

Kenya



Trilemma Rank
89

Trilemma Score
54.3

Balance Grade
BDB

Kenya's Trilemma performance shows significant improvement across all dimensions over the past decade with the highest scores going to Environmental Sustainability due to stepped-up deployment of renewable energy. The country has also made great strides on improving Energy Equity and Energy Security with new policies and targets in place to secure universal energy access though it is let down by poor access to clean cooking facilities. Kenya's balance grade is BDB and its global ranking is 89.

Population
49.7 (millions)

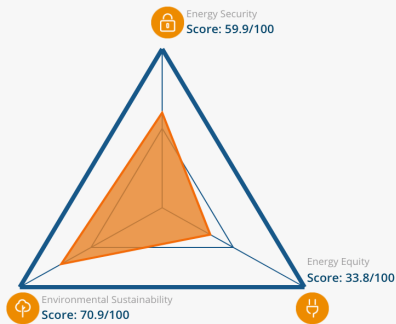
Land Area
569.1 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
1,711 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
16.4 (% of GDP)

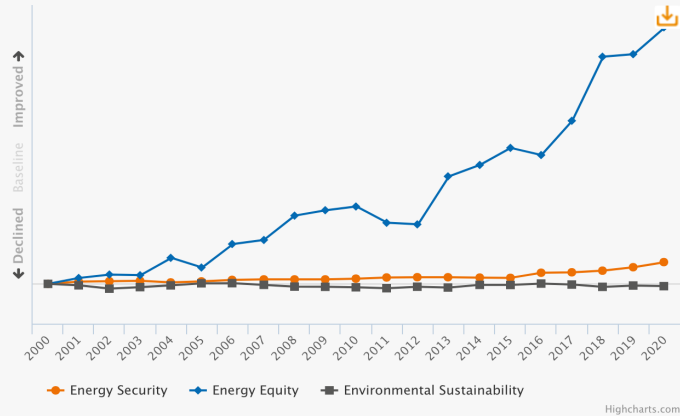
GDP Growth
6.3 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Energy is critical to the realisation of Kenya's Vision 2030 and its Big 4 Agenda which seek to transform the country into an industrialised middle-income state providing a high quality of life to its citizens. It has made significant improvements in expanding electricity access, and full electrification is expected to be achieved within the next two years. Driving this momentum is the Kenya National Electrification Strategy (KNES) roadmap for attaining 100% access by 2022. This goal has been taken further in the new Energy Act of 2019 which aims to harmonise the energy regulatory framework and institutional structures. The focus is on decentralisation, liberalisation, competitiveness and public-private partnerships. The Act provides for open access for transmission and distribution systems; creation of the net metering regulatory framework; and creation of a consolidated fund for rural electrification, among others. However, the energy equity index continues to be challenged because of low access rates for clean cooking, estimated at 10% in 2018 as per recent tracking of progress on the SDG7 goal.

Among proposed measures in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) on climate action. Kenya is committed to producing more energy from renewables. Since 2015, there has been significant development of renewable energy projects and renewables now account for 72% of final energy consumption. This has resulted in Kenya's improved environmental sustainability score. It should, however, be noted that in Kenya's latest lowest-cost power development plan, a coal-powered generation plant has been identified as a medium-term option, the development of which will increase GHG emissions. In 2019, development of the 1050MW Lamu coal power plant was paused pending ongoing legal proceedings on its viability to sustain the local environment.

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected many sectors of Kenya's economy and power demand was suppressed as a result. This led to electricity offtake Kenya Power to declare Force Majeure on power generation contracts in response to the loss of revenues, exacerbated by the government directive to allow bill waivers during the COVID-19 lockdown. Moving forward and to strengthen the country's resilience and energy security, policymakers are expected to focus on regional integration and to foster cross-border trade through the East Africa Power Pool.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
Energy security		
Import dependence	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	▼
Diversity of electricity generation	<div style="width: 60%;"></div>	▲
Energy storage	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	▲
Energy equity		
Access to electricity	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>	▲
Electricity prices	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	▲
Gasoline and diesel prices	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	▲
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	▼
Low carbon electricity generation	<div style="width: 90%;"></div>	▲
CO2 emissions per capita	<div style="width: 95%;"></div>	▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability	<div style="width: 85%;"></div>	▲
Effectiveness of government	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	▲
Innovation capability	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>	▲