

Kenya: findings and recommendations

- 23% nationally (2012), and just 7% in rural areas (2011), have electricity access.
- 14% of rural households own a Tier 1 level solar panel or lantern (2014).
- Only 2% of rural firewood users own an improved cookstove (2012).

Grid or decentralized



FINDINGS

De-centralized In **all communities**, decentralized or stand-alone solutions were either the **least-cost** option to meet electricity needs, the **fastest** by many years, **or both**.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Rebalance



Review national plans to **increase focus** on decentralized solutions, providing needed levels of power **faster and at least-cost**.

Household affordability



35-40% Despite a vibrant market, the poorest 35-40% **could not afford** a solar lantern or home system.



Mini-grids



Expand mini-grids programmes where feasible, **reducing the cost** of electricity per kWh compared to stand-alone solar.

Clean cooking



58 hours In the most fuel-insecure communities, **women** spent on average **58 hours a week** collecting and preparing fuel and cooking.



Time and attention



Invest **more time and attention in rural cookstoves** and **clean fuels markets**, addressing challenges of acceptable stove designs, awareness, and affordability.

Community services



Schools **Energy for schools** was the **second highest priority** after energy for households in almost **all communities**.



School electricity



Expand school electrification programme beyond government primary schools to **help all schools to be connected**.

Agriculture



Benefits There is **significant potential to improve lives** and livelihoods through **linking** energy to agricultural production, post-harvest storage, and processing.



Co-ordinate



Increase co-ordination with Ministries of Water and Agriculture.