



ZERA

2021 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN

DOCUMENT

SECTION A: Profile of the Agency (MDA)

i) Introduction

launched on 16 November 2020 by His Excellency, President Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa. that will stimulate growth and sustainability, guided by the National Development Strategy (NDS 1) the regulatory institutions in the Electricity Act (Chapter 13:19) and Petroleum Act (Chapter 13:22). The regulate the energy sector as read together with the Electricity Act (13:19) and Petroleum Act (13:22). mandate of ZERA is to regulate the Energy Sector in Zimbabwe to ensure the efficient provision of energy The Energy Regulatory Authority Act repealed some sections especially those related to the formation of September 2011 through the promulgation of the Energy Regulatory Authority Act (Chapter 13:23) to The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) is an autonomus and independent entity created in

ii) Background

ZERA vision of being the "Regulator that promotes universal access to sustainable energy by 2030" is enterprise development. The ZERA strategy for 2021 - 2025 is aligned to the NDS1 and is underpinned aligned to the Nation's vision of: "Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by the Government of Zimbabwe adopted as a management tool and ZERA has adopted these principles. for economic recovery and growth, and conferring new opportunities for wealth creation, innovation and The NDS 1 builds on the success of the TSP, particularly entrenching macroeconomic stability, necessary Programme (TSP) and is the first 5-year Medium Term Plan aimed at realising the country's Vision 2030. The National Development Strategy 1: 2021-2025 (NDS1) is the successor to Transitional Stabilization by the Integrated Results-Based Management (IRBM) and Programme Based Budgeting approach that

The ZERA 2020 strategic plan implementation review process was guided by its performance against set targets, performance gaps and challenges in respect of the final year of the TSP

projected economic performance of not less than 5% in order to achieve the national 2030 vision. The sector is the key enabler in spurring economic growth and development across all sectors in line with the The strategy formulation exercise for the 2021-2025 period took into account the fact that the energy levels of biofuels and LPG, especially in rural areas. line with National Renewable Energy Policy of 2019. In the petroleum sector, emphasis will be on higher through grid and off grid systems based on solar systems, mini-grids, wind technology and biomass in major thrust of the strategy is to increase internal generation capacity as well as access to modern power

process of procurement of energy projects. The Feed-in-Tariff (FiT) mechanism, including a standard Competitive bidding will be crucial as the Government moves towards a systematic and time bound Stakeholder engagement will inform how the Authority will serve its various stakeholders and clients. to enhance organizational effectiveness in service delivery and gain confidence and respect by stakeholders. The strategy will also focus on continuous improvement of internal processes leveraging on ICT capabilities Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), will be key in attracting investment in small capacity energy projects.

iii) National Level Contribution:

- Ø National Vision: "Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030"
- b. National Priorities the Agency is contributing to:

NPA 1

c. National Key Result Areas the Agency is contributing to:

NKRA 1	
Provision of improved Infrastructure and services	Description of National Key Result Area

d. National Outcomes the Agency is contributing to:

	Description of National Outcome
NOUC 1	Improved infrastructure and access to services

iv) Sectoral Level Contribution:

Sector Name: Energy

a. Sectoral Key Results Areas

	pescription of sector rich result with
SKRA 1	Provision of improved infrastructure and services

b. Sectoral Outcomes

	Description of Sectoral Outcome Description
SOUC 1	Improved Service Delivery
SOUC 2	Improved Energy Supply Capacity
SOUC 3	Improved access to modern energy services
SOUC 4	Improved Energy Efficiency

2. MDA Vote Number:

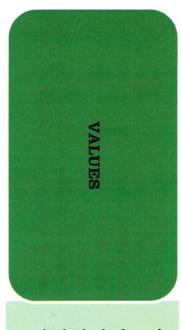
1. MDA Vision Statement:

"Regulator that promotes universal access to sustainable energy by 2030"

2. MDA Mission Statement:

"ZERA regulates the Zimbabwean energy market cost effectively, through incentive regulation and in a fair and transparent manner to achieve sustainable energy" "

5. Core Values:



- Accountability Reporting and answerable for all ZERA actions and decisions
- Innovation Creativity that adds value
- Integrity- Strong ethical and moral principles
- Responsiveness Turnaround time to deliver
- Team work Collaboration
- Transparency Open, honest and straightforward regulation-

Acronym; TRITIA

9 Terms of Reference:

ZERA derives its mandate from the following Primary and Secondary Acts: -

Enabling Act:

Energy Regulatory Authority Act, 2011 [Chapter 13:23];

b. Other Sources of power
 Electricity Act, 2003 [Chapter 13:19]; and
 Petroleum Act, 2006 [Chapter 13:22].

7 **Overall Functions:**

these are: -Authority Act (Chapter 13:23), Part II, section 4 (1) and have been grouped according to functionality, The functions of the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) are outlined in the Energy Regulatory

- To regulate the procurement, production, transportation, transmission, distribution, importation and exportation of energy derived from any energy source
- Ò, To create, promote and preserve an efficient energy industry market for the provision of sufficient energy for domestic and industrial use;
- ဂ To promote the procurement, production, transportation, transmission and distribution of energy in accordance with public demand and recognised international standards;
- ď To promote coordination and integration in the importation, exportation and pooling of energy from any energy source in the SADC and COMESA region;
- To exercise licensing and regulatory functions in respect of the energy industry;
- efficient operation; be sufficient to allow licensees to finance their activities and obtain reasonable earnings for their To ensure that prices charged by licensees are fair to consumers in the light of the need for prices to
- To maintain and promote effective competition within the energy industry.
- relating thereto; To promote and encourage the expansion of the energy industry and the advancement of technology
- To promote, identify and encourage the employment and development of sources of renewable energy;
- To represent Zimbabwe internationally in matters relating to the energy industry;
- To advise the Minister on all matters relating to the energy industry;
- To advise and educate consumers and licensees regarding the efficient use of energy;
- Ħ. To ensure the maximisation of access to energy by consumers that is affordable and environmentally
- Ġ. To establish appropriate consumer rights and obligations regarding the provision of energy services;
- 0 other sector related codes and standards for the energy industry or any sector thereof; To establish or approve operating codes for safety, security, reliability, quality standards and any
- Ö To arbitrate and mediate disputes among and between licensees and consumers;
- ф To assess, promote studies of and advise the Minister and licensees on the environmental impact of energy projects before licensing;
- <u>.</u> out of or giving effect to the functions of the Authority. To undertake such other things which it considers is necessary or convenient for the better carrying

8. Departments in the MDA and their functions:

The Chief Executive Officer provides overall strategic leadership through the following departments: -

a. Technical Department

- Formulation of Regulations, standards and codes
- Enforcement of technical regulations, standards and codes,
- Licence and tariff review
- Research and development
- Promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy
- Stakeholder Advisory Services

b. Economic Regulation Department

- Licensing
- Enforcement of economic regulation of the energy sector.
- Economic research and market analysis
- Electricity Tariffs and Petroleum pricing determination
- Stakeholder Advisory Services

Corporate and Legal Services Department

- Secretarial services to the Board
- Legal compliance and enforcement
- Records Management
- Stakeholder Advisory Services

d. Finance & Administration Department

Financial management

- Administration
- Human Resources Management
- ICT services
- Financial reporting
- Enterprise Risk Management

e. Consumer Services Department

- Consumer education and awareness
- Monitoring of service standards
- Dispute resolution
- Stakeholder engagement and advisory

Communications and Public Affairs Department

- Corporate communications
- Advocacy and public affairs
- Media relations
- Stakeholder relations
- Brand management

g. Internal Audit Department

- internal control processes Independent and objective assurance on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and
- Consulting services to the organisation for continuous development.

h. Monitoring and Evaluation Department

- Monitoring and evaluating the formulation and implementation of the Authority's Strategic Plan
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the Authority's projects

Administrative support to the CEO's Office

. Procurement Management Unit

- Procurement of goods and services
- Disposal of assets
- Providing advice on public procurement procedures

9 under the MDA and their functions State Enterprises and Parastatals, Statutory Bodies and Grant Aided Institutions

N/A

10. MDA KRAs

- Policy and Administration
- Energy Regulation
- Stakeholder engagement & Advisory Services

11. Environmental Scan

vis the Authority's desired future position. Details of this analysis are as follows: -Threats) analysis of the organization was carried out to get a clearer picture of the current reality vis-à-Technology, Environment, Legal, Governance) and SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, its action plan in a well thought out, strategic manner. A PESTELG (Political, Economic, Social, was conducted. A clear understanding of the external environment will ensure that the Authority crafts In order to have an understanding of the environment that ZERA is operating in, an environmental scan

11a. PESTLEG Analysis

situation, social factors, technological issues, legal, environmental and governance issues. The factors below summarise some of the key factors that ZERA identified: -In coming up with the Strategic Plan, ZERA undertook a scan of the political environment, the economic

ISSUE	POLITICAL Sanctions	Policy	Percei	ECONOMIC Low d	Non c electri	Inapp tariff	SOCIAL Increase activism	High and p	771-1-1
DESCRIPTION	ions	Policy inconsistency	Perceieved Risk	Low disposable incomes	Non cost- reflective electricity tariffs	Inappropriate petroleum tariff structure	Increased consumer activism	High unemployment rate and poverty levels	Highly dispersed rural
IMPACT ON ZERA	 Reduced participation of international investors in the energy sector 	 Regulatory uncertainty Weakens stakeholder confidence in the regulator 	Non-investment commitment	 Challenges in payment collections Resistance to cost reflective tariffs and prices 	 Failure to collect adequate operational finances 	 Cost of doing business very high 	 Improved enforcement of consumer rights 	 Increased illegal activities and compromised safety issues resulting in increased surveillance role of ZERA Low access to alternative sources of energy 	High cost of service

GOVERNANCE			ENVIRONMENT	LEGAL		TECHNOLOGY				ISSUE
Board constitution Statutory compliance	Climate Change	Deforestation	Poor waste management	Inadequate law enforcement	Low Research and Development in the energy sector	Emerging technology	COVID-19	Absence of energy saving culture	Highly educated population	DESCRIPTION
ReduRedu	Requadap	• Press	IncreLack	• Poor	LaggInade	DepleantlyChaller	• Redu	• Wast	BetteHuge	
Reduced risk of litigations Reduced penalties	Requirements for climate change mitigations and adaptation	Pressure to promote cleaner renewable energy sources	Increased greenhouse gases Lack of utilization of waste resources	Poor service delivery	Lagging behind in technological advancement Inadequate advice to stakeholders	Deployment of cleaner energy sources such as anhydrous ethanol Challenges in ensuring proper installation, use and maintenance of renewable energy sources	Reduction of revenue in the economy thereby negatively affecting the sector	Wastage of energy	Better performance Huge labour market	IMPACT ON ZERA

11b. SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
 Dedicated, skilled and experienced team 	• Failure to attract and retain relevant skills due to
 Established internal business processes and 	uncompetitive conditions of service
procedures	 Under-utilisation and limited integration of existing
 Enhancement of the SAP system 	information management systems
	 Inadequate tools of trade such as vehicles for
	inspections
	Partially decentralised operations
	 Inadequate manning levels
	 Skills flightFailure by licencees to pay levies
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
 Increased investment in renewable energy 	 Perceived high tariffs by consumers
Good shareholder support	Perceived country risk
Government incentives	Political interference
 Availability of natural resources such as water, 	National Policy inconsistencies
coal, etc	Perceived ineffectiveness by stakeholders
 Linkages to regional and international bodies 	Increased cyber-crime and attack
 e-Government initiative that improves service 	Risk of litigation
delivery to the Public	High cost of using rented office buildings
 Collaboration with International and Regional 	
regulatory associations	

Situational Analysis ZERA's operating environment is affected by global, continental and regional energy demand and supply trends and developments

According to International Energy Agency, the following trends are noteworthy:

- consumption patterns The growing challenge of provision and energy access to the ever growing population which is characterised by changing
- economies i.e. developing countries World energy demand is projected to grow by 1.3% per annum from 2016 to 2030 with all the growth coming from emerging
- Oil and gas are expected to account for more than half of global energy in 2030
- Renewables are the world's fastest-growing energy source and its consumption is expected to increase by an average of 2.6% per year between 2012 and 2030.
- Nuclear power is the world's second fastest growing energy source, with consumption increase averaging 2.3% per annum.
- Consumption of non-fossil fuels is expected to grow faster than the consumption of fossil fuels, but fossil fuels will account for about 78% of energy use in 2030.

Natural gas is expected to grow faster than other fossil fuels in the next decade

12. MDA Programmes and Outcomes

.ω		is	1.	Prog Ref
Stakeholder engagement & Advisory Services	Negulation	Energy	Policy and Administration	Programme Name
Improved stakeholder satisfaction	Enhanced cost reflectivity of energy prices, Improved uptake of renewable energy and technological innovations Increased energy efficiency	Increased	Improved institutional capacity	Programme Outcome/s
30%		50%	20%	Weight
CS, Comms Technical, ERD, Legal	I Constant of the constant of	Technical,	HR, FAD, ICT, PMU M&E, Legal, Audit, QA	Responsible Department
CCZ, Residents Associations, Ministry Of Industry & Commerce, Media	ZRP, NPA, EMA, Local Authorities, SAZ	AG,MoEPD,	MoEPD, PRAZ MoFED,,SAZ Min. Of. Environ, ZRP, AG,ZIMRA, OPC	Contributing MDAs/ Other Partners
Consumer Education & Awareness, Publicity	direction, Border control, verification of imported energy products, Law enforcement, Prosecution Environmental impact assessment, Siting of energy projects, fire prevention, Approval Cooperation	Legislative	Advisory, Cooperation, Oversight, Approval	Type of Contribution
1,2,3,4		2, 3,4	1	Sector Outcome Ref.
1		1	1	National Outcome Ref
7		7	7	SDG Ref

stakeholders	Participation by	conducted	Satisfaction
	-		

FAD - Finance & Administration ICT - Information Communication Technology ERD - Economic Regulation Department Comms - Communications Dept CS - Consumer Services HR - Human Resources QA - Quality Assurance PMU- Procurement Management Unit M&E – Monitoring & Evaluation

> SAZ – Standards Association of Zimbabwe CCZ – Consumer Council of Zimbabwe MoEPD - Ministry of Energy and Power Development

ZIMRA – Zimbabwe Revenue Authority

PRAZ – Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe ZRP – Zimbabwe Republic Police EMA – Environmental Management Agency

NPA – National Prosecution Agency
MoFED – Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

13. Policies Applicable for the MDA:

		1	Tatamai Daliar	Danamanana
	ежиетнат гонсу	Ref	писетнал голсу	Ref
i.	Constitution of Zimbabwe	1-3	Accounting Procedure Manual: 2017	
2	National Development Strategy 1	1-3	Audit Recommendation Implementation	-
	(NDS)		Framework: 2018	
ω	MOEPD Strategic Plan (2021-2025)	1-3	Board Charter: 2019	<u></u>
4.	National Energy Policy	1-3	Brand Manual: 2018	ω
'n	COMESA Model Energy Policy	2 & 3	Client & Stakeholder Service Charter: 2019	ω
	Framework 2008			

External Policy	Programme	Internal Policy	Programme
	Ref		Ref
		ZERA Strategic Plan 2021-2023	1-3
		Board Committee Terms of Reference:2018	1
		Internal Quality Policy 2018	1

14 CLIENT NEEDS/PROBLEMS ANALYSIS

Direct Clients	Needs/Problems(Challenges)	Extent
Licensees	Needs	
a. Electricity	1. Cost reflective tariff	1. 100 % compliance
	2. Fairness with dispute resolutions	2. 100% dispute resolution
		3. 100% reduction of
	4. Forex availability	vandalism
	5. Improve performance monitoring framework	4. 100% availability
	•	5. 100% compliance with
	•	M&E tools
		6. 100% finalised GC
	Problems 1. Shortage of forex and non- cost reflective tariff	How about item 7? 1. Critical
	2. Debt Collection	2. Critical
	3. Accidents in the Industry	3. Moderate
	Causes	
	1. Monetary Policy inconsistences 2. Liquidity state of debtors and poor debt	
	collection strategies	
	3. Lack of awareness, old infrastructure and illegal connections	
	C	

Repayment of loans Guarantees/De-risking Accurate Information and data Restricted access to foreign currency to pay financing and other obligations. Late payment of invoices by ZETDC. Why do all small IPPs have to be ZETDC and not direct with customers with ZETDC Just wheeling the power? Limited Capacity in Domestic Market to fund the projects Off-taker is considered non-credible Unavailability of IPP policy Bureaucracy/Red-tape Perceived country risk/failure to service loans. Auses Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers Monetary Policy inconsistencies Failure to service debts Inadequate capacity and manpower development Lack of one stop shop Policy inconsistency	IPP/Investors	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>
Restricted access to foreign currency to pay financing and other obligations. Late payment of invoices by ZETDC. Why do all small IPPs have to be ZETDC and not direct with customers with ZETDC just wheeling the power? Limited Capacity in Domestic Market to fund the projects Off-taker is considered non-credible Unavailability of IPP policy Bureaucracy/Red-tape Perceived country risk/failure to service loans. Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers Monetary Policy inconsistencies Failure to service debts Inadequate capacity and manpower development Lack of one stop shop Policy inconsistency			
Late payment of invoices by ZETDC. Why do all small IPPs have to be ZETDC and not direct with customers with ZETDC and not direct with customers with ZETDC just wheeling the power? Limited Capacity in Domestic Market to fund the projects Off-taker is considered non-credible Unavailability of IPP policy Burcaucracy/Red-tape Perceived country risk/failure to service loans. Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers Monetary Policy inconsistencies Failure to service debts Inadequate capacity and manpower development Lack of one stop shop Policy inconsistency		Problems 1. Restricted access to foreign currency to pay financing and other obligations	•
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Unavailability of IPP policy Bureaucracy/Red-tape Perceived country risk/failure to service loans. Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers Monetary Policy inconsistencies Failure to service debts Inadequate capacity and manpower development Lack of one stop shop Policy inconsistency			
6. Bureaucracy/Red-tape 7. Perceived country risk/failure to service loans. Causes 1. Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers 2. Monetary Policy inconsistencies 3. Failure to service debts 4. Inadequate capacity and manpower development 5. Lack of one stop shop 6. Policy inconsistency			
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1. Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers 2. Monetary Policy inconsistencies 3. Failure to service debts 4. Inadequate capacity and manpower development 5. Lack of one stop shop 6. Policy inconsistency		Causes	
		 Lack of liquidity of the off-taker consider direct customers 	

Direct Clients	Needs / Droblems (Challenges)	
	7. Corruption	PARCOTTO
b. LPG Operators	Needs 1. Availability of forex	1. 100% availability
	 2. Piped gas/mobile gas regulations 3. Cylinder safety- regulate LPG equipment 4. Efficient licensing 5. Coordination of the establishment of 	
	 Coordination of the establishment of investment in a pool of cylinders by suppliers as a requirement for licensing 	4. 100% compliance 5. 100% inclusive
	Consider having Gas Stations	
	1. Shortage of forex	1. Moderate
	2. Poor quality products entering the country3. Restrictive requirement from other licensing	2. Moderate 3. Moderate
		4. Moderate
	5. Lack of qualified installers	5. Moderate
	Causes	
	1. Monetary Policy inconsistences 2. Porous harders	
	bodies	
	5. Absence of curricula for LPG installers	
c. Petroleum (liquid	Needs	
fuels)		_
	2. Cost reflective and Equitable returns	
		4. 100% compliance
	5. Forex availability	5. 100% availability

Direct Clients	Needs/Problems(Challenges)	Extent
	 6. Timely and correct information on petroleum sector 7. Light -handed licensing requirements for SMEs 8. Review of levies and duties on fuels 9. Modern loading ports 10. Transparency and engagement 11. Responsiveness on the part of the regulator 12. Ease of doing business e.g. one stop shop licencing and long terms licenses 	6. 100% protection 7. 100% availability 8. 100% inclusive 9. 100% compliance 10.100% compliance 11.100% inclusive 12.100% responsive 13.100% coordination where is item 13??
	Problems 1. Lack of protection from unlicensed dealers 2. Lack of revision of the blending principles 3. Over-regulation of the sector 4. Low profit margins for dealers/retailers	 Moderate Low Moderate High
	1. Weak enforcement measures 2. Lack of review of blending policy direction 3. Uncoordinated regulatory bodies 4. Lack of timely review of cost build up by the regulator	
Government	Needs 1. Professional advice 2. Timely information 3. Effective delivery of mandate	1. High 2. High 3. High
	Problems 1. Ineffective delivery of mandate	1. High
	Cause 1. Lack of enabling tools and manpower	

Viscos Viscos			
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Miners			
Industry	1. Sustainable and clean energy	1. 10	100% availability
Farmers		2 10	00% availability
Commerce	•	ن د ا د	00% compliance
Domestic		_ ;	00% inclusive
	5. Transparency and engagement	· .	00% responsive
	6. Mediation between consumers and licensees		100% inclusive
	7. Predictable and affordable tariffs		100% responsive
	8. Tighter penalties for poor power quality	8. 10	00% compliance
	9. Opening up of energy distribution industry		100% compliance
	10. Import duties and tax rebates for renewable	.0	100% inclusive
	energy equipment		
	11. Regulation of renewable energy equipment	11.	100% responsive
		12.	100% compliance
	13. National energy demand master plan	13.	100% compliance
	14. Enforcement of energy service providers	14.	100% inclusive
	sta		
		15.	100% compliance
		16.	100% compliance
	17. Awareness programs on alternative sources	17.	100% inclusive
	of f		
	18. Promotion of smart meters	18.	100% inclusive
	19. Consumer education and awareness	19.	100% responsive
	Problems	·	
			Low
		3. Mo	Moderate
	4. Lack of untake of net metering		₹ ·
	4. Lack of uptake of net-metering	5. Mo	Moderate

tariff opportunities
Contract of the first of the second of the s

15 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

EMA		Government (Central)	
Demand	 Expectations Efficient service delivery Timeous payment of statutory obligations Good corporate governance Timeous dissemination of information 	1. Effective regulation of the energy sector 2. Advice with respect to all energy issues 3. Growth and sustainable development of the energy sector 4. Periodic information 5. System Development Plan	
• 100%		• 100% • 100% • 100% • 100% • 100%	

	SAZ		Local Authorities		ZRP		
Expectations 1. Information 2. Cooperation	 Demand 1. Technical expertise 2. Enforcement of standards 3. Information 4. Cooperation 	Expectations 1. Cooperation and support 2. Education and awareness	Demand 1. Information and expert advice	Expectations 1. Cooperation and support 2. Education and awareness	Demand 1. Clarity of laws 2. Adequate information	Expectations 1. Cooperation	1. Compliance to environmental regulation in the energy licencing
	100%100%100%100%		• 100%		100%100%		

Media	ZIMRA	AG	NPA / Courts
Demand 1. Information 2. Timely responses Expectations 1. Information 2. Engagement 3. Updates	 Demand 1. Payment of statutory obligations 2. Exchange of information for data validation Quick processing at borders Expectations 1. Cooperation 2. Regulatory requirements 3. Professionalism 	1. Development of draft regulations and SI 2. Adequate information to inform development of regulations Expectations 1. Well researched, accurate and relevant draft regulations	1. Adequate information for prosecution 2. Adherence to timelines Expectations 1. Submission of detailed documentation for prosecution 2. Expert evidence/ witnesses in court 3. Sound legal framework
100%100%	100%100%	100%100%	100%100%

NSSA		Academic and Research Institutions		Parliament	
Demand 1. Compliance to NSSA Act and Workman's Compensation Insurance Fund Acts 2. Remittance of monthly contributions from workers.	Expectations 1. Research Funding/support on R&D 2. Priority Areas for Energy Research 3. Information 4. Guidance 5. Access to information 6. Collaboration	Demand Information 2. Policy direction and support on R&D	1. Information 2. Engagement 3. Responsiveness 4. Transparency	Demand1. Information2. Compliance3. Service Delivery4. Accountability	4. Responsiveness
• 100 • 100%	100%	100% 100% 100%		100%100%100%100%	

	Expectations 1. Good occupational safety and health standards 2. Proper handling of employee retrenchment / retirement benefits in accordance to the Labour Act. 3. Collaboration	
Competition and Tariff Commission	Demand 1. Fairness	• 100%
	2. Information	• 100%
	1. Cooperation 2. Tariff consultations	
	3. Removal of monopolies 4. Equal opportunities	
PRAZ	Demand 1. Adhere to procurement guidelines and regulations 2. Procurement plans	100%100%
	Expectations	
	 Compliance Information updates Regular procurement updates 	
ZIDA	Demand 1. Cooporation on investments	• 100%
	Expectations 1. Investor information	

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	Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe	
Expectations 1. Information 2. Collaboration	Demand 1. Compliance with statutes (standards, regulations, directives)	
	• 100%	

16. STRATEGIES, ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

Strategies: Game plan to achieve the targets

Assumptions: Positive factors that can assist in the achievement of the targets

Risks: Factors which militate against the achievement of results

Mitigation: Interventions to reduce the gravity or intensity of the damage

	disturbances		plan	
BCP in place	• Unplanned	Enabling resources	Business continuity	
approved budget				
operate within the				
departments to				
 Engagement with user 				
streams				
 Broaden 	budgeted for			
forces	that were not	containing costs		
changes	goods and services	departments in		
to positively	 Procurement of 	 Cooperation from user 		
model which responds	and fees	and levies by licensees	management	
 Approved 	• Sub-economic tariffs •	 Payment of licence fees 	Effective financial	
base	 Resource constraints 			
 Expansion of revenue 	retain right skills			
conditions of service,	 Failure to attract and 	structure		
 Competitive 	needs	 Strategy supportive 		
management analysis,	correct manpower	 Adequate resources 	management	Year
 Comprehensive talent 	• Failure to identify	 Board support 	Enhance talent	Budget
		onal capacity	Outcome 1: Improved organizational capacity	Outcom
		istration	Programme 1: Policy and Administration	Program
Mitigations	Risks	Assumptions	Strategies	Period

	Period
Enhance occupational Safety and Health	Enhance Risk Management culture within the Authority
 Management support Appropriate skills Availability of funds Buy in from employees Availability of assurance service Adequate procedures and policies and framework Compliance to Legislation 	• Management support • Adequate and skilled • Availability of funds • Buy in from employees • Availability of assurance service • Adequate procedures and policies
 Lack of management commitment Lack of cooperation from staff Inadequate OSH knowledge Lack of resources to manage safety Disregard of prescribed safety regulations Lack of knowledge and expertise 	• Lack of management commitment • Lack of cooperation from staff • Inadequate risk management knowledge • Lack of resources to mitigate risks
 Establish OSH responsibilities Embed OSH into performance management Training and development OSH Awareness campaigns 	• Embed risk management into performance management • Management to take ownership • Clarify responsibilities and roles • Prioritise Risk management • Awareness campaigns • Training and development • Budget for risk management • Focus on business objectives

 Security awareness 	•					
œ	90	Resistance to changeCyber attacks	Availability of fundsAvailability of technical competence	and and	install latest systems.	Acquire, maintain relevant
vs.	<i>S</i> 2	 Unavailability of bidders with adequate resources 	 Availabilty of obsolute and redundant Assets 	ent	Develop and Implement Annual Disposal Plan	Develo Annua
		 Inability to deliver projects on time Price Variations 	 Cooperation from all Departments Availability of funding Procurement licence renewed 		Develop and Implement Robust Annual Procurement plan	Develo Robus Procu
νi	ø	Non cooperation by relevant stakeholdersInsufficient staff	 Availability of records and Knowledge Management resources Availability of relevant space and infrastructure 		Manage Records and Knowledge Management Systems	Manage Knowled Systems
of	ဝ္	 Delayed submission of Board reports 	 Legally constituted Board 		Conduct Board Meetings	Condı
of	ĭf	 Resistance by stakeholders Delayed updating of Legal Compliance Register 	 Non Compliant stakeholders Existence of legislative changes 		Implement Legal Compliance Register	Comp
		Risks	Assumptions		Strategies	reriod

Period	Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Mitigations
				 Enhancement system security
	Conduct process-based risk assessment.	• Internal Auditors are experienced and have a good understanding of the operating environment	Undocumented and unclear processes	 Performing walkthroughs with process owners to understand their processes
	Increase training on energy sector	 Avaibility of funds for training and familiarisation tours 	 Lack of time to attend trainings and familiarisation tours 	Adequate staffing to reduce pressure of work
	Improve resolution of audit findings	Attitude of auditees	• Lack of awareness	 Continued engagement of auditees
	•Create effective	•Well defined objectives,	•Increased COVID 19	•Effective online working
	strategy implementation action plan and systems. •Implement M & E	outputs and indicators •Effective leadership team, management and employee commitment and	negative impact on strategy implementation •Failure of organization to make quick strategic	mechanisms to combat impact of Covid 19 or other pandemic •Timeous organisational response strategies to
	framework	cooperation	responses to changes in the micro-economic environment.	response strategies to match pace of changes in the macro-economic environment
2-3 Years	Use Framework Agreements to	Availability of resources	Lack of knowledge of framework	Training by PRAZ
	guarantee supplies		• Non-compliance to	
			PRAZ regulations	

			Period
Implement the Legal Compliance Register	 Acquire, install and maintain latest and relevant systems. Enhance and mature the organization's systems 	 Create effective strategy implementation action plan and systems. Implement M & E framework Acquire and install monitoring and evaluation tools and systems 	Strategies
 Non Compliant stakeholders existent of legislative changes 	 Availability of funds Availability of technical knowhow 	 Well defined objectives, outputs and indicators Effective leadership team, management and employee commitment and cooperation Availability of budgetary resources Adequate M & E expert manpower 	Assumptions
 Resistance by stakeholders Lack of appreciation by stakeholders 	• Resistance to change	 Increased COVID 19 negative impact on strategy implementation Failure of organization to make quick strategic responses to changes in the micro- economic enviornment 	Risks
 Continuous engagement with stakeholders Capacity building 	 Involve end users of systems in the lifecycle of the systems 	 Effective online working mechanisms to combat impact of Covid 19 or other pandemic Availability of adequate M&E human and material resources Timeous organisational response strategies to match pace of changes in the macroeconomic environment 	Mitigations

•
Lack of cooperation
;
Inappropriate
Interferance by stakeholders
Insufficient funds
framework
inst Demileter
Lack of cooperation
standards
Inappropriate
Insufficient staff
Non- cooperation by
of Board reports
register
Delayed updating of Legal Compliance
CUCINI
Ricks

2-3 Years			Budget Year	Program Outcome	Period
Review electricity tariffs	Continuous review of petroleum prices	Continuous review of electricity tariffs Adopt an RPI-X approach to tariff adjustment- Current formular very inflationary	Undertake cost of supply studies	Programme 2: Energy Regulation Outcome 3: Enhanced cost reflectivity of energy prices	Strategies Enforce regulations, codes and standards
Adequate inputs/data from operators	Adequate inputs/data from operators	Adequate inputs/data from operators	Availability of funds	ctivity of energy prices	• Limited impact of the COVID-19 or other pandemics • Adequate resources • Adequate regulations, codes and standards • Corporation by Government Agencies
Non compliant operators	Non compliant operators	Non compliant operators	Non-cooperation by stakeholders		Risks Insufficient Regulatory framework Insufficient funds Interferance by stakeholders
Development of regulatory reporting manual	Development of regulatory reporting manual	Development of regulatory reporting manual	Continuous engagement of stakeholders		• Develop/Review frameworks, regulations, codes and standards • Stakeholders engagement • Training

Daniel	71	A	5:51-	Mitimation
	Review petroleum prices	Adequate inputs/data from operators	Non compliant operators	Development of regulatory reporting manual
Outcom	e 4: Improved uptake of r	Outcome 4: Improved uptake of renewable energy and technological innovations	ogical innovations	
Budget Year	Develop regulations, codes and standards	Capacity to develop regulations, codes and standards	 Inappropriate standards Lack of cooperation 	Stakeholder consultationsAwareness campaigns
	Review regulations, codes and standards	Funds availability	from stakeholders	• Training
	Undertake technical studies of new technologies			
	Introduce competitive procurement of RE technologies	 Timeous completion of the procurement framework NIERP is completed 	 Interferance / Lack of co-operation from stakeholders 	Consultation and engagement of stakeholders
		1		
	License energy players	Regulatory compliance by all energy players	Interferance / Lack of co-operation from stakeholders	Consultation and engagement of stakeholders
	Increase PPP participation	 Financing of projects availed 		
		 Least cost expansion plan availed 		
2-3 Years	Develop/Review/Enforce regulations, codes and	Capacity to develop and enforce regulations, codes	 Inappropriate standards 	 Stakeholder consultations
	standards	and standards	• Lack of cooperation from stakeholders	Awareness campaignsTraining

Period	Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Mitigations
	Undertake Stakeholder Advisory programmes	Stakeholder buy-in	Lack of co-operation from stakeholders	Increased engagement of stakeholders.
	Implement competitive procurement of RE technologies	 Timeous completion of the procurement framework NIERP and IPP Policy is completed 	Interferance / Lack of co-operation from stakeholders	Consultation and engagement of stakeholders
	License energy players	Regulatory compliance by all energy players	Interferance / Lack of co-operation from stakeholders	Consultation and engagement of stakeholders
Program	Programme 2: Energy Regulation			
Outcom	Outcome 5: Enhanced energy efficiency	Iciency		
Budget Year	 Develop and enforce regulations, codes and standards 	Stakeholder buy in	Delay in promulgation of the regulations	Increased stakeholder engagement.
2-3 Years	 Develop/review and enforce regulations, codes and standards 	Compliant stakeholders	Litigation	Increased stakeholder engagement.
Program	Program 3: Stakeholder engagement & Advisory services Outcome 6: Improved stakeholder satisfaction	ent & Advisory services		
Budget Year	Carry out stakeholder engagement programs	Availability of resources	Lack of stakeholder buy-in	Continued Stakeholder consultation
	Carry out stakeholder education and awareness programs	Availability of resources	Lack of stakeholder buy- in	Continued stakeholder consultation

						Period
Align ZERA frameworks with the Consumer Protection Act	Develop a strategy for sensitising the consumers and stakeholders on the Consumer Protection Act	Commission national stakeholder satisfaction survey	Develop customer satisfaction code	Develop stakeholder engagement implementation matrix	Mediate & Resolve disputes	Strategies
Knowledge of the Consumer Protection Act	Stakeholder awareness of the act and buy in	Availibility of resources	Availability of resourcesStakeholder buy-in	Availability of resources	Cooperation from parties to the dispute	Assumptions
 Failure to adhere to provisions Potential duplication of roles 	Lack of knowledgeDelays in appointing the Commission	COVID-19 pandemic prevalance	Protracted feedback from stakeholders	Lack of stakeholder buy- in	Litigation	Risks
Capacity buildingAn MOU with the Commission	Capacity building	COVID-19 pandemic mitigation	Lobby stakeholders to give customer satisfaction code top priority	Continued stakeholder consultation	Persuade parties to the dispute to support amicable settlement of dispute	Mitigations

Period	Strategies	Assumptions	Risks	Mitigations
2-3	Carry out stakeholder Availability of resources	Availability of resources	Lack of stakeholder	Continued Stakeholder
years	engagement programs		buy-in	consultation
	Carry out stakeholder Availability of resources	Availability of resources	Lack of stakeholder buy- Continued	Continued stakeholder
	s programs		111	consultation
	æ	Resolve Cooperation from parties to Litigation	Litigation	Persuade parties to the
	disputes	the dispute		dispute to support
				amicable settlement

SECTION B: PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK FOR THE MDA

17. Programme Performance Framework

17a. Outcome Performance Framework

Ref	Outcome	KPI:	Measurement Criterion	Base	Baseline	20	12	2021	ATAY	ATT
)	Improved	Staff turnover	Vacancies	2020	7		30	30 3		ω
	capacity	Training	Trainings & workshops done	2020	9		93	93 30		30
		Wellness	Number of employees	2020	23		40		40	40 4
		Cash flows	Amount (\$m)	2020		476	476 2.2b	2.2b ±10%	2.2b	2.2b ±10%
		Expenses	Amount (\$m)	2020		202m	202m 795m		795m	795m ±10%
		Corporate risk register	Number	2018		1	1 1	1 1 0	1	1 0 1
		Legal compliance	Number	2019		1	1	1 1 0	—	—
		M&E reports	Number	2019		72	72 82		82	82 ±2
		Business processes	Number	2019		4	4		4	4 0
		Goods and Services	Value (\$m)	2018	1 1	295	295 360		360	360 ±10%

			Measurement					TAR	TARGETS	
Ref	Outcome	KPI:	Criterion	Bas	Baseline	2021	21	20	2022	
	Description		(time;\$;rate;etc)	Year	Value	7	ALV	T	ALV	7
		Obsolete &	Number	2018	—	2	1	2	Н	2
		redundant assets								
		Audit engagements	Number	2020	9	11	2	11	8	
		Quality Assurance	Internal Audits	2020	2	2019	2	Н	,	2
			done							
			Management	2020	2	2019	2	1	—	N
			Keview reports							
'n	Increased	Compliance to st	to standards (%)							
	regulatory	Petroleum								
	compliance	Sites	Rate	2019	75%	80%	±10%	75%	±10%	75%
		Fuel quality	Rate	2019	90%	95%	±10%	90%	±10%	90%
		Pricing	Rate	2019	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
		Licensing	Rate	2019	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
		Accidents	Number	2019	4	0	ω	0	ω	0
		Compliance to sta	to standards (%)							
		Electricity								
		Grid Code	Rate	2020	80%	85%	±10%	90%	±10%	90%
		Distribution Code	Rate	2020	57.4 %	70%	±10%	75%	±10%	80%
		Utility KPI	Rate	2019	90%	90%	±10%	90%	±10%	90%
		Pricing	Rate	2019	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
		Licensing	Rate	2019	100%		0%	100%	0%	100%
		Accidents	Number	2019	57	0	0	0	0	
	Enhanced cost	Cost reflectivity of IPP tariffs (%)	Rate	2019	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	
	reflectivity	return on								_

ω																				
Improved advice and awareness on energy issues	energy efficiency	Increased	technologica 1 innovations	energy and	renewable	uptake of	4												prices	of energy
Stakeholder satisfaction index	Energy Intensity	Energy savings				energy uptake	-	fuel prices	Incentive based	Cost reflectivity of	ZETDC tariffs (%)	Cost reflectivity of	formular	reflective tariff	in the cost	ROI is embedded	Agreed that the	cost reflectiveness	and not so much	investment is key
%	kWh/\$	MW				MIM	n Avvy			Rate		Rate								
2016	2019	2019				2019	2010			2019		2019								
31%	0.64	2				130	100			100%		100%								
60	0.49	25				1/0	1			100%		100%								
±5%	10%	15%				±10%	3			0%		0%								
65	0.49	40				200				100%		100%								
±5%	10%	15%				±10%	200			0%		0%								
75	0.36	80				000	2		1	100%		100%		177						
±5%	10%	10%				±1070	1100/			0%		0%								

Participation by key stakeholders	Stakeholder engagements conducted
1	

T = Target; ALV = Allowable Variance

18. Outputs Performance Framework

P P			Raseline	3 D	Pre	Previous Year	Year	Cur	Current Year			Tan	Targets		
Prog.	Outputs	5 year				2019		20	2020	20	2021	20	2022	2023	23
Code		ranger	Value (\$m)	Year	T	Α	AV	н	ALV	H	ALV	H	ALV	н	ALV
Programme	nme 1: Policy & Adminisitration	lminisit:	ration												
OUC 1:	OUC 1:Improved institutional capacity	onal cap	acity												
OP1.1	Vacancies filled	66	2,412	2020	14	7	7	7	ယ	30	ω	9	1	9	Н
OP1.2	Training	485	15687	2020						1)))))	.		
	Programmes conducted				80	63	17	90	9	93	30	707	40	111	44
OP1.3	Participants in	275	50,000	2020] ;))	`	<u> </u>		1	1)	n
	wellness activities				40	4	50	60	σ	40	4	20	U	00	d
OP 1.4	Approved budget	5	2	2020	82	N	1	8	1	2	22	1	2	2	1
)	3	100	4476	2000	φ70	9 0		477							
OP1.5	Cashflows generated	10.26	\$476m	2020	m m	m	±10%	6m	±10%	2.2b	±10%	3.1b	±10	4.4b	±10
OP1.6	Expenses	3.2b	202m	2020	\$23	\$37	±10	\$20	±10%	\$79	±10	\$ 1 <i>b</i>	±10	\$1.2	±10
	managed				m	m	1	m		5m				a	
	Corporate Risk	Н		2018					ı)		>	1	>
OP1.7	Register				1	-	0	<u> </u>	0	<u></u>	0	1	0	ш	С
	reviewed														
OP1.8	Legal compliance	Sı	1	2019	_		0	<u> </u>	0	—	0	⊢	0	Н	0
	reports produced				ŀ		(
OP 1.9	M& Reports	434	72	2019	73	72	0	72	0	82	±2	86	±4	86	±4
	produced				i										

No. &		1	Baseline	ine	Pre	Previous Year	Year	Cm	Current Year			Tar	Targets		
Prog.	Outputs	o year				2019		20	2020	20	2021	20	2022	20	2023
Code		מומים	Value (\$m)	Year	7	>	AV	H	ALV	7	ALV	H	ALV	H	ALV
OP1.10	Business	20	n/a	2019											
	processes				4	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
	created														
OP 1.11	\rightarrow	1,5bn	295	2018	16	23	±10%	56	±10%	360	±10%	540	±10%	810	±10%
	procured (\$m)														
OP 1.12	Obselete &	10	1	2018	V/N	A/N	N/A	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
	redundant														
	assets disposed														
OP 1.13	Audit	55	6	2020	9	7	2	9	2	11	2	11	2	11	2
	engagements														
	completed														
OP 1.14	QMS Internal	10	3	2019	3	2	-1	3	+/-1	2	0	2	0		0
	Audits done													2	
OP 1.15	QMS	10	2	2019	2	_	-1	2	-1	2	0	2	0		0
	Management													2	
	reviews														
	completed														

	Z o					Pre	Previous Year	ar	Currer	Current Year			Targets	rets		
Part	Prog.	Outputs	5 year	Base	line		2019		20	20	20	21	20	22	20	23
Standards developed 1500 100% 100% 100% 100 100% 100 100% 100 100% 100 100% 100	Code		target	Value	Year	H	A	AV	н	ALV	7	ALV	7	ALV	-7	ALV
C 2: Increased regulatory compliance Number of complete processed was plications applications with a special processed was proc	Program		tion													
Number of complete 4390 800 2020 906 0% 800 0% 100 0% 0%	OUC 2: I	ncreased regulatory con	npliance													
Processed 100% 100% 2019 100% 0% 100% 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100	OP 2.1	Number of complete Petroleum applications	4390	800	2020	900	996	0%	800	0%	100	0%	100	0%	100	0%
Number of complete 100% 100% 2019 100 100% 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100 10		processed														
Power Generation Power Gener		Number of complete	100%	100%	2019	100	100%	0%	100	0%	100	0%	100	0%	100	0%
Regulations/Codes & Standards developed 9 6 2019 6 3 3 3 3 8 ±2 3 ±1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	OP 2.2	Power Generation				%			%		%		%		%	
Regulations/Codes &		licences processed														
Standards developed		Regulations/Codes &														
Petroleum Petr		Standards developed)	5	,	:	,	:	,	
Electricity 15 1 2019 3 1 20 5 0 5 0 3 3	OP 2.3	Petroleum	9	6	2019	6	ω	చ	8	±2	ω	+ 1	2	±1	2	±1
Technical Inspections Mone		Electricity	15	1	2019	သ	1	-2	5	0	Ω	0	ω	0	ယ	0
Adone Hetroleum Herroleum Herroleu		Technical Inspections														
Petroleum Licencing 2400 1300 2019 1300 1601 +301 2200 ±220 1600 ±160 1800 ±180 2000 20.5 Electricity 1500 1500 5 5 ±1 15 ±1 30 ±10% 30 ±10% 30 100% 20.0		done														
Electricity	OP 2.4	Petroleum	9400	1300	2019	1300	1601	+301	2200	±220	1600	±160	1800	±180	2000	±200
Petroleum Licencing 100% 100% 100% 100 100% 100 10		Electricity	150	SI	2019	ĆΊ	ហ	#	15	±	30	±10%	30	±10%	30	±10%
Conducted Cond	OP 2.5	Petroleum Licencing Compliance inspections	100%	100%	100%	100 %	100%	0%	100 %	0%	100 %	0%	100 %	0%	% %	0%
2.7 Petroleum Articles 22 4 2019 4 8 +4 4 ±1 4 ±1 5 ±1 5 200 20.8 Petroleum Operators 2450 400 2020 400 754 +354 400 ±40 450 ±45 500 ±50 500 20.8 Irained 2450 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	OP 2.6	Petroleum Presentations	20	4	2019	4	4	0	4	±	4	比	4	土	4	±1
2.8 Petroleum Operators 2450 400 2020 400 754 +354 400 ±40 450 ±45 500 ±50 500	OP 2.7	Petroleum Articles published	22	4	2019	4	8	+4	4	±1	4	±1	5	±1	5	±1
Cost reflective IPP tariffs 100% 100% 2019 100 100% 0% 100 0% 0% 0%	OP 2.8	Petroleum Operators trained	2450	400	2020	400	754	+354	400	±40	450	±45	500	±50	500	±50
Cost reflective IPP tariffs 100% 100% 2019 100 100% 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100 0% 100 processed (%)		nhance cost reflectivity o	f energy pr	ices												
Cost reflective ZETDC 5 2 2019 1 2 +1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	OP 3.1	Cost reflective IPP tariffs processed (%)	100%	100%	2019	100 %	100%	0%	100 %	%0	100 %	0%	100 %	0%	% %	0%
	OP 3.2	Cost reflective ZETDC tariff processed %	21	2	2019	1	2	<u>+</u>	Ь	0	ш	0	-	0	Ь	0

No. &			,		Pre	Previous Year	ar	Currer	Current Year			Tar	Targets		
Prog.	Outputs	5 year	Base	Baseline		2019		2020	20	20	2021	20	2022	20	2023
Code		target	Value	Year	7	A	AV	-1	ALV	1	ALV	7	ALV	H	ALV
оис 6:	OUC 6: Improved stakeholder satisfaction	er satisfa	ction												
	Stakeholder	350	31	2016											
OP 6.1	Engagements Survey conducted				50	N/A	N/A	55	± 5	60	±5	65	55 I‡	75	±5
	Stakeholder	422	23	2018											
0P 6.2	engagements conducted				27	36	±2	32	±2	62	₽	90	2 2	90	#5
	Maintanance of	7	1	2019											
OP 6.3	signage/branding completed				Н	н	0	Н	н	ω	-1	⊭	±1	Н	#1
	Maintenance and	ΩI	N/A	N/A											
OB 6 4	upgrade of Geographic				Z / A	N/A	N/A		+	_	<u>+</u>		+	_	+
0.1	Information System				11/11	11/11	17/11	F	ŀ	۱	ŀ	٢	l F	ŀ	ļ
	done														
OP 6.5	Service delivery	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ω	1	ω	Н	3	1

T = Target A = Actual AV = Actual Variance

ALV = Allowable Variance

19. Programme Budget

	Regulation	2: Energy	Programme	Total Programme Budget																tion	Administra	1: Policy &	Programme		Programme
	Enforcement	Compliance and	Sub-Prog 1.	nme Budget	d	Ouality Assurance	riferral Addit	Sub-Prog 8:		Sub-Prog 7: PMU		Sub-Prog 6: ICT.	Sub-Prog 5: M & E	Sub-Prog 4: Legal	Enterprise Risk	Sub-Prog 3:		Finance & Admin.	Sub-Prog 2:			Human Resources	Sub-Prog 1:		Sub-Programme
Regulations/Codes & Standards developed (ZWL\$)	Petroleum/Power Generation Licences issued	(ZWL\$)	Compliance and Enforcement	(ZWL\$)	conducted (ZWL\$)	OMS Management reviews	OMS Internal Audit de	Audit engagements completed	Assets Disposed (ZWL\$)	(ZWL\$)	Goods and Services Procured	Business processes (ZWL\$)	M& Reports	Legal compliance reports	reviewed	Corporate Risk Register	Expenses managed (ZWL\$)	Cashflows generated (ZWL\$)	Approved budget (ZWL\$)	activities in wellness	conducted (ZWL\$)	Training Programmes	Vacancies filled (ZWL\$)		Programme Outputs
20m	Staff Costs		2,3m	864m	0,211	Stall Costs	2	0,5m			96m	3,5m	Staff Costs	Staff Costs		Staff Costs	159m	320m	269m	Stall Costs		15,6m		Last Yr	Budget
0,09m	Staff Costs		22,2m	5,2b	2,011	Stall Costs	3	0,6m	1,3m		604m	10m	Staff Costs	Staff Costs		Staff Costs	803m	2,26	1,5b	Staff Costs	3	42,6m	2m	Current Yr	Budget
1,1m	Staff Costs		25m	5,7b	0,1111	Stall Costs	3	0,7m	1,6m		755m	15m	Staff Costs	Staff Costs		Staff Costs	d1	2,7b	1,2b	Staff Costs	3	53,3m	2.5m	Year 1	Budget
1,6m	Staff Costs		27m	7ъ	0,011	Stair Costs	3	0,8m	1,1m		944m	23m	Staff Costs	Staff Costs		Staff Costs	1,2b	3,.3b	1,5b	Statt Costs	3	66,5m	3.1m	Year 2	Budget
2,4m	Staff Costs		29m	8,86	Ŧ,/III	Stall Costs	3	0,9m	0,8m		1,2b	30m	Staff Costs	Staff Costs		Staff Costs	1,5b	4,1b	1,9b	Staff Costs	3	83,2m	3.8m	Year 3	Budget

						A BUDGET	TOTAL MDA BUDGET
moc	38,4m	28,3m	20m	3,5m		Total Programme Budget	Total Progra
					(ZWL\$)	Dispute Resolution /Mediation	
7,8m	6,3m	4,5m	3.6m	1	Diblic complaints resolved	Sub Brog 3:	
					conducted (ZWL\$)	Awareness/Service	
6,2m	4,1m	2,8m	2,2m	0,2m		Sub-Prog 2:	
					etc) (ZWL\$)		Services
					responses to correspondence		Advisory
					energy sector updates,		engagement &
					(workshops, exhibitions,		Stakeholder
35m	28m	21m	14,2m	3,3m	Engagements conducted	Sub-Prog 1.	Programme 3
93,3m	75,6m	61,9m	50m	24,25m		Total Programme Budget	Total Progra
3					awareness conducted (ZWL\$)		
					projects, Publicity and		
					Inspections, Training, Demo		
					standards developed,	Energy Efficiency	
12m	10m	8m	6m	0,8m	Regulations, codes and	Sub-Prog 4:	
	i.				awareness conducted (ZWL\$)		
					projects, Publicity and		
					Inspections, Training, Demo		
					standards developed,	Renewable Energy	
15m	12m	8m	5,7m		Regulations, codes and	Sub-Prog 3.	
Staff Costs	Fuel price reviewed						
Staff Costs	ZETDC tariff reviewed	Energy Pricing					
Staff Costs	IPP tariffs reviewed	Sub-Prog 2.					
U,5m	0,4m	0,3m	0,2m		Petroleum Operators trained (ZWL\$)		
	1,7111	1,0111	1,0111	0,0311	(ZWL\$)		
3 Qm	2 7m	1 0m	1 7 3	0 00	made (ZWL\$)		
2,5m	2m	1,6m	1,3m	0,1m	Petroleum Presentations		
28m	20m	16m	13m	1m	Technical/compliance inspections conducted (ZWL\$)		

20. Human Resources for the Strategic Period

	6	32	26	46	31	IOCAL	C
	ω	10	7	24	17	Operational and Support stall	n 4
		10	9	13	7	Supervisory management	2 0
.0	2	10	∞	4	ıω	Middle Management	4 0
	0	2	2	رن ن	4	1 op wanagement	-
Re	In Post Required	Required	In Post	Kequired	In post		
Programme 3: Stakeholder Engagement & Ivisory Service	Programme 3: Stakeholder Engagement & Advisory Services	amme 2: Regulation	Programme 2: Energy Regulation	Programme 1: Policy and Administration	Programme Policy and Administration	Caregory	ċ

21. Other Resources

Materials, Equipment and ICTs

Materials/Equ	2021		2022		2023	
ipment/ICT	Owantity	Cost	Ouantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Cause of	156 000 000	5	60.000,000	သ	45,000,000
Motor Venicle	22	100,000,000		1 000 000	10	OOO OOO
Lantons	57	10,545,000	25	5,000,000	10	2,200,000
Callabora	40	2.350,000	25	1,500,000	10	700,000
Сеприотея	-	-,000	3	000 007 /	10	2.400.000
Ipads	28	6,366,000	20	+,/00,000	10 1	900 000
Furniture	26 chairs	3,785,000	10 chairs	1, 500,000	10 CHAIS	000,000
	12 desks		4 desks		4 desks	
	16 Filling cabinets		16 filling cabinets		17 filing cabinets	
	7 fridges		3 fridges		3 Iridges	
IT Fanipment	14 printers	46, 073,000	5 Printers	10,000,000	3	10,000,000
1 1 1	IT systems &		IT Systems &			
	Hardware		Hardware			

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II. Space requirements		2021	2022	22	2023	23
Location	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity (m2)	Cost
	(77111)	1 000 000 000	EECO	20 000 000	7260 m2	50.000.000
Head Office	5569 m2	1,000,000,000 5569 m ²	5569 m ²	50,000,000 3369 m2	7III 60CC	00,000,000
(Mt Pleasant)					100000000000000000000000000000000000000	667 151 018
Harare	1929.22 m2	296,646,630 1929.22 m ²	1929.22 m ²	444,969,945 1929.22 1112	1929.22 m2	007,434,910
(Century Towers)						
Bulawayo	296 m2	115,362	115,362 296 m2	173,043 296 m2	296 m2	259,564
				0 0 0 0 0 0 0	141 00 m0	3 375 000
Mutare	141.22 m2	1,500,000	1,500,000 141.22 m2	2,250,000	2,250,000 141.22 1112	0,070,000

LIST OF ATTENDEES

1. Hon. Magna	Mudyiwa 2. Noah Mh					
Hon. Magna Mudyiwa Noah Mhlanga		Misheck Chatsama	Misheck Chatsama Malan Manyundo	3. Misheck Chatsama 4. Malan Manyundo 5. Patience Zvenyika	Misheck Chatsama Malan Manyundo Patience Zvenyika Dr. Ester Khosa	Misheck Chatsama Malan Manyundo Patience Zvenyika Dr. Ester Khosa Dr. Irene Jeke
Deputy Minister Principal Human Resources Officer		Principal Energy Development Officer	Principal Energy Development Officer Principal Energy Development Officer	Principal Energy Development Officer Principal Energy Development Officer Legal Officer	Principal Energy Development Officer Principal Energy Development Officer Legal Officer ZERA Board Chairperson	Principal Energy Development Officer Principal Energy Development Officer Legal Officer ZERA Board Chairperson ZERA Board Vice Chairperson
Ministry of Energy and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development	Ministry of Energy	and Power Development	and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development	and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development	and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority	and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development Ministry of Energy and Power Development Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority Zimbabwe Energy
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PA to CEO	Statistician	Communications Assistant	Accounts Clerk Recievables	IT Officer	Monitoring and Evaulation Officer	IT Auditor	Head – Procurement Management Unit	
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