



UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS KENYAN STATUS

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Presentation layout

- Baseline for Universal Access
- Differentiation in Access regimes
- Acceptance of public service obligations by utilities and consumers
- Connection at rural areas
- Role of regulators in Universal access



Baseline for Universal Energy Access in Kenya

- 70% of the energy used in the country is from biomass, principally wood and charcoal, 20% petroleum and 10% electricity (UNEP, 2006; Mwakubo et al, 2007)
- Commercial energy in Kenya is dominated by petroleum and electricity as the prime movers of the modern sector of the economy, while wood fuel provides energy needs of the traditional sector, including rural communities and the urban poor.
- Kenya rolled out its development blue print in 2008; Vision 2030, which recognized energy as one of the key enablers of the vision.

Fuel type for urban and rural areas-Access (percentage)

Fuel type	National	Urban	Rural
Material Residue	7.4	0.4	7.0
Fuel wood	55.0	3.8	51.0
Charcoal	60.0	24.0	36.0
Kerosene	80.0	22.5	58.0
LPG	4.72	11.48	0.55
Electricity	28.9 <i>(37, 2015)</i>	37.0	12.0
Solar	3.0	0.3	2.7
Lubricants	0.8	0.4	0.4
Wind	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other petroleum product	1.8	1.0	0.7
Others (candles , batteries)	2.1	0.7	1.4

Differentiation in Access regimes

- Consumers have different energy requirements which are important to take into consideration in working out their energy access regimes.
- The first categorization of the consumers is by looking at what the consumer requires the energy for; manufacturing, commercial, transport, agricultural and residential. Like in Kenya transport sector is the largest consumer of petroleum products followed by manufacturing and others.
- The second categorization is by where the consumer is located; e.g. urban or rural. This impact on their overall energy demand as well as their energy source preference.



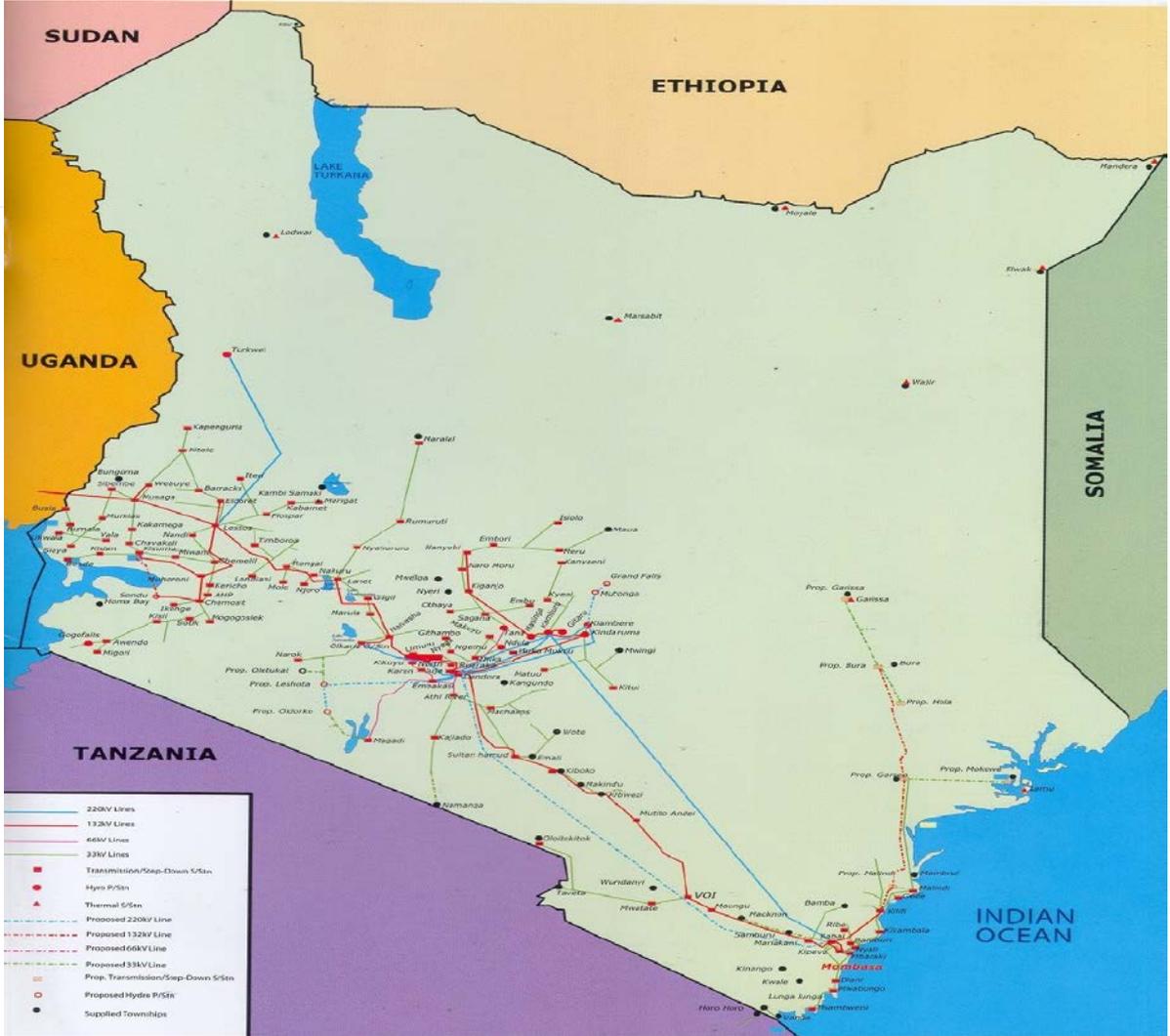
Acceptance of public service obligations by utilities and consumers

- The greatest factors to the consumers are adequacy, affordability and reliability of their energy supplies. The energy must be available and enough to meet their needs, fairly priced so that they can pay for the service and available whenever they need it.
- Utilities invest in the energy infra-structure and thus require assurance that, they will get a fair rate of return on their investments as well as meeting their operational costs incurred in ensuring that the consumers' energy demands are met as and when required.

Role of regulators in Universal access

- This is done through inputs into energy policies, development of regulations and standards.
- Ensuring technical and financial stability of service providers in the energy supply chain.
- Ensuring the consumers get value for money through setting up minimum service level standards for the utility service providers.
- Ensuring environmental sustainability in the exploitation and delivery of the energy to the consumers.
- Ensuring energy resource sustainability, so that we can meet our current energy needs without jeopardizing energy needs of future generations.

Thank You





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