



Carnegie Mellon University

Energy T&S in Kenya

Project Proposal | 11.24.2020

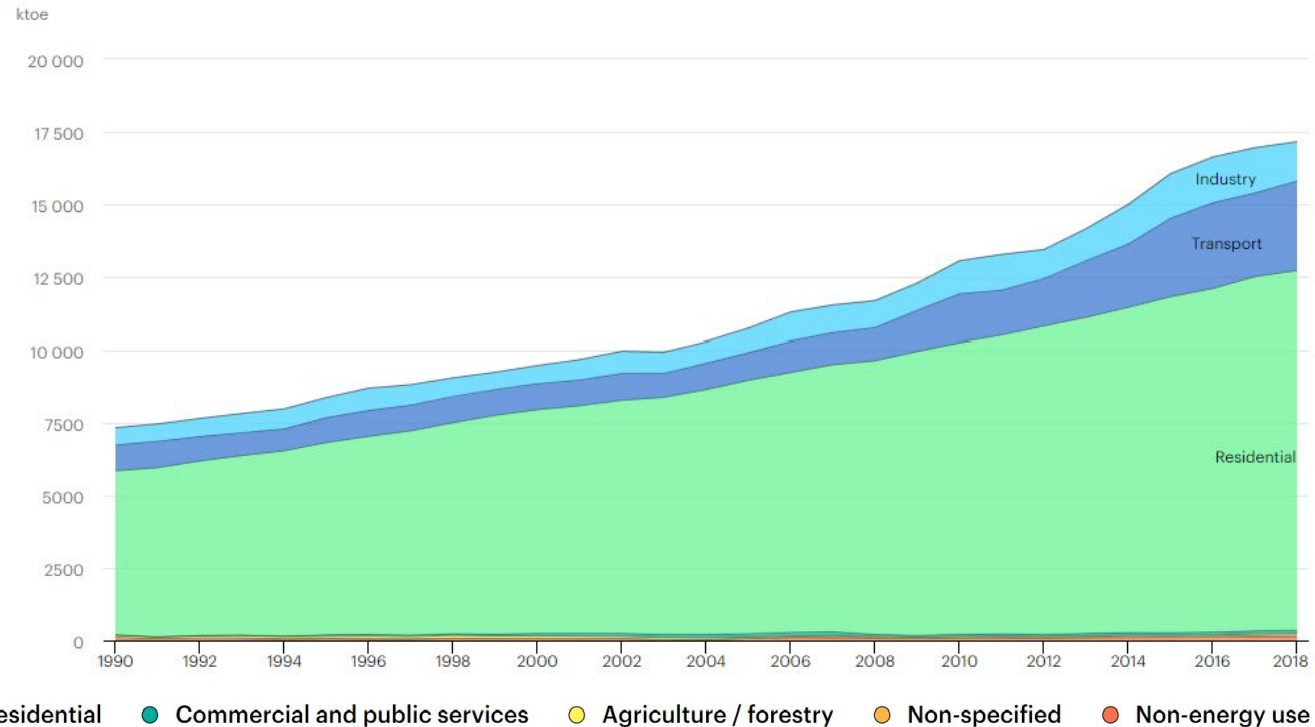
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Kenya



Energy Resources

Total final consumption (TFC) by sector, Kenya 1990-2018

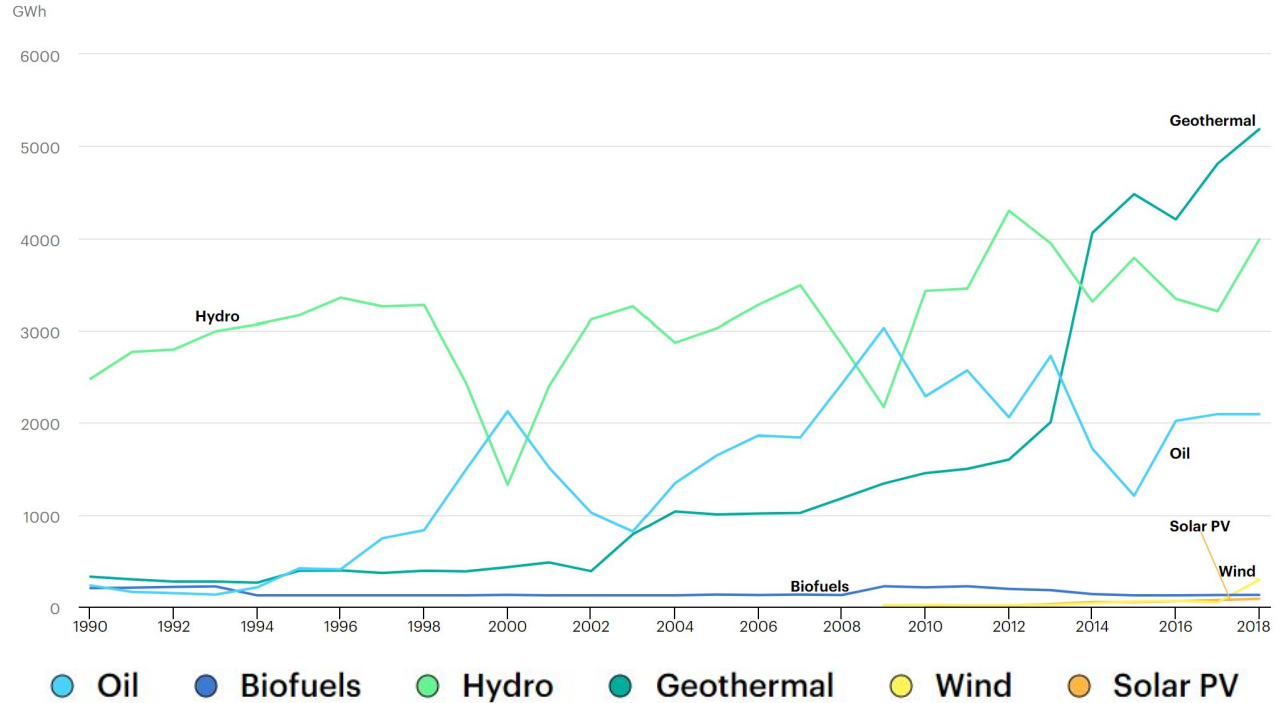


Wood fuel and kerosene provide the basic energy needs for rural communities (72% of total population) and urban poor.

Energy Resources

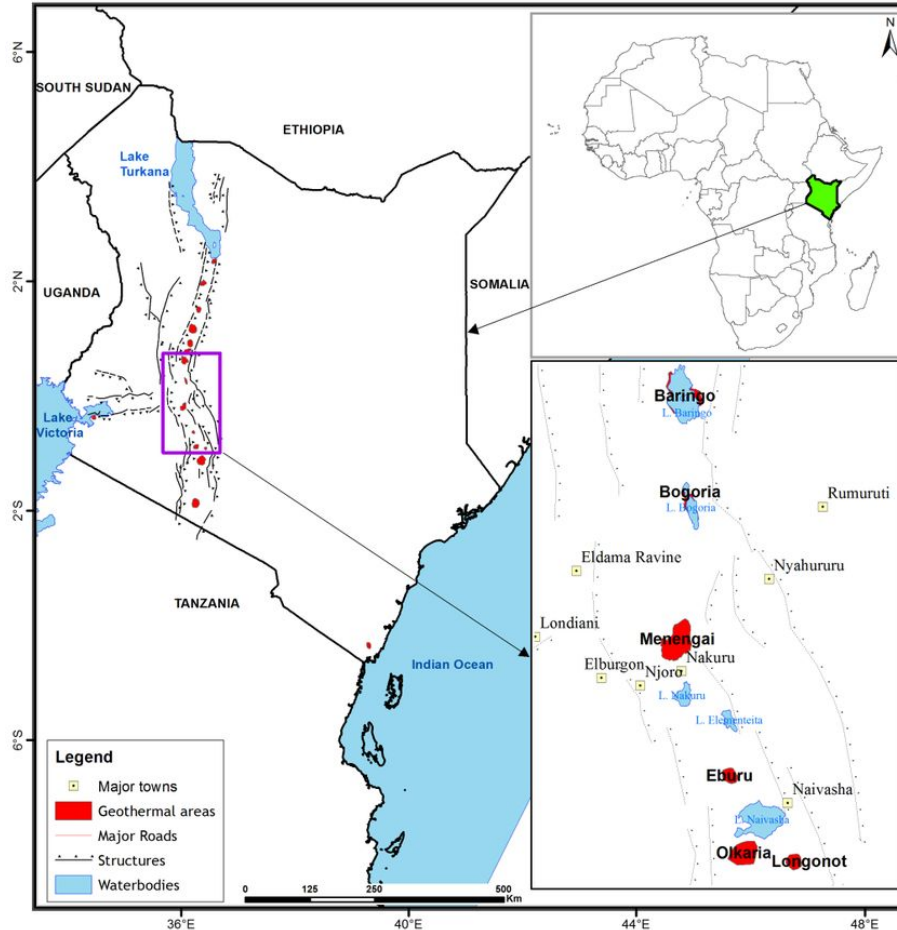
Installed capacity:
2,351 MW

Electricity generation by source, Kenya 1990-2018



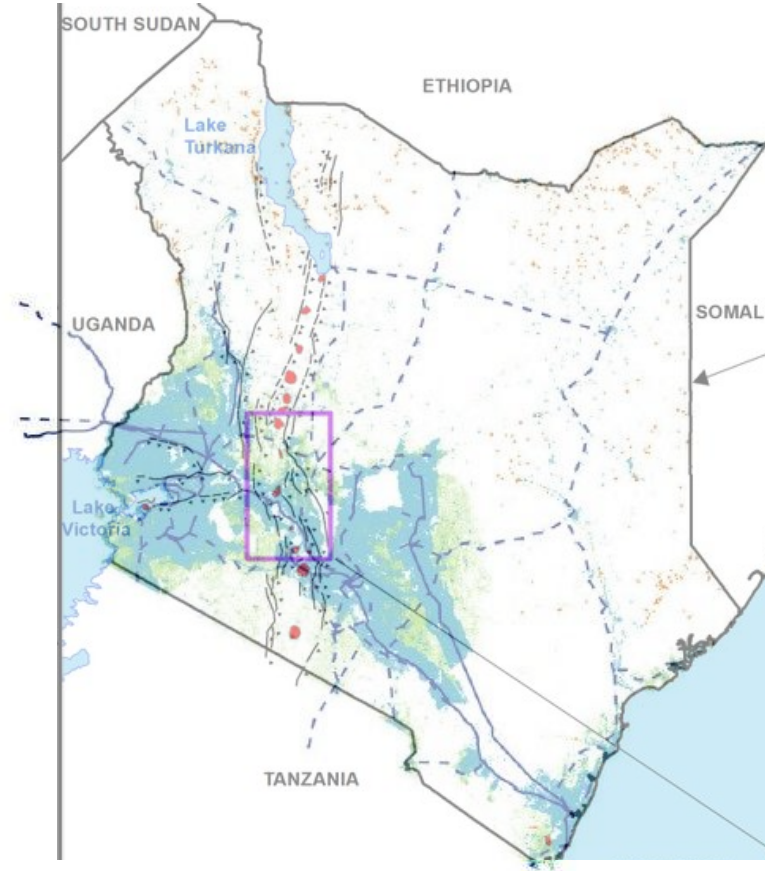
Energy Resources: Geothermal

Installed
geothermal
capacity: **690 MW**



The Grid

Installed capacity
connected to the grid:
1429 MW



New connections by 2030

- On-grid
- Mini-grids
- Stand-alone systems

Transmission lines (>69 kV)

- Existing
- Planned

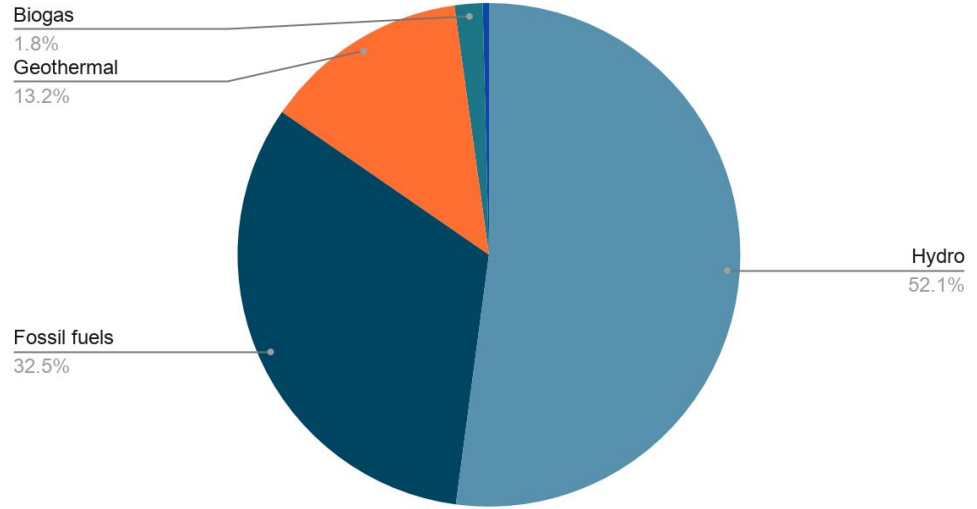
Current demographics

Kenya transitioned from primary biomass-based country to using fossil fuels to renewable energy!

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa:
Kenya's share of 13,852 MW of planned peak demand by 2038 (increase of 11000 MW over the 20 year period)

Comparatively higher costs pose a major obstacle to provide low-income households and small businesses

Current effective grid capacity in Kenya (1429 MW)



Infrastructure Overview in Kenya



Olkaria I-V Geothermal
Plants (727 MW)



Gitaru Hydroelectric
Plant (225 MW)



Lamu Coal plant (960
MW)



Planned:
Lake Turkana
Wind Farm (310
MW), Largest in
Africa



Planned:
Garissa Solar
Farm (55 MW),
Largest in Kenya

Policy Overview in Kenya

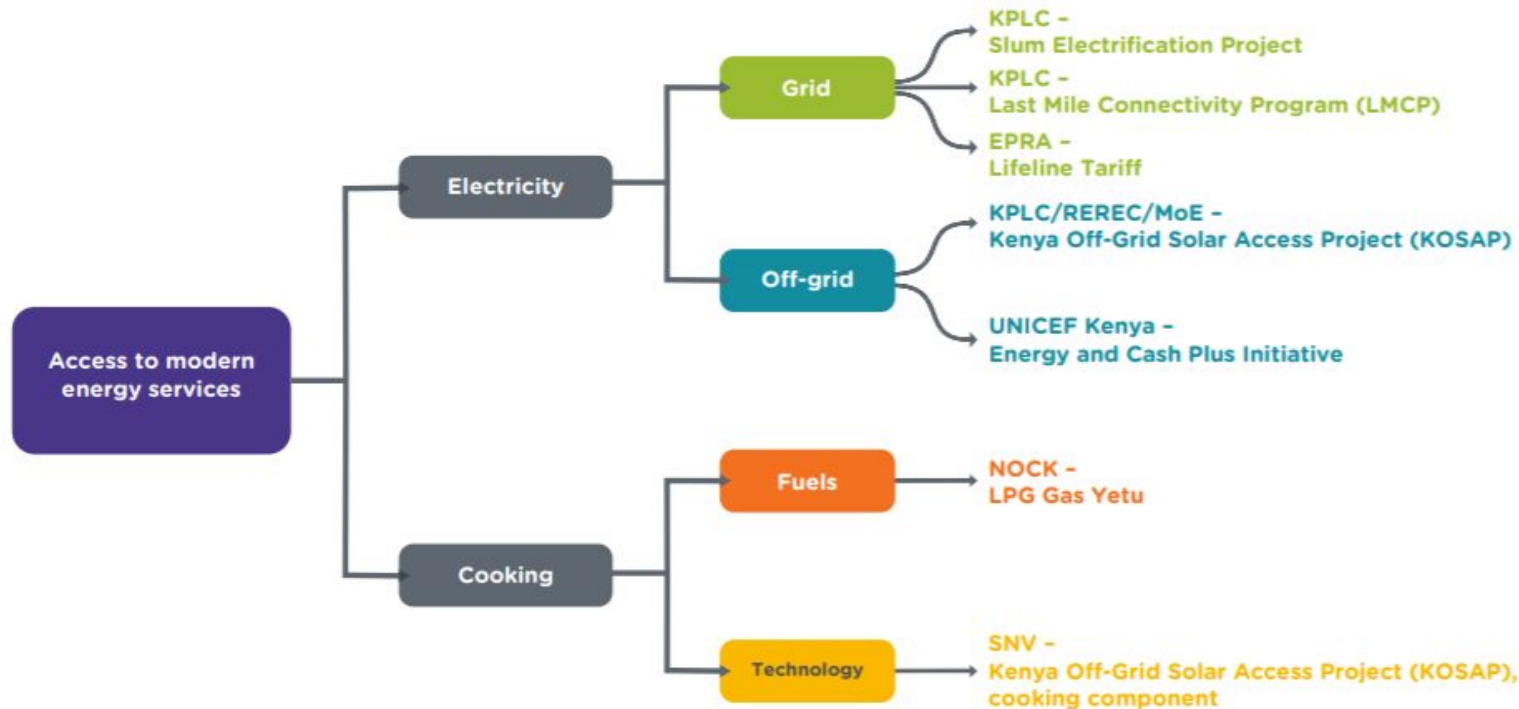
Major threats to Kenya's policies

- Stagnating residential demand
- Rise of captive power
- Poor reliability
- High pricing
- Corruption
- Uncertainty in Regulation

Policies in Kenya

- Energy Act 2006 planned to fulfill Kenya's vision of emerging as a newly industrialized nation
- Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) was established in 2006 for economic and technical regulation of electric power & renewable energy
- New Energy Policy, drafted in 2015, to ensure provision of adequate, quality, cost-effective, affordable supply of energy with environmental consideration

Initiatives for Electrification in Kenya



Source: EED Advisory (https://www.seforall.org/system/files/2020-02/ESN_Kenya-SEforALL.pdf)

Proposed Methods of Analysis

Case I: Use Homer to input existing power plants and existing grid capacity to model energy demand and supply in a business as usual scenario

Case II: Project what the future of Kenya's energy systems may be if the goal was to reduce emissions by 50%

a) Replace coal plants with renewable energy

i) geothermal

ii) hydro

iii) PV solar

b) Optimize the levelized cost of electricity



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Thank you! Questions?

References

1. Map of Kenya: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kenya>
2. IEA TFC by source, by sector; electricity generation charts:
<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics?country=KENYA&fuel=Energy%20consumption&indicator=TFCShareBySector>
3. Kenya Geothermal Map:
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305659183_Stable_Isotopic_Composition_of_Geothermal_Fields_in_Kenya_The_Relationship_Between_Geothermal_Fields_and_Kenya_Rift_Lakes_Waters
4. Kenya Grid: <https://www.iea.org/articles/kenya-energy-outlook>
5. https://energypedia.info/wiki/Kenya_Energy_Situation#Geothermal_Energy
6. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2018/10/geothermal-energy-kenya-photography/>

Business Case #1: No major change in business

Future needs:

- Growing demand for electricity and rapid industrialization
- Urbanization would further cause increase in demand
- Require a reliant grid to accommodate the growing demand
- Development of new power plants or scale-up of existing plants

Challenges:

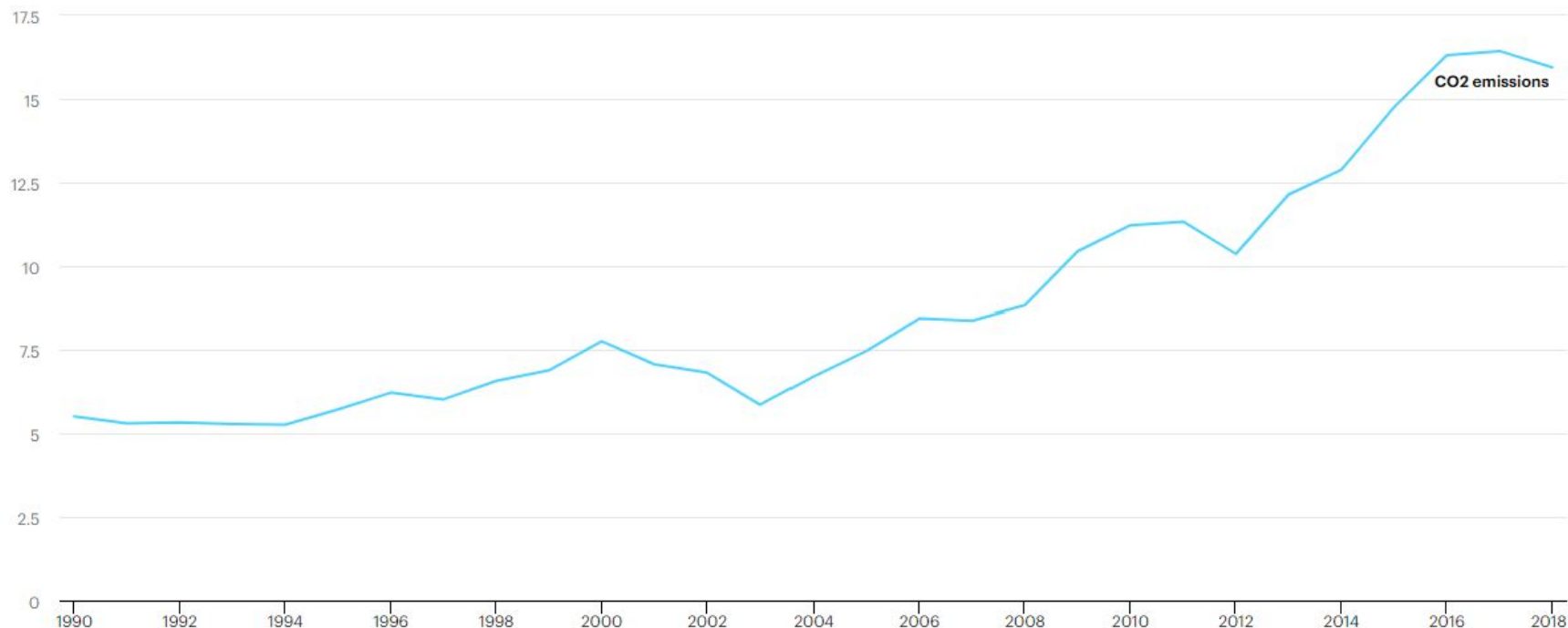
- Rural and low-income households are yet to use grid electricity
- Low demand is compounded by high price
- Due to rise of captive power, some customers are migrating off the grid citing high prices
- Not including such factors will lead to overly rosy projections of demand

Shortfall:

- Stagnant demand might lead to longer time of investments
- Non-diversification of resources might lead to grid failure due to unexpected mishap
- Reliance on hydro-power could be met with environmental changes and policy changes

Total CO₂ emissions (millions of tonnes)

Mt of CO₂



Objectives

- Analysis of distribution of Energy Resources (Renewables vs Non-Renewables)-A
- Review of current infrastructure in Kenya-A
- Proposed future developments and policies-Y
 - Apparently Kenya wants to build a coal plant using imports of coal and eventually domestic coal however Kenya's overall coal use is very small and every time I try to google "Kenya's coal source" I get articles about this proposed Lamu Coal Plant.
- Energy Modeling using HomerPro/Excel-Y
- Business Case I vs II
 - I →
 - II → I think we can use Homer to model some geothermal plants and figure out a way to get the lowest levelized cost of electricity, and figure out what configuration will make the cost of electricity low enough to be attractive to the people of Kenya.