

**Title:**            **A Nuclear Power Plant for a  
developing country: The best  
option**

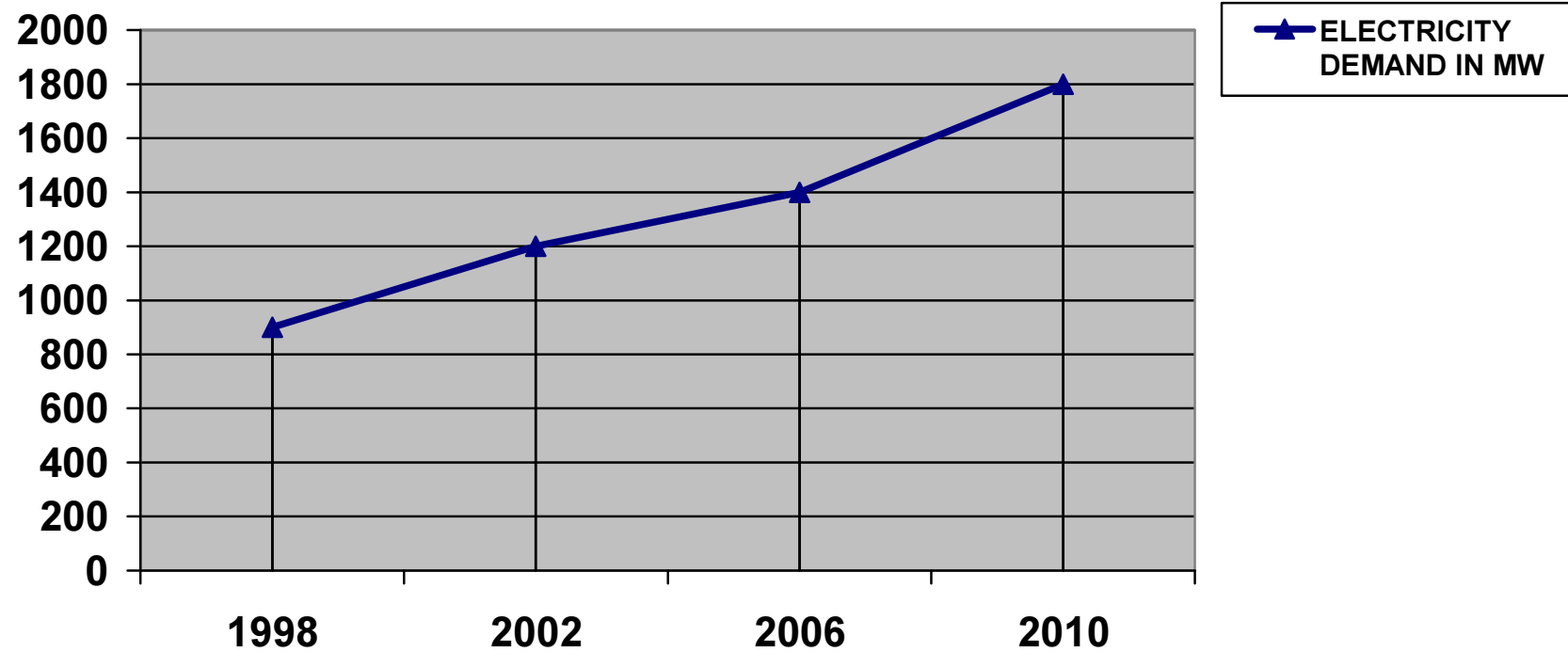
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**Energy needs in third world countries - Kenya – are growing rapidly**

**For example Kenya in 1998 consumed around 900MW of electricity**

**Today the country produces around 1100 MW against a peak demand of 2000MW**



**OL-KARIA GEOTHERMAL PLANT**



**MASINGA DAM HYDRO – ELECTIRIC PLANT**



**WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR AS A COUNTRY IN TERMS OF ENERGY DEVELOPMENT?**

**WE ARE LOOKING FOR AN EFFICIENT, SAFE, ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AND PROVEN TECHNOLOGY OF ENERGY PRODUCTION**

**THE OBVIOUS ANSWER IS THE NUCLEAR POWER OPTION**

**BUT AGAIN THE QUESTION IS: AMONG THE DIFFERENT TECHNOLOGIES IN NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION, WHICH IS THE BEST TO FOLLOW?**

**IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THE COUNTRY HAS TO TREMENDOUSLY INCREASE ITS POWER PRODUCTIONS PAST THE AVAILABLE CAPACITIES OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND GEO-THERMAL PRODUCTION**

**WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR AS WE APPROACH THE DIFFERENT REACTOR CONCEPTS IS:**

- 1. AFFORDABILITY** – Needed capital – New affordable innovations.
- 2. SAFETY** – No chance of abandoning
- 3. SCALABILITY** – Must be able to move from small to medium design concepts by allowing continuous investment.
- 4. EFFICIENCY**
- 5. INOVATIVE** – That makes acceptance by developing countries easier.