

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING**

Report No.: PIDA22955

<b>Project Name</b>	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Projects - Additional financing (P144966)
<b>Parent Project Name</b>	Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP) (P113542)
<b>Region</b>	AFRICA
<b>Country</b>	Kenya
<b>Sector(s)</b>	General water, sanitation and flood protection sector (40%), Sub-national government administration (30%), General transportation sector (30%)
<b>Theme(s)</b>	Urban services and housing for the poor (60%), Municipal governance and institution building (20%), City-wide Infrastructure and Service Delivery (20%)
<b>Lending Instrument</b>	Specific Investment Loan
<b>Project ID</b>	P144966
<b>Parent Project ID</b>	P113542
<b>Borrower(s)</b>	
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Ministry of Land, Housing, and Urban Development
<b>Environmental Category</b>	B-Partial Assessment
<b>Date PID Prepared/Updated</b>	30-Mar-2015
<b>Date PID Approved/Disclosed</b>	04-May-2015
<b>Estimated Date of Appraisal Completion</b>	15-Apr-2015
<b>Estimated Date of First Grant Approval</b>	29-May-2015
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note)</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

## I. Project Context

### Country Context

The urban transition is well under way in Kenya and urbanization is projected to continue at a rapid pace. In 2009 about 39 percent of the Kenyan population was residing in urban areas and the total urban population was estimated to be about 15.2 million people. Kenya's five largest cities (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, and Eldoret) account for approximately 34 percent of the urban population. It is estimated that urban areas will account for 54 percent of the population or 23.6 million people by 2030. The urban transition in Kenya will play an important role in determining the country's growth prospects and social stability, which remains fragile after the 2008 post-election violence.

## **Sectoral and institutional Context**

Acknowledging the need to directly tackle the problem of poor living conditions in slums, the Government of Kenya has been implementing on a national slum upgrading program since 2005. A new constitution that took effect in March 2013 provides for decentralization of resources and responsibilities to subnational governments and strengthens claims of citizens for access to basic services, including adequate housing and water and sanitation. The constitution explicitly incorporates several principles elaborated in the National Land Policy of 2009, including equitable access to land rights and security of land rights. The government has requested support from development partners to facilitate a systematic scale-up of slum upgrading, one that can reach all slums in the medium to long terms.

In response, the World Bank, the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and the French Development Cooperation (AFD) have worked with the government to jointly design and cofinance the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP). KISIP focuses on improving living conditions in existing informal settlements or slums by investing in infrastructure and strengthening tenure security. It is also supporting the government in planning for future urban growth to help prevent the emergence of new slums.

## **II. Proposed Development Objectives**

### **A. Current Project Development Objectives – Parent**

The overall project development objective of the KISIP is to improve living conditions in informal settlements in selected municipalities in Kenya. This will be achieved by enhancing security of tenure and improving infrastructure based on plans developed in consultation with the community.

### **B. Proposed Project Development Objectives – Additional Financing (AF)**

To improve living conditions in informal settlements in selected urban centers in selected counties in Kenya. This will be achieved by enhancing security of tenure and improving infrastructure base on plans developed in consultation with the community

## **III. Project Description**

### **Component Name**

1. Strengthening institutions and program management

### **Comments (optional)**

### **Component Name**

2. Enhancing tenure security

### **Comments (optional)**

### **Component Name**

3. Investing in infrastructure and service delivery

### **Comments (optional)**

### **Component Name**

4. Planning for urban growth

**Comments (optional)**

**IV. Financing (in USD Million)**

Total Project Cost:	8.30	Total Bank Financing:	0.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
<b>For Loans/Credits/Others</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Borrower			0.00
Single Purpose Trust Fund			8.30
Total			8.30

**V. Implementation**

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Housing to the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, a new ministry which was created following the 2013 elections.

**VI. Safeguard Policies (including public consultation)**

<b>Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	x	
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		x
Forests OP/BP 4.36		x
Pest Management OP 4.09		x
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	x	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		x
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	x	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		x
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		x
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		x

**Comments (optional)**

**VII. Contact point**

**World Bank**

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**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

Name:  
Contact:  
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**Implementing Agencies**

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