

**Minutes of Discussions**  
**on the Preparatory Survey on the Project for**  
**Rural Electrification Phase III in the Republic of Uganda**  
**(Explanation on Draft Final Report)**

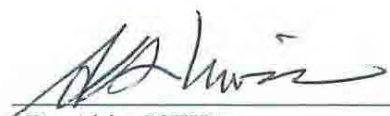
In response to the request from the Government of the Republic of Uganda (hereinafter referred to as "Uganda"), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), in consultation with the Government of Japan, decided to conduct a Preparatory Survey (hereinafter referred to as "the Survey") on the Project for Rural Electrification Phase III (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

In April and July 2011, JICA dispatched the Preparatory Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") to Uganda, and through discussions, field survey and the result of technical examination in Japan, JICA prepared a Draft Final Report of the Survey.

In order to explain and to consult with the concerned officials of the Government of Uganda and Rural Electrification Agency (hereinafter referred to as "the Ugandan side") on the contents of the Draft Final Report, JICA sent the Team for explanation of the Draft Final Report, which is headed by Dr. Akira NIWA, Senior Advisor of JICA, from October 4 to 13, 2011.

As a result of the discussions, both the Ugandan side and the Team (hereinafter "Both parties") have confirmed the main items described in the sheets attached hereto.

Kampala, October 7, 2011



Dr. Akira NIWA  
Leader,  
Preparatory Survey Team,  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
(JICA)



Mr. F. A. Kabagambe-Kaliisa  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development  
(MEMD)  
/ Chairman of Rural Electrification Board

Witness:



Ms. Jennifer Muwuliza  
Ag. Commissioner,  
Aid Liaison Department,  
Ministry of Finance Planning and  
Economic Development (MoFPED)



Mr. Godfrey R. Turyahikayo  
Executive Director,  
Rural Electrification Agency (REA),  
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development  
(MEMD)

## ATTACHMENT

### 1. Contents of the Draft Final Report

The Ugandan side agreed and accepted in principle the contents of the Draft Final Report explained by the Team. The Team emphasized that the scope, the schedule and the cost for the Project are tentative and subject to change due to the domestic circumstances in Japan and in Uganda. The Ugandan side understood it.

### 2. Responsible and Implementing Organizations

- (1) The responsible organization is the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).
- (2) The implementing organization of the Government of Uganda is the Rural Electrification Agency (REA).
- (3) The organization charts of MEMD and REA are shown in Annex-1 and Annex-2, respectively.

### 3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

- (1) The Ugandan side has understood the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme explained by the Team as described in Annex-3.
- (2) The Ugandan side will take the necessary measures, as described in Annex-4, for smooth implementation of the Project as prerequisites for the Japan's Grant Aid to be implemented.

### 4. Schedule of the Survey

JICA will complete the Final Report in accordance with the confirmed items and send it to the Ugandan side when it is finalized tentatively scheduled for December 2011.

### 5. Environmental and Social Considerations

- (1) The Ugandan side agreed to comply with the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Consideration (April 2004) (hereinafter referred to as "JICA Guidelines") as well as Ugandan laws and regulations.
- (2) The environmental and social considerations including major impacts and mitigation measures for the Project are summarized in the Environmental Checklist as described in Annex-5.
- (3) Monitoring for Environmental and Social considerations will be conducted by REA in accordance with the Monitoring Plan for the Project agreed in the Draft Final Report. The results will be provided to JICA quarterly by filling in the Monitoring Form as in Annex-5.
- (4) The design of the Project considered the basic principles of the JICA Guidelines, which is to avoid or minimize development projects' adverse impacts on the environment and local communities, as stated in 1.4 of the JICA Guidelines. Accordingly, in Environmental Impact Mitigation Measures as stated in the Draft Final Report and the Project Brief, the project route was designed to avoid schools, cultural sites, large trees and forest as much as possible by passing on the opposite side of the road.

### 6. Project Cost

The Team explained that the estimated cost for the Project as described in Annex-7 contains procurement cost of equipment, transportation cost up to the Project site, installation cost and the

Consultant fee.

The Ugandan side understood that the estimated cost for the Project is not final and is subject to change as a result of further examination. In addition, the Ugandan side understood that the explanation of the Draft Final Report did not imply any decision or commitment by the Government of Japan to extend its Grant Aid for the Project at this stage.

### **7. Confidentiality of the Project**

Both parties agreed that all the information related to the Project including the outline design drawings, technical specifications, and estimated cost for the Project should never be duplicated or disclosed to any outside parties before the conclusion of all contracts for the Project.

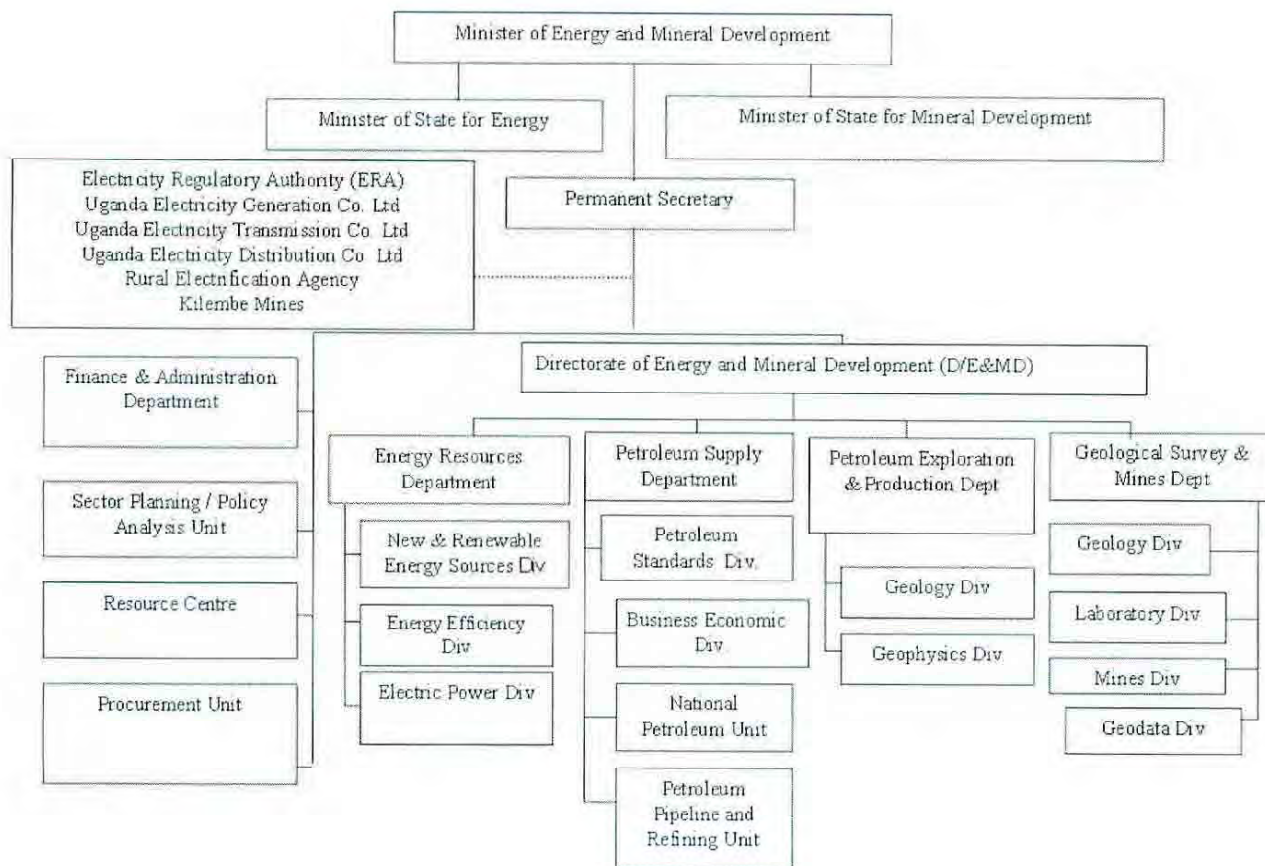
### **8. Other Relevant Issues**

- (1) The Ugandan side explained the latest progress of approval process of Project Brief for the Project. The Project Brief was submitted on September 15<sup>th</sup> 2011 to the National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA). The Ugandan side agreed to obtain the environmental certificate for the Project from NEMA by the end of November 2011.
- (2) The Ugandan side agreed to secure government funding to subsidize consumer connections in the Project sites as a part of construction of low voltage lines. The Ugandan side explained that REA had examined the past project, which was SIDA II, assisted by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and proposed to introduce a subsidy scheme to other rural electrification projects as well, including the Project sites. The respective scope of works between Japanese and Ugandan side will be as shown in Annex-6.
- (3) The Ugandan side explained that the budget for undertakings of Ugandan side as explained in Annex-7 will be allocated from Capital Expenditures of the Rural Electrification Fund.
- (4) The Ugandan side explained that the preparation of procurement process for construction of low voltage lines has been initiated with the budget of Ugandan Fiscal Year 2011/2012.
- (5) The Ugandan side reconfirmed that the responsibility to secure proper and effective operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment provided under the Japan's Grant Aid shall remain with the Government of Uganda.

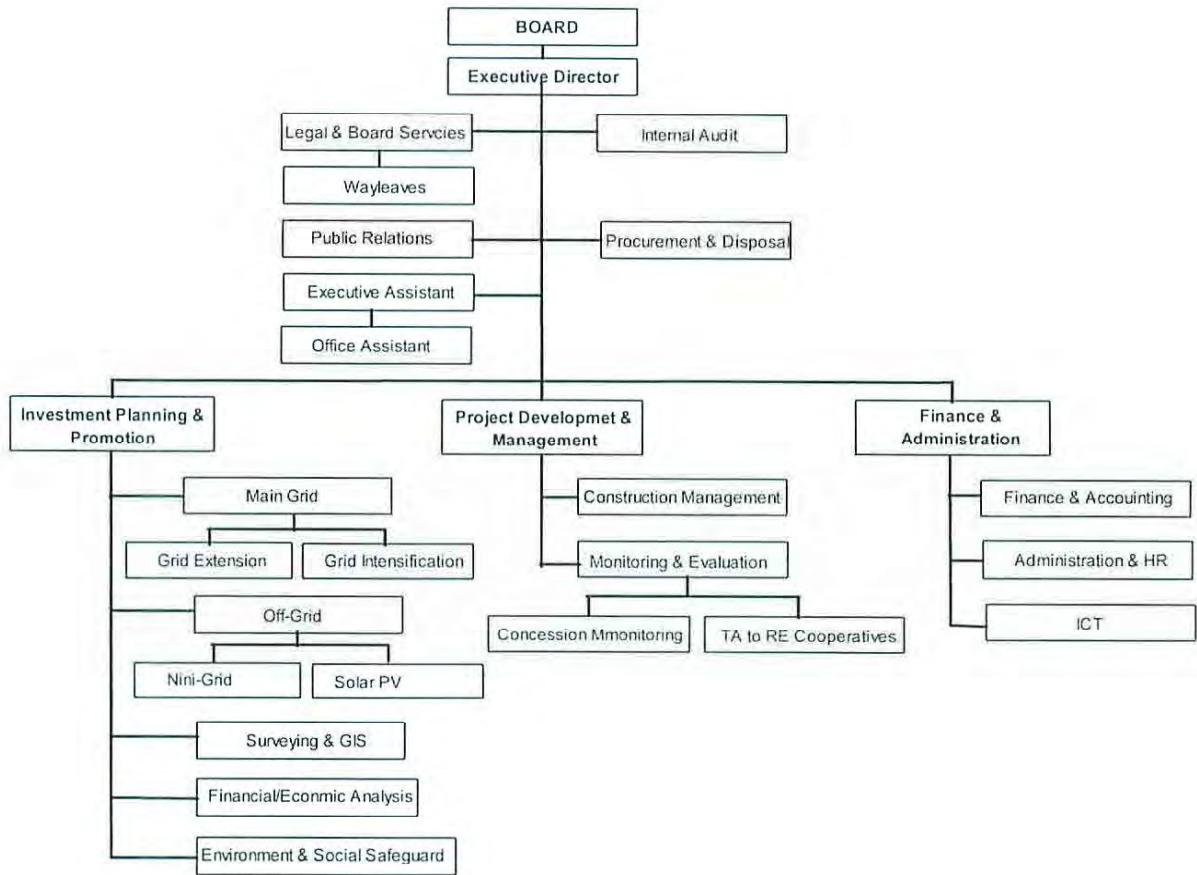
#### **[List of Annex]**

- Annex-1: Organization charts of MEMD
- Annex-2: Organization charts of REA
- Annex-3: Japan's Grant Aid
- Annex-4: Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government
- Annex-5: Monitoring Form and Environmental Checklist
- Annex-6: Scope of Works between Japanese and Ugandan side
- Annex-7: Estimated Project Cost (Confidential)

(End)



Organization charts of MEMD



Organization charts of REA

*[Handwritten mark]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten mark]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

## JAPAN'S GRANT AID

The Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as “the GOJ”) is implementing the organizational reforms to improve the quality of ODA operations, and as a part of this realignment, a new JICA law was entered into effect on October 1, 2008. Based on this law and the decision of the GOJ, JICA has become the executing agency of the Grant Aid for General Projects, for Fisheries and for Cultural Cooperation, etc.

The Grant Aid is non-reimbursable fund provided to a recipient country to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for its economic and social development in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

### **1. Grant Aid Procedures**

The Japanese Grant Aid is supplied through following procedures:

- Preparatory Survey
  - The Survey conducted by JICA
- Appraisal & Approval
  - Appraisal by the GOJ and JICA, and Approval by the Japanese Cabinet
- Authority for Determining Implementation
  - The Notes exchanged between the GOJ and a recipient country
- Grant Agreement (hereinafter referred to as “the G/A”)
  - Agreement concluded between JICA and a recipient country
- Implementation
  - Implementation of the Project on the basis of the G/A

### **2. Preparatory Survey**

#### (1) Contents of the Survey

The aim of the preparatory Survey is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project made by the GOJ and JICA. The contents of the Survey are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of relevant agencies of the recipient country necessary for the implementation of the Project.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme

from a technical, financial, social and economic point of view.

- Confirmation of items agreed between both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- Preparation of an outline design of the Project.
- Estimation of costs of the Project.

The contents of the original request by the recipient country are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Outline Design of the Project is confirmed based on the guidelines of the Japan's Grant Aid scheme.

JICA requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures necessary to achieve its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even though they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization of the recipient country which actually implements the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country based on the Minutes of Discussions.

#### (2) Selection of Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Survey, JICA employs (a) registered consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms.

#### (3) Result of the Survey

JICA reviews the Report on the results of the Survey and recommends the GOJ to appraise the implementation of the Project after confirming the appropriateness of the Project.

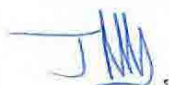
### 3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

#### (1) The E/N and the G/A

After the Project is approved by the Cabinet of Japan, the Exchange of Notes(hereinafter referred to as "the E/N") will be signed between the GOJ and the Government of the recipient country to make a pledge for assistance, which is followed by the conclusion of the G/A between JICA and the Government of the recipient country to define the necessary articles to implement the Project, such as payment conditions, responsibilities of the Government of the recipient country, and procurement conditions.

#### (2) Selection of Consultants

In order to maintain technical consistency, the consulting firm(s) which conducted the Survey will be recommended by JICA to the recipient country to continue to work on the Project's implementation after the E/N and G/A.



(3) Eligible source country

Under the Japanese Grant Aid, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased. When JICA and the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country. However, the prime contractors, namely, constructing and procurement firms, and the prime consulting firm are limited to "Japanese nationals".

(4) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by JICA. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to fulfill accountability to Japanese taxpayers.

(5) Major undertakings to be taken by the Government of the Recipient Country

In the implementation of the Grant Aid Project, the recipient country is required to undertake such necessary measures as Annex 4.

(6) "Proper Use"

The Government of the recipient country is required to maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and the equipment purchased under the Grant Aid, to assign staff necessary for this operation and maintenance and to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

(7) "Export and Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be exported or re-exported from the recipient country.

(8) Banking Arrangements (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account under the name of the Government of the recipient country in a bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). JICA will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to JICA under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.


(9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)



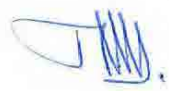
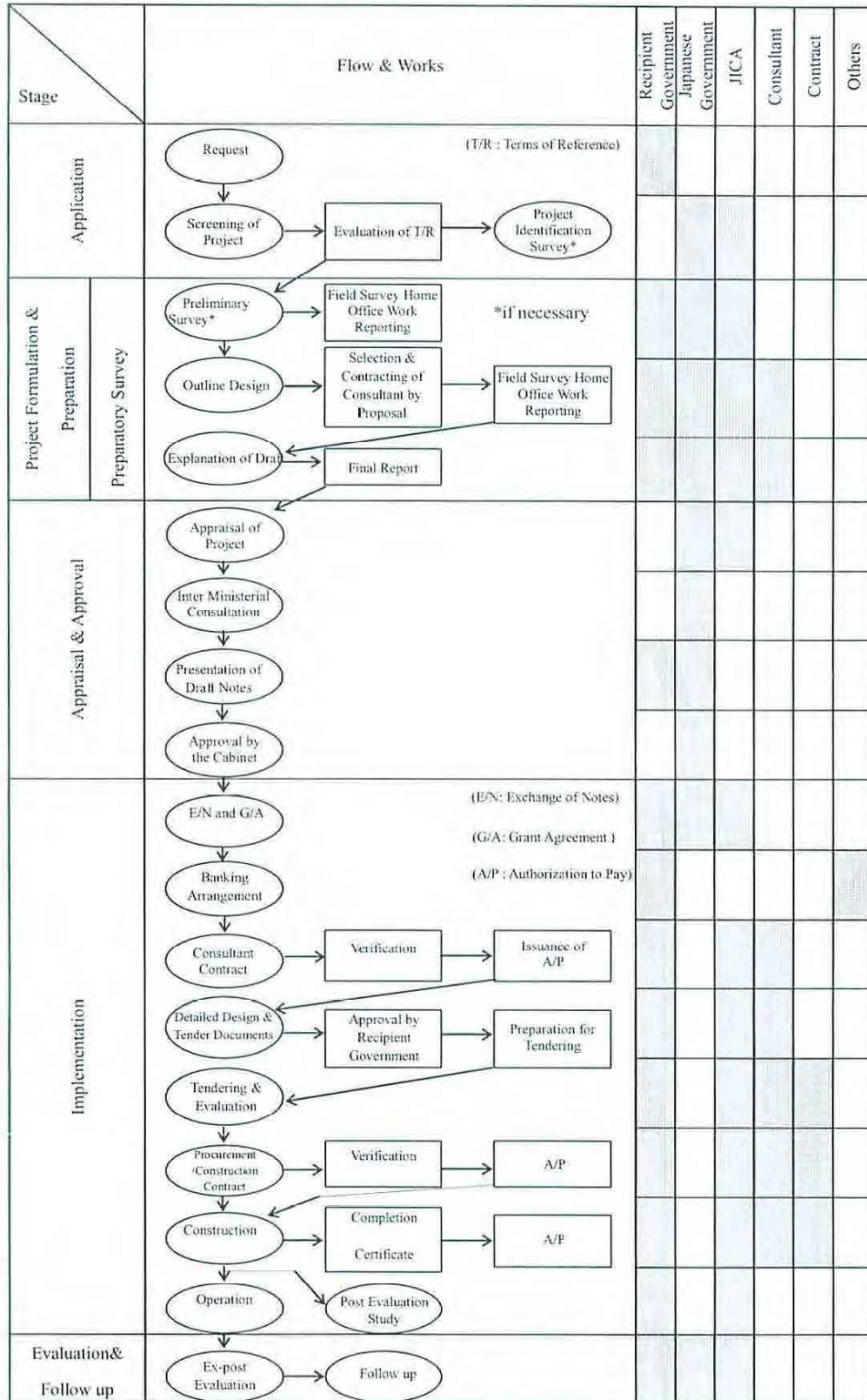
The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions paid to the Bank.

(10) Social and Environmental Considerations

A recipient country must carefully consider social and environmental impacts by the Project and must comply with the environmental regulations of the recipient country and JICA socio-environmental guidelines.



### Flow Chart of Japan's Grant Aid Procedures



## Major undertakings to be taken by each Government

No.	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient Side
1	to secure [a lot] / [lots] of land necessary for the implementation of the Project and to clear the [site] / [sites];		●
2	To construct the following facilities		
	1) The building	●	
	2) The gates and fences in and around the site		●
	3) The parking lot	●	
	4) The road within the site	●	
	5) The road outside the site		●
3	To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities necessary for the implementation of the Project outside the [site] / [sites]		
	1) Electricity		
	a. The distributing power line to the site		●
	b. The drop wiring and internal wiring within the site	●	
	c. The main circuit breaker and transformer	●	
	2) Water Supply		
	a. The city water distribution main to the site		●
	b. The supply system within the site (receiving and elevated tanks)	●	
	3) Drainage		
	a. The city drainage main (for storm sewer and others to the site)		●
	b. The drainage system (for toilet sewer, common waste, storm drainage and others) within the site	●	
	4) Gas Supply		
	a. The city gas main to the site		●
	b. The gas supply system within the site	●	
	5) Telephone System		
	a. The telephone trunk line to the main distribution frame/panel (MDF) of the building		●
	b. The MDF and the extension after the frame/panel	●	
	6) Furniture and Equipment		
	a. General furniture		●
	b. Project equipment	●	
4	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products at ports of disembarkation in the recipient country and to assist internal transportation of the products		
	1) Marine (Air) transportation of the Products from Japan to the recipient country	●	
	2) Tax exemption and custom clearance of the Products at the port of disembarkation		●
	3) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site	●	
5	To ensure that customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the purchase of the products and the services [ be exempted] / [be borne by the Authority without using the Grant]		●
6	To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work		●
7	To ensure that [the Facilities and the products] / [the Facilities] / [the products] be maintained and used properly and effectively for the implementation of the Project		●
8	To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant, necessary for the implementation of the Project		●
9	To bear the following commissions paid to the Japanese bank for banking services based upon the B/A		
	1) Advising commission of A/P		●
	2) Payment commission		●
10	To give due environmental and social consideration in the implementation of the Project.		●

\*1 B/A : Banking Arrangement, A/P : Authorization to pay) \*2 If the environmental screening category is C, No. 10 is unnecessary

## Monitoring Forms

Monitoring Item: 1. Community meetings and consent building with local leadership - REA explains to the local leaders about the Project, schedule and establishes consensus before the installation work starts.						
No.	Date	Location (LCI/Sub-county)	Consent Level	Special Instructions (Questions & Answers, Opinions)	Frequency	
1					After E/N and agreement, Monthly by Community	
2						
3						
Monitoring Item: 2. Consent building with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) - REA explains to PAPs about the Project, schedule and establishes consensus before the installation work starts. (The consent forms of REA can be summarized.)						
No.	Date (from-to)	Location (LCI/Sub-county)	Consent Level	Special Instructions (Questions & Answers, Opinions)	Frequency	
1					Before the installation work starts, Monthly by Community	
2						
3						
Monitoring Item: 3. Loss of crops - The crops removed due to the installation works are recorded. (The compensation assessment forms of REA can be summarized.)						
No.	Date (from-to)	Location (LCI/Sub-county)	Type of Crops	Condition	Number of Crops	Frequency
1						Monthly by Sub-county
2						
3						
Monitoring Item: 4. Trees felled - The trees felled due to the installation works are recorded. (The compensation assessment forms of REA can be summarized.)						
No.	Date (from-to)	Location (LCI/Sub-county)	Type of Tree	Condition (height/age)	Number of Trees	Frequency
1						Monthly by Sub-county
2						
3						
Monitoring Item: 5. Payment of compensation - Payments of compensation for the crops and trees removed due to the installation works are recorded. (The payment vouchers of REA can be summarized.)						
No.	Date (from-to)	Location (LCI/Sub-county)	Number of Persons	Special Instructions (Questions & Answers, Opinions)	Frequency	
1					Monthly by Sub-county	
2						
3						
Monitoring Item: 6. Re-planted trees - Re-planted trees will be recorded.						
No.	Date (from-to)	Location (LCI/Sub-county)	Type of Tree	Condition (height/age)	Number of Trees	Frequency
1						Monthly by Sub-county
2						
3						

Monitoring Item: 7. Sensitization for safe use of electricity - REA explains and sensitizes the local people safety and hazards related to electricity usage before commissioning.						
No.	Date	Location (District/Sub-county)	Type of Media	Number of Participants	Special Instructions (Questions & Answers, Opinions)	Frequency
1						Before the operation starts, Monthly by District or Sub-county
2						
3						



				service facilities), social environment, and natural environment.
2. Pollution Control	(1) Water Quality	(a) Is there any possibility that soil runoff from the bare lands resulting from earthmoving activities, such as cutting and filling will cause water quality degradation in downstream water areas? If the water quality degradation is anticipated, are adequate measures considered?	N	(a): The installation of distribution lines will not involve any major alteration of the local topography or large-scale civil engineering work. Consequently, there will be no soil runoff to the extent of worsening the water quality.
3. Natural Environment	(1) Protected Areas	(a) Is the project site located in protected areas designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? Is there a possibility that the project will affect the protected areas?	N	(a): The Project sites are not located in protected areas. One central forest reserve named Irimbi aimed to industrial plantation is located along the Project Route but it is partially planted and mostly cultivated with maize. REA will compensate owners if the trees or crops are removed for the Project.
	(2) Ecosystem	(a) Does the project site encompass primeval forests, tropical rain forests, ecologically valuable habitats (e.g., coral reefs, mangroves, or tidal flats)? (b) Does the project site encompass the protected habitats of endangered species designated by the country's laws or international treaties and conventions? (c) If significant ecological impacts are anticipated, are adequate protection measures taken to reduce the impacts on the ecosystem? (d) Are adequate measures taken to prevent disruption of migration routes and habitat fragmentation of wildlife and livestock? (e) Is there any possibility that the project will cause the negative impacts, such as destruction of forest, poaching, desertification, reduction in wetland areas, and disturbance of ecosystem due to introduction of exotic (non-native invasive) species and pests? Are adequate measures for preventing such impacts considered? (f) In cases where the project site is located in undeveloped areas, is there any possibility that the new development will result in extensive loss of natural environments?	N	(a)-(f): There are no special habitats of endangered fauna or flora. Seasonal and a few permanent wetlands that are highly modified and cultivated exist along the project area.
	(3) Topography	(a) Is there any soft ground on the route of power	N	(a)-(c): The Project site is almost gently hilly

	and Geology	<p>transmission and distribution lines that may cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides, where needed?</p> <p>(b) Is there any possibility that civil works, such as cutting and filling will cause slope failures or landslides? Are adequate measures considered to prevent slope failures or landslides?</p> <p>(c) Is there a possibility that soil runoff will result from cut and fill areas, waste soil disposal sites, and borrow sites? Are adequate measures taken to prevent soil runoff?</p>	land. No major alterations of the local topography or large-scale civil engineering work will occur under the Project, making slope failures, landslides or soil runoff highly unlikely.
4. Social Environment	(1) Resettlement	<p>(a) Is involuntary resettlement caused by project implementation? If involuntary resettlement is caused, are efforts made to minimize the impacts caused by the resettlement?</p> <p>(b) Is adequate explanation on compensation and resettlement assistance given to affected people prior to resettlement?</p> <p>(c) Is the resettlement plan, including compensation with full replacement costs, restoration of livelihoods and living standards developed based on socioeconomic studies on resettlement?</p> <p>(d) Are the compensations going to be paid prior to the resettlement?</p> <p>(e) Are the compensation policies prepared in document?</p> <p>(f) Does the resettlement plan pay particular attention to vulnerable groups or people, including women, children, the elderly, people below the poverty line, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples?</p> <p>(g) Are agreements with the affected people obtained prior to resettlement?</p> <p>(h) Is the organizational framework established to properly implement resettlement? Are the capacity and budget secured to implement the plan?</p> <p>(i) Are any plans developed to monitor the impacts of resettlement?</p> <p>(j) Is the grievance redress mechanism</p>	N (a)-(j): No involuntary resettlement is expected in the Project. 33kV distribution lines will be installed within the road reserve along the present roads. Most buildings are built set-back from the carriageways and the lines will be installed to avoid the buildings.

e



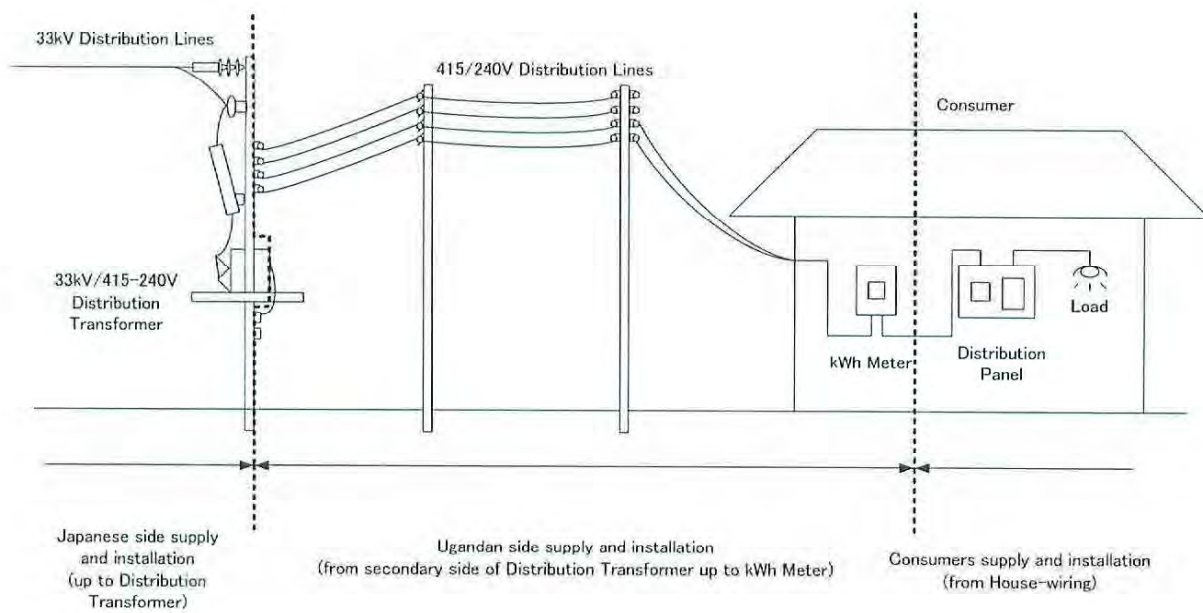




	established?		
(2) Living and Livelihood	<p>(a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the living conditions of inhabitants? Are adequate measures considered to reduce the impacts, if necessary?</p> <p>(b) Is there a possibility that diseases, including infectious diseases, such as HIV will be brought due to immigration of workers associated with the project? Are adequate considerations given to public health, if necessary?</p> <p>(c) Is there any possibility that installation of structures, such as power line towers will cause a radio interference? If any significant radio interference is anticipated, are adequate measures considered?</p> <p>(d) Are the compensations for transmission wires given in accordance with the domestic law?</p>	<p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>N</p> <p>Y</p>	<p>(a): Access to public services and traffic by the local people can be affected. However, the construction works will be done by humans at limited areas and in short-term. The adverse impact is not serious and is limited. Construction observers will direct the local people and traffic passing safely.</p> <p>(b): No significant adverse impact is expected on hazards and infectious diseases because no massive influx of workers is expected as most labours can be supplied locally for the small-scale projects and construction works by humans. However, HIV might increase because the districts' prevalent rates are already high. Both workers and local peoples will be sensitized.</p> <p>(c): The planned construction of the 33 kV distribution lines will not cause any radio interference which will negatively affect local people.</p> <p>(d): 33kV distribution lines will be installed within road reserve. The installation works will remove crops and the Project route was designed to avoid massive cultivation and tall/large trees as much as possible. However, if the crops and trees are removed by necessity, they will be compensated by REA using district compensation rates.</p>
(3) Heritage	<p>(a) Is there a possibility that the project will damage the local archeological, historical, cultural, and religious heritage? Are adequate measures considered to protect these sites in accordance with the country's laws?</p>	N	<p>(a) There are no prominent archaeological, historical, cultural or religious sites to consider at the Project sites. Two traditional shrines were identified but the lines are designed and will be installed at the opposite side of them.</p>
(4) Landscape	<p>(a) Is there a possibility that the project will adversely affect the local landscape? Are necessary measures taken?</p>	N	<p>(a): No significant impact is expected on landscape because there are no special natural and cultural landscapes around the project sites. However, some trees will be felled on the Project Route. The Project lines are designed and will be installed to avoid tall/large trees as much as possible. Trees felled by necessity are compensated by REA</p>

				but it could deteriorate the vegetation and green landscape along the Project Route. Re-plantation at public space is proposed for mitigation.
	(5) Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples	(a) Are considerations given to reduce impacts on the culture and lifestyle of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples?  (b) Are all of the rights of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in relation to land and resources respected?	N	(a)(b): There are no settlements of ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples along the Project route.
	(6) Working Conditions	(a) Is the project proponent not violating any laws and ordinances associated with the working conditions of the country which the project proponent should observe in the project?  (b) Are tangible safety considerations in place for individuals involved in the project, such as the installation of safety equipment which prevents industrial accidents, and management of hazardous materials?  (c) Are intangible measures being planned and implemented for individuals involved in the project, such as the establishment of a safety and health program, and safety training (including traffic safety and public health) for workers etc.?  (d) Are appropriate measures taken to ensure that security guards involved in the project not to violate safety of other individuals involved, or local residents?	N  Y	(a): All Policies, Laws, Regulations and ordinances were reviewed and the project is within the acceptable limits  (b)-(d): Supervising consultant and contractor take responsible to ensure safe working conditions in accordance with contractor's construction manuals which are required in the contract in order to prevent accidents at work and to the local residents during construction period. Personal protective wear will be provided for all the workers during construction according to the labour laws of Uganda.
5. Others	(1) Impacts During Construction	(a) Are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts during construction (e.g., noise, vibrations, turbid water, dust, exhaust gases, and wastes)?  (b) If construction activities adversely affect the natural environment (ecosystem), are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts?  (c) If construction activities adversely affect the social environment, are adequate measures considered to reduce impacts?	N	(a)-(c): The main work will be the erection of electric poles and overhead cables. While a small crane will be used to install trances on the poles, the work relating to the electric poles and overhead cables will be manually conducted. As such, the impacts of the work on the natural environment, social environment and pollution will be minimal.
	(2) Monitoring	(a) Does the proponent develop and implement monitoring program for the environmental items that are considered to have potential impacts?	Y	(a) As part of the environmental assessment process, an Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan was prepared in the Project Brief and implemented by REA.

		<p>(b) What are the items, methods and frequencies of the monitoring program?</p> <p>(c) Does the proponent establish an adequate monitoring framework (organization, personnel, equipment, and adequate budget to sustain the monitoring framework)?</p> <p>(d) Are any regulatory requirements pertaining to the monitoring report system identified, such as the format and frequency of reports from the proponent to the regulatory authorities?</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Y</p>	<p>(b) The following items were agreed and will be included in the monitoring plan: Community meetings, Consent buildings with PAPs, Loss of crops, Trees Felled, Payment of compensation, Re-plantation of Trees and Sensitization. The other items including contractor's matters will also be comprised in the coordination with NEMA.</p> <p>(c) An organizational structure consists of the wayleaves officer, the environment officer and the auditor in REA. REA and Contractor shall make budgetary allocations towards all environmental programmes.</p> <p>(d) The environment officer of REA shall coordinate the production of internal monthly/quarterly reports for REA, and annual environmental audit report for submitting to NEMA.</p>
6. Note	Reference to Checklist for Other Sectors	(a) Where necessary, pertinent items described in the Road checklist should also be checked (e.g., projects including installation of electric transmission lines and/or electric distribution facilities).	N	(a): The items are irrelevant to the project as it only involves the project components consist of liner and limited areas, which are installations of distribution lines and is planned within the road reserve.
	Note on Using Environmental Checklist	(a) If necessary, the impacts to transboundary or global issues should be confirmed, (e.g., the project includes factors that may cause problems, such as transboundary waste treatment, acid rain, destruction of the ozone layer, or global warming).	N	(a) The item is irrelevant to the Project as it only involves the project components consist of liner and limited areas, which are installations of distribution lines.



Scope of Works between the Japanese and Uganda Side

### Estimated Project Cost (Confidential)

The cost of the Project will be approximately JPY 1,273 Million in total. The content of the project cost are shown separately for the Japanese borne portion and the Ugandan side borne portion in accordance with the conditions in item (3) below.

This cost estimate is provisional and would be further examined by the Government of Japan for the approval of the Grant.

1. Cost to be borne by the Japanese side: approximately JPY 1,223 Million

#### Approximate Total cost for Japanese Portion

Cost Items	Approximate Cost (million JPY)
Equipment Procurement, Installation and Trainings	1,170
Detailed Design & Consultant's Supervision	53
Total	1,223

2. Cost to be borne by the Ugandan side: approximately UGX 1,455 Million (approximately JPY50.01 million)

No.	Items	Amounts (approx.)	
		USD (thousand)	Equivalent JPY (million)
(1)	Route survey and clearing site for 33 kV distribution line (Approx. 134.4 km)	45	3.74
(2)	Provision of low voltage distribution trunk line (1.5 km/trans. x 50 transformers x 21,000USD/km)	1,575	130.73
(3)	Procurement and installation of meters and drop wires (4,800 consumers)	768	63.74
(4)	Payment of bank commission	17	1.41
	Total	2,405	199.62

3. Conditions for estimation

(1) Time of estimation: June, 2011

(2) Foreign exchange rates:

1 US\$ = JPY 83.00

1 EURO= JPY 116.53

1 UGX = JPY 0.03437

(3) Others:

The above estimation was carried out in accordance with procurement rules and the guideline of the Japanese Grant Aid.