Comitte: UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

Topic: RENEWABLE ENERGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Kenya, located in East Africa, has a robust infrastructure for electricity generation and distribution, with a strong emphasis on renewable energy sources. The country’s electricity production relies heavily on geothermal energy, hydropower, wind, and solar energy, all of which are environmentally friendly. The geothermal resources along the Rift Valley have positioned Kenya as a leader in this sector within Africa. Additionally, large-scale wind energy projects such as the Lake Turkana Wind Power Project have significantly boosted the country's renewable energy capacity. Hydropower remains a key contributor, although its output can fluctuate due to climate change and drought. Solar energy is also gaining prominence thanks to Kenya’s high solar irradiation potential.

Kenya stands as a beacon of hope and a model of progress in the renewable energy landscape. Our nation has made significant strides in harnessing the power of clean, sustainable energy sources. Over 70% of Kenya's electricity is already derived from renewables, including geothermal, hydropower, wind, and solar. This achievement demonstrates not only our commitment to combating climate change but also the immense potential that developing countries have in shaping a sustainable energy future.However, this is only the beginning. The transition to renewable energy is not merely an environmental imperative; it is a socio-economic opportunity. It offers us the means to bridge the energy access gap, improve livelihoods, and empower our communities. Yet, for this potential to be fully realized, there are challenges we must address together.Developing countries face unique barriers in expanding renewable energy adoption. These include limited access to financing, inadequate infrastructure, and gaps in technical expertise. Addressing these requires a collaborative effort among governments, international partners, private investors, and civil society. Initiatives such as the Lake Turkana Wind Power Project and our geothermal energy advancements showcase the transformative impact that renewable energy can have on communities, creating jobs, boosting economies, and reducing our carbon footprint.Kenya has taken several steps to promote electricity conservation and improve energy efficiency over the years.

Kenya should address its energy sector challenges by increasing investments in renewable energy, expanding geothermal, wind, and solar energy projects. Developing energy storage technologies can mitigate the intermittency issues of renewable sources, while modernizing the grid infrastructure can reduce energy losses and create a more efficient system. To address the impact of climate change on hydropower, implementing new water management policies and focusing on alternative renewable sources are essential.

Reference: www.wikipedi.com,  and  Jeotarmalhaberler.com