wayleave

He informed the public that Summary Reports for HPP and IP will be available in Luganda next week in order to enable you to read and provide comments.

PROJECT NEEDS

Mr. McKinnon explained to the public the project need:

- Uganda has been suffering from a shortage of electricity Blackouts are common.
- Large-scale hydropower development is the lowest cost source
- 6 potential hydropower sites have been evaluated along the Victoria Nile
- Bujagali is the preferred location for the next hydropower development (low social and environmental impacts)

SEA AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that:

- To meet the requirements of NEMA and potential project lenders, social environmental assessments (SEA) are being prepared
- What does the social environmental assessment do?
 - Describes the natural and social environmental conditions
 - Examines project alternatives
 - Identifies the different project components and activities that might cause effects
 - Identifies and assesses the effects
 - Identified measures to reduce the negative impacts and maximize positive effects
- SEA Summary Reports have been prepared and are available at the LC3's office
- Consultations involve;
 1. Public advertisements
 2. Summary Report/Newsletter release
 3. Meetings with NGOs, the Kingdoms and agencies
 4. Community meetings

HYDRO POWER RESETTLEMENT

Mr. McKinnon informed the public resettlement activities are well known and that:

- An assessment of Past Resettlement Activities and Plans is being prepared for the Naminya resettlement community
- Pre-construction activities to include:
 - The provision of new water supply hand pumps at 17 locations
 - Improvements to education facilities
 - Improvements to the health facilities at Naminya.

IP LAND VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

Mr. McKinnon informed the public that the following steps are being taken:

- Land and assets along the transmission corridor are being valued and compensation amounts set.
- Affected residents may receive cash compensation or be resettled.
- Landowners and tenants will receive advance notification of when the affected land will need to be vacated.

PROJECT EFFECTS/ISSUES

Mr. McKinnon explained to the public that the following were being considered:

- Workforce and community effects
- Construction disturbances

- Traffic management
- Employment opportunities
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Visual effect
- Cultural issues

HYDRO PROJECT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. McKinnon informed the public of community improvements and implementation plans for the hydro power project:

- Improvements to local health care facilities
- Employment training activities for the local communities
- Improved water supply in the eight communities
- The creation of a market area in the vicinity of the contractor's base in the dam area
- Improvements to river landing facilities for the fishers and training through the Beach Management Committees
- Capacity building with the local community in the agricultural sector
- Investment in local school facilities

IP COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. McKinnon informed the meeting of the Interconnection Project community development plans as follows:

- UETCL/BEL proposing to dedicate funds to be available to affected communities along the transmission line.
- Funding could be directed at:
 - Upgrades to community schools
 - Upgrades to health centres
 - New community water points or upgrades
 - Upgrades to access roads
 - Connection to public electricity networks

NEXT STEPS (PROJECT SCHEDULE)

Mr. McKinnon informed the public of the project schedule:

- Submission of the draft SEA Reports to NEMA and the lenders by November 2006
- Requests for public comments on the draft SEA Reports
- Community Development Consultation by early 2007
- SEA approval by early 2007
- Construction to start in mid/late 2007

KEY MESSAGES

Mr. McKinnon explained to the public the key messages concerning the projects as:

- Project being implemented to increase the supply of electricity in Uganda
- Landowners and tenants will be fairly compensated for loss of land and assets

- Issues remaining from the hydropower resettlement activities are being dealt with
- A SEA is being undertaken which will require approval
- Effects from the project will be minimal and largely limited to the construction period.
- Community development initiatives will be implemented for villages in the vicinity of the hydro dam and along the transmission route.

Mr. McKinnon said that resettlement will be done, and that BEL is committed to the project and re-emphasized to the public the need for their support for this project.

GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMUNITY;

Mr. McKinnon presented the following questions to the public to raise awareness on concerning the projects:

- What information regarding your village should we be aware of?
- Are there any specific project effects that you are concerned about?
- What comments can you provide us on the proposed community development initiatives?
- How would you like to be involved in the implementation of the community development initiatives?
- What future information/consultation activities would you like?

After the presentation, Mr. McKinnon thanked the public for listening and invited questions from them.

6. SESSION FOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION1 by Deputy Town Clerk, Njeru Town Council: Will the workers sleep in specials houses? What plan does the Sponsor have to localize electricity? Is it possible to include Njeru in these activities because up to now it has not been the case? Is it possible to resettle the people in Njeru since there is enough land?

QUESTION 2 by Mr. Lubanga Lawrence: Where will the flooding water come from since Lake Victoria is decreasing? Will this flooding be permanent? Is it possible to build humps on the main road since the tippers are driving at a terrific speed? What will happen to the people between Naminya resettlement and T-Line, are you not creating a gap by not developing them?

QUESTION 3 by Waswa Richard: How many plots can one own according to the constitution?

QUESTION 4 by Sentogo Yusuf: If the lake is flooded, where will we get water for our area? Since the project is in Wakisi, shouldn't the workers come from and stay in the area:

QUESTION 5 by Stella Okwir: Will the jobs be on a permanent basis and will workers be given medical treatment in case of sickness or accident?

ANSWERS

Mr. Philip Mooney of BEL said that he was glad for the support being given to the project by the people. “We will try and answer some questions now but we will also continue to research on them”.

- On questions concerning labour and employment, he informed the meeting that the project will have strict working standards based on:
 - 1) The BEL standards
 - 2) The World Bank and Lenders standards
 - 3) The Uganda standards

Mr. Mooney said that labour will be sourced locally and that locals will be given priority. The contractor will also be advised to source the workers locally but, he inquired on the level skilled labour within the locals.

- Housing the workers – Mr. Mooney said that there will be no camp for workers but will find accommodation in Jinja. He said that if there enough houses in the area, then this will be to the advantage of the workers.
- On traffic and safety, Mr. Mooney this of a high priority and that the contractor will ensure safety. As for speed bumps, he requested that he meets with the person who had raised the question to further explore the issue.
- On the flooding of the river upstream of the dam, he said that the water will fluctuate by 1 metre during operation of the dam.
- On comments about community development plans: “We want to develop more plans as stated in the newsletter and this is up to the community to say what they want”.
- On localizing the power, he said BEL is putting up a 220kV line and this cannot distribute power to the local lines. This requires UMEME and that BEL will discuss with UMEME to look at possibilities. He advised the community to see Thomas Kasule for further explanation on the electrification programme.

QUESTION 6 by Mr. Ntale Edirisa: He said there are many people and many schools but the infrastructure is poor. What happened to the schools uplift programme initiated by BEL, Is there anything going on? Work will start in 2007, will you able able to meet the target? He refred to the process as “Hurrying slowly”

QUESTION 7 by Ms Joyce Muzale. She was expressing her plans for the community such as helping the women with tree nurseries to plant, fish ponds, to conduct capacity building seminars for income generating activities, upgrade road from Malindi to Naminya

QUESTION 8: There is 2006 valuation exercise going on. How are you going to consider the first valuation of 2000?

QUESTION 9: How are you helping with AIDS?

QUESTION 10 by Sylvester Bitokote Mayinja representative of Sekibobo. He said concerns are well explained and dealt with but requested for more explanation on the other subcounties where the T-Line covers; will the opportunities be shared with these other subcounties, will the trainings be continuous, why will the road project be limited to workers, offering another road would have helped the people of Uganda and will the NEMA needs be managed?

QUESTION 11 by Yasat: He has concern as farmer because it is rumoured that during such projects, the rain is stopped. Will the rain be stopped?

ANSWERS

- On the 15 subcounties; “yes they are covered from Mutundwe to Wakisi through consultative committees that have been set up to help deal with issues”.
 - On valuation – there will be a comparison between the old and the new Training will be continuous. Every worker will get training on safety and on occupational hazards before and after construction Will use the local technical training institutions.
 - On access road, this damsite will be fenced of and it will be up to the government of Uganda through the ministry of works and transport take up the issue..
 - On schedule for contract, “we have to go through SEA process by November 006. It takes time to review this. Then the project may get funding between March and May 2007.
- Building of the dam depends on the outcome of the SEA especially the comments from the community”.

QUESTION 12: Mr. George Emojong requested that the Njeru subcounty be informed of these activities.

QUESTION 13 by Mr. Walube Ivan: What will happen to where I have been cultivating?

QUESTION 14 BY Mr. Peter Wanje: concerning the piped water from Njeru, will it extended to Wakisi?

QUESTION 15 by Kabuye Remigio: how will you value the jack fruit trees that you have cut?

QUESTION 16 by Chairman Wakisi: Will there be any contributions to the community development fund. Will you build a technical training school since we have land in Wakisi. Is it possible to open up another road during construction?

ANSWERS

Mr. Mutesa informed the people that the issues raised are important and form the basis for the SEA. He explained that the purpose of the meeting was to get those views from the community and requested the people who never got a chance to ask to put all queries on paper through the LCs. “The purpose of this meeting was to get comments from you and we expect your comments before ^{the} end of October 2006”.

QUESTION 17 by Florence Nanyonjo – what criteria did you use to get to how you are going to help the community, where did you get the ideas from?

QUESTION 18 by Walusimbi Joseph for Youth Bujowali: On investment in schools we need computers, books for libraries, piped water to Bujowali and boreholes.

ANSWERS

In response to criteria used on how to help the community, the person who asked the question was referred to the Wakisi Consultative Committee for briefing on how the needs assessment was done.

For Bujowali the water issue was noted.

7. CLOSING REMARKS

Mr. Maasa Yafesi thanked the BEL team for the presentation and also thanked the people for attending the meeting. The was closed the meeting at 5.35 p.m.

PREPARED BY: ROSEMARY MATOVU



BURNSIDE

**PCDP Appendix E
Grievance Form**



Uganda Field Headquarters
Makerere Road, Plot 4
P.O.Box 737
Kampala - Uganda
TEL: 347545/347022
Fax: 256-41-347545
E-mail: iau@utlonline.co.ug

WITNESS N.G.O GRIEVANCE FORM FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

BUJAGALI ENERGY PROJECT

12. What grievance do you have to report?

[illegible]

13. Who do you want to solve this problem?

1. LCI Chairperson
2. Parish Land Committee/
3. Sub County Project Committee
4. Government/ Bujagali Implementation Unit
5. Bujagali Energy Project
6. Court/Land Tribunals

Reported by (Project Affected Person)

.....
.....
.....

We hereby confirm that the said named person above is known to be affected by the Bujagali Energy Project and a resident of the village and the case needs attention and possible solution. Case is hereby forwarded to the higher authorities for action.

LCI Chairman.....

Chairperson Sub County Project Committee.....

Witness NGO.....