



Kenya's Energy Demand and the role of Nuclear energy in future energy generation mix

**CATHERINE KATHAMBI KIANJI
MINISTRY OF ENERGY
Nuclear Electricity Project
18th JUNE 2012**

Presented at the Joint JAPAN - IAEA Nuclear Energy Management School,
Tokai-mura, Japan from 11th – 29th June 2012.



Contents

- ❖ **Statistics on Kenya**
- ❖ **The Current Energy Supply in Kenya**
 - ❖ The Kenya Transmission and Distribution Network
 - ❖ The National Energy Sub - Sector Institutional Framework
 - ❖ Prevailing conditions in the energy sector
- ❖ **The Kenya Energy Demand**
 - ❖ Kenya Vision 2030 and Projected Power Generation Mix
- ❖ **The National position towards Nuclear power generation in Kenya**
- ❖ **Status of the Kenya's Nuclear Power Programme**
- ❖ **Human resource capacity development**
- ❖ **National stakeholders in Kenya's nuclear electricity programme development.**
- ❖ **Challenges to Nuclear Power Programme**



Statistics on Kenya

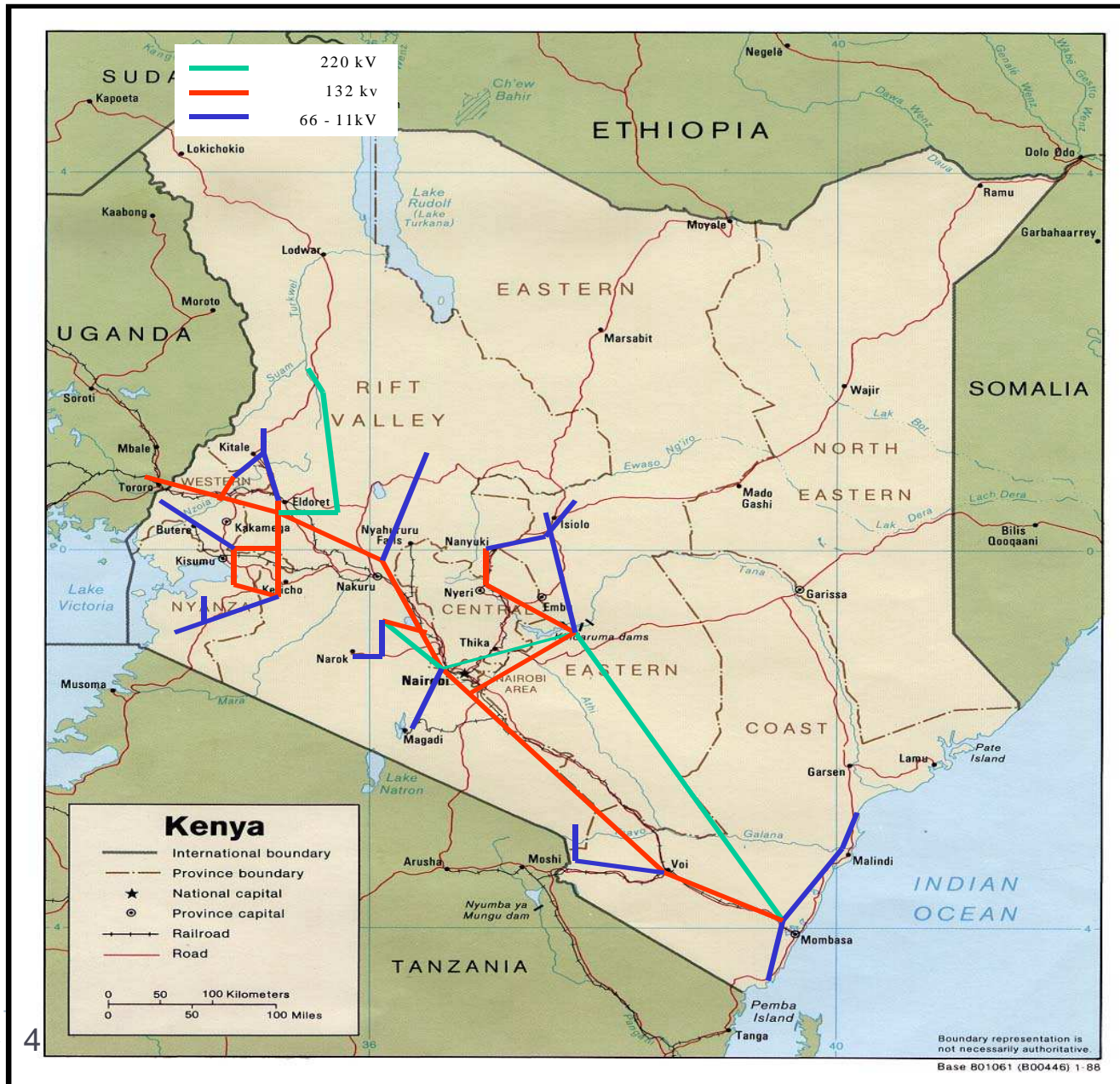
- ✓ Population: 40million
- ✓ GDP per capita - \$900
- ✓ National currency: Kenya Shilling (ksh): Ksh 84 = 1USD (May 2012)
- ✓ Installed Power Capacity: 1,533MW
- ✓ Peak Demand 1,236MW (March 2012)
- ✓ Total area – 580, 367 Sq Km



The Current Power Supply in Kenya

Sources (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Capacity % Share
Hydro	761	49.7%
Thermal	525	34.2%
Geothermal	198	12.9%
Cogeneration	26	2.4%
Wind	5.45	0.36%
Isolated grid	18	1.15%
Total	1,533	100%

The Kenya Transmission & Distribution Network



National Electricity:

Connectivity 28%

-Urban – 54%

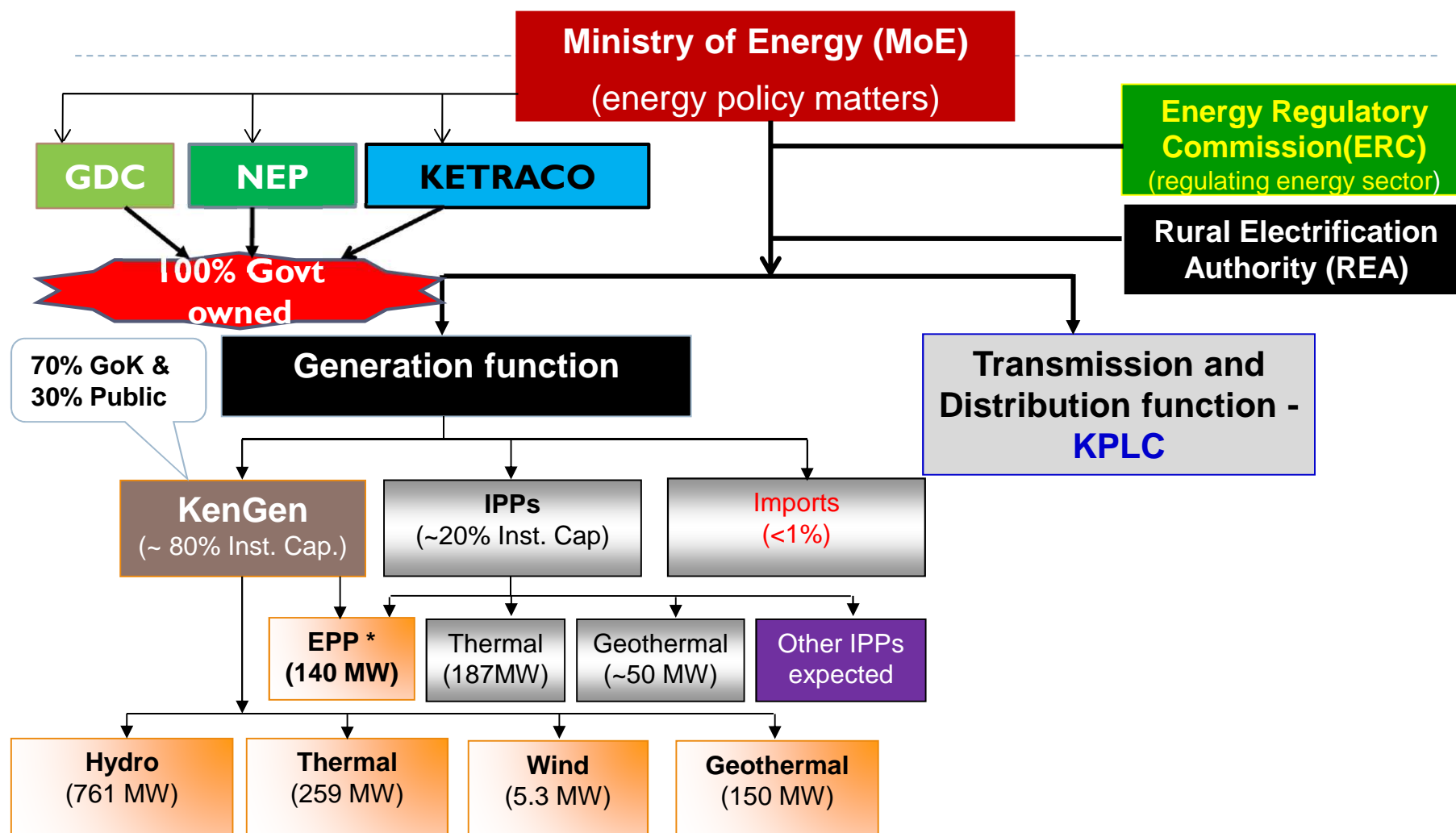
-Rural – 22%

National Framework

Energy

Sector

Institutional



Prevailing conditions in the Energy sector



- Low electrification levels
- High grid and related system losses
- Persistent power Interruptions and Power shortages
- High electricity prices
- Unstable power prices caused by volatile oil prices
- The institutional governance and related operational challenges including lack of synergy and duplication

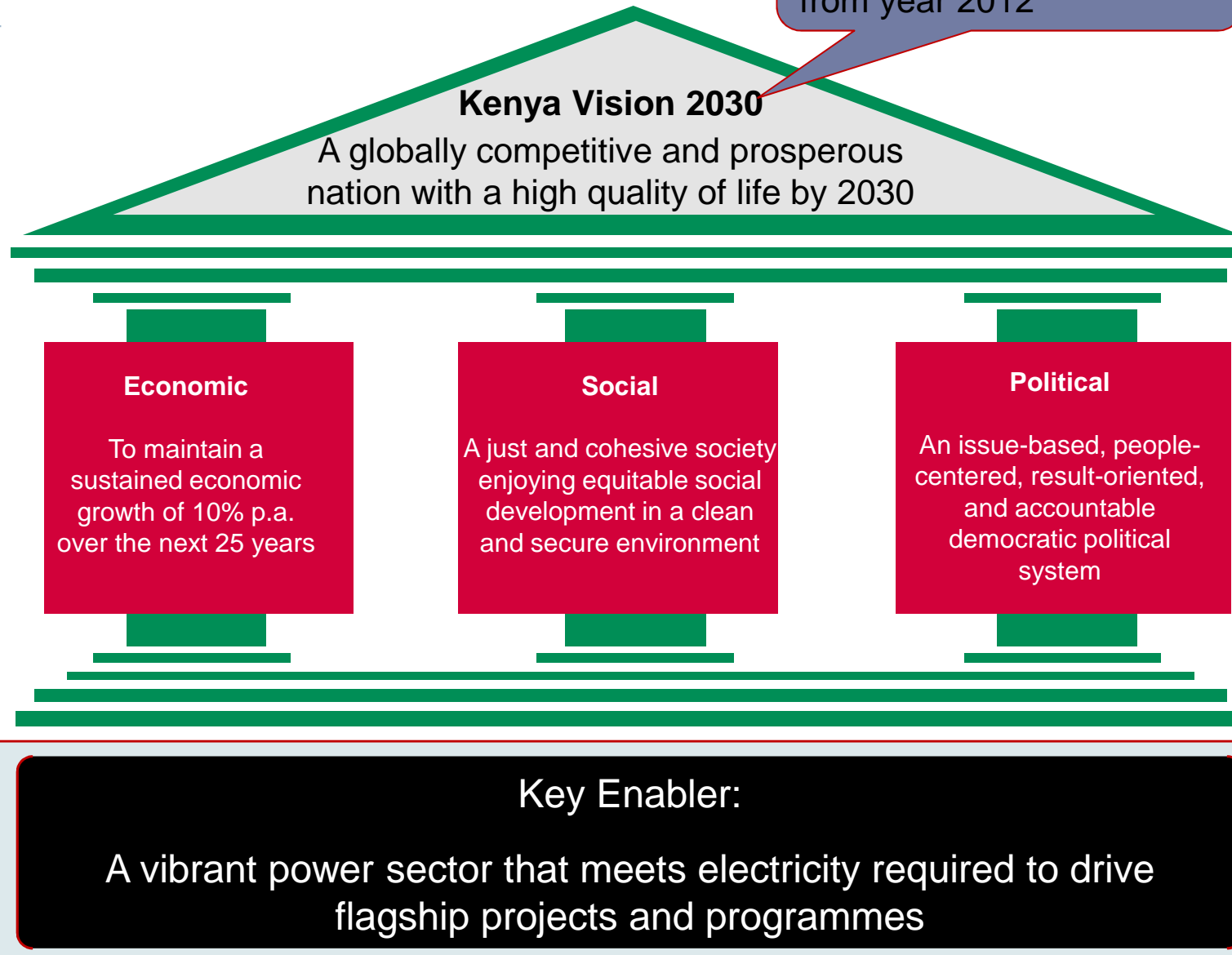


Kenya Vision 2030

POWER IS A 2030 KEY ENABLER FOR KENYA VISION



A sustained economic growth of 10% per annum from year 2012





Why nuclear power for Kenya?

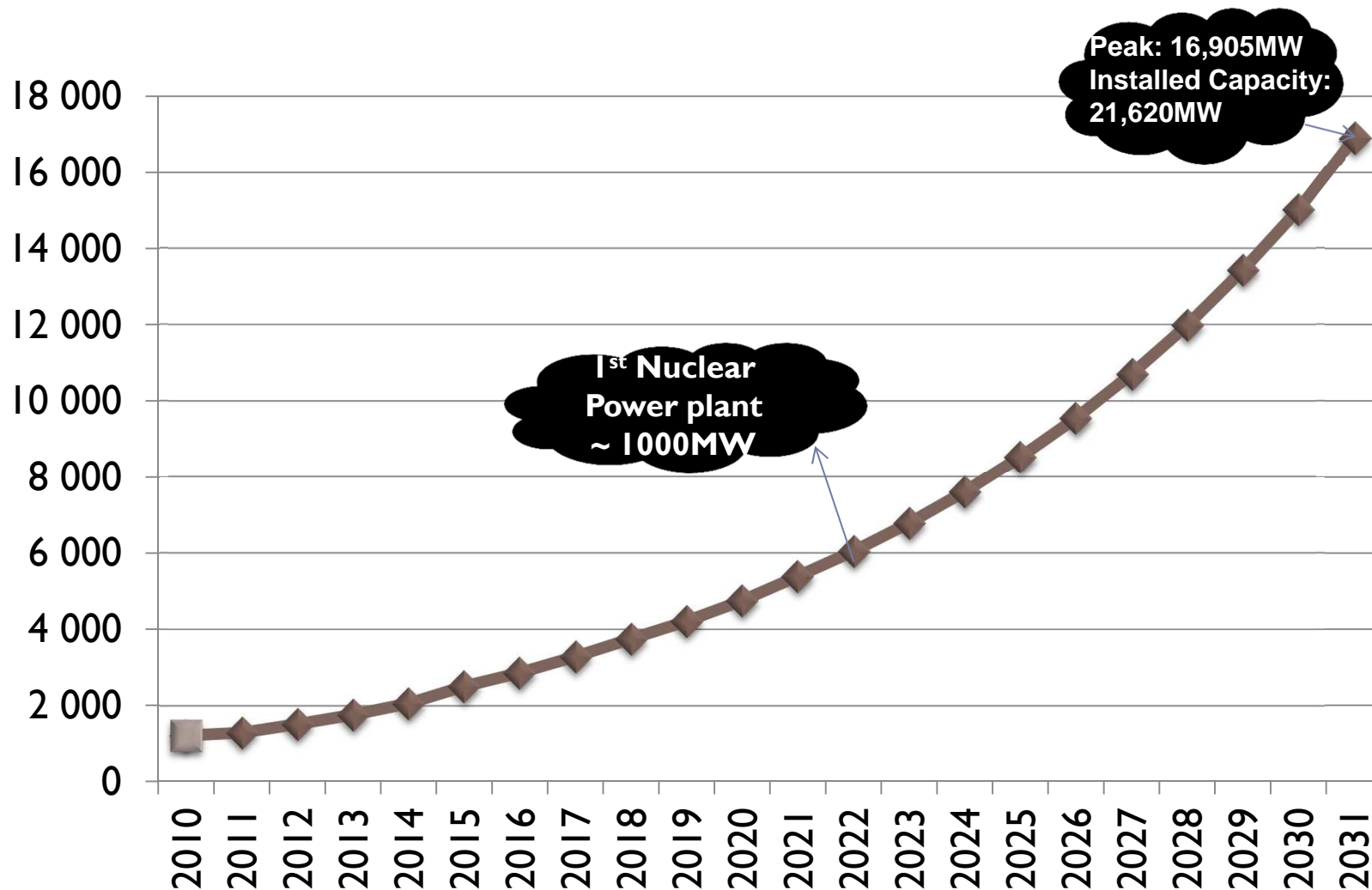
- ❑ Provision of adequate capacity for an ambitious economic development programme (Kenya Vision 2030)
- ❑ To provide stability in power supply
- ❑ Provision of efficient and reliable power
- ❑ Lower cost of power - an economic alternative to fossil fuels
- ❑ Provide adequate power that is environmentally friendly and clean
- ❑ Availability of nuclear global peer review and support
- ❑ Technology is mature and proven



2031 installed Capacity – by generation type

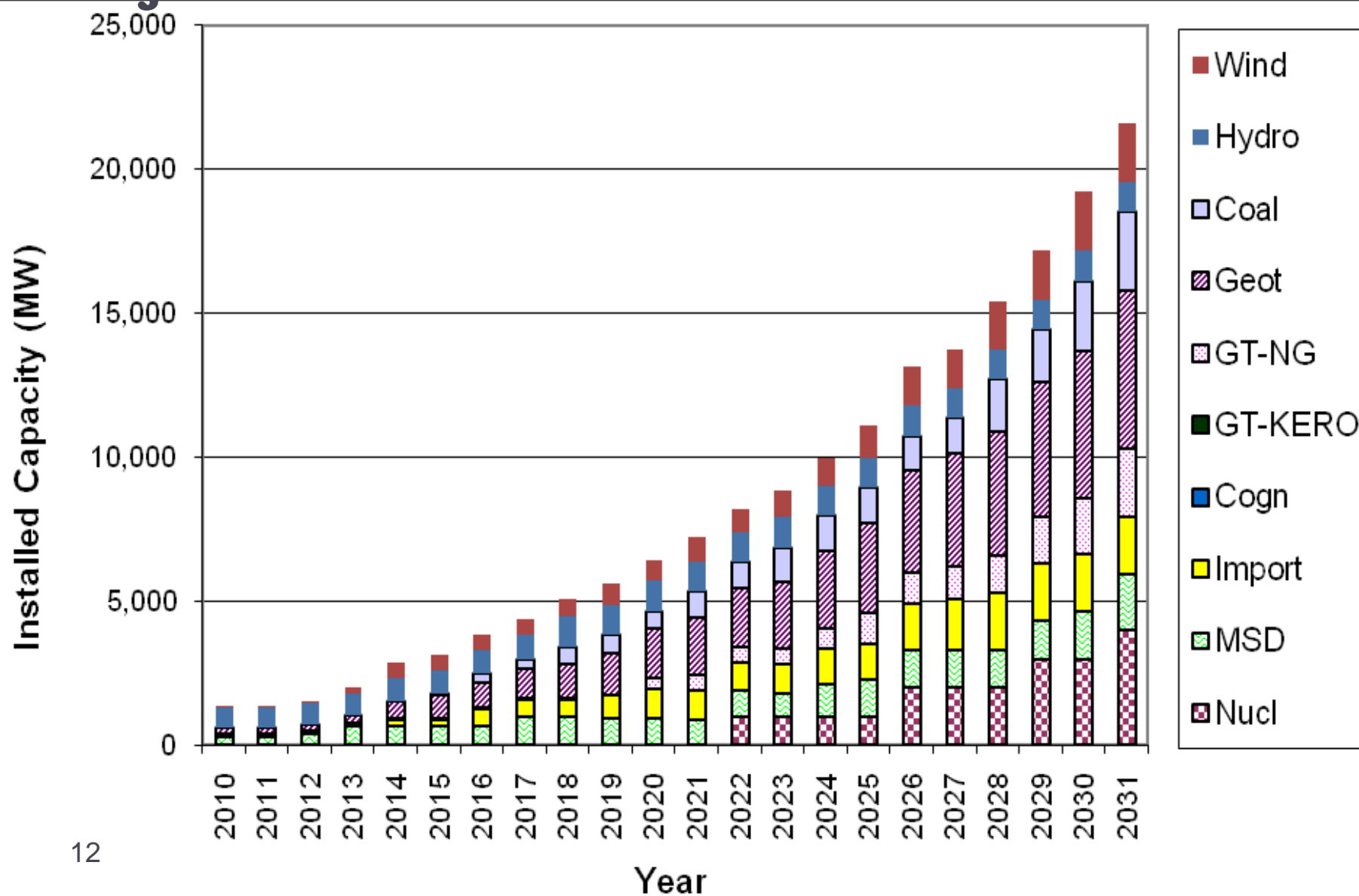
Technology	Capacity (MW)	Percentage of total
Geothermal	5,530	26
Nuclear	4,000	19
Coal	2,720	13
GT-NG	2,340	11
MSD	1,955	9
Import	2,000	9
Wind	2,036	9
Hydro	1,039	5
Total	21,620	100

Peak Power Demand Projection for Kenya (MW)





Projected Power Generation Mix - 2031



The National Position towards Nuclear Power generation in Kenya



- ❑ Kenya member of IAEA since 1965
- ❑ The Nuclear Electricity Project Committee (NEPC)
 - ▶ Established vide the Kenya Gazette Notice no 20188 on the 19th November 2010 under the Ministry of energy MoE
 - ▶ Mandate of NEPC is to drive the nuclear power programme and roadmap for Kenya.
 - ▶ NEPC established a Secretariat that carries out the day to day activities of the institution.



Status of the Kenya's Nuclear Power Programme



- ❑ **Pre-feasibility study (PFS) for Kenya's nuclear power programme**

A self assessment study with an inter-organizational team of assessors.

Target implementation period is one year

- ❑ **Undertaking extensive public awareness**
- ❑ **Review of the Energy Policy and the Energy Bill to incorporate nuclear energy as one of the sources of energy in Kenya**
- ❑ **Development of the Atomic Energy Policy and the Draft Atomic Energy Bill**
- ❑ **Review of the Environmental Management & Coordination Act (EMCA)**



Capacity for Human Resource development for nuclear power

- ❑ **Development of a Capacity Building Programme**
 - 15 students sponsored by Government of Kenya (GoK) for Masters in Nuclear Science at The University of Nairobi
 - 6 Kenyan students currently studying at The Korea Institute of Nuclear Graduate School (KINGS) under sponsorship by both Government of Korea and Kenya
 - Collaboration Agreements on nuclear issues including capacity building with various countries.

- ❑ **The IAEA Technical Cooperation Project (TCP) titled ‘Building Capacity for the Implementation of a Nuclear Power Programme currently under implementation**
 - 31 Kenyans set to undergo training on various aspects of nuclear power in 2012 on this programme

National stakeholders involved in Kenya's nuclear electricity programme development.



- Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology
- National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS)
- Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC)
- Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen)
- Kenya Power & Lighting Company (KPLC)
- Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACo)
- Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
- Central Organization of Trade Unions
- Kenya Bureau of Standards
- Kenya Private Sector Alliance
- Ministry of State for National Development and Vision 2030
- Ministry of Industrialization
- Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
- Kenya Association of Manufacturers
- Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
- University of Nairobi

Challenges for Nuclear Power Programme Development



- ❑ Funding and Financing
- ❑ Human Resource development for an NPP - Inadequate local technical skills, technology and energy planning capacity
- ❑ Inadequate policy, legal and institutional framework for the operationalization of a Nuclear Power Programme
- ❑ Limitation in Electrical Grid infrastructure country wide and regionally



References

- ▶ Kenya Least Cost Power Development Plan 2011/2031
- ▶ Republic of Kenya 3rd Draft National Policy dated March 2012 (unpublished)
- ▶ Kenya country report presented on 16 April 2012 by NEP at the training on Technical aspects on feasibility, contracting and construction of a nuclear plant held on 16th to 27th April 2012, Danjeon, Republic of Korea

