ANNEX 11 BACK DATA FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT

ANNEX 11 BACK DATA FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT

A11.1 ANALYSIS OF BRT CAPACITY AND OPERATION

A11.1.1 BRT CAPACITY AND FUTURE BRT EXPANSION

Based on present and future travel demand estimated by the BRT study, the present and future total travel time savings by each BRT route have been summarized as shown in Table A11.1.1.

The result shows that the first implementation projects in Jinja Road, Bombo Road and Gayaza Road have the highest effects among nine routes. Gaba Road and Port Bell Road are classified as second priority routes.

n/day) s) man/day
Bombo Rd 11 103 13 54 24 49 48% 191% 6 381% 80.7 65.9 140.0 232.3
Gayaza Rd 9 92 12 45 24 47 51% 204% 6 409% 58.2 45.6 110.0 163.0
Hoima Rd 11 101 13 54 24 47 47% 187% 6 407% 55.4 43.4 110.0 178.4
Kira Rd 7 84 10 40 21 44 52% 210% 6 350% 37.5 27.5 70.0 95.3
Jinja Rd 22 131 20 106 25 25 19% 124% 6 415% 133.3 55.5 330.0 680.2
Entebbe Rd 14 86 20 69 24 17 20% 125% 6 406% 105.5 29.9 230.0 311.8
Masaka Rd 19 106 22 93 25 13 12% 114% 9 272% 82.6 17.9 150.0 254.4
Gaba Rd 11 70 19 58 23 12 17% 121% 9 241% 33.1 6.6 60.0 67.7
Port Bell Rd 11 69 19 60 22 9 13% 115% 9 244% 19.8 3.0 30.0 33.3

 Table A11.1.1
 Evaluation of Transport Demand and Project Effects

Source: BRT Pre-feasibility study report *: Existing two-way travel times

Source: JICA Study Team

The table also shows that the highest daily demand on Jinja Route will become 330,000 passengers for both directions in 2023. Peak hour traffic in one direction will be about 10-20% of half of the daily demand. Therefore, peak hour demand will reach 16,500-33,000 passengers per hour per direction in 2023.

Table A11.1.2 shows the comparison of BRT operations in the world. The highest capacity of BRT is in Bogota with more than 40,000 passengers per hour per direction. Second is in Guanzhou City with 25,000 passengers per hour per direction. Meanwhile, most BRT in other cities show less than 10,000 passengers per hour per direction. The main reasons for capacity limit are the following:

- Percentage of stations having overtaking lanes,
- Percentage of high capacity bus, and
- Number of buses going to the city center per hour per direction.

In Bogota's case, a high capacity of 45,000 passengers per hour per direction is enabled by the complete overtaking lanes and high percentage of high capacity buses. And if BRT has less than 100% of overtaking lanes and less than 100% of high capacity buses, peak hour passengers will decrease to less than 10,000.

It is clear that if road space is sufficient for the installation of BRT overtaking lanes and if high capacity buses are provided, the BRT's capacity reaches maximum. In the Pre-Feasibility Study of BRT, 12.0 m rigid buses with maximum capacity of 105 passengers were proposed and also overtaking lanes were not installed at every station. The expected capacity of BRT will be less than 10,000 passengers per hour per direction. The calculation is shown in the following table.

BRT Cap	acity (Route	Operation	with Fare collection	i		6,00	Opass/way/	hour					10,000	pass/way/	hour					20,00	lOpass/way	/hour					30,00	Opass/way,	/hour		
Bus type	vehicle length (m)	Crush capacity (passenge res)	33*1.5=50 NAlight/B carding (passenge (s) (sc (sec)	Numbers of Vehicl required	Arrival Frequenc y (minutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	Vehicles on Stop	Length of station (m)	length of station less than 80m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion	Numbers of Vehicle required (m	rival equenc inutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	/ehicles s on Stop (ength of tation m)	length of station less than 80m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion	Numbers of Vehicle required	Arrival Frequenc (minutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	Vehicles on Stop	Length of station (m)	length of station less than 80m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion	Numbers of Vehicle required	Arrival Frequenc y (minutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	Vehicles on Stop	Length of station (m)	length of station less than 80m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion
minibus corch standard	5 7 10	14 25 60	7 3 12.5 5 30 9	5 429 0 240 0 100	0.1	0.6 0.8 1.5	6 4 5 4	62 61 70	000	3/4 3/4 3/4	714 400 167	0.1 0.2 0.4	0.6 0.8 1.5	9 7 5	89 92 103	××××	3/4 3/4 3/4	1429 800 333	0.0 0.1 0.2	0.6 0.8 1.5	15 12 9	134 133 131	× × ×	3/4 3/4 3/4	2143 1200 500	0.0 0.1 0.1	0.6 0.8 1.5	22 18 14	197 194 189	× × ×	3/4 3/4 3/4
2door bu	us 12	100	50 7	5 60) 1.0	1.3	2	54	0	3/4	100	0.6	1.3	3	74	0	3/4	200	0.3	1.3	5	83	X	3/4	300	0.2	1.3	7	116	X	3/4
Strength	ed BRT Cap	acity (Area	Operation and Clos			6,00	Opass/way/	hour					10,000	pass/way/	hour					20,00	l <mark>Opass/way</mark> ,	/hour					30,00	Opass/way,	/hour		
Bus type	vehicle length (m)	Crush capacity (passenge res)	50% Boarding Alight/Bo arding sec/pas: (passenge (sec) rs)	Numbers of Vehicl required	Arrival Frequenc y (minutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	Vehicles on Stop	Length of station (m)	length of station less than 100m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion	Numbers of Vehicle required (m	rival equenc inutes)	Boarding \ time (minutes) ^C	Vehicles s on Stop (ength of tation m)	length of station less than 100m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion	Numbers of Vehicle required	Arrival Frequenc (minutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	Vehicles on Stop	Length of station (m)	length of station less than 100m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion	Numbers of Vehicle required	Arrival Frequenc y (minutes)	Boarding time (minutes)	Vehicles on Stop	Length of station (m)	length of station less than 100m	numbers of BRT lane at stastion
2door bu Articurat 2-3door bus	s 12 e 18	100 150	50 23 75 23	60 60) 1.0) 1.5	0.4 0.4	1	24 36	0 0	2	100 67	0.6 0.9	0.4 0.4	2 1	48 36	0 0	3/4 2	200 133	0.3 0.5	0.4 0.4	2 2	32 44	0 0	3/4 3/4	300 200	0.2 0.3	0.4 0.4	3 2	48 44	0 0	3/4 3/4
Articurat d LRT	e 24	200	100 2	30) 2.0	0.4	1	48	0	2	50	1.2	0.4	1	48	0	2	100	0.6	0.4	2	56	0	3/4	150	0.4	0.4	2	56	0	3/4
Articurat d LRT	e 36	300	150 2	20	3.0	0.4	1	72	0	2	33	1.8	0.4	1	72	0	2	67	0.9	0.4	1	40	0	2	100	0.6	0.4	2	80	0	3/4
d LRT	48	400	200 2	15	i 4.0	0.4	1	96	0	2	25	2.4	0.4	1	96	0	2	50	1.2	0.4	1	52	0	2	75	0.8	0.4	2	100	0	3/4

Table A11.1.3	Assumptions of Capacity	Calculation of BRT

Source: JICA Study Team

The calculation is based on the assumption that the arriving period of BRT is less than 30 seconds and the number of stopping buses is over four at the same time. In this case, the necessary length of the station is 80 m. Also, it is difficult for the aged or young passengers to ride the buses promptly. Therefore, the capacity of BRT decreases due to delay of bus departure or reduction of bus frequency.

Table A11.1.3 also shows that if the bus for BRT is changed to 18.0 m articulated buses with maximum capacity of 195 passengers (which the BRT report recommends), then the capacity of BRT will increase to about 20,000 passengers per hour per direction. Change of the operation system for closed routes and closed stations are also necessary. Based on the proposed network of BRT, all routes are concentrated in the city center and take the same track to the three roads (Kampala Road, Entebbe Road and Ben Kiwanuka Street). Therefore, the limitation of BRT system's capacity will be at those roads. Moreover, if passenger demand will exceed the capacity of those roads, the recommended system above shall be considered for the future.

A11.1.2 BRT OPERATION

Based on passenger demand, priority routes, and the proposed BRT system in the Draft Final Report of the BRT Project, the operational plan of each priority route has been assumed as shown in Table A11.1.4.

						F	uture/p	lan			2018	BRT O	peration	al Plan			2023	BRT O	peration	ial Plan	
ltem	Year	Rout e No.	Route Name	Route length (km)	Future Minibu s Travel Speed	Future BRT Travel Speed 1	Future BRT Travel Speed 2 (expre ss bus includ ed)	BRT Bus Passen ger Capacit y 1	BRT Bus Passen ger Capacit y 2	2018 two- way daily demand (000 men)	2018 Peak Deman d (000 men/hr /direc)	2018 Peak hour Bus Head (mini) (bus1)	2018 Peak hour Bus Head (min) (bus2)	2018 Number of BRT Bus required (bus1)	2018 Number of BRT Bus required (bus2)	2023 two- way daily deman d (000 men)	2023 Peak Deman d (000 men/hr /direc)	2023 Peak hour Bus Head (min) (bus1)	2023 Peak hour Bus Head(min) (bus2)	2023 Number of BRT Bus required (bus1)	2023 Number of BRT Bus required (bus2)
		A2	Gayaza	8.8	6	24	40	100	200	82	4.1	1.5	2.9	25	12	110	5.5	1.1	2.2	27	13
		A1	Jinja	21.9	6	25	40	100	200	220.3	11.0	0.5	1.1	163	82	330	16.5	0.4	0.7	199	99
-		B4	Port Bell	11.1	9	22		100	200	26.3	1.3	4.6	9.1	15	7	30	1.5	4.0	8.0	17	8
ata		B3	Gaba	11.2	9	23		100	200	45.7	2.3	2.6	5.3	24	12	60	3	2.0	4.0	32	16
0		B1	Entebbe	14.1	6	20	40	100	200	160.4	8.0	0.7	1.5	83	41	230	11.5	0.5	1.0	89	45
asic.		B2	Masaka	19.1	9	22		100	200	114.2	5.7	1.1	2.1	109	55	150	7.5	0.8	1.6	143	72
ñ		A4	Hoima	10.7	6	24		100	200	79.6	4.0	1.5	3.0	39	20	110	5.5	1.1	2.2	54	27
		A1	Bombo	10.9	6	24	40	100	200	110.1	5.5	1.1	2.2	41	21	140	7	0.9	1.7	42	21
		A3	Kira	7.4	6	21	40	100	200	51.9	2.6	2.3	4.6	14	7	70	3.5	1.7	3.4	14	7
			l otal	115.2										312	156					3/1	185
an	8	A1+A	Jinja-Bombo-Gayaza	41.6	6	25	40	100	200	192.1	9.6	0.6	1.2		135						
<u>с</u>	20	A1+B	Jinja-Entebbe	36	6	23	40	100	200	160.4	8.0	0.7	1.5		101						L
atii	_		Total	77.6	6	24	40	100	200	352.5	17.6				236						
0er		A1+A	Jinja-Bombo-gayaza	41.6	6	25	40	100	200							250	12.5	0.5	1.0		143
0	223	A1+B	Jinja-Entebbe	36	6	23	40	100	200							230	11.5	0.5	1.0		114
R	2(A3	Kira	7.4	6	21	40	100	200							70	3.5	1.7	3.4	14	
			Total	85	6	23	40	100	200						236	550	27.5			14	257
E.	~	A1+B	Jinja-Entebe	36	6	23	40	100	200	160.4	8.0	0.7	1.5		101						264
atic	118	A1	Jinja-Bombo	32.8	6	25	40	100	200	110.1	5.5	1.1	2.2	122							
0er3	2(A2	Gayaza	8.8	6	24	40	100	200	82	4.1	1.5	2.9	25							L
ŏĘ			lotal	68.8	6	24	40	100	200	2/0.5	13.5			122	101	000	44.5	0.5	10		
₽ e		AI+B	Jinja-Entebe	36	6	23	40	100	200							230	11.5	0.5	1.0	100	114
nat	23	A 1	Oirija-Bombo	32.8	6	25	40	100	200							140	7.0	0.9	1./	120	
ter	20	A2	Gayaza	8.8	0	24	40	100	200							70	2.5	1.1	2.2	2/	
¥		A3	Total	25	0	21	40	100	200							550	27.5	1.7	3.4	167	114
			TULAI	00												550	27.5			107	114

 Table A11.1.4
 Assumption of BRT Operational Plan

Source: BRT Draft Final Report

The points of the operation plan are as follows:

- What type of vehicle to be used?
- How many vehicles required for the operation of each route?
- How frequently the buses operate (vehicle head)?
- How many bus routes are in operation?

(1) Type of Vehicles

In order to minimize the initial investment cost, buses with 12 m length are supposed to operate for the pilot route. But due to rapid increase of passenger demand which the BRT Pre-Feasibility Study estimated, bus operation frequency will become 30 seconds on Jinja Route and 42 seconds on Entebbe Route in 2018. The frequency will become higher in 2023. This frequency will exceed the capacity of the operation of 12 m length buses as shown in the previous section. Therefore, articulated buses with 18 m length will be necessary soon after the operation of the pilot route has commenced, as shown in Table A11.1.4.

(2) Route, Frequency and Number of Vehicles Required for Each Route

The column on basic data in Table A11.1.4 shows the information of each bus route including the necessary number of buses. The total number of BRT buses in the column of basic data is the sum of each bus route. Space available in the city center is insufficient for the increasing number of buses coming into the center. This will bring the same situation as that of the existing traffic congestion in the center.

• Original Operation Plan

The pilot route in the BRT Pre-FS plan consists of Jinja Route, Bombo Route and Gayaza Route, and Entebbe Route in the next stage. Comparing the required numbers of Jinja, Bombo and Gayaza Routes, the demand of Jinja Route is much higher than the other two (Bombo and Gayaza Routes). Therefore it will be better to pass from Jinja Route to Entebbe Route because

demand in Entebbe Route is in equilibrium with Jinja Route. Based on the results of analysis on the bus operation plan of each route, the required number of articulated buses will become more than 200 in 2018. Also, the required number of articulated buses will become more than 250 in 2023.

• Proposed Alternative Operation

Observing passenger demand in the network of BRT in 2018, the highest passenger demand is estimated to be at the Jinja and Entebbe routes. Therefore, the route from Jinja to Entebbe will provide consistent service level for both routes. Moreover, the route from Jinja to Bombo will be evaluated by passenger demand on both routes. Gayaza Route will be evaluated further. From the results of trial calculation of the bus operation plan, the required number of buses is about 120 of 12 m length and 100 articulated. In 2023, the required number of 12 m length buses and articulated buses is about 170 and 110, respectively. The capacity will almost be the same as 200 articulated buses, and the total cost will be cheaper than the BRT Pre-FS plan.

The trial calculation and its results are one of the proposals for the feasibility study and detailed design of BRT. What is pointed out here is that even if BRT is introduced, traffic concentration to the city center is still a crucial issue in GKMA.

A11.2 BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

(1) Income

➢ Fare: Considering the result of the traffic survey, large bus fare per kilometer is presumed at UShs 120 and the base fare is presumed at UShs 500. The fare to the terminal of each large bus route is as follows.

	Route	Bus Fare to the					
No.	Name	Terminal (UGX)					
D1	Natete Route	1,000					
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	900					
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	1,300					
D4	Sentema Route	900					
D5	Kiwatule Route	1,400					
D6	Kigowa Route	1,300					
Source: JIC	Source: JICA Study Team						

 Table A11.2.1
 Bus Fare to the Terminal

t all the masses are to the terminal the

Since not all the passengers go to the terminal, the average fare is the mean value of fares along the route as shown in the next table.

	Route	Average Bus
No.	Name	Fare (UGX)
D1	Natete Route	740
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	680
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	920
D4	Sentema Route	680
D5	Kiwatule Route	930
D6	Kigowa Route	890

 Table A11.2.2
 Average Bus Fare

Source: JICA Study Team

Operation receipts: Annual operation receipts are estimated by the average bus fare, and leakage of 10% is deducted. The following table shows the annual operation receipts.

	1	1
	Route	Annual Operation
No.	Name	Receipts (USD)
D1	Natete Route	1,382,600
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	8,303,100
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	1,465,500
D4	Sentema Route	390,700
D5	Kiwatule Route	7,288,100
D6	Kigowa Route	5,413,600

 Table A11.2.3
 Annual Operation Receipts

Source: JICA Study Team

(2) Expenses

Unit cost of items is acquired from BRT Pre-feasibility study "Operating Cost and Commercial Viability" and from records of bus operating institutions of neighboring Rwanda and Burundi.

- 1) Variable costs
 - Total travel distance: Total annual travel distance of large buses in each route is shown in the next table.

			·
	Route	Voor	Annual Travel
No.	Name	Teal	Distance ('000 km)
D1	Natete Route	2018	923

D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	2018	5,291
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	2018	1,080
D4	Sentema Route	2023	249
D5	Kiwatule Route	2023	5,397
D6	Kigowa Route	2023	3,904
n n			

Source: JICA Study Team

Fuel: As the result of calculation of the average fuel consumption per travel of 0.35 l/km and by fuel cost of 1 USD/l, annual fuel cost is shown in the next table.

-								
	Route	Annual Fuel Cost						
No.	Name	(USD)						
D1	Natete Route	323,100						
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	1,852,000						
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	378,100						
D4	Sentema Route	87,200						
D5	Kiwatule Route	1,889,100						
D6	Kigowa Route	1,379,100						
	1 C 1 T							

 Table A11.2.5
 Annual Fuel Cost

Source: JICA Study Team

> Tire: Tire cost is calculated by the tyre cost of 0.04 USD/km as the following table.

	Route	Annual Tire Cost
No.	Name	(USD)
D1	Natete Route	36,900
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	211,700
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	43,200
D4	Sentema Route	97,000
D5	Kiwatule Route	215,900
D6	Kigowa Route	157,600
Source: IIC	A Study Team	

Table A11.2.6 Annual Tire Cost

Spare parts cost: Spare parts consumption cost is acquired by the unit cost of 0.125 USD/km.

	Route	Annual Spare		
No.	Name	Parts Cost (USD)		
D1	Natete Route	115,400		
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	661,400		
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	135,000		
D4	Sentema Route	31,100		
D5	Kiwatule Route	674,700		
D6	Kigowa Route	492,500		

Source: JICA Study Team

License and insurance cost: 2,400 USD per year per vehicle including KCC trading license, TLB PSV license and comprehensive insurance.

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	Route	Annual License	
No.	Name	and Insurance Cost (USD)	
D1	Natete Route	31,200	
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	175,200	
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	33,600	
D4	Sentema Route	96,000	
D5	Kiwatule Route	165,600	
D6	Kigowa Route	122,400	

Source: JICA Study Team

➢ Total variable costs:

Route No. Name		Year	Total Variable Cost (USD)
D1	Natete Route	2018	506,700
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	2018	2,900,300
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	2018	589,900
D4	Sentema Route	2023	137,800
D5	Kiwatule Route	2023	2,945,300
D6	Kigowa Route	2023	2,151,600

TableA11.2.9 Total Variable Cost

Source: JICA Study Team

2) Fixed Costs

- > Number of staff
 - Driver: The operation time of buses is set to be 16 hours from 6:00 to 22:00, and the necessary number of drivers is calculated in consideration of two shifts and change for rests.
 - Service staff: Equivalent to the number of drivers.
 - Maintenance staff: necessary number is set to be 0.3 persons per vehicle.
 - Office staff: Necessary number is set to be 0.6 persons per vehicle including manager.

The total number of staff is shown in the below table.

Route		Driver	Service	Maintenance	Office	Total
No.	Name	Diivei	staff	staff	staff	Total
D1	Natete Route	37	37	4	9	87
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	214	214	22	45	495
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	37	37	4	9	87
D4	Sentema Route	10	10	1	3	24
D5	Kiwatule Route	178	178	21	42	419
D6	Kigowa Route	132	132	15	32	311

TableA11.2.10 Number of Staff

Source: JICA Study Team

Wage: Monthly salary of bus operating company staff is set as shown in the following table.

Driver	UShs 500,000			
Service Staff	UShs 250,000			
Maintenance Staff	UShs 400,000			
Office Staff	UShs 350,000			
Manager	UShs 750,000			
Source: JICA Study Team				

Table A11.2.11 Monthly Salary of Staff

Based on the table above, the total annual wage is estimated as shown in the following table.

Route		Annual Staff Cost		
No.	Name	Thousand UShs	USD	
D1	Natete Route	394,800	173,700	
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	2,225,400	979,100	
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	394,800	173,700	
D4	Sentema Route	112,200	49,400	
D5	Kiwatule Route	1,884,000	828,900	
D6	Kigowa Route	1,399,200	615,600	

Table A11.2.12 Annual Staff Cost

Source: JICA Study Team

Rent for bus depot and office: Necessary area for bus depot is set at 105 m² per bus. The necessary area for office is set to be 10 m² per office staff. The annual rent for bus depot and office is shown in the following table.

Route		Bus	Depot	Office	
No.	Name	Area (m ²)	Rent USD	Area (m ²)	Rent USD
D1	Natete Route	1,365	1,800	90	21,600
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	7,665	10,100	450	108,000
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	1,470	1,900	90	21,600
D4	Sentema Route	420	600	30	7,200
D5	Kiwatule Route	7,245	9,600	420	100,800
D6	Kigowa Route	5,355	7,100	320	76,800

 Table A11.2.13 Annual Rent for Bus Depot and Office

Source: JICA Study Team

Layout plan for bus depot

Each bus association will prepare bus depots for bus parking out of the road, bus maintenance and inspection for safe daily operation. The size of each bus depot shall be determined by the total number of bus fleet.

Table A11.2.14 shows the number of bus fleet required and the typical size of bus depot for each bus route consisting of 1,600 m² area (type 1) for 10 buses, 2,600 m² area (type 2) for 20 buses, 8,000 m² (type 3) for 60 buses and 10,000 m² area (type 4) for 80 buses. Figure A.11.2.1 shows the typical layout plan for each of the four types of bus depots.

Route Name	Necessary Fleet at Openning Operation	Typical number of garaged vehicles	Depot Area (m2)
Natete Route	13	20 (type 2)	2,600
Munyonyo Route A	73	80 (type 4)	10,000
Munyonyo Route B	14	20 (type 2)	2,600
Sentema Route	4	10 (type 1)	1,600
Kiwatre Route	69	80 (type 4)	10,000
Kigowa Route	51	60 (type 3)	8,000



Figure A11.2.1 Typical Layout Plan of Bus Depot

3) Administrative Cost

Through the analysis of bus institutions of neighboring countries, administrative cost is

considered to be equivalent to the total cost of fixed cost.

4) Refund

Refund of bus body:

Import Tax: Common external tariff, EAC, 2007. Import Duty - 25% COMESA Duty - 6% VAT - 18%

Lending interest rate: Commercial bank rates for January 2010: 21.90%, Bank of Uganda

Item	Price	
Vehicle body	USD 66,000	55 seats diesel bus, 2009 Model
Transport	USD 1,700	Mombasa – Kampala
Import Tax	USD 32,340	49%
Vehicle cost total	100,040	
Lending interest rate	22%	Commercial bank rates for January
		2010: 21.90%
Operation life	8 years	
Annual refind	27,641	

TableA11.2.14 Refund of Large Bus

Source: JICA Study Team

Total refund for each bus route is as follows:

Table A11.2.15 Annual Refund of Bus Body

	Route	Annual refund
No.	Name	(USD)
D1	Natete Route	359,300
D2	Munyonyo Route (A)	2,017,800
D3	Munyonyo Route (B)	387,000
D4	Sentema Route	110,600
D5	Kiwatule Route	1,907,200
D6	Kigowa Route	1,409,700
Source: IIC	A Study Team	

Source: JICA Study Team

Tax: 30%, Income Tax Guide – Uganda, Based on the Income Tax Act, July 1, 1997. (3)

Interest paid on money borrowed and utilized wholly, and exclusively for the purpose of business is excluded as allowable expenses.

ANNEX 12 CONDITIONS OF EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNALS

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ANNEX 12 CONDITIONS OF EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGNALS

A12.1 LOCATION AND OUTLINE OF SUBLECTED TRAFFIC SIGNALS

The location of subjected traffic signals is as follows. These traffic signals were installed by the grant aid of EOJ.



Figure A12.1.1 Location Map of Traffic Signals by Japanese Grant Aid Projects

No.	Jct. Name	Year	Operation	Lamp	Power Voltage	UPS
1	Wandegeya	1998	Operating	Bulb	AC240V	No
2	Port Bell	1998	Operating	Bulb	AC240V	No
3	Natete	1998	Resumed	Bulb	AC240V	No
4	Bakuli	2002	Operating	LED	AC100V	No
5	Kibuli	2002	Nonoperating	LED	AC100V	No
6	Clock Tower	2005	Operating	LED	AC100V	Yes
7	Shoprite	2005	Operating	LED	AC100V	Yes
8	Jinja	2005	Operating	LED	AC100V	Yes
9	Kampala/Entebbe	2005	Operating	LED	AC100V	Yes

Fable A12.1.1	Outline of Existing Conditions of Traffic Signals
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Figure A12.1.2 Type of System Component

A12.2 EXISTING CONDITION OF TRAFFIC SIGNALS

(1) Wandegeya Jct.



Figure A12.2.1 Survey Results of Wandegeya Jct.

(2) **Port Bell Jct.**



Figure A12.2.2 Survey Results of Port Bell Jct.

(3) Natete Jct.



Figure A12.2.3 Survey Results of Natete Jct.

(4) Bakuli Jct.



Pattern Changing Time Table								
No.	Hour	Minute	Pattern					
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

*Controller was not operated.



Figure A12.2.4 Survey Results of Wandegeya Jct.

(5) Kibuli Jct.



Figure A12.2.5 Survey Results of Kibuli Jct.

(6) Clock Tower Jct.



Figure A12.2.6 Survey Results of Clock Tower Jct.

(7) Shoprite Jct.



Figure A12.2.7 Survey Results of Shoprite Jct.

(8) Jinja Jct.



Figure A12.2.8 Survey Results of Jinja Jct.

(9) Kampala/Entebbe Jct.



Figure A12.2.9 Survey Results of Kampala/Entebbe Jct.

ANNEX 13 PARTICIPANTS AND SCHEDULE OF THE STUDY TOUR IN JAPAN ON TRAFFIC SAFETY

ANNEX 13 PARTICIPANTS AND SCHEDULE OF THE STUDY TOUR IN JAPAN ON TRAFFIC SAFETY

Participants

1	Mr.Rwego Francis Xavier	Xavier Assistant Inspector General of Police, Director, Interpol & Peace Support Operations						
2	Mr.Mugabi Micheal	Commander Integrated Highway Police						
3	Mr.Mugisha Bazil	Commissioner Traffic & Road Safety						

Schedule

No	Da	ate				Contents	Lecturer	Venue								
1	23-Oct-10	Sat				Entebbe-Dubai		-								
2	24-Oct-10	Sun				Dubai-Narita		-								
9	25 Oct 10	Man	АМ			JICA Briefing		JICA								
3	25-Oct-10	Mon	14:00	~	15:00	Program Orientation		JICA								
			9:30	~	12:30	Outline of Traffic Safety Measures in Japan (Objectives, Organization, Institution, Finance, etc.)	Mr. Sato, Former Counsellor, Metropolitan Police Department	Japan Traffic Safety Education Association								
4	26-Oct-10	Tue	13:30	~	15:30	1) Practical Situation of Traffic Management in Japan	Mr. Akiyama, Former Officer, Metropolitan Police Department	Japan Traffic Safety Education Association								
			15:30	\sim	17:30	2) Practical Situation of Traffic Safety Education in Japan	Mr. Hoshi, President, Institute of Traffic Safety Education	Japan Traffic Safety Education Association								
_	07.0 / 10	Wod	9:30	\sim	12:30	Drivers Education and Lisencing System	Manager, Ogu Driving School	Ogu Driving School								
Э	27-Oct-10	wea	14:00	~	17:00	Site Survey for Practice of Traffic Management	Mr. Akiyama, Former Officer, Metropolitan Police Department	Japan Traffic Safety Education Association								
			10:00	~	12:00	Outline of Metropolitan Expressway, Visit to Traffic Management Center, Exchange of Opinions	Metropolitan Expressway Co., Ltd.	Metropolitan Expressway Co., Ltd.								
6	28-Oct-10	Thu	Thu	Thu	Thu	Thu	Thu	Thu	Thu	Thu	14:00	~	16:00	Pracitical Situation of Traffic Safety Activities for Citizens, Exchange of Opinions	Mr. Nishi, Director, Japan Traffic Safety Education Association	Japan Traffic Safety Education Association
7	29-Oct-10	Fri	10:00	~	13:00	Site Survey for Traffic Management and Monitoring Facilities	Mr. Akiyama, Sato, Nishi and Hoshi	Institute of Traffic Operation LLP.								
	23 Oct 10	1.11	PM	\sim		Evaluation Meeting		JICA								
8	30-Oct-10	Sat				Narita-Dubai		—								
9	31-Oct-10	Sun				Dubai-Entebbe		_								

ANNEX 14 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDY

ANNEX 14 TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDY

SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

THE STUDY

ON

GREATER KAMPALA ROAD NETWORK AND TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT

ĪN

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

KAMPALA, 1st March, 2007

Charles Muganzi Amooti Permanent Secretary Ministry of Works and Transport The Republic of Uganda

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Hozumi Katsuta Leader of Preparatory Study Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan

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November 2010

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the official request of the Government of Republic of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "GOU"), the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") decided to conduct The Study on Greater Kampala Road Network and Transport Improvement (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") within the framework of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of Uganda signed on 12th December, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement").

Accordingly, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programmes of GOJ, will jointly undertake the Study with the concerned authorities of GOU.

The present document sets forth the Scope of Work with regard to the Study and will be valid after notification of approval by JICA Headquarters to the Ugandan side through JICA Uganda office.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

- 1. to conduct a pre-feasibility study of prioritized projects;
- 2. to formulate a public transport plan;
- 3. to formulate a road safety improvement plan; and
- 4. to transfer relevant skills and technologies to personnel concerned with the Study.

III. STUDY AREA

The Study shall cover the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area shown in APPENDIX 1.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, the Study shall cover the following items:

- 1. Collection and analysis of existing data (Previous investigation, Socio-economic condition, Natural condition, Related development plan, Related study report etc.)
- Reviewing the GOU Position Paper on the study report of The National Transport Master Plan (NTMP) and the Master Plan for Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (MP_GKMA).
- Selection of the projects for pre-Feasibility Study related to the road traffic improvement plan

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(1) Studying some projects listed in the GOU Position Paper

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- (2) Analyzing aspects of road improvement
- (3) Analyzing aspects of traffic management
- (4) Selecting projects for Pre-Feasibility Study
- 4. Undertaking Pre-Feasibility Study for the selected projects
 - (1) Supplementary surveys
 - (2) Traffic demand consideration
 - (3) Outline design of the facilities
 - (4) Construction planning
 - (5) Estimation of the project costs and maintenance costs
 - (6) Economic analysis
 - (7) Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)/Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- 5. Formulation of a Public Transport Plan
 - (1) Supplementary surveys
 - (2) Establishment of long term strategy
 - (3) Improvement of the Regulatory and Institutional framework
 - (4) Public transport network planning
 - (5) Operation planning
- 6. Formulation of the road safety improvement plan
 - (1) Analysis of the current condition and problem
 - (2) Development of an improvement strategy
 - (3) Formulation of an action plan

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study will be carried out within eleven (11) months period in accordance with the attached tentative schedule as shown in APPENDIX 2.

VI. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to GOU.

1. Inception Report:

Thirty (30) copies will be submitted at the commencement of the Study. This report will contain the schedule and methodology of the Study as well.

Interim Report I:

Thirty (30) copies will be submitted within four (4) months after the commencement of the Study. The report will indicate the progress of the Study.

Interim Report II

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Thirty (30) copies will be submitted within seven (7) months after the commencement of the Study. The report will contain outline results of the pre-Feasibility Study.

4. Draft Final Report:

Thirty (30) copies will be submitted within nine (9) months after the commencement of the Study. The written comments on the Draft Final Report from GOU shall be delivered to JICA within one (1) month after the receipt of the Draft Final Report.

5. Final Report:

Fifty (50) copies will be submitted within one (1) month after the receipt of the comments on the Draft Final Report.

VII. UNDERTAKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

- 1. To facilitate the smooth conduct of the Study, GOU shall take necessary measures:
 - to permit the members of the Japanese Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") to enter, leave and sojourn in the Republic of Uganda for the duration of their assignments therein, offer them the convenience for procedures of alien registration requirement and exempt them from consular fees;
 - (2) to exempt the members of the Team from taxes, duties and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other material brought into the Republic of Uganda for the implementation of the Study;
 - (3) to exempt the members of the Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study; and
 - (4) to provide necessary facilities to the Team for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into the Republic of Uganda from Japan in connection with the implementation of the study.
- GOU shall bear claims, if any arise, against the members of the Team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the performance of their duties, except when the two Governments agree that such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the Team.
- Ministry of Works and Transport shall, in cooperation with other organizations concerned, at its own expense, where necessary, provide the Team with the following:
 - (1) Security and safety of the Team and the relevant information;
 - (2) Information as well as assistance in obtaining medical service;
 - (3) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Study;(4) Counterpart personnel;

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- (5) Suitable office space with furniture and telephone facilities; and
- (6) Credentials or identification cards.

VIII. UNDERTAKINGS OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures:

- 1. To dispatch, at its own expense, the Team to the Republic of Uganda; and
- To pursue technology and skills transfer to the Ugandan counterpart personnel in the course of the study.

IX. CONSULTATION

JICA and the Ministry of Works and Transport shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the Study.



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APPENDIX 1

STUDY AREA



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APPENDIX 2

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Work in Uganda											
Work in Japan											
Report	∆ ic/r			LT/R	I		∐ IT/R I	I	DEVR	7	E/R

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MINUTES OF MEETING

ON

SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

THE STUDY

ON

GREATER KAMPALA ROAD NETWORK AND TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT

IN

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AGREED UPON

BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

AND

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

KAMPALA, 1st March, 2007

Charles Muganzi Anooti Permanent Secretary Ministry of Works and Transport The Republic of Uganda

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Hozumi Katsuta Leader of Preparatory Study Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan



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In response to the official request of the Government of Republic of Uganda (herein after referred to as "GOU"), the Government of Japan (herein after referred to as "GOJ") dispatched the preparatory study team headed by Mr. Hozumi KATSUTA (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") from 20th February to 10th March, 2007, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), to discuss the scope of work for The Study on Greater Kampala Road Network and Transport Improvement (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

During the stay of the Team in Uganda, a series of meetings were held with Ministry of Works and Transport, Kampala City Council and other organizations related to the Study. The list of participants of the meetings is shown in Appendix 1.

This document summarizes major items discussed between both sides and is intended to supplement the Scope of Work for smooth conduct of the Study.

1. Study Title

Both parties agreed the title of the Study is "The Study on Greater Kampala Road Network and Transport Improvement".

2. Basic stance of the Study

Both parties agreed that the Study will be done in principle within, but not limited to, the GOU Position Paper on The National Transport Master Plan (NTMP) and the Master Plan for Greater HK Kampala Metropolitan Area (MP_GKMA).

3. Utilization of the data

The data of the traffic surveys and transport demand forecast contained in the study report of The National Transport Master Plan (NTMP) and the Master Plan for Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (MP_GKMA) will be used to the extent possible, although supplementary traffic surveys will be carried out during the Study to incorporate any recent changes. Ministry of Works and Transport agreed to make its best efforts to provide those data to the Study Team.

4. Steering Committee

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Both parties agreed that a Steering Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") will be set up for effective and efficient implementation of the Study under the chair of the MOWT. The Committee will decide on important matters to promote the output of the Study. The Committee will comprise representatives from the following ministries and organizations.

- (1) Ministry of Works and Transport
- (2) Road Agency Formation Unit
- (3) Kampala City Council
- (4) Wakiso District Council
- (5) Mukono District Council
- (6) Entebbe Municipal Council
- (7) Uganda Police Force
- (8) Uganda Taxi Operators and Drivers Association
- (9) Uganda Bus Operators Association
- (10) National Environment Management Authority
- (11) Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- (12) Ministry of Local Government
- (13) JICA Study Team
- (14) JICA Uganda Office

MOWT shall inform JICA Uganda Office of the members of the Committee before the commencement of the Study.

5. Transfer of technology

The study team will make an effort to transfer skills and technology through On-the-Job Training. Ministry of Works and Transport requested for counterpart training in Japan as part of technology know-how transfer activity. The team promised to convey it to JICA Headquarter.

6. Counterpart Personnel

Both parties agreed that the Study should be conducted in close collaboration between the Ugandan side and the Japanese side. In this context, Ministry of Works and Transport agreed to assign an appropriate number of counterpart personnel.

7. Seminars



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Both parties agreed that two seminars will be held after presentation of the Interim Report II and the Draft Final Report.

8. Environmental and Social Considerations

The Team explained the basic concept of environmental and social considerations based on JICA's guidelines, and emphasized on the responsibility of Ugandan side in conducting the environmental and social consideration while ensuring information disclosure and participation of stakeholders from the early stages of the Study. Both parties agreed to use JICA and NEMA EIA guidelines during the Study.



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Attachment 1

The List of Participants in the Meeting

UGANDAN SIDE

Ministry of Works and Transport (MOWT)

S. Bagonza, Director of Engineering/Engineer-in-Chief A. O. Mugisa, Commissioner for Roads Ssebbugga Kimeze, Commissioner for Quality Management Were Higenyi, Ag. Assistant Commissioner for Quality Assurance Karuma Kagyina, Assistant Commissioner for District and Urban Roads Katushabe Winstone, Acting Secretary Transport Licensing Board Alex Onen, Principal Engineer Edward Mubiru, Senior Engineer Magala Godfrey, Japan's Desk (Projects) Nelson Rwenaga, Statistician Muhammad Lubega Kagere, Coodinator Community Participation in Road Maintenance

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED)

Joe Witty Haguma, Principal Finance Officer, Aid Liaison Department Joyce K. Ruhweeza, Senior Economist

Kampala City Council (KCC)

Kinyera Stephen, Director of Works and Urban Planning Waiswa Naluwaiho, Principal Electrical Engineer Bonnie K. Nsambu, Department of Works

Wakiso District

C. Sebwato, District Engineer

Entebbe Municipal Council J. Mukiibi, Municipal Engineer

Kira Town Council S. Mwesigwa, Town Engineer

Road Agency Formation Unit (RAFU) Francis Mugambe Byaruhanga, Acting Director

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Jeremy Bassy Aguma, Transport Economist David Ssali Luyimbazi, Senior Project Engineer Fasita, Engineering Division

Uganda Police Force (UPF)

Kassima M Steven, Acting Commissioner/Traffic & Road Safety Emodingo Anthony, Acting Assistant Commissioner/Traffic & Road Safety

JAPANESE SIDE

<u>The preparatory Study Team, JICA</u> Hozumi KATSUTA, Leader Jin HIROSAWA, Member Koichi ISHII, Member

JICA Uganda Office Hitoshi FUJIIE, Assistant Resident Representative Hiromichi KANO, Assistant Resident Representative

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