

**BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION
PROJECT**

Uganda

6th Review, January 2010

April 4, 2010

PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS

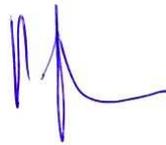
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BIU	Bujagali Implementation Unit
d/s	downstream
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDAP	Community Development Action Plan
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EIA/SIA	Environmental Impact Assessment/Social Impact Assessment
EMMP	Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, Construction
ER	Economic restoration
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus / Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HPP	Hydropower Project
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IR	Income Restoration
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
NaFIRRI	National Fisheries Resources Research Institute
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAP	Project Affected Person
PoE	Panel of Experts
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SMP	Sustainable Management Plan
TA	Technical Assistance
TASO	The AIDS Support Organisation
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
u/s	upstream
VHT	Village Health Team
VP	Vulnerable People

SUMMARY AND MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The 6th site visit of the Panel of Experts for Bujagali Hydropower Project was carried out from January 11 to 15, 2010. The most important conclusions from the Panel review are the following:

Major Social Issues

Social Status of Hydro Project

The main focus of the hydro power social programs remains on livelihood restoration of displaced people, greater community development, and development of comprehensive and systematic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting mechanisms.

The chief social compliance or critical best practice issues related to the hydro power project are:

- The GoU has not yet provided some replacement land titles and some compensation payments. Compensation hearings are scheduled for late February 2010 and land titles are expected to be awarded by June 2010.
- Data collection and other measures to monitor outputs and evaluate outcomes, particularly for the livelihood restoration program, need to begin as soon as possible in order to determine whether actions are having the desired effect or whether any changes are necessary. One example is the need to establish the participation level of displaced persons in livelihood measures because monitoring has not yet measured against output and outcome indicators nor differentiated between livelihood restoration for displaced people and greater community participants. The PoE and the BEL Social Team have spent substantial time on output monitoring and outcome evaluation and reporting. A more systematic process is in progress, and the PoE looks forward to this progress being reflected in future monitoring reports (see Annex X: Recommended Social Monitoring Report Format).
- The group approach to agricultural measures has been useful for service delivery and for training purposes. Some aspects of the group approach, however, may be inhibiting the productivity of some groups. Variations in the level of group member inputs and the sharing of benefits are examples of potentially inhibiting factors.
- The technical/vocational training program is graduating the majority of trainees (many of whom are from economically displaced households), but many trainees are not finding employment or are unable to develop small businesses. Graduates indicate that lack of on-the-job experience and placement services are the main impediments. The PoE understands that this situation is similar throughout Uganda, but suggests that for trainees who are displaced persons and for whom the training represents a livelihood restoration measure, some additional support may be needed to improve their ability to acquire employment or start businesses. It should be noted that the PoE reports mentioned the need for placement services prior to initiation of the program and in subsequent reports.
- The micro-credit program is a critical element of many aspects of livelihood restoration. Some delays have occurred in its implementation, most outside of

BEL's control. BEL has now contracted the services of a financial institution for the program. Program implementation is now scheduled for March 2010.

- The Lender Group requirement for any additional external evaluation and a completion audit should be determined as soon as possible.

Social Status of the Interconnection Project

The focus of the BIU social team remains on physical resettlement, though draft plans have been developed for livelihood restoration and vulnerable people. A moderate amount of monitoring information is available, and focuses on land agreement status and vacation.

The main compliance and critical practice issues noted at this point and based on information provided include:

- Monitoring and reporting remains focused largely on land acquisition status. As a result, the PoE must rely on verbal explanations during the field visit. Monitoring and reporting should cover all issues related to implementation of social programs.
- Settlement of land acquisition for a relatively large number of affected people (reported as 124 land owners) involving disputed compensation continues.
- Livelihood restoration for displaced households is approached as part of a larger community development plan. This approach would be acceptable if (i) the components of the program are consistent with PAP needs and circumstances, (ii) PAP are targeted, and (iii) PAP are monitored and evaluated separately. The draft Plan, however, is wide ranging and includes very few livelihood oriented measures and no schedule or implementation arrangements. Additionally, the BIU indicates that the budget originally allotted for LR is now inadequate.
- The support plan for vulnerable people is not yet completed, thus any support measures being delivered prior to and during displacement must be somewhat ad hoc.

Main Environmental Issues

- All aspects related to HSE on site are well organised and well managed. This concerns waste management, health services, safety measures etc. A competent team is in place and close follow-up on implementation on all these aspects on the construction site is very effective.
- Cooperation between the two teams on site (BEL and Salini) is good. Exchange of information might still need some improvement (e.g.: the manager of Salini's HSE team needs to get the PoE Reports).
- Treatment of contaminated soil with $AlSO_4$ was discontinued; Ammonium nitrate is being used instead. this does not act as a neutraliser, but helps the development of vegetation. The results are good.
- It seems that the disposal area for crushing plant sludge was also used for disposal of material contaminated with bentonite and cement from grouting (left

bank), and that this could pose a risk of river contamination. This will have to be checked / discussed during the next site visit.

- Malaria and HIV/AIDS continue to be the main health issues. Appropriate measures (information and prevention program, case management) are in place and must be maintained.
- Erosion protection measures in the u/s area have started (terracing fields above FSL level).
- The new quarry is operating, the required preparation (acceptance by NEMA, ensure protection of river bank, construction of new access road to avoid heavy traffic in villages, information of the population in the neighbourhood) has been done.
- Continuous water quality monitoring (two sites, one u/s and one d/s of the construction site, to detect possible impacts from the construction activities) needs to be improved (sampling as well as reporting). This recommendation was made in earlier reports already and is repeated here.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Report covers the sixth site visit of the Panel of Social and Environmental Experts, which was carried out in the week between Sunday, January 10 (arrival of the experts in Entebbe) and Friday/Saturday, January 16/17, 2010 (departure from Entebbe).

2 COMMON AND OVERLAPPING ISSUES

2.1 Schedule

According to Mr. B. Groth, Site Manager, the construction process is somewhat behind schedule. A 10 month extension of the construction period has been agreed upon. Some key events are planned to take place as follows:

- River diversion to left bank: December 2010.
- Start of reservoir impoundment: June 2011.
- Start of operation, first unit: end of 2011.

The schedule in Annex 1 was modified accordingly.

2.2 Kalagala Offset Site

It was envisaged to have a meeting with WB staff concerning this site. This could not be done due to absence of the person in charge.

3 SOCIAL ISSUES

3.1 Social Report Content

The social section of this 6th PoE report contains observations and recommendations for both the Hydro and the Interconnection Projects on (i) progress toward achieving compliance with applicable Social Performance Standards and (ii) good practice. During the 6th PoE visit, the Social Expert emphasized livelihood restoration and systematic monitoring and evaluation and reporting.

3.2 Summary of Main Social Compliance Issues and Actions

This section presents a brief overview of implementation status and a listing of the main issues. Table 3.1 presents detailed information on both compliance and good practices issues and recommendations.

3.2.1 Social Status of Hydro Project

The main focus of the hydro power social programs remains on livelihood restoration of displaced people, greater community development, and development of comprehensive and systematic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting mechanisms.

The chief social compliance or critical best practice issues related to the hydro power project are:

- The GoU has not yet provided some replacement land titles and some compensation payments. Compensation hearings are scheduled for late February 2010 and land titles are expected to be awarded by June 2010.
- Data collection and other measures to monitor outputs and evaluate outcomes, particularly for the livelihood restoration program, need to begin as soon as possible in order to determine whether actions are having the desired effect or whether any changes are necessary. One example is the need to establish the participation level of displaced persons in livelihood measures because monitoring has not yet measured against output and outcome indicators nor differentiated between livelihood restoration for displaced people and greater community participants. The PoE and the BEL Social Team have spent substantial time on output monitoring and outcome evaluation and reporting. A more systematic process is in progress, and the PoE looks forward to this progress being reflected in future monitoring reports (see Annex X: Recommended Social Monitoring Report Format). The group approach to agricultural measures has been useful for service delivery and for training purposes. Some aspects of the group approach, however, may be inhibiting the productivity of some groups. Variations in the level of group member inputs and the sharing of benefits are examples of potentially inhibiting factors.
- The technical/vocational training program is graduating the majority of trainees (many of whom are from economically displaced households), but many trainees are not finding employment or are unable to develop small businesses. Graduates indicate that lack of on-the-job experience and placement services are the main impediments. The PoE understands that this situation is similar throughout Uganda, but suggests that for trainees who are displaced persons and

for whom the training represents a livelihood restoration measure, some additional support may be needed to improve their ability to acquire employment or start businesses. It should be noted that the PoE reports mentioned the need for placement services prior to initiation of the program and in subsequent reports.

- The micro-credit program is a critical element of many aspects of livelihood restoration. Some delays have occurred in its implementation, most outside of BEL's control. BEL has now contracted the services of a financial institution for the program. Program implementation is now scheduled for March 2010.
- The Lender Group requirement for any additional external evaluation and a completion audit should be determined as soon as possible.

3.2.2 Interconnection Project

The focus of the BIU social team remains on physical resettlement, though draft plans have been developed for livelihood restoration and vulnerable people. A moderate amount of monitoring information is available, and focuses on land agreement status and vacation.

The main compliance and critical practice issues noted at this point and based on information provided include:

- Monitoring and reporting remains focused largely on land acquisition status. As a result, the PoE must rely on verbal explanations during the field visit. Monitoring and reporting should cover all issues related to implementation of social programs.
- Settlement of land acquisition for a relatively large number of affected people (reported as 124 land owners) involving disputed compensation continues.
- Livelihood restoration for displaced households is approached as part of a larger community development plan. This approach would be acceptable if (i) the components of the program are consistent with PAP needs and circumstances, (ii) PAP are targeted, and (iii) PAP are monitored and evaluated separately. The draft Plan, however, is wide ranging and includes very few livelihood oriented measures and no schedule or implementation arrangements. Additionally, the BIU indicates that the budget originally allotted for LR is now inadequate.
- The support plan for vulnerable people is not yet completed, thus any support measures being delivered prior to and during displacement must be somewhat ad hoc.

Table 3-1: Social Compliance and Good Practice

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
Compliance					
Hydro Project					
1.	New Quarry Update	<p>The additional aggregate needed to complete construction will be sourced from a quarry located about 5 km from the Project.</p> <p>Use of this quarry will not require any land acquisition. Land acquisition resulting in the displacement of households occurred for an earlier quarry expansion, but affected people were compensated and/or relocated in 2001. BEL has consulted with the residents surrounding the quarry area and has held public meetings. Some minor concerns were expressed (e.g., dust, noise, blasting), but generally the people of the area expressed no opposition.</p>	Carefully monitor issues such as dust, noise, blasting, and traffic.	PS 1 & 5	On-Going
2.	Consultation	<p>BEL regularly consults with for both directly and indirectly affected people who participate in the Project's community and PAP support measures. Based on direct observations and reports from the Witness NGO and others, relations between the BEL Social Team and communities are excellent and productive, meaning that team members are responsive.</p> <p>In addition to targeted consultations, BEL holds fairly regular meetings with sub-county and district officials representing relevant government and line agencies and at least one meeting last fall in Kampala with national stakeholders. The goals of these meetings are to update stakeholders on progress, to identify new priorities, to get feedback on activities and resolutions to outstanding issues, and to build and sustain relationships.</p>	Continue good practices	PS 5 & 1	On-Going
3.	Vulnerable People	<p><i>Host Community VPs</i></p> <p>VPs in host communities were identified in host communities in August 2009. BEL has provided goods and advice to 356 VPs from affected villages & 16 from host communities.</p>	Evaluate conditions and needs of VPs in both progress of other measures proposed for VPs in both PAP and Non-PAP villages. This should be done as part of the internal outcome evaluation process.	PS 5	Q2 2010

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		Several VPs consulted during this visit indicated the support BEL is providing is greatly appreciated.			
4.	Compensation	A hearing is scheduled for 25 February 2010 for the outstanding compensation remaining from original displacement (to be paid by the GoU).	GoU to finalize compensation payments.	PS 5	Q2 2010
5.	Land titles	Thirteen land titles are still being processed, including 7 titles requiring correction of errors. All titles are expected to be processed by June 2010.		PS5	Q3 2010
6.	Livelihood Restoration (LR)	<p>The current community approach to monitoring does not reveal information on the number of PAP households involved in LR programs. According to the BEL Social Team, current estimates indicate that 564 PAP of the 1,300 PAP households are involved (agriculture = 300 PAP, fisheries = 214 PAP, NVT training = 50 PAP).</p> <p>Some PAP households may not require assistance given the long time lapse between relocation and initiation of the LR program. The Social Team indicate that they have made efforts to contact all PAP regarding programs, but that some PAP, particularly those who were economically displaced, are no longer interested, presumably because they have restored their own livelihood bases. There may be, however, reasons related to the programs themselves that have inhibited some PAP participation.</p>	BEL Social Team should consult with a sample of non-participants to (i) identify and evaluate the reasons for the low participation rate and (ii) identify the need for current non-participants to join a program. In the event that program content or administration is an inhibiting factor for PAP who need assistance, BEL should devise appropriate resolutions.	PS 5	Q2
6a	LR - Agriculture	<p><i>Farmer Group Performance</i></p> <p>Though the number of farmer groups has increased, a number of factors, however, continue to inhibit group performance. BEL and the Extension Service staff are holding discussions and training to improve group performance particularly in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the groups are formally registered and have produced progress reports BEL has used to develop remedial actions, but many still do not have bank accounts (@ 50%), despite the training they received in Phase I. 	<p>The cooperative group approach is undoubtedly useful for training, but BEL should investigate the viability/sustainability of continuing the emphasis on cooperative agricultural groups, particularly the aspects of equitable inputs and benefit sharing.</p> <p>BEL should also consider a number of other issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expediting the micro-credit facility and training Expediting the training and organizing of the village agricultural agents Considering more emphasis on marketable fruit crops 	PS 5 & Good Practice	Q 3-4 2010

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some groups have poor participation rates and maintain inadequate records. • Many group members complain about inequality in the amount of work contributed and in the benefits received. <p><i>Naminya Resettlement Community</i></p> <p>Inputs: In April, 2009, BEL offered each the 21 participating household two female goats or two pigs. Two households opted for pigs and the remainder for goats. Nineteen households received their goats in May.</p> <p>Between July and September 2009, one poultry group received 200 layer chicks and 18 households received a total of 1800 layer chicks. The 1300 chicks received in September are producing eggs. Average egg production is about 65%.</p> <p>The Extension Service conducted two training sessions on poultry management prior to chick delivery. Chick program participants also received medications, coffee husks, brooding pots, charcoal, feeders, drinkers, lamps, drugs, disinfectants and chick mash.</p> <p>Two exotic boars were given to the village as a whole, and one buck will be provided in the near future. Group members selected and pay for the services of the animal keepers.</p> <p>The pigs, boars, and goats delivered in May are doing well. Five goats have delivered one kid each. As of January 2010, goat stock increased through reproduction by 20 % and pig stock by 150%</p> <p><i>Wakisi Sub-County</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing seed crop related issues – are the seeds correct for soils, aspect, slope, etc. • Providing some assistance to grade roads. Studies to determine the scope of upgrades will be begin soon. 		

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<p>Phase II of the community development program, including LR activities, focuses on improvement and expansion of the agricultural cooperative groups (25 old and 17 new groups).</p> <p><i>Namizi West- East Bank (economically displaced & hosts)</i></p> <p>Namizi group leaders and other community members indicate that the LR and other programs are generally successful and that they greatly appreciate BEL's support. The group consulted consisted of a large number of females, some of whom are group leaders. Overall observations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female led groups appear to be doing very well, perhaps better than many of the male led groups. • Host groups seem to experience the most problems, many of which relate to the group cooperative approach. • Poultry production groups have had the most problems, resulting mainly from the sensitive and demanding nature of poultry raising. • All groups need more day-to-day assistance with the agricultural activities, particularly for the animal and seed crop activities. • Fruit trees are doing well and are financially profitable. • All groups are keen for the micro-credit program to begin so they can expand their agricultural and business development activities. • Poor road conditions inhibit ability to get products to market. 			
		<p>The new site for the market is well placed. Development plans and the construction contract have been finalized, but some delay has occurred in acquiring the land. Construction is scheduled to begin in March, following management approval of the budget.</p>			Q2-3 2010
6b	LR Micro-Credit	<p>During the PoE visit, PAP emphasized the need for the micro-finance program to enable them to expand on the livelihood restoration initiatives. The desire for credit, rather</p>	<p>Initiate full micro-credit program as soon as possible.</p>		Q2 if possible, no later

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<p>than for BEL to provide more money or goods, is a good sign and one that should be capitalized on while momentum is strong. Considerable progress has been made on developing the micro-credit program, including signing of a MoU with the selected financial institution. The program is expected to begin in March 2010.</p>			than Q3
6c	LR Skills Training	<p>The monitoring reports provided by the Nile Vocational Institute are very brief and do not systematically report on trainee progress.</p> <p>To supplement the report, we met with a group of recent graduates and a few current trainees (@20 males and 4 females), most from economically displaced households on the West Bank. We met separately with several from the East Bank during our livelihood restoration consultation at Namizi.</p> <p>The main observations, some of which indicate the need for possible remedial action and some of which should be considered for any future skills training, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As recommended in past PoE reports, job placement and job seeking advisory services are needed. The PoE recognizes that jobs are scarce in the Project area and that lack of on-the-job experience is an additional impediment. At the same time, LR measures are expected to be designed in a way that produces positive outcomes. Employment training that does not produce employment, in fact, has been shown to produce negative outcomes. • Lack of on-the-job experience is inhibiting graduates' ability to secure work. • Applicants for the training program need more advice on skill selection. Skills should be offered that are (i) marketable and (ii) have small business potential. A relatively large number of trained, for example, enrolled in tractor operator training – a skill with limited employment opportunity and limited or costly business potential. • Graduates who wish to start small businesses are 	<p>BEL should provide the training centre with a monitoring format that includes a table showing the status of each trainee in order to determine the outcomes of the training program.</p> <p>BEL should investigate job placement services or a work seeking seminar for graduates and advanced trainees.</p> <p>BEL/Salini planned an apprenticeship program, but it may be too late for Salini to comply. BEL should investigate the possibility for local companies to engage at least some of the trainees in apprenticeship programs.</p> <p>For any future skills training, BEL should ensure that the training institute provides sufficient guidance on the selection of a skill type, based on the marketability of the skill for employment and/or for business development.</p> <p>BEL should resolve and ensure delivery of the Start Up Packs.</p>	PS5	Q 2 2010 Q 3 2010

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		inhibited by the lack of Start Up Packs containing equipment (sewing machines, repair tools), as well as access to credit.			
6d	Tourism LR	<p>BEL conducted an assessment in April/May 2009 of the current status of tourism operators and local communities engaged in tourism activities in and around the project affected area. The survey included interviews with formal tourism providers, hotels and other tourism operators in Jinja; informal tourism service providers at the Bujagali Picnic site; local leaders of Mukono, Kayunga and Jinja Districts; custodians (local leaders and elders); and tourists.</p> <p>The assessment report gives a good description of the tourism industry in the area and of the incomes and other benefits earned from both formal and informal tourism related activities. The report, however, provides only some very high level suggestions for mitigating project impacts on tourism income. The report concludes that the <i>formal tourism operators</i> either have adequate plans of their own or are working with BEL to develop or to implement plans, while the <i>informal service providers</i> need LR assistance.</p> <p>The study suggests that livelihood restoration for informal service providers should focus on diversifying income sources by involving providers in agricultural programs. About 15 people have been integrated into agricultural enterprises and are reportedly doing well. Many of the providers who participated in a consultation BEL conducted in August, however, indicated they are not interested in agricultural/animal husbandry, stating succinctly - "if you give us animals, we will just eat them." This response is consistent with similar experience elsewhere. The type of work done by these people – dancing, diving, guiding – is unstructured, often indicating a lack of inclination toward land based or other structured employment. They are, thus, more likely to respond well to programs that help them improve their skills, acquire equipment, expand their markets, and develop a more businesslike approach.</p>	<p>Finalize LR measures for informal tourism providers. Finalization will likely require some additional assessments and should <i>consider</i> the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting providers to relocate to new areas, consistent with the locations of formal service providers. • Providing financial support or special micro-credit services for purchase of equipment. This may include purchase of bikes or motor bikes to access new locations. • Provide skills and business management and communications training. 	PS5	Q 3 2010
6e	LR Business Development	<i>Business Centres</i>			

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<p>Wakisi and Budondo sub-counties have provided space for business centres. BEL and the sub-county Governments will sign a MoU in February outlining the division of responsibilities. A contractor, identified through competitive bidding, will begin work in March.</p> <p>The sub-counties will provide commercial officers to provide services including business advice, internet, and secretarial. BEL will support quarterly business planning and management training.</p> <p>Users will pay a small fee for services and staffing.</p>			
6f	LR Fisher Program	<p>The quarterly monitoring reports contains some information on BEL inputs to the fishery livelihood program, though nothing on outputs or outcomes. The Aquatic Ecology Monitoring Report (No. 5), however, contains useful information on fish catches, fishery related jobs, and other socio-economic aspects.</p>	<p>Include outputs and outcomes for the fishing program in the social section of the quarterly monitoring report using established output and outcome indicators.</p> <p>Reference the Aquatic Ecology Monitoring report.</p>		Q2 & On-Going
7.	Cultural Heritage Management	<p>The GoU, through the MEMD, sponsored an assessment and preparation of a stand- alone Cultural Property Management Plan for the wider Hydro Project impact area.</p> <p>The assessment concludes that cultural property management at the community level was acceptable to all parties, though some issues related to relocation of the Bujagali Spirits remained, including completion of construction at the relocation site, compliance with international regulations safeguarding community interests, and management of cultural property during the construction of the BHP. In terms of community interests, formal consent from the Busoga Kingdom for the relocation of Bujagali spirits was still needed. Consent was acquired during the CPMP work.</p> <p>The Updated CPMP sets out measures for management of the remaining including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of construction works at the Bujagali spirits 	<p>Complete BEL tasks, as scheduled.</p>	PS8	

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<p>relocation site and any additional ceremonies required to be managed by the GoU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Code of Practice on culture and traditional religion (as outlined in the 2001 CPMP). • Holding of an interdenominational memorial services in remembrance of the people buried in the Nile islands that will be inundated by the reservoir (2nd quarter 2010). <p>The updated CPMP also includes a chance finds procedure for BHP construction contractors.</p>			
8	Kalagala and Tourism	<p>The IUCN Kalagala Offset Management Plan has been updated. The "Plan" is more of a framework than a detailed management plan, thus it is difficult to judge specific actions. Various proposals for activities at the Kalagala site have are under consideration, such as construction of cultural centers.</p> <p>BEL has finalized negotiations with Adrift on support BEL will provide as part of the mitigation package. A MoU will be signed in mid-March. BEL will begin support measures as soon as NEMA has approved Adrift's activities. Adrift has prepared a draft EIA for Adrift facilities at the Falls and on the island. The Panel has not seen the draft EIA, but understands that it requires some additional information before it can be submitted to NEMA.</p>	<p>BEL will continue negotiations on its contributions to development of the Kalagala Falls area. Decisions will consider environmental and social factors, following the requirements and guidance of the applicable IFC Performance Standards (including acceptance by local communities).</p>	<p>PS 8– 6, 8 PS 8: G16, G19, G21</p>	On-Going
9.	Construction Workforce	<p>The number of complaints about inequitable hiring practices has greatly declined.</p>		PS 2	On-Going
10.	Complaints	<p>Claims that blasting causes house cracks and a variety of other ill effects remain the main direct complaint. Salini Costruttori has employed an independent international firm to study the effect of blasting on communities. BEL is awaiting the results.</p> <p>The Witness NGO indicated to the PoE Social Expert that it would like to conduct another study.</p>	<p>BEL should initiate the study in sufficient time prior to additional blasting at the new quarry.</p> <p>In the opinion of the PoE Social Expert, the Witness NGO is not in a position to conduct a sufficiently scientific the study. BEL has indicated that the Witness NGO will not conduct such a study.</p>	PS1	On-Going

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
<u>Interconnection Project</u>					
11.	Land Acquisition Status	<p>The BIU indicate the following land acquisition status, as of December 2009:</p> <p>All parcels = 2,674</p> <p>Owners notified and land valued = 2,418</p> <p>Owner agreements = 2,301</p> <p>Disputed valuation = 117 (re-evaluation has been done and some have been re-disclosed and accepted)</p> <p>Clearances = 2,206</p> <p>Specific details for <i>physically displaced</i> households(included in the total parcels above):</p> <p>Physically Displaced = 216</p> <p>Notified and valued = 208</p> <p>Owner agreements = 201</p> <p>Disputed valuation = 7</p> <p>Clearances = 198</p>	Continue progress on concluding agreements and settling disputed valuation cases.	PS5	
12.	Entitlements – Tenants	<p>UETCL has decided the following mitigation measures for tenants:</p> <p>Displaced business owners and employees are eligible for participation in the Livelihood Restoration program.</p> <p>Displaced housing dwellers will be provided 4-6 months to find a new dwelling.</p>	The BIU should assess the availability of suitable housing within the same general area.	PS 5	
13.	Cash compensation recipients	<p>BIU is closely following PAP who took cash compensation and self-relocate. These households must produce a certificate of ownership and show BIU the site. The BIU follows up with guidance, as needed</p>		PS5	On-Going
14.	Livelihood Restoration (LR)	<p>UETCL has prepared a Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) which addresses both the greater communities along/near the t-line and other Interconnection Project facilities and the people directly affected by land acquisition.</p>	<p>A final plan should be completed as soon as possible. The BEL Social Team should be involved to the greatest extent feasible. Minimum issues to be considered in the finalized include:</p>	PS 5	Q2-3 2010

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
		<p>The rationale for combining measures for both directly and indirectly affected people considers (i) directly affected people's livelihoods have been at least partially restored by the provision of some land and (ii) greater communities are affected by the losses and relocation of directly affected households.</p> <p>This approach is acceptable, <i>as long as</i> (i) the components of the program are consistent with PAP needs and circumstances, (ii) PAP are targeted, and (iii) PAP are monitored and evaluated separately. The CDAP, however, does not make sufficient distinction between PAP and the greater community, depending rather on a formula that gives some attention to "magnitude of impact", though does not define "magnitude," with the remaining emphasis on the permanency of populations and village population size.</p> <p>The CDAP inadequately addresses economic development. In general, the Plan is very wide ranging, without a goal or a focus. In fact, the "categories of eligible projects" do not include any livelihood oriented measures, though an attached table contains a few related measures, such as credit and seed provision.</p> <p>The CDAP contains neither a schedule nor implementation arrangements, indicating only that the work will be "outsourced."</p> <p>The CDAP budget does not separate costs for obligatory LR measures from the greater community measures. The CDAP budget is not itemized, showing mainly amounts of money, most quite small, for individual villages based on the initially allocated budget. The BIU indicates that this budget is now inadequate to implement the proposed measures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of an assessment of the adequacy of replacement land to restore PAP livelihoods. • Measures to target PAP in additional livelihood restoration measures. • Results of an assessment of providing different livelihood restoration and community economic programs along the Project route. Business and/or employment opportunities are likely to be better nearer to Kampala, requiring skills and business training. • Implementation arrangements and schedule. • Results of reassessment of the original budget in light of current costs and any additional LR measures needed. 		
15.	Vulnerable People (VP)	The BIU identified VPs during the initial survey/census.	The BIU should complete its VP support plan (as indicated in the last PoE report).	PS 5	Q3-4 2010
16.	New PAP	The six households that moved into the Kwanda land acquisition area after the cut-off date have left (or been forced to leave) because they were using the land illegally. No additional encroachment has occurred.			

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
17.	Cultural Heritage	A cultural properties identification exercise found one major and some minor shrines and a number of graves. Management measures are being devised in collaboration with the custodians and local Government and with "owners" of graves, respectively. Measures will include appeasement ceremonies for shrines and relocation or other measure acceptable to owners.	Set schedule and implement measures.	PS 8	Q3-4 2010
Monitoring & Evaluation, Reporting, and Auditing					
18.	Monitoring & Evaluation	<p><i>Hydro Power Project</i></p> <p>The BEL Social Team and the PoE Social Expert continued to work on monitoring and reporting during this visit. The BEL team has had some experience with progress monitoring, but little experience output and outcome, and are working hard to develop this skill.</p> <p>The PoE has recommended additional M&E training in past reports. KfW has agreed to provide several kinds of training, including M&E training for BEL staff and has agreed to include BIU staff in the monitoring component. The PoE, along with BEL Environmental and Social Managers met with Jan Martin Witte, KfW Energy Sector Advisor, to discuss the training. The PoE Social Expert has reviewed the ToR and tender for the training. The ToR does not contain process details, which will be developed once a consultant is selected. KfW has agreed to share proposals.</p> <p>An implementation spreadsheet and output indicators were prepared during the last visit. During this visit, program level output indicators were defined. Program level outcome indicators were proposed, discussed in the context of the affected people/communities, and appropriate indicators selected.</p> <p>The process of selecting a sample (one for PAP and one for non-PAP) for outcome evaluation was also discussed.</p>	<p>BEL Team will emphasize output/outcome monitoring and evaluation, with an emphasis on livelihood restoration.</p> <p>See Annex 4 <i>Recommended Social Monitoring Report Format</i> for the selected program level outcome indicators.</p> <p>Output indicators selected during the last PoE visit will be used.</p> <p>The proposed KfW training is greatly appreciated. The PoE Social Expert will appreciate being informed and involved to the extent feasible in the training plans and implementation. There is a risk that without this guidance the training may be too theoretical, thus distracting the team from its objective. In addition, the consultant who delivers the training should have expertise in resettlement monitoring which is somewhat different than community development monitoring.</p> <p>The training needs to target this project and emphasize the practical aspects of monitoring and evaluation of the displacement measures. This resettlement is well advanced and emphasis at this stage should be placed on outcomes to determine whether the programs are having their desired effect and, if not, identify changes that will achieve the desired effect.</p>	PS1 & 5 & Good Practice	Q 2 2010

#	Topic	Observation/Status	Recommendation or Clarification	PS	Timing
19.		<p><i>Interconnection Project Monitoring</i></p> <p>BIU monitoring of social management measures for the Interconnection Project covers only minimal progress monitoring. The PoE understood that both the Interconnection Project would also conform to the environmental and social requirements of the World Bank Group, thus would prepare more detailed quarterly monitoring reports.</p>	<p>The PoE respectfully asks UETCL to clarify monitoring requirements.</p> <p>The BEL social team should work with the BIU on output and outcome monitoring, as feasible.</p> <p>The BIU should participate in the KfW sponsored training.</p>		Q2 2010 & On-Going
20.	Reporting	<p>BEL plans to use a format recommended in the last PoE report. During this PoE visit, the Social Expert provided additional explanation of the need and the process for preparing a more organized social quarterly monitoring report.</p>	<p><i>Annex 4, Recommended Social Monitoring Report Format</i>, shows a sample social report section.</p> <p>Include implementation flowcharts for each program.</p> <p>Monitor progress against the implementation plan for the quarter being reported on.</p> <p>Use the established output and outcome indicators.</p>		Q2 2010 & On-Going
21.	External evaluation (Social Outcomes) & Completion Audit	<p>The need for additional external evaluation of social management plans and for a completion audit of the resettlement program has still not yet been determined.</p>	<p>Clarify with the Lenders.</p>		Q2 2010

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

4.1 Main Observations

Table 4-1: Main environmental issues

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
1	Reporting	The Social and Environmental Quarterly Report No. 8 (3 rd Quarter of 2009) was received before the site visit.	-	C	cont.
2	General HSE issues on site				
a	Solid waste management	The observations from the previous site visits are still valid. Waste is properly collected and handled.	No additional measures required	C EHS 1.6	cont.
b	Contaminated soil	<p>There are three types of soil for which special measures are required.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil contaminated with concrete and bentonite from grouting on the right bank. The soil is strongly alkaline and must therefore not reach the river. It is stocked well away from the river behind small dams erected specifically for that purpose, well away from the river. 2. Sludge from the crusher. Highly alkaline, must not reach the river. An analytical laboratory recommended storage in layers and treatment with AlSO_4 for neutralisation. This was no longer done at the time of the site visit. 3. Soil contaminated with bentonite and cement from left-bank grouting. According to BEL, soil and water samples tested indicate that the treatment is effective, the pH being in the range of recommended values. 4. Soil contaminated with oil. These are small quantities (from occasional small leakages; no serious oil spill has happened so far). Soil is collected immediately if a leakage occurs and was so far kept in plastic bags until treatment. Recommendation from an analytical laboratory were to treat this soil with AlSO_4, and this was done as a trial. 	<p>The treatment with AlSO_4 was discontinued and is no longer used. Instead, NH_4NO_3 is applied, which helps vegetation to develop. Comments on the three types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No more contaminated soil to be deposited, grouting work is finished. The deposits have been covered with topsoil. Vegetation is developing very well; this area can be used for any purpose as long as adequate erosion protection is granted. 2. Results are satisfactory. Disposal of sludge is continuing. No additional measures required. 3. After the site visit (phone call 10-02-16 from Mr. Brugger, COLENCO) it was brought to the attention of the expert that bentonite-cement sludge from left-bank grouting in large quantities had also been deposited there, and that the site and/or measures taken are not considered as adequate to guarantee water protection. 4. Results seem to be satisfactory; however, it is recommended to have a number of samples analysed to verify if oil contamination persist. 	C EHS 1.8	<p>1. cont.</p> <p>2. cont.</p> <p>3. needs to be checked / discussed during next site visit.</p> <p>4. to be confirmed with NEMA</p>

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
c	Waste water treatment	Waste water treatment units in place, recently improved by oxygenation unit; waste water being analysed and in compliance with applicable standards.	No additional measures required	C EHS 1.3	cont.
d	Drinking water	Water is taken from the river and treated accordingly. Quality is monitored at the intake and after treatment.	No additional measures required	GP EHS 3.1	cont.
e	Safety measures	Personal Safety Equipment (shoes, helmets, hearing protection devices, eye protection) is available. Signs at different places mark areas of special risk. The site visit showed a generally very good compliance of all site personnel with the safety rules; HSE staff intervenes immediately when non-compliance is observed.	Present practice to be continued, no additional measures required.	C EHS 2.7	cont.
f	Areas used	The construction site is fenced off. This prevents any additional land from being used in an opportunistic way. No indications of any land outside the area marked for the purpose of construction being used (vehicles driving, intermediate storage, dumping of any material, etc.) have been observed. No difference from previous site visits.	No additional measures required.	GP	cont.
g	Health services	The health services required are in place (clinic, competent staff, equipment, organisation). According to the responsible staff, the clinic is "one of the best equipped in the region", and they do not face any problems for getting the required equipment and material.	No additional measures required.	C	cont.
h	Health issues	Main problems continue to be malaria (mainly <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>) and HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS: entrance test for new personnel is being made. There is a close cooperation with TASO (The AIDS Support Organisation, an NGO active in AIDS prevention and assistance). An awareness program is being carried out. 1 case of onchocerciasis was recorded, triggering a mass treatment with Ivermectin. Schistosomiasis is being treated with Praziquantel.	No additional measures required.	C EHS 3.6	cont.
i	Tsetse fly control	The tsetse fly control program was handed over to the communities for continuation. No more direct involvement of BEL.	It is recommended to try to verify, on the basis of existing data (local health services) if the cases of sleeping sickness in the area covered by the program have diminished. However, according to BEL there is no reliable data available on a local or regional level which would allow for a meaningful assessment.	GP EHS 3.6	before June 2010.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
j	Accidents	The number of accidents on site continues to be low.	No additional measures required.	C EHS 4.2	cont.
k	Environmental health	Efforts described in the previous site visit reports (elimination of potential breeding places for mosquito larvae, control of dust, noise) are being continued, no specific problems encountered.	No additional measures required	GP EHS 1.7 / 3.6	cont.
3	Blasting activities	Complaints about effects of blasting are still being received.	The warning and information system is being continued and the safety measures taken are considered as adequate and sufficient. No additional measures required. See also observations to new quarry (point 5 below).	C	cont.
4	Reforestation program				
a	downstream area	The required area of 444 ha has been planted, no additional tree plantation is going on. Efforts to maintain plantations continue. There is a plan to reforest 100 ha on islands in the d/s area, as part of the Kalagala Offset Program.	Maintain follow-up.	C	cont.
b	upstream area	Terracing (contour bunds) for erosion control above the FSL.	One site was visited where terracing is going on. a considerable amount of work was done digging the trenches and preparing the contour bunds. It is now important to plant these bunds as soon as possible to prevent erosion at the onset of the rainy season, which would undo the whole work.	C	cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
c	upstream area	Reservoir area clearing below FSL.	<p>Reservoir clearing has started by removing large trees. Fine biomass will have to be eliminated as shortly before impoundment as possible (last dry season before closing of the dam) to limit regrowth. The problem is the removal of the biomass. Options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No removal of fine biomass, leave it to rot in the reservoir; 2. Cut and remove it. Requires huge amount of transport and large disposal areas. One option mentioned, namely, to use this material as mulch on agricultural land, does not seem feasible (transport, amount, amount of vegetation generally available in the area, risk of spreading weeds; probably prohibitive costs). 3. Cut, let dry and burn: might be the best and most cost-effective solution, but needs careful supervision for preventing fires from spreading, and needs clarification of legal situation. <p>A detailed plan for pre-impoundment clearing must be prepared urgently, and agreed upon with NEMA.</p> <p>The newly defined date for start of reservoir impoundment (June 2011) could pose a problem, since this will be at the beginning (and not at the end) of the rainy season. This makes removal of biomass more difficult.</p> <p>See also Section 4.2.</p>	C	<p>Reservoir clearing: Plan to be prepared urgently, to be approved by NEMA</p>

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
5	Quarries	After careful evaluation, the new quarry site near the river, about 5 km d/s from the dam site, was selected. Agreement from NEMA obtained, the legally defined 100 m strip along the river will be respected. A new access road has already been built to prevent lorries from driving through villages. All houses in the vicinity have been inventoried (check for structural damages to prevent unjustified claims). Salini will bring machines here for exploitation. Removal of topsoil is under way. Main remaining problem: one house (not inhabited) near the site to be exploited.	Especially in the early phase of exploitation (first blastings) the contact to the surrounding population will have to be maintained carefully, including reaction to possible claims about damage to houses.	C	continue
6	Fish and water quality monitoring				
a	Water quality	Water quality is seen as an essential part of the monitoring program, mainly for identifying any direct project effects on water quality.	The program carried out does not comply with the recommendations made earlier. No data have been received which would confirm improvement of the monitoring program according to earlier statements. See Section 4.2 of this Report and previous Site Visit Reports.	C EHS 1.3	resume / improve immediately
b	Algae, macrophytes, micro-invertebrates (zooplankton), macro-invertebrates	No action taken since last site visit.	This is in line with recommendations made (program to be resumed at the time of reservoir filling)	GP	
c	Fish	Fish stock monitoring has been taken up again, according to recommendations made in the previous site visit report.	Maintain fish monitoring (two campaigns per year).	C	cont.
d	Fisheries	Monitoring done, reported upon in the fisheries report (see below).	To be continued; the report should be, as mentioned below, short and to the point.	C	cont.
e	Disease vectors	Monitoring of intermediate hosts of schistosomiasis (aquatic snails) was resumed as above.	To be continued, reporting as below.	C EHS 3.6	cont.
f	Reporting	A draft Monitoring Report was handed over to the expert for comments. Main recommendations on how to present results were adopted.	It is maintained that monitoring reports should be as short and concise as possible, just providing the results of the campaign in comparison with previous campaigns (in terms of species recorded and frequencies). Further analysis only when something extraordinary has been observed, which needs an explanation. However, a firm plan (and contract with NAFIRRI) needs to be made for the ongoing work. Important	GP	adapt / cont.

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
			<p>points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring must be carried out until at least two years after impoundment; at that time, the work done on algae, macrophytes, micro-invertebrates (zooplankton), and macro-invertebrates will have to be repeated (for an estimated two campaigns) for having the before/after comparison. Then, all the data from all campaigns will have to be compiled and analysed, and a comprehensive final report will have to be submitted. 		
7	Transmission line	The TL corridor was visited and a number of issues were discussed on site.		C	cont.
a	stringing	The TL corridor passes through a sugar cane plantation; the towers have been built. Vegetation (in this case sugar cane) will have to be cleared for stringing. A 5 m corridor is fully acquired by UETCL, meaning that there will be no claims for damage to crops.	Still it might be worthwhile to check whether stringing can be done in line with the harvest cycle, in order to prevent/minimise damage to crops.	GP	to be planned
b	Mabira forest	TL corridor cut, towers built or under construction. Discussion is going on with the forest department for felling additional trees along the corridor which are too high (and thus present a risk for the line). Trees to be cut have been marked by NFA/UETCL. Tree felling to follow. UETCL to coordinate felling.	This approach, in the case of a protected forest, is preferable to a general widening of the corridor and should be continued.	C / GP	cont.
c	house construction	In Namugongo, new houses are being built in immediate proximity of towers erected recently or still under construction. No agreement reached so far with owner.	Agreement must be reached. Pending employer's (UETCL) decision.	C	cont.
d	towers in swamp area	Near Kampala and Kawanda substation, the TL crosses a swamp area. Tests under way to determine best engineering solution. Soil/geotechnical investigations ongoing and foundation designs by the contractor, Jyoti Structures Ltd, to follow for the tower locations in swampy areas.	Done in coordination with NEMA.	C	cont.
8	Kawanda substation	Substation under construction. Site preparation (excavation and filling) almost completed, construction work under way.			

#	Topic	Status and Observations	Recommendations	Compl.*	Timing
a	site management	A person in charge of EH&S issues is on site. Main aspects to deal with are waste management (waste management system in place), disposal of excavation material and slope stabilisation.			
b	excavation material	Excavation material was used for a landfill in a wetland area. Agreement with NEMA reached.	No additional activities required	C	
c	access road	The access road will lead through a wetland area. Agreement with NEMA to be reached. Permit pending from NEMA.	Ongoing procedure	C	cont.

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

4.2 Pre-impoundment Reservoir Area Clearing

Pre-impoundment reservoir area clearing (removal of soft biomass) is done in order to prevent water quality problems which could develop in a new reservoir due to oxygen consumption for breaking down the submerged biomass. This risk (oxygen depletion in the deeper parts of the reservoir leading to anoxic conditions which are harmful for fish and other aquatic life) is especially high in large, deep reservoirs with a long retention time (large storage quantity in relation to water inflow) submerging large quantities of biomass (especially in the case of submersion of tropical forest).

In the following Table a calculation is made that illustrates the necessity of such a pre-impoundment clearing (for further explanations see: Zwahlen, R., 2003: Identification, assessment and mitigation of environmental impacts of dam projects. In: Ambasht, R.S. (ed.): Modern Trends in Applied Aquatic Ecology. Kluwer Academic Publishers, New York, p. 281-370).

Table 4-2: Calculation of oxygen consumption for biomass breakdown.

	Parameter	Unit	Bujagali
1	Reservoir area (land area submerged)	ha	155.00
2	Biomass average (soft bm only)	t/ha	75.00
3	Biomass total (soft only)	t	11'625.00
4	Mean annual river discharge	m ³ /s	660.00
5	Water in res., total volume	M m ³	54.00
6	Annual inflow	M m ³	20'790.00
7	Oxygen in inflow water	mg/l	6.00
8	Oxygen total in annual inflow	t	124'740.00
9	Oxygen demand /t biomass	t	1.07
10	Oxygen demand total	t	12'438.75
11	O2 balance: O2(annual inflow) - O2 demand	t	112'301.25
12	% balance: O2 demand in % of O2 in annual inflow	%	9.97

Explications:

1. Reservoir area: the Main SEA Report indicates 388 ha, out of which 308 ha are river and 80 ha submerged land. The GHG Study (Appendix G3) assumes 155 ha of land to be submerged; to be conservative, this higher figure is used here.
2. Biomass: values from literature: tropical forests, average value: total of 320 t/ha, out of which 120 t/ha "soft" biomass (leaves, twigs, etc.); fallow land of a few years: 27 t/ha, all of it "soft". Hard biomass (tree trunks and large branches) decomposes very slowly and is not relevant for oxygen consumption. It is assumed that 50% of the reservoir area is forest, 50% fallow or agriculture, leading to an average of 75 t/ha of soft biomass.
3. Total biomass in the submerged area: 11'625 t. This is only the "soft" biomass (leaves, twigs etc.) which is rapidly decomposed and therefore consumes oxygen; hard biomass (stems and large branches) is very slow in decomposing and is not of relevance here.
4. Water inflow: according to the SEA, long term average discharge is 660 m³/s; this value was much higher in recent years, but the more conservative value is being used.

5. Reservoir volume: 54 M m³.
6. Total annual inflow is 20'790 M m³. This means that average retention time is only about one day.
7. Dissolved oxygen: the SEA Reports indicates concentrations between 4 and 10 mg/l at a station upstream of the dam site. Here, a rather low average value of 6 mg/l was used for the calculation.
8. Oxygen in total annual inflow: calculated value from total inflow and average oxygen concentration.
9. Oxygen demand for breaking down one t of biomass.
10. Total oxygen demand for breaking down all soft biomass submerged.
11. Oxygen balance: amount of oxygen in total annual inflow left after complete breakdown of soft biomass. If this value is negative, this would mean an oxygen deficit, and therefore the risk of anoxic conditions, especially in deeper parts of the reservoir. In this case, only a fraction of the available oxygen will be used.
12. Oxygen balance in %: percentage of total oxygen available which is used for breaking down the soft biomass. In this case, only about 10% of the available oxygen will be used.

Conclusions:

- The reservoir is small in relation to inflow. With this high turnover (about 1 day of retention time of the water in the reservoir) there will be no stable stratification.
- Even under the conservative assumptions of a rather high amount of submerged biomass, a rather large submerged area, and a rather low average oxygen content of the inflowing water, still only a fraction of about 10% of the available oxygen will be used for breaking down all the soft biomass.

The overall conclusion is that even if no biomass should be removed from the area prior to impoundment, there is no risk of serious water quality problems (forming of anoxic conditions in the reservoir with its negative conditions for fish and other aquatic life).

Still, it is recommended to proceed with the reservoir clearing, which has two aims:

1. Removing trees: this is "coarse biomass", degrading very slowly and therefore not presenting a water quality problem. The purpose of removing trees is mainly to make use of the resource (timber, fuel wood) and to remove obstacles from the future reservoirs (dead trees in the water are a serious risk for boat traffic and a hindrance for fishing).
2. Removing of soft biomass: this is done mainly for preventing deterioration of water quality in the future reservoir. As shown above, this is not really a risk in the case of Bujagali. Still, it is recommended to remove as much as possible of this soft biomass, also in view of preventing possible problems due to a heavy BOD load in the downstream area after impoundment.

The revised schedule (reservoir filling to start in June 2011) could add a problem especially to the second point, since this is shortly after the end of the rainy season, leaving very little time for effective reservoir area clearing. To prepare a detailed plan therefore seems even more important.

4.3 Water Quality Monitoring

In previous Site Visit Reports recommendations were made about water quality monitoring (taking measures and interpretation of the data on a continuous basis, see e.g. Section 4.2 of the 5th Site Visit Report covering the July 2009 site visit). The following main recommendation was made at that time:

- Continuous water quality monitoring (two sites, one u/s and one d/s of the construction site, to detect possible impacts from the construction activities) needs to be improved (sampling as well as reporting).

There is as yet no evidence that this recommendation was followed.

5 NEXT POE SITE VISIT

The next PoE site visit is tentatively scheduled for June 2010 (see schedule in Annex 1).

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: SIMPLIFIED ACTIVITY SCHEDULE AND TENTATIVE SITE VISITS

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

ANNEX 2: ACTIVITIES OF JULY 2009 POE REVIEW

Social Expert

Date	Activity	Participants
11 Jan am	Travel to Jinja	
11 Jan pm	Agenda organization Major issues discussion	BEL Environmental, Social, & Community Managers
	Overall project update	Mr. Bill Groth, BEL Site Manager
12 Jan am	Livelihood Restoration update and discussion	BEL Social Team BEL Environmental Manager
12 Jan pm	Discussion of BEL issues Discussion of Interconnection Project complaints, issues, and livelihood restoration planning	Witness NGO (Interaid Uganda)– David Bizimana, Director Allen Kikomeko, Field Monitor
13 Jan am	Update on progress of Interconnection resettlement/social programs Discussion of livelihood restoration planning	BIU Social Team
13 Jan pm	Consultation with economically displaced livelihood restoration group leaders & other villagers Namizi (East Bank)	Namizi: 33 people (16 females/women, 17 males) BEL: Josephine Nansubuga, Social Manager Zakalia Lubega, Community Manager Alex Bwowe, Social Team Topias Kyomuhendo, Social Team
	Market site visit	
14 Jan am	Consultation on BEL sponsored skills training program outcomes	Nile River Technical Training graduates & a few current trainees (@ 30 people) Josephine Nansubuga, Social Manager Zakalia Lubega, Community Manager Alex Bwowe, Social Team Topias Kyomuhendo, Social Team
14 Jan pm	“Workshop” on social monitoring & evaluation and report format	BEL Social Team BEL Environmental Manager
15 Jan am	Consultation on monitoring training to be sponsored by KfW.	JanMartin Witte, Advisor Energy Sector Development, KfW Bankengruppe Robert Zwahlen, PoE Environmental Expert Emmy Beraho, BEL Environmental Manager Josephine Nansubuga, BEL Social Manager Zak Lubega, Community Manager
15 Jan pm	Depart Entebbe	
25 Jan	Meeting with Martin Fodor in Washington	Martin Fodor, Environment, World Bank Kampala

Environmental Expert

Date	Activity
Saturday, Jan. 9	Leaving Zurich for Entebbe
Sunday, Jan. 10	Arriving in Entebbe
Monday, Jan. 11	Transfer to site, start of work. Briefing with Bill Groth
Tuesday, Jan. 12.	Site visit (right and left bank)
Wednesday, Jan. 13	Meeting and discussion with BEL's Environmental Group. Site visits (erosion control program)
Thursday, Jan. 14	TL corridor visit (Bujagali to Kawanda Substation); overnight in Kampala
Friday, Jan. 15	Meeting with KfW in Kampala; transfer to Entebbe, overnight in Entebbe
Saturday, Jan. 16	Leaving Entebbe
Sunday, Jan. 17	Arrival in Zurich.

ANNEX 3: REPORTS CONSULTED

Activity Report on Disclosure/Feedback on the Needs Assessment of Agriculture Phase II in September 2009, BEL.

Activity Report on Tourism Implementation for 2nd and 3rd Quarter 2009, BEL.

Agriculture Enhancement and Health Care Programs, Process Monitoring and Evaluation of the 1st Phase Intervention, BEL, nd.

Aquatic Ecology Monitoring: Water quality, fish, fish catch, and parasites, Monitoring No. 5, October 29, National Fisheries Resources Research Institute on behalf of Bujagali Energy Limited, 10 November 2009.

Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Project, Quarterly Construction Report for the Full NTP Period 1st July 2009 to 30th September 2009.

Bujagali Interconnection Project, Contract No: UETCL/Wrks/2007/00001[ADB]
Construction of 220kV and 132kV Transmission Lines and Substations, 7th Quarter Construction Report, September 2009.

Bujagali Hydropower Project, Social and Environmental Quarterly Monitoring Report No. 8, Third Quarter 2009, BEL.

Community Development Action Plan (CDAP), Bujagali Interconnection, UETCL, [2009].

Cultural Property Management Plan 2009 (Final Draft), David Sepuyakalanzi for Bujagali Hydroelectric Power Project, October 2009.

Environmental Audit of Bujagali Hydropower Project, for BEL, 2009.

Environmental Impact Statement for Wakikola Stone Quarry and Crusher, Moses Kitimbo Kagoda, February 2009.

First Activity Report of Phase II Agricultural Enhancement for the Bujagali Dam Project Affected Communities of the Western Bank (Wakisi Sub-County), 24 July 2009.

Naminya Resettlement Village – APRAP Report (April-Nov 2009), BEL.

Progressive Report on Poultry - West Bank, BEL, 11/03/09.

Review Report on Bujagali Hydro Power Affected Villages Agricultural Enhancement (PHASE 1) for the Restoration of People's Livelihood in the Project Affected Villages, March 2008- June 2009.

Students Performance Report for Term II/Semester I for the Students under Your Sponsorship, Nile Vocational Institute, 10 Sept 2009.

Terms of Reference (TOR) for Training, ToR KfW Entwicklungsbank, nd.

BUJAGALI HYDROPOWER & INTERCONNECTION PROJECT
PANEL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL EXPERTS
6th Review, January 2010

Tourism Baseline Survey of the project Affected Areas of the Bujagali Hydro Power Project, Data Analysis Report, August 2009.

Training Report, Basic HIV/AIDS Child Counselling Training for Teachers, BEL, nd.

Verification Exercise of the Groups and Enterprises-East Bank, Budondo Sub County, 27 July 2009.

ANNEX 4: RECOMMENDED SOCIAL MONITORING REPORT FORMAT

Quarterly Monitoring Report Recommended Format & Instructions

1.0 Report Coverage

All social programs should be covered in one social section. Each social section of the quarterly monitoring reports should present (i) overall status of social program implementation, (ii) inputs (progress), (iii) outputs, and (iv) program level outcomes as they become.

The **overall status** section will show progress of implementation of all social programs.

Progress will be measured against the tasks scheduled *for the quarter being reported on, including any tasks left over from previous quarters.*

Outputs will be shown for each program component for each task completed or in progress during the quarter being reported on. Outputs will be measured against the selected indicators (the targets) for each action.

Program level outcomes will be shown for each social component. Outcomes are measured against the selected program level indicators.

The Table below shows the primary social program categories. The monitoring reports may include additional categories of information, as well as photographs and other supplementary information.

Primary Social Program Categories

Consultation
Livelihood restoration
Vulnerable people support
Health care & community health
Community standard of living support
Education
Cultural heritage

2.0 Instructions

The sections below provide a sample of the recommended approach for the quarterly monitoring social section. The example uses the social tasks reported in the 4th Quarter 2009 monitoring report. The output results are illustrative. Additional examples or instructions are included in the tables to demonstrate the kind of information required.

Social Section – Quarterly Environmental and Social Monitoring Report
EXAMPLE

Section X: Social Monitoring and Evaluation

1.0 Purpose and content

[A summary introduction describing the content of the social section of the report.]

This section presents monitoring and evaluation results of social programs, including:

An **overall status** section showing progress of implementation of all social programs.

Inputs (or progress) of the tasks scheduled to be implemented during this quarter.

Outputs of each completed or in progress during this quarter, measured against selected indicators (or targets).

Program level outcomes for each social component that has reached the observable outcome level, measured against selected program level indicators.

2.0 Social program status

Table 1 shows the completion status of each of the Project’s social management plans.

[Notes:

1. This is a status statement at the program and sub-component level
2. Complete the % completion columns separately for PAP and non-PAP for consultation, LR, VPs
3. “planned completion refers to the % of all actions you planned to be completed by the end of the quarter being reported on]

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

Program	Sub-Components	PAP Planned Completion (%)	PAP Actual Completion (%)	Non-PAP Planned Completion (%)	Non-PAP Actual Completion (%)
Consultation & Engagement					
Land titles		100 %	90 %	na	na
Livelihood restoration & community economic support					
	Agriculture				
	Fisheries				
	Tourism formal				

Program	Sub-Components	PAP Planned Completion (%)	PAP Actual Completion (%)	Non-PAP Planned Completion (%)	Non-PAP Actual Completion (%)
	Tourism informal				
	Employment /Skills				
	Enterprises				
Vulnerable People Support					
	identification				
	Community support				
	Other support measures				
Health care & community health		na	na	na	na
	Malaria				
	HIV/AIDS				
	Hygiene & sanitation				
	Immunization				
	Health centre upgrades				
Education	Facility upgrades	na	na	na	na
Cultural heritage	See tables in cultural heritage section below	na	na	na	na
Other??					

Comments on status

The table should be followed by any comments presented for each program, as needed, to explain the following:

- Reason(s) for failing to achieve planned completion rate
- Measures to facilitate achievement of components not achieving complained completion rates
- Any other relevant information.

3.0 Internal monitoring and evaluation results

3.1

The sections below show progress of input implementation, outputs, and outcomes at the program level for each activity related to resettlement and to community development scheduled for implementation during [x – x quarter & year].

3.2 Consultation & Community Liaison

Table 2: Consultation and Community Liaison Program Outcomes as of x Quarter/Year.

Indicator	Target group or Item	Outcome Measurement Information
Open productive relationship between BEL & communities	PAP Project area communities	[Examples only] All affected/involved community groups report productive relationships to external monitors/auditors. % of affected/involved community members indicate “yes” to question on productive relationships in survey questionnaire. Formal complaints reduced by X %.
Open productive relationship with local Government (LC) and other program implementation agencies	List the local government agencies with which you work most.	[Examples only] LCs agree to expanded involvement in XXX programs.
2-way information flow changes and/or improves programs	Implementation plans improved Increase in participation rates Expected outcomes facilitated	[Examples only] Farmer group member input results in improved group cohesiveness, functionality, and results. Skills trainee input results in placement assistance and increases in employment of X %.

Table 3 shows consultation and community liaison tasks scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

Consultation & Community Liaison – Quarter Inputs and Outputs				
Planned Task	Input Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved
Consultation with local Government	Completed	LC Chairmen	X number meetings 100 % participation Meeting objective accomplished	100 % 90 % 70 %
Community security meetings – what was objective?	Completed	List communities planned	X number meetings What was expected participation? Meeting objective accomplished?	100 % 80 % 90 %
Community information meetings on new quarry activities, including blasting		Quarry area communities	2 meetings Expected participation? Community input and house survey for blasting considerations	100 % 80 % 70 %
National stakeholders meeting to update on social program progress	Completed	NGOs, Government institutions and	1 meeting All invited participated	100 % 50 %

Consultation & Community Liaison – Quarter Inputs and Outputs				
Planned Task	Input Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved
		ministries and civil society.	Expected outcome was what?	??
Complaints here?				

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]

3.2 Livelihood restoration (LR) & community economic support

Table 4 show program level *outcomes* for livelihood restoration and wider community economic support measures, as of the end of X quarter and year. Measurements are based on surveys and interviews with and observations of two sample groups:

- PAP sample of X households (25 % of total PAP households)
- Non-PAP sample of X households (15 % of total non-PAP households)

Results are compared to the baseline information for the sample households (HH).

Table 4: Livelihood Restoration Outcomes as of X Quarter/Year

LR Indicators	PAP Sample	No HH & % HH Sample	Non-PAP Sample	No HH & % HH Sample
Change in household actual income	Increased			
	Stayed same			
	Decreased			
Reinvestment in income producing activities [For these 3 rows, enter percentages of households that are reinvesting or purchasing or increasing meals and nutritional food items.]				
Purchase of “luxury items (radios, bicycles, meat)				
Child nutrition improvements				

LR Indicators	PAP Sample	No HH & % HH Sample	Non-PAP Sample	No HH & % HH Sample
(Increase in number of meals/day and in nutritional food items)				

Table 5 shows *inputs and outputs* for livelihood restoration scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

LR Component & Scheduled Task	Progress	Location(s)	Output Target PAP	Output Achieved - PAP	Output Target Non-PAP	Output achieved
Agriculture						
Distribute bean seeds	Completed	EX. Naminya, Namizi	Ex: 45 HH	45 HH	Ex: 86 HH	86 HH
Animal Husbandry ?	?? any tasks?					
Extension services	Completed					
Award farmers' market construction contract	Completed					Contract awarded Construction will begin on XX
Employment						
Vocational Training 1 year program trainees graduate	Completed				100 % of enrolled who completed successfully	90%
Begin community based training (CBT) of artisans for energy savings stoves (what do they do and do they earn money from doing it?)	X week or day training started		Ex: X trainees in each location	X trainees participating	X trainees in each location	X trainees participating
BEL internship program progress	Program began in X		X PAP interns	Fill in	X Non-PAP interns	Fill in
Identify (?) training provider for remaining CBT skills	ToR prepared? MoU concluded? Contact awarded?					
Enterprise Development						
Business Micro Credit Program - MoU with	MoU signed					MoU signed Credit services

LR Component & Scheduled Task	Progress	Location(s)	Output Target PAP	Output Achieved - PAP	Output Target Non-PAP	Output achieved
UFT						to be available offered by X date.
Renovate business centers	Completed					2 business centers renovated & will open X date
Fisheries						
BMU fishermen registration			X no	X no	X no	X no
Landing sites	Landing sites identified and agreed		X land sites	2 identified		
Tourism LR						
Tasks??						

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]

3.3 Vulnerable people support

Table 6 shows vulnerable people support *program level outcomes* as evident at the end of X quarter & year.

Note: We didn't confirm outcome indicators for VPs, so have made some suggestions in table. You may want to change these, considering the most appropriate indicators for "your" VPs, and the ways you will measure indicators.

VP Indicators	PAP Sample	Outcome	Non-PAP Sample	Outcome
Community and/or family accept responsibility for VPs?				

Nutrition improves or is maintained				
Living standard improved or maintained				

Table 7 shows vulnerable people program tasks scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

Planned Task	Progress	Target Group - PAP	Target Group Non-PAP	Output achieved PAP	Output achieved Non-PAP
Establish a VP database containing	Database designed & data entry begun Responsibility for maintenance of database assigned	[of the 310 total VPs, put the number of PAP VPs here]	[of the 310 total VPs, put the number of host VPs here.]	No of PAP VP HH data entered	No of Non – PAP VP HH data entered
Construct & provide training for use of energy saving stoves	Construction begun Training delivered to VPs receiving stoves	[of the 310 total VPs, put the number of PAP VPs here]	[of the 310 total VPs, put the number of PAP VPs here]	No PAP received stoves and trained	No Non-PAP received stoves and trained

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]

3.4 Health care and community health

Table 8 shows health care and community health program level outcomes as of the end of X quarter & year.

Note: Indicators are not finalized. We agreed you would decide how you would collect data before finalizing them. For the health care and community health programs you can combine inputs and outputs for PAP and Non-PAP.

Indicator	Locations [in this column, list the different locations where you are delivering program support]	Outcome Measurement Information [In this column indicate deviation from baseline rates/incidence - % increase, decrease, or remains the same]
Reduction in infant and child mortality rates		

Indicator	Locations [in this column, list the different locations where you are delivering program support]	Outcome Measurement Information [In this column indicate deviation from baseline rates/incidence - % increase, decrease, or remains the same]
HIV/AIDS incidence (<i>Team to investigate reasonable indicator perhaps comparing participant population to nearby villages</i>)		
Reduction in malaria incidence		
Reduction in communicable diseases		
Reduction in hygiene/sanitation related diseases		

Table 9 shows health care and community health tasks scheduled to be completed during X quarter/year and output status.

Planned Task	Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved
HIV/AIDS Basic Child counselling skills training for teachers	Training completed	List School locations	63 teachers	63 teachers
Distribute condoms	Condoms distributed	Construction workforce	What was your target?	100%

Planned Task	Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved
		List communities where distributed condoms	What was your target	100 %
86 VHTs continue with their roles		Locations did what they did	What was your target?	What of your target was achieved.
Review plans for upgrades		Budondo and Wakisi Health Center III and IV	2 health centers	Completed review –
Provide equipment to health centers	Completed		2 health centers	2 health centers equipped

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]

3.5 Education support

Table 10 shows program level education support outcomes as evident at the end of X quarter & year.

Note: Indicators are not finalized.

Indicator	Locations [in this column, list the schools/locations receiving support]	Outcome	Outcome Measurement PAP	Outcome Measurement Non PAP
Changes in primary school enrollment				
		Increase *	No. & %	No. %
		Decrease *	No. \$ %	No. & %
Maintenance of certified teachers		Number lost Number gained	Do not fill in	Do not fill in
Other indicators?				

*Changes will be measured against a baseline you establish that considers enrolment in the year prior to support measures completed and natural increases in the first grade or first pre-school “grade”.

Table 11 shows health care and community health tasks scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

Note: You may combine wider community and PAP

Planned Task	Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved
Landscaping	Completed	Naminya Nursery school	More details on what work was planned	Define what was achieved
Construction works	Completed	Naminya R/C School	More details on what work was planned	More details on what work was planned

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]

3.6 BEL contribution to other community development??

At this stage, not sure you want to do outcomes on programs that will be implemented by Government for a larger area. None the less, BEL should take credit for its contribution, so I suggest including the inputs and outputs.

Table 12 shows BEL’s contributions to external community programs scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

Planned Task	Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved
Pre-Bid meeting for prospective contractors for piped water	Completed	What area would be covered by this contract?	What was the goal of the pre-bid meeting?	Did you achieve the goal?
Review rural electrification bids	Completed	What area would be covered by this contract?	What was the goal of the review, or what happens as a result of the review?	Did you achieve the goal?

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]

3.7 Cultural heritage

Table 13 shows program cultural heritage management support outcomes as evident at the end of X quarter & year.

Note: The Environmental and Social Quarterly Monitoring reports address only “chance finds” during construction. There are a number of management tasks related to graves, shrines, sacred places, as well as consultation, remaining. An outcome table, thus, should appear in each Quarterly report. An input/output table should be included in quarters during which you will be undertaking a related task.

We did not finalize cultural heritage outcome indicators. I have put an outcome example in the table below, but you undoubtedly have indicators ideas.

Indicator	Item/Location	Outcome
Number of complaints related to cultural heritage management		Reduction or absence of complaints

Table 14 shows cultural heritage management inputs and outputs tasks scheduled to be completed during [x to x quarter and year] and output status.

Planned Task	Progress	Target Group or Item	Output targeted	Output achieved	Outcome
Ceremonies conducted					By indicators
Consultations held					

Other					

Discussion

[The table should be followed by information that explains the table such as:

- Reasons for any implementation delays and schedule for completion of a delayed task
- Reasons for failure to achieve expected outputs and measures and implementation schedules to achieve expected outputs
- Discussion of positive outcomes achieved and outcomes not achieved and any measures to either expand programs that are achieving positive outcomes or measures to achieve positive outcomes]
- Any other information you think is useful.]