

Kenya



The collaboration between the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security and Kenya began in 2018, the year of the signing of the first Memorandum of Understanding in Nairobi with the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum.

The territory of Kenya, a country in Southeast Africa overlooking the Indian Ocean, is predominantly composed of plateaus ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 meters high, which rise to the north of the capital, Nairobi. Towards the coast, to the East, there is a flat area.

Kenya is one of the planet's biodiversity treasures and hosts six UNESCO World Heritage environmental sites: the Sacred Kaya Forests, Fort Jesus, the city of Lamu, the Natural Parks of Lake Turkana, Mount Kenya National Park, and the Great Rift Valley lake system. These sites represent a unique wealth of flora and fauna, with iconic and often endangered wildlife such as lions, elephants, and rhinoceroses. The country is also renowned for its vast savannas, such as those of the Masai Mara, which are the stage for the great annual wildebeest migration, one of the most beautiful natural spectacles in the world.

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Climate change brings droughts and floods, weakens the country's socioeconomic situation, and endangers its vast biodiversity.

THE CONTEXT OF THE COOPERATION



In November 2022, the protocol signed in 2018 was followed by the third meeting of the Joint Committee between the MASE and the Kenyan Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, which took place during COP 27 in Sharm El Sheikh.

The meeting allowed to deepen the prospects of cooperation between the two countries on the environment, energy transition and water resources management.

The Kenyan delegation focused, in particular, on two projects: the first for the implementation of the Integrated National Energy Plan, the second for the promotion of sustainable mobility through the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles.

OUTCOMES



The Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2018 provided support for the development and implementation of policies, strategies and programs on renewables, in order to achieve the emissions reduction objective set by the Republic of Kenya.

It also promoted the production and use of renewable energy from geothermal, solar, wind, hydroelectric, and biomass sources, aiming at improving energy efficiency and technological development in the renewable sector for electrifying rural areas through small plants or *off-grid* systems.