The Republic of Kenya
National Treasury and Planning

Project Proposal Template
Solicited Projects

Public Private Partnerships Unit
The centre of PPP expertise

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to give contracting authorities wishing to pursue PPP projects a tool through which they can provide details on the proposed project's suitability to be implemented through the PPP framework.

1. General Information

A. Project Name: Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Facility	
B. Contracting Authority: County Government of Kajiado	**C. Sector: Water, Irrigation, Environment and Natural Resources**
D. Project Category: Environment	**E. Project Location: Kerarapon Sub-Location, Ngong Ward – Kajiado North Sub County**

2. Prerequisite Conditions

Please provide information pertaining to the following:

a. Evidence that the proposed project has been derived from the Contracting Authority's Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, Strategic Plan, County Integrated Development Plan or any other national development plan.

The County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022), under Water, Environment and Natural Resources spells out within sector development needs, priorities and strategies that the county shall pursue alternative sources of funding through Public private partnership on waste management. A copy of the CIDP is attached.

b. Evidence that the project falls within the mandate of the Contracting Authority.

Constitution of Kenya (2010), Fourth schedule 2 (g) refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. This gives the county the mandate to regulate and manage its waste management.

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3. Basic Project Information

Note to Contracting Authorities:

The first step in the screening process is the verification of strategic alignment of the project with the national development objectives and those of the implementing agency. For Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MCDAs), the proposed project must be aligned to the national development plans, sector plans and strategic plans as required under section 23(2) of the Public Private Partnerships Act, 2013. For County Governments, the project must be part of the current County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Contracting Authorities are expected to submit the relevant development plan together with the project proposal.

At this stage, assessment of a project's Economic Suitability is a critical consideration. The screening for economic suitability will aim to determine the economic soundness of a project for development as a PPP. The analysis will include an assessment of the economic justification of the identified service/need to establish if it fits within the definition of a public function, as per Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, and whether the public sector has a clear role in a market economy such as Kenya to provide the service. Subsequently, the analysis will seek to confirm that PPP is the most suitable delivery model for the project vis-à-vis other project delivery models such as joint venture, government borrowing, privatization, creation of government owned enterprises, licensing, or outsourcing of a simple function of public service.

a. Project Description

- Provide a detailed description about the project

This project involves the decommissioning of the existing Ngong dumpsite and implementation of recommendations stipulated by Kajiado County for the development of an Integrated Solid Waste Management system (ISWM).

The County Government of Kajiado has identified solid waste disposal for the County as a priority problem and for assistance in financing the construction of a new sanitary landfill (ISWM), under the proposed Integrated Waste Management Plan. The new ISWM system proposed to be constructed through Public Private Partnership financing will include leachate collection, resource recovery, electricity generation and landfill gas collection but not limited to management systems as needed to result in environmentally acceptable pollution control. The proposed project will include operational equipment to spread, grade and cover solid wastes received by the landfill in a cost-effective manner. Implementation of a new sanitary landfill would allow for cessation of solid waste disposal operations at the existing disposal site at Ngong' dumpsite.

Ngong' dumpsite has major negative environmental impacts to the local environment as a result of uncontrolled and open dumping. These environmental impacts make it necessary to decommission the dumpsite. Lack of drainage ditches, poor management, lack of effective implementation of relevant solid waste management regulations, land use conflicts, poor geographical location of the dumpsite in relation to Ngong' town, ineffective recycling process at the site, waste scavenging, and inadequate disposal facilities are some of the major challenges facing the dumpsite. Its main impacts on the entire surrounding environment include: air, soil and water pollution, health risks, interruption of education of Ngong' residents, poor sanitation, insecurity and encroachment by human informal settlement.

Formulation of Ngong' dumpsite closure plan will involve reference to the policy regarding closure plan with the aim of improving the current conditions and reduce the impacts on the environment. The post closure land use plan will also take into consideration at least ten years for the waste to stabilize and therefore the feasible land use for the dumpsite will be as a recreational park.

- Provide detailed information on the scope, nature, rationale and genesis of the project

Kajiado County Government has proposed the decommissioning of Ngong' dumpsite and commissioning of an Integrated Waste Management System. The decommissioning of the dumpsite has been necessitated by a myriad of environmental and socio-economic challenges associated with the dumpsite. Ngong' dumpsite is situated in Ngong' town, Kajiado North sub county, Kajiado County.

Kajiado is one of the largest administrative, commercial and administrative counties in Kenya. It has been experiencing rapid urbanization largely due to its geographic proximity to the capital city. The current population in Kajiado is estimated to be 1,117,840 people covering an area of 21,292.7 Km^2 projecting from the latest census of 2019. Kajiado North Sub County has a population of about 306,596 with urban population of Ngong' township at 25,866. According to the JIKA report 2010, the solid waste catchment of Ngong' town covers Kiserian and Ongata Rongai towns and generates about 40 tons of waste per day. Ngong' town, just like the larger Kajiado County has over the years experienced major challenges in managing solid waste. These include: Inappropriate and inadequate waste collection and transportation, access and

inadequate infrastructure, funding limitations and constrained budget for Solid Waste Management (SWM) or illegal dumping which is a public health concern and is detrimental to the environment (JIKA, 2010).

It has been observed that half of the present solid waste generated is left uncollected or illegally dumped within the county and the remaining is carried to Ngong' disposal site. The disposal site, however, is an open dumping type landfill and this, therefore, has a detrimental effect on the surrounding environment. The major players in waste collection and transportation in this area include Private Service Providers (PSPs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which are more involved in SWM but in an unstructured manner. A dumpsite can be described as a landfill for solid waste disposal. This is the oldest and most organized form of handling waste around the world. In most scenarios such disposal; sites are usually located at the outskirts of urban areas and are the primary sources of contamination and act as incubation sites to most disease vectors that have negative impact on human populations (NEMA, 2014).

b. Project Need/Benefits

The following aspects about the project should be covered:

- Description of project Need, that is, the problem the project is intended to address or solve

Ngong' dumpsite has major negative environmental impacts to the local environment as a result of uncontrolled and open dumping. These environmental impacts make it necessary to decommission the dumpsite. Lack of drainage ditches, poor management, lack of effective implementation of relevant solid waste management regulations, land use conflicts, poor geographical location of the dumpsite in relation to Ngong' town, ineffective recycling process at the site, waste scavenging, and inadequate disposal facilities are some of the major challenges facing the dumpsite. Its main impacts on the entire surrounding environment include: air, soil and water pollution, health risks, interruption of education of Ngong' residents, poor sanitation, insecurity and encroachment by human informal settlement.

The project involves implementation of the recommendations of the Kajiado County on solid waste management plan in accordance with the provisions of the constitution

of Kenya 2010 for access to a healthy environment to every human being, which has been considered as a basic human right.

The eighth Sustainable Development Goal emphasizes the provision of safe clean water and safe environment. Further vision 2030 social pillar targets the implementation of an integrated solid waste Management system which the project seeks to achieve.

According to the Kajiado plan on sustainable environmental management there is need to rehabilitate, restore and manage Ngong' River Ecosystem in order to provide for improved livelihoods and enhanced biodiversity and sustainable supply of water for domestic, industrial and recreation purposes. Therefore, decommissioning of Ngong' dumpsite will contribute to the achievement of these policy directions and strategic actions.

- Description of the benefits to be derived from implementing the project

Long term Benefits

i. **Improved health of the population through reduced cases of respiratory and water borne diseases**
ii. **Improved water quality in Ngong' river and other surface streams**
iii. **Improved solid waste management of Ngong' town**
iv. **Improved aesthetic value of the area**
v. **Reclamation of the dumpsite and potential redevelopment**
vi. **Reduced pollution to downstream ecosystems**
vii. **Reduced health hazards to downstream communities in Athi catchment**
viii. **Demonstration for decommissioning model process of similar sites in other counties in the country**
ix. **Creation of job opportunities during implementation and operational phases**
x. **Improved physical infrastructure in the project area**
xi. **Improved security**
xii. **Reduced pollution on the cultivation of food crops in the riverine area irrigated with sewage**
xiii. **Creation of conducive living and learning environment and habitation of neighboring schools, churches and communities**

xiv. Reduced scavengers

Short- term benefits

i. **Expanded opportunities for small scale businesses in the area**
ii. **Creation of job opportunities during construction and implementation phases**
iii. **Removal of conditions creating attractions to child labor**

- The project's contribution to the Government's general goals and policy

  The project involves implementation of the recommendations of the Kajiado County on solid waste management plan in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of Kenya 2010 for access to a healthy and clean environment for every human being, which has been considered as a basic human right.

  The eighth Sustainable Development Goal emphasizes the provision of safe clean water and safe environment. Further vision 2030 social pillar targets the implementation of an integrated solid waste Management system which the project seeks to achieve.

  According to the Kajiado plan on sustainable environmental management there is need to rehabilitate, restore and manage Ngong' River Ecosystem in order to provide for improved livelihoods and enhanced biodiversity and sustainable supply of water for domestic, industrial and recreation purposes. Therefore, decommissioning of Ngong' dumpsite and implementation of the ISWM facility will contribute to the achievement of these policy directions and strategic actions.

- Description of how the proposed technical solution fixes/solves the Project Need

  The proposed technical solution envisages to resolve the following project needs which have been of concern to the residents of Kajiado North Sub county;

  a) **Health complications inform of skin, diseases, eye infections, diarrhoea, typhoid, miscarriage**
  b) **Stagnated economic growth due to poor solid waste management system**
  c) **Continued littering of the town by trucks ferrying solid wastes to the dumpsite**

d) **Continued pollution of surface and ground water by leachate oozing from the dumpsite**
e) **Continued pollution of the atmosphere with toxic gases including methane, hydrogen sulphide and other greenhouse gases.**

Lack of a functioning solid waste management system will imply that any potential investor in Ngong' must plan for the same. This will affect the cost and rate of development in real estate, industrial and commercial development with the overall negative impacts towards realization of the targets and objectives of the countries vision 2030 (NEMA, 2014).

- Describe the performance requirements that the project asset must meet i.e., service levels to be met, operational standards to be met, maintenance requirements to be met

c. Project Output Specifications and Performance Standards

- Describe what is intended to be delivered by the project, that is, the physical outputs to be met by the project (e.g., number of units to be constructed – with specificity whether the project is a greenfield or brownfield undertaking and if brownfield, what the scope of rehabilitation entails, quality of the built or rehabilitated project, specifications to be met during construction, technical functionality to be achieved, output capacity to be met, etc) – the Output Specifications

Dumpsite Rehabilitation Design

The current dumpsite closure works (rehabilitation) include the sealing of the dumpsite to prevent the entry (input) of precipitation (rainfall, snow, etc.) and the escape (output) of gas, odour and other fugitive emissions.
The main function of the cap will be to separate the waste from the surrounding environment. Waste (especially the oldest part) is considered as stabilized at a high degree.

It should be possible to measure the performance of the capping system to demonstrate that adequate environmental protection is being provided. Waste mass will be rearranged and emplaced in areas inside the rehabilitation site such as to ensure adequate gradients for the final relief. This task involves excavation of waste mass and transferring of the surrounding waste into the main final waste mass.

Then waste mass relief will be compacted by the appropriate mechanical equipment, in order to avoid instability and to minimize waste mass settlement. At least 5 to 7 passes are required to develop sufficient compaction.

A buffer zone of 8-10 m from the north north-west stream will be freed up of waste and no works will take place in that area to keep the stream free of obstacles. The detailed feasibility study and design is herein attached for ease of reference.

- List the key performance indicators to measure performance (including the indicators for measuring project performance, service levels, financial performance)

Construction of Temporary waste treatment facility

As feasibility study carried out recommends the necessity of building a Temporary Waste Treatment Facility (TWTF) which will be used to manage all municipal waste while the integrated solid waste management facility is being constructed. The TWTF will be constructed according to the international standards in order to provide sufficient space for waste treatment (sorting and landfilling under controlled conditions) until the commencement of operation of the new integrated SWM facility.

In general terms, such TWTF could be located both (a) close to the existing dumpsite or (b) in a different site away from the city. Option (a) is typically the best choice, in order not to change abruptly the habits of all the subjects delivering the waste to the site and to avoid the quick relocation of persons currently working in the dumpsite. However, this is dependent on availability of land.

The TWTF will be mainly composed of the following elements:

1. a sorting facility, to carry out the manual sorting of mixed waste (700 m^2);
2. a processing plant (plastic shredder machine), located inside the sorting facility;
3. a sanitary landfill including biogas collection system;
4. a service building containing toilets, showers, a kitchen and dormitories for workers (two-storey building with 500 m^2 for each storey);
5. a storage for sorted recyclable materials (open containers covered by a shelter).

New waste management plant.

The establishment of the waste management plant is a greenfield. Studies as referenced by the feasibility study show that a Waste-to-Energy (W-to-E) plant has a key role in the new waste management system of Ngong. The total amount of waste that will be treated in the plant has

been calculated by assuming a fixed annual increase in waste production corresponding to 6% of the baseline value (130 t/day). Such increase is mainly due to the projected rise of the population.

The design of the plant is based on a temporal horizon of 20 years, with an expected final generation of 286 t/d of waste. Other results, considering the current situation and an intermediate horizon of 10 years (208 t/d). The W-to-E plant consists mainly of 4 phases; Control and acceptance phase, Bio-drying phase, semi-manual or manual sorting phase, storage areas and Bio-reactor landfill. This is referenced by the feasibility study carried out.

d. Project Size/Estimated Project Cost:

Please attach a detailed breakdown of the estimated project costs including operations and maintenance cost. Please also attach a financial model and a list of the bills of quantity for the project ***if available.***

Costs for the closure of the existing dumpsite (rehabilitation)

Cost Component	**Amount KShs. Million**
Estimated Construction Cost (include Design and Supervision Cost) plus VAT	
Earth Works	40,973,520.00
Lining/Top Cover	63,579,600.00
Leachate Management	12,998,496.00
Flood Protection	11,585,616.00
Biogas System	7,064,400.00
Monitoring	3,673,488.00
Auxillary Works	7,912,128.00
Overhead & Contingencies	56,515,200.00
Other Costs *(please define)*	N/A
Total Project Cost	**176,122,800**
Annual Operation and Maintenance Cost (per year)	As per attached economic analysis

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Cost of the new Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility

Cost Component	Amount KShs. Million
Estimated Construction Cost (include Design and Supervision Cost) plus VAT	
New bio-drying system, including related equipment and auxiliary works (internal roads, fences etc.)	1,483,573,397.44
New bioreactor	42,387,899.88
(a) **Excavation cost (per lot)**	91,840,351.72
(b) Bioreactor construction costs (per lot)	14,129,192.08
(c) Controlled irrigation, leakage circulation and biogas extraction (per lot)	148,356,580.64
(d) Total costs (per lot)	593,429,539.24
(e) Total costs (number of lot: 4)	141,292,671.32
(f) Biogas treatment and engines (1 MW) and auxiliary works (wiring etc.)	127,163,403.84
(g) Photovoltaic system	
Other Costs *(please define)*	N/A
Total Project Cost	**2,642,173,036.16**
Annual Operation and Maintenance Cost (per year)	As per attached economic analysis

e. Project Duration:

- Construction period (years)

Investment Category	Estimated timing (Months)
New bio-drying system (including related equipment)	15-20
New bioreactor and co- generation system	12-15
Closure & Rehabilitation of the existing dumpsite	12
Temporary waste treatment facility (TWTF)	4-6
Photovoltaic system	3
Capacity building, training and technology transfer activities	36
TOTAL	36

- Operations and maintenance period (years)

f. Project Financing and Funding Requirements

Note to Contracting Authorities:

The screening for financial suitability at this stage is designed to give preliminary indication of a project's affordability – i.e., a project's ability to raise project-level revenues sufficient to meet the cost of developing and operating the project as well as enable the private sector partner to earn a profit on its investment. The analysis will involve a high-level review of the financial characteristics of the project including projected costs, demand, size, attractiveness to the private sector and extent of government support (if required). As part of this analysis, significant emphasis will be given to whether the project has clear and identifiable revenue streams that can remunerate the private sector for capital investment (debt service cover and equity return), operating expenses and financing costs at the required risk adjusted rate of return. In the proposal, the Contracting Authority is expected to articulate probable capital and operating expenditures for the project and indicate how it expects to fund the revenues for the project. Revenues can be funded through availability payments or user charges or both. User charges are fees that are levied on the users for accessing the service provided, while availability payments can incorporate both user charges and direct budget support.

i. Project Financing Sources

- Provide an indication of the financing sources, structure and estimated financing costs (e.g. debt, equity, shareholder loans, mezzanine debt, Government Contribution etc.)

  The Financing structure is debt based. The financing costs are attached in the economic analysis

ii. Revenue Profile

The revenue profile is as provided in the financial model captured in the comprehensive feasibility study attached.

- Indicate the revenue sources i.e. user charge, public sector budget (availability payments) or both.
- Indicate whether Government financial support will be required for the project e.g. capital contribution, viability gap funding e.g. tariff subsidies, etc.
- Indicate whether any legislative measure is required for the intended revenue assumptions to actualize (e.g., tariff revisions, enactment of new laws to empower a CA to levy a user fee, etc)

  (please attach the revenue potential assessment for the project, including all assumptions made. Please attach a financial model if available)

4. Affordability

The County Government is funding the decommissioning of the existing dumpsite to the tune of Ksh. 376,000,000. Works are at 40% completion rate.

The new ISWM facility is proposed to be financed through a PPP model and will be on a user pay basis. The estimates within the economic analysis also define the revenue streams of the proposed project.

Provide the following information of the project's affordability; *(please attach the revenue potential assessment for the project, including all assumptions made)*

a. If a User-pay PPP (i.e., dependent entirely on end-user fees, tariffs or levies)

- Estimated average charges payable by the user
- Estimated number of users (per day)
- Willingness to pay assessment, if available
- Ability to pay assessment, if conducted
- Indication whether there will be a need for any viability gap funding from the public sector (indicate percentage of required viability gap funding against estimated total project cost)

b. If a Government-pay (availability payment) PPP (i.e., dependent on a public fund or budget for project costs and/or revenues)

- Confirmation that the Contracting Authority have a separate revenue raising power, or
- Confirmation that the Contracting Authority have either a budget or other source of funds to meet payment obligations
- Estimated number of users (per day) or volume of service consumption (e.g., water used, kilowatts of energy required, number of vehicles using a toll road or bridge, etc)

The project is not intended to be on availability payments model

5. Legal Aspects

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 Schedule 4 gives power to County Governments to control refuse removal, management of dumpsites as part of ensuring healthy and clean environment for its citizens.

The department of Environment and Natural Resources has a solid waste management strategy for ten years that has taken the ISWM facility into consideration.

Note to Contracting Authorities:

The screening for legal suitability screening will aim to establish whether the Contracting Authority has the legal mandate to undertake projects in line with the laws of Kenya, especially the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the PPP Act, 2013, the statutes that established the institution and the relevant sector laws. The assessment will include a preliminary legal review of the project to identify legal barriers and where applicable, recommend on a plan to address these barriers through appropriate administrative and legislative reforms, as appropriate.

In addition, the screening for legal suitability will also assess the legality of revenues to the project. In the case of user charges, the analysis will assess whether the charges can be levied by a PPP operator and assess regulatory frameworks or proposed contractual frameworks that provide a basis for tariff setting from time to time. For availability payment type of projects, an assessment will be made on the modalities for assuring payments by the Contracting Authority through dedicating revenues to service the payments obligations.

Information required include:

- Confirmation that the existing sector laws, regulations or policies allow private sector participation in delivering these public services
- Information on whether any legislation/regulation needs to be enacted to allow private sector to deliver and charge for these services

6. Site Enablement/Land Status

The Land available is 20 acres allocated to the defunct County Council of Olkejuado on 10th June, 2011 vide Part Development Plan KAJ/164/2010/01.

The Land located at Veterinary farm in Kerarapon Sub-Location, Ngong Ward – Kajiado

North Sub County.

There are no existing facilities on the land and no person will be relocated to pave way for the ISWM facility. Additionally refer to the Environmental and social impact assessment report attached.

Note to Contracting Authorities:

Once a project is determined to be strategically aligned, the next step in the screening process will be verification of land availability for the project site. It is expected that Contracting Authorities will either have a valid title or lease to the land for the proposed project. If this is not the case, it is expected that the Contracting Authority will have made substantial and verifiable steps to acquire the requisite land for the proposed project.

Provide information on land availability as follows:

- Total Land required for the project
- Indicate the amount of land that is available for the project
- Indicate the amount of land that will need to be acquired for the project
- Is the required project land or site owned by another public agency?
- Relocation of existing Utilities
- Resettlement and relocation of persons along/within the project site/network
- Presence of vulnerable, marginalized or other protected social groups along the project's intended site or corridor

*Note: (If the Project does not require any land acquisition please provide evidence that the CA has a **valid title/lease** to the land,)*

7. PPP Delivery Model

The following information about the project should be included;

- Brief description of the allocation of roles and responsibilities between the public and private party
- The proposed PPP delivery model or contract structure as per the Second Schedule of the PPP Act, 2013
- Highlight any enabling infrastructure that needs to be implemented by the CA or another GoK Agency in support of the project (e.g., construction of access roads, provision of water supply, provision of electricity supply, etc)

The role of the CA will be:

- **Provide land**
- **Design**
- **Obtain statutory requirements**
- **Supervise the construction**

While the Private investor will:

- **Build**
- **Operate**
- **Maintain**
- **Train Personnel or authorized service provider personnel in consultation with the CA**

8. Marketability

(Please include any reference material i.e. project reports, website links etc)

a. Details of a similar project being delivered through a PPP model elsewhere in Kenya, Africa or anywhere else in the world.

b. Confirmation whether the Contracting Authority has previously delivered similar services as envisaged under this proposal as a PPP or otherwise

c. Findings from market sounding activities (if conducted)

d. Evidence of private sector interest by way of previous unsolicited expressions of interest (if any)

Kakamega waste management financed by a Norwegian and the County Government of Kakamega

9. Environmental and Social Aspects

(Please describe and attach any further information or reference, if available)

Note to Contracting Authorities:

The Environmental and Social suitability screening will aim to establish preliminary environmental and social impacts of the project. The aim is to identify at the onset, any potential positive, negative environmental, social impacts and set out mitigation measures that would be required to be set up in the implementation of the project downstream.

a. Indicate any potential environmental issues that could be raised by the project – attach copy of an environmental impact assessment study, if available/done

b. Indicate any potential social issues that could be raised by the project – attach copy of a social impact assessment study if available/done

c. Does the project pass through or is located at an ecologically sensitive environment?

d. Does the project require extensive, or complex, or socially objectionable resettlement of persons (e.g., vulnerable groups, marginalized communities, protected communities, etc)?

The positive impacts are both short term and long term and include the following:

Long term positive Impacts

- **Improved health of the population living at the Ngong dumpsite through reduced cases of respiratory and water borne diseases**
- **Improved water quality in Ngong' river and other surface streams**
- **Improved solid waste management for Ngong' town and its environs**
- **Reduced pollution to downstream ecosystems**
- **Reduced health hazards to downstream communities in Athi catchment**
- **Reduced pollution on the cultivation of food crops in the riverine area irrigated with effluent from Ngong' dumpsite**

Long term Negative Impacts

- **Loss of dumpsite linked livelihood**
- **Emission of gases**
- **Contamination of surface and ground water by leachates**
- **Disruption of social networks**

Short term Negative Impacts

- **Loss of vegetation established in the area**

- **Soil erosion in exposed and destabilized slopes**
- **Atmospheric pollution by dust particles and greenhouse gases**
- **Elevated noise and vibrations in the project environment**

Positive Social Impacts

- **Creation of job opportunities during construction and implementation phases**
- **Improved aesthetic value of Ngong' area**
- **Expand opportunities for small scale businesses in the area**
- **Demonstration (model process) for commissioning of similar sites in other counties in the country**
- **Creation of job opportunities during implementation and operational phases**
- **Improved physical infrastructure in the project area**
- **Improved security for Ngong' town**
- **Creation of conducive living and learning environment and habitation of neighbouring schools, churches and communities**
- **Reduced scavengers in Ngong' town**

Negative Social Impacts

- **Disruption of socio economic activities in the project area**
- **Influx of heavy trucks and machinery in the area disrupting traffic flow**
- **Temporary influx of people in the area from outside environs**

10. Stakeholder Mapping

11. Provide a list and description of any/all project affected persons or institutions
12. Identify who the project benefits, who the project disadvantages
13. Highlight any other key stakeholders in the project both public, private and civil societies necessary for project success, together with clear disclosure of what their project role is

Stakeholder meetings have been held that comprised of;

- **Ministry of Environment**
- **Kenya Civil Aviation Authority**
- **National Environment Management Authority**
- **Kenya Wildlife services**
- **Kenya Forest Services**

- **Water Resources Management Authority**
- **Private refuse handlers**
- **Local residents associations**

The ISWM proposal has also been published in two National circulating newspapers, gazetted in the Kenya Gazzette and advertised in radio stations during the ESIA process.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY CONTACT DETAILS	
Please provide the following information for the Contracting Authority's contact person for the Project	
Contact Person:	**Joel Roimen**
Position:	County Investment Secretary
Mobile:	0721452286
E-mail:	investsec@kajiado.go.ke, roimenj@gmail.com

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Checklist:

Please check if you have attached the following supporting documents, where applicable:

- ☐ Prefeasibility study report or any other project document/report, ***if available***
- ☐ Project cost breakdown and assumptions (supported by a financial model, ***if available)*** - reference section 3d
- ☐ User charging assumptions and revenue potential assessment together with evidence of existing legal basis for ability to levy a user fee or tariff - reference section 4
- ☐ Evidentiary material on Land ownership by the Contracting Authority - reference section 6
- ☐ Reference material on similar PPP project, if available - reference section 8
- ☐ Reference material on Social and Environmental aspects of the project, ***if available*** - reference section 9