



Appendix A.1

Terms of Reference for the Interconnection Project SEA



**Bujagali Interconnection Project, Uganda
Social and Environmental Assessment
Terms of Reference**

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Preface

The Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) is proposing to develop the Bujagali Interconnection Project (“Bujagali IP”) to interconnect the proposed Bujagali Hydro Power Project (hereinafter “Bujagali HPP” or “HPP”) to the national grid in Uganda. The Bujagali IP will also support other planned initiatives to expand and strengthen the national grid in future.

The Bujagali HPP is being developed by Bujagali Energy Ltd. (BEL), a project-specific partnership of Sithe Global Power (USA) and IPS Limited (Kenya). BEL is the proponent for the hydropower dam and related facilities that are within the boundary of the hydropower site located on the Victoria Nile River about 8km north of Jinja. BEL is also managing the development and construction of the Bujagali IP on behalf of UETCL.

The Bujagali HPP was first initiated by AES Nile Power Ltd., (AESNP) in the late 1990’s. Among other things, AESNP prepared Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) documentation for the Hydropower project and for the associated transmission system facilities that AES was also developing. The overall project (both hydropower and transmission facilities) was approved by the Government of Uganda’s (GoU) National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) in 1999/2001, and by the World Bank and African Development Bank Boards in December 2001. However, in 2003 AESNP withdrew from the Project. Subsequent to AESNP pullout, the GoU initiated an international tendering for the development of the hydropower project, which was awarded to BEL. To facilitate completion of the Bujagali IP, UETCL has selected BEL to manage the planning and approvals and construction activities of the transmission facilities on UETCL’s behalf. The current planned transmission facilities are very similar to the previously approved scheme that was proposed by AESNP, and BEL plans to build on the previous development work as appropriate.

The Board approvals by the lenders for AESNP’s project, and the permits issued by NEMA to AESNP, are both no longer valid. Thus, UETCL and BEL will be required to prepare and submit for approvals new SEA documentation. The SEA documentation shall need to address the requirements of NEMA, the World Bank Group, and other lenders. Each of these entities has its own nomenclature for SEA documentation including “Environmental Impact Assessment”, “Environmental Impact Statement” “Environmental and Social Impact assessment”, and “Social and Environmental Assessment”. For the purposes of this project, the term Social and Environmental Assessment (SEA) is considered to be synonymous with the different terms used by NEMA and the various lenders for the documentation of the social and environmental impacts of the project, as well as their management. A concordance analysis will specify how each institution’s environmental and social requirements are met through the integrated SEA documentation.

This document provides a draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the SEA of the new transmission system required to evacuate electricity from the Bujagali HPP. The objective of this draft ToR is that, when finalized, it will serve as the basis for conducting an SEA process, and producing SEA documentation, for the Bujagali IP that will comply with all of the GoU and international lender social and environmental legislation, regulations, and policies.

UETCL has based its preparation of this draft ToR broadly on the guidance provided in “A Common Framework for Environmental Assessment – A Good Practice Note” (Multilateral Finance Institutions Working Group on Environment, 2005). For this SEA assignment, BEL has appointed a consulting team lead by R.J. Burnside International Limited of Canada (henceforth referred to as the “Consultant”) to conduct and oversee the SEA tasks proposed in this ToR, manage the SEA process on behalf of UETCL, and author the SEA documentation to comply with GoU and international lender requirements. An organogram of the Consultant’s proposed SEA team is provided in Figure 1.

1.2 Brief Project Description

1.2.1 Preferred Transmission System Plan

UETCL evaluated multiple alternative schemes, each designed to evacuate power from the Bujagali HPP. The preferred system plan, which is similar to the system plan that was proposed by AESNP, and which is the subject of this SEA, involves the following:

- i. Construct a new 132 kV line between the proposed switchyard at the Bujagali HPP site to a new substation site in Kawanda. This line would be built as a double circuit 220 kV line (as previously proposed by AESNP), but would be operated at 132 kV initially;
- ii. Construct a new 132 kV line from the new substation site in Kawanda to the existing Mutundwe substation. This line would be built as a double circuit line but only one circuit would be installed initially;
- iii. Breaking the existing 132 kV double circuit line between Nalubaale (Owen Falls) and Tororo and building two new double circuit lines to run through the Bujagali substation; and,

The SEA report will provide a summary description of the system planning alternative analyses.

1.2.2 Transmission Line Routing

The proposed transmission lines will, for the most part, follow the routes previously approved for AESNP. The exceptions are:

- Portions of the 132 kV line between Kawanda and Mutundwe. Preliminary analysis completed as part of development of this ToR indicates that routing adjustments may be required to address changes to land use, consisting primarily of in-filling by new housing, along the previous AESNP routing; and,
- There is a single circuit 132 kV line Bujagali-Nalubaale that was not part of the AESNP system plan. A routing exercise will be completed for that line as part of the SEA activities.

The general location of the overall project is provided in Figure 2. The proposed routing of the transmission system is provided in Figure 3.

1.2.3 Site for Kawanda Substation

A site for the Kawanda substation was identified and obtained by AESNP. The Government of Uganda currently holds title for the land. UETCL proposes to use the same site for the facility to be developed as part of the project. The general location for the substation site is shown on Figure 2.

1.2.4 Associated Facilities

As indicated above, the proposed transmission system facilities are needed, in part, to interconnect the Bujagali HPP to the national grid. In brief, the Bujagali HPP involves construction and operation of a new hydro dam structure with associated ancillary facilities including a powerhouse and switchyard on the Victoria Nile at Dumbbell Island, approximately 8 km north of Jinja. By the IFC terminology, the transmission system will be an “associated facility” of the Bujagali HPP. A complementary ToR for the SEA work associated with the proposed HPP accompanies this ToR for the Bujagali IP. Separate SEA’s shall be prepared for the two projects although they will be closely interconnected.

Detailed descriptions of the projects shall be provided in the SEA documents, so that all interested parties will know exactly what UETCL is proposing and seeking approval for as well as what BEL is proposing and seeking approval for. The detailed descriptions will include all project components directly required for, and ancillary to, the projects, and this will be done for both the electrical transmission and hydropower generation components of the project.

1.3 Project Context

Uganda is currently experiencing a significant electricity shortage. All electricity customers in the country experience regular, rotating 24-hour blackouts every 48 hours, locally referred to as “load shedding.” The need for new sources of electricity to satisfy growing demand is acute. Whilst the demand for electricity in the country is steadily growing, the ability of the country’s two major hydropower plants, the Nalubaale and Kiira power stations located on the Victoria Nile at Jinja, to meet the demand is decreasing, given the present low lake levels in Lake Victoria, upon which the Nalubaale and Kiira power stations rely. Uganda is also in discussions with Kenya and Tanzania for the development of an East African Power Pool to be shared and jointly managed by the three nations.

As part of its SEA documentation, UETCL shall demonstrate the need for the project, evaluating other potential methods and routing options of power evacuation from the Bujagali HPP. UETCL shall also review the current existing electricity system in Uganda. The intent of this exercise will be to provide the justification for the proposed electricity transmission system.

1.4 Applicable Laws, Regulations and Policies to the Project

There are a number of legislative and regulatory instruments in Uganda that deal with environmental management in Uganda that are relevant to the Bujagali IP SEA. The most important of these is the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995), which is the supreme law in Uganda, but other relevant instruments are provided below. Those instruments that are new or have been updated and/or revised recently are asterisked:

- The National Environment Act, CAP. 153, and its Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (1998), Waste Management Regulations (1999), Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land Regulations (1999), Wetlands, Riverbanks, and Lake Shores Management Regulations (1999), Minimum Standards for Management of Soil Quality Regulations (2001)*, Noise Standards and Control Regulations (2003)*, and Conduct and Certification of Environmental Practitioners Regulations (2003)*;
- The Water Act, CAP. 152, and its Waste Discharge Regulations (1998), Water Supply Regulations (1999) and Sewerage Regulations (1999);
- The Rivers Act, CAP. 347;
- The Electricity Act, 1999;
- The Town and Country Planning Act, CAP 30;
- The Public Health Act;
- The Land Act (1998) and the Land Regulations, 2001*;
- The Factories Act, CAP 198;
- The Workers Compensation Act, 2000;
- The Investment Code, 1991;
- The Uganda Wildlife Act, CAP 200;

- The National Wetlands Policy, 1995;
- The Traffic and Road Safety Act, 1998;
- The Fish Act, CAP 197 and the Fish (Beach Management) Rules, 2003*; and,
- The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003*.

In addition to the GoU requirements that will apply to the project, there are international institutions that may be directly involved with the financing of the project, such as the International Development Agency (IDA), which is a member of the World Bank Group, and indirectly through the financing of the HPP, such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Insurance Guarantee Agency (MIGA), both members of the World Bank Group, as well as other lenders. Thus, the project is being planned to address, among other requirements:

The World Bank Group (IDA, IFC and MIGA) including specific reference to:

- World Bank ‘Safeguard’ Policies;
- World Bank Pollution, Prevention and Abatement Handbook (1998);
- IFC ‘Safeguard’ Policies and Performance Standards; and,
- IFC’s Environmental Guidelines for Electric Power Transmission and Distribution.

Lenders and others that may be involved with the project’s financing have their own environmental and social due diligence requirements. The SEA will address the relevant GoU legislation and standards and international lender policies, standards and guidelines that apply to the Bujagali IP. Confirmation of these requirements with pertinent agencies, lenders and external stakeholders will serve as the basis for the projects due diligence work on legislative, regulatory and policy compliance related to the project. As noted above, UETCL will conduct one SEA process and produce one SEA document for the proposed transmission system facilities that complies with all of the GoU and lender requirements. To achieve this, the Consultant will undertake a Concordance Analysis of the various requirements to demonstrate how each has been complied with.

2.0 Key SEA Issues to be Addressed and Tasks to be Carried Out

Building on relevant work conducted to date, UETCL shall prepare comprehensive SEA documentation designed to meet the environmental and social requirements of the GoU and all international lenders and funders of the transmission system facilities. The SEA will assess the Bujagali IP, including any ‘legacy’ issues or concerns attributable to the project in its previously proposed configuration. Public consultations will engage all potentially affected communities and will be designed with the objective of providing the information required to facilitate decision making about the status of broad community support for the project, as currently proposed. The SEA documentation will include, as necessary, work on project contextual issues such as routing alternatives, the “do nothing” alternative and alternative methods of

carrying out the project, cumulative effects, decommissioning, strategic implications, and regional-level impacts, including regional development and poverty alleviation.

The following sections outline the key issues to be addressed in the SEA and provide details on the proposed tasks and scope of work for each task that UETCL proposes to address these key issues.

2.1 Provide Detailed Project Description

The Consultant shall provide a detailed description of the proposed Bujagali IP, so that all interested parties will know exactly what UETCL is seeking approval for from NEMA and financing for from international lending institutions. The detailed description will include all project components directly required for the electrical transmission requirements for the project. The Consultant will undertake this project description in consultation with UETCL and the GoU, and UETCL's technical transmission system consultant so that no proposed project components for the Bujagali HPP's transmission system are left unidentified.

The SEA will also demonstrate the need for the transmission system component of the project, evaluating all other reasonable transmission system alternatives (e.g., in terms of routing, voltage, double stringing of lines on one series of towers) to evacuate the power from the Bujagali HPP, including the null, or "do nothing," alternative. The intention of this alternatives analysis will be to provide the justification for the transmission system's development.

2.2 Bio-Physical Environment

2.2.1 Forest Resources

The Consultant shall engage the Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources (MUIENR), or similarly qualified Uganda-based specialists, to carry out surveys to update the terrestrial ecological assessments of the Mabira, Namyoya and Kifu (Mwola) Forest Reserves, which were included in the 2001 Transmission System Environmental Impact Statement. The scope of these surveys shall include, but not be limited to:

- Transect surveys of plant species at the sites used for the 2001 EIS, including species presence/absence, size (dbh) and species accumulation curves for plant species at each transect site;
- Timed species counts for birds at each transect;
- Assessment of terrestrial vertebrates and associated habitats at each transect; and,
- Assessment of ecological values of affected habitats and species, including;
 - o Identification of any Critically Endangered or Endangered Species, as defined in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and,

- Identification of any Critical Habitat as defined in the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management).

The Consultant shall assess the impacts of the project on the features identified during the field surveys, and incorporate appropriate measures for avoidance and mitigation of adverse effects into the SEA's Environmental Action Plan (EAP). As far as practicable, these measures shall be integrated with any measures that are formulated to mitigate effects on the Mabira CFR, and/or to enhance and manage the Kalagala-Itanda Offset. These will include updating of the proposed framework and selection criteria for a compensation forest area to replace the area of Mabira Forest Reserve that will be occupied by any widening of the transmission line wayleave. The Consultant shall integrate any community development measures (e.g., capacity building, community-based natural resource management initiatives) into the EAP.

2.2.2 Lubigi Swamp

The proposed routing may result in the potential for effects to Lubigi Swamp. The Consultant shall assess the ecological values of the Lubigi Swamp. This assessment shall include:

- Consultation with Wetlands Inspectorate Division, to ascertain conservation status of the swamp, and obtain and review available data on ecological conditions;
- Field surveys of plants, birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates within six quadrats; two quadrats will be selected on the western side of Lubigi Swamp, two quadrats on the eastern side; and, two quadrats adjacent to the mid-point of the existing road causeways on Masaka and Hoima Roads; the field surveys shall be completed in second quarter of 2006;
- Identify species of economic or conservation importance, including:
 - Identification of any Critically Endangered or Endangered Species, as defined in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species; and,
 - Identification of any Critical Habitat as defined in the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standard 6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management).

The Consultant shall assess the impacts of the project on the features identified during the field surveys, and incorporate appropriate measures for avoidance and mitigation of adverse effects into the SEA's Environmental Action Plan (EAP). The Consultant shall integrate any community development measures (e.g., capacity building, community-based natural resource management initiatives) into the EAP.

2.2.3 Forest Economic Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The Consultant shall carry out a forest economic impact assessment, and formulate a mitigation plan, including the following tasks:

Phase 1: Economic Assessment

- Review of Ecological Status;
- NFA Management Objectives/Issues Identification;
- Standing Stock Assessment (Field Survey) – including tree ID and measurements at sample plots; and,
- Calculation of Economic Values.

Phase 2: Mitigation Plan

- Stakeholder Analysis/Identification;
- Develop Options, e.g.;
 - o Improve/enhance Mabira FR;
 - o Improve/enhance Bujagali riverbanks and islands;
 - o Improve Kalagala/Nile Bank FRs;
 - o Purchase private forest and gazette; and,
 - o 'Mixture' option(s).

Assess pros/cons of various options and determine preferred option in consultation with identified stakeholders (including UETCL, NFA and communities).

2.2.4 Socio-economic Baseline Studies

UETCL will complete a socio-economic baseline study for the proposed transmission system way leaves. This will build upon and supplement the socio-economic baseline work completed in 2000 by AESNP for the way leaves that it identified for the transmission system. The socio-economic baseline will be based on a household survey questionnaire similar to that administered by AESNP in 2001, which will use a representative sample size, rather than being exhaustive. Information on the current status of public services in the project area will also be supplemented based on direct observations and interviews with local council representatives. The Consultant will present the current information in the SEA.

2.2.5 Resettlement and Compensation

Houses and other permanent structures shall not be allowed within the way leaves that will be required for the transmission lines, and vegetation is generally limited to less than a few meters in height. Agricultural activities including most annual crops and low perennial crops, such as tea, are permitted. The specific width of the way leaves will be 40 m for 220kV lines and 30 m for 132 kV lines.

In 2000, AESNP prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address resettlement and compensation issues along the way leaves identified by AESNP. The resulting RAP that was disclosed to the World Bank Infoshop with the rest of the Bujagali Project documentation submitted by AESNP in March 2001. However AESNP did not implement the RAP, and thus no actual way leaves were acquired. That said, AESNP did compensate households affected by the proposed Kawanda sub-station, including resettlement of some households to a nearby site in Nansana.

In the ensuing approximate 6 years since AESNP prepared its RAP there have been changes to land values and land use along the ROW. In some cases the alignment of the line will differ, in particular, between the proposed Kawanda substation and the existing Mutundwe substation. In this area many new buildings and homes have been developed. For this reason, a routing exercise will be completed to determine if there are any alternative routes that could be taken to minimize resettlement.

A comprehensive Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to be completed by UETCL on behalf of the UETCL. Details are provided in Section 2.3.4.

2.2.6 Broad Community Support

Certain lenders to the Bujagali HPP have an expectation that a “broad community support” decision can be made on the project before they decide to participate in the financing of the project. According to IFC, as one example:

Broad Community Support is a collection of expressions by the affected communities, through individuals or their recognized representatives, in support of the project.

UETCL commits to consultation with the lenders and other stakeholders, as appropriate, in order to provide the information it reasonably can to assist the lenders in their “broad community support” decision-making through the Bujagali HPP SEA process and documentation, including the transmission system SEA, as applicable.

2.2.7 Assessment of Impacts

For each of the biophysical and socio-economic remits of work for the Bujagali HPP’s transmission system, described above, the assessment of effects will need to be categorized into short-term vs. long-term effects, construction versus operation effects, irreversible versus mitigable effects, and project-specific versus potentially cumulative effects. The Consultant will undertake this exercise of impact identification and assessment such that appropriate environmental and social action plans (ESAPs) can be developed to address these effects spatially and temporally.

2.3 Preparation of Action Plans to Address Impacts

2.3.1 Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan

Recognizing the different communities potentially affected, the PCDP for the transmission system will be integrated with that prepared for the hydropower site including the schedule for its implementation. The Consultant will be responsible for the PCDP activities, which will be designed to meet all applicable lender and regulatory requirements.

Highlights of the PCDP will include early and regular consultation with affected communities and people; disclosure of draft PCDP and documentation for review and comments with project response; identification of stakeholders and appropriate consultation and engagement methodologies; and documentation of all activities and outcomes. A draft of the PCDP itself will be disclosed early in the process.

2.3.2 Environmental Action Plan

As part of the Bujagali HPP transmission system SEA, UETCL shall prepare an Environmental Action Plan (EAP), consistent with the requirements of NEMA, the IDA and with IFC's Performance Standard 1: Social & Environmental Assessment and Management System. This Action Plan will include measures to avoid, prevent, reduce, mitigate, remedy or compensate any adverse effects on the environment in relation to the construction and operation of the Bujagali HPP transmission system.

The EAP will include, but not be limited to, outlines for the following component plans:

- Traffic Management Plan;
- Dust Management Plan;
- Waste Management Plan;
- Staff Training Plan;
- Pollutant Spill Contingency Plan;
- Emergency Response Plan;
- Monitoring Plan;
- Reporting and Change Management Plan; and,
- Health & Safety Management Plan.

It is recognized that the EPC contractor to be retained by the UETCL, as the party that will be responsible for the majority of day-to-day implementation of the EAP, may need to amend the EAPs or its component plans before or during their implementation. Hence, provisions for a Change Management Plan within the EAP will be included.

2.3.3 Social Management Plan

UETCL shall prepare a Social Action Plan (a sub-plan of the general project EAP), which will be developed to address mitigation of potentially negative social impacts associated with the project and enhancement of positive impacts. In practice; it may include, but is not limited to, the following issues:

- Non-discrimination and Equal Rights Issues, as applicable;
- Employment issues, including labour rights and applicable human resources policies and procedures, which will be consistent with IFC Performance Standard 2 (Labor and Working Conditions) and the various International Labour Organization Conventions cited therein;
- Workers' accommodation;
- Benefits accruing to local communities (e.g., catering and other activities);
- Local governance;
- Vulnerable groups (e.g., elderly and disabled) within affected communities;
- HIV/AIDS prevention and other health-related issues;
- Gender-related impacts;
- Impeded access; and,
- Monitoring and community liaison at construction and operation phases.

The Social Action Plan (SAP) will be based on the same general format as the Environmental Action Plan, described in Section 2.3.2.

2.3.4 Resettlement Action Plan

For the Bujagali HPP transmission system, the rationale for developing a RAP include the following factors:

- All affected assets and affected people need to be properly identified to be able to calculate a budget and assess all implementation requirements;
- Preliminary observations indicate that impacts may be greater in certain locations than anticipated by the 2001 RAP, with significant numbers of residences affected in the Mutundwe and other areas – resulting in the 2001 RAP being inadequate to describe today's expected impacts;
- Good practice is to prepare a RAP wherever people are physically displaced, and this will be the case for the transmission lines; and,
- A full RAP provides the framework for the necessary consultation with affected people and third parties.

UETCL is planning to prepare a full RAP for the transmission system associated with the Bujagali HPP as defined above. It will utilize available information from the 2001 RAP as relevant and provide additional new information as required to complete the RAP requirements to current standards. The RAP will include but not be limited to:

- Legal and institutional framework;
- Socio-economic baseline utilizing 2001 information as relevant supplemented with new information as appropriate (infrastructure, public services, land use);
- Resettlement and compensation approach, including updated compensation rates based on a categorisation of structures and the crops observed in the right of way;
- Census/valuation and socio-economic survey based on preferred option for the transmission lines (centre-line surveys)
- Impact identification based on satellite images with ground confirmation;
- Preliminary identification of resettlement sites;
- Results of consultation on the resettlement and compensation strategy and approach;
- Implementation arrangements documented in detail;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Attention to vulnerable people and groups;
- Grievance management; and,
- Budget and schedule.

2.3.5 Community Development Action Plan (CDAP)

UETCL will discuss with its potential lenders, in the context of their Broad Community Support decision-making (see Section 2.2.6, above), the project's complementary Community Development Action Plan needs associated with the transmission system. Action Plan activities will be designed at levels appropriate to those of the identified impacts.

3.0 SEA Institutional Arrangements

3.1 Institutional Arrangements for the Preparation and Review of the SEA

As noted in Section 1.1, the Consultant will conduct the SEA process and prepare the SEA documentation for both the transmission system facilities and the HPP. The Consultant will also undertake integrated public consultation and disclosure activities for the project.

In Uganda, NEMA will coordinate the review of both the ToRs for the SEAs, as well as the SEAs themselves, soliciting review inputs in each case from "lead agency" reviewers, such as DWD, the National Forestry Authority and the Uganda Wildlife Authority. The Executive Director of NEMA has the discretion to require a public hearing for the project before a decision on whether to approve it is made and it is NEMA that, ultimately, has the authority to issue a Certificate of Approval for the project in Uganda.

A Panel of Experts will be established and receive advice from independent environmental and social specialists who will review the HPP project on behalf of BEL. It is expected that this Panel of Experts will visit the HPP site, as well as the Bujagali IP; report on its observations and public and agency consultation activities;

and make recommendations on its findings. These documents will be made publicly available. The Panel of Experts will consult with a broad cross-section of stakeholders regarding the Bujagali project, reviewing environmental and social issues related to the HPP, and as appropriate, the Bujagali IP.

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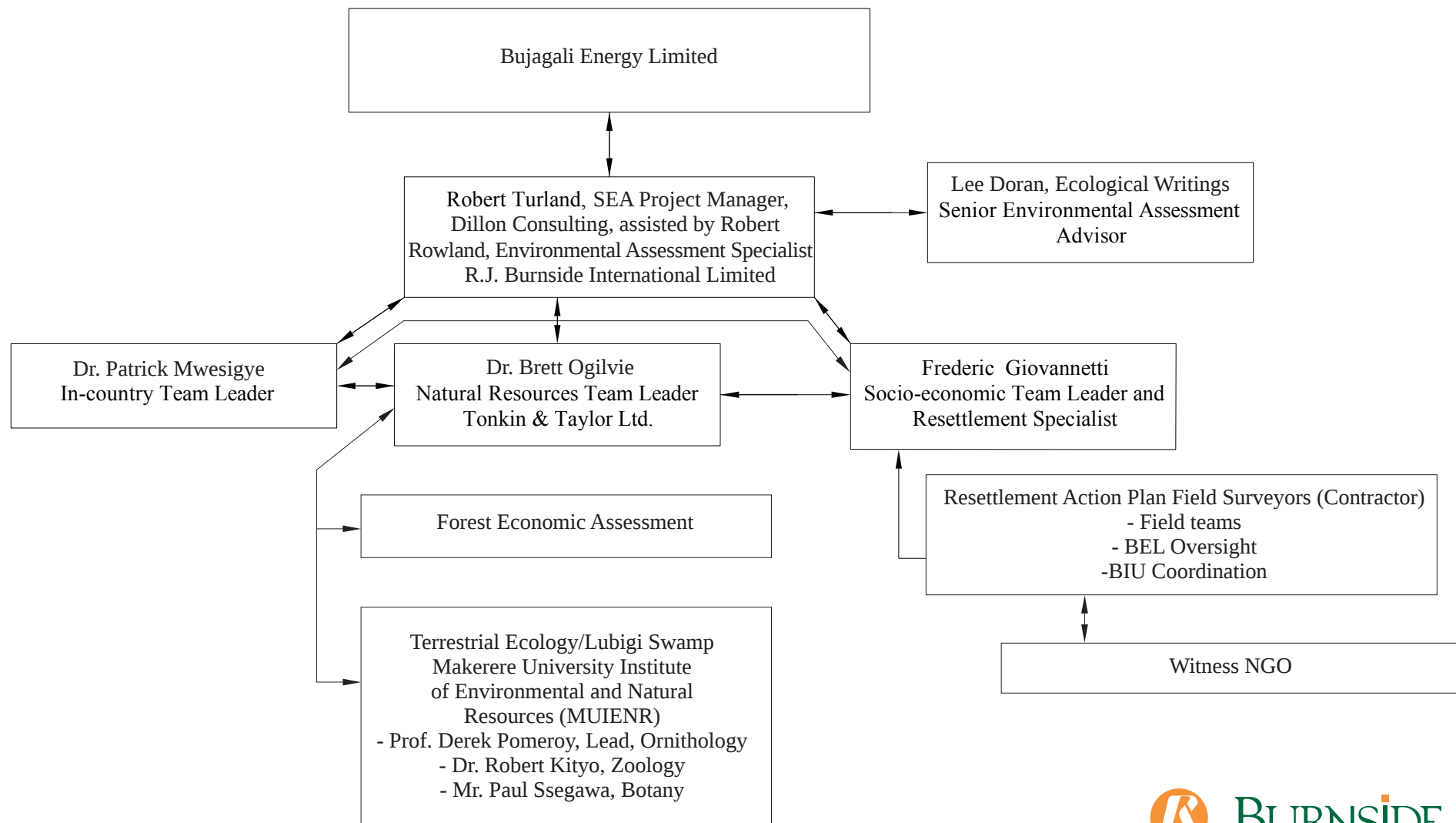
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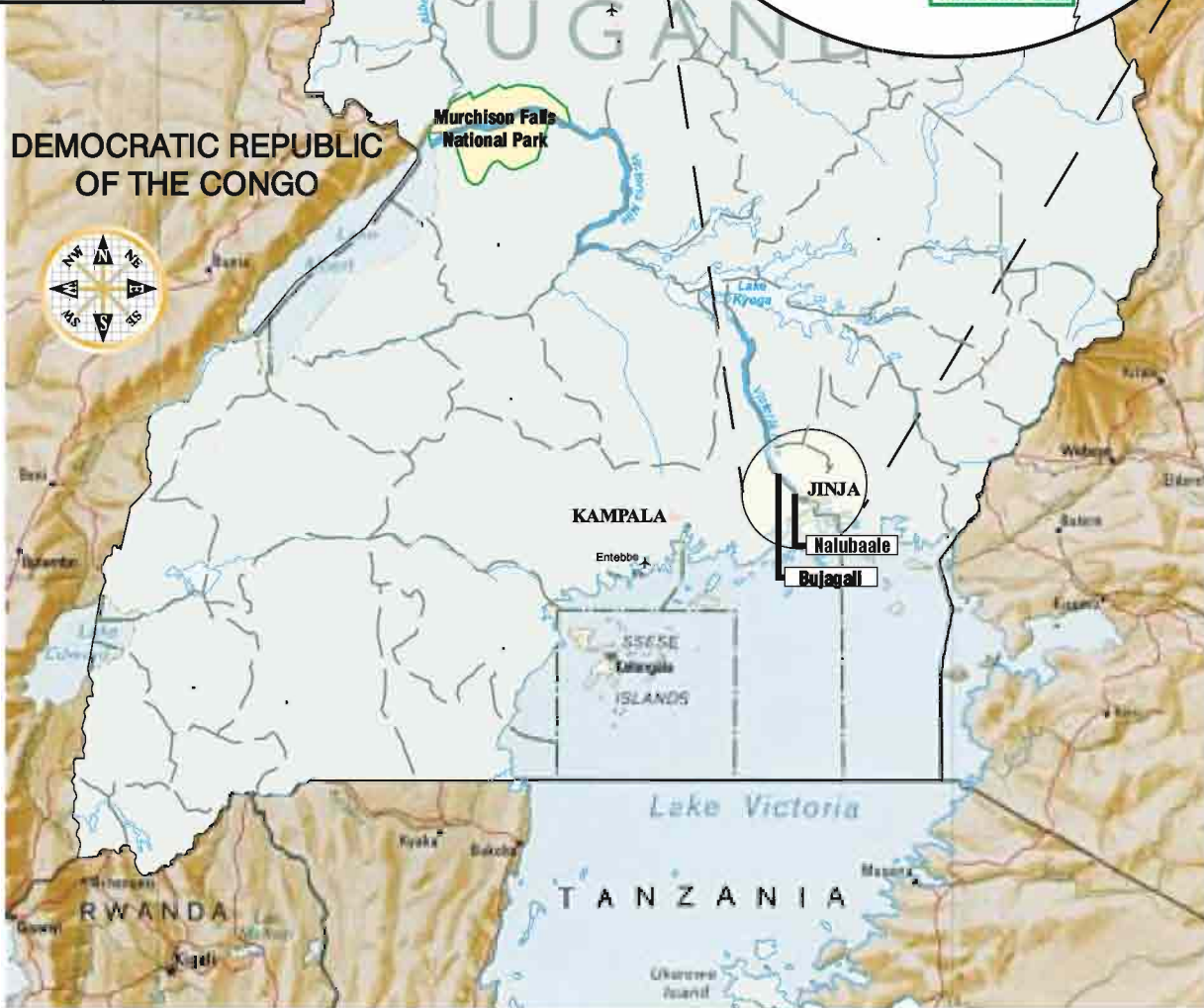
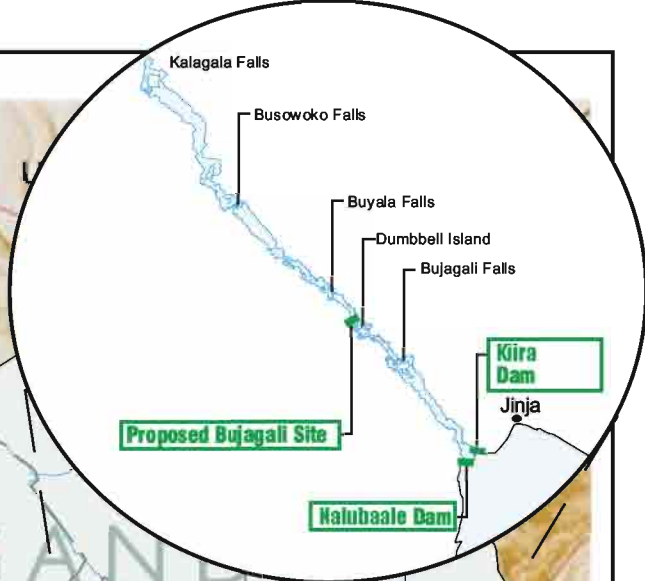


Figures

SEA TEAM REPORTING STRUCTURE BUJAGALI TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT, UGANDA

FIGURE 1



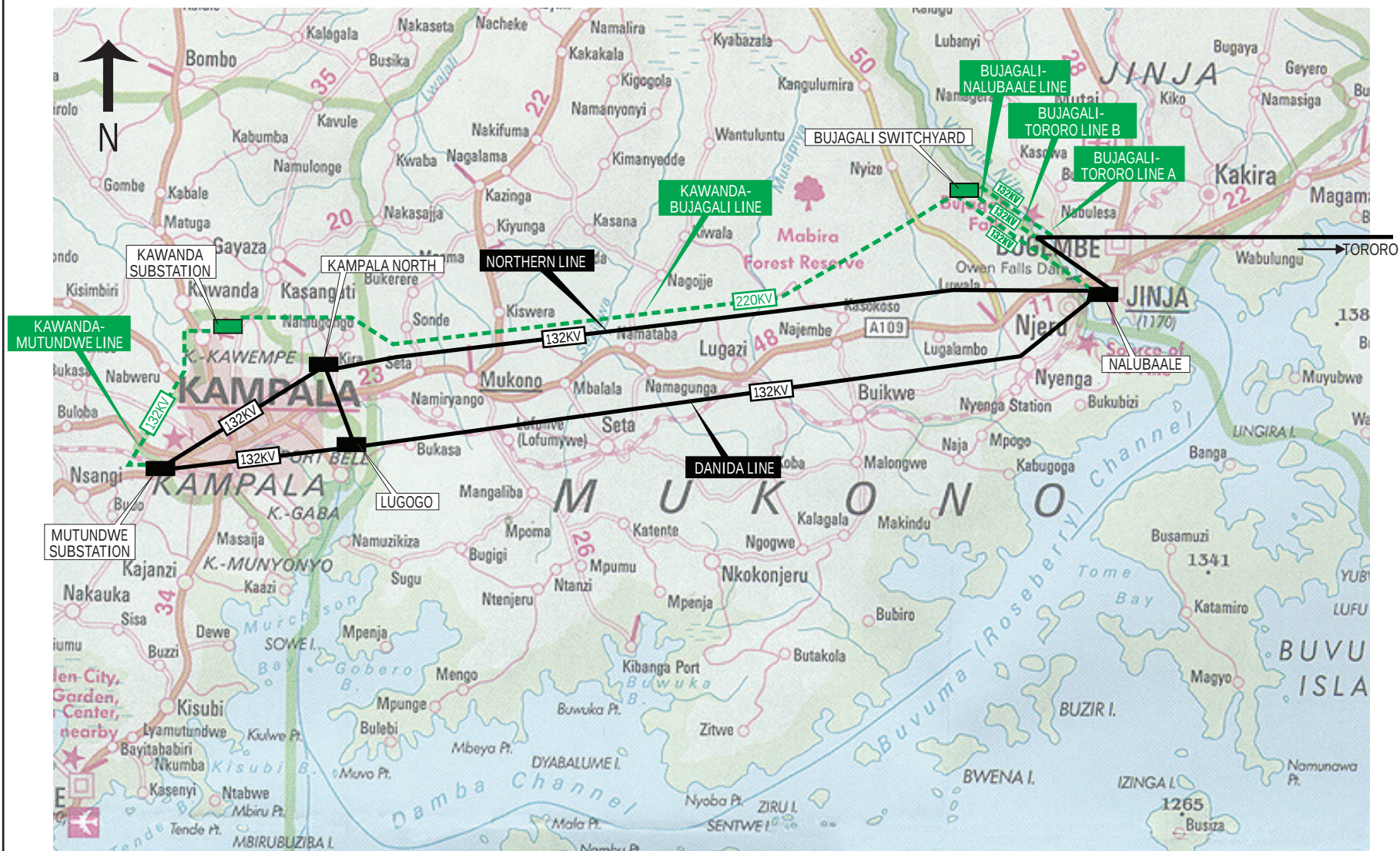


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



50KM

Project Name: BUJAGALI TRANSMISSION SYSTEM SEA	Date: June, 2006	FILE: I-A10045	Figure 2
Prepared for: BUJAGALI ENERGY LTD.	LOCATION OF THE BUJAGALI PROJECT		



BUJAGALI TRANSMISSION NETWORK

- Existing Substations
- Existing Lines
- New Substations
- New Lines

For illustration purposes only. Not to scale.

Project Name:
BUJAGALI TRANSMISSION
SYSTEM SEA

Prepared for:
BUJAGALI ENERGY LTD.

Date: June, 2006

FILE: I-A10045

Figure 3

EXISTING & PROPOSED ELECTRICAL
TRANSMISSION WORKS



Appendix A.2

SEA Team Registration



THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
(Conduct and Certification of Environmental Practitioners)
REGULATIONS, 2003

ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS' CERTIFICATE

Certificate No. CC / EIA / 034 / 06

M/S. Dr. Patrick Mwesigye

EICU P.O. BOX 20032 KAMPALA, TEL: 041-287938 / 0772 482057

Email:pmwesigye@ucpc.co.ug

was on the 10th day of April 20 06 certified as

An Environment Impact Assessor
to conduct environmental impact studies
in the following specialised areas

Waste Management; Cleaner Production/Pollution Prevention;
Industrial Chemistry; Environmental Management.

Conditions of Certification

- ❖ The practitioner shall practice as a **TEAM LEADER** of an
Environmental Impact Assessment team.

This Certificate expires on the 31st day of December 20 06

L. Binbo
Registrar

Ugheh
Chairman



THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
(Conduct and Certification of Environmental Practitioners)
REGULATIONS, 2003

CERTIFIED FOREIGN ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS

Certificate No. CC / F002 / 06

M/S. Mr. Robert S. Turland
DILLON CONSULTING CO., 5 CHERRY BLOSSOM ROAD, CAMBRIDGE,
ONTARIO, CANADA

was on the 03rd day of October 20 06 certified as

An Environment Impact Assessor

to conduct Environmental Impact Studies
in the following specialised areas

**Thermal and Hydro Power Projects, Electrical Transmission
Lines, Mines, Landfills; and Roads.**

Ugandan Registered Env. Practitioner Team Member(s)

Dr. Partick Mwesigye

Enviro and Industrial Consult (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 20032 Kampala

Tel: 256 - 77-2482057 Email: pmwesigye@ucpc.co.ug

Conditions of Certification

❖ Certificate is valid for the Bujagali Hydropower Project only.

This Certificate expires on the 3rd day of October 20 07

Libinbo
Registrar

Uganda
Chairman



THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
(Conduct and Certification of Environmental Practitioners)
REGULATIONS, 2003

CERTIFIED FOREIGN ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS

Certificate No. CC / F003 / 06

M/S. Mr. Brett Ogilvie

TONKIN & TAYLOR INTERNATIONAL, 19 MORGAN ST, NEWMARKET,
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

was on the 03rd day of October 20 06 certified as

An Environment Impact Assessor
to conduct Environmental Impact Studies
in the following specialised areas

Hydro Power Projects; and, Aquatic and Terrestrial Ecology

Ugandan Registered Env. Practitioner Team Member(s)

Dr. Partick Mwesigye

Enviro and Industrial Consult (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 20032 Kampala

Tel: 256 - 77 - 2482057 Email: pmwesigye@ucpc.co.ug

Conditions of Certification

- ❖ Certificate is valid for the Bujagali Hydropower Project only.

This Certificate expires on the 3rd day of October 20 07


Registrar


Chairman



**THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
(Conduct and Certification of Environmental Practitioners)
REGULATIONS, 2003**

CERTIFIED FOREIGN ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONERS

Certificate No. CC / F001 / 06

M/S. Mr. Fredric D. Giovannetti

6, RUE FRANCOIS-MAURIAC F-84000 AVIGNON FRANCE

TEL: 33-6-10-833855 Email: FredGiovannetti@aol.com

was on the 3rd day of October 20 06 certified as

An Environment Impact Assessor

to conduct Environmental Impact Studies

in the following specialised areas

Resettlement and Rehabilitation, Environmental and Social

Impact Assessments; and, Water Supply and Community

Development.

Ugandan Registered Env. Practitioner Team Member(s)

Dr. Partick Mwesigye

Enviro and Industrial Consult (U) Ltd., P.O. Box 20032 Kampala

Tel: 256 - 77 - 2482057 Email: pmwesigye@ucpc.co.ug

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Registrar


Chairman