

January – June 2026 Edition

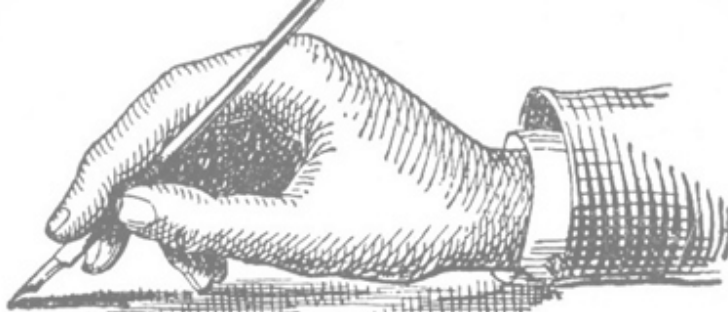


ENERGYSCOOP

A BI-ANNUAL NEWSLETTER FOR ENERGY AND PETROLEUM REGULATORY AUTHORITY STAKEHOLDERS

ENERGY SECURITY





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In this issue

DG's WORD

- DG's Word [pg3](#)

NEWS

- EPRA DG vows to prioritize consumer protection and fuel supply stability [pg 4](#)
- EPRA hosts regional delegation to advance dialogue on carbon capture and storage [pg 4](#)
- EPRA awards Mombasa Cement – Athi River Plant for energy efficiency excellence [pg 5](#)
- EPRA hosts Ethiopia's Petroleum and Energy Authority on knowledge exchange [pg 6](#)
- Fast track sustainable planning under the INEP Regulations 2025, EPRA tells counties in second round of sensitization [pg 7](#)
- EPRA hosts TVET CDACC Delegation for ICT automation benchmarking visit [pg 8](#)
- Robust regulatory framework is key to strong Energy Security [pg 8](#)
- EPRA's Ibrahim Kitoo Named Africa's Finest General Counsel of the Year in Energy Sector [pg 9](#)
- Mombasa Cement Tops 2026 Energy Management Awards as Industry Saves KSh.340 Million Through Efficiency Measures [pg 10](#)
- EPRA rallies world towards sustainable geothermal regulatory frameworks, invites investors to Kenya's geothermal space [pg 11](#)
- EPRA Expresses Commitment to De-Risking Investment in Renewable Energy in Kenya, at the African Energy Forum in South Africa [pg 12](#)

OPINION EDITORIALS

- The Electricity Market, Bulk Supply and Open Access Regulations Herald a New Dawn Towards Competition and Enabling Electricity Access in Kenya [pg 13](#)
- Kenya's Brightest Resource: Young People Securing the Nation's Energy Future [pg 14](#)
- What More Can Be Done to Strengthen Energy Reliability and Grid Stability? [pg 15](#)
- The Open Access Model: Navigating Kenya's transition to a competitive electricity market [pg 16](#)
- Empowering Youth for Sustainable Nuclear Energy Development [pg 17](#)
- Upstream Petroleum In South Lokichar: Pathway To Inclusive Growth [pg 18](#)
- INEP: A Unified Systemic Energy Planning for Kenya's Energy Sector [pg 19](#)
- Tariff stability and geothermal power: The key to a secure cooking energy future for Kenya [pg 20](#)

OP-ED

- Collaboration is not an option in the management of safety in the petroleum [pg 21](#)
- The Role of Capacity Building in Energy Governance [pg 22](#)
- Guardrails beneath the oil, why effective regulation will shape South Lokichar Basin oil project [pg 23](#)

FEATURES

- Importance of positive policy analysis in the energy sector [pg 24](#)
- The role of pension funds in financing energy affordability, sustainability and security in Kenya [pg 25](#)
- Modelling of Commercial Buildings Energy Performance [pg 26](#)
- Renewable Energy in Advancing Long-Term Energy Security- Lessons from the Effects of War in Iran on Kenya's Transport Sector [pg 27](#)
- Renewable energy in advancing longterm energy security [pg 27](#)

PROFILE INTERVIEW

- Celeste Tchetgen Vogel: Turning disadvantages into a superpower [pg 28](#)

PICTORIALS

- 11th Our Ocean Conference in Mombasa [pg30](#)
- World Geothermal Congress (WGC) 2026 in Calgary, Canada [pg 30](#)
- Energy Management Compliance Certificate Awards [pg 33](#)
- Public Sensitization forums in Tana River and Laikipia Counties [pg 35](#)
- EPRA Youth Summit Hackathon 2026 [pg 35](#)
- EMA Awards 2026 [pg 36](#)
- Delegation visit [pg 36](#)
- Regional media training workshops [pg 37](#)
- Tree planting [pg 39](#)
- 7th Research and Innovation Conference [pg 39](#)
- ESAK Conference [pg 41](#)
- Siaya Medical Camp [pg 42](#)

Director General's Foreword



As I pen my inaugural DG's Word, I begin with the strong investment pitch we presented to delegates at the World Geothermal Congress in Calgary, Canada. The Authority's sustainable geothermal regulatory framework has been specifically designed to fast-track investment, strengthen environmental safeguards and enhance clean electricity access for local and regional customers. This edition reflects on this and other regulatory milestones that are transforming us into a dynamic, progressive and highly customer-centric entity. We are continually reaching out to stakeholders, ensuring strict compliance and building public trust across the board.

Following the publication of the Energy (Electricity Market, Bulk Supply and Open Access) Regulations, our immediate focus is on creating greater incentives for private sector involvement in our liberalised energy sector. These regulations provide for the establishment and operationalisation of a vibrant electricity market, allowing electricity to be traded as a commodity.

We continue in our commitment to fostering conversations around innovative energy and climate change mitigation solutions through working closely with regional and international partners to build the knowledge and regulatory frameworks necessary to support a just energy transition. Collaboration remains important in ensuring that the shift towards cleaner energy systems is achieved. In line with this, The Authority in March 2026 hosted a delegation from the Energy for Development Programme under the Norwegian Government, comprising representatives from Norway, Mozambique, Tanzania and Nigeria. The delegation was in Nairobi for a regional workshop on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

In a remarkable achievement, Ibrahim Kitoo, Corporation Secretary and Director of Legal Services at the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), was awarded the Finest General Counsel of the Year in the Energy Category at the Legal Era Africa Law Awards

held in Johannesburg, South Africa in June 2026. This recognition serves as a reminder of the importance of a robust legal framework in achieving energy sustainability in the Country.

Finally, our efforts to promote the adoption of the Energy Management Regulations continue to bear fruit. Notable progress includes the Authority issuing an Energy Management Compliance Certificate to Mombasa Cement Limited at their Athi River Plant. We remain committed to regulation that is consultative, evidence-based and transparent. We thank all stakeholders who participated in the engagements highlighted here and encourage continued collaboration as we work toward a more efficient and competitive petroleum sector.

I invite you to explore the articles in this edition and share your thoughts on the developments highlighted. Your insights, questions and feedback remain valuable as we shape the future of the petroleum industry together.

Sincerely,

Ag. DG Joseph Okech

Director General

EPRA DG vows to prioritize consumer protection and fuel supply stability



By June Maina

EPRA's Ag. Director General Dr. Eng. Joseph Oketch, has pledged to prioritize stability in fuel supply and strengthen consumer protection measures. This pledge came at a critical time when the world is navigating global market uncertainty and heightened public scrutiny.

The DG says his leadership will focus on improving service delivery and rebuilding public trust in the regulator. He noted that ensuring the steady availability of petroleum products remains a priority during his tenure.

“Efforts will be directed towards preventing shortages and mitigating supply disruptions that could adversely affect consumers and businesses,” said Dr. Oketch.

Dr. Oketch emphasized that protecting consumers during periods of market volatility requires closer collaboration between EPRA, government ministries, Parliament, and industry players to enhance energy security and maintain a reliable petroleum supply across the country.

EPRA hosts regional delegation to advance dialogue on carbon capture and storage



EPRA Director of Petroleum & Gas, Eng. Edward Kinyua when he hosted a delegation from the Energy for Development Programme under the Norwegian Government, comprising representatives from Norway, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Nigeria at our Head Offices in Nairobi in March 2026.

By Dennis Chacha

The Authority in March 2026, hosted a delegation from the Energy for Development Programme under the Norwegian Government, comprising representatives from Norway, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Nigeria. The delegation was in Nairobi for a regional workshop on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).

Speaking during the meeting, the Director of Petroleum & Gas Eng. Edward Kinyua emphasized the importance of continuous learning and collaboration in navigating the evolving energy landscape.

“As regulators, we must remain responsive to emerging technologies and their impact on our energy systems. Engagements such as these provide an opportunity to share experiences and

strengthen institutional capacity that could support sustainable development objectives,” said Eng. Kinyua.

He noted that while CCS remains an emerging technology around the world, it presents an opportunity for countries to explore solutions that can contribute to reducing emissions.

“EPRA is committed to fostering conversations around innovative energy and climate change mitigation solutions through working closely with regional and international partners to build the knowledge and regulatory frameworks necessary to support a just energy transition. Collaboration remains important in ensuring that the shift towards cleaner energy systems is achieved,” he added.

EPRA awards Mombasa Cement – Athi River Plant for energy efficiency excellence



EPRA's Director of Economic Regulation and Planning, Dr. John Mutua (in a blue suit) with EPRA team poses for a photo during Energy Management Compliance Certificate award ceremony to Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River Plant in June 2026.

By Dennis Chacha

The Authority in June 2026 awarded an Energy Management Compliance Certificate to Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River Plant in recognition of its compliance with the Energy (Energy Management) Regulations, 2025.

Speaking during the award ceremony, EPRA's Director of Economic Regulation and Planning, Dr. John Mutua, commended the facility for embracing energy efficiency practices, noting that effective energy management delivers numerous benefits, including reduced operational costs, enhanced environmental sustainability, improved operational efficiency, and strengthened corporate social responsibility.

On his part, the Athi River Plant Manager, Jitu Joshi said, "Since 2012 when the Energy Management Regulations were published, Athi River Plant has saved 20% of energy consumed per unit of production. This was achieved through implementation of the requirements of the Regulations."

The Energy Management Regulations 2025 require that designated facilities conduct an energy audit, implement the recommended energy conservation measures, develop an energy policy, keep records of the energy consumption and production data, constitute an energy management team and appoint an energy manager.



EPRA hosts Ethiopia's Petroleum and Energy Authority on knowledge exchange

Ag. Director General, Dr (Eng.) Joseph Oketch (right) with other EPRA staff when he hosted PEA delegation in Nairobi in June 2026.

By Dennis Chacha

In June 2026, the Authority hosted a delegation from Ethiopia's Petroleum and Energy Authority (PEA) for a technical knowledge exchange aimed at strengthening regulatory cooperation within the region's energy and petroleum sectors.

Speaking during the meeting, Ag. Director General, Dr (Eng.) Joseph

Oketch emphasized the importance of structured regulatory collaboration in addressing shared challenges across the energy sector in Africa.

"Energy regulation is complex due to technological changes and the need for sustainable energy transition. Therefore, as regulators we need to work closely to navigate the dynamics associated with these complexities," said Dr. Oketch.

He noted that continuous peer learning between regulatory institutions is important for building systems that support energy security and economic growth.

"Our engagement with PEA underscores a commitment to improving regulatory capacity. Through the exchange of ideas on tariff setting, compliance frameworks and sector reforms, we aim to build institutions that provide efficient services to our people," he added.

Fast track sustainable planning under the INEP Regulations 2025, EPRA tells counties in second round of sensitization



By Immaculate Mwende

EPRA has rallied counties to fast track the development of County Energy Plans as contemplated in the Energy (Integrated National Energy Plan) Regulations, 2025.

The call was made during the second round of sensitization forums that EPRA conducted in March 2026 in counties across the country. The forums sought to educate and engage county governments on their role in developing County Energy Plans (CEPs), which will feed into the broader Integrated National Energy Plan (INEP). INEP requires that county governments form County Energy Planning Committees that will formulate 10-year county Energy Plans that will be incorporated on the nationwide energy sector plans.

Speaking during one of the sensitisation forums in Kiambu County, EPRA's Assistant Director, Michelle Akute said: "At the heart of the regulations is the principle of multi-sectoral integration and coordination. The regulatory framework recognises that energy powers transport systems, supports industrial production, enables mechanised agriculture, and fuels homes and businesses. INEP recognises reality by bringing together planning across electricity, clean cooking, transport,

industry, housing and urban development. This integrated energy planning approach ensures that energy investments respond to real demand across the economy, rather than addressing one sector at the expense of another."

"The regulations empower counties to plan effectively for their energy needs, align with national strategies, unlock investments, and enable more Kenyans to benefit from reliable and sustainable energy," said Michelle.

INEP introduces whole energy system planning, a major departure from past approaches that focused on individual fuels or technologies. Instead of asking how much electricity to generate or how much fuel to import in isolation, INEP looks at the entire energy supply chain system from production to end use. It considers how electricity, petroleum, clean cooking fuels, and energy efficiency interact, and how decisions in one area affect costs, reliability, and emissions in another. This system-wide perspective allows Kenya to choose the most cost-effective mix of energy solutions, diversify supply sources, and reduce exposure to risks such as droughts, global fuel price shocks, or infrastructure failures. A copy of the INEP Regulations 2025 can be accessed on www.epra.go.ke.



Deputy Director for ICT, Mr. Jared Arika (1st from right) hosts members of the TVET Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council (TVET CDACC) at EPRA Head Office in March 2026.

EPRA hosts TVET CDACC Delegation for ICT automation benchmarking visit

By Dennis Chacha

In March 2026, the Authority played host for the TVET Curriculum Development Assessment and Certification Council (TVET CDACC) for a benchmarking visit focused on ICT automation and digital transformation in public sector service delivery.

EPRA's Deputy Director for ICT, Mr. Jared Arika demonstrated a range of technology-enabled systems designed to

streamline operations, reduce manual licence application processes among others.

Mr. Arika noted that digital transformation has improved efficiency and overall performance.

"ICT automation is a driving force for regulatory efficiency and accountability. Our systems are designed to ensure faster and more reliable service delivery to the public and sector stakeholders," he said.

He emphasized the need for continued collaboration in digitization towards improving service delivery.

"Strengthening inter-institutional collaboration in digital transformation will enhance operational efficiency and optimize regulatory processes. Sharing experiences and best practices enables institutions to accelerate the adoption of innovative solutions and build better digital systems," added Arika.

Robust regulatory framework is key to strong Energy Security

By Emily Makori

Kenya's progress in strengthening energy security performance is guided by strategic diversification of its energy mix particularly through increased adoption renewable sources. In addition, there is need for continuous modernization of grid systems and development of a robust regulatory framework. These elements enhance system reliability, improve efficiency and support long-term resilience and sustainability of the sector.

Kenya's energy structure is guided by the National Energy Policy and the attendant regulatory frameworks. The framework guides licensing, tariff approval, pricing control, risk management and compliance. This has improved energy security through coordination, transparency and accountability.

Robust regulations form a key strategic enabler to energy security. Kenya has demonstrated this across petroleum, electricity and renewable energy sectors.



EPRA's Corporation secretary Ibrahim Kitoo was named Finest General Counsel of the Year (Energy category) at Legal Era Africa Law Awards, held in Johannesburg in June 2026.

EPRA's Ibrahim Kitoo Named Africa's Finest General Counsel of the Year in Energy Sector

Energy Scoop Correspondent

In a remarkable achievement, Ibrahim Kitoo, Corporation Secretary and Director of Legal Services at the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), was awarded the Finest General Counsel of the Year in the Energy Category at the Legal Era Africa Law Awards held in Johannesburg, South Africa in June 2026.

The ceremony brought together legal professionals and industry stakeholders from across the continent, celebrating excellence in legal practice and innovation. Ibrahim Kitoo's award underscores his significant contributions to EPRA's Regulatory role in Kenya's energy sector, particularly in navigating complex legal challenges.

As the driving force behind EPRA's legal strategy, Kitoo's expertise has positioned the organization for success, ensuring compliance and fostering a sustainable growth path for Kenya's energy landscape.

Upon receiving the award, Kitoo stated, "I am deeply honored to receive this award. This recognition reflects the collective efforts of our dedicated team at EPRA. We remain committed to fostering a robust legal framework that supports the sustainable growth of the energy sector in the country and Africa at large". Kitoo's recognition serves as a reminder of the importance of a robust legal framework in achieving energy sustainability in the country.

Mombasa Cement Tops 2026 Energy Management Awards as Industry Saves KSh.340 Million Through Efficiency Measures



Mombasa Cement Limited team receive the overall KAM Energy Management Award in May 2026.

By Gladys Njoroge

Mombasa Cement Limited has once again proven that commitment to energy management practices leads to verifiable results. During the Energy Management Awards (EMA) awards 2026 held in Nairobi in May 2026, the company won the overall KAM Energy Management Award

The annual awards celebrate organizations that have demonstrated outstanding efforts in implementing energy management systems, reducing energy consumption, and embracing sustainable production practices. In the same event, twenty-seven companies were recognized for excellence in energy management.

The Ag. Director General Dr. Eng. Joseph Oketch in his speech read by the Ag. Director, Electricity and Renewable Energy, Eng. Boniface Kinyanjui noted that this year's awards revealed encouraging trends across industry, including increased investment in digitalization, enhanced energy monitoring systems, wider adoption of renewable energy technologies, and improved thermal optimization measures.

“EMA2026 has demonstrated progress in the implementation of energy efficiency initiatives. Organizations are increasingly investing in digitalization, improved energy monitoring systems, renewable energy adoption and thermal optimization. These efforts cumulatively

resulted in thermal savings of 118,904 GJ and electrical savings of 6,203 MWh,” he said.

The awards came at a time when energy efficiency is gaining prominence as a key strategy for enhancing industrial competitiveness, reducing production costs, and supporting Kenya's transition to a low-carbon economy.

The Energy Management Awards are part of efforts by KAM, in partnership with EPRA and other stakeholders, to promote energy efficiency and conservation across Kenya's industrial sector.

EPRA rallies world towards sustainable geothermal regulatory frameworks, invites investors to Kenya's geothermal space



By Immaculate Mwende

In June 2026, EPRA rallied participants at the World Geothermal Congress (WGC) to invest in the Kenya's Geothermal sectors. The call was made during the WGC which was held in Calgary, Canada.

EPRA Ag. Director General Dr. Eng. Joseph Oketch noted that Kenya has abundant geothermal resources and that the electricity sector is organised and guided by technically and economically sound tools.

“We are currently overseeing the implementation of the INEP Regulations 2025 which seek to align county energy plans with national plans, ensuring coherence across levels of government and ensuring all actors follow a common framework and that energy planning is economically efficient and technically sound,” said Dr. Oketch.

Kenya's electricity sector is guided by key planning instruments, such the Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP), which outlines optimal electricity generation and transmission expansion pathways and policy frameworks such as the National Energy Policy and the Integrated National Energy Plan (INEP). Both frameworks ensure coordinated and sustainable development across all energy subsectors. The LCPDP identifies geothermal as a key resource for providing reliable base load power and has comparatively low electricity production costs.

The DG added that EPRA is keen on establishing Regulatory Frameworks that support geothermal growth in Kenya.

“We are making significant strides in establishing frameworks that enhance the operational environment for geothermal energy investments, we are finalising the Draft Geothermal Resources Regulations 2026, which are designed to streamline the permitting and licensing processes in the geothermal space while ensuring environmental health and safety (EHS) compliance,” noted Dr. Oketch.

He further asserted that once enacted, The Geothermal Resources Regulations, 2026 will promote responsible geothermal development in Kenya.

“By establishing clear protocols for permitting and licensing, we are not only attracting investment into the sector but also ensuring that environmental and safety standards are met comprehensively. This creates a win-win situation for both the industry and the communities where these resources are developed,” said DG.

He stressed the importance of collaborative frameworks both locally and internationally with stakeholders stating, “As we advance our regulatory frameworks, we are committed to engaging with both local and international partners to shape an inclusive regulatory environment that supports innovation and sustainable practices in geothermal energy. We are keen to position Kenya as a leader in geothermal development on the global stage.”

Closing the Risk Gap: Pragmatic Financial Solutions for Bankable IPPs

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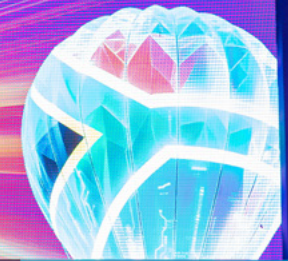


Moderator:

Francis Dennig, Team Lead, Energy for Growth in Africa, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Speakers:

Fenwicks Musonye, Deputy Director, Energy Efficiency, Energy & Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), Kenya
 Mafayo Ziba, Director, Ministry of Energy, Zambia
 Ana Hajduka, Founder & CEO, Africa GreenCo
 Obbie Banda, Senior Underwriter & RLSF Coordinator, ATIDI
 Susana Lopez Lopez, MD, Financial Instruments, RELP
 Demba Tandia, VP Structuring & Sales, SSA, TCX



EPRA Expresses Commitment to De-Risking Investment in Renewable Energy in Kenya, at the African Energy Forum in South Africa

EPRA's Deputy Director, Dr. (Eng.) Fenwicks Musonye (2nd from left) articulating plans towards accelerated adoption of renewable energy.

By Dr. (Eng.) Fenwicks Musonye

The government has committed to implementing a raft of actions that will improve the uptake of renewable energy sources in the country, while ensuring affordability. In his keynote address delivered in Cape Town, South Africa, on 17th June 2026, Dr. Eng. Fenwicks Musonye, the Deputy Director Energy Efficiency, on behalf of the Acting Director General, Dr.Eng. Joseph Oketch, took the audience through the actions.

Dr. Eng. Musonye noted that the gap between peak demand and available demand was narrowing, with the former estimated at 2,492 MW and the latter 3,200 MW. To heal this problem, Dr. Musonye stated that National Assembly, together with other stakeholders, had recommended measures based on currency used for negotiating power purchase agreements, the use of grid forming BESS, the recommended time lag between signing of PPA and issuance of commercial operating date and transparency of the PPAs.

While stressing the importance of using hybrid models of currency for PPAs, Dr. Musonye noted that the danger of the local currency fluctuating against the dollar risks affecting the approved tariffs, thus affordability. He stated, "there have been cases in some countries where local currencies have depreciated against the dollar to more than one hundred points out of one hundred."

He noted that even though international investors would want the PPAs in dollars, the realities were that some of the costs incurred are in local currencies, and only part of its, especially the loans, are dollarized. He averred, "it is thus essential that these components be segregated and the PPA be in both local currency and the dollar, with each reflecting how the cost elements are incurred".

Dr. Musonye emphasized the importance of embracing currency hedging services, to guard against fluctuations. With such services, he added, it was possible to have the entire PPA in local currency.

With adoption of grid forming BESS, Dr. Musonye informed the audience that it would be possible for intermittent sources to be integrated into the grid, without the fear of it causing disturbances. "Utilities have been skeptical on adoption of intermittent sources because of lack of ancillary services to handle their inherent grid disturbance nature", said Dr. Musonye. He emphasized that with the grid forming BESS, it would be possible to get services like those offered by spinning sources.

In closing his remarks, Dr. Musonye assured the investors present in the forum that the Authority would handle the schedule delay risk by speeding up the issuance of commercial operating licences, as per the plan, once the PPAs have been signed. He urged the investors to play their roles by providing all the relevant information during negotiation of PPAs, to speed up processes.

The Electricity Market, Bulk Supply and Open Access Regulations Herald a New Dawn Towards Competition and Enabling Electricity Access in Kenya

By CS Ibrahim Kitoo, CP3P

“There is a place for the market, but the market has to be kept in its place” – Arthur Okun, *Equality and Efficiency*, the big trade-off, Brookings Institutions Press, 1975. Reflecting on this quote and Book, Okun argued that the society needs both a market economy to generate wealth and government intervention to ensure fairness.

World over, access to energy is a lifeline. Reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy creates jobs, protects livelihoods, boosts security, drives down the cost of doing business and promotes economic growth. The Constitution of Kenya Article 43 guarantees social and economic rights. As a result, the Government of Kenya has an obligation under Sections 7 and 8 of the Energy Act, Cap 314 to provide energy in all areas of the country and promote energy investments. Access problems require a solution for the country to have a sustainable power system model.

Ceteris paribus, competitive markets are the preferred solution to achieve economic efficiency in any productive sector. According to economic regulation theory, competition is an enabler to reduction in prices and improved service delivery. In such as condition the market efficiency is improved where both the buyer and the seller meet at a Pareto equilibrium. This is a point in the market where resources have been sufficiently allocated to the two parties such that any disruption

disadvantages one party. However, due to the particularities of the energy market, these conditions cannot be attained in a free market. There is therefore need for a regulatory intervention which influences the behaviour of market participants, making the market to mimic a competitive outcome.

The collective benefit of the regulating the market is therefore gained by both supply and demand side players in the energy sector. It seeks to protect consumers from the market power that may enable monopolies or oligopolies to set unjustifiably high prices or lower the quality of goods or services. It also seeks to protect investors against the abuse of buyer power.

With the electricity sector evolving towards complete unbundling, the electricity market and open access approach in regulation is an overall global strategy adapted by economies seeking to fully liberalize their electricity markets. Kenya published the Energy (Electricity Market, Bulk Supply and Open Access) Regulations on 8th May 2026. These regulations seek to facilitate open access allowing different providers of electricity to make use of the underlying distribution and transmission infrastructure at a fee in the form of wheeling charges. This technically positions the electricity infrastructure as a service - separate from the electricity flowing within. The regulations also provide for the establishment and operationalization of

the electricity market, allowing for the trade of electricity as a commodity.

This follows the progressive liberalisation and restructuring of electricity sector over the last three decades. Proper implementation of well-functioning competitive wholesale and retail markets for electricity requires legal, political and social commitment. Despite implementation challenges, most liberalised power sectors are continuing with the process of reforms. Commendable progress which saw the traditional vertically integrated utility model evolve to unbundling of generation, transmission and distribution in the electricity sector.

Developed economies like the United States of America have been on the path of open access for over two decades. The United States began implementing open access in phases in 1920. Kenya's main goal for open access is to encourage competition and efficiency in the electricity market. This aims to provide new suppliers access to the market, potentially reducing costs for consumers. While the goals for open access may be common, each country's journey and challenges remain unique and shaped by each nation's peculiar economic, social, and regulatory environment. Cross-learning, however, does allow for identifying common challenges, adopting successful strategies, and avoiding pitfalls.

The writer is a Corporation Secretary & Director Legal Services, at EPRA

Kenya's Brightest Resource: Young People Securing the Nation's Energy Future

By Anne Chebet

Across Kenya, something quietly remarkable is happening. Young people are strengthening the nation's energy security by installing solar systems, conducting energy assessments, and delivering clean water and irrigation solutions to underserved communities. Beyond adopting new technologies, they are expanding energy access, building resilience, and ensuring

that homes, schools, farms, and businesses have the power they need to thrive.

Having worked in Kenya's solar industry, I have seen young professionals moving between construction sites, schools, businesses, and remote communities. Kenya's youth are rewriting the country's energy story, and some of the names behind that story are worth knowing.

Globalization and the internet have transformed access to knowledge. Today's young Kenyans can study solar photovoltaic (PV) systems online, connect with innovators across the world, and acquire industry skills without traditional barriers.

Take Arnold Kageha, a solar PV consultant known as Ace the Plug. Recognizing that China dominates global solar manufacturing, Arnold taught himself Mandarin and now helps connect Chinese manufacturers and investors with Kenyan markets. His work contributes to energy security through creating reliable supply chains.

One of the biggest barriers to renewable energy adoption is not technology or cost; it is lack of awareness on the solar PV value chain. Many Kenyans are interested in adopting solar PV systems but are not sure where to start or whom to trust. Through my social media platform Watts Up with Anne, I have made it my mission to bridge that gap by simplifying complex energy concepts.

Jeff, through Go Solar with Jeff, takes a different approach. Using relatable skits and engaging content, he combines education with entertainment to encourage households and businesses to consider renewable energy solutions. Together, communicators like Jeff and I, are doing what technical reports often struggle to achieve: making clean energy feel practical, accessible, and within reach.

Young people's determination is helping advance Kenya's school solarization agenda. Young professionals travel to rural schools, assess energy needs, design solar solutions, and connect institutions with qualified contractors. Reliable electricity enables digital learning, internet access, and improved educational outcomes, proving that energy security is closely linked to educational opportunity.

Derrick Yego, a solar consultant based in Nandi County, says he finds fulfillment in reaching even the most remote schools in areas such as Tindiret and Mbogo Valley to ensure they too have access to clean, reliable energy.

Through solarization of health centers, schools and boreholes in arid and semi-arid areas, women spend less time searching for water, farmers grow crops through dry seasons, clinics refrigerate vaccines, and children study after dark. In these communities, energy security is inseparable from food security, water security, healthcare, and economic opportunity.

The conversation around energy security often focuses on infrastructure, investment, and technology. Those things matter. But behind every installed panel, commissioned inverter, drilled borehole, and energized community is a person willing to solve a problem.

The nation's brightest resource may not be underground or offshore. It is already here—curious, skilled, connected, and working young people. That is a future worth powering.



What More Can Be Done to Strengthen Energy Reliability and Grid Stability?

By Chebet Kamara

Imagine a scenario where a business owner must halt production due to power interruption. Some kilometres away, a student prepares for an important online examination. Although they face different circumstances, they all depend on a reliable supply of electricity. As Kenya's economy continues to grow, electricity access and availability has become paramount to industrial growth, healthcare, education and everyday life. Yet, as electricity demand rises and intermittent renewable energy supply increase, energy reliability and grid stability become increasingly complex.

Energy reliability refers to the consistent availability of electricity to consumers, minimising outages and interruptions while grid stability encompasses the grid's ability to maintain a steady power supply with stable voltage and frequency. These two must be pursued concurrently in order to build a strong grid.

Due to Kenya's geographical disposition, 80% of its electricity generation comes from renewable energy sources, mainly geothermal and hydropower. This is an incredible feat, as many developed countries seek low-carbon electricity systems in their pursuit of Net Zero targets and decarbonisation. Thus, the country's greatest challenge is no longer how to generate green electricity but how to transport that electricity efficiently and reliably to consumers.

The existing transmission infrastructure was installed years ago and currently faces increasing pressure from growing demand. Although the country has substantial installed generation capacity, these limitations prevent the full utilisation of available power. Aging infrastructure is more susceptible to faults and often requires maintenance, resulting in planned and unplanned outages that limit energy availability. One solution lies in upgrading the existing transmission infrastructure through reconductoring and uprating of the transmission lines. Such interventions can increase network capacity

without necessarily requiring entirely new transmission corridors. However, capacity alone is not enough.

Kenya's transmission system remains primarily radial, meaning electricity often follows a single path from generation sources to consumers. While this was effective during the early stages of electrification, radial systems provide limited redundancy. By developing a more interconnected and meshed transmission network, Kenya can significantly improve reliability by creating alternative pathways for power flow. Such networks also improve grid stability by reducing electrical impedance and strengthening the overall system. Recent regulatory reforms by EPRA, particularly the introduction of open access frameworks, create opportunities for private sector participation in transmission development. These reforms could accelerate investments needed to strengthen the backbone of the electricity system.

Fortunately, Kenya possesses a significant advantage when it comes to grid stability. Unlike many countries transitioning from fossil fuels to renewables, our traditional energy systems utilise large synchronous generators that naturally provide inertia to the power system. Simply put, this inertia provides damping that acts as an absorber to system disturbances. This inherent stability means that the grid can recover from minor disturbances more effectively than grids that rely heavily on inverter-based renewable technologies such as solar and wind generation.

However, the future energy landscape is evolving. As the penetration of wind and solar energy systems increases, new approaches will be required to preserve system resilience. Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are expected to play a critical role in this transition. These systems can store surplus renewable energy during periods of low demand and dispatch it when consumption increases.

In doing so, they reduce reliance on

thermal power stations as peaking plants and help flatten the demand curve, reducing stress on the grid. These benefits extend beyond technical performance. As net metering frameworks become more established and electricity markets mature, batteries could support dynamic pricing mechanisms and energy arbitrage. Consumers and businesses may eventually be incentivised to store energy when prices are low and utilise or sell it back to the grid when prices rise, creating a more flexible and responsive electricity ecosystem.

The growing complexity of the electricity sector also highlights the importance of advanced system operation. With open access regulations now encouraging greater participation from independent generators and investors, coordination becomes increasingly important. A national control centre equipped with advanced monitoring and forecasting capabilities will be essential. Such a centre would continuously monitor network conditions, coordinate generator dispatch and ensure that electricity supply remains balanced with demand in real time. Emerging technologies, including demand and renewable generation forecasting can also be utilised to provide operators with valuable insights that will allow for robust control measures to be put in place.

Ultimately, Kenya finds itself in a uniquely advantageous position. The country benefits from a strong foundation built on traditional energy sources while simultaneously gaining access to emerging technologies. The challenge ahead is not choosing between either but it is in integrating the strengths of both. By doing so, Kenya can build an electricity system that is reliable, stable and resilient enough to support the nation's ambitions for years to come.

The writer is an MSc. Electronic & Electrical Engineering and Graduate Consultant at TNEI, Glasgow, Scotland



The Open Access Model: Navigating Kenya's transition to a competitive electricity market

By Liz Mubari, MSc in Electrical Engineering | Institution: University of Nairobi

The Kenyan energy industry is currently undergoing structural shifts since the unbundling of the sector in the late 1990s. The Energy (Electricity Market, Bulk Supply and Open Access) regulations, 2026 were published signalling the end of the single-buyer model and creating a legal pathway for a more competitive market in Kenya.

The regulations enable power wheeling, which allows power-generators sell directly to eligible consumers on a more direct “willing-buyer, willing-seller” framework while paying fairly for the use of grid infrastructure. The regulations introduce a market structure with the following participants: system/market operator; power-generators; transmission service providers; distributors; retailers and consumers. The market transactions are governed by Bulk Supply Agreements (BSAs) and are supported by wheeling agreements.

There is a potential for the open access model to accelerate regional power trade. In East Africa for example, the proposed Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) focuses on the development of

common trading platforms, market rules, and grid coordination to facilitate power trading in the region. Currently, there exists a power wheeling agreement between Kenya and Tanzania. Tanzania buys 100 MW from Ethiopia through Kenya's grid The Power Pool market. This agreement aligns with EAPP objectives.

The success of electricity market and open access framework will depend on technical capabilities of the national grid to operationalize the transactions. This will require incorporation of smart metering infrastructure, real-time monitoring of energy flow, and Artificial Intelligence. This will assist in managing energy flow and settlement of financial obligations with minimal human intervention. This will ensure transparency of the energy transactions.

Kenya's electricity market liberalization is a foundational step towards universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. It will also form a backbone of industrialisation in the country.



Empowering Youth for Sustainable Nuclear Energy Development

By Joseph Ngugi

Climate change is one of the pressing global challenges of the 21st century. To mitigate this challenge, the world is accelerating towards sustainable energy systems. Nuclear energy is one of the clean energy sources that can meet the growing electricity demand.

The Energy Act, Cap 314 established the Nuclear Power and Energy Agency (NuPEA) to spearhead development of nuclear energy in Kenya. Nuclear energy aligns with sustainable development goals (SDG7) which advocates for access to reliable, sustainable and clean energy for all. Additionally, Kenya has integrated nuclear energy into its electricity plan with the aim of achieving industrial growth, energy security and climate resilience.

The success of nuclear energy program in Kenya will not only depend on technology and availability financial resources but also human capital. Building capacity of the youth is a strategic necessity in ensuring long-term success, safety, innovation, and sustainability for public acceptance of the nuclear energy project.

The 2019 census data shows Kenya has a youthful population. Youth can offer potential for a pool of professionals in areas such as engineering, science, policy making and public communication who are critical in shaping the future of nuclear energy. To unlock this potential requires deliberate investment

into high quality STEM education such as; in Physics, Nuclear Engineering, Radiation, and Environmental science. Additionally, universities and other technical institutions must go beyond theoretical instruction learning and incorporate thorough practical training, research exposure and leadership development. In doing so Kenya will build local expertise and ownership of the nuclear program and thus increasing acceptance and sustainability of the program.

For succession planning and continuity, youth should be incorporated in decision-making levels like technical committees for policies and strategies in shaping nuclear energy. This will provide for an opportunity for Kenyan youth to learn and be part of decision making. It will contribute to (SDG 9) by fostering infrastructure, innovation and sustainable industrialization. Lastly, the youths should be engaged in promoting nuclear energy awareness via social media, community outreach, and educational campaigns to promote transparency, build public trust and demystify nuclear energy.

In conclusion, youth empowerment can be a fundamental pillar of sustainable nuclear energy development which aligns with multiple global development priorities. As Kenya moves closer to realizing its nuclear ambitions, investing in younger generation capable of managing nuclear energy safely, responsibly and sustainably for decades to come is not just beneficial but it is a necessity in this specialized field.

Upstream Petroleum In South Lokichar: Pathway To Inclusive Growth

By Alpha Kennedy Musiani

The South Lokichar Basin, located in the arid Turkana region of northwestern Kenya, has emerged as a key area of Kenya's upstream petroleum sector following significant petroleum discoveries. These discoveries are expected to position Kenya among Africa's emerging petroleum producers and raise expectations for economic transformation. However, the development of petroleum resources presents a critical challenge: ensuring that petroleum exploitation delivers tangible benefits not only to investors and the state, but also to local communities. Achieving this balance requires strong regulation and inclusive development strategies that align resource extraction with social and environmental sustainability.

Having undergone extensive exploration and appraisal, the South Lokichar Basin is currently advancing through the development phase in preparation for commercial petroleum production. As investment in infrastructure and field development increases, attention must also focus on ensuring that petroleum activities generate meaningful economic and social benefits for host communities.

Some of these benefits include job creation during construction and operations phases of the project and infrastructure developments such as roads, water systems, schools and health facilities. This will improve access to essential services for the host communities. Local businesses can also benefit through provision of essential goods and services. In addition, the production sharing contract provides for profits allocation to the host communities which is expected to promote economic development.

For communities in Turkana, where pastoralism remains a primary source of livelihood, petroleum development must be carefully managed to avoid disrupting grazing patterns, access to water resources, and traditional land-use practices. Meaningful community participation in project planning and implementation is therefore essential to ensure that development initiatives respond to local priorities and foster long-term social acceptance of petroleum operations.

Effective regulation is central to ensuring that upstream petroleum development delivers sustainable outcomes. In Kenya, regulatory institutions such as the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) play an important role in promoting compliance with industry standards, environmental protection, and accountability across the petroleum value chain. Government policies and legal frameworks guide how petroleum resources are developed and managed, while licensing systems and contractual agreements define the responsibilities of operators. Strong environmental regulations are critical for safeguarding water resources, land, and biodiversity within the fragile Turkana ecosystem. Local content policies are equally important in promoting the participation of Kenyan workers and businesses in the petroleum value chain. Transparency in revenues, contracts, and operational activities helps build public trust, while continuous monitoring ensures compliance with environmental and safety standards.

To maximize the benefits of upstream petroleum development, stronger implementation of local content policies is essential. Continuous community engagement, regular environmental monitoring, transparent revenue management, and investment in education and technical training can help ensure that local communities participate and benefit from the sector's growth.

The development of upstream petroleum resources in the South Lokichar Basin presents a significant opportunity for Kenya's economic growth and energy sector advancement. However, the long-term success of the project will depend on the ability of government, industry, and local communities to promote inclusive participation, environmental stewardship, and transparent resource management. The true measure of success in South Lokichar will not be the number of barrels produced, but the extent to which petroleum development improves the lives of the people living closest to the resource. Petroleum development must therefore not only be economically viable, but also socially responsible and sustainable.

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INEP: A Unified Systemic Energy Planning for Kenya's Energy Sector

By Energy Scoop Correspondent

Kenya's efforts to implement just energy transition requires a shift in its approach towards energy governance. Whereas the previous approach to this took a top-down framework where energy planning was initiated from the top level of government downwards, this approach has changed with the gazettement of Integrated National Energy Plan (INEP), Regulations, 2025. These regulations mark a decisive shift from a fragmented planning model to a holistic, systems-based approach. It is under this approach that the County Energy Plans are now being developed.

Energy planning in Kenya has largely been synonymous with electricity. When discussing energy planning, the focus was heavily placed on the expansion of generation, transmission and distribution under the Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP). While this approach has delivered notable gains in electrification, it has also, by design, left critical gaps. Key subsectors such as petroleum, clean cooking, bioenergy, renewable energy integration, and energy efficiency have not been systematically embedded into a unified national planning framework.

INEP redefines energy planning as an integrated, interdependent ecosystem rather than a collection of parallel subsectors. It is a 20-year rolling plan that brings together electricity planning, energy access, bioenergy development, energy resource assessment, and energy efficiency and conservation into a single, coherent framework.

The new framework matters because Kenya's energy reality is multifaceted. Let us consider a single household's energy needs. You will note that it may need electricity for lighting, biomass for cooking, and petroleum products for transportation. If all these needs are treated in isolation, there may be inefficiencies, duplication and even missed opportunities for optimising each resource. However, if their planning is viewed under a unified lens as envisioned by INEP, policymakers can then ask themselves how they can best deliver the right mix of energy solutions that cater to affordability, accessibility, sustainability and equity.

Involving County Governments and other stakeholders in this planning process, on the other hand, aligns national priorities and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). This alignment ensures that local needs are incorporated into national planning, improving overall efficiency. It builds capacity at the county level and ensures community priorities, challenges and opportunities are fully captured within national planning.



For effective implementation of INEP, the regulations provide a framework which translate its vision into actionable processes, guidelines and standards. They also provide a structured pathway for counties and national entities to undertake energy planning, defining methodologies, data requirements, stakeholder engagement protocols, and reporting frameworks. To initiate the implementation, the Regulations mandate the Cabinet Secretary to kick start the process by issuing the INEP circular. This circular was issued in September 2025 to the parties involved in the INEP process.

Once implemented, the country will realise the benefits of INEP. There will be enhanced efficiency in the planning and utilization of energy resources. By considering all energy sources within a single framework, we can optimise investments, reduce redundancies, and prioritise interventions that deliver the greatest socio-economic impact.

In addition, INEP will strengthen energy security. By considering the short, medium, and long-term needs of the energy sector, we expect to see a diversified and well-coordinated energy mix which will, in turn, reduce vulnerability to energy shocks in energy supply chain.

Furthermore, it will improve sustainability in the energy sector. Integrating renewable energy, clean cooking solutions and energy efficiency into mainstream planning supports Kenya's climate commitments while addressing pressing public health and environmental concerns.

INEP will also improve energy equity. Inclusive energy planning ensures that underserved regions are not left behind in the process, enabling more targeted and inclusive energy access. It also extends an opportunity for socio-economic development within counties by incorporating local content in the provision of energy solutions to communities.

Tariff stability and geothermal power: The key to a secure cooking energy future for Kenya

By Dorothy Pamella

Discussions and debates about Kenya's energy future have always paid scarce attention to clean cooking. Yet, a larger population of the country depends on energy use for cooking daily. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, 55.1% of Kenyan households use firewood for cooking, while 23.9% use LPG. These numbers reflect a continued dependence on biomass, despite national efforts to promote cleaner cooking solutions. This situation is further influenced by affordability pressures, including changes in LPG prices, which directly affect household energy choices and fuel switching behavior.

Household indoor air pollution is ranked among the top ten risk factors for deaths in Kenya. The World Health Organization estimated more than 19,000 deaths annually linked to indoor air pollution since 2019. Statistics also reveals that women and children are most vulnerable due to longtime exposure to indoor pollution.

This challenge can be mitigated by using geothermal energy to generate electricity which can be used for cooking. This is possible because Kenya has adequate geothermal energy resource. Use of geothermal resources can be enhanced by strengthening regulations related to electricity access and pricing to support adoption of clean cooking.

Kenya's 2.3 GW geothermal capacities offer an affordable and reliable base load electricity. The utility and EPRA should consider introducing a dedicated "clean cooking tariff" for households using electric cooking appliances. This intervention however requires dedicated smart meters for the cooking appliances to segregate consumption from these appliances.

Furthermore, the use of LPG should be encouraged by coming up with solutions that can ensure price stability. Currently, EPRA does not regulate the price of LPG despite the fact that the commodity is considered a public good. This leaves the prices to fluctuate based on the forces of demand and supply and being prone to monopolistic behavior. EPRA should therefore consider a pricing mechanism similar to that of petroleum products where maximum petroleum prices are set on a monthly basis.



Collaboration is not an option in the management of safety in the petroleum

By Eng. Edward Kinyua, PE, OGW



Reported accidents and incidents in the petroleum sector cost the Country's economy more than Kenya Shillings 197 million in direct losses between July and December 2025. According to statistics analysed by the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), 83% of these accidents occurred during transportation of petroleum products. These losses translate to severe consequences that extend far beyond the consignor and the consignee. They ripple across communities and public systems, revealing a shared vulnerability that demands collective responsibility.

Accidents involving petroleum create heavy financial losses arising from damaged infrastructure, lost product, business interruptions and legal liabilities. Further, the environment suffers serious degradation due to soil, surface and ground water contamination. Most tragically, lives are lost and families permanently altered through life threatening injuries, fatalities and long-term disabilities. These human costs translate into broader economic burdens of disrupted supply chains, job losses, increased insurance premiums, and a strain on healthcare facilities.

Safety is a shared responsibility by the petroleum transport company, the driver, the consignee, regulatory entities and the public in general. Accidents will more often result from unsafe incidences ignored over time and ultimately progressing to actual occurrences. These incidences are technically classified as near misses. It is a regulatory requirement for licensees in the sector to keep record of near misses, the main objective being the development and implementation of robust mitigation measures aimed at preventing real occurrences.

Human factors remain one of the leading causes of accidents involving petroleum transportation. To this end petroleum transport companies are required by the Petroleum (Licensing of Petroleum Road Transportation Business) Regulations, 2025 to implement structured journey management plans for petroleum deliveries. The plans outline safe routes based on risk assessment, designated rest points, communication protocols, and contingency measures in the event of an accident. Route planning and documentation to a great extent reduces the likelihood of accidents and poor response during emergencies.

Monitoring driver behaviour is a key emphasis in the Regulations and hence petroleum transporters are required to put in place resilient Transport Safety Management Systems (TSMS). These systems require companies engaged in petroleum road transportation to institutionalise safety across their operations including use of tracking systems which are GPS enabled for their fleets. Drivers are expected to adhere to approved routes, comply with speed limits and rest requirements, and follow operational safety procedures at

loading, transit and offloading points. This moves the sector away from informal, ad-hoc driving practices to a disciplined, accountable transport system where safety decisions are deliberate, documented, and auditable.

A TSMS typically includes policies on risk assessment, incident reporting, preventive maintenance, driver training, fatigue management, emergency preparedness, and continuous improvement. By embedding safety into corporate governance structures, the Regulations shift responsibility from the driver alone to the company, ensuring that safety is managed systematically rather than reactively. Transport Safety Management Systems also strengthen regulatory oversight. Operators must demonstrate compliance through documentation, audits and reporting, enabling EPRA and other regulators to identify systemic risks, enforce corrective actions and benchmark industry performance. This data-driven approach allows safety interventions to be proactive, reducing the probability and severity of incidents before they escalate into disasters.

Journey management requirements and safety management systems represent a paradigm shift in derisking petroleum transportation by road. The two enable recognition that accidents are rarely isolated events but often the result of cumulative failures across several components spanning from planning, behaviour, equipment, and organisational culture.

Investigations conducted on the various accidents involving petroleum transportation reveal the need for stakeholder collaboration to implement safety practices throughout the value chain. Such collaboration can be achieved through capacity building for individual petroleum transport companies and sector players to achieve enhanced surveillance. The consignees often Oil Marketing Companies, must also demand compliance from their logistics partners while insurance companies should incentivise safe practices through strict policies.

The Petroleum (Licensing of Petroleum Road Transportation Business) Regulations, 2025 provide a structured approach to enhancing safety in petroleum road transportation setting clear requirements for licensing, vehicle standards, driver competence including requirements for defensive driving, operational procedures, and compliance monitoring. The Regulations formalise accountability across transporters, marketers, and other operators, while empowering the regulator to enforce standards that reduce systemic risk.

The duty of care is upon all of us; Policy makers, Regulators, Oil Marketing Companies, petroleum transportation companies, other road users and members of the public to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of the Regulations. Bottom line; Do not ignore any unsafe practice on the road, it may affect you directly or indirectly.

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The Article was first published on the Daily Nation and The Standard.



The Role of Capacity Building in Energy Governance

By Dr. (Eng.) Fenwicks S. Musonye

Attainment of universal access to affordable, clean and acceptable energy requires a well-constructed approach for planning and resource allocation in any nation. The success of such approaches relies on energy governance. The systems, policies and institutions responsible for managing the energy sector, from generation to consumption, must be well laid out for universal access goals to be met. The metrics that measure effectiveness of energy governance depend on who is defining them. However, in all this, capacity building is a central aspect of its success. How does this come in?

We will use the metric defined by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to discuss the relationship between good energy governance and capacity building. The UNDP defines energy governance using four pillars: inclusive and effective institutions; coherent regulation; civic engagement and empowerment; and robust oversight. In each of these key performance indicators, capacity building is central to the achievement of the outcome. This therefore calls for all players-government, financial institutions, consumers, private sector and development partners-to meaningfully participate in enhancing knowledge and skills required to meet each of the UNDP governance metrics. Let us now discuss the requirements for each performance metric.

For institutions in the energy sector to be effective, their employees and consultants should continually improve their knowledge and skills. The cognitive abilities that one has while joining the institutions, left unimproved, cannot be relied upon to drive the sector into a prosperous future. Knowledge is the currency of transaction in these institutions. That is why they are commonly referred to as knowledge-based institutions. With evolution of the energy sector, there is need for the employees to constantly equip themselves with newer knowledge and skills. Take for example the emergence of green hydrogen and use of grid battery energy storage in developing economies. For institutions to effectively handle these technologies, their staff need to undergo capacity building, without which the outcome of such solutions will lead to market failure.

Similarly, coherent regulation is based on a sound foundation of knowledge and skills amongst the employees and consultants working in the regulatory space. Regulations seek to influence a market in certain ways-to come up with some desired outcomes. The coherence stipulated in the UNDP metric implies that the regulations should enhance predictability in the sector. Positive analysis, where models are used to define the outcomes and develop pathways towards the same, is required here. Modelling problems have continued to evolve with emergence of newer variables in the energy system. Models that worked a decade ago may no longer be applicable to current problems. This is indeed a call for employees in this sector to keep on improving their skills in mathematical models.

What about civic engagement and empowerment? Citizens play vital roles in energy governance. Classical social contract theorists-be they Hobbes, Locke or Rousseau- all agree that governance structures work at the licensure of the citizens, who surrender part of their rights to a central pool. Citizens should always be empowered to play their roles in contributing to governance of energy. This implies there is need for rigorous sensitization of the public on energy affairs affecting them. The Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) engage the public regularly, in various topics, to improve their ability to contribute to energy discussions, and to exercise oversight-an important metric defined by UNDP.

Capacity building may require some financial investment. In most times, it does not. The internet is a good source of knowledge, where most of the currently required information can be easily found. This could be through free access online classes, videos, textbooks, manuals and published papers. All the participants in this sector therefore have a duty to individually improve their knowledge and skills, through continuous capacity building.

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Guardrails beneath the oil, why effective regulation will shape South Lokichar Basin oil project

By Energy Scoop Correspondent

In Turkana's South Lokichar basin, Kenya's oil story is often told through big numbers; projected production of 50,000 barrels per day, billions in investment and a 1,100-kilometre transport corridor to the coast. But long before the first export shipment leaves, a quieter process is already shaping whether this project delivers lasting value. That process is regulation. The success of the South Lokichar project will depend not only on what lies underground, but also on how development above ground is managed technically, commercially and socially.

Kenya's regulatory approach to upstream petroleum is anchored on the Petroleum Act, CAP 308 which establishes the legal framework for exploration, development, production and eventual decommissioning of oil projects. Under this framework, the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) is mandated to oversee the full petroleum value chain from extraction and processing to transportation and export. This mandate is being operationalised through a new set of proposed regulations on cost management, block management and administration, local content and environmental, health and safety standards.

These instruments are particularly significant for any Upstream Petroleum projects. For instance, the proposed Petroleum (Upstream Petroleum Cost Management) Regulations introduce structured oversight of recoverable costs. This is an essential safeguard in production sharing arrangements where inflated or poorly scrutinised expenditure can directly reduce the government's share of revenues.

The proposed Environment, Health and Safety Regulations will establish comprehensive requirements to ensure that petroleum operations align with national standards and international best practice. These include provisions for environmental protection, operational safety and risk mitigation. The proposed transportation of crude oil by road over long distances introduces risks that must be carefully managed, from traffic incidents to potential spills. Operating in arid and environmentally sensitive areas further heightens the need for strict adherence to technical and environmental standards. Regulatory instruments such as

operational permits, inspections and compliance monitoring are designed to manage these risks by requiring that each phase of development meets defined thresholds. They also provide a structured basis for accountability where standards are not met.

This is where regulatory enforcement becomes practical rather than theoretical. It involves tracking workforce participation, assessing supplier engagement and ensuring that commitments made in development plans are reflected in actual operations. It is also a critical tool for managing expectations, particularly in host communities where anticipation of economic opportunity is high.

Equally significant is how the benefits of the project are distributed. The approved Field Development Plan (FDP) includes commitments on employment, training and procurement. However, experience across extractive sectors especially in Africa shows that such outcomes are not automatic. They depend on consistent monitoring and verification.

Public participation is another essential and often underestimated component. In a project of this scale, transparency and structured engagement help to build trust, address concerns early and reduce the risk of misinformation. This is particularly important in a context where technical details can easily be misunderstood or politicised. Effective engagement is not just about information sharing, but about creating credible channels for feedback and inclusion.

As Kenya moves closer to becoming an oil-producing country, the focus must extend beyond production timelines and revenue projections to the systems that will ultimately determine long-term success. Adherence to robust regulatory frameworks will be critical not only in safeguarding value and ensuring predictable returns for investors, but also in building trust and securing buy-in from host communities. It is these institutional foundations, grounded in consistent oversight, transparency and accountability, that will shape whether the promise of oil translates into sustained national benefit.

Importance of positive policy analysis in the energy sector



By Beldine Wakajummah

The growth of energy sector in a sustainable and affordable pathway in the country is predicated on the effectiveness of its policy interventions. The policy interventions in this case are the actions that influence the market to have outcomes that ensure the country has access to safe, secure, clean and affordable energy. However, these actions can only be useful if they are based on knowable, repeatable and quantifiable data. Positive policy analysis is based on this concept. It includes planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, all of which are based on data. The activities of the energy regulator, that is, the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) are partly informed by these principles.

Energy planning is the initial policy tool used to improve the energy sector in the country. Kenya uses the Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) to allocate resources to power generation and transmission. The objective of this planning is guided by the need to minimize costs and emissions while maximizing energy access. The planning model is based on a number

of variables: demand forecast; energy resource estimation; the projected cost of the generation plants. It is instrumental to note that these models are based on measurable quantities.

Monitoring and control is an important policy element during execution of the LCPDP. This is based on a monitoring plan which is stipulated in the LCPDP. As is for the modelling stage, the monitoring is also based on mathematical analysis. One of the tools used in monitoring is Earned Value Analysis (EVA). This type of analysis combines both schedule and cost performance of the projects. For example, if a project was to be implemented to completion by a specific year using specific costs, the EVA combines the two and allocates a score.

Apart from the EVA, other tools can be used to monitor performance metric like quality. These are similarly quantitative approaches that measure aspects like structural integrity, safety (for example conductor ground clearance) and output during commissioning stages.

The implemented projects are supposed to perform as they were intended.

Therefore, continuous monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the system performance is essential. EPRA also plays a central role in this stage of policy implementation through collection and analysis of energy data.

The Energy and Petroleum statistics reports, published biannually, provide information which include: electricity generation by source; reliability indices; system losses; market competition; greenhouse gas emissions; licensing activities; and LPG compliance. The Economic Survey Report, published by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, utilizes this data and further puts it in the context of the national economy.

The National Energy Policy 2025–2034 supports the use of positive policy analysis by establishing a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Reporting framework with periodic progress reports, mid-term and end-term evaluations. The Policy reaffirms that its effective implementation requires a solid M&E framework.

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The role of pension funds in financing energy affordability, sustainability and security in Kenya

By Eunice Ayodo

The pension industry drives economies all over the world, providing funds in the financial market for development of energy infrastructure. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) working paper titled “The Role of Pension Funds in Financing Green Growth Initiatives, 2011”, identified that pension funds could have an important role to play in financing energy transition. Despite this insight, there has been little traction world over in the utilization of pension funds, in advancing sustainable energy solutions.

In 2025 the Kenyan pension assets under management were KShs.2.81 trillion. These funds represent substantial capital which could be deployed to support development of renewable energy projects and other green growth initiatives. As such, Kenyan pensioners can be active contributors to the Kenya’s socio-economic and environmental transformation.

Pensioners, through their fund managers, can influence their investment portfolio towards energy sustainability. This can be achieved through targeted funding of renewable energy projects such as solar home systems, solar water heaters, biogas digesters, solar water-pumps and clean cooking solutions. Pensioners, therefore, present a potential source of investment into clean energy solutions as well as demand side force to uptake these solutions.

Pension funds are tightly regulated institutions and as such are interested in investing in long-term, low-risk portfolio which provides a steady and inflation-adjusted income stream. Therefore, government-backed green bonds and projects that yield consistent competitive returns represent a class of assets that perfectly aligns with pension funds goals.

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Modelling of Commercial Buildings Energy Performance

By Eustace Murithi Njeru

Energy consumption in buildings contributes to substantial, financial and environmental costs related to the energy system. For buildings to be financially and environmentally sustainable, there is need to improve their energy efficiency. However, the question always is how efficient they should be and which specific buildings can viably pursue this path. The Energy (Energy Management) Regulations, 2025 respond to these questions.

The regulations call for designated facilities (facilities that consume more than 180,000 kWh) to implement measures that will improve their energy performance. Under the same Regulations the concept of energy performance has been defined further to include the setting of energy performance benchmarks. Some commercial buildings are designated under the regulations and are therefore obligated to comply with the provisions therein.

Energy performance benchmarks set minimum energy consumption-normalized to output-which a group of related facilities should meet within a specific consumption period. A clear scientific method is required to set up such benchmarks. In buildings, energy-consuming drivers should be considered while developing the benchmarks. Energy consumption in buildings related to the installed energy consuming equipment, their modes of operation and activities in the building. This means that when setting energy performance benchmarks, it is good to understand how the building operates.

Understanding how buildings operate assists classification of similar buildings together for the benchmarking purpose. This can be achieved by carrying out studies to establish unique features in buildings in terms of energy equipment and operations. Buildings may look similar, but their mode of operations can change the whole spectrum of energy consumption. For example, two buildings set as office blocks with lifts, server rooms, computers and other office equipment may differ from each depending on the services they offer.

Some buildings may be purely for administrative purposes while others may be offering services to walk in clients. In this case, if energy measurements are taken for the two buildings over the operation cycle, different profiles of power demand will be

observed over time. In the case of the building used as an office for administrative purposes, power demand will start increasing slowly when the building is opened at 6.00 AM and stabilize at 8.30 AM when everyone will have arrived and settled down. The stabilized demand will be observed until 5.00 PM, the time they will start leaving office. The demand then starts decreasing up to about 7.00 PM when it stabilizes again until 6:00 AM the next day. The figure below illustrates a typical power demand of a building over an operation cycle as indicated by the arrows.

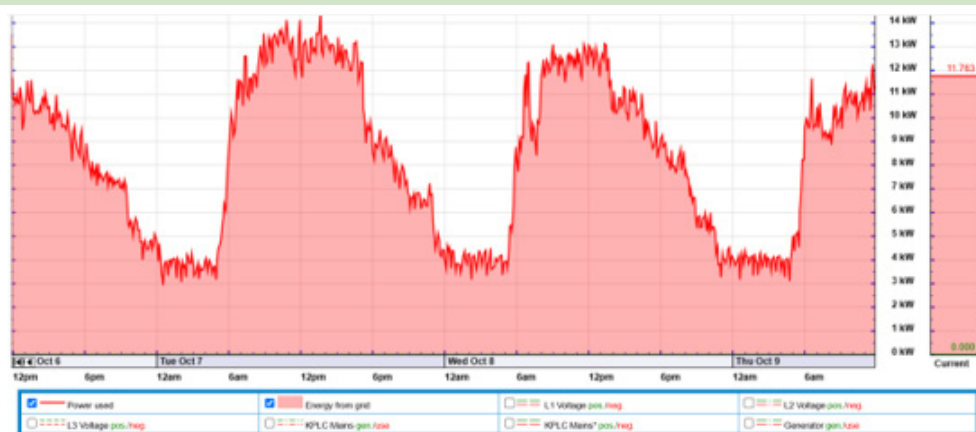
Similar observations can be made for a building that has both sit-in and walk-in occupants. However, the constant demand profile observed in the previous example will vary when compared to this building. This can be attributed to factors such as frequent use of lifts by the walking visitors. These two examples are a testament to the need to set different benchmarks for the two buildings.

Establishing power demand requires that energy consumption measurements be carried out over an operation cycle of a building. The operating cycle of a building refers to a period under which repetitive sequence of activities can be observed. For example, a cycle could be one week, a month or even a year, depending on the observed.

By carrying out measurements over the full operation cycle, the results will reveal how power demand varies with time. This will, for example, include a profile of the power demand during weekdays, weekends, holidays and night.

The energy demand and the occupancy recorded can be used to calculate energy performance of a building. This performance is defined in terms of energy utilization index. This metric can be used to compare performance between buildings. As observed earlier, this comparison should be between buildings that share the same characteristics. The characteristics can be in terms of climate zones, building sizes and usage.

The framework used when developing energy performance benchmarks for buildings will require rigorous research. This will assist in grouping of classification of buildings with similar characteristics together.



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Renewable Energy in Advancing Long-Term Energy Security- Lessons from the Effects of War in Iran on Kenya's Transport Sector

By Charity Makena

Renewable energy is hailed as an important component of future energy systems, and Kenya has been leveraging it for quite some time now. For instance, people are using solar energy as an alternative source of energy. Additionally, hydro and geothermal sources play an important role as Kenya's base load in the electricity generation mix.

Kenya can accelerate adoption of renewable energy across key sectors of the economy, including the transport industry. The recent fluctuations in fuel prices caused by the war in Iran, reminds us of the need for alternative energy sources in the transport sector.

A policy paper on The Impacts of the Middle East Conflict on African Economies, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Regional Bureau for Africa,

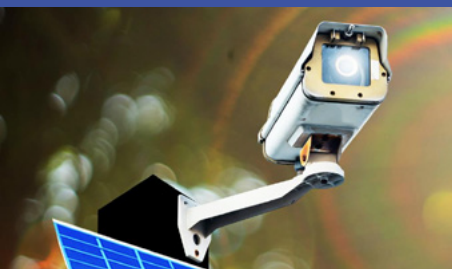
highlighted the impact of the war on African economies. It stated that the fuel-based inflation poses a risk of a debt crisis in developing countries such as Kenya. In April 2026, the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA), published significant price increase, with diesel and petrol prices rising by Kshs.40 and Kshs.28. This increase has impacted daily lives of many Kenyans who depend on petroleum products, including the transport industry.

Given the constraints, Kenya needs to embrace increased usage of renewable energy in the transport sector. Let's take a look at the electric vehicles currently in Nairobi City. They are making a mark in the city, exhibiting a cleaner, reliable and sustainable future. They are quiet, comfortable and reliable resulting in a smooth ride. They also have zero emissions.

Currently, the number of electric vehicles

is limited, signaling an urgent need for change. The government can facilitate this transition by providing incentives to the private sector and establishing a comprehensive network of charging stations. Vehicle operators and the public at large should be informed about the individual and societal benefits of transitioning to electric vehicles. Gradual phasing out of Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles is essential if Kenya is to meet its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets. This is particularly essential in major cities where there high concentration of ICE vehicles which lead to high concentration of air and noise pollution.

Advancing long-term energy security can be achieved through positive government policies, educating the public and improved infrastructure to promote adoption of electric vehicles.



Renewable energy key in advancing long-term energy security

By Mervyn Sande Musukha (Kenyatta University – Economics (Cooperation and Human Development))

The government desires to achieve universal access to electricity by 2030. Kenya's current electricity access rate is about 77%, which is a significant improvement from 41% recorded in 2015. This is way ahead of its neighbors like Uganda and Ethiopia who sits at 52% and 56% respectively but still way below the average of other lower-middle income countries which currently stands at about 91%.

Kenya's electricity demand has been steadily growing with a peak of 2439 MW as of December 2025. On the other hand, the total installed interconnected capacity stood at 3,243 MW. The growth in demand has outpaced the rate at

which additional generation capacity is being developed. This growth can be attributed to increased domestic and industrial demand. It is estimated that the current reserve margin is 10%, which is below the recommended industry level of between 15% to 30%. This poses a risk of system instability, especially during periods of unplanned generation plants outages.

This calls for the country to invest in more generation capacity. Kenya has renewable energy resources such as geothermal, solar, wind and hydro. These resources ought to be tapped to meet the growing demand. Currently, renewable energy accounts for 90% of the total electricity generated as of 2025. Kenya has set a target of achieving 100% clean energy by 2030.



Celeste Tchetgen Vogel: Turning disadvantages into a superpower

By Gladys Njoroge

Celeste Tchetgen Vogel believes she was destined to make an impact. Raised by parents who refused to settle for mediocrity

and held themselves, and their children, to high standards, she grew up with a strong sense of purpose and possibility.

Over the course of a successful legal career spanning two decades, she facilitated transactions worth hundreds of millions of dollars across global markets. She believes every experience, skill and lesson she accumulated was preparing her for a greater mission: transforming transport infrastructure in Kenya and across Africa through eWAKA, the electric mobility company she founded five years ago.

Recently honored by the Cartier Women's Initiative for her contribution to sustainable mobility, I caught up with her shortly after receiving the award in Bangkok and returning from a visit to China, where she sought inspiration from one of the world's most advanced electric mobility ecosystems. Her philosophy is simple but powerful: what others perceive as disadvantages can become your greatest strengths.

1. Congratulations on your recent recognition by the Cartier Women's Initiative. What does this honor mean to you personally, and what message does it send about Africa's electric mobility sector?

The theme for this year's Cartier Women's Initiative was "Lighting the path". It resonated with me because the eWAKA team is comprised of young, passionate people who look up to me for guidance and leadership. Beyond our team, we work with a large community of riders who depend on us for their livelihoods.

I hope this recognition inspires everyone who looks up to me and demonstrates that African entrepreneurs are creating solutions with global relevance. It also shines a spotlight on the potential of Africa's electric mobility sector.

2. Before founding eWAKA, you held senior leadership roles in global corporations. What inspired you to leave that path and venture into electric mobility entrepreneurship in Africa?

Indeed, I had a successful career spanning more than two decades in capital markets, facilitating transactions worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

However, my two children pointed out something interesting.

They noticed that while living and working in Switzerland and other developed countries, I enjoyed high standards of infrastructure and public services. Yet in Africa, I often had to accept things I found unacceptable, including poor transport systems and road networks. They challenged me to stop complaining and instead work towards changing what I could not accept. That challenge became the foundation of eWAKA, which is now celebrating its fifth anniversary. We started with the belief that we have to do things differently if we want different outcomes.

3. Looking back at your childhood and early years, what experiences shaped your passion for creating opportunities and solving real-world problems?

My father has been one of the strongest influences in my life. He grew up in Cameroon as one of six children and earned a scholarship to study in the United States. Despite building a comfortable life abroad, he chose to return home and contribute to the development of his country. I watched how my parents made decisions, debated ideas and approached life with intentionality. Growing up in that environment shaped my worldview and ambitions.

Having such role models, combined with the skills and experiences life has given me over the years, prepared me to build and lead eWAKA. In many ways, I believe I was always being prepared for this journey.

4. Many people view electric mobility as a technology story. You often speak about livelihoods and economic empowerment. Why is that perspective important?

Electric vehicles are not new. China has been investing in electric mobility for more than two decades. Today, about half of all cars sold there are electric. Many European countries are seeing similar trends.

In those markets, the infrastructure and ecosystem are so mature that people don't necessarily need to own an electric vehicle. They can simply access one whenever they need it. The challenge in many African countries is different. We are still building the ecosystem, and the people who need these vehicles most often cannot afford them.

At eWAKA, we address that challenge by enabling riders to own electric motorcycles through affordable payment plans while continuing to earn an income. We also provide after-sales support and maintenance services, ensuring riders are not burdened by unexpected costs. Our mission goes beyond technology. We are building an ecosystem that empowers people economically while making clean mobility accessible and affordable.

5. What has been the most rewarding moment in your journey building eWAKA in Kenya?

I wouldn't point to a single moment because the journey itself has been rewarding. One of the most fulfilling experiences is seeing our impact compound over time. When riders recommend our motorcycles to friends and family, it validates the value we're creating. Seeing corporate clients integrate our bikes into their fleets is equally encouraging. I also take pride in seeing our bikes reach rural communities, including places like Busia. Today, more than 2,000 riders are registered on our platform, and that number continues to grow.

6. Kenya has emerged as a leader in electric mobility in Africa. What progress excites you most, and what barriers still need to be addressed for wider adoption?

People often ask me why I chose to invest in Kenya. One of Kenya's greatest advantages is its clean and reliable energy supply, which provides a strong foundation for electric mobility. However, significant barriers remain. Fiscal policies have not evolved quickly enough to support the sector's growth. Taxes on electric mobility products remain relatively high, and incentives often come with restrictive conditions.

If we genuinely believe electric mobility can transform our economy and environment, then we must back that belief with supportive fiscal frameworks, not only for motorcycles and three-wheelers, but also for electric cars, buses and trucks.

7. eWAKA's work sits at the intersection of energy, transport, climate action and employment. How do you see electric mobility contributing to Kenya's clean energy transition over the next decade?

Nearly 600 million Africans still lack access to electricity. We believe transport can become a catalyst for broader energy transformation. As electric mobility scales, it will create demand for charging infrastructure, stimulate investment in energy systems and accelerate access to clean energy solutions.

In many ways, transport could become the bridge that drives wider energy access and supports Africa's clean energy future.

8. Women remain underrepresented in both technology and transport sectors. As a female founder and leader, what lessons have you learned about leadership and resilience?

My father always taught me that being a minority is not a disadvantage, it is a superpower. Throughout my career, I have often been a minority, whether as a Black woman working in Europe or operating in industries where women are underrepresented. Rather than focusing on those differences, I have always focused on building something meaningful that people can connect with.

When your work speaks for itself, factors such as race, gender or background become secondary.

I've also learned that resilience is rarely dramatic. More often, it is the quiet determination to keep going every day. Identify a problem worth solving and commit to showing up consistently.

9. When you're not leading eWAKA, how do you recharge? Are there any hobbies, books, routines or personal practices that keep you grounded?

Spirituality is very important to me. I begin each day with prayer and meditation, which helps me stay centered and focused. I also maintain a daily fitness routine. For me, exercise is not about losing weight, it is a reminder to keep showing up and doing the work, even on difficult days.

Family is another grounding force. I have wonderful siblings, lifelong friends and what I call my "journey sisters", women who have walked alongside me through different stages of life. Having lived in various parts of the world, I have built a truly global community of friendships.

And I must say that choosing the right life partner has been one of the best decisions I've ever made. My husband and I married young and have now shared more than three decades together.

10. If you could leave one message for young Africans who aspire to build impactful businesses, what would it be?

Go after what you want, even when you don't feel ready. Then remain consistent. Too often, young people abandon promising ideas because another opportunity offers a higher salary or immediate rewards. Building something meaningful takes time.

Even for those employed in organisations, I encourage them to stay long enough to learn and grow. Throughout my corporate career, I spent a minimum of six years with each employer. Those years gave me the depth of experience that eventually enabled me to become an entrepreneur. Success comes from staying the course long enough to become truly excellent at what you do.



11th Our Ocean Conference in Mombasa

In June 2026, EPRA participated and exhibited at the 11th Our Ocean Conference in Mombasa, joining global and local stakeholders in advancing sustainable ocean governance and climate action.



EPRA's staff interact with stakeholders at the Energy Pavillion Booth during the 11th Our Ocean Conference held Mombasa in June 2026

World Geothermal Congress (WGC) 2026 in Calgary, Canada

In June 2026, EPRA participated and exhibited at the WGC held in Calgary, Canada



EPRA's Ag. DG Dr. (Eng.) Joseph Oketch (in a blue suit) with staff pose for a photo with stakeholders during the World Geothermal Congress in Canada in June 2026



Principal Secretary for Energy, Alex Wachira (c) pose for a photo with EPRA AG Dr. Eng. Joseph Oketch & Assistant Director, Corporate Communications Immaculate Mwendu during the World Geothermal Congress in Canada in June 2026.



EPRA's Director of Corporate Services Marona Cheplil (l) & Assistant Director, Corporate Communications Immaculate Mwendu pose for a photo with stakeholders during the World Geothermal Congress in Canada in June 2026.



Principal Secretary for Energy, Alex Wachira (in a blue suit) when he visited EPRA's exhibition booth interacts with Assistant Director, Corporate Communications Immaculate Mwendu during the World Geothermal Congress in Canada in June 2026.



EPRA's Ag. DG Dr. Eng. Joseph Oketch (in a blue suit) & Assistant Director, Corporate Communications Immaculate Mwendu pose for a photo with stakeholders during the World Geothermal Congress in Canada in June 2026.

Energy Management Compliance Certificate Awards

In June 2026, the Authority awarded an Energy Management Compliance Certificate to Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River Plant in recognition of its compliance with the Energy (Energy Management) Regulations, 2025.



EPRA's Director of Economic Regulation and Planning, Dr. John Mutua (in a blue suit) together with other EPRA staff hands over Energy Management Compliance Certificate to Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River Plant in June 2026.



EPRA's Principal Energy Efficiency Officer Eng. Ignatius Chirchir speaks during the Energy Management Compliance Award Ceremony at Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River in June 2026



EPRA's Director of Economic Regulation and Planning, Dr. John Mutua speaks during the Energy Management Compliance Award Ceremony at Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River in June 2026



EPRA's Director of Economic Regulation and Planning, Dr. John Mutua (in a blue suit) get insights on daily operations at Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River in June 2026.



EPRA staff get insights on daily operations at Mombasa Cement Limited – Athi River in June 2026.

Public Sensitization forums in Tana River and Laikipia Counties

In May 2026, the Authority conducted a clean cooking and clean energy sensitization forum in Tana River County. The forum aimed to engage the local communities on the benefits of adopting cleaner, safer, and more affordable energy solutions such as improved jikos.



EPRA's Public Education & Advocacy officer Caroline Mwangi sensitizes the public during a clean cooking and clean energy sensitization forum in Tana River County in May 2026.



EPRA's Deputy Director of Public Education & Advocacy Anne Kiprotich speaks during a clean cooking and clean energy sensitization forum in Laikipia County in May 2026.

EPRA Youth Summit Hackathon 2026

In May 2026, the Authority awarded University of Nairobi Chiromo Campus students, Shallettee, Talia, Alvin and Levis a cheque worth Kshs.100,000 for emerging as winners of the EPRA Youth Summit Hackathon 2026. The learners developed an innovative Electricity Tariff Structure Design proposal, which the Authority will support through further research and development.



EPRA's board chair, Hon. Adan Haji Ali (4th from right) with staff pose for a photo with EPRA Youth Summit Hackathon 2026 winners in Nairobi in May 2026.

EMA Awards 2026

In May 2026, the Authority partnered with Kenya Association of Manufacturers during the Energy Management Awards 2026 held in Nairobi. Ag. Director for Electricity & Renewable Energy Eng. Boniface Kinyanjui, represented Ag. Director General at the event.



EPRA's Ag. Director for Electricity & Renewable Energy Eng. Boniface Kinyanjui address a congregation during the EMA Awards 2026 ceremony in Nairobi in May 2026.



EPRA's Ag. Director for Electricity & Renewable Energy Eng. Boniface Kinyanjui (in a black suit) presents an award to one of the winners during the EMA Awards 2026 ceremony in Nairobi in May 2026.

Delegation visit

In May 2026, Ag. Director General, Dr. Eng. Joseph Oketch, hosted a delegation from Ethiopia's Petroleum and Energy Authority (PEA) for a knowledge exchange engagement focused on regulatory frameworks within the energy and petroleum sectors. The discussions covered electricity market regulation, tariff setting methodologies, sector reform approaches, compliance and enforcement mechanisms and emerging regional perspectives shaping the future of energy regulation.



EPRA's Ag. Director General, Dr. (Eng.) Joseph Oketch (right) with other EPRA staff when he hosted PEA delegation at EPRA Nairobi Office in June 2026.



EPRA's Ag. Director General, Dr (Eng) Joseph Oketch (in a black suit) with the Director, Economic Regulation & Planning Dr. John Mutua (r) interacts with PEA delegation at EPRA Nairobi Office in June 2026.

Regional media training workshops

In May 2026, the Authority in partnership with GIZ, engaged members of the Fourth Estate across the country with the view to strengthen accurate, balanced and responsible reporting on Kenya's energy and petroleum sectors. The forum aimed to equip journalists with practical knowledge on EPRA's mandate under the Energy and Petroleum Acts of 2019.



EPRA's Deputy Director of Consumer Protection Dr. Fredrick Otieno address journalists in Nakuru in May 2026.



EPRA staff pose for a photo with journalists in Kisumu in May 2026.



EPRA staff pose for a photo with journalists in Mombasa in May 2026.



EPRA staff pose for a photo with journalists in Nyeri in May 2026.

Tree planting

In May 2026, the Authority planted trees at Maji Mazuri forest in Baringo County.



EPRA's Assistant Director, Digital Communications, Brian Mureithi (2nd from left) with other staff pose for a photo with Maji Mazuri Forester Paul Okuro during a tree planting exercise at Maji Mazuri Forest in Baringo County in May 2026.

7th Research and Innovation Conference

In April 2026, the Authority held its 7th Regional Research & Innovation Conference bringing together forward thinkers, innovators, and industry leaders to explore ideas that are shaping tomorrow's energy landscape.



EPRA's Legal & Regulatory Services Deputy Director Duncan Ndegwa (far left) speak during the 7th Regional Research & Innovation Conference in Nairobi in April 2026.



EPRA's Ag Director General Dr. (Eng.) Joseph Oketch (center) with other staff welcomes participants to the 7th Regional Research & Innovation Conference in Nairobi in April 2026.



EPRA staff pose for a photo with participants during the 7th Regional Research & Innovation Conference in Nairobi in April 2026.



EPRA's Director, Economic Regulation & Planning Dr. John Mutua speak during the 7th Regional Research & Innovation Conference in Nairobi in April 2026.



EPRA's Board Director Jenipher Nawoi Long'or (right) follow proceedings during the 7th Regional Research & Innovation Conference in Nairobi in April 2026.

ESAK Conference

In April 2026, the Authority participated and exhibited at the Electricity Sector Association of Kenya (ESAK) conference where our staff provided thought leadership on various topics in the energy & petroleum sectors while also engaging stakeholders through our exhibition.



EPRA's Ag. Director General Dr. (Eng.) Joseph Oketch (in a black suit) interacts with stakeholders ESAK conference in Nairobi in April, 2026.



EPRA staff engage stakeholders at the exhibition stand during the ESAK conference in Nairobi in April, 2026.

Siaya Medical Camp

In June 2026, the Authority hosted a Free Respiratory Health Medical Camp in Siaya County. The Energy and Petroleum Cabinet Secretary Hon. Opiyo Wandayi and EPRA Ag. Director General Eng. Joseph Oketch graced the event.



Energy and Petroleum Cabinet Secretary Hon. Opiyo Wandayi and EPRA Ag. Director General Eng. Joseph Oketch (in a blue cap) arriving at KMTCC Siaya Campus Grounds, Siaya Town in June 2026 for the free respiratory health medical camp.



EPRA's Ag. Director General Eng. Joseph Oketch with EPRA staff speak to the press during the free respiratory health medical camp in Siaya County in June 2026



EPRA's Principal Public Education & Advocacy Officer Peter Kirukmet interacts with stakeholders in Siaya during the free respiratory health medical camp in June 2026



EPRA staff pose for a photo during the free respiratory health medical camp held in Siaya County in June 2026

ENERGYSCOOP



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