REPORT ON THE CONSULTATITVE FORUM ON THE PROPOSED DESIGN, FINANCE, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF TWO (2) PROJECTS BY CONSORTIUM OF AFRICA50 AND POWERGRID CORPORATION OF INDIA.

INTRODUCTION

Through a Public Notice published in the *Daily Newspaper* on 1st October 2025, the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) invited members of the public to attend consultative forums aimed at obtaining feedback on the following proposed transmission projects:

i. The 400kV Double Circuit (D/C) Loosuk–Lessos Transmission Line Project, which includes the construction of a new 400/220kV Lessos Substation, a 220kV bay extension at the existing 220/132kV Lessos Substation, and a new 400kV switching Substation at Loosuk. The project also entails a loop-in loop-out (LILO) of both circuits of the existing Loiyangalani–Suswa 400kV D/C line into the new Loosuk Substation.
ii. The 220kV Double Circuit (D/C) Kibos–Kakamega–Musaga Transmission Line Project, comprising new substations at Kakamega and Musaga, associated 220kV bay extensions at Kibos, and a LILO of both circuits of the existing Musaga–Lessos 132kV D/C line into the new Musaga Substation.

The consultative forums were held on 8th and 9th October 2025 in Kisumu and Eldoret, respectively. The public notice also invited written submissions through email or hand delivery to EPRA's headquarters in Nairobi and regional satellite offices.

The forums were attended by representatives from EPRA, Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO), the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Directorate, Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC), the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP), and community members from the respective regions.

OBJECTIVE OF THE FORUM

The main objective of the consultative forums was to sensitize stakeholders on the planned transmission projects the 400kV Lessos–Loosuk Transmission Line and the 220kV Kisumu–Musaga Transmission Line which are proposed to be implemented under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework through a collaboration between the Government of Kenya, Africa50, and Power Grid Corporation of India.

The sessions provided an opportunity for stakeholders to share feedback and raise concerns on various aspects of the projects, including their scope, cost, implementation process, environmental and social impacts, and the wayleave acquisition process.

Comprehensive presentations were made by EPRA, the PPP Directorate, and KETRACO, highlighting the technical, regulatory, and partnership aspects of the proposed projects.

THE CONSULTATION FORUMS

The presentations were delivered through a PowerPoint format, followed by an interactive question-and-answer session that allowed participants to seek clarification and provide feedback. Copies of the presentations are annexed herein for reference.

To ensure inclusivity, sign language interpreters were present to facilitate participation by persons with hearing impairments and promote effective engagement for all attendees.

The presentations covered the following key areas:

i. The PPP Legal Framework, PPP arrangements, and procurement methods;
ii. The Project Identification and Preparation (PIP) process and PPP evaluation criteria;
iii. An overview of other ongoing PPP projects in the energy sector;
iv. Transmission system constraints within the national grid;
v. An introduction to the Africa50–Power Grid Consortium;
vi. The project scope, design, and technical configuration;
vii. The specific benefits of the proposed projects;
viii. The project cost structure and Allowed Revenue Requirement (ARR);
ix. The implementation timeline; and
x. The wayleave acquisition and compensation process.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

Following the presentations, participants raised various questions and comments, which were addressed by the panel. The key deliberations were as follows:

1. How will KETRACO pay Africa50, considering that it depends on exchequer funding for its operations?

   Answer: KETRACO will pay the Africa50 Consortium through an Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) mechanism, which will be reviewed and approved by the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA). The approved ARR will be recovered through consumer electricity tariffs collected by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) *and subsequently remitted to KETRACO for payment to the private partner.*

2. What is the significance of the 30-year period, and can it be reduced?

   Answer: The 30-year period is anchored in the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Act, which, under the Second Schedule, outlines various PPP arrangements including the Build, Own, Operate, and Transfer (BOOT) model for durations not exceeding thirty (30) years.The Act further stipulates that the duration of a PPP agreement should be determined based on factors such as project complexity, financing structure, and the need to ensure value for money.In the case of this Project, the 30-year concession period has been structured to enhance project bankability and ensure affordability of the resulting tariffs to consumers. A shorter concession period would significantly increase annual cost recovery requirements, thereby making the project less affordable for end users.

3. How will you ensure that the average Mwananchi understands the importance of the project and supports it, rather than being misinformed by political narratives?

   Answer: KETRACO is committed to promoting transparency and public awareness regarding the project. In line with the provisions of the PPP Act, the Project Agreement will be published upon execution to allow public access and scrutiny.
   Additionally, KETRACO has already published key project information on its official website, ensuring that accurate and up-to-date details are readily available to all stakeholders. To further, KETRACO has conducted public participation forums and community engagement sessions within the project-affected areas. These forums provide a platform for open dialogue, enabling citizens to ask questions, express concerns, and receive factual information directly from technical experts. KETRACO will continue these engagements throughout the project lifecycle to ensure that the public remains well-informed and supportive.

4. What is the lifespan of the project, and will it retain value at the end of the 30-year period?

   Answer: The project's economic lifespan extends well beyond the 30-year concession period. The Project Agreement includes comprehensive handover provisions that obligate the private party to maintain, operate, and eventually transfer the asset to the Contracting Authority in good working condition and at agreed performance standards. These requirements ensure that, at the end of the concession term, the infrastructure remains in good condition, fully functional, and capable of delivering value to the public for many years beyond the 30-year period.

5. How are the planned CSR projects identified?

Answer: In past engagements, KETRACO has gathered feedback and proposals directly from local communities within the project-affected areas. These inputs are then evaluated and forwarded to the private party for consideration in the development and implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

6. Which company should be blamed for power outages among the electricity sector utilities?

   Answer: Power outages are not attributable to a single entity, as the electricity supply chain involves multiple institutions, each with distinct mandates within the energy sector. The sector operates through a multi-utility coordination framework that includes:

   i. *KETRACO, which is responsible for the construction and operation of high-voltage transmission infrastructure;*
   ii. *Kenya Power, which manages electricity distribution and supply to consumers;*
   iii. *KenGen, which focuses on electricity generation; and*
   iv. *The Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), which oversees regulation and performance monitoring across the sector.*

   In the event of a power outage, a joint technical assessment is conducted involving the relevant utilities to determine the root cause, identify the responsible entity, and implement corrective measures.

7. How is the energy sector preparing for population growth and the corresponding increase in power demand in regions affected by transmission projects?

   Answer: The energy sector has established a robust, coordinated planning framework to anticipate and meet future electricity demand driven by population growth and economic expansion.
   The Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) technical team comprising experts from all key utilities, including KETRACO, Kenya Power, KenGen, Geothermal Development Company (GDC), and EPRA undertakes comprehensive power demand forecasting. These projections consider critical demand drivers such as population growth, urbanization trends, industrial development, and GDP performance.
   Based on these forecasts, the team develops integrated generation, transmission, and distribution expansion plans to ensure that adequate and reliable power infrastructure is developed in line with national and regional demand growth.

8. What measures are in place to address consumers who do not pay for electricity?

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Answer: KPLC is the entity responsible for the sale, billing, and revenue collection of electricity supplied to consumers. To address cases of non-payment, KPLC has implemented a range of measures including prepaid metering, disconnection of defaulting accounts, and enhanced revenue protection mechanisms to curb illegal connections and power theft.

9. Kenya knows about the steel company between Tororo and Busia, there's competition in the region, Kenya is likely to become only a consumer, what are we doing?

   Answer: The energy sector is implementing strategic measures to enhance Kenya's competitiveness and support industrial growth in response to emerging regional competition. Key intervention which includes expansion of renewable energy generation to replace expensive thermal sources, thereby reducing the overall cost of electricity.

10. The Western region has been perceived as neglected. What plans are in place to promote its development?

    Answer: Significant investments have recently been made to strengthen and expand the power infrastructure in the Western region. Key transmission projects implemented include the Olkaria–Lessos–Kisumu (OLK) Line, Awendo–Masaba, Kisii–Awendo, and Awendo–Ndhiwa projects, all designed to enhance grid stability and improve the reliability of electricity supply in the region. In addition, the proposed projects aim to expand access to electricity, support industrialization, and facilitate regional economic growth by ensuring that the Western region benefits equitably from national power development initiatives.

11. Why is the public involved in the meeting? Will their contribution add value, or is it merely a public relations exercise? Can they stop the project if they object to it?

    Answer: Public participation is a constitutional requirement under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and is an essential component of the approval process for all government projects. It provides citizens with a platform to share their views, offer input, and contribute to decisions on matters that directly affect them. This process is not a public relations exercise, but a deliberate effort to promote transparency, inclusivity, and accountability in project development. The feedback received from the public is carefully reviewed and integrated into project design, planning, and implementation to ensure that community interests are addressed and that projects deliver socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable benefits.

12. Supply from Ethiopia is cheaper, what other sources are available, and why are they more expensive?

    Answer: The relatively lower cost of power imported from Ethiopia is influenced by several structural and economic factors rather than financing alone. The Ethiopian hydropower plant was largely developed with direct government support after efforts to secure external financing were hindered by sensitivities surrounding the use of the River Nile. In contrast, the evacuating transmission infrastructure,

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including the Kenya–Ethiopia HVDC interconnector, was financed through concessional loans from development partners such as the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and EXIM Bank of China, among others.
The affordability of Ethiopian power is largely attributed to several factors, including the economies of scale achieved through the plant's large generation capacity, which significantly reduces the cost per unit of electricity produced. Additionally, land acquisition and compensation costs in Ethiopia are comparatively lower due to simpler and less costly processes than those in Kenya. Furthermore, the highly competitive procurement process, conducted through international tenders, enhanced cost efficiency and resulted in lower engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) costs, making the overall power supply more affordable. Other power sources available to Kenya such as geothermal, wind, solar, and thermal are capital-intensive and are affected by factors including land costs, environmental safeguards, financing terms, and local infrastructure requirements, which together contribute to relatively higher generation costs compared to Ethiopian imports.

13. Can the presentation be shared with the participants for their input?

    Answer: The presentation together with other Project related documents will be published in KETRACO's website once published.

14. A newspaper article claimed that KETRACO previously attempted a PPP arrangement with an organization without conducting proper due diligence, alleging that the entity was selected despite lacking a performance history. Has KETRACO addressed these concerns with A50 and PowerGrid of India?

    Answer: KETRACO has conducted comprehensive due diligence on all entities involved in proposed Public–Private Partnership (PPP) projects, in line with the requirements of the Public Private Partnerships Act. For the current Project, detailed assessments were undertaken on both A50 and PowerGrid Corporation of India, covering their technical capacity, financial standing, and track record in implementing similar large-scale transmission infrastructure projects.

15. KETRACO plays a big role in power outages. The one at JKIA was reportedly caused by KETRACO. How will this project address such issues, especially given the rapid population growth and increasing power demand?

    Answer: The reported outage at JKIA was a result of a system disturbance within the national grid, which is interconnected and involves multiple utilities. This project, in particular, will strengthen regional interconnections, improve reliability of supply, and provide additional transmission capacity to meet Kenya's rising energy needs, thereby reducing the likelihood and impact of outages in critical facilities in the Country.

16. The public has been told that PPP is the best approach. Why was asset monetization not explained? Can the country instead focus on renewable energy to provide cheaper power and allow Kenyans to generate their own electricity from rivers?

Answer: Work on asset monetization is currently ongoing at the technical level, with several projects already earmarked as pilots to test and refine the framework before full-scale implementation. Asset monetization and PPPs are both viable infrastructure financing models, and the choice between them depends on project type, risk allocation, and financial sustainability.
Regarding renewable energy, Kenya remains committed to expanding its clean energy portfolio in line with national and global sustainability goals. The Feed-in Tariff (FiT) Policy and the Energy Act, 2019 provide mechanisms through which Kenyans can participate in power generation using renewable sources such as small hydros, solar, wind, and biomass. Interested developers may apply for licenses through the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) and It is important to ensure that participants who are deaf are seated at the front rather than at the back to enable them to clearly follow proceedings, especially through sign language interpretation and visual cues.

17. The Deaf Community raised several important concerns during the forum, all of which were duly addressed. These inputs will be carefully considered and integrated into the planning and execution of future public participation exercises to ensure greater inclusivity, accessibility, and meaningful engagement of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). The following were recorded.

   i. *It is important to ensure that participants who are deaf are seated at the front rather than at the back to enable them to clearly follow proceedings, especially through sign language interpretation and visual cues.*
   ii. *In line with Article 118(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, which provides for public participation, deliberate efforts must be made to ensure that Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) are fully included. The deaf often face communication challenges during such engagements, the blind may not be adequately represented, and persons with albinism and other disabilities are sometimes left out. It is therefore essential to ensure that all categories of PWDs are meaningfully involved in the consultation process.*
   iii. *While the meeting was well-facilitated, improvements can be made by providing Braille materials, ensuring the presence of qualified sign language interpreters, and availing soft copies of documents for easier access by the deaf and visually impaired participants.*
   iv. *Future planning for public participation forums should be inclusive by design, ensuring that the specific needs of PWDs are integrated from the outset covering accessibility, communication, and information-sharing.*
   v. *Awareness about the project among PWDs can be enhanced through collaboration with organization that focus on Persons with disability and targeted community outreach to ensure that information reaches all groups effectively.*

18. Documents should be shared in advance of the meeting to allow participants sufficient time to review and provide informed feedback.

Answer: KETRACO has already published key information about the Project on its official website for public access. In addition, the key terms of the ***Project*** *Agreement will be published upon its execution, in line with the provisions of the Public Private Partnerships Act,*

19. Given concerns that local contractors are capable of undertaking the works implemented by KETRACO particularly in light of the 40% local content requirement for EPC projects how does KETRACO justify the project's cost of USD 311 million compared to the perceived lower estimate of USD 15 million, and what measures are in place to enhance local participation, review electricity tariffs to sustainably finance such projects, and address stakeholder correspondence that some feel has not been acknowledged?

Answer: KETRACO values the importance of local participation in national infrastructure development and is fully committed to promoting local content in line with the applicable laws. The 40% local content requirement for EPC contracts will be progressively implemented in the Project through partnerships, subcontracting, and capacity-building initiatives to empower Kenyan firms and professionals.

Regarding the project cost, the figure of USD 311 million reflects the total investment required for a large-scale transmission project that includes engineering design, procurement, construction, servitude acquisition, compensation, and system integration undertaken to meet international technical and safety standards. The comparison to USD 15 million does not account for these comprehensive project components, financing structures, and cross-border infrastructure requirements.

On the issue of tariffs, KETRACO does not set tariffs; this mandate rests with the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA). However, projects like this are designed to improve grid efficiency, reliability, and reduce transmission losses, which ultimately contribute to more stable and affordable electricity tariffs over time.

20. Concerns have been raised that most 30-year PPP projects may not be viable in the long term, as infrastructure could deteriorate and become non-functional shortly after the concession period ends.

Answer: The Project Agreement includes comprehensive provisions to ensure the project's long-term sustainability and proper handover at the end of the 30-year concession period. The private partner is obligated to operate, maintain, and the infrastructure throughout the concession term in accordance with agreed performance standards. Before handover, the asset will undergo a detailed technical inspection and certification process to confirm that it meets all operational, safety, and performance requirements.

21. At Lessos, the previous contractor did not complete the work. Will the new Lessos line terminate at the same substation?

Answer: Yes, the new Lessos line is planned to terminate at the same Lessos Substation. However, KETRACO has put in place alternative measures and design provisions to ensure project continuity in the event that issues related to the

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previous contract are not fully resolved by the time construction commences.

22. Regarding the evacuation of power from the Baringo power field, will KETRACO construct a substation there to connect the upcoming power plants?

Answer: No, the current contract does not include the construction of a new substation at Baringo. KETRACO's role under this project is limited to providing a Line-In Line-Out (LILO) connection to facilitate power evacuation. The substation development will be undertaken separately by the respective power generation companies once the plants are ready for grid connection.

23. Previously, Kenya Power (KPLC) developed high-voltage transmission lines. Currently, KETRACO is constructing new transmission lines and substations, while KPLC continues to operate the older ones. What plans are in place to harmonize operations and address the public perception that KETRACO is the only licensed entity for such works?

Answer: KETRACO has been designated as the System Operator and is in the process of constructing the National Control Centre to enhance coordination, monitoring, and management of the national transmission network. Upon completion of the NCC, all transmission lines operating above 132kV will be transferred from KPLC to KETRACO in line with the Energy Act and national energy sector reform framework.

24. The transmission line from Ethiopia was initially operated at 220kV instead of its designed 400kV capacity. Is it still operating at this lower voltage, or has it transitioned to the designed level?

Answer: The line is currently operating at 220kV to align with the existing network configuration. However, plans are underway to transition the operation to the full 400kV capacity in consultation with Lake Turkana Wind Power and other key sector stakeholders. This upgrade will enhance transmission efficiency, increase power transfer capacity, and strengthen regional interconnection.

25. Who will be responsible for supervising the contractors during project implementation?

Answer: KETRACO will be responsible for supervising and overseeing all contractors engaged in the project. This will include monitoring compliance with contractual obligations, technical specifications, environmental and social safeguards, and overall project timelines. KETRACO & Private Party will also engage an independent Expert to provide on-site supervision and quality assurance, ensuring that all works meet the required national and international standards.

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26. When and how does KETRACO monitor the wayleave corridor, given that some Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have constructed structures within it?

Answer: KETRACO continuously monitors and maintains the wayleave corridor through its Regional Offices, which conduct regular inspections and engagements with local communities. The Regional Engineer is responsible for coordinating these activities and addressing any cases where structures are found within the corridor. Additionally, KETRACO has an established Right-of-Way (RoW) maintenance schedule that prioritizes periodic patrols, vegetation control, and enforcement of wayleave regulations to ensure the safety, reliability, and integrity of the transmission network.

27. What measures will EPRA take to sensitize students on the licensing process?

Answer: EPRA plans to organize targeted sensitization forums and outreach programs for engineering students across various universities to create awareness on the licensing requirements, procedures, and professional standards, thereby preparing students for seamless transition into the energy sector upon graduation.

28. How will this project benefit students, particularly in terms of exposure to the energy sector?

Answer: The project presents an opportunity for capacity building and skills transfer to students through internship programs in collaboration with key institutions and project partners. In line with the Local Content provisions under the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Act, 2021 and the Energy Act, 2019, the project emphasizes enhancing local expertise and participation in the energy sector.

29. Why are electricity bills still high despite KETRACO constructing many transmission lines and substations?

Answer: KETRACO's mandate is to develop and maintain the national transmission infrastructure to ensure reliable and efficient delivery of power across the country. However, KETRACO does not bill electricity consumers, this function is carried out by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). Electricity tariffs are influenced by several factors, including system losses, generation costs, and regulatory adjustments approved by the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA)

30. What happens if A50 goes bankrupt before the completion of the project?

Answer: Senior Lenders or any trustee or agent acting on their behalf will exercise the right to step-in and substitute the Project Company (A50) pursuant to the Direct Agreement. The company selected by the Senior Lenders and proposed to the KETRACO for substituting the Project Company in accordance with the provisions of the Direct Agreement shall implement the Project.

31. Who will be responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) after construction is completed?

    Answer: The Project Company (A50) will be responsible for operating and maintaining the transmission line during the concession period, in full compliance with EPRA regulations and standards. The company will employ qualified technical personnel to ensure effective maintenance, reliability, and safety of the transmission infrastructure throughout the project's operational life.

32. Who will be responsible in the event of a *force majeure*?

    Answer: Under the Project Agreement, risks are allocated to the party best positioned to manage them. In the event of a force majeure, the Agreement clearly outlines the procedures for notification, management, and mitigation of such events. The provisions specify how responsibilities, costs, and obligations will be handled to ensure fairness and minimize disruption to the project.

33. Are there internship opportunities at EPRA and KETRACO?

    Answer: Yes. Both EPRA and KETRACO offer internship opportunities to students and recent graduates as part of their capacity-building and skills development programs.

34. Concerns were raised regarding transparency, noting that the Expression of Interest (EOI) was submitted in 2018 with an initial cost estimate of USD 313.25 million, while Adani's proposal was valued at USD 750 million. How is this being addressed?

    Answer: KETRACO has submitted the proposal to PPP Committee and to the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) for review and approval. EPRA will undertake an independent evaluation to ensure that the proposed costs are justified, transparent, and aligned with regulatory and market benchmarks before final approval is granted.

ANNEXTURES

i. Power Point Presentations

KENYA ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION CO. LTD.

"Stable Power Grid-Mfomo Thabiti wa Umeme"

PPP PROJECTS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

Presented BY:

ENG. KIPKEMOI KIBIAS

KETRACO

KETRACO

- Incorporated on 2nd December 2008 under the Company's Act, Cap 486 as a State Corporation
- Vision; “Stable Power Grid that will transform Lives in the Region and Beyond”
- Mission: “To Provide a Stable Electricity Grid and Facilitate Power Trade for SustainableSocial EconomicDevelopment”
- Wholly owned by the Government of Kenya - National Treasury [19,999] ordinary shares and the Ministry of Energy & Petroleum [1] ordinary shares of Kshs.100/= each

Mandate

To F

Project Categories

1. Facilitate access to power to existing and new load centers

2. Reinforce the grid network for increased capacity, reliability & provide redundancy

3. Evacuation from generating stations

4. Facilitate Regional Interconnection and Power Trade/Exchange

Kenya Transmission System Constraints

1. Inadequate system security and reliability due to lack of alternative supply paths for generation and key load centres.

2. Weak electricity infrastructure in West and Coast regions due to increasing demand, lack of transmission lines, and limited affordable generation at the Coast Region and West Kenya.

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Kenya Transmission System Constraints

3. Poor quality of supply as a result of Over voltages and under voltages at receiving ends.

4. High loading of transmission infrastructure and curtailment of generation due to insufficient transmission capacities.

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These affects the voltage profiles (power quality) and system response in the event of system disturbances.

The total investments requirement for the 20yrs Transmission Master Plan requires expansion of the transmission network by approximately 8,517km in circuit length and 14,885 transformation capacity.

KETRACO needs 250 Million Dollars per year for 20yrs

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KETRACO needs 250 Million Dollars per year for 20yrs

Options:

1. Rely on Exchequer borrowing & On-grating
2. Alternative Funding
   - Public Private Partnership
   - Asset Monetization & Recycling

Doing nothing?

Africa50 & PowerGrid

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PIP #1: Africa 50 (based in Morocco) and PowerGrid (India)

- Africa50's shareholders comprise 32 African countries, the African Development Bank, and 2 African Central Banks (Central Bank of West African States and Bank Al-Maghrib).
- Kenya, amongst the top 5 shareholders with representation in the company board.
- PowerGrid is a listed company, with the Government of India holding 51.34% and the balance being held by institutional investors & public.
- In about 7 years of operations, A50 have invested in 27 projects across 29 countries, with an aggregated value of over USD$8 billion.

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Project Scope- Lessos-Loosuk 400 kV

- PowerGrid Total Asset $30 billion and Annual Revenue $5.5 billion

Transmission Lines

- Lessos–Loosuk 400kV Double Circuit (D/C) Line;
- Loop-in-Loop-out (LILO) of both circuits of the Loiyangalani-Suswa 400kV double circuit line with Triple Condor conductor configuration at Loosuk 400kV switching station.

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Lessos Substation: Establishment of a New 400/220kV Substation at Lessos and extension of existing 220kv substation

Loosuk Station: Establishment of New 400kV Switching station at Loosuk

Project Scope- Kisumu-Kakamega -Musaga

The transmission line includes the segments below:

- Kisumu (Kibos)–Kakamega 220kV double circuit Transmission Lines.
- Kakamega–Musaga 220kV double circuit Transmission Line
- Loop-in-Loop-out (LILO) of Musaga (existing) – Lessos 132 kV double circuit transmission Line.

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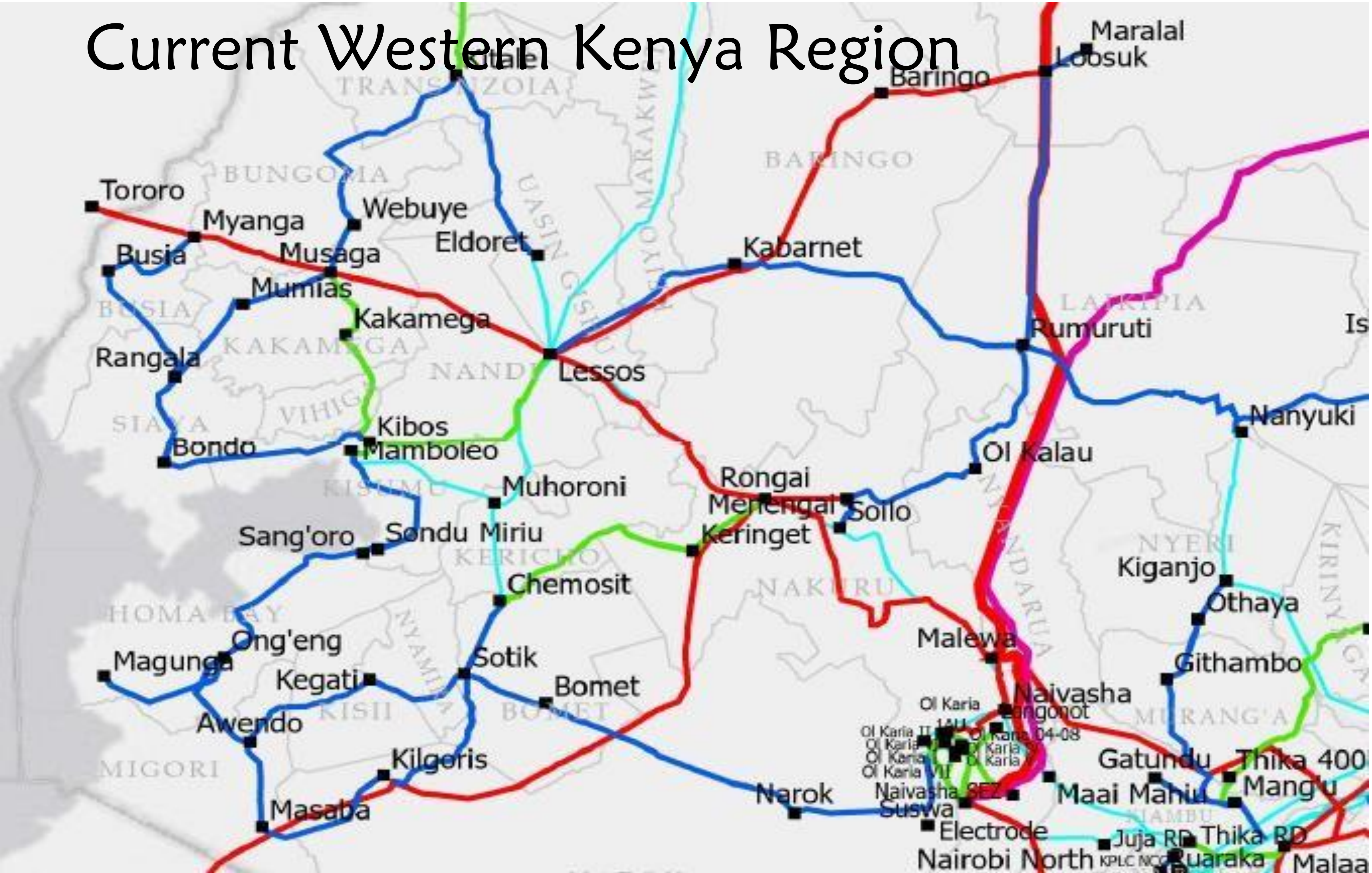
Substations

- Kisumu (Kibos) substation-fully furnished bays at Kisumu (Kibos) substation to accommodate termination of the 220kV Kisumu (Kibos)–Kakamega double circuit line.
- Kakamega substation: Establishment of New 220/33kV substation at Kakamega.
- Musaga substation :Establishment of New 220/132kV substation at Musaga

Current Western Kenya Region



Project Design

- The Project Design and Construction shall be the responsibility of the Private Party
- Shall comply with Kenya National Grid Code requirements
- Shall also conform to accepted International standards

- Independent Engineer-Appointed by both the contracting Authority and Private party shall supervise the construction

Project Specific Benefits – 400kV Lessos - Loosuk

Specific objective of the project is to extend the 400kV backbone for:

- Improved Electrical Access
- Enhanced Grid Stability and Reliability:

- Facilitation of Renewable Energy: Paka 100MW, Silali 100MW and Korosi 100MW
- Reduction of Energy Costs through improved efficiencies
- Support for Economic Development:

Project Specific Benefits- 220kV Kibos-Kakamega-Musaga

Specific objective of the project is to extend 220kV network and reinforce 132kV system;

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Africa50 & PowerGrid: Project Costs & ARR at a glimpse

- Shortening and reinforcement of the existing distribution network:
- Improved Electrical Access:
- Enhanced Grid Stability and Reliability:
- Reduction of Energy Costs due to improved efficiency:
- Support for Economic Development:

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Particulars ○ .	Africa 50 Offer as at PDR Stage June 2024 (in MUSD)	Africa 50 Offer as Negotiation Jan 2025 (in MUSD)	Agreed Position (in MUSD)
EPC+ Safeguards costs	258.72	273.92	227.00
Non-EPC & Non-Safeguards cost	61.16	73.19	84.47
Total Project Cost	319.88	347.11	311.47
Annual Revenue Requirement*	64.78	60.32	56.34

*Performance based payment mechanism

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Timeline for the Project

- Build –Own- Operate – Transfer (BOOT) for 30 years.
- Private Party to commence the Project within 12 months after Signature.
- Parties shall achieve effectiveness within one year from Signature.

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Compensation of Wayleaves

- Scheduled Completion Date of the Project is thirty (30) months after the Effective Date
- Resettlement Action Plan
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
- Project Affected Persons to be compensated for limited use of land, structures and crops.
- Sponsors to compensate before commencement of construction.
- Land and structure valuation to be done by a registered valuer.

- Trees and Crop valuation based on Kenya Forest Service and Ministry of Agriculture rates respectively

Compensation of Wayleaves

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Vulnerable groups to get relocation assistance

Easement to be registered.

Farming and grazing within the corridor is generally permitted

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Livelihood restoration

Biodiversity Management Plan

Health and Safety

Continuous stakeholder engagement

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Thank you

Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
"Stable Power Grid - Mfumo Thabiti wa Umeme"

ii. Program

PROGRAMME

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESOURCE PERSON
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Arrival & Registration	EPRA
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Prayers & National Anthem	Brian Mureithi
9:05 a.m. - 9:15 a.m.	Introduction of attending participants	Brian Mureithi
9:15 a.m. - 9:20 a.m.	Remarks by EPRA Director General	Daniel Kiptoo Bargoria, MBS, OGW
9:20 a.m. - 9:40 a.m.	Regulatory role in Transmission Project approvals	Duncan Ndegwa
9: 40 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Project application brief	Dr. John Mutua
10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	PPP Framework in the country	Director General PPP