PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HYDRO-POWER DAM AT UHURU FALLS IN THE MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK

Office of the Clerk to Parliament
Parliament Building

JULY, 2020
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is a report of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources on a question about establishing a 360MW at Murchison Falls. On the 7th June 2019, the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) issued a notice of intended application for a license for the establishment of a 360MW hydropower plant on River Victoria Nile by Bonang Power and Energy Pty Limited. Bonang intended to undertake detailed feasibility studies and other activities that would result into issuance of a license to generate and sale electricity from a hydro power plant proposed to be established near Murchison Falls. This application received resistance from the public and key stakeholders such as the Uganda Wildlife Authority.

Cabinet is reported to have held a meeting on 26th August 2019 where the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) was advised against development of the project. However on further meetings held on 28th October 2019 and 25th November 2019, H.E The President directed that the earlier cabinet decision be reviewed to allow for a detailed feasibility study to be carried out so as to fully understand the site.

In the debate of 11th December 2019, the Rt. Hon. Speaker expressed dismay at Government’s plans to construct a dam at Murchison Falls despite previous communication from the Minister that no dam would be constructed. A statement was read by the Minister of State for Energy, followed by debate that culminated into the matter being referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

After interrogating the matter, the Committee now reports in accordance to Article 90 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Rules 153 and 156 of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda. Key issues that were interrogated included: Location of
proposed hydropower plant, status of license applied for; implications of the feasibility study; competence of applicant among other issues.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

In the consideration of this petition, the Committee adopted the following methodology:

1. Review of documents which include: Bonang Energy’s Application to the Electricity Regulatory Agency (ERA), written decision arising from review process by ERA, Memorandum of Understanding between Bonang and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). Collaboration Agreement between Bonang and Norconsult AS, existing relevant legislative framework, written statements from relevant government agencies, Hansards, and other relevant information sources.

2. Consultative meetings were also held with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development


Limitations

No physical address of Bonang Power and Energy Pty Limited in Uganda. Also the Committee was unable to hold meetings with key institutions like the National Environment Management Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority although their written submissions were received.
3.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On 7\textsuperscript{th} June 2019, the Electricity Regulatory Authority of Uganda, (ERA) published a note through the Press recognizing the receipt of a notice regarding an intended application for a license from Bonang Power and Energy Limited. According to the notice, Bonang Power and Energy (Pty) Limited planned to undertake detailed feasibility studies and other activities leading to the development of a 360MW hydropower plant on river Victoria Nile in Kiryadongo and Nwoya District.

The proposed project is to be located in the vicinity of co-ordinates 2\textdegree{}16’42.6”N and 31\textdegree{}41’08.8”E \(^1\) (see excerpt of newspaper in Annex 1)

The Minister in his presentation to the Committee on the 12\textsuperscript{th} February 2020 noted that ERA on receipt of the application embarked on a consultative process on this application. ERA engaged the Chief Executives of key lead agencies i.e. National Environment Management Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and Directorate of Water Resources Management who all strongly objected to award of permit for the feasibility study to the developer. There was also strong dissent from different public stakeholders from various public and social media platforms.

Consequently, following these reactions from the stakeholders, the cabinet meeting of 26\textsuperscript{th} August 2019 advised against development of the project under Cabinet Minute 339 (CT 2019). The matter was again discussed during cabinet meetings held on 28\textsuperscript{th} October and 25\textsuperscript{th} November 2019 in which H.E. the President directed Cabinet to review the decision against development of the project and allow a

\(^1\) [Available at] https://www.theafricafrican.co.ke/business/Little-known-South-African-firm-get-Uganda-dam-nod/2560-5377192-6py79z/index.html
detailed feasibility study to be carried out for fully understanding the site.

The Rt. Hon. Speaker on the 11th December 2019 expressed dismay at the plans by Government to construct a dam at Murchison Falls, despite earlier commitment not to construct the hydro plant. The Minister of State for Energy, Hon. D’ujanga Simon, on the 19th December 2019 submitted a report on establishing a Hydropower dam at Uhuru Falls in the Murchison Falls National Park which generated debate before the matter was committed to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources to investigate and report back to the House.

4.0 COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In its investigation, the Committee made the following observations:

1. Location of proposed site

In a statement dated 19th December 2019 as presented to Parliament, the Minister for State for Energy, Hon. Simon D’Ujanga clarified that Uhuru and Murchison falls are two different falls, located adjacent to each other at coordinates 2°16’42.6"N, 31°41’08.8E and 2°16’ 22.99"N and 31°41’0.02”E respectively.

The Committee however observes that whereas the Minister guided that the feasibility study would be carried out at Uhuru falls at the above coordinates, these coordinates using QGIS software correspond with Murchison falls as in picture 1. These are same coordinates in the ERA advertorial in the New Vision newspaper of 7th June 2019. The coordinates that he provides for Murchison falls (i.e. 2°16’ 22.99"N and 31°41’0.02”E) lie within the National Park and are represented as Murchison Falls in the Picture 1. This is also observed when the two points are located using Google earth (See Annex 2 for the pictures 4 and 5). These two points are 661 metres apart.
Picture 1: Location of Murchison and Uhuru Falls as per Coordinates provided by MEMD.

Source: QGIS (Author’s)

QGIS provides location of Uhuru falls at longitude 31.68313595 and latitude 2.27890072 and Murchison falls at longitude 31.68482651 and latitude 2.277908652 which places them at a distance of 219 metres apart from each other as illustrated in picture 2.

Picture 2: Location on Murchison and Uhuru Falls
The Committee further notes that Uhuru falls and Murchison falls are in close proximity of each other. According to the Minister’s presentation to the Committee Uhuru falls were formed due to increase in the water volume in 1962. The Committee observes that because of short distance between the two falls, Uhuru falls cannot be developed independently as they are an integral part of Murchison falls. The Murchison falls on the hand have the kinetic force to generate the envisaged 360MW (See Annex 2 showing a pictorial of the two falls). The Committee further notes that this project is referred to as the Uhuru Project to be constructed at Murchison Falls as evidenced in the application documentation submitted by Bonang, the ERA notice for a license and submissions from NEMA and UWA.

2. Purpose of the Feasibility Study
According to Vision 2040, for Uganda to achieve the desired socio-economic transformation, the country targets to generate 41,738MW of electricity by the year 2040 thus increasing the country's electricity consumption per capita to 3,668 kWh. In addition, access to the national grid will also have to increase from the current 26% to over 80%. In the effort to realize the targets set in Vision 2040, a number of projects are being studied. These include: Kiba Hydropower Project (400 MW), Oriang Hydropower Project (392 MW) and Ayago Hydropower Project (840MW).

The Minister's presentation to Parliament noted that there is need to undertake the feasibility study, as the only scientific way to determine the impact of the project on the environment, tourism and ecology at the proposed site. The feasibility study will include assessment of the technical, environmental, socio-cultural, economic and financial viability of the project. ERA issues a permit to allow feasibility studies in respect to sites for which licenses for generation are to be issued.

The Committee notes that there has been a precedence of Government identifying a site for hydro power generation and abandoning it where conditions were not fully favourable, even before a feasibility study was carried out. Kalagala site for example was a prospective site for construction of 450MW power plant but was relinquished as an offset\(^2\) for Bujagali Hydropower Project. As argued by NEMA and UWA, there is no similar site to offset for the negative environmental impacts that will arise from the construction of the Uhuru Project.

**Recommendation**

\(^2\) Kalagala Offset refers to the measures for ensuring sound environmental management of the Mabira ecosystem housing Bujagali Falls for purposes of counter balancing or making up for some the negative effects caused by Bujagali HPP on the environment as stipulated in the 2007 Indemnity Agreement.
Whereas Murchison falls is a prospective site for electricity generation, there is no similar site to offset the negative impact of the project. The feasibility study should therefore not be carried out.

3. Previous studies on Murchison Falls

The Committee observes that there have been a number of previous studies/reports on Murchison Falls. According to the application submitted to ERA, Government of Uganda carried out a prefeasibility study on the site valued at USD 30,000. Further, the Bonang application to ERA also indicates that there is a hydropower master plan report that was completed in 1997. This report shows that a dam and waterway type of development plan was proposed for Murchison, with a dam 1.9 km upstream from the Murchison Falls, underground powerhouse immediately downstream of the dam and tailrace tunnel short cutting meandering of the Nile River in the section between the upstream and downstream of the Murchison Falls.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency also produced the Master Plan Study On Hydropower Development in the Republic of Uganda in March 2011 for the MEMD. In this study, seven candidate hydropower projects i.e. Kalagala, Isimba, Karuma, Oriang, Ayago, Kiba and Murchison)were identified and evaluated from various standpoints that included economic and technical aspects such as development cost and geological conditions, environmental aspects such as length of water recession and impact on protected area, and social aspects such as resettlement and impact on tourism. In total, 33 criteria were considered. Four cases of weightings were applied: even case, environmental weighting case, social weighting case, and economic weighting case. Figure 1 shows the weightings per project.
Figure 1: Evaluation of Seven Potential hydropower sites using four cases of weightings.

Source: the Master Plan Study On Hydropower Development in the Republic of Uganda, JICA 2011

As a result of weighting and summing up all items by the projects, the general evaluations showed that Ayago, Isimba, and Karuma had relatively higher scores than the other projects. The Economic and technical conditions of Murchison were good because maximum power is big (655 MW) and construction materials are available. But environmental conditions were bad as 26 IUCN Red List species might be affected and both National Park and Ramsar area will be affected. Social conditions were also bad because of the impact on existing tourism such as: Murchison Falls, Safari tours, boat riding, and sports fishing. This study also notes that this site is proposed as both a dam and waterway site but will only be operational at night.

Recommendations:

- **As already demonstrated by the preliminary studies, the Uhuru project will be at high cost for the environment.** Guided by these studies, the feasibility study and eventual construction at the Murchison falls and its tributary Uhuru falls should not be carried out.
• GoU should explore ways of completing other on-going projects such as Ayago but with due consideration of minimizing its impacts to Murchison Falls National Park.

• For a plant that might be operational only at night, GoU should critically rethink this site and pave way for truly diversifying the energy mix of the country. Solar energy and bioenergy (co-generation from bagasse, biowaste), geothermal energy offer opportunities for the country to diversify its energy sources.

4. Strategic Importance of Murchison Falls

The Murchison falls project area is inside three protected areas i.e. the National Park, the Ramsar site, and the Important Bird Area.

4.1 As part of a National Park.

Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) is the most visited National Park in Uganda offering experiences such as game drives, nature walks, boat rides to the bottom of the falls and hikes to the top of Murchison falls. Consequently, in 2018, it accounted for 31 percent of all visitors to national parks out of the 12 parks assessed\(^3\) which is equivalent to 102,305 visitors out of a total of 325,345 visitors recorded that year.

MFNP is rich in species and biodiversity with a total known list of 144 mammal species, 556 bird species, 51 reptile species, 28 known amphibian species and 755 plant species. The Park is rich in biodiversity although other parks such as Queen Elizabeth National Park...
Park and Virunga have been reported to be more diverse\(^4\). Although there may be an opportunity to see the wildlife in this Park in another Park in the country, the Murchison falls remain the most attractive and unique attribute to this Park.

Additionally, the investment in accommodation facilities within the park is worth USD 50 million and it provides over 700 jobs to Ugandans.

Construction of a power plant at the falls will not only interfere with the aesthetics of the falls but will also cause loss to the Ugandan tourism sector as well as deprive Ugandans of a source of livelihood.

4.2 Economic Importance of the falls/ Tourism

Vision 2040 visualises tourism as one of the pillars of the economy contributing to foreign exchange earnings, tax, non-tax revenue and employment. Consequently the sector has been identified as a primary growth sector in the National Development Plan III. In the FY2018/19 tourism ranked as the highest foreign exchange earning sector with foreign receipts reaching USD 1.02 billion\(^5\).

Further, to understand the economic importance of conservation, NEMA with support from the United Nations Development Programme conducted a study on the economic value of biodiversity. In the case study on Murchison Falls Conservation Area and Budongo Central Forest Reserve, these ecosystems were valued at over USD 60 billion (114 trillion) excluding the oil reserves. On the other hand, the oil

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\(^5\) Budget Speech Financial Year 2019/20
revenues are projected at approximately USD 2 billion per year and will last for the next 33 years⁶.

This implies the conservation efforts in the Park have the potential to continue contributing to the country's economy even after the exhaustion of oil reserves.

4.3 As a Ramsar Site

The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention, 1971) recognizes the criticality of wetlands in regulating water regimes and supporting flora and fauna and so desires to stop current and future encroachment on wetlands. As signatory to this Convention, Uganda has listed 12 Ramsar sites, including Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System. This Ramsar site stretches from the top of Murchison Falls, where the River Nile flows through a rock cleft some 6m wide, to the delta at its confluence with Lake Albert. The convergence between Lake Albert and the delta forms a shallow area that is important for water birds, especially the Shoebill, Pelicans, Darters and various heron species, is a spawning and breeding ground for the indigenous fish of Lake Albert and forms a feeding and watering point for wildlife during the dry season.

The Committee observes that Uganda needs to meet its obligations on wetland management and reverse encroachment on this rare and unique wetland so as maintain the integrity of the water catchment system, support and protection of wildlife.

⁶ Sebastian Wolf and Vishal AdityaPotluri (December 2018), Uganda's oil: How much, when, and how will it be governed?
4.4 As an IUCN site

The International Union for Conservation of Nature is responsible for publishing the Red List of Threatened Species and assesses the conservation status of species worldwide. The Uganda Association for Impact Assessment in its submission to the Electricity Regulatory Authority noted that MFNP has 51 species on the IUCN’s red list with 26 listed as endangered.

4.5 As a Heritage site

The Murchison Falls also referred to as Kabalega Falls by the people of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom is a home of several of their sacred sites. The falls connected the two historical kingdoms of Bunyoro- Kitara and Acholi. The Babiito dynasty in Bunyoro traces its origin at the top of the falls where their ancestors are believed to have stepped in 1500AD. This spot has been recognized when Rukirabasaija Agatumba Dr. Solomon Gafabusa Iguru I placed a plaque by on the 26th November 2013.

The Committee notes that the constitution of Uganda, under objective XIV on General and Economic objectives commits that all developmental efforts are directed at ensuring the maximum social and cultural well-being of the people. As such the Government’s obligation to protect cultural interest is recognized under the National Environment Act, Institution of traditional or cultural leaders Act, 2011, the Electricity Act and the Historical Monuments Act, 1968 (Cap. 46). In particular the Historical Monuments Act provides for the preservation and protection of historical monuments and objects of archaeological, paleontological, ethnographical and traditional
interest, among others. The Murchison falls directly meets this criteria.

**Recommendation:**

*The Committee is cognizant of the contribution Murchison falls to the tourism sector, the country’s economy, protection of birds and wildlife, contribution towards wetland conservation, meeting international obligations, conservation of cultural heritage, and regeneration of endangered species. All these aspects will be impacted upon if this project is pushed further. Due to the significance of the Murchison Falls these should be conserved for current and future generations.*

4.6 Large footprint of Energy and Petroleum Projects in the Murchison Falls National Park

The Committee further noted that there are a number of ongoing power projects along the Victoria Nile, all at different stages of implementation. Five major power projects have been identified in the Murchison Falls Protection Area\(^7\) which include Karuma, Oriang Hydro, Ayago, Kiba and Murchison as shown in the figure 2 below.

With the exception of Karuma, the other four sites are in Murchison Falls National Park and are part of an important bird area; Karuma, Oriang, Ayago and Kiba are also within Karuma wildlife reserve.

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\(^7\)The Murchison Falls Protection area covers Bugungu Wildlife Reserve, the Karuma Wildlife Reserve and MFNP

In addition to the power plants, MFNP faces further pressure from ongoing oil activities. The Tilenga project forms part of the wider oil and gas development in Uganda and it covers six oil fields in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts with a project area of 110,000 hectares. Although the project footprint area covers around 1,170 hectares, the project spans both the north and south of the Victoria Nile River to include Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System Ramsar site, an important Bird Area. Of the 34 well pads planned for the project, 10 of them are within the National Park, with 30% of recoverable reserves being located within the Park. Additionally the Tilenga project also includes other key infrastructure such as a water abstraction system on the shores of Lake Albert, an Airstrip, roads, vehicle checkpoint, 132KV transmission line from CPF to Kabaale and waste management storage and treatment facilities which will further
increase pressure to the Park.

Recommendation

- **GoU should avoid further encroachment on MFNP.**
- **Thorough comparative studies should be carried out to clearly inform decisions of key economic activities within the Park e.g. tourism vs power generation/ oil upstream activities.**

5. Stakeholders’ Views

In accordance to the section 30 (2) of the Electricity Act, 1999, ERA invited parties and agencies directly affected by the project to make comments on the notice within thirty days after publication of its notice. Consequently, ERA received 9204 representations through formal, public and social media platforms. Of these 9203 petitioners recommended to ERA to reject the application compared to one petitioner who was in support of the application. Submissions were received from entities such as Uganda Wildlife Authority, National Environment Management Authority, Uganda Tourism Board, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Association of Uganda Tour operators, IUCN Special Survival Commission Giraffe and Okapi Specialist Group, Uganda Association of Impact Assessment etc.

**Recommendation:**

*Considering the overwhelming public objection to this project, the feasibility study should not be carried out.*

6. ERA’s Decision

The Electricity Act mandates ERA to issue licenses for the generation,
transmission, distribution or sale of electricity and for ownership or operation of transmission systems. Section 31 of the Act empowers the Authority to issue a permit to applicant for purposes of conducting feasibility studies and any other activity that may be necessary to enable the applicant prepare an application for a license. The Permit is issued within thirty days after receipt of comments from interested parties.

The Committee observes that on the 1st October 2019, ERA wrote to the Chief Executive Officer of Bonang Power and Energy (Pty)Limited rejecting its application. ERA is its assessment noted that the applicant did not satisfy the legal, technical, financial and environmental requirements for the award of permit to undertake the feasibility study of the proposed Uhuru hydropower project. Some of the issues ERA raised have already been expounded on in the body of this report but for clarity will be summarized below.

i. **Environmental and Social Reasons**: No resource trustee permission from UWA and NEMA; permanent loss of biodiversity due to construction works, damming of the river and formation of the reservoir which will impact the conservation efforts and possible extinction of 21 of the 31 IUCN red list of threatened species; Contravention of International treaties like the Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity and one on Climate Change; wide public rejection of the project.

**Recommendation:**

- *In line with the Electricity Act, the feasibility study and license to generate electricity from Murchison falls should be rejected for any future applicant*
- *Parliament should strongly support the Authority’s independence in performance of its functions, duties and*
exercise of powers to ensure that it is not subject to the direction or control of any person or authority as provided for in the Electricity Act, 1999.


Uganda continues to experience the impacts of climate change. Environmental degradation caused by harmful development activities such as human encroachment on wetlands, deforestation and others continue to contribute towards climate change. As a result, flooding, landslides, loss of life, prolonged and unpredicted dry weather conditions, water insecurity, declining agricultural productivity and others are now being experienced.

The Committee notes the Murchison Falls power project will alter the landscape and biological functions of the project area. The implementation of such large projects have rarely been assessed for their contribution to climate change or resilience to climate change which further threatens the resilience of the entire generation capacity of the country. Without detailed hydrological studies on the management of waters in the Nile, the country lacks a plan on how to manage its waters for efficient electricity generation or envisaged oil production and development activities in the long run. Changes in climate have not adequately been planned for and will continue affecting the country’s generation capacity.

Recommendations:

- To reverse these trends, Uganda therefore needs to promote environmental conservation by safeguarding critical biodiversity and natural heritage including game parks, forests, wetlands, rivers and lakes for posterity.
- MEMD and the Ministry of Water and Environment should develop a Comprehensive water management plan to
optimize use of the country’s water bodies.

- Hydropower stations should be assessed for their contribution to climate change and plans put in place to ensure resilience to climate change.

8. Limited diversification in the country’s Energy Mix

The current installed generation capacity stands at 1252.4MW. Of this, hydroelectricity accounts for 1004.2MW, thermal (HFO) 100MW, solar 50.8MW, cogeneration (bagasse) 96.2MW, and diesel 1.1MW. With over 80% of the power being hydroelectricity, the country is still heavily reliant on hydro power, while other sources such as biomass, geothermal energy and nuclear energy remain untapped. With the impacts of climate change, it might be unpredictable how these will affect the hydrology and therefore hydropower generation. It is also worth noting that the cost and technology that supports use of solar energy is improving which will make solar energy more reliable and cheaper in the future. With the country receiving solar radiation between 5- 6.8 kWh/m² per day, the conditions are favourable for Uganda to further develop its solar energy generation capacity. *(Annex 3 represents the installed capacity vs generated capacity from 2011 to date)*

**Recommendation:**

*Proposed funds for the feasibility study should be spent to further diversify the country’s energy mix away from over reliance from hydropower.*

9. Inadequate Consumption

The Electricity Connections Policy 2018- 2027 envisages that by the
end of 2020, the generation capacity of the country will stand at 2200MW. This is mainly attributed to completion of the 600MW Karuma HPP and other smaller hydropower projects. However, the peak demand in 2019 including exports to Tanzania and Kenya was reported as 723.76MW which falls short of the current generation capacity of 1252 MW. The country is still paying deemed electricity charges for unconsumed power. Although in the long run it is envisaged that the completion of industrial parks and the various incentives in place to encourage increase in domestic consumption, the development of the country’s generation capacity is being done without adequate planning for the transmission and distribution networks. As such power projects are completed without means of evacuation yet the country continues to pay for unconsumed power. Further, the high electricity tariffs have hampered consumption of electricity domestically resulting into excess power.

Recommendation

*The completion of power projects should be in tandem with evacuation lines as well as requisite domestic connection infrastructure.*

10.0 CONCLUSION

The need for modern energy sources as a backbone to drive socio-economic transformation cannot be over emphasized. Hydroelectricity is still one of the most reliable and affordable sources of electricity. Whereas the benefits of hydroelectricity are numerous, the country still needs to pursue means of sustainably utilizing its natural resources, a feat that requires a delicate balance of trade-offs. The Uhuru project while promising to add to the generation capacity of the country, poses irreversible impacts on the already constrained Murchison Falls National Park and other sectors of the economy. In the light of these, the Committee recommends that
other ongoing generation projects be advanced and the power project at Murchison Falls or its tributary Uhuru Falls be abandoned.
Annex 1: Excerpt of application as was recorded in the Newvision of 7th June 2019.

NOTICE OF INTENDED APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A 360 MW HYDRO POWER PLANT ON RIVER VICTORIA-NILE IN KIRYANDONGO AND NWORYA DISTRICTS

The Electricity Regulatory Authority has under Section 29 of the Electricity Act, 1999 received a Notice of Intended Application for a License from Bonang Power and Energy (Pty) Limited for the Generation and Sale of electricity from a Hydro power Plant proposed to be established near Murchison Falls, in Kinyandongo and Nwoya Districts. The Project is located within the vicinity of the following coordinates:

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<th>Project Location</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
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<td>2°16'42.6&quot;N</td>
<td>31°41'08.8&quot;E</td>
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Bonang Power and Energy (Pty) Limited intends to undertake detailed feasibility studies and other activities leading to the development of the above-mentioned Power Project whose proposed installed capacity is 360 MW. The generated power will be sold to the Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited and fed into the National Grid.

Interested persons are invited to inspect the Application/Notice from the addresses below:

1. Electricity Regulatory Authority,
   ERA House, Plot 19, Shomoni Road- Nakasero, Kampala
2. The Office of the RDC, Nwoya District
3. The Office of the RDC, Kinyandongo District
4. The Office of the LC V Chairperson, Nwoya District
5. The Office of the LC V Chairperson, Kinyandongo District
6. The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Nwoya District
7. The Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Kinyandongo District

Pursuant to Section 30 of the Electricity Act, 1999, the Electricity Regulatory Authority hereby invites directly affected parties and local authorities in the areas affected by the Project to make comments and file objections (if any) in respect to the Notice to the Authority not later than 30 days from the date of publication of the Notice. Directly affected parties and affected public agencies are invited to submit their comments in respect to the Application/Notice in writing by hand delivery, email, fax or any other recorded delivery to the Secretary to the Authority on the address above.

Dated this 7th day of June 2019

MANAGEMENT
Annex 2: pictorial of the Uhuru and Murchison falls

Picture 3: Location Maps for Uhuru and Murchison Falls

Picture 4: Location of Uhuru Falls as per MEMD coordinates

Source: Google Earth
picture 5: Location of Murchison Falls as per MEMD coordinates

2°17'32.09"N, 31°41'00.0"E

Source: Google Earth
REPORT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE ON MURCHISON FALLS

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<td>Hon. Dr. Keefa Kiwanuka</td>
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<td>Hon. Norah Bigirwa</td>
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<td>Hon. Lokeris Samson</td>
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