

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA20665

**Date Prepared/Updated:** 08-Mar-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Kenya	<b>Project ID:</b>	P162182
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P121019
<b>Project Name:</b>	Kenya Infrastructure Finance Public Private Partnership Additional Financing Project (P162182)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Kenya Infrastructure Finance/PPP project (P121019)		
<b>Region:</b>	AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	09-Jan-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	10-May-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Finance & Markets	<b>Lending Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	National Treasury PPP Unit		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
International Development Association (IDA)			50.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			50.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	A-Full Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>			
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

1. Kenya's economic growth remains robust and resilient in recent years amid weakness in the global economy. The country's GDP was estimated at US\$ 63.4 billion as of Oct 2016 (up from US\$ 61.4

billion in 2014), with GDP per capita standing at US\$ 1,377 (up from US\$1,368 in 2014). The growth is projected at 5.9 percent in 2016 from 5.6 in 2015 and strengthening to 6.1 percent by 2018. This is against the backdrop of the significant improvement in external and internal balances, such as falling oil prices; and public investment, mainly in infrastructure (energy and the standard gauge railway).

2. Despite the positive growth outlook, poverty levels remain high and income distribution is uneven. The World Bank Country Partnership Strategy 2014-18 for Kenya recognizes that 4 out of 10 Kenyans live in poverty, and the richest 10 percent of the population receive 40 percent of the nation's income. Poverty in Kenya continues to be closely associated with poor infrastructure.

3. Infrastructure and logistics are the backbone of Kenya's long term growth. The Government's second Medium-Term Plan calls for huge investments in infrastructure. In an effort to close the infrastructure deficit, Kenya has quadrupled spending in the infrastructure sector. About half of its capital budget is allocated for infrastructure. This budget increased from about 4.5 percent of GDP to 7 percent of GDP in 2014/2015. However, the gap still remains and more effort is needed to further close the gap.

4. Private domestic investment remains constrained by high cost of credit (notwithstanding the decline in interest rates) and a challenging business regulatory environment (Kenya ranks 92 in the World Bank's Doing Business rankings). Nonetheless, there has been an increasing investor confidence of prospects in the Kenyan economy, which is reflected in a surged foreign direct investment (FDI) in the recent years (the FDI increased by 52 percent in 2015).

5. The Kenya Country Partnership Strategy 2014-2018 identifies a key opportunity to address this by leveraging private sector resources through innovative public-private partnerships (PPPs), which is currently being implemented through the World Bank Kenya Infrastructure Finance and Public Private Partnership Project (IFPPP), in partnership with the PPP Unit of the National Treasury.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

1. The IFPPP Additional Financing Project supports Kenya's Vision 2030 and Second Medium Term Plan 2010-2017 (MTP2). Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country whilst making the country globally competitive. The vision aspires to "strengthen the framework for infrastructure development and enhance private sector participation in the provision of infrastructure facilities and services strategically complemented by government interventions." The MTP2 also addresses the challenges of an inclusive growth model with high cost of infrastructure and calls for infrastructure investments and leveraging of private sector resources.

2. Unlocking infrastructure gap is the key to increase international competitiveness of Kenya's national economy, facilitate domestic and international trade, and enhancing the country's integration into the global economy. One of the top constraints identified by Kenyan businesses are infrastructure services, especially in affordable and reliable power supply, as well as dilapidated transportation infrastructure. Close to 80 percent of firms in Kenya experience losses because of power interruptions. As a consequence, almost 70% of firms have generators, which are costly to obtain and to operate. Similarly, Kenyan companies lose 2.6 percent of their sales because of spoilage and theft during transportation .

3. The country's current infrastructure funding gap stands at about US\$ 4 billion per annum . Addressing the funding gap in the infrastructure is one of the key enablers to help eliminate inefficiencies and allow the sector to adopt the appropriate financing strategies and technologies. Kenya's infrastructure budget allocation amounted to KSH 244 billion (or US\$ 2.4 billion) in 2013/14,

equivalent to 4.9 percent of GDP . Since public resource alone is not sufficient to cover the infrastructure funding gap, the ability to bring in private sector investment would be crucial to tap on the gap.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The overall objective of this two-phased Adaptable Lending Program (APL) Program is to increase private investment in the Kenya infrastructure market across sectors and to sustain this participation over an extended period of time. This involves three key areas of development: (i) enabling environment; (ii) pipeline; (iii) financing.

The specific objective of the APL 1 project is to improve the enabling environment to generate a pipeline of bankable Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects.

#### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The overall objective of this project is to increase private investment in the Kenya infrastructure market across sectors and to sustain this participation over an extended period of time.

#### **Key Results**

1. Mobilize private capital by USD 1.25 billion
2. Bring at least 3 PPP projects to financial closure.

### **D. Project Description**

The additional financing will consist of three components: 1) Upstream support to PPP Institutions and capacity building; 2) Support to Project Preparation and Procurement; and 3) Support to Project Management.

#### **Component Name:**

Component I: Support to Institutional Strengthening

#### **Comments ( optional)**

This component is based on an assessment of the remaining institutional strengthening activities (particularly at the county government level) following the activities undertaken under the IFPPP and the need for institutional strengthening based on future expected project activities.

Sub-component I.A will provide upstream Support to PPP Institutions will provide support for the sustainable functioning of the Project Facilitation Fund, the PPPU, the Petition Committee, the Contracting Authorities at both the national and sub-national level. Sub-component I.B will provide support to Capacity Building Activities.

#### **Component Name:**

Component II: Support to Project Preparation and Procurement

#### **Comments ( optional)**

This component will assist the Government of Kenya, at national as well as county level, to prepare well-structured and bankable PPP projects with optimal risk allocation building on the experience in the development of the first mover PPPs under IFPPP. While transport, education, health and energy will continue to be sectors of focus for the national government, sectors of interest at county level appear to be housing, solid and medical waste management, health services, bulk water supply and distribution, county roads, agriculture, county markets, etc. Funds under this component will be used for engaging consultants for undertaking feasibility assessments, preparation of bid documents

and hand-holding during bid-negotiations and other processes leading to commercial and financial close.

**Component Name:**

Component III: Support for Project Management

**Comments ( optional)**

This component will be used to support the Project Implementation Unit that is currently functioning under IFPPP. The PIU will continue to provide the fiduciary, safeguards, and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) expertise required for the implementation of the project in accordance with Bank policies and requirements. This component may include equipment, operating costs, organization and systems development, training, capacity building and technical assistance.

**E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The project will be located in urban, peri-urban and in various counties throughout the country. Some projects (e.g., Olkaria VII, the Mombasa-Nairobi Road and the Nairobi-Nakuru Road) are expected to traverse county boundaries and areas inhabited by vulnerable and marginalized groups.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

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**II. IMPLEMENTATION**

35. The National Treasury (NT) will be the overall implementation agency for the IFPPP project. The PPP Unit Director is the Officer Administering the Fund (OAF) for the Project Facilitation Fund (PFF), established under section 68 of the PPP Act, 2013. The OAF will manage day-to-day activities for the IFPPP additional financing project, implemented through the PFF. The PFF is a multi-purpose fund designed to provide financial support for the implementation of PPP projects under the Act, which may be provided in the form of grants, loans, equity, guarantees and other financial instruments approved by the CS from time to time. As prescribed in the Regulations, the PFF will have four windows: i) contracting authorities in the preparation, appraisal and tendering phase of their PPP projects; ii) the activities of the PPP Unit in its delivery of its mandate; iii) extend viability gap finance to PPP projects; and iv) provide a source of liquidity to meet any contingent liabilities arising from a PPP project. PFF will be operationalized upon Gazetting of the PFF regulations, which is expected in the coming months (expected February, 2017).

36. The PPP committee will act as the oversight body of the PFF will also act as the IFPPP Project Steering Committee. An Officer Administering the Fund (OAF) will be designated to manage and administer the Fund. The OAF reports to the National Treasury and responsibilities include i) Review and assess requests for Government support in relation to a project and advise the Committee on the support that should be accorded in relation to the project; ii) Put in place measures to eliminate constraints limiting the realization of benefits

expected from a PPP; and iii) Monitor contingent liabilities and accounting and budgetary issues related to PPPs with the relevant offices within the State department responsible for finance. The OAF be supported by a Secretariat who shall provide technical and administrative support to the OAF. The PPP Unit and PIU supporting the IFPPP Project will be the Secretariat to the Fund/OAF.

37. The PPP Unit and PIU combined currently have 27 staffs, the majority of which are support and non-technical staff. The unit is planning to recruit additional staffs to have a total staffing number of close to 50, including 29 technical officers. The additional staffing plan aims to enhance the technical capacity in core areas of PPP project development and implementation, such as finance, legal, technical, and procurement; and accelerate program implementation and disbursement.

38. The PIU has hired on a permanent basis an experienced and well-qualified safeguards advisor who is at post and providing immense support to the project. Importantly, safeguard oversight, compliance and due diligence has been taken seriously by the PPP Unit which has subjected preliminary safeguard instruments at the feasibility stage to rigorous review and ensured that they were in line with domestic safeguard guidelines and international best practices and standards. These have been submitted to the World Bank for review and clearance. Notwithstanding these achievements to date, the PPP Unit would need to be further strengthened through training and skills upgrading in safeguard implementation, monitoring and reporting. Awareness raising and education of the National Treasury and potential investors would be important as well

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	OP 4.01 is triggered on the assumption that future investment sub-project pipelines will include civil works projects, including the rehabilitation and refurbishment of existing infrastructure, as well as the construction of new infrastructure. The exact locations and impacts of the sub-projects have not yet been identified, though the potential project pipeline could include possible first mover projects. In this regard, the Borrower prepared safeguard instruments using the framework approach. These instruments are the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), which were prepared and disclosed on April 20, 2012. The ESMF also includes an indicative budget for such mitigation activities. Consultations with Project Affected People (PAPs) were conducted as part of ESMF preparation. The executive summary of the ESMF has been

		circulated to the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors for information. The 2012 ESMF has been updated in 2017 and submitted to the World Bank for review and clearance. Future Category A safeguards instruments will also be circulated to the Executive Directors.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The AF will not support any project that is anticipated to have any adverse impacts on critical natural habitats (forests, wetlands, mangroves, etc.) or environmentally sensitive areas. However, in case of impacts on natural habitats, if there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, the project will include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures will meet conditions under OP/BP 4.04 (Natural habitats) para 5-8.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The PPP will not finance any project which involves degradation of any forest area and/or any conversions of natural forests into man-made forests and plantation.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The policy on Pest Management has been triggered under the AF. Although there is currently no agriculture proposals at county level, it is a potential area for county level PPPs as agriculture is one of the functions that county governments mandates to engage under the Constitution. In the case of any future FS on agriculture projects, the EA will have to evaluate the country and the proponent's capacity to manage the procurement, handling, application, and disposal of pest control products, to monitor the precision of pest control and the impact of pesticide use, and to develop and implement ecologically based pest management programs or integrated pest management plans (IPMP).
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The AF triggers OP/BP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources), based on the assumption that implementation of any of the pipeline projects could impact on physical cultural resources since projects will involve significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes. The EA that will be prepared for

		such projects will include a physical cultural resources management plan that includes (a) measures to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on physical cultural resources; (b) provisions for managing chance finds; (c) any necessary measures for strengthening institutional capacity for the management of PCP; and (d) a monitoring system to track progress of these activities.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	Yes	Under the parent project, OP 4.10 was not triggered because the sub-projects were not anticipated to be implemented in areas where people meeting the definition of IPs under OP 4.10 would be present. The selection of sub-projects followed this anticipated planned pipeline until recently. The addition of Olkaria VII geothermal as a selected sub-project has necessitated a review into the need of triggering OP 4.10 since all proposed sub-projects may not be in urban or peri-urban areas. In addition to Olkaria VI I, the other sub-projects with likely impacts on IPs are the Mombasa-Nairobi Road and the Nairobi-Nakuru Road. Since these three sub-projects are highly likely to have impacts on IPs, there is need to include screening for the presence of IPs in the sub-projects areas within the feasibility study of the Transaction Advisors, and if they are found to be present, to prepare the necessary safeguard instruments. For this reason, OP 4.10 is now triggered for the parent project as well as the Additional Financing project.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The specific sites or locations of individual IFPPP projects/transactions financed under the second component are not fully determined by project appraisal, but the likelihood of land acquisition and relocation remains a possibility to be confirmed as the project pipeline is fully identified. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared to specify the process for preparing, reviewing, approving and implementing subsequent Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) under AF for sub-projects before the relevant civil works are initiated. RPF was publicly disclosed in Bank InfoShop and in Kenya. RPF preparation included consultations with potential PAPs.

		For the AF, the RPF has been strengthened The updated reports will have to be meaningfully consulted upon be disclosed both in the country and in the World Bank's infoShop. A project level grievance mechanism acceptable to all stakeholders will be put in place.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	The AF is expected to finance feasibility studies on the construction of Maragwa and Ndarugu Dams and the supply of bulk water to Nairobi County. These may involve new dam construction or the rehabilitation and expansion of an existing dam or the water treatment facility and water distribution network may rely on the performance (storage and operation) of a Dam under Construction (DUC). The EA and studies for the relevant subprojects will need to take OP 4.37 consideration into account. The ESMF will detail the necessary measures to be taken at the level of the subproject.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The policy is not triggered for the project. In the case of the water projects that may be funded by IFPPP may rely on water resources from other countries, World Bank's OP for projects on International Waterways will be triggered. In this case, appropriate actions will be taken with respect to Riparian notification in line with policy guidelines.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No disputed areas were identified in any potential project locations.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### *A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues*

**1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:**

The specific sites or locations of individual IFPPP projects/transactions financed under the AF are not fully determined yet, but it is foreseen that land acquisition and relocation remains a likely possibility, which will be confirmed as the project pipeline is fully identified. Land acquisition and resettlement can result in irreversible adverse impacts on project affected persons (PAPs). Among the likely adverse impacts are permanent or partial loss of economic, land and/or physical assets – resulting in displacement and disruption on the livelihood strategies and social fabrics of PAPs.

**2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:**

It is foreseen that some of the project activities may pass through densely populated sections



of urban or peri-urban areas, especially in informal settlements where poor and the vulnerable people live. Such impacts can be positive or negative depending on the compensation entitlements agreed with the PAPs. If compensation involves replacement of lost assets and livelihood restoration, the project is likely to have long term positive impacts on PAPs such as better housing and better livelihood activities. On the other hand, cash compensation, if not well managed, may lead to long term impoverishment of already poor people.

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.**

When project locations are determined, the design of civil works activities should take into consideration high populated areas and if possible, avoid such areas. Other alternatives include voluntary land donations – and willing-buyer -willing seller arrangements which would mitigate against compulsory land acquisition.

**4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.**

The key instrument for the environmental and social management is the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). MPRRDA prepared the draft ESMF, which the Bank team reviewed and provided feedback. This will be prepared and strengthened by the Client to include possibilities and processes for voluntary land donations, entitlements under the project and eligibility criteria for such entitlements. The strengthened ESMF and RPF have been reviewed by the Bank and have been disclosed both in the country and in the infoshop. Also to be prepared by the Client is a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The Sub project specific Environmental Management Plan (EMPs) will be prepared as per the ESMF, as part of the detailed project preparation processes.

On the capacity, the PIU has hired on a permanent basis an experienced and well-qualified safeguards advisor who is at post and providing immense support to the project. Importantly, safeguard oversight, compliance and due diligence has been taken seriously by the PPP Unit which has subjected preliminary safeguard instruments at the feasibility stage to rigorous review and ensured that they were in line with domestic safeguard guidelines and international best practices and standards. These have been submitted to the World Bank for review and clearance. Notwithstanding these achievements to date, the PPP Unit would need to be further strengthened through training and skills upgrading in safeguard implementation, monitoring and reporting. Awareness raising and education of the National Treasury and potential investors would be important as well.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

Key project stakeholders include the potentially affected persons, institutions (traditional and civil society) who speak for or represent potentially affected persons, and, the implementing agency and all government departments/ministries concerned by the project. The scope of stakeholders will be determined in accordance with the scope of the project once the project sites have been determined.

For each stakeholder category, the project will develop an accessible communication strategy

that ensures timely dissemination of information and feedback. In particular, consultations with PAPs will follow the principle of free, prior and informed consultations.

**B. Disclosure Requirements**

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Feb-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Feb-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	20-Mar-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Kenya	17-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i> <a href="http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/ifppp-environmental-social-management-framework">http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/ifppp-environmental-social-management-framework</a>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Feb-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Feb-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Kenya	17-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i> <a href="http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/ifppp-resettlement-policy-framework">http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/ifppp-resettlement-policy-framework</a>	
<b>Indigenous Peoples Development Plan/Framework</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Feb-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	21-Feb-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Kenya	17-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i> <a href="http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/vulnerable-marginalized-groups-framework-vmgf">http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/vulnerable-marginalized-groups-framework-vmgf</a> <a href="http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/ifppp-vgmf-discussions-indigenous-persons-organizations-ipos-that-participated">http://www.pppunit.go.ke/news/view/ifppp-vgmf-discussions-indigenous-persons-organizations-ipos-that-participated</a>	
<b>Pest Management Plan</b>	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	NA
Date of receipt by the Bank	NA
Date of submission to InfoShop	NA
"In country" Disclosure	
Kenya	17-Feb-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	

**If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::**

**C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level**

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats</b>						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP 4.09 - Pest Management</b>						
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources</b>						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.10 - Indigenous Peoples</b>						
Has a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (as appropriate) been prepared in consultation with affected	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indigenous Peoples?						
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the whole project is designed to benefit IP, has the design been reviewed and approved by the Regional Social Development Unit or Practice Manager?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams</b>						
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

safeguard policies?						
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

## V. Contact point

### World Bank

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Title: Lead Financial Sector Specialist

### Borrower/Client/Recipient

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### Implementing Agencies

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## VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Mehnaz S. Safavian	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Nathalie S. Munzberg (SA)	Date: 08-Mar-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name: James Seward (PMGR)	Date: 14-Mar-2017

Country Director:	Name: Thomas O'Brien (CD)	Date: 22-Mar-2017
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