

## UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

# Reduction of Commercial Losses in the Distribution Network Using Automatic Metering Infrastructure <br> (AMI): Case of Kenya Power 

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A report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Master of Science in Energy Management, University of Nairobi.

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## Declaration

## A. Students declaration

This project is my original work and has not been submitted for any other college or university for academic credit.

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## B. Supervisors declaration

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#### Abstract

There are two main types of losses in an electricity distribution network, technical losses and commercial losses. The technical losses can easily be determined based on the parameters of the network and the demand. However, commercial losses - largely made up of power theft - are hard to locate and quantify. The aim of this study was to investigate the use of Automatic Metering Infrastructure (AMI) to locate, quantify and reduce commercial losses in the distribution network of Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC). The study has determined the billing and collection efficiencies, Aggregated Technical and Commercial (AT\&C) losses and subsequently the distribution system efficiency.

Data for the study was obtained by extraction of consumption records for 878 consumers from Kenya Power's Integrated Customer System (ICS) in Kapsoya Estate, Uasin Gishu County, North Rift Region of Kenya Power, for a period of 6 months (3 months before introduction of Automatic Metering Infrastructure and 3 months after introduction of the same). Extra data was extracted from the 22 meters used to ring fence the secondary distribution transformers.

Results obtained show that there is substantial improvement in distribution system efficiency, from $75.16 \%$ before integration of Automatic Metering Infrastructure to $90.22 \%$ after introduction of automatic metering infrastructure. Based on this finding, Kenya Power can utilize its Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) system to ring fence both the distribution feeder lines and transformers to reduce commercial losses.


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## Abbreviations and notations

| AMI | Automatic Metering Infrastructure |
| :---: | :---: |
| AMR | Automatic Meter Reading |
| AT\&C | Aggregated Technical and Commercial |
| DA | Distribution Automation |
| EEB | Empresa de Energía de Bogotá |
| EHV | Extra High Voltage |
| EIA | Energy Information Administration |
| ESRP | Energy Sector Recovery Program |
| FDB | Facility Data Base |
| FDR | Feeder |
| GDC | Geothermal Development Corporation |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| HV | High Voltage |
| I | Current |
| ICS | Integrated Customer System |
| IEA | International Energy Agency |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| IPP | Independent Power Producers |
| KENGEN | Kenya Electricity Generating Company |
| KPLC | Kenya Power and Lighting Company |
| KSh. | Kenya Shillings |


| kVA | Kilo Volts Ampere |
| :---: | :---: |
| kVAr | Kilo Volts Ampere Reactance |
| kV | Kilo Volts |
| kW | Kilo Watt |
| kWh | Kilo Watt Hour |
| LV | Low Voltage |
| MOE | Ministry of Energy |
| MV | Medium Voltages |
| NOC | Network Operations Center |
| PSAF | Power System Analysis Framework |
| R | Resistance |
| RAPDRP | Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Program |
| SEB | State Energy Board |
| T\&D | Transmission and Distribution |
| UIU | User Interface Unit |
| UPPCL | Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited |

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## CHAPTER 1

### 1.0. Introduction

### 1.1. Background

At every stage of electrical energy generation and delivery, metering plays a critical role in providing information on energy transportation and consumption by the end users. It is this information that is very critical to both the consumer and the utility company on how it will be planned, transported, managed and utilized in the most efficient manner.

With the advancement of metering technology available today in the market, it is possible to get more out of them than just measuring the consumed units. Current Automatic Meter Reading and in particular the ones deployed by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) has the ability for prepayment facility.

KPLC, the state owned corporation that distributes and retails electric power in Kenya has continually been changing and adopting better utility management practices. One of these transformations is the introduction of the AMR system which has the ability for prepayment services.

Management of domestic electricity consumption has over the years been based on the manual meter readings. This has been giving rise to irregular reading intervals and therefore estimated monthly bills. Moreover, the electricity consumption of all appliances is summed up into one bill which does not allow for differentiation of electricity use within any specific or regular interval. The inaccuracy of the electricity metering system may be limiting the potential opportunity to achieve objectives based around energy efficiency and energy awareness due to this lack of coherent dissemination of energy utilization (Wood and Newborough, 2003) (Gilchrist, 2007).

Although majority of the meters that KPLC has deployed are not smart, they nevertheless, provide the utility company and its customers with the opportunity to use the feature of prepayment to better manage how the electricity is consumed. This will form the core objective of this project, in that it will try to find out if the customers who
have been retrofitted with prepaid meters utilize their electrical energy more efficiently than when they were metered with post-paid meters.

The background study acts as a foundation for the next part of the project. One of the findings is that, many utility companies all over the world use some other mechanisms and systems to reduce the commercial losses in their distribution networks. Currently KPLC uses a system called Global Sweeps to identify where energy pilferage might be occurring. This system is erratic, inefficient and is not scientific at all. It relies on luck. Customers are always ahead in devising new ways of stealing electricity.

The problem with the systems and mechanisms used in other countries is that they are expensive to deploy and maintain. KPLC doesn't have that luxury.

Recently, the utility company has installed Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) to replace the old static meters purely to control its debt, by prompting the customers to pay prior to consumption. These AMRs have other functionalities other than management of the utility company's debt, in that they can be used for consumption management (Jarventausta, 2007), outage and quality management as well as network analysis (Kärenlampi, 2011).

This study has the intention of analyzing how AMR system, other than its main function, can be used by both the utility company and the customers to deliver and consume power more efficiently and thereby saving some energy which is of benefit to the utility company and the customers. The functionality of outage and quality management are beyond the scope of this study. This research will be limited to consumption management in general and commercial losses management in particular.

### 1.2. An overview of the project.

Within this chapter, an overview is given of what is being studied within the master project. Besides this information, the expected results of the study are described, alongside with the description of what should be done with these results. This topic consists of two subtopics; the first one describes what is being studied, and why. The second one describes the method used, expected conclusions and how they can be interpreted.

### 1.3. Problem statement.

KPLC faces a serious challenge in delivery of reliable and quality supply to its customers. One of the major challenges is the lack of sufficient power to distribute. The total demand of the country nearly outstrips the installed capacity. Currently the total demand is approximately 1570MW against the installed capacity of 2295MW [KPLC, 2015].

It must be realized against this backdrop that the commercial energy losses is included in the total demand. Therefore if the losses were to be minimized or eliminated altogether, more capacity will be availed for uptake by more customers without the need for putting up more generation for them.

This study investigates the use of Automatic Metering Infrastructure (AMI) to locate, quantify and reduce commercial losses in a distribution network.

### 1.4. What is precisely being researched on and why?

The description is given on what is being studied in the project. It will be in three parts; part one describes the objective of the project, followed by the benefit of the research and lastly the prior research that has been done on this field and how this research will differ.

### 1.5. Objective of the project

The overall objective of this study is to investigate the use of automatic metering infrastructure to locate, quantify and reduce commercial losses in a distribution network. Specific objectives of the study involved:
i). Obtain consumption data for a selected group of customers before and after introduction of AMR
ii). Determine billing and collection efficiencies
iii). Compute aggregated technical and commercial losses
iv). Establish distribution system efficiency
v). Simulate a load flow for the Kapsoya 11 kV feeder.

### 1.6. Benefits of the research

The results and conclusion that will be obtained and made from this research, will give KPLC a clear road map in the development of a system with the highest usability and scalability that can be deployed to effectively manage and reduce the commercial losses in its distribution network.

More importantly, using the existing Automatic Metering Infrastructure to do more than just billing will be of benefit to the utility company. As mentioned earlier this could lead to a boost in the quality of supply to the customers and improved distribution efficiency for the company.

Another benefit is related to the models documentation. Because of this research, the power utility company should be able to remain in further research and development of the reduction of commercial losses of its distribution network. If these systems are nonexistent, then the utility company will not be able to avail power most of the time, or if it does, it will be at a higher cost hence low customer satisfaction and reduced profitability.

### 1.7. What are the conclusions?

The conclusions of this research should lead to the most suitable ways and processes for reducing commercial losses in the distribution network at KPLC. More importantly the results that will be obtained will form the basis and foundation for argument in convincing the utility company to realize the need to invest more in distribution automation, so as to increase the system efficiency.

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.0. Commercial Losses and the Concept of Ring fencing in an electrical network

### 2.1. Electricity in Kenya: A sector in peril.

According to (Davidson, 2005), the worldwide gross installed power generation increased from 3000 GW to 3750 GW in the year 2000. This generation capacity stood at 5549 GW in the year 2014 (EIA, 2014) as illustrated by Figure 2.1.


Figure 2.1: Global Electricity consumption- Source IEA, 2013
Most of the future increase will be in developing world. At a coverage of $15 \%$ of the earth's land area, Africa has $13 \%$ of the world's population but consumes just $3 \%$ of this installed capacity. Africa as a whole accounts for $2 \%$ of the global industrial capacity. Africa has an installed generation capacity of approximately 103GW.

The Kenyan economy relies heavily on its energy intensive manufacturing industry. Therefore, electricity plays a very critical role in Kenya's economy. However, its installed capacity of 2.3 GW is not enough to meet the ever increasing demand for electricity, more
so with the discovery of crude oil in the northern part of the country. It is expected that there will be significant increase in electricity demand by 2020, when oil production will be expected to have started.


Figure 2.2. Kenya’s Electricity Peak Demand: Source, KPLC, 2015

Currently, the peak demand is approximately 1570MW as is illustrated by Figure 2.2. This significant demand requires a significant expansion in generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure.


Figure 2.3: Daily Load Curves- 20 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ April 2013: Source, NCC, KPLC.

The demand for residential consumers of electricity varies by time of the day. Since the household occupancy varies substantially throughout the day can explain why the consumer behavior consequently changes in tandem. End users of electricity vary throughout the day. It therefore implies that different demand curves are appropriate as value of electricity use varies over different time periods. This is illustrated by Figure 2.3.

Sometimes, demand for electricity becomes exceptionally high or, for other reasons, there is not enough electricity generation to maintain the needed operating reserves.
Therefore, this presents a challenge that at the peak of the curve, reserve capacity is so diminished that the utility company is forced many a times to shed off some of the load.

If an S- curve phenomenon is assumed in the electricity demand growth in Kenya, by 2020 it could be anything between 6 to 8GW. Currently, there are slightly over 3 million customers as demonstrated by Figure 2.4 and the utility company is connecting new consumers to the national grid at the rate of 300,000 per year. This not only diminishes
the installed capacity but increases the frequency of electricity losses along the delivery highway.


Figure 2.4: Electricity Consumers growth in Kenya: Source, KPLC, 2014

In the recent past years Kenya has been experiencing a shortfall of affordable electricity due to several reasons; majorly drought, high cost petroleum fuel and the escalating cost of credit. Kenya's installed capacity is 1.8851 GW as demonstrated by Table 2.1. KENGEN, GDC and other generators are currently putting up new power generation stations which are expected to inject extra 5GW to the National Grid by year 2017.

Table 2.1: Table of electricity generation mix in Kenya

| Electricity Generation mix in Kenya (kW) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Hydro | Geothermal | Thermal | Co-gen | Wind | Total | Proportion |  |
| KenGen | 770 | 150 | 236 |  | 5.1 | $1,161.1$ | $65.1 \%$ |  |
| IPPs | - | 91 | 386 | 26 | - | 503 | $28.2 \%$ |  |
| Emergency | - | - | 120 | - | - | 120 | $6.7 \%$ |  |
| Total | 770 | 241 | 741 | 26 | 5.1 | 1885.1 | $100 \%$ |  |
| Contribution | $43.18 \%$ | $13.51 \%$ | $41.55 \%$ | $1.45 \%$ | $0.29 \%$ | $100 \%$ |  |  |

Source: Ministry of Energy and Petroleum 2013
In as much as putting up new generating plants, the elephant in the room will always remain; system efficiency of $82.7 \%$ in both the transmission and distribution networks. As per the Annual reports of KPLC (2012) AT \&C losses amounts to $17.3 \%$.

Over a period of time, the warning signs for trouble have prominently manifested themselves. KPLC has not sufficiently invested in upgrading and uprating its distribution infrastructure. Not only has the maintenance of most of the equipment been lacking or programs are behind schedule, but there has been an upward trend of consumption of unmetered electricity.

The demand for electricity has tremendously increased in the recent past, and it seems it will probably continue to do so due to increased and improved economic environment, strategic and deliberate blue prints like Vision 2030 being undertaken and implemented by the Kenyan Government and the neighboring countries. However, the investments which increase the electricity demand have not matched the rate of expansion of the distribution network. As a result, the problem of power rationing is quite prevalent.

To mitigate the problem, KPLC has contracted Independent Power Producers (IPPs) to procure emergency power which is generated using petroleum fuels. This power is becoming increasingly expensive because of the volatile cost of the fuel. This has
translated to an all-time high mean price of electricity of $0.27 \$ / \mathrm{kWh}$; which is quite expensive for the Kenyan living standards.

### 2.2. Generation and Delivery of Electricity

Figure 2.5 shows a topology of generation and delivery of electricity to consumption points. In Kenya, generation and delivery of electricity have been unbundled and each function is undertaken by independent utility companies. KENGEN and IPPs do the generation part. KETRACO and KPLC transmit the electricity to various load points. Finally, KPLC does the distribution part of it.

Electricity is generated through various modes namely hydro, geothermal, wind, solar and fuel. It is generated at between 11 and 15 kV . Since the electricity is consumed most of the time at different points and far off from where it is generated, it is stepped up to both 132 kV and 220 kV for onward transmission.

The High Voltage (HV) transmission lines deliver electricity from various generation sources to the primary substations, where electricity voltage is stepped down to 66 kV , $33 \mathrm{kV}, 11 \mathrm{kV}, 415 \mathrm{~V}$ and 240 V and taken onwards through the distribution network to individual consumption points. As the power is transported from points of generation to consumption, part of it will be lost on the way and is termed as system losses.


Figure 2.5: Generation and delivery of Electricity

### 2.3. Aggregated Technical and Commercial Losses in Power Systems.

Losses that occur in an electrical system can be termed as the Aggregated Technical and Commercial; AT\&C losses. It is important to take into account this parameter because it paints a realistic picture of the energy and revenue loss situation in a utility company. It comprises of two elements: technical and commercial (Saadat, 2010).

According to annual reports (KPLC, 2012) 17.3\% of the energy generated is lost along the transmission and distribution networks without being sold.


Figure 2.6: Simplified Transmission and Distribution System Diagram
As illustrated in Figure 2.6, The losses that occur on EHV Transmission lines is $1.5 \%$ of the total power transmitted. 2.0\% of the total power is lost on the HV sub-Transmission lines. On the MV distribution lines, $5.5 \%$ of total power is lost; whereas $9 \%$ losses of the total power occurs on the LV network of the system.

Distribution losses constitute more than $80 \%$ of the total losses. Therefore, since the distribution losses constitute a big portion of the total losses it would be prudent to interrogate the efficiency of the power network and eliminate them as much as possible. The major handicap is that the differentiation between technical and commercial losses is not easily or at all known in the distribution network (Guymard, 2012).

This problem is not unique to KPLC alone, but prevalent in most of the Sub-Sahara African utility companies apart from South Africa and Botswana. Generation and transmission losses can be accurately measured and they are normally low, but distribution losses are hard to quantify and they are not accurately known.

### 2.3.1. Technical losses

Essentially, technical losses are largely brought about by transformation losses at various transformation levels. The physical nature of the equipment and infrastructure of power systems, i.e. copper losses- $I^{2} \mathrm{R}$ in conductors, cables, transformers, switches and generators also contribute a lot to the losses. The level of technical losses varies with type of conductors and cables used, transformation capacity of transformers and reactive loads. The technical losses in a power system is normally calculated based on the physical properties of its components: resistance, reactance, capacitance, voltage, current and power. It is routinely calculated by utility companies as a way to specify what components will be added to the system (Suriyamongkol, 2002).

### 2.3.2. Commercial Losses

The power sector, more so in the developing countries is plagued by mounting losses due to various inefficiencies; colossal commercial and technical losses. The shortages brought about by these losses have very detrimental effects on the overall economic growth of a country. According to (Singh, 2009), commercial losses can be defined as any consumed energy or service which is not billed because of failure of measurement equipment or illintentioned and fraudulent manipulation of the said equipment. Therefore, detection of commercial losses includes detection of fraudulent users with the sole objective of eliminating them.

The commercial losses is the component of distribution system losses that is not related to the physical characteristics and functions of electrical system. They are difficult to quantify and they occur independently of technical losses in the power system. According to (Suriyamongkol, 2002), commercial losses are caused primarily by human error, whether intentional or not. They include the electric energy lost due to:

- Pilferage and theft of energy
- Tampering of meters
- Deficiencies in metering and billing system
- Unmetered supply
- Lack of energy accounting

Of particular interest to KPLC and which contributes tremendously to the commercial losses are the load losses due to pilferage. Some of the common modes for illegal abstraction or consumption are given below:

- Making illegal extension
- Tampering with the meter readings
- Willful burning of meters
- Changing the sequence of terminal wiring
- By passing the meter
- Changing CT ratio and reducing recording
- Errors in meter reading and recording
- Improper testing and calibration of meters.


### 2.3.2.1. Electricity theft

Electricity theft can be defined as a conscious attempt by a person to minimize or eliminate the amount of money the consumer ought to pay the utility for electric energy consumed. This could range from tampering with the meter to create false information used in billings to making unauthorized connections to the power grid according to (Singh, 2009).

Majority of utility companies and industry sources concur that the main component of commercial losses in a electricity, water, fuel and gas distribution systems are, meter tampering, meter malfunction, illegal connections and non-payments (World Bank,1999).

Figure 2.7, illustrates a meter which has been tampered with. The neutral terminal has been disconnected. The meter coils rotation is slowed by $58.2 \%$ its normal speed. Therefore it only records $41.8 \%$ of the actual power consumption.


Figure 2.7: A photograph showing a tempered energy meter.
KPLC is not an exception, electricity theft and nonpayment of bills has reached astronomical levels, which if left unchecked could easily cripple the operations of the utility company. As per the annual reports, (KPLC, 2012) as at the end of financial year 2012, the total bill arrears stood at a staggering figure of KSh. 8 Billion.

### 2.4. Management of electrical losses

According to (MOE, 2013) and as illustrated by Table 2.1, 41.55\% of installed capacity is generated using thermal means. KPLC is not in control of the prices of the fossil fuels; therefore it is disadvantaged in setting the unit cost of electricity in that it cannot increase the selling price of electricity although the buying price keeps on increasing.

The management of electrical losses would present an enormous opportunity to save the utility company some financial difficulties. Indeed $17.3 \%$ of electricity generated is lost through transmission and distribution networks which according to any standards is quite high.

There is a concurrence by the industry experts that the accepted range for losses in developing countries is between 15-16\% (EDF, 2010) (PRISME, 2011). This is still regarded high when compared with $6.5 \%$ for France and $7.2 \%$ for Sweden (Nation Master, 2013) (G. Launey, 2013).

Although in reality, there is no utility company in the world which has a distribution efficiency of $100 \%$, it is imperative that KPLC can avail more capacity of a theoretical 308.5MW by reducing or eliminating its losses. This is a colossal amount of power that could cost millions of dollars to build the infrastructure that will generate it. Currently, there is no single plant that generates that amount of power in the country. According to the industry experts (EDF, 2011) averagely it is 3 times less expensive to spare 1 kWh by reducing losses and by improving the overall efficiency than investing in a new means to produce the 1 kWh .

### 2.4.1. Current Situation: Global sweeps

Like any other utility business, electricity network operations involves a lot of decision making at various points and levels. The subject of decision making normally vary a lot. For example, deciding where, when and how to carry out a typical global sweep. For any decision to achieve its intended goal there must be data to be relied on to arrive at it. The quality of initial data is crucial for decision making. In general, data with poor quality or lack of it lead to a poor decision choice.

According to (McNurling et al. 2009) human beings are actively subjective in making decisions. The decision made may be informed, for example by power, incentives and ambiguity. The human's capacity to process information is significantly limited and affected by stress and the need to meet timelines. The ability to define their objectives and their preferences greatly affects their decision making.

KPLC is not an exception. Normally the decisions, especially in network operation are often made based on employees' intuition and educated guesses. The main reason is the lack of better knowledge since there is a lot of data available which can be processed into information and can further be used to support decision making process.

As discussed earlier in this report, consumption of unmetered electricity in KPLC is quite prevalent and the company knows about it. But there is no scientific or systematic way of pinpointing where, when and how it is happening. It currently relies on a chancing mechanism internally known as Global Sweeps.

The meters are grouped and arranged in an order known as itineraries, essentially for ease of reading and billing. Therefore, once in a while when it is felt or suspected that there might be theft in such an itinerary, a blind sweep is carried on it with the hope that such theft will be netted.

The success of such exercise depends largely on the element of surprise on the potential thief rather than an informed decision. However, in many a times these pre-planned sweeps are leaked by the personnel who are in the know how. Most of the times, these sweeps normally return blanks.

### 2.5. The Concept of Ring Fencing

Put simply, ring fencing can be said to be accounting for and audit of the energy in a power system. One of the critical inputs for improved planning of the distribution systems is acquisition and recording of load flow data. The load flow data at all interface points provides critical information which normally assists in proper diagnosis of problems in the system and provides better ways on usage of electricity. Therefore, an energy accounting and audit system is essential for prioritization of specific projects under various schemes like ESRP, DA and other system improvement programs.

With the adoption of AMR, it is possible to actively monitor the status of the grid. Installation of meters with the ability of AMR, not only in the customer's premises but also higher up in the distribution network allows the utility companies to collect real time information on the status and the integrity of the grid (Korhonen, 2012).

If we make the secondary distribution transformer the focal point, it is possible to account for the units of the energy dispensed by the transformer against those consumed by individual customers connected to the particular transformer. In a nutshell if by use of Equation 2.1, the transformer is metered and input and output units accounted for as shown in the Figure 2.6, then units dispensed from it can be dimmed to have been ring fenced.

$$
\begin{equation*}
y=\varphi 1+\varphi 2+\varphi 3+\varphi 4 \tag{2.1}
\end{equation*}
$$



Figure 2.8: Configuration of electricity meters

### 2.6. Metering as a system

Energy metering commenced with the start of distribution of electricity. At inception electricity was primarily used for lighting. At the time of billing the customers for the electricity consumed, the utility company would count the number of bulbs that customer
had and bill him/her based on the number of bulbs (Lamphier, 1925). The customers at that point in time were not getting value for their money since there was a likelihood of overbilling. Therefore there arose the need to find a way of accurately measuring the energy consumed; and the Watt- hour meter was born.

As the power networks expanded in size and the advancement of information technology, there grew the need to incorporate it into the energy metering system. Therefore, the metering technology has evolved over time from the rudimentary Watthour meter to the quite advanced smart meters available in the market today.

Metering plays a very critical role in generation, evacuation and delivery of power to the consumers. It provides an avenue where information on how much energy a customer consumes and the pattern of consumption. This information is critical to both the consumer and the utility company generating and delivering the power.

### 2.6.1. Automatic Metering Reading System in KPLC

Automatic Meter Reading is a remote collection of consumption data from consumers' utility meters by use of either radio frequency, packet, satellite and power lines communication technologies. AMR provides water, gas and electric utility- service companies the opportunity to increase operational efficiency, improve customer service, reduce data collection costs and quickly gather critical information that provides insight to decision making (Garcia, 2012).

It combines the mechanical rotary type counter with its related technologies, such as advanced control, wireless digital communication, sensor embedded system and database management system. It displays the amount of energy that has been consumed (Derbel, 2008), (Goh, 2003).

Until recently KPLC was using the static meters to measure the electric energy consumed by its customers. When it decided to adopt the Automatic Meter Reading, it procured both that has the feature of pre and post payment.

The meters with the prepaid feature were installed for the small domestic and commercial customers. They were installed primarily to enable the utility company to collect its debt
since this category of customers has to pay prior to consuming the energy. Unfortunately, the meters don't have any communication ability with any central server. The only communication is between the User Interface Unit (UIU) and the meter which is installed either on the terminal pole for the stand alone premises or on a central metering panel for units of flats or apartments.

Large power customers have been provided with the smart meters that have got a communication channel and are connected to a central server. Normally, these meters are postpaid because of the amount of units that the customers consume in a billing cycle. Not only are they used to meter large power customers, they are also used to meter all the distribution feeders and currently being rolled out to meter the distribution transformers.

### 2.6.2. Usage of AMR in managing commercial losses: A hope for KPLC

KPLC like any other business concern is struggling with a bulging uncollected debt and poor distribution system efficiency. These factors are enormously affecting the cash flow in the company since KPLC pays in advance for the power procured from the power generators. In 2010, KPLC introduced the Automatic Meter Reading system with the main emphasis being the prepayment feature of the system for small domestic and commercial customers. This cluster of customers forms the majority of the customer base. It also retrofitted all the large power meters with the smart ones.

The prepayment feature of the meters presented an opportunity to the utility company to collect payments of electricity bills by its customers before they utilize it. Apart from managing the debt of customers, this feature gave the customer an opportunity to control his/her consumption. Definitely when customers pay for the services in advance before utilizing it, they tend to use less power than when they were paying after the services have been rendered. This will result in the customer managing his/her power more prudently and efficiently. The customer will actually use less for more and thereby saving some power (Kozlova, 2012) (Venables, 2007).

This project seeks to find out if this power savings by the use of AMI is significant enough and cumulatively can lower the total demand and with the ultimate goal of improving the efficiency of the distribution network.

The total consumption of electricity in Kenya has steadily been increasing as represented by Figure 2.9. This can be attributed largely to increased electricity infrastructural development and the general economic growth.


Figure 2.9: Total Electricity consumption in Kenya: Source, KPLC, 2014

### 2.6.3. Usage of AMI by other Utility Companies to manage Losses

Wide afield, other power distribution companies have demonstrated that, AMI can be used to investigate and control the commercial losses on their distribution networks. The most successful distribution companies that have used the methodology are in the developing countries of South America and Asia.

### 2.6.3.1. Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)

Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation is the utility company mandated to distribute and retail electricity in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The company is owned by State Energy Board (SEB) of Uttar Pradesh. Like other SEBs in India, it has high level of distribution losses. In the Financial Year 2010-2011, the overall AT\&C for India was 26.15\%. Uttar Pradesh, had the highest AT\&C of 40.8\% (Mohanty et al, 2013).

In the year 2010, the Indian Government with the various SEBs introduced a program called Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Program (RAPDRP). The overall objective of the program was to reduce the AT\&C losses by $15 \%$ in a period of 5 years; 2010-2015.

The program was divided into two parts; A and B. The objective of part A were:

- Develop baseline data for the program
- Consumer indexing
- GIS mapping
- Metering of Feeders and Distribution Transformers
- Replacement of electromagnetic meters with AMR meters
- Adoption of IT applications for meter reading, billing and collection
- Energy accounting and auditing

Part B of the program was mainly to reduce the technical losses, and the main objectives were:

- Renovation of MV distribution lines
- Load bifurcation
- Feeder splitting and optimization
- Replacement of bare conductors with aerial bunched conductor in densely populated areas.

In the Financial Year 2014-2015, the AT\&C losses for UPPCL was 27.66\% (UPPCL, 2015). It is estimated that for the Financial Year 2015-2016, the AT\&C would be 26.66\% which compares well with the target for the overall objective of the program.

Therefore, by using AMI, to ring - fence its feeders and distribution transformers, UPPCL demonstrated that it reduced the AT\&C losses by $14.14 \%$ in its distribution network, in the period of 5 years.

### 2.6.3.2. CODENSA, Bogota

The company is partly owned by Enersis Group which operates other electricity distribution companies in Argentina, Peru, Chile and Brazil in South America.

It is mandated to distribute and retail electricity in Bogota, the capital city of Colombia. It was created in 1998 when the integrated electricity company Empresa de Energía de Bogotá (EEB) was unbundled to generation, transmission, distribution and retails subsectors.

At the time of the unbundling, the AT\&C losses of CODENSA was $22 \%$. The major contributor of these losses were; illegal connections, unmetered supplies and uncollected revenue occasioned by the political instability and cartels involved in drug trafficking.

Because of the know-how and experience it had gained from successful reduction of AT\&C losses in similar markets of Argentina, Chile, Peru and Brazil (Antmann, 2009), the company deployed the AMI. The system was able to segment the customers and sector the geographical area served. The system was able to provide the integral metering management, accurate reading, billing, collection, disconnection - reconnection and inspection of meters. Consequently, by the year 2007, the AT\&C losses had significantly reduced from $22 \%$ in 1998 to $9 \%$.

### 2.7. Load Flow Study

A load flow study is a steady state analysis whose target is to establish the voltages, currents and real and reactive power flows in a system under a given load conditions (Ghosh et al, 1999). The purpose of load flow studies is to plan ahead and account for various hypothetical situations. For example, if an equipment, like a transmission line in the network is to be taken off line for maintenance, can the remaining equipment in the system handle the required load without exceeding their rated values (Mekhamer et al, 2002).

The basic load flow study equation is derived from nodal analysis equations for the power system. Taking an example of a 4 - bus system, the load flow analysis equation is given as follows:

$$
\left[\begin{array}{llll}
Y_{11} & Y_{12} & Y_{13} & Y_{14}  \tag{2.2}\\
Y_{21} & Y_{22} & Y_{23} & Y_{24} \\
Y_{31} & Y_{32} & Y_{33} & Y_{34} \\
Y_{41} & Y_{42} & Y_{43} & Y_{44}
\end{array}\right]\left[\begin{array}{l}
V_{1} \\
V_{2} \\
V_{3} \\
V_{4}
\end{array}\right]=\left[\begin{array}{l}
I_{1} \\
I_{2} \\
I_{3} \\
I_{4}
\end{array}\right]
$$

Where $\boldsymbol{Y}_{i j}$ are the elements of the bus admittance matrix, $\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ are the bus voltages, and $\boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ are the currents injected at each node. The node equation at the bus can then be written as follows:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{i}}=\sum_{j=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i j} \boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{j}} \tag{2.3}
\end{equation*}
$$

The relationship between per unit real and reactive power supplied to the system at bus $\boldsymbol{i}$ and the per unit current injected into the system at that bus:

$$
\begin{equation*}
S_{i}=V_{i} I_{i}^{*}=P_{i}+{ }_{j} Q_{i} \tag{2.4}
\end{equation*}
$$

Where $\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ is the per unit voltage at the bus; $\boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{i}}{ }^{*}$ is the complex conjugate of the per unit current injected at the bus; $\boldsymbol{P}_{\boldsymbol{i}}$ and $\boldsymbol{Q}_{i}$ are the real and reactive powers of the network. Therefore,

$$
\begin{align*}
I_{i}^{*} & =P_{i}+_{j} Q_{i} / V_{i} \rightarrow I_{i}=\left(P_{i}-{ }_{j} Q_{i}\right) / V_{i}^{*}  \tag{2.5}\\
& \rightarrow P_{i}-{ }_{j} Q_{i}=V_{i}^{*} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i j} \boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{j}}=\sum_{j=1}^{n} \boldsymbol{Y}_{i j} \boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{j}} V_{i}^{*}
\end{align*}
$$

By letting

$$
\begin{gathered}
\boldsymbol{Y}_{i j}=\underset{\text { And }}{\left|Y_{i j}\right| \angle \theta_{i j}} \\
V_{i}=\left|V_{i}\right| \angle \delta_{i}
\end{gathered}
$$

Then

$$
P_{i}-{ }_{j} Q_{i}=\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|\boldsymbol{Y}_{i \boldsymbol{j}}\right|\left|\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{j}}\right|\left|\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{i}}\right| \angle\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\boldsymbol{i} \boldsymbol{j}}+\boldsymbol{\delta}_{\boldsymbol{j}}-\boldsymbol{\delta}_{\boldsymbol{i}}\right)
$$

Hence

$$
\begin{equation*}
P_{i}=\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|\boldsymbol{Y}_{i j}\right|\left|\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{j}}\right|\left|\boldsymbol{V}_{\boldsymbol{i}}\right| \boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o s }}\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\boldsymbol{i j}}+\boldsymbol{\delta}_{\boldsymbol{j}}-\boldsymbol{\delta}_{\boldsymbol{i}}\right) \tag{2.6}
\end{equation*}
$$

And

$$
\begin{equation*}
Q_{i}=-\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left|Y_{i j}\right|\left|V_{j}\right|\left|V_{i}\right| \sin \left(\theta_{i j}+\delta_{j}-\delta_{i}\right) \tag{2.7}
\end{equation*}
$$

There are four variables that are associated with each bus:
P- Real power
Q- Reactive power
V- Voltage magnitude
$\delta$ - Voltage angle
Meanwhile, there are two power flow equations associated with each bus. According to (Srinivas, 1999) in a load flow study, two of the four variables are defined and the other two are unknown. That way, there are the same numbers of equations as the number of the unknown. The known and unknown variables depend on the type of the bus. Each bus in a power system can be classified as one of the three types.
i. Load bus (P-Q bus) - a bus at which the real and reactive powers are specified, and for which the bus voltage will be calculated. All buses having no generators are load buses. In here, V and $\delta$ is the unknown.
ii. Generator bus ( $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{V}$ bus) - a bus at which the magnitude of the voltage is defined and is kept constant by adjusting the field current of a synchronous generator. Real power generation is assigned for each generator according to economic dispAT\&Ch. Q and $\delta$ are the unknown on this bus.
iii. Slack (swing bus) - a specified generator bus serving as the reference bus. Its voltage is assumed to be fixed in both magnitude and phase. P and Q are the unknown parameters.

It was necessary to carry out a simple load flow study of the Kapsoya 11 kV distribution feeder line in order to ascertain that the electrical power is economically transferred over the system network with the maximum efficiency and reliability at constant voltage and frequency to consumers. A model of the distribution feeder network was done, where the value of real and reactive powers and voltage magnitudes were obtained.

To overcome the computational problems of power flow solution using load flow iterative techniques; Newton - Raphson and Gauss Seidel, a model of the Kapsoya 11 kV Feeder was established. The model is based on real data that represent the real conditions of the network. The network is then simulated using the network study, analyzing and management software Power Systems Analyzing Framework (PSAF).

By simulating the model, the expected results can be observed at every point of interest. The modelling and simulation of the distribution network on PSAF are conducted with the main objective of establishing the voltage profiles and technical losses on the 11 kV and $L V$ feeders.

## CHAPTER 3

### 3.0. Research Methodology

This chapter details out the methodology that was used to establish AT\&C losses level as a whole for Kapsoya 11 kV Distribution Feeder. The feeder primarily serves Kapsoya Estate in Uasin Gishu County.

### 3.1.General Approach.

In order to investigate the AT\&C losses on Kapsoya 11 kV feeder, a model of the distribution network was developed. The model was then studied and analyzed so as meet the objective of the project. Primary and secondary data was used for analyzing and developing the model of the study. Primary data was obtained from field readings and measurements of the load data.

Meanwhile secondary data was obtained from official consumption records, Kenya Power and Lighting Limited Annual reports and KPLC customer database. There are 22 secondary distribution transformers on the feeder and 878 consumers represented by respective account numbers. The process that was followed was:

- Establish the AT \& C losses before ring fencing of the 22 secondary distribution transformers.
- Determine the AT \& C losses after ring fencing of the 22 secondary distribution transformers.
- Simulate a load flow for the Kapsoya 11 kV distribution feeder.
- Obtain technical losses for the Kapsoya 11 kV distribution feeder.

Technical losses for the MV distribution network was obtained just to establish the general overview of the performance of the network. Otherwise, at both stages i.e. before ring fencing and after of the secondary distribution transformers, the Technical Losses will remain the same and cancel out. Therefore, it is possible to detect any change in the commercial losses.

### 3.2. The Project Area

The project area was chosen primarily because the static postpaid meters in there had recently been retrofitted with prepaid AMR meters. These prepaid meters were installed to primarily manage the consumption debt. Therefore, by using this system for more than what it was intended for was very attractive and worth researching on it. Also the project area is served exclusively by the feeder, hence there is no need for installing export and import meters to the project area which subsequently simplifies the methodology and makes it cheaper.

Additionally, the composition of the population in the area is substantially varied both socially and economically. Therefore, the results that were obtained would provide a more valid conclusion. More importantly, there have been inconsistences on what the meter feeder installed at the takeoff recorded and the summation of consumption units of the project area. This pointed to the fact that there were some power losses resulting from meter bypasses and meter tempering.

Fig 3.1: Project Area Kapsoya. Source, Google Earth, 2014.

### 3.3. Recent research on this field.

Recent research by (Kärenlampi, 2010), (Suriyamongkol, 2002), (Korhonen, 2012) and (Guymard, 2012) on this field of optimizing on the use of AMI with the view of reduction of commercial losses in an electrical network, greatly helped to distill and crystalize the method used for this research. The fact that they have done their research on this field still leaves room to fuse the two areas, commercial losses and AMI. This project was intended to explore the possibility of making the most of the AMI other than what is being used for or has been researched on before. Therefore, ideas were not started from the scratch but were built on what had been done before.

### 3.4. Data source.

The primary source of the data for this research was field measurements and recording. Whereas, the secondary data was extracted from the consumption records stored in Integrated Customer System (ICS) and Itron systems of KPLC. The consumption data of 878 customers when they were metered on postpaid metering was extracted. Thereafter, the consumption for the same customers after ring fencing of the secondary distribution transformers is collected and analyzed to contextualize the relationship between the two scenarios.

### 3.5. Prerequisites

There are pre-requisites which are needed to be in place so that the results of the study can remain valid both before ring fencing of the secondary distribution transformers and after. Some of these conditions are:

### 3.5.1. Metering of Energy input to project area

It is necessary that energy input points of the projects areas' electrical network are metered. These meters have to be installed on all such points so that the same can accurately be read. It is preferred that the meters with the ability of being read remotely be installed.


M represents meters installed at various points
represents $33 / 11 \mathrm{kV}$ transformer

Figure 3.2: Metering of the energy input and output points of the project area
KPLC has metered all its feeder lines with AMR meters. Therefore, for success of this project AMR meters were installed on the individual secondary distribution transformers on the feeder line. And luckily, the project area is served entirely by one feeder and it does not go beyond the project area. Therefore, there was no need to install an export meter to measure the energy carried by the feeder beyond the project area.

### 3.5.2. Ring fencing the secondary distribution transformers of the project area.

The next pre-requisite was to electrically ring fence the secondary distribution transformers on the feeder. It was done primarily to measure the net input energy i.e. the variance of energy entering into every secondary distribution transformer and the consumption of customers connected to that particular transformer of the project area by installing secondary distribution transformers AMR meters and customer prepaid meters.


Figure 3.3: Metering the Secondary Distribution Transformers and the Feeder.

### 3.6. Billing and Revenue Collection System.

The billing system is preferred because it has the capability to provide data like sales, revenue billed and collected for the entire project area.

Normally under the prevailing system in utilities, billing system is designed in such a way that sales data can be extracted for the $11 / 33 \mathrm{kV}$ feeder or for the distribution center as a whole. This data may include sales which may have happened outside the project area.

In such cases it would be necessary to make provisions to account for the sales happenings outside the project area. Similarly by extracting the data for revenue billed and collected within and outside project area necessary provisions in billing systems and shall be required to be made by the utility company.

### 3.6.1. Computation of input energy

Electricity in Kenya is distributed in both 33 kV and 11 kV feeder lines and immediately after transformations/step down are low voltage distribution lines of 415 and 240 V and services lines. The choice of which lines to use primarily depends on the population size of the area to be supplied, the distance from primary substation and the load of the supply points.

Before the ring fencing of secondary distribution transformers, the total energy consumption of the project area was measured using the already existing AMR meter on the takeoff of the feeder at the primary substation. The chosen feeder for this project exclusively servers the project area. Therefore, the meter at the input point of the feeder was read at an interval of one month for three billing cycles.

After the ring fencing of the transformers by use of AMR meters, the input energy to the secondary distribution transformers is measured. Also, the individual customer consumption units are extracted for the prepaid meters connected to the particular secondary transformers for an interval of one month and for the three billing cycles.

### 3.6.2. Computation of Sales

As it has been mentioned earlier, for the total energy supplied some is lost in the form of heat dissipation and which is termed as technical losses. Some as well is lost as a result of variances in meter reading, non- metering and theft which can be collectively termed as commercial losses.

When the new metering system was recently introduced, the old energy static meters were retrofitted with the AMR; prepaid for individual consumption. It is safely assumed that all the customers within the area of study have been metered, unless illegal connections. Since the metering is pre-paid, it can be assumed therefore, that the meter reading coverage was $100 \%$. This is very critical in calculation of consumption sales.

Therefore, sales in terms of billed energy and corresponding billed revenue in the project area is computed by summing the total energy consumed during the defined period by all
the consumers indicated in the consumption records. The details of how sales were computed within the project area are shown in Appendix A.

### 3.6.3. Computation of Billing Efficiency

Billing Efficiency can be termed as an indicator of proportion of energy that has been supplied and billed to an area. It can be computed use of Equation 3.1:

Billing Efficiency $=\frac{\text { Total Units Sold }(\mathrm{kWh})}{\text { Total Input }(\mathrm{kWh})}$

### 3.6.4. Computation of Collection Efficiency

All consumers are billed on the basis of energy they consume. This is obtained from metering consumption records in Itron system. The billing amount is computed on the basis of the tariff for applicable customer category.

Collection efficiency was established using Equation 3.2:
Collection Efficiency $=\frac{\text { Revenue Collected }(k S h)}{\text { Billed Amount }(k S h)}$

The revenue collected excluded arrears since customers pay before consumption having been retrofitted with prepaid meters. Therefore the Collection Efficiency of the project area was expected to be $\leq 100 \%$.

### 3.7. Determination of AT \& C Losses

The Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses of the project area is then established using Equation 3.3:

AT\&C Losses $=\{1-($ Billing Efficiency $x$ Collection Efficiency $)\} \times 100$

Where;

$$
\text { Billing Efficiency }=\frac{\text { Total Units Sold }(\mathrm{kWh})}{\text { Total Input }(\mathrm{kWh})}
$$

And

$$
\text { Collection Efficiency }=\frac{\text { Revenue Collected }(k S h)}{\text { Billed Amount }(k S h)}
$$

The result is then tabulated in the Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Table of Computation of AT \& C losses of the Feeder_

| No. | Description | Notation | Pre Ring <br> Fencing | Post Ring <br> Fencing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Input Energy <br> $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i}}$ |  |  |
|  | Total Energy <br> Billed (kWh) | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{b}}$ |  |  |
| 3 | Amount Billed <br> (KSh) | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{b}}$ |  |  |
| Collected (KSh) | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{G}}$ |  |  |  |
| 5 | Billing Efficiency | $\varphi=E b /$ <br> $E i x 100 \%$ | $\omega=A G /$ <br> $A b x 100 \%$ |  |
| 7 | Collection <br> Efficiency | AT\&C Losses <br> $-(\varphi x \omega)\} \times 100 \%$ |  |  |

### 3.7.1. AT\&C Losses before ring fencing

The AT\&C losses were established before the installation of AMR meters to ring fence the secondary distribution transformers in the project area using the methodology which has just been described.

Three billing cycle's data such as energy inflow and outflow and corresponding revenue collected for computation of the initial level AT\&C losses for the project area by the usage of Equation 3.3.

The primary source of the data for the establishment of AT\&C losses is obtained from:

1. Outflow of energy to the project area by the feeder meter.
2. The energy sales figures, energy billed and revenue collected were as per the consumption billing and collection records.

### 3.7.2. AT\&C Losses after Ring Fencing

The primary aim of this project is to ring fence each secondary distribution transformer of the project area by the use of AMR with the view of reducing the commercial losses. Therefore after the installation of meters energy inflow and outflow into every individual secondary distribution transformer and corresponding revenue, billing data and consumption data is collected. There after the AT\&C losses is established and recorded in Table 3.1.

### 3.8. Modelling of Industrial Distribution Network.

In order to carry out the Load Flow study and determine the technical losses of the Kapsoya 11 kV distribution feeder, it was necessary to establish a one line diagram of the distribution network connected to the Industrial Substation. The one line diagram of Industrial distribution network was established as shown in Figure 3.4. The utility company has multi - voltage systems with a substation and transformers between each of these levels. It consists of one - single 33 kV Rivatex transmission line feeding Industrial 11 kV injection substation. The utilities which are involved in the distribution of electricity are;

- 33 kV Rivatex transmission line
- 2x 15MVA, $33 / 11 \mathrm{kV}$ Transformers
- 11 kV Kapsoya Distribution Feeder
- 11 kV KCC Distribution Feeder
- 11 kV ELDOWAS Distribution Feeder

The sections to be modelled are those which draw power from Rivatex transmission substation. Three 11 kV feeders emanate from the industrial injection substation. From the single line diagram illustrated by Figure 3.4 of the modelled distribution grid, the procedure for the load flow study is adopted starting from top to bottom and is as follows:

- The power grid. This represents the network system up to the secondary distribution. It is set to swing mode because it makes up the difference between the scheduled loads and generated power.
- The 33 kV transmission line, the 33 kV incomer bus bar connected to the industrial T1 and T2 $33 / 11 \mathrm{kV}$ transformers are then modelled.

Inside the substation are feeders which distribute the stepped- down power to various networks. The industrial injection substation has:

- Kapsoya 11 kV FDR. It serves Kapsoya Estate, the project area. It has $4 \times 50 \mathrm{kVA}$, $3 \times 100 \mathrm{kVA}, 7 \times 200 \mathrm{kVA}, 7 \times 315 \mathrm{kVA}$ secondary distribution transformers connected to it and is 5.1 km in length.
- KCC 11 kV FDR. This is the feeder that serves KCC Eldoret factory and surrounding consumers. It has 1 x 1000 kVA secondary distribution transformer. It is 1.8 km in length.
- Eldowas 11 kV FDR. It serves Eldowas water pumping plant and neighboring customers. It is 2.8 km long.


Figure 3.4: Single-Line Model of Industrial Distribution Network
The mentioned feeders are modelled in PSAF as composite networks which comprise the 11 kV feeder lines, the distribution transformers and the low voltage feeders.

The model for Kapsoya 11 kV feeder is shown in Figure 3.5. The other two feeders are modelled in the same format and are represented as composite networks.



Figure 3.5: Single- Line Model of Kapsoya 11kV Feeder

### 3.9. Determination of Technical Losses on the Kapsoya 11kV Feeder

To simulate the technical losses on the Kapsoya 11 kV Feeder line, transformers and the conductors data were required as input in PSAF software.

- For Transformers:
> Configuration of windings in the primary and secondary side: For transformers rated 100 kVA and below: Primary side windings, Y configuration and Zig Zag configuration for the secondary windings were used. Whereas for transformers rated 100 kVA and above: D configuration for primary windings and Y configuration for secondary windings were used.
> The resistance and reactance of the windings will be inserted in the PSAF
$>$ The rating of each transformer on the feeder will be inserted in PSAF.
- Overhead conductors:
$>$ Resistance and reactance per meter. Manufacturer catalogue was used to obtain this information. This data depends on cross-sectional area and the type of the material used.
$>$ Length of the line. The distance between two transformers and the total distance of the feeder were established and inserted in PSAF.
- Loads: Load supplied by each transformer were measured. Measurements were performed at the peak period of the day, approximately 1200 Hrs for industrial consumers and 2030 Hrs for domestic consumers.


## CHAPTER 4

### 4.0. Results

For the purpose of recording and presentation of the results obtained, tables of data and graphs are used.

Since the primary objective of this study is to find out if ring fencing of distribution transformers using AMI could result in reduction of commercial losses, two scenarios arose.

### 4.1. Scenario I: AT\&C Losses before ring fencing

The consumption records of these consumers stored in the ICS system before ring fencing of the secondary distribution transformers was retrieved from the said system and tabulated in Appendix 1. The aggregated data was then presented in table 4.1:

Table 4.1: Aggregated power consumption before ring fencing

| Name of FDR | Input Energy <br> $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Energy Sales within <br> Project Area (kWh) | Amount Billed within <br> Project Area (Ksh.) | Revenue Collected within <br> Project Area (Ksh.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kapsoya Ex Eldoret <br> Industrial | 325589 | 245050 | $3,631,492$ | $3,631,492$ |

Input Energy was obtained from the AMR meter at the takeoff of the feeder line at the primary distribution substation. Energy Sales is considered as the summation of consumption reading for 878 individual AMR meters within the project area as shown in Appendix A. The amount Billed is the summation of the entire amount Billed of the said accounts within the billing cycle. The Revenue collected is money collected for three reading cycles.

### 4.2. Scenario II: AT\&C Losses after ring fencing

This scenario is achieved by metering all the 22 distribution transformers using nonpayment AMR. The consumption records for the period under study of the 878 accounts was retrieved from the Itron system and tabulated as shown in Table 4.2.

The input energy is obtained by extracting the Feeder meter reading for the three billing cycles from the consumption records in Itron system. The output energy of the secondary distribution transformers was gotten by summation of the energy expended by the transformers on the feeder for the period under study as tabulated in Appendix A. Lastly, since the meters within the project area are all prepaid meters, the Revenue collected was devoid of any arrears. Therefore the revenue collected for the entire projected area, was summed up for the individual AMR meters for the energy sales within the area. The summation of consumption units of the prepaid meters were tabulated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Summation of power consumption after ring fencing for three consecutive billing cycles.

| Name of FDR | Input <br> Energy <br> $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Measured <br> Energy of <br> Transformers <br> within <br> Project Area <br> $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Energy Sales <br> of the <br> Transformer <br> within Project <br> Area <br> $(\mathrm{kWh})$ | Amount Billed <br> within Project <br> Area (Ksh.) | Revenue <br> Collected within <br> Project Area <br> (Ksh.) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kapsoya Ex Eldoret <br> Industrial | 326601 | 295,891 | 294,665 | 4220644 | 4220644 |

As it has been explained earlier on the methodology to follow in carrying out this research, the data for the period when there was no ring fencing was obtained since it is hard to perform a control experiment.

### 4.3. Load Flow Simulation for the modelled network

When the load flow simulation for the Industrial- Kapsoya Distribution model network was performed, the conditions of the HV, LV feeder lines and transformers were established as shown in Figure 4.1. It was determined that the real power supplied to Kapsoya 11 kV feeder was 3143 kW which compares well with the 3144 kW that the energy meter at the takeoff of the feeder registered. The total summation of the real power recorded by the meters at the low voltage takeoff of the distribution transformers,
is 3026 kW as illustrated by data in Appendix D. The reactive power was 1292 kVAr . For KCC 11 kV feeder the real power supplied to it was 408 kW and reactive power was 288 kVAr . Finally, the real power injected to Eldowas 11 kV feeder was 76 kW while 2 kVAr was the reactive power.

## Study View (Load Flow Analysis)



Figure 4.1: Load Flow Simulation for Industrial Distribution Network



Figure 4.2: Load Flow Simulation for Kapsoya 11 kV Distribution Feeder.

### 4.4. Technical losses on Kapsoya Feeder (FDR)

When the data for the feeder is simulated on PSAF, the technical losses on the line were established when loading of the feeder was maximum as represented by Appendix D. The losses in the transformers were separated from those that are as a result of impedance of the line. Results are presented on Table 4.3. Losses were proportional to the square of the load ( $\left.\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{R}\right)$.

Table 4.3: Technical Losses on the Kapsoya 11 kV FDR

| Name of <br> FDR | Supplied <br> Power to <br> FDR (kW) | Losses in <br> Line FDR <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ | Losses in <br> Transformers <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ | Total Losses <br> $(\mathrm{kW})$ | Total <br> $(\%)$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kapsoya <br> 11 kV FDR | 3026 | 192.086 | 26.599 | 218.685 | 7.23 |

### 4.5. Data Analysis

The results that were obtained from the two scenarios and model simulations were tabulated and subjected to the formulae that were listed on the method of carrying out the research. The results are presented on Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Table of computation of AT\&C Losses

| No. | Description | Notation | Pre Ring <br> Fencing | Post Ring <br> Fencing |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Input Energy (kWh) | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{i}}$ | 325,589 | 326,601 |
|  | Total Energy Billed (kWh) | $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{b}}$ | 245,050 | 294,665 |
| 3 | Amount Billed (KSh) | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{b}}$ | 3,631,492 | 4,220,644 |
|  | Gross Amount Collected (KSh) | $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{G}}$ | 3,631,492 | 4,220,644 |
| 5 | Billing Efficiency (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \varphi=E b / \\ & E i x 100 \% \end{aligned}$ | 75.26 | 90.22 |
|  | Collection <br> Efficiency (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \omega=A G / \\ & A b \times 100 \% \end{aligned}$ | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | AT\&C Losses (\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \{1 \\ & -(\varphi x \omega)\} \times 100 \% \end{aligned}$ | 24.74 | 9.78 |

### 4.5.1. Scenario I: Power consumption before ring fencing

The feeder meter at the primary substation recorded a total of $325,589 \mathrm{kWh}$ for the three reading cycles. The amount that was billed for the same period was $245,050 \mathrm{kWh}$. The AT\&C losses of the feeder were therefore $24.74 \%$ as shown in Figure 4.3 which is higher than the average AT\&C losses for the entire KPLC system which stood at 17.3\%


Figure 4.3: A chart of Power consumption before and after ring fencing

It is worth to note that in the project area, all the households had been connected to electricity; therefore the likelihood of illegal connection was very remote since there was no new house that was put up during the study period. Therefore, these losses must be as a result of meter tempering, bypass and the technical aspect of the network.

### 4.5.2.Scenario II: Power consumption after ring fencing

After metering the secondary distribution transformers on the feeder, the units recorded at the mother meter at the primary substation recorded $326,601 \mathrm{kWh}$ units for a period of 3 billing cycles. The summation of the units dispensed by each secondary distribution transformer was 295891 kWh and the units billed for all the accounts in the project area were $294,665 \mathrm{kWh}$. Therefore the AT\& C losses for the feeder after ring fencing all the distribution transformers were calculated to be $9.78 \%$ for the 3 billing cycles as shown in Figure 4.3.

This is a significant reduction of $14.96 \%$ in AT\&C losses. This can be attributed to the accounting of the energy in the power delivery highway and the actual consumption.

### 4.6. Consumption behaviors of customers

Consumption data of different customers presented varied patterns. There were those consumers whose consumption patterns remained relatively constant before and after ring fencing. Such consumers were dimmed to be good consumers since their load consumption nearly assumed a flat table profile.

However, there were those consumers whose consumption patterns differed a lot for the period under study more specifically before ring fencing of the secondary distribution transformers. But after ring fencing, their consumption pattern became more consistent. Such customers were dimmed to be suspicious consumers.

This kind of profiling of consumption, presented the opportunity to target them for more analysis on the way their connection through the meter is done.

### 4.6.1. Consumption profile of a Suspicious Consumer:

When the consumption records of customers are analyzed, some accounts out rightly show disparities with previous records. This will raise a red flag and call for more investigation on to the account. An example is Figure 4.4, the consumption for the 3 reading cycle before ring fencing showed that for the first cycle, the consumer recorded 65 kWh of consumption units, second cycle was 386 kWh and last cycle was 173 kWh . For the 3 reading cycles the total consumption was 624 kWh .


Figure 4.4: Power Consumption before and after ring fencing
After ring fencing, the consumption was 399 kWh for the first cycle, 401 kWh for the second cycle and 403 kWh for the third cycle as represented by Figure 4.4. When the consumption for the particular account is done for the 3 reading cycles, 1203 kWh was obtained. It is very clear that after ring fencing of the secondary distribution transformer was done, the amount billed for this particular account increased by nearly twofold and subsequently reduced the AT \& C for the account by nearly half.

### 4.6.2. Consumption profile of a good consumer:

From the consumption records, there are two categories of consumers of power; those whose consumption units fluctuated during the three cycles before ring fencing but became consistent and increased after ring fencing. Likewise there were those whose consumption remained consistent both before and after ring fencing periods. Figure 4.4 represent a consumer whose consumption remained relatively consistent before and after ring fencing of the secondary distribution transformers in the project area. Before ring
fencing, the consumption was $51 \mathrm{kWh}, 52 \mathrm{kWh}$ and 56 kWh for the $1^{\text {st }}, 2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ billing cycles bringing to the average of 53 kWh for each cycle.

After ring fencing of the secondary distribution, the consumption for the subsequent 1 st, $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ billing cycles was $56 \mathrm{kWh}, 59 \mathrm{kWh}$ and 52 kWh respectively. The average consumption was 57 kWh for each billing cycle.

### 4.7. Load Flow Analysis for the Kapsoya 11kV Distribution Feeder

From the simulations done on the Industrial Distribution network that the real power supplied to Kapsoya 11 kV feeder was 3143 kW while the reactive power was 1292 kV VR. For KCC 11 kV feeder the real power supplied to it was 408 kW and reactive power was 288 kVAR . Finally, the real power injected to Eldowas 11 kV feeder was 76 kW while 2 kVAR was the reactive power.

### 4.8. Technical Losses on the feeder line

From Table 4.3, it was established that the total technical losses of the Kapsoya feeder was 218.685 kW which $7.23 \%$ and compares well with the range that was discussed in Figure 2.5 of chapter two of this report.

Furthermore, it was deduced that 192.086 kW translating to $87.4 \%$ of the total technical losses occurred on the distribution line, whereas 26.599 kW representing $12.6 \%$ occurred because of the resistances of the iron core and copper windings of the transformers.

## CHAPTER 5

### 5.0. Conclusion

The main purpose of an electricity meter is to account for electricity generated, delivered and utilized. Currently, in the distribution network of KPLC, the instance where the electricity is metered is at the points of generation, transmission takeoffs, distribution feeder takeoffs and the points of consumption. The method proposed can be used to minimize the commercial losses incurred along the distribution network by accounting for kWh of electricity. When used alongside the prepaid AMR meters, the utility company will be able to account for electricity in its distribution network.

The method proposed was to develop an AMI system, which could easily be integrated into the existing utility infrastructure and using the commercially available AMR meters. Therefore, by ring fencing the secondary distribution transformers a method for accounting for energy in the distribution network was derived with the view of computing for the AT\&C losses on the distribution network. Moreover, the method developed was able to address all the five objective of the study and these objective were achieved as illustrated;
i). Obtain consumption data for a selected group of customers before and after introduction of AMI.

The objective of obtaining data for 878 customers for the two scenarios, the consumption data for three consecutive billing cycles of the data group was extracted from the consumption records in the ICS and Itron systems. For the first three reading cycles before ring fencing, the consumption data for the group of customers for each cycle was summed up. After the AMI had been fully deployed so as to ring fence the distribution transformers, each cycle of the billing was then summed up and recorded.
ii). Determine billing and collection efficiencies

To obtain the billing and collection efficiencies, the summation of the energy that was supplied to and billed in the area under study was computed for the three billing cycles.

The ratio of the billed to supplied energy provided the billing efficiency. Whereas the collection efficiency was determined by summing up the revenue collected for the three billing cycles and then compute the ratio between the collected revenue to the total billed units. These efficiencies were obtained before and after the deployment of the AMI.
iii). Compute aggregated technical and commercial losses

After determining the billing and collection efficiencies, AT\&C losses were then computed by obtaining the product of the collection efficiency by billing efficiencies. The summation of this product and AT\&C losses would add to 1 .
iv). Establish distribution system efficiency

The distribution efficiency was established by computing the product of the collection efficiency and billing efficiencies. The system efficiency was established before and after ring fencing of distribution transformers was carried out.
v). Simulate a load flow for the Kapsoya 11 kV feeder

The objective to simulate the load flow for the Kapsoya 11 kV feeder, was achieved by modelling Industrial Substation network using PSAF software. A load flow analysis was then carried on the model. The simulation of the load flow on the Kapsoya 11 kV feeder line gave an overview of the energy flow in the feeder and its performance.

The characterization of losses and voltage profiles on the Kapsoya 11 kV Distribution feeder by simulating the load flow gave an overview of state and condition of the voltage profiles of both the High Voltage and Low Voltage feeders of the network.

Testing the method with real data showed that the proposed method could be used with current technology in the appropriate installations. Applicability of the method depends largely on the accuracy of Billing and Collection efficiencies. The method worked well when the setup was properly configured. Therefore, the objectives of the study that had been stated in Section 1.5 have been met.

## Recommendation

The results were primarily obtained from meter readings of energy consumption at various points of the distribution network. The data were recordings of events that had already happened.

Therefore, the conclusions that were deduced were historical in nature. It would be prudent to incorporate some features of the network so that the usability and functionality of the whole set up could be used to forecast the status and operations management of the network.

Of particular interest, is to use the system to manage the operations of the network. For example, the real time monitoring of the status of the network by relaying the status parameters like voltage, current, power factor and eventually the load flow at various points of the network.

For all these to be feasible, the following steps are recommended to be done.

### 5.1.1. Procurement of smart meters

Currently, the meters that have been installed both at the point of consumptions and the secondary distribution transformers are automatic meters but they are not smart meters. The functionalities of these meters would have been modified to include real time monitoring of the performance of the distribution network. This can only be achieved if there was a two way communication channel between the metering device and the Network Operation Centre (NOC).

It would therefore be prudent to procure meters which are smart so that the AMI functionalities can be incorporated.

### 5.1.2. Interfacing of the various electrical network elements

Distribution Automation (DA) necessitates that there is real time monitoring and control of distribution level circuits. In order to achieve this, a distribution circuit state estimator tool which can provide real time load flow estimates of the system is required. Since there is limitations on the availability of real time measurements on distribution networks, load modelling technique is used to provide real time estimates of the customer load demands. The efficiency of the distribution network will be greatly improved if the automatic
switches along the distribution network are introduced. Therefore, interfacing of these elements is very critical in achievement of DA. Currently at the distribution level, the various elements are not communicating with one another at all apart from the physical electrical connection. Therefore, the DA is highly inhibited.

### 5.1.3. Integration and adaption of GIS

In the recent years, KPLC has been collecting data of its equipment and installations. This facility database, FDB is the Geographical Information System (GIS) for the utility company. The system provides very detailed location and conditions of the facilities in the distribution network. The company should roll out the GIS and AMI systems with the view of laying the foundation of a smart grid. The two systems are the corner stones of the smart grid.

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Appendix A: Consumption Data for the study period

| Consumption Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Consumption Before Ring Fencing |  |  |  |  |  | Consumption After Ring Fencing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1st Cycle |  | 2nd Cycle |  | 3rd Cycle |  | 1st Cycle |  | 2nd Cycle |  | 3rd Cycle |  |  |
| NO | TX No | SRN | Customer Name | Meter No | kWh | Ksh | kWh | Ksh | kWh | Ksh | kWh | Ksh | kWh | Ksh | kWh | Ksh | location |
| 1 | 2230 | 711123 | JOSEPH KIPKORIR SAWE | 22120426220 | 65 | 931 | 63 | 801 | 55 | 756 | 87 | 1218 | 86 | 1204 | 87 | 1218 | PLOT NO 1703/9 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 711148 | ELIJAH MURKOMEN KITUM | 01451043952 | 70 | 1205 | 74 | 1175 | 72 | 1102 | 73 | 1022 | 70 | 980 | 73 | 1022 | 9/986 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 715708 | MUHAMUD ABDULAI ABDI | 14141077108 | 102 | 1502 | 150 | 2165 | 100 | 1310 | 159 | 2226 | 150 | 2100 | 168 | 2352 | B9/1387 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722559 | CECILIA W WANYONYI | 22119665267 | 34 | 552 | 40 | 668 | 34 | 591 | 28 | 392 | 33 | 462 | 38 | 532 | PLOT NO 1312 |
|  |  | 722568 | SALLY JELLAGAT MENGICH | 22120469410 | 39 | 495 | 50 | 683 | 288 | 4911 | 321 | 4494 | 306 | 4284 | 301 | 4214 | PLT NO. B9/1315 KAPSOYA MAIN HSE |
|  |  | 731375 | DANIEL KIPROP CHERONO | 22120469428 | 106 | 1754 | 37 | 485 | 84 | 1273 | 116 | 1624 | 119 | 1666 | 123 | 1722 | OFF ELGEYO/BIK9/1390 |
|  |  | 733751 | SALLY MENGICHI | 22120469469 | 62 | 788 | 75 | 1127 | 56 | 726 | 60 | 840 | 65 | 910 | 61 | 854 | B9 1399 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 734903 | DOUGLAS NYAMWEYA OANYA | 01451164790 | 61 | 954 | 85 | 1542 | 60 | 1004 | 81 | 1134 | 80 | 1120 | 87 | 1218 | PLOT NO 9/1737 |
|  |  | 735756 | CAROLINE JEPKORIR KANDIE | 22120469550 | 30 | 296 | 40 | 510 | 62 | 862 | 63 | 882 | 58 | 812 | 65 | 910 | PLT B9/373 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2030961 | DOUGLAS NYAMWEYA OANYA | 22119671034 | 34 | 550 | 35 | 622 | 31 | 551 | 30 | 420 | 34 | 476 | 33 | 462 | PLOT 9/281 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2036652 | MARY JEBOI CHEBURET | 22120469295 | 98 | 1577 | 239 | 4502 | 71 | 1031 | 247 | 3458 | 269 | 3766 | 256 | 3584 | PLT 9/1227/KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2039341 | JOHN CHERUIYOT KIBOSIA | 22119665390 | 75 | 1069 | 116 | 1583 | 102 | 1999 | 116 | 1624 | 109 | 1526 | 103 | 1442 | 9/973 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2065179 | GEDION OMUSE EKAPOLON | 22120469436 | 47 | 575 | 100 | 1643 | 28 | 399 | 112 | 1568 | 111 | 1554 | 89 | 1246 | 9/880 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2070307 | DAVID KIPCHUMBA BETT | 22120469337 | 40 | 536 | 93 | 1466 | 23 | 312 | 100 | 1400 | 89 | 1246 | 92 | 1288 | BLK 9/988 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2091366 | MILDRED MUKASIA HUTI | 22119665424 | 59 | 734 | 317 | 5369 | 50 | 518 | 356 | 4984 | 340 | 4760 | 321 | 4494 | 956 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2173834 | JOHN KIBET BAROROT | 22120469303 | 39 | 500 | 32 | 444 | 35 | 462 | 39 | 546 | 32 | 448 | 46 | 644 | PLT 9/905 ELGEYO RD |
|  |  | 2207556 | JAPHETH KIPKEMBOI SEREM | 22119665341 | 140 | 1960 | 143 | 2002 | 131 | 1834 | 131 | 1770 | 116 | 1666 | 168 | 2578 | PLT 9/630 KAPSOYA NEAR MARIAKANI |
|  |  | 2210684 | JAPHETH KIPKEMBOI SEREM | 22119665283 | 180 | 2520 | 189 | 2646 | 191 | 2674 | 176 | 2508 | 117 | 1629 | 125 | 1772 | PLT BLOCK 9/631 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2215756 | MERCELINE AMINDE AWUORI | 22120469501 | 39 | 546 | 40 | 560 | 48 | 672 | 33 | 532 | 34 | 592 | 39 | 657 | PLT BLOCK 9/631 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2230191 | JAPHETH KIPKEMBOI SEREM | 22119665358 | 176 | 2464 | 156 | 2184 | 166 | 2324 | 137 | 1973 | 139 | 2070 | 161 | 2601 | PLOT 934 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2230192 | JAPHETH KIPKEMBOI SEREM | 22119665317 | 20 | 280 | 28 | 392 | 25 | 350 | 26 | 367 | 27 | 376 | 28 | 413 | PLOT 1596 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2230194 | JAPHETH KIPKEMBOI SEREM | 22119665275 | 60 | 840 | 69 | 966 | 66 | 924 | 63 | 815 | 45 | 544 | 64 | 816 | PLOT 9565 KAPSOYA MARIAKANI |
|  |  | 2230195 | ANDREW WEKESA TABALIA | 22119665309 | 113 | 1582 | 109 | 1526 | 110 | 1540 | 106 | 1917 | 114 | 1904 | 114 | 1803 | PLOT 9/565 KAPSOYA MARIAKANI |
|  |  | 2230197 | SAMUEL MABETA ONKOBA | 22119665366 | 48 | 672 | 42 | 588 | 45 | 630 | 38 | 493 | 42 | 515 | 47 | 568 | PLOT 9/565 KAPSOYA MARIAKANI |
|  |  | 2230200 | IBRAHIM OMUSULA AMBUCHE | 22119665259 | 61 | 854 | 57 | 798 | 64 | 896 | 54 | 638 | 44 | 547 | 16 | 291 | BLK9/578 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2292259 | C/O KENGEN PIUS KIPLAGAT KIPI | 22120469543 | 17 | 238 | 14 | 196 | 15 | 210 | 6 | 195 | 13 | 266 | 9 | 220 | PLT 9/593/6 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2297556 | DUNCAN KIPTOO MTAI | 22120469329 | 159 | 2226 | 155 | 2170 | 150 | 2100 | 159 | 2281 | 164 | 2383 | 140 | 2211 | 9/2174 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2355411 | MUHAMUD ABDULAI ABDI | 14141127317 | 50 | 700 | 53 | 742 | 42 | 588 | 41 | 523 | 48 | 593 | 29 | 426 | P/N 1619 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2360429 | FRIDAH MULWALE SHIROYA | 04225859927 | 198 | 2772 | 191 | 2674 | 196 | 2744 | 137 | 1963 | 189 | 2797 | 173 | 2664 | HSEBLOCK 91613 KAPSOYA |


| 21116 | 711158 | DANIEL KIBIWOT KIPRONO | 01451080814 | 66 | 1123 | 82 | 1322 | 56 | 815 | 69 | 966 | 85 | 1190 | 70 | 980 | 9/986 KAPSOYA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 711166 | MILKA TOROITICH LUTTA | 01451112658 | 37 | 578 | 43 | 628 | 19 | 338 | 40 | 560 | 44 | 616 | 39 | 546 | 9/986 KAPSOYA |
|  | 711439 | RHODAH JEMUGE KOMEN | 01451190076 | 171 | 3224 | 202 | 3928 | 190 | 3212 | 182 | 2548 | 200 | 2800 | 203 | 2842 | EMC9/1695 KAPSOYA |
|  | 711496 | THOMAS KIPCHIRCHIR YEGO | 01451041923 | 110 | 2012 | 122 | 2058 | 127 | 2085 | 119 | 1666 | 123 | 1722 | 132 | 1848 | EMC9/1695 KAPSOYA |
|  | 711508 | RAYMOND KARANJA NJAGA | 01451080772 | 196 | 3707 | 179 | 3366 | 162 | 2794 | 199 | 2786 | 190 | 2660 | 183 | 2562 | EMC9/1695 KAPSOYA |
|  | 711716 | JONATHAN KIPTOO ROTICH | 01451035990 | 92 | 1506 | 90 | 1355 | 71 | 1083 | 98 | 1372 | 96 | 1344 | 93 | 1302 | 1706 KAPSOYA |
|  | 711829 | JUDITH CHEPKOECH | 01451043846 | 23 | 443 | 18 | 350 | 9 | 237 | 66 | 924 | 63 | 882 | 69 | 966 | 9965 KAPSOYA |
|  | 712021 | STANLEY KIPKERING NGOSOSEY | 01451013435 | 70 | 1083 | 70 | 1101 | 51 | 726 | 76 | 1064 | 79 | 1106 | 75 | 1050 | PLT 1739 KAPSOYA |
|  | 712046 | ANDREW KABAGURU | 14140710634 | 80 | 1415 | 74 | 1173 | 68 | 1000 | 86 | 1204 | 73 | 1022 | 69 | 966 | PLT 1739 KAPSOYA |
|  | 712051 | DISMAS ODUOR OPONDO | 01451043507 | 41 | 632 | 109 | 1977 | 82 | 1322 | 119 | 1666 | 106 | 1484 | 111 | 1554 | PLT NO B9/1401 KAPSOYA |
|  | 712092 | REBECCA JEP KORIR KIPTIM | 01451043499 | 114 | 2060 | 67 | 1034 | 103 | 1656 | 119 | 1666 | 110 | 1540 | 123 | 1722 | B/9/1370 KAPSOYA |
|  | 712232 | JAMES KIPROTICH SIGILAI | 01451214389 | 87 | 1440 | 101 | 1870 | 88 | 1560 | 109 | 1526 | 116 | 1624 | 98 | 1372 | 1704 KAPSOYA |
|  | 712233 | JAMES KIPROTICH SIGILAI | 01451214371 | 56 | 861 | 66 | 1157 | 69 | 1183 | 57 | 798 | 61 | 854 | 70 | 980 | ISOLATED KAPSOYA |
|  | 712234 | SAMUEL NJIHIA NGANGA | 01451103855 | 82 | 1437 | 102 | 1686 | 78 | 1205 | 107 | 1498 | 100 | 1400 | 94 | 1316 | ISOLATED KAPSOYA |
|  | 712313 | JOSEPH KIMANI NJUGUNA | 01451104846 | 45 | 760 | 23 | 443 | 59 | 899 | 56 | 784 | 55 | 770 | 52 | 728 | AT KAPSOYA |
|  | 712364 | HENRY ODONGO GILA | 01451218455 | 20 | 380 | 521 | 11625 | 209 | 4277 | 598 | 8372 | 524 | 7336 | 532 | 7448 | AT KAPSOYA |
|  | 715537 | LINET MASAI BUTEKA | 01450992191 | 76 | 1234 | 76 | 1361 | 84 | 1481 | 78 | 1092 | 76 | 1064 | 75 | 1050 | PLT NO 1372 KAPSOYA |
|  | 715639 | DISHON OUMA N | 22119671141 | 30 | 537 | 12 | 278 | 22 | 386 | 33 | 462 | 39 | 546 | 31 | 434 | PLOT NO. 1739 KAPSOYA |
|  | 715686 | DUNCAN M MAINA | 01451077414 | 32 | 563 | 31 | 506 | 35 | 536 | 33 | 462 | 32 | 448 | 32 | 448 | 9/1709 KAPSOYA |
|  | 715705 | WILLIAM BIWOTT | 01451041915 | 299 | 4662 | 170 | 2854 | 82 | 1218 | 304 | 4256 | 300 | 4200 | 301 | 4214 | PLOT NO 9/1302 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722493 | JOHN CHEPSEBA KIPYEGO | 01451043523 | 136 | 2513 | 98 | 1616 | 176 | 2961 | 188 | 2632 | 180 | 2520 | 186 | 2604 | B9/1387 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722497 | JAMILA GUYO BORU | 01450978018 | 89 | 1576 | 104 | 1725 | 83 | 1298 | 109 | 1526 | 100 | 1400 | 113 | 1582 | PLT 89/1387 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722498 | GIDEON K R SANGUT | 01451043895 | 38 | 801 | 42 | 705 | 45 | 734 | 39 | 546 | 40 | 560 | 36 | 504 | 1726 BLK 9 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722499 | ANNE WANJALA NAFULA | 01451062291 | 25 | 470 | 18 | 350 | 26 | 430 | 30 | 420 | 31 | 434 | 38 | 532 | 1726 BLK 9 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722500 | GODFFREY KIPTOO KOSKE | 01451065344 | 43 | 662 | 64 | 1116 | 38 | 645 | 65 | 910 | 67 | 938 | 73 | 1022 | PLT 9/567 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722501 | GEOFFEY KIPKOSGEI CHEMAOI | 01451065351 | 51 | 826 | 48 | 709 | 51 | 726 | 55 | 770 | 53 | 742 | 56 | 784 | PLT 9/567 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722502 | ARKAO NYAMBU WACHENJE | 01451081762 | 58 | 962 | 47 | 692 | 58 | 844 | 59 | 826 | 65 | 910 | 58 | 812 | BLOCK 9/1489 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722503 | TECLA KOSGEI MUTAI | 01451081820 | 34 | 591 | 42 | 616 | 39 | 552 | 36 | 504 | 39 | 546 | 43 | 602 | BLOCK 9/489 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722504 | DORCAS JEBOTIP CHOGE | 01451081747 | 39 | 610 | 38 | 661 | 46 | 752 | 46 | 644 | 45 | 630 | 49 | 686 | PLT B 9/1701 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722505 | SERAH AWUOR OGASO | 01451159626 | 59 | 877 | 77 | 1360 | 70 | 1179 | 84 | 1176 | 93 | 1302 | 78 | 1092 | PLT NO B/9/1701 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722506 | ISAIAH K CHEBII | 01451215204 | 78 | 1270 | 131 | 2479 | 81 | 1352 | 140 | 1960 | 134 | 1876 | 146 | 2044 | 1702 KAPSOYA |
|  | 722508 | WILLY KIBET SANG | 01451062283 | 56 | 861 | 56 | 923 | 53 | 865 | 59 | 826 | 60 | 840 | 69 | 966 | PLT 1318 KAPSOYA |








|  |  | 722562 | JOSEPH RONO NGIRISEY BARNO | 14140568537 | 58 | 807 | 58 | 756 | 28 | 418 | 63 | 882 | 66 | 924 | 66 | 924 | P/NO 1312 KAPSOYA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 722564 | JOSEPH NYONGESA NYAROTSO | 14140568263 | 110 | 1692 | 180 | 2738 | 143 | 2181 | 241 | 3374 | 224 | 3136 | 232 | 3248 | P/NO 1312 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722565 | SAMUEL SAMOEI MENGICH | 14140568271 | 122 | 1879 | 125 | 1816 | 91 | 1320 | 141 | 1974 | 127 | 1778 | 134 | 1876 | P/N 9/1300 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722566 | REUBEN IRERI ROTICH | 14140570079 | 7 | 209 | 16 | 291 | 8 | 215 | 5 | 70 | 13 | 182 | 8 | 112 | P/N 9/1300 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722567 | REUBEN IRERI ROTICH | 14140570053 | 84 | 1249 | 164 | 2476 | 69 | 953 | 180 | 2520 | 198 | 2772 | 188 | 2632 | PLT NO B9/1315 KAPSOYA. |
|  |  | 722570 | JOSEPH K KEMEI | 14141190232 | 8 | 208 | 9 | 201 | 28 | 409 | 24 | 336 | 12 | 168 | 17 | 238 | PLT B9/1315 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722571 | WILFRED SHINYAKA ANDABWA | 14141122748 | 192 | 2828 | 123 | 1740 | 206 | 3717 | 220 | 3080 | 201 | 2814 | 192 | 2688 | PLT. 1316 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722572 | TOM BANDA | 14141122755 | 142 | 1975 | 119 | 1610 | 225 | 2657 | 235 | 3290 | 239 | 3346 | 235 | 3290 | P/NO 9/1296 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722573 | TOM BANDA | 14141122763 | 79 | 1097 | 250 | 4337 | 102 | 1337 | 261 | 3654 | 258 | 3612 | 261 | 3654 | P/NO 9/1296 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722575 | RICHARD K SUGUT | 14140575995 | 30 | 453 | 39 | 507 | 47 | 609 | 46 | 644 | 46 | 644 | 49 | 686 | 9/1295 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722576 | JONAH KIPTANUI TARUS | 14140575961 | 112 | 1732 | 168 | 2542 | 109 | 1498 | 209 | 2926 | 200 | 2800 | 195 | 2730 | PLOT NO 9/1295 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722577 | STEPHEN KIMARU TIONY | 14141122771 | 124 | 1760 | 71 | 926 | 108 | 1663 | 111 | 1554 | 104 | 1456 | 132 | 1848 | 9/1295 KAPSOYA |
| 11 | 22334 | 722579 | C/O THOMAS KEMEI | 14140576191 | 80 | 1154 | 4 | 175 | 359 | 5775 | 363 | 5082 | 323 | 4522 | 345 | 4830 | HSE 9/1295 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722580 | STEPHEN MAKEWIT MOSONG | 14141122227 | 73 | 1062 | 137 | 2038 | 64 | 208 | 198 | 2772 | 194 | 2716 | 196 | 2744 | PLOT 9/1292 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722584 | KODERO H M NELLY | 14141122425 | 23 | 365 | 39 | 427 | 28 | 259 | 30 | 420 | 29 | 406 | 30 | 420 | PLOT 9/1292 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722585 | PAUL NDARA CHEMOWO | 14141122367 | 57 | 790 | 85 | 1083 | 112 | 1603 | 123 | 1722 | 110 | 1540 | 117 | 1638 | PLOT 9/1292 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722587 | JOSECK MOGAKA | 14141122235 | 69 | 980 | 181 | 2754 | 70 | 970 | 210 | 2940 | 221 | 3094 | 216 | 3024 | PLT 9/1324 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 722588 | JOSECK MOGAKA | 14141122243 | 146 | 2105 | 93 | 1270 | 93 | 1402 | 156 | 2184 | 143 | 2002 | 151 | 2114 | B 9/1324 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 729671 | STEPHEN KIPLETING RONOH | 14141122680 | 35 | 505 | 30 | 420 | 24 | 371 | 45 | 630 | 40 | 560 | 39 | 546 | 1498 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 729672 | ALEX MUGO | 14141190331 | 40 | 563 | 56 | 723 | 20 | 305 | 63 | 882 | 69 | 966 | 76 | 1064 | 1498 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 730022 | LINUS KIPYEGO | 14141122797 | 60 | 754 | 68 | 978 | 68 | 618 | 82 | 1148 | 66 | 924 | 70 | 980 | PLT 9/2226/KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 730555 | GRACE ATIENO OLALA | 04225859869 | 145 | 1966 | 636 | 11486 | 102 | 1409 | 699 | 9786 | 676 | 9464 | 639 | 8946 | PL 9/1496 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 731254 | JOHN WAFULA SIMIYU | 14140569881 | 198 | 2777 | 80 | 1081 | 196 | 3039 | 199 | 2786 | 206 | 2884 | 201 | 2814 | P/N 9/1727 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 731297 | CHEPKECH NANCY MUNERIA | 14141122441 | 130 | 2039 | 164 | 2478 | 126 | 1900 | 169 | 2366 | 154 | 2156 | 166 | 2324 | PLT 1388 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 731469 | JOSPHAT SAWE BELSOY | 14140258964 | 63 | 872 | 146 | 2179 | 171 | 2369 | 189 | 2646 | 191 | 2674 | 189 | 2646 | 2666 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 731635 | HILLARY KETEM KWAMBAI | 14140570202 | 86 | 1861 | 128 | 1893 | 114 | 1520 | 133 | 1862 | 132 | 1848 | 136 | 1904 | P/N 91/1474 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 731887 | JOSPHINE C.NGASURA | 14140568503 | 155 | 2450 | 169 | 2482 | 131 | 1922 | 176 | 2464 | 154 | 2156 | 166 | 2324 | P/N 91/1474 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 732061 | LILIAN WERE | 14141122250 | 73 | 957 | 53 | 721 | 94 | 1341 | 100 | 1400 | 92 | 1288 | 97 | 1358 | PLT NO 9/572 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 732127 | CHARLES CHOGE S/NO 0144 | 14140570038 | 21 | 244 | 144 | 2065 | 208 | 3395 | 269 | 3766 | 282 | 3948 | 273 | 3822 | PLT NO. 9/572 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 732137 | RUTH WAITHERA KAIRU | 14141122540 | 81 | 1198 | 114 | 1662 | 103 | 1516 | 124 | 1736 | 115 | 1610 | 132 | 1848 | PLT 1407 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 732359 | COSMAS MUTAI | 14141123001 | 103 | 1577 | 129 | 1909 | 95 | 1379 | 127 | 1778 | 121 | 1694 | 136 | 1904 | PLT 1411 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 732523 | FLORA JELAGAT CHEBII | 14141122334 | 185 | 2976 | 54 | 691 | 102 | 1502 | 197 | 2758 | 213 | 2982 | 211 | 2954 | PLT 1471 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 732697 | RISPER JEPCHIRCHIR MAIYO | 14141190307 | 69 | 897 | 34 | 449 | 51 | 423 | 65 | 910 | 70 | 980 | 74 | 1036 | BLOCK 9/1467 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 734390 | JOSHUA NYAKUNDI NYAKEGO | 14141122557 | 55 | 756 | 57 | 740 | 87 | 1254 | 76 | 1064 | 89 | 1246 | 80 | 1120 | PN B 1729 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 734743 | BEATRICE BIWOTT | 14141190349 | 175 | 2811 | 185 | 2819 | 185 | 2876 | 189 | 2646 | 189 | 2646 | 190 | 2660 | BLK 9/1721 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 734787 | EUNIPHAS K KOITABA | 14140576167 | 100 | 1526 | 100 | 1526 | 83 | 1051 | 101 | 1414 | 105 | 1470 | 98 | 1372 | BLK 9/1721 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 735343 | CELIA JEBET CHELAL | 14140569865 | 30 | 449 | 30 | 449 | 58 | 773 | 55 | 770 | 51 | 714 | 53 | 742 | BLK 9/1647 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 735812 | TABITHA JELAGAT TANUI | 14140575847 | 26 | 411 | 31 | 439 | 24 | 359 | 25 | 350 | 28 | 392 | 30 | 420 | PLT B9/373 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2021211 | DAVID KIPTARUS BIWOTT | 14141122821 | 57 | 708 | 64 | 816 | 59 | 824 | 50 | 700 | 46 | 644 | 53 | 742 | BLK 9/1386 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
|  |  | 2023604 | LOYCE CHEPKORIR BIWOT | 14140568370 | 153 | 2434 | 43 | 557 | 198 | 2777 | 184 | 2576 | 179 | 2506 | 181 | 2534 | B 9/1383 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2030159 | ROBERT CHELUGO MININGWO | 14140569915 | 100 | 1526 | 193 | 2948 | 157 | 2413 | 201 | 2814 | 200 | 2800 | 190 | 2660 | 1282 KAPSOYA NEAR CHIEFS CAMP |
|  |  | 2032528 | MOSES MACHARIA KARANJA | 14140576019 | 163 | 2282 | 158 | 2380 | 97 | 1419 | 173 | 2422 | 195 | 2730 | 183 | 2562 | 9/1214 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2034884 | DOROTHY CHEPKEMOI YATOR | 14141122524 | 175 | 2553 | 101 | 1543 | 224 | 3914 | 230 | 3220 | 231 | 3234 | 237 | 3318 | PLOT 9/1226 KAPSOYA |
| 12 | 22335 | 2035025 | PAUL-CHEBII | 14141122433 | 102 | 1471 | 110 | 1158 | 121 | 1804 | 126 | 1764 | 123 | 1722 | 123 | 1722 | KAPSOYA P/N 9/1285 |
|  |  | 2035710 | JOSEPH KIPCHUMBA LAGAT | 14141122722 | 29 | 402 | 41 | 427 | 65 | 870 | 66 | 924 | 69 | 966 | 54 | 756 | 9/1225 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2035900 | LEONARD KEITANY | 14140570095 | 29 | 972 | 28 | 434 | 45 | 577 | 46 | 644 | 40 | 560 | 40 | 560 | PLT 9/1230 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2040525 | ALICE CHEPNGETICH KANDIE | 14141122284 | 134 | 2108 | 24 | 380 | 59 | 847 | 172 | 2408 | 165 | 2310 | 170 | 2380 | BLK 9/411 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2041500 | GRENVILLE KIPLIMO MELLI | 14141122292 | 65 | 780 | 80 | 1184 | 65 | 870 | 78 | 1092 | 75 | 1050 | 60 | 840 | BLK 9/411 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2045141 | SUSAN KIMAIYO | 14140568362 | 120 | 1869 | 198 | 3030 | 147 | 2247 | 199 | 2786 | 208 | 2912 | 200 | 2800 | B 9/957 KAPSOYA |




| 724103 | ONGOU ALLOYCE | 14140560559 | 17 | 306 | 18 | 287 | 12 | 248 | 14 | 196 | 12 | 168 | 11 | 154 | 1472 KAPSOYA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 724104 | ALLOYCE NYANDIEKA ONGOU | 14140026379 | 30 | 390 | 10 | 229 | 0 | 134 | 21 | 294 | 26 | 364 | 20 | 280 | PLT 9/1476 KAPSOYA/HSE/NEXT TO MARIAKANI |
| 724105 | ONGOU ALLOYCE | 14140035461 | 216 | 3810 | 146 | 2226 | 152 | 2085 | 234 | 3276 | 237 | 3318 | 243 | 3402 | PLT B9/1480 KAPSOYA==SQ 2 |
| 724106 | JANE CHEPKORIR SANG | 14140560443 | 120 | 1888 | 119 | 1116 | 55 | 672 | 129 | 1806 | 134 | 1876 | 117 | 1638 | PLT B9/1480 KAPSOYA==MAIN HSE |
| 724107 | NANCY OKAL | 14140381568 | 149 | 2226 | 143 | 2181 | 168 | 2310 | 166 | 2324 | 149 | 2086 | 170 | 2380 | PLT B9/1480/KAPSOYA==SQ 1 |
| 724108 | DANIEL KIPKOSGEI MURGOR C/O | 14140560278 | 126 | 1865 | 152 | 2475 | 117 | 1829 | 155 | 2170 | 143 | 2002 | 163 | 2282 | P/N BLK 9/1481 KAPSOYA |
| 724109 | JULIUS KIPTOO SINGOEI | 14140560575 | 110 | 1571 | 108 | 1062 | 101 | 1369 | 126 | 1764 | 117 | 1638 | 112 | 1568 | P/N BLK 9/1481 KAPSOYA |
| 724110 | JAMES K KITTUR | 14140381642 | 101 | 1384 | 135 | 2005 | 128 | 2027 | 136 | 1904 | 148 | 2072 | 126 | 1764 | 9/1484 KAPSOYA |
| 724111 | JENIFER JEMUTAI ROTICH | 14140778508 | 101 | 1384 | 100 | 1461 | 96 | 1241 | 91 | 1274 | 98 | 1372 | 110 | 1540 | 9/1484 KAPSOYA |
| 724112 | CHARLES K CHERUIYOT | 14140380420 | 113 | 1675 | 134 | 2161 | 91 | 1389 | 138 | 1932 | 131 | 1834 | 143 | 2002 | B 9/1477 KAPSOYA |
| 724113 | CECILA CHEPKOK | 14140560435 | 229 | 3989 | 418 | 7955 | 1609 | 32228 | 1507 | 21098 | 1599 | 22386 | 1611 | 22554 | B9/1477 KAPSOYA |
| 724114 | EUNICE JEROTICH TEROTICH | 14140560450 | 192 | 2881 | 195 | 3020 | 173 | 2844 | 209 | 2926 | 203 | 2842 | 199 | 2786 | B9/1477 KAPSOYA |
| 724115 | CAROLINE ATIENO AWUOR | 14140560369 | 62 | 806 | 156 | 2306 | 68 | 933 | 197 | 2758 | 209 | 2926 | 203 | 2842 | B9/1477 KAPSOYA |
| 724119 | DAVID KIPKEMOI CHERUTICH | 14140560476 | 30 | 421 | 39 | 527 | 15 | 301 | 46 | 644 | 41 | 574 | 40 | 560 | PLT. 1492 KAPSOYA |
| 724120 | DINAH JUDITH KIPTALA | 14140560260 | 4 | 171 | 4 | 171 | 3 | 162 | 4 | 56 | 3 | 42 | 7 | 98 | PLOT B/9/1488 KAPSOYA |
| 724122 | A A ADAN | 14140140147 | 73 | 982 | 0 | 134 | 75 | 1012 | 79 | 1106 | 71 | 994 | 87 | 1218 | PLOT B\9\1488 KAPSOYA |
| 724124 | RASHID KIBIWOT HASSAN | 14140380495 | 31 | 390 | 46 | 574 | 41 | 547 | 52 | 728 | 45 | 630 | 49 | 686 | PLOT B\9\1488 KAPSOYA |
| 724127 | PETER K MATHENGE | 14140560500 | 83 | 1130 | 124 | 1840 | 114 | 1783 | 129 | 1806 | 137 | 1918 | 142 | 1988 | P/N 1493 KAPSOYA |
| 724128 | EDWARD B SIMBA | 14140560229 | 81 | 1102 | 78 | 1094 | 59 | 844 | 80 | 1120 | 89 | 1246 | 88 | 1232 | 9/2661 KAPSOYA |
| 724129 | L.K.KOTUT MR L.K.KOTUT | 14140560526 | 22 | 355 | 6 | 180 | 4 | 156 | 24 | 336 | 31 | 434 | 23 | 322 | 9/2661 KAPSOYA |
| 724130 | FRANCIS KARIUKI GICHUKI | 14140560468 | 18 | 307 | 44 | 555 | 24 | 371 | 48 | 672 | 40 | 560 | 45 | 630 | 9/2661 KAPSOYA |
| 724131 | K KOECH | 14140560542 | 64 | 836 | 62 | 835 | 60 | 865 | 66 | 924 | 63 | 882 | 69 | 966 | 9/2661 KAPSOYA |
| 724132 | KENNETH LAWRENCE CHEBET | 14140380537 | 38 | 498 | 47 | 607 | 42 | 601 | 40 | 560 | 42 | 588 | 45 | 630 | PLT B9/1498 KAPSOYA |
| 724133 | ZACHARA MOHAMED ISMAIL | 14140380248 | 88 | 1214 | 94 | 1344 | 83 | 1267 | 87 | 1218 | 83 | 1162 | 94 | 1316 | PLT B9 574 KAPSOYA |
| 724135 | FRED KWAME AMAMO | 14140560484 | 138 | 1285 | 77 | 1162 | 80 | 1199 | 236 | 3304 | 249 | 3486 | 232 | 3248 | PLOT 573 KAPSOYA |
| 724136 | THOMAS IBRAHIM OKINDA | 14140560286 | 103 | 1440 | 112 | 1580 | 118 | 1821 | 123 | 1722 | 117 | 1638 | 119 | 1666 | PLOT 573 KAPSOYA |
| 729675 | ISMAEL K KURUI | 14140560310 | 24 | 456 | 22 | 393 | 28 | 455 | 31 | 434 | 29 | 406 | 25 | 350 | 1498 KAPSOYA |
| 729676 | ROTICH KIMUTAI | 14140560328 | 26 | 352 | 146 | 2219 | 25 | 409 | 156 | 2184 | 161 | 2254 | 157 | 2198 | PLT B9 571 KAPSOYA |
| 729677 | GABRIEL ARAP CHEPKEMBOI TO月 | 14140560252 | 46 | 574 | 54 | 699 | 56 | 295 | 59 | 826 | 67 | 938 | 66 | 924 | PLT 9/1736/ KAPSOYA. |
| 729778 | PATRICK CHERUIYOT KOSIOM | 14140184632 | 20 | 327 | 19 | 326 | 19 | 327 | 20 | 280 | 20 | 280 | 23 | 322 | PLT 9/2226-KAPSOYA. |
| 729894 | ROSE JERUTO KANDA | 14140380313 | 37 | 398 | 68 | 837 | 0 | 134 | 74 | 1036 | 69 | 966 | 61 | 854 | PLT 9/2226 KAPSOYA. |
| 730136 | JAPHET N OTIKE | 14140381485 | 137 | 1963 | 189 | 2797 | 173 | 2664 | 198 | 2772 | 191 | 2674 | 196 | 2744 | PLT 1735 KAPSOYA |
| 730281 | ELIZABETH WAMBUI KARANJA | 14140560377 | 59 | 687 | 61 | 788 | 51 | 654 | 60 | 840 | 66 | 924 | 60 | 840 | 1731 KAPSOYA |
| 730293 | THOMAS C N MISOKA | 14140360786 | 12 | 251 | 7 | 194 | 10 | 205 | 11 | 154 | 10 | 140 | 13 | 182 | BLK B9/572 KAPSOYA |
| 730681 | LILIAN KOBILO CHEMJOR | 14140381527 | 116 | 1625 | 200 | 3009 | 252 | 4414 | 241 | 3374 | 255 | 3570 | 257 | 3598 | PLOT NO 9/1496 KAPSOYA |
| 730787 | JOSEPH OBUDHO OWARE | 14140138752 | 57 | 801 | 160 | 2326 | 216 | 3526 | 213 | 2982 | 202 | 2828 | 220 | 3080 | BLK 9/1728 BORDER ELGEYO |
| 730848 | GEORGE MATHU | 14140381436 | 155 | 2456 | 128 | 2027 | 223 | 3597 | 243 | 3402 | 239 | 3346 | 251 | 3514 | BLK 9/1728 BORDER ELGEYO HSE 1 |
| 731175 | CHRISTINE KEMUNTO NYARANGC | 14140380362 | 168 | 2243 | 189 | 2833 | 157 | 2400 | 186 | 2604 | 195 | 2730 | 190 | 2660 | P/N 9/1727 KAPSOYA |
| 731442 | NICHOLAS KIPKURUI RONO | 14140184988 | 94 | 1162 | 94 | 1162 | 36 | 442 | 89 | 1246 | 97 | 1358 | 100 | 1400 | 2666 KAPSOYA |
| 731511 | BEATRICE KEYA KWANDA | 14140380271 | 50 | 562 | 51 | 654 | 60 | 751 | 67 | 938 | 63 | 882 | 69 | 966 | B 91494 KASPOYA |
| 731657 | ELIJAH K RONO | 14140560211 | 30 | 320 | 29 | 407 | 42 | 415 | 39 | 546 | 40 | 560 | 40 | 560 | P/N 91/1474 KAPSOYA |
| 731665 | JOSEPH GITHINJI KIHARA | 14141165606 | 81 | 1660 | 84 | 1754 | 83 | 1741 | 76 | 1064 | 89 | 1246 | 80 | 1120 | P/N 91/1474 KAPSOYA |
| 732113 | STEPHEN KYALO KUENDO | 14140381741 | 0 | 134 | 0 | 134 | 150 | 2058 | 162 | 2268 | 150 | 2100 | 154 | 2156 | PLT NO. 9/575 KAPSOYA |
| 732146 | JONATHAN KUTO MAIYO | 14140381626 | 14 | 276 | 1 | 144 | 36 | 469 | 34 | 476 | 30 | 420 | 33 | 462 | KAPSAOYA P/N 9/1407 |
| 732405 | PEREZ CHEPKIRUI BIRIR | 14140184897 | 44 | 452 | 40 | 473 | 41 | 526 | 43 | 602 | 40 | 560 | 40 | 560 | PLOT 9/1470 KAPSOYA |
| 732721 | FLORENCE KWAMBOKA NYAMETP | 14140184806 | 28 | 401 | 3 | 160 | 11 | 256 | 30 | 420 | 30 | 420 | 23 | 322 | BLOCK 9/1467 KAPSOYA |
| 732851 | DCKSON ASHIRA | 14140184715 | 46 | 574 | 55 | 720 | 73 | 1092 | 45 | 630 | 46 | 644 | 45 | 630 | PLOT NO B/1419 KAPSOYA |
| 733206 | PHILIP KIPKOSGEI KIMAIYO | 14140025462 | 92 | 1190 | 93 | 1299 | 94 | 1321 | 90 | 1260 | 89 | 1246 | 82 | 1148 | 9/1414 KAPSOYA |
| 733215 | ELIZABETH BOINETT | 14140184905 | 195 | 2929 | 233 | 4062 | 98 | 1557 | 294 | 4116 | 307 | 4298 | 316 | 4424 | B9/1404 KAPSOYA |



|  |  | 2082941 | AMINA ISSAK ALI | 14140184749 | 46 | 546 | 49 | 553 | 47 | 583 | 45 | 630 | 44 | 616 | 49 | 686 | BK 9/2732 KAPSOYA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2084881 | RICHARD KIPLAGAT SAINA | 14140184913 | 56 | 708 | 60 | 800 | 60 | 800 | 61 | 854 | 66 | 924 | 65 | 910 | 9/1114 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2090313 | MARY NYIVA MWANIKI | 14140778243 | 198 | 3090 | 155 | 2372 | 181 | 2522 | 189 | 2646 | 200 | 2800 | 205 | 2870 | PLOT 9/951 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2090315 | JANET JERUTO KURUI | 14140184798 | 54 | 709 | 71 | 989 | 81 | 1148 | 79 | 1106 | 66 | 924 | 76 | 1064 | 9/951 KAPSOYA EST |
|  |  | 2091737 | JANE CHERONO MAIYO | 14140778326 | 14 | 261 | 34 | 425 | 47 | 582 | 43 | 602 | 59 | 826 | 51 | 714 | 956 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2091740 | JOHN - MAIYO | 14140380586 | 36 | 390 | 62 | 741 | 58 | 740 | 43 | 602 | 41 | 574 | 49 | 686 | 956 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2096747 | ALICE KALUKI MUSYA | 14140380594 | 11 | 204 | 60 | 772 | 93 | 1346 | 99 | 1386 | 101 | 1414 | 94 | 1316 | PLT 1697 KAPSOYA SITE SER |
|  |  | 2099968 | ROSE KIBII S/N 12996 | 14140381519 | 119 | 1598 | 196 | 2747 | 186 | 2785 | 198 | 2772 | 211 | 2954 | 203 | 2842 | PLT NO 9/984 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2100148 | SALOME JEPKOSGEI CHEBET | 14140381634 | 118 | 1598 | 68 | 1085 | 108 | 2012 | 101 | 1414 | 132 | 1848 | 127 | 1778 | PLT NO 9/984 KAPSOYA |
| 17 | 21207 | 2100388 | JAPHET NATANDULA OTIKE | 14140184814 | 46 | 528 | 79 | 1072 | 62 | 916 | 79 | 1106 | 67 | 938 | 81 | 1134 | PLOT B9/977 KAPSOIYA |
|  |  | 2103147 | ROBIBINSON RONO LELEI | 14104590311 | 143 | 2168 | 78 | 1098 | 133 | 2018 | 169 | 2366 | 176 | 2464 | 180 | 2520 | PLOT NO 9/977 |
|  |  | 2105682 | JOYCE KIMALEL KIMALEL | 14140380511 | 142 | 1939 | 151 | 2226 | 153 | 2334 | 159 | 2226 | 170 | 2380 | 161 | 2254 | 9/981 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2118293 | JONAH KIPCHUMBA KIPLIMO | 14141165796 | 73 | 903 | 60 | 772 | 61 | 819 | 79 | 1106 | 89 | 1246 | 86 | 1204 | 9/923 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2118610 | DANIEL NGUGI WAITARA | 14141165663 | 65 | 874 | 225 | 3536 | 50 | 612 | 254 | 3556 | 243 | 3402 | 250 | 3500 | PLT 968 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2131070 | LEAH CHEPKORIR | 14140380396 | 96 | 1313 | 27 | 365 | 435 | 9671 | 467 | 6538 | 497 | 6958 | 473 | 6622 | PLT NO 40 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2132599 | ISAAC KIPLIMO SANG | 14140184848 | 40 | 516 | 26 | 389 | 35 | 513 | 44 | 616 | 44 | 616 | 50 | 700 | KAPSOYA 945 |
|  |  | 2136176 | JENIFER JEMUTAI ROTICH | 14140026577 | 107 | 1574 | 106 | 1662 | 93 | 1421 | 110 | 1540 | 116 | 1624 | 128 | 1792 | PLT 9/992 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2144204 | LEAH JEMELI MALOT | 14140380503 | 77 | 966 | 67 | 814 | 49 | 603 | 79 | 1106 | 80 | 1120 | 80 | 1120 | KAPSOYA HSE 1 PLT 91991 |
|  |  | 2144207 | LEAH JEMELI MALOT | 14140380354 | 78 | 1052 | 49 | 622 | 91 | 1984 | 98 | 1372 | 82 | 1148 | 83 | 1162 | PLT 9/991 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2145090 | HARED HASSAN ADAN | 14140380461 | 113 | 1472 | 98 | 1317 | 101 | 1478 | 120 | 1680 | 120 | 1680 | 129 | 1806 | PLOT 9/991 KAPSOYA EST(MAIN) |
|  |  | 2152289 | EUNICE JEPTUM CHELAL | 14140380412 | 54 | 703 | 13 | 278 | 20 | 353 | 65 | 910 | 66 | 924 | 73 | 1022 | PLT 9/1746 KAPSOYA SRS |
|  |  | 2155880 | JOHN NYABUTO MOSE | 14140380305 | 25 | 341 | 28 | 402 | 27 | 406 | 24 | 336 | 32 | 448 | 30 | 420 | .PLT 9/1745 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2155882 | JOHN NYABUTO MOSE | 14140380404 | 40 | 424 | 57 | 665 | 16 | 287 | 70 | 980 | 76 | 1064 | 71 | 994 | PLT.9/1749 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2156432 | JENIFER JEMUTAI ROTICH | 14140380453 | 83 | 1264 | 103 | 1328 | 121 | 2210 | 129 | 1806 | 137 | 1918 | 130 | 1820 | PLT 91744 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2156433 | JENIFER JEMUTAI ROTICH | 14140380339 | 19 | 325 | 27 | 434 | 21 | 363 | 23 | 322 | 23 | 322 | 24 | 336 | 91744 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2165209 | EMILY CHELIMO KEMBOI | 14140035743 | 230 | 3948 | 190 | 2833 | 173 | 2374 | 253 | 3542 | 244 | 3416 | 256 | 3584 | PLT NO 9/882 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2182034 | LEAH JEMELI MALOT | 14141165689 | 116 | 1253 | 90 | 1247 | 77 | 1007 | 103 | 1442 | 98 | 1372 | 96 | 1344 | B/9/593/3 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2183506 | LEAH JEMELI MALOT | 14140380263 | 122 | 1757 | 72 | 955 | 82 | 1165 | 126 | 1764 | 131 | 1834 | 120 | 1680 | B/9/593/3 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2183507 | LEAH JEMELI MALOT | 14141165739 | 65 | 910 | 66 | 924 | 73 | 1022 | 54 | 703 | 13 | 278 | 20 | 353 | B/9/593/3 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2183508 | LEAH JEMELI MALOT | 14140380388 | 79 | 1106 | 79 | 1106 | 84 | 1176 | 62 | 864 | 78 | 991 | 15 | 285 | B/9/593/3 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2184291 | RICHARD OKELO NYAMWALO | 14141156407 | 148 | 2072 | 150 | 2100 | 150 | 2100 | 135 | 1923 | 119 | 1660 | 131 | 1866 | B/9/593/3 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2188419 | NAOMI MUMBI NGUGI | 14141165754 | 23 | 322 | 23 | 322 | 24 | 336 | 19 | 325 | 27 | 434 | 21 | 363 | 9/639 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2189250 | STEPHEN KANGETHE KARANJA | 14141165713 | 138 | 1932 | 134 | 1876 | 144 | 2016 | 107 | 1650 | 103 | 1459 | 127 | 1877 | PLT NO 9/643 ELGEYO BORDER RD |
|  |  | 2191558 | KEFA - VUHULA | 14141165788 | 70 | 980 | 70 | 980 | 65 | 910 | 65 | 946 | 43 | 517 | 44 | 519 | PLT 9/594 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2191560 | KEFA - VUHULA | 14140380545 | 32 | 448 | 31 | 434 | 32 | 448 | 17 | 461 | 20 | 196 | 23 | 443 | 9/594 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2192734 | JEREMIAH RONOH S/N 11874 | 14141165614 | 170 | 2380 | 165 | 2310 | 160 | 2240 | 154 | 2564 | 156 | 2205 | 143 | 2168 | PLT 9/610 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2194739 | JULIUS CHEMWENO | 14141165705 | 60 | 840 | 60 | 840 | 69 | 966 | 16 | 291 | 54 | 638 | 44 | 547 | 9/598 KAPSOYA SHOP 3 |
|  |  | 2203540 | WASHINGTON OCHIENG OITO | 14141165648 | 356 | 4984 | 340 | 4760 | 321 | 4494 | 59 | 734 | 317 | 5369 | 50 | 518 | 9/636 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2208227 | ISAAC KIPLIMO SANG | 14140381550 | 290 | 4060 | 285 | 3990 | 302 | 4228 | 150 | 2250 | 161 | 2223 | 295 | 5938 | PLT BLOCK 9/631 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2222476 | KIPSANG DAVID NYOLMO | 14140778417 | 290 | 4060 | 276 | 3864 | 286 | 4004 | 78 | 1105 | 126 | 1692 | 288 | 5347 | P/N B9 /624 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
|  |  | 2225184 | JANE CHELAGAT LIMO | 14105806401 | 244 | 3416 | 246 | 3444 | 250 | 3500 | 244 | 4791 | 244 | 4791 | 244 | 4791 | P/N 1554 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2230096 | FLORENCE JEPKEMEI KOSGEI | 14141079831 | 76 | 1064 | 80 | 1120 | 82 | 1148 | 81 | 1038 | 81 | 1038 | 50 | 689 | PLOT 934 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2231074 | SALINA JELIMO CHEBETT | 14141165531 | 156 | 2184 | 148 | 2072 | 147 | 2058 | 95 | 2336 | 135 | 3040 | 106 | 2356 | BLK9/578 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2235506 | JAMES KARANJA MUHUHU | 14141165564 | 180 | 2520 | 178 | 2492 | 186 | 2604 | 156 | 2306 | 181 | 2796 | 162 | 2651 | ISOLATED KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2237589 | CAROLINE JERONO CHEBOROR | 14141165440 | 82 | 1148 | 60 | 840 | 73 | 1022 | 46 | 767 | 46 | 767 | 71 | 1079 | B19-1599 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2238749 | DAVID KIPTARUS BIWOTT | 14141165523 | 71 | 994 | 80 | 1120 | 79 | 1106 | 77 | 1045 | 24 | 456 | 78 | 1134 | P/NO B9/1603 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2246094 | EDWARD BARARE SIMBA | 14141165630 | 91 | 1274 | 99 | 1386 | 98 | 1372 | 90 | 1779 | 0 | 134 | 97 | 1737 | 1604 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2247116 | FLORENCE KWAMBOKA NYAMET | 14141165432 | 160 | 2240 | 161 | 2254 | 165 | 2310 | 93 | 1539 | 99 | 1754 | 163 | 2724 | 89/583 KAPSOYA |
|  |  | 2248934 | JUSTUS KIPKEU CHEBOI | 14140560518 | 589 | 8246 | 576 | 8064 | 550 | 7700 | 336 | 5500 | 691 | 11622 | 533 | 9011 | B9/583 KAPSOYA |




| 2345586 | ANGELA - CHELAGAT | 14141165622 | 139 | 1946 | 141 | 1974 | 158 | 2212 | 113 | 2265 | 130 | 2657 | 144 | 3096 | 9/593 KAPSOYA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2456166 | JULIUS KIPSANG KOECH | 14140143885 | 19 | 266 | 20 | 280 | 19 | 266 | 18 | 319 | 17 | 297 | 16 | 269 | PLOT NO 1556 KAPSOYA |
| 715647 | PRISILLA WAIRIMU | 14140035487 | 87 | 1115 | 81 | 1104 | 110 | 1626 | 111 | 1554 | 113 | 1582 | 119 | 1666 | 1740 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 724137 | FRANCIS MUKUINGURU | 14140035669 | 185 | 2883 | 0 | 134 | 165 | 2282 | 198 | 2772 | 187 | 2618 | 182 | 2548 | 573 ELGEYO RD |
| 724138 | AMSELMO THUO WAIGANJO | 14140035768 | 36 | 478 | 38 | 514 | 49 | 677 | 41 | 574 | 43 | 602 | 52 | 728 | PLT 1511/9 KAPSOYA |
| 734569 | GEORGE OKUMU ODERA | 14140381428 | 56 | 708 | 59 | 786 | 52 | 724 | 51 | 714 | 52 | 728 | 56 | 784 | P/N B9/1725 KAPSOYA |
| 2062889 | GEOFFREY KIPKEMOI KIRUI | 01451122822 | 106 | 1913 | 65 | 1137 | 122 | 2055 | 130 | 1820 | 129 | 1806 | 116 | 1624 | ISOLATED PLOT KAPSOYA |
| 2174733 | JOYCE JEROTICH MUTTAI | 14140778334 | 132 | 1954 | 130 | 1836 | 139 | 1894 | 145 | 2030 | 131 | 1834 | 156 | 2184 | 1278 KAPSOYA |
| 2332977 | WESLEY KIPNGETICH | 14140035727 | 24 | 336 | 31 | 434 | 23 | 322 | 22 | 355 | 6 | 180 | 4 | 156 | PLT B/1629 KAPSOYA |
| 2244295 | JOEL KIBOR KIPKEMBOI | 14107583354 | 55 | 770 | 59 | 826 | 49 | 686 | 51 | 571 | 43 | 544 | 42 | 548 | 1604 KAPSOYA |
| 712099 | LIVINGSTONE A MIYA | 22119719023 | 130 | 1751 | 175 | 2699 | 95 | 1403 | 236 | 3304 | 241 | 3374 | 238 | 3332 | B/9/1370 KAPSOYA |
| 712400 | PATRICK KIPROP SANG | 22119761637 | 105 | 1420 | 110 | 1643 | 60 | 818 | 151 | 2114 | 156 | 2184 | 153 | 2142 | AT KAPSOYA |
| 715548 | JOYCE AMULE MUKA | 22119718892 | 70 | 899 | 62 | 834 | 48 | 628 | 73 | 1022 | 74 | 1036 | 71 | 994 | 1485 KAPSOYA ESTATE HSE 3 |
| 715566 | IRENE CHEPKOSGEI KIPTOON | 22119761595 | 108 | 1640 | 77 | 1026 | 101 | 1411 | 112 | 1568 | 101 | 1414 | 105 | 1470 | 1485 KAPSOYA ESTATE HSE2 |
| 715632 | ELIZABETH NYALUIT TUDI | 22119761272 | 67 | 814 | 67 | 849 | 33 | 426 | 69 | 966 | 74 | 1036 | 75 | 1050 | 1485 KAPSOYA ESTATE HSE 1 |
| 715634 | LINET NYAMOITA ONKUNDI | 04225859968 | 61 | 719 | 55 | 720 | 0 | 134 | 67 | 938 | 69 | 966 | 60 | 840 | B9/1723 KAPSOYA |
| 715646 | ANNA CHELAGAT BIRECH | 22119597882 | 133 | 1750 | 137 | 2032 | 83 | 1760 | 133 | 1862 | 149 | 2086 | 151 | 2114 | 1740 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 715659 | GEOFFREY NJUGUNA KIARIE | 22119719171 | 98 | 1576 | 86 | 1353 | 89 | 1397 | 109 | 1526 | 102 | 1428 | 94 | 1316 | PLOT NO. 1304-KAPSOYA |
| 715660 | ERICK NAIBEI | 22119719239 | 65 | 907 | 58 | 780 | 58 | 780 | 69 | 966 | 75 | 1050 | 70 | 980 | PLOT NO. 1304-KAPSOYA |
| 715664 | PAULINA JEMELI KOMEN | 22119761546 | 82 | 1041 | 72 | 1001 | 56 | 751 | 88 | 1232 | 88 | 1232 | 96 | 1344 | BLK 9/2664 KAPSOYA |
| 715675 | KENNEDY KIPLIMO KILEL | 22119597957 | 90 | 1198 | 75 | 1050 | 21 | 351 | 99 | 1386 | 100 | 1400 | 91 | 1274 | PLT B9/1684 KAPSOYA |
| 715676 | DAVID OCHIENG MBORI | 22119718934 | 82 | 1048 | 133 | 2006 | 142 | 2187 | 159 | 2226 | 163 | 2282 | 161 | 2254 | 1684 KAPSOYA |
| 715689 | DAVID A.K MANYANG | 22119697500 | 116 | 1537 | 147 | 2236 | 91 | 1337 | 150 | 2100 | 156 | 2184 | 168 | 2352 | 9/1710 KAPSOYA |
| 715699 | ROSE NELIMA MAKOKHA | 22119761389 | 123 | 1693 | 154 | 2347 | 40 | 544 | 156 | 2184 | 153 | 2142 | 151 | 2114 | 9/1710 KAPSOYA |
| 715700 | ELKANA KIMUTAI CHEPSAIGUT | 22119761447 | 208 | 3607 | 206 | 3609 | 168 | 2377 | 230 | 3220 | 223 | 3122 | 239 | 3346 | 9/1710 KAPSOYA |
| 715707 | W K C TOLGOS | 22119719056 | 55 | 655 | 88 | 923 | 56 | 775 | 89 | 1246 | 99 | 1386 | 97 | 1358 | 009/1293 KAPSOYA |
| 730783 | ALI ABDALLA YEK | 22119719205 | 67 | 902 | 97 | 1554 | 126 | 2024 | 129 | 1806 | 127 | 1778 | 132 | 1848 | PLOT NO 9/495 KAPSOYA |
| 730858 | SOLOMON NZULA MUTUA | 22119597932 | 141 | 1964 | 132 | 1841 | 110 | 1520 | 149 | 2086 | 143 | 2002 | 152 | 2128 | BLK 9/1728 BORDER ELGEYO HSE 2 |
| 731495 | MAGDALENA JEPKOECH CHESAN | 22120373166 | 77 | 956 | 101 | 1109 | 75 | 958 | 106 | 1484 | 113 | 1582 | 110 | 1540 | PLT 9/1390 KAPSOYA. |
| 732056 | LUCY KITUI CHEMTAI | 22119597981 | 148 | 2250 | 36 | 506 | 115 | 1568 | 148 | 2072 | 145 | 2030 | 156 | 2184 | PLT NO 9/575 KAPSOYA |
| 732284 | ELIJAH KOECH CHEBOTIBIN | 22119719155 | 131 | 2244 | 85 | 1335 | 77 | 1014 | 135 | 1890 | 130 | 1820 | 131 | 1834 | PLOT 9/1406 KAPSOYA |
| 732307 | ALBINA JEMUTAI CHELANGA | 22120373018 | 140 | 2127 | 108 | 1594 | 58 | 784 | 179 | 2506 | 181 | 2534 | 186 | 2604 | MUNYAKA BLK 91410 |
| 732915 | JOHN KEMBOI KIBOWEN | 22119718884 | 94 | 1233 | 151 | 2302 | 82 | 1186 | 143 | 2002 | 150 | 2100 | 157 | 2198 | PLOT NO B/1419 KAPSOYA |
| 733454 | ESTHER JEROTICH CHEPKIYENG | 22119697369 | 8 | 213 | 18 | 310 | 13 | 221 | 12 | 168 | 12 | 168 | 16 | 224 | P/N 1400 KAPSOYA |
| 733663 | MOSES KIPLAGAT KETER | 22119718975 | 69 | 869 | 209 | 3349 | 280 | 4061 | 268 | 3752 | 176 | 2464 | 298 | 4172 | 9/1413 KAPSOYA |
| 733708 | WILFRED K BIY | 22119597890 | 127 | 1722 | 168 | 2583 | 89 | 1302 | 198 | 2772 | 189 | 2646 | 171 | 2394 | PLT B9/1399 KAPSOYA |
| 733772 | SAMUEL KIPKEMOI KOSGEI | 01451080103 | 89 | 1451 | 128 | 2103 | 97 | 1478 | 121 | 1694 | 123 | 1722 | 130 | 1820 | PLT 1398 KAPSOYA |
| 733773 | SAMUEL KIPKEMOI KOSGEI | 01451080095 | 33 | 452 | 26 | 357 | 105 | 1284 | 110 | 1540 | 113 | 1582 | 98 | 1372 | PLT 1398 KAPSOYA |
| 734596 | STEPHEN ONYANGO OJANGA | 22119719163 | 227 | 3224 | 0 | 134 | 180 | 2781 | 250 | 3500 | 256 | 3584 | 263 | 3682 | PLOT 9/1730 KAPSOYA |
| 734707 | DIVINAH JEROP KEINO | 22119761413 | 31 | 422 | 5 | 184 | 4 | 175 | 30 | 420 | 30 | 420 | 34 | 476 | P/N 9/1734 KAPSOYA |
| 735409 | SAMUEL KIPKEMOI KOSGEI | 01451166332 | 45 | 739 | 94 | 1543 | 81 | 1262 | 99 | 1386 | 83 | 1162 | 85 | 1190 | BLK 9/1647 KAPSOYA |
| 735425 | ESTHER J CHEPKIYENG | 22119697252 | 66 | 807 | 61 | 824 | 40 | 518 | 50 | 700 | 53 | 742 | 62 | 868 | PLT.B9/1716 MIYAKA RD.KAPSOYA |
| 735514 | DAVID N N KITONGA | 01451080111 | 34 | 591 | 51 | 752 | 61 | 905 | 65 | 910 | 56 | 784 | 59 | 826 | AT KAPSOYA |
| 735791 | MAGDALENA JEPKOECH CHESAN | 22120373182 | 173 | 2666 | 0 | 134 | 162 | 2285 | 170 | 2380 | 196 | 2744 | 189 | 2646 | PLT B9/373 KAPSOYA |
| 736011 | MAGDALENA JEPKOECH CHESAN | 22120373208 | 44 | 500 | 56 | 737 | 0 | 134 | 60 | 840 | 59 | 826 | 55 | 770 | PLT B9/373 KAPSOYA SHOP 4 |
| 2016016 | DAVID KIPYEGON KURGAT | 22119719072 | 54 | 638 | 44 | 547 | 16 | 291 | 61 | 854 | 57 | 798 | 64 | 896 | PLOT B/1700 KAPSOYA (SERVANTA) |
| 2039407 | MANYANG MAKUR MAGOL | 22119719213 | 219 | 3903 | 75 | 1127 | 166 | 2354 | 240 | 3360 | 246 | 3444 | 243 | 3402 | 9/1225 KAPSOYA |
| 2039597 | PAMELLA S SCHOLASTICA ORWA | 22119719106 | 167 | 2370 | 153 | 2123 | 182 | 2814 | 198 | 2772 | 192 | 2688 | 197 | 2758 | 9/978 KAPSOYA |
| 2039681 | MARTHA AJAKA ATONG | 22119719130 | 172 | 2611 | 82 | 986 | 92 | 1582 | 189 | 2646 | 186 | 2604 | 183 | 2562 | E M C BLK 9/964 ELGETO RD |


| 2041749 | ELLY OCHIENG ODIWA | 22119761280 | 20 | 196 | 26 | 235 | 199 | 2869 | 220 | 3080 | 223 | 3122 | 227 | 3178 | BLK 9/411 KAPSOYA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2043837 | GODSON OWENDHO GUMBA | 22119597775 | 33 | 385 | 10 | 223 | 20 | 361 | 28 | 392 | 16 | 224 | 31 | 434 | B 9/957 KAPSOYA |
| 2056593 | PAUL KIPSANG MENGECH | 22119719015 | 75 | 1126 | 68 | 941 | 133 | 1813 | 139 | 1946 | 134 | 1876 | 142 | 1988 | AT KAPSOYA |
| 2058184 | MARGARET JEPTUM MAIYO | 22119597676 | 89 | 1176 | 104 | 1639 | 103 | 1613 | 100 | 1400 | 103 | 1442 | 108 | 1512 | BLOCK 9/1221 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 2073050 | BENARD MARITIM KIBER | 22119761587 | 92 | 1219 | 95 | 1380 | 54 | 715 | 102 | 1428 | 97 | 1358 | 99 | 1386 | B9/1761/KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 2074096 | FATUMA JEBET FARAJ | 22119597965 | 84 | 1088 | 37 | 463 | 38 | 477 | 93 | 1302 | 89 | 1246 | 76 | 1064 | B9/1761/KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 2076245 | HENRY KIPSANG AMDANY | 22119597742 | 50 | 821 | 59 | 936 | 44 | 547 | 43 | 602 | 47 | 658 | 56 | 784 | PLT 9/2665 KAPSOYA |
| 2079123 | LYDIA KORIR | 22119597908 | 142 | 1962 | 286 | 4681 | 144 | 2046 | 321 | 4494 | 329 | 4606 | 316 | 4424 | ELD MUN/BLOCK 9/1015 |
| 2089059 | CLAUDE KIRWA BUSIENEY | 22120372994 | 132 | 1766 | 244 | 4269 | 136 | 2089 | 249 | 3486 | 253 | 3542 | 267 | 3738 | P/NO 1692 KAPSOYA |
| 2107997 | REBECCA JEROTICH KIPKORIR | 22119761397 | 114 | 1148 | 98 | 1391 | 33 | 475 | 121 | 1694 | 129 | 1806 | 106 | 1484 | P/NO B/9/1219 KAPSOYA |
| 2111001 | Joseph Cheptoo kendagor | 22119761322 | 177 | 2731 | 96 | 1420 | 90 | 1187 | 189 | 2646 | 195 | 2730 | 196 | 2744 | PLT NO. 1291 KAPSOYA |
| 2111928 | DORCAS - CHEPKOSKEI | 22119598013 | 65 | 946 | 43 | 517 | 44 | 519 | 70 | 980 | 70 | 980 | 65 | 910 | P/N B9/1204 KAPSOYA |
| 2112409 | KIPRUTO KIPTOO | 22119597825 | 17 | 461 | 20 | 196 | 23 | 443 | 32 | 448 | 31 | 434 | 32 | 448 | NEXT TO KAPSOYA BAPTIST CHURCH |
| 2135436 | EVANS LUYALI KHADAMBI | 22120373075 | 46 | 609 | 66 | 820 | 120 | 1656 | 151 | 2114 | 166 | 2324 | 163 | 2282 | PLT 9/992 KAPSOYA /HSE |
| 2151462 | ROSEMARY OSORO JEPKETER | 22119598021 | 107 | 1604 | 171 | 2422 | 271 | 3955 | 289 | 4046 | 291 | 4074 | 290 | 4060 | PLT 8/1745 KAPSOYA |
| 2152314 | PAULINE - KWAMBAI | 22119719064 | 62 | 864 | 78 | 991 | 15 | 285 | 79 | 1106 | 79 | 1106 | 84 | 1176 | PLT 8/1745 KAPSOYA |
| 2156380 | WILLIAM MBURU MACHARIA | 22119665374 | 85 | 1115 | 81 | 824 | 90 | 1284 | 90 | 1260 | 81 | 1134 | 99 | 1386 | PLT 9/1749 KABSOYA |
| 2160317 | ERNEST KORIR OLBARA | 22119719148 | 30 | 376 | 21 | 333 | 19 | 320 | 34 | 476 | 39 | 546 | 38 | 532 | KAP/9/1008 KAPSOYA |
| 2167615 | PETER WAFULA ICHUDI | 22119718959 | 30 | 340 | 18 | 294 | 21 | 341 | 33 | 462 | 39 | 546 | 41 | 574 | PLT NO 9/882 KAPSOYA |
| 2174384 | PAULINE - KWAMBAI | 22119718983 | 44 | 525 | 40 | 305 | 56 | 596 | 59 | 826 | 52 | 728 | 61 | 854 | 1278 KAPSOYA |
| 2184669 | TIMOTHY KOSGEI KIPYAGAN | 14104590295 | 24 | 336 | 32 | 448 | 30 | 420 | 25 | 341 | 28 | 402 | 27 | 406 | B/9/593/3 HSE 14A KAPSOYA |
| 2187090 | EMMA DINAH MAKOKHA | 22119665325 | 129 | 1806 | 137 | 1918 | 130 | 1820 | 83 | 1264 | 103 | 1328 | 121 | 2210 | PLOT 9/639 KAPSOYA |
| 2202023 | FESTUS ANYONA OKERO | 22119697310 | 79 | 1106 | 66 | 924 | 76 | 1064 | 54 | 709 | 71 | 989 | 81 | 1148 | PLOT 9/KAPSOYA |
| 2206571 | LIVINGSTONE A MIYA | 22119718918 | 66 | 924 | 60 | 840 | 53 | 742 | 22 | 430 | 60 | 917 | 62 | 875 | PLT 566 BLK 9 KAPSOYA |
| 2213551 | KIPLANGAT TERER | 22119606139 | 230 | 3220 | 231 | 3234 | 237 | 3318 | 175 | 2553 | 101 | 1543 | 224 | 3914 | PLT BLOCK 9/631 KAPSOYA |
| 2222135 | BENSON SAKWA WAKHULE | 22120373174 | 60 | 840 | 50 | 700 | 55 | 770 | 26 | 483 | 24 | 422 | 53 | 762 | PLT 628 BLK 9 KAPSOYA |
| 2222932 | BENSON SAKWA WAKHULE | 22120373216 | 26 | 364 | 18 | 252 | 20 | 280 | 5 | 247 | 14 | 436 | 25 | 659 | P/N B9/624 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 2222933 | BENSON SAKWA WAKHULE | 22120373190 | 201 | 2814 | 200 | 2800 | 190 | 2660 | 100 | 1526 | 193 | 2948 | 157 | 2413 | P/N B9/624 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 2254746 | EVANS NYAGECHI NYANG AYA | 22120373091 | 55 | 770 | 51 | 714 | 53 | 742 | 30 | 449 | 30 | 449 | 58 | 773 | KAPSOYA SITE \& SERVICE B9/590 |
| 2275231 | ABRAHAM KPTARUS KIPTOO | 22119718942 | 254 | 3556 | 243 | 3402 | 253 | 3542 | 40 | 626 | 7 | 232 | 203 | 4278 | P/N 9/1621 ELGEYO BORDER |
| 2275837 | CLAUDE KIRWA BUSIENEY | 22120372952 | 30 | 420 | 30 | 420 | 34 | 476 | 31 | 422 | 5 | 184 | 4 | 175 | PLOT NO. 1619 |
| 2275838 | CLAUDE KIRWA BUSIENEY | 22120372978 | 39 | 546 | 43 | 602 | 32 | 448 | 32 | 563 | 32 | 563 | 40 | 613 | PLT B9/593 KAPSOYA |
| 2314511 | GEOFFEY RONOH MOTELIN | 22119598005 | 59 | 826 | 52 | 728 | 56 | 784 | 53 | 789 | 49 | 696 | 51 | 687 | 9/593 KAPSOYA HSE 5 |
| 2316089 | KISILU MASHTAKH KITAINGE | 22120372911 | 149 | 2086 | 143 | 2002 | 154 | 2156 | 115 | 1717 | 105 | 1384 | 147 | 2162 | 9/593 B KAPSOYA |
| 2348091 | ROSEMARY AMAKUNDU OYALO | 22119597866 | 54 | 756 | 53 | 742 | 53 | 742 | 51 | 499 | 30 | 421 | 40 | 537 | P/N B9 1622 KAPSOYA |
| 2351292 | DAVID HANNINGTON ISANDA | 22119665242 | 61 | 854 | 51 | 714 | 56 | 784 | 51 | 628 | 65 | 882 | 54 | 736 | P/N 1619 KAPSOUA |
| 2368101 | RUTH JEPCHUMBA KOMEN | 22119761264 | 66 | 924 | 65 | 910 | 60 | 840 | 65 | 842 | 61 | 760 | 44 | 505 | P/N 9/1588 KAPSOYA |
| 2375793 | KIBIWOT SUMBAEI GILBERT | 22119697245 | 4 | 56 | 3 | 42 | 7 | 98 | 4 | 171 | 4 | 171 | 3 | 162 | PLT B9/1605 KAPSOYA |
| 2379780 | WILLIAM MBURU MACHARIA | 22119697633 | 24 | 336 | 31 | 434 | 23 | 322 | 22 | 355 | 6 | 180 | 4 | 156 | B 9/1609 KAPSOYA |
| 2379781 | JOSEPHINE AUMA AGURE | 22119665572 | 48 | 672 | 40 | 560 | 45 | 630 | 18 | 307 | 44 | 555 | 24 | 371 | PLT E M BLOCK 9/1598 KAPS |
| 2379783 | WILLIAM MBURU MACHARIA | 22119665408 | 66 | 924 | 63 | 882 | 69 | 966 | 64 | 836 | 62 | 835 | 60 | 865 | B 9/1606 KAPSOYA |
| 2382157 | EVANS NYAGECHI NYANG AYA | 22120373117 | 155 | 2170 | 143 | 2002 | 163 | 2282 | 126 | 1865 | 152 | 2475 | 117 | 1829 | B9/1606 KAPSOYA |
| 2387854 | MARY CHEPKEMBOI LAGAT S/N 4 | 22119718868 | 138 | 1932 | 131 | 1834 | 143 | 2002 | 113 | 1675 | 134 | 2161 | 91 | 1389 | P/NO B/1569 KAPSOYA |
| 2392487 | JOHN KIPRONO CHERUIYOT | 22119697385 | 33 | 462 | 30 | 420 | 30 | 420 | 0 | 134 | 29 | 456 | 32 | 418 | 1644 SITE AT SERVICE |
| 2415167 | ALICE CHEPEKITUI NAMTALA | 22119761470 | 49 | 686 | 46 | 644 | 58 | 812 | 53 | 789 | 31 | 490 | 29 | 440 | 9/1602 KAPSOYA SQ 2 |
| 2415749 | MARY NALIAKA MUNIAFU | 22119761306 | 50 | 700 | 51 | 714 | 56 | 784 | 41 | 699 | 49 | 721 | 49 | 698 | BLK 9/1639 KAPSOYA ESTATE |
| 2423603 | NADHIFA SHARIF KANGETHE | 22120373083 | 69 | 966 | 75 | 1050 | 61 | 854 | 54 | 834 | 66 | 932 | 61 | 904 | B9/1646 KAPSOYA SITE AN SERVICES |
| 2423604 | NADHIFA SHARIF KANGETHE | 22120373109 | 28 | 392 | 33 | 462 | 38 | 532 | 34 | 552 | 40 | 668 | 34 | 591 | BLK 9/1643 KAPSOYA HSE B |
| 2426811 | GILBERT KIPRUTO OLBARA | 22119697526 | 30 | 420 | 31 | 434 | 38 | 532 | 25 | 470 | 18 | 350 | 26 | 430 | 9/1634 KAPSOYA |
| 2426813 | IRENE JEPKORIR KOLEBECH | 22119719189 | 65 | 910 | 67 | 938 | 73 | 1022 | 43 | 662 | 64 | 1116 | 38 | 645 | 9/1634 KAPSOYA |

Appendix B: Power Consumption before ring fencing

| Name of FDR | Input Energy (kWh) | Secondary <br> Distribution TX <br> No. | Energy Sales of the Transformer within Project Area <br> (kWh) | Revenue Collected from the Transformer within the Project Area (Ksh.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kapsoya Ex <br> Eldoret <br> Industrial | 325589 | 2230 | 7414 | 109194 |
|  |  | 21116 | 12544 | 213219 |
|  |  | 21198 | 9660 | 166809 |
|  |  | 21332 | 13687 | 229273 |
|  |  | 9215 | 6834 | 95676 |
|  |  | 9292 | 12551 | 189238 |
|  |  | 21058 | 13237 | 191478 |
|  |  | 9217 | 9630 | 103637 |
|  |  | 21333 | 12069 | 168966 |
|  |  | 22237 | 10381 | 149995 |
|  |  | 22334 | 9935 | 147615 |
|  |  | 22335 | 18549 | 274036 |
|  |  | 21149 | 4519 | 63490 |
|  |  | 22538 | 12310 | 193502 |
|  |  | 21831 | 9737 | 148701 |
|  |  | 23618 | 15355 | 233760 |
|  |  | 21207 | 18439 | 263805 |
|  |  | 28110 | 5551 |  |
|  |  | 28109 | 8564 | 119896 |
|  |  | 8203 | 5395 | 7996 |
|  |  | 28271 | 9380 |  |
|  |  | 22336 | 19309 |  |
|  |  | TOTAL | 245,050 | 3,631,492 |

Appendix C: Power Consumption after ring fencing

| Name of FDR | Input <br> Energy <br> (kWh) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Secondary } \\ & \text { Distribution } \end{aligned}$ TX No. | Measured Energy of <br> Transformers within Project <br> Area <br> (kWh) | Energy Sales of the Transformer within Project Area <br> (kWh) | Revenue Collected from the Transformer within the Project Area <br> (Ksh.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kapsoya Ex <br> Eldoret <br> Industrial | 325155 | 2230 | 9221 | 9194 | 131225 |
|  |  | 21116 | 16118 | 16053 | 224742 |
|  |  | 21198 | 12131 | 12067 | 168938 |
|  |  | 21332 | 15697 | 15666 | 221526 |
|  |  | 9215 | 6083 | 6064 | 85336 |
|  |  | 9292 | 21001 | 20097 | 284044 |
|  |  | 21058 | 19431 | 19426 | 271964 |
|  |  | 9217 | 12797 | 12756 | 180130 |
|  |  | 21333 | 10943 | 10937 | 166900 |
|  |  | 22237 | 11138 | 11114 | 161341 |
|  |  | 22334 | 14893 | 14870 | 208180 |
|  |  | 22335 | 21467 | 21438 | 305776 |
|  |  | 21149 | 3751 | 3728 | 56845 |
|  |  | 22538 | 17547 | 17522 | 245308 |
|  |  | 21831 | 13345 | 13303 | 186242 |
|  |  | 23618 | 20471 | 20431 | 286034 |
|  |  | 21207 | 17823 | 17808 | 275215 |
|  |  | 28110 | 4798 | 4792 | 68651 |
|  |  | 28109 | 6543 | 6531 | 104915 |
|  |  | 8203 | 6501 | 6496 | 93613 |
|  |  | 28271 | 10856 | 10845 | 158961 |
|  |  | 22336 | 23336 | 23327 | 334758 |
|  |  | TOTAL | 295891 | 294665 | 4220644 |

Appendix D: Transformer Loading

| No. | Secondary <br> Distribution <br> TX No. | Rating of Sec Dist. Transformer (kVA) | Loading of the Sec Dist. <br> Transformer (kVA) | Loading Area |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22130 | 315 | 212 | RM PATEL |
|  | 21116 | 200 | 150 | SPECIAL SCH |
|  | 21198 | 200 | 157 | SOS |
|  | 21332 | 315 | 211 | KENYA RE |
|  | 9215 | 315 | 91 | KAPSOYA SCH |
|  | 9292 | 200 | 108 | RAYMONDS |
|  | 21058 | 50 | 69 | METROLOGICAL |
|  | 9217 | 315 | 322 | ET LIMO |
|  | 21333 | 315 | 281 | BAPTIST |
|  | 22237 | 100 | 92 | ELDOVILLE |
|  | 22334 | 200 | 130 | MARIAKANI |
|  | 21149 | 315 | 270 | SITE \& SERVICE |
|  | 22538 | 100 | 9 | NGURUNGA |
|  | 21831 | 200 | 201 | GREENWAYS |
|  | 23618 | 50 | 98 | KONA KUBWA |
|  | 21207 | 315 | 300 | KAPSOYA VALLEY |
|  | 28110 | 200 | 181 | JUNIORATE |
|  | 28109 | 200 | 83 | IMMACULATE |
|  | 8203 | 50 | 133 | SISTERS SCH |
|  | 28271 | 50 | 6 | ANAN |
|  | 22336 | 100 | 94 | CYRUS |
|  | TOTAL | 4080 | 3026 |  |

