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REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

JICA: TOKYO, JAPAN - JULY 2015
GEOGRAPHY OF ZIMBABWE

• Situated in Southern Africa landlocked and bordering:
  ◆ South Africa –to the south
  ◆ Mozambique –to the east
  ◆ Botswana –to the west
  ◆ Zambia –to the north

The population of Zimbabwe is 11 million according to the 2012 national census.
Surface area is approximately 390000 Square Kilometers
ENERGY SITUATION IN ZIMBABWE

• 40% of the population receive modern energy of which 90% is electricity.

• Zimbabwe is a member of the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) comprising South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and the DRC.

• The region has a power deficit of 5000 MW
COUNTRY ENERGY SITUATION

LIQUID FUELS DEMANDS AND SUPPLY.

- Diesel 3 million litres per day... demand is met.
- Petrol 2 million litres per day .. demand is met.

ELECTRICITY

National generating capacity : 1400 MW. National Peak demand : 2400 MW

National deficit : +/-1000 MW

Augmentation is through: -

1. imports from neighboring countries with excess capacity.
2. Demand Side Management (DSM) ie saving power
ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN ZIMBABWE

Electricity generation is through the following:

1. Hydro Electric Power Stations generate 750 MW

2. Thermal power stations using locally available coal constituting the rest of national generation capacity.
CHALLENGES IN ELECTRICITY GENERATION

1. KARIBA Hydro Electric Power Station is facing climate change challenges with perennial droughts reducing lake capacity; thus threatening the generating capacity of the plant.

2. Thermal power stations have passed their lifespan and the equipment is now aging resulting in frequent breakdowns.
MITIGATION MEASURES BEING IMPLEMENTED

1. Rigorous Demand Side Management (DSM)
2. Increasing modern energy mix in the sector.
3. New power plants are under construction by government.
4. Liberalization of the energy sector to allow participation of Independent Power Producers (IPPs).
5. Formulation and implementation of world class energy policies.
END

? QUESTIONS ?

THANK YOU.
FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ENERGY POLICIES

The following energy policies are being formulated:

1. Rural energy master plan (REMP)- to supply modern energy to all in the SE4ALL initiative.

2. Renewable energy policy (REP)– to increase the supply of environmentally friendly energy sources (solar, wind etc.)

3. Biofuels policy- to supply liquid fuels from renewable sources other than fossil fuels (jatropha, bio-ethanol etc).

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