



Volume 1



PURPOSE

Following the launch of the , Mission 300: Africa Energy summit earlier this year, in Tanzania, we have already developed our Energy Compact which was approved by the Cabinet in March 2025. The purpose of this magazine is to showcase the progress we have made s in implementing some of the flagship programmes underpinning the Compact

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ABOUT ZIMBABWE



Area	390 757km
Capital City	Harare
Commercial Language	English
Population	15 178 979 Million (Zimstats 2022 Census)
Population Growth	1.6% CIA World Fact Book (2018 Estimate)
Currency	Zimbabwe Gold (Zig) @ ZWG26.7451 against the United States Dollar
Gdp Per Capita	Us\$3,000 (GDP = US44bn)
Climate	Tropical low temperatures from april to June. It is warm to hot from august to october. The rainy season begins in november and ends in March.
Manufacturing	Diverse: Furniture, Wood, Chemicals, and Metals.
Economic Activity	Agricultural Activity + Maize, Sugarcane,
Agricultural Exports	Sessame, Tobacco, Horticulture, Tea, Coffee
Mining	Gold, Nickel, Coal, Copper, Chrome, Iron Ore, Platinum, Diamonds, Lithium, Antimony and other rare minerals.
Tourism Hotspots	Great Zimbabwe, Kariba, Victoria Falls, Hwange, Eastern Highlands, Mana Pools, Vumba, Nyanga, Mutare, Bulawayo, Harare.
Transport Infrastructure	Roads, Rail, Domestic and International Airports , Lake Navigation.
Energy	Coal, Coal-Bed Methane, Solar, Hydro, Wind, Petroleum, Biomass and Geo-Thermal.
Main Connectivity Corridors	Beira, Maputo, Durban, Walvis Bay, Dar Es Salaam, Southern African Power Pool (SAPP).
Investment Climate	Stable political environment, supportive investment laws and regulations. Promulgation of the Zimbabwe Investment And Development Agency (ZIDA) - housing the one stop investment services centre for the ease of doing business.
Geographical Location	Centrally Located In The Southern African Region.
Investment Incentives.	Highly Educated and Young Labour Force
Human Capital	Skilled, Semi-Skilled, And Highly Skilled Human Capital in Engineering, ICT, Legal, Accounting Demanded all over the world.



STATEMENT FROM THE HEAD OF STATE

As the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, I reaffirm my unwavering commitment to universal access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy services for all Zimbabweans.

This commitment is anchored in our national vision, Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Zimbabwe into an upper-middle-income society. Our National Development Strategies (NDS1: 2021-2025 and NDS2: 2026-2030) underscore the critical role of modern energy services in driving industrialization, economic growth, and improved quality of life.

As a nation, we recognise that energy is more than just a service; it is the lifeblood of socio-economic transformation. We have since embraced smart and sustainable energy planning tools and least-cost technology analysis to ensure impactful and cost-effective investments.

We acknowledge that energy is a fundamental catalyst for socio-economic transformation, extending beyond a basic service to a vital component of our nation's development.

To achieve our goals, we are leveraging innovative energy planning tools, including geospatial mapping and least-cost technology analysis. This approach ensures our investments are targeted, impactful, and cost-effective.

By the year 2030, as a nation, we are determined to achieve the following energy access and sustainability goals:

- Universal Electricity access
- Clean Cooking Transition
- Sustainable Energy Mix and Renewables
- Investment Mobilisation
- Strategic Reforms and Action

My Government continues to invite development partners, philanthropists, and private sector stakeholders to support my country's journey towards universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, inclusive, and clean energy as we move towards fostering economic growth, creating income opportunities, and contributing towards the nation's development goals.

Together, we can achieve universal access to modern energy, support climate change initiatives, and build an equitable, prosperous, and energy-secure Zimbabwe for all. I urge you all to join us to power the future of Zimbabwe-inclusively, decisively, and sustainably.

His Excellency, The President of The Republic of Zimbabwe | **Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa**

Word From The MINISTER

"I am enthused to present this magazine which showcases the tremendous progress that we have made so far, in alignment with the Zimbabwe's National Energy Compact which has already been signed for official use by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, His Excellency Dr E.D Mnangagwa"



**MIN OF ENERGY AND POWER
DEVELOPMENT HON. JULY MOYO**

The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) recognises that access to modern energy services is a fundamental enabler for industrialisation, improved health and education, gender empowerment, and overall human development. To realise its ambitions of achieving universal access to reliable, affordable, sustainable and clean energy for all Zimbabweans by 2023, the Government is working with players in the energy sector such as the Zimbabwe Electricity Regulatory Authority (ZERA), the Power Utility, ZESA Holdings and its subsidiary companies-The Zimbabwe Power Company (ZPC), Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC), ZESA Enterprises and Power Tel Communications, National Oil Infrastructure Company (NOIC), Petrotrade and the Rural Electrification Agency (REA).

As aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7 (UN SDG 7) and the country's long term development agenda, Vision 2030, which aspires to build a Prosperous and Empowered

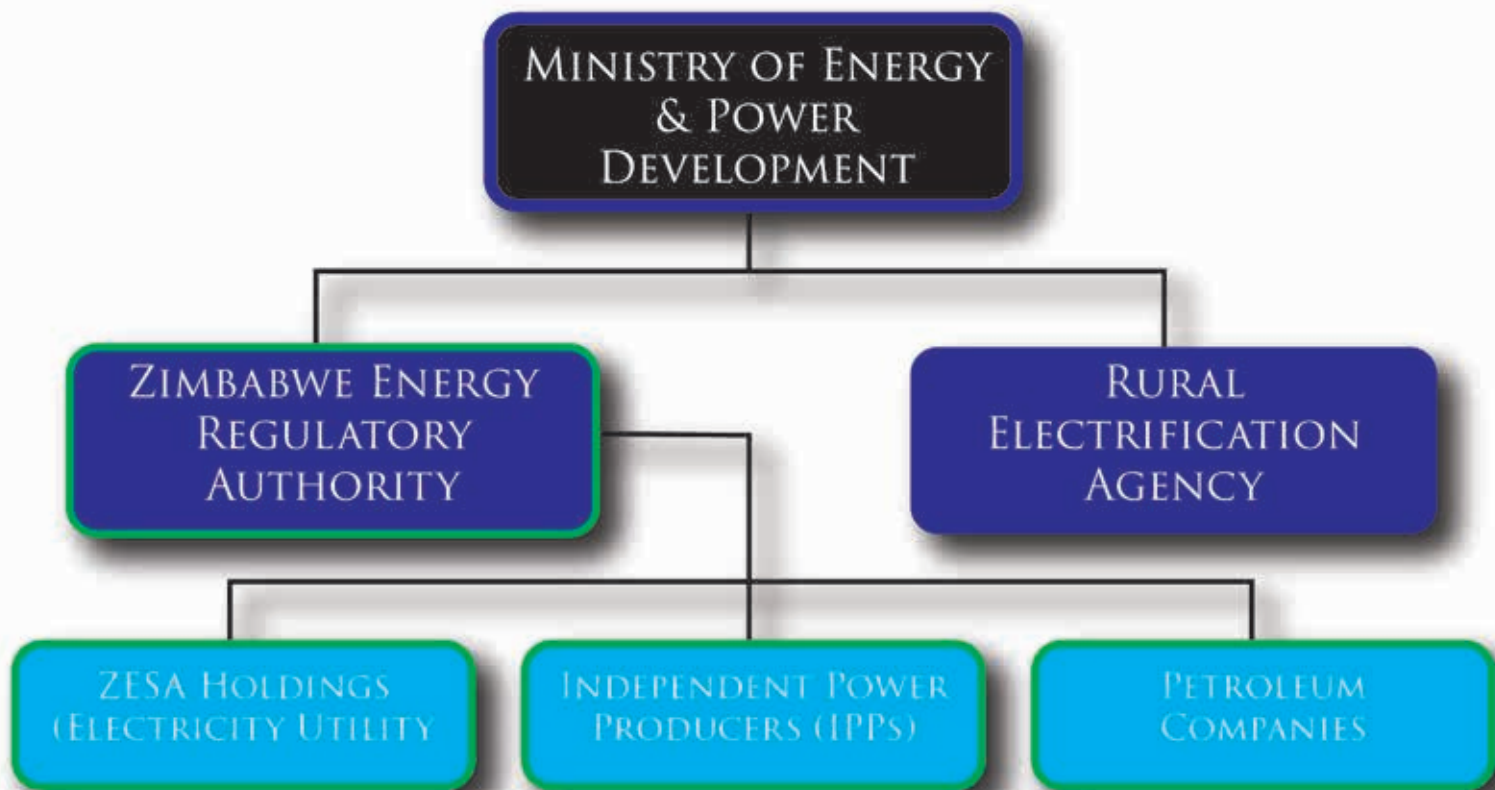
Upper-Middle Income Society, the Zimbabwe energy strategy is built on five pillars, whose aim is to address the country's power challenges and enabling long term sustainability.

These pillars, which align with the Mission 300, have enabled the energy sector to harness and focus its strategies towards projects that have benefited Zimbabweans across the country. These projects have empowered rural communities, women, and youth, whilst excelling in productivity and economic growth across Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's vision is to have a prosperous and empowered upper-middle-income society by 2030, with job opportunities and a high quality of life. In achieving this goal, the nation targets to increase the number of households accessing electricity and modern energy from 52.29% in 2017 to 100% by 2030, among other goals.



A BRIEF LOOK AT THE ENERGY SECTOR IN ZIMBABWE



The Zimbabwe Energy sector is governed by the Energy Regulatory Authority Act [Chapter 13:23] of 2011 as read together with the Electricity Act No. 4 of 2002 [Chapter 13:19] and the Petroleum Act [Chapter 13:22] of 2006, and subsequent amendments.

The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) is mandated to regulate the entire energy sector in Zimbabwe, including electricity, petrol, diesel, LPG, and renewable energy, in a fair, transparent, efficient, and cost-effective manner for the benefit of both consumers and energy suppliers.

ZESA Holdings (Pvt) Ltd is a Zimbabwean state-owned firm tasked with development and operation of electricity generation, transmission, and distributing infrastructure. The company is the major player in the Zimbabwe power sector. It has 2,640 MW installed generation capacity and supplies about 10,000GWh annual energy sales. 1,050MW of the generation capacity is hydropower. ZESA has a well-developed electricity transmission grid spans across the country and operates at 330kV and 400kV. ZESA is also responsible for electricity access nationwide. Rural electricity access is mainly funded through an electricity tariff levy for the Rural Electrification Fund, with minimal fiscal allocations from the Government.

The Electricity Act (Chapter 13:19) of 2002 offers opportunities for private sector investment in the energy sector. To this end, Independent Power

Producers (IPPs) have developed about 115MW that are currently operational while about 305MW capacity developed for own use by various private entities are operational.

Zimbabwe has a power supply deficit exceeding 500MW. The country is targeting accelerated growth through industrialization, mining, agriculture, and tourism. The mining sector, particularly platinum, lithium, and other energy transition minerals, is expected to drive electricity demand.

Access to electricity in Zimbabwe is relatively low. As of 2022 (Zimstat Census), 62% of the population had access to electricity (33.7% on-grid, 28.3% off-grid), while 38.6% of households use clean cooking solutions.

In the petroleum sub-sector, two state-owned companies, the National Oil Infrastructure Company of Zimbabwe and Petrotrade are key players in an area dominated by the private sector. The National Oil Infrastructure Company of Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd (NOIC)'s mandate is to ensure security of supply in the oil and gas industry through an efficient and sustainable transportation, storage, and re-delivery service. Petrotrade plays a central role in Zimbabwe's downstream petroleum sector, focusing on the procurement, distribution, and marketing of petroleum products across the country.



Solarised Hwakwata Business Centre

The 5 Pillars of The Zimbabwe National Energy Compact



Pillar 1:

Expand
Generation and
Network
Infrastructure
at Competitive
Costs



Pillar 2:

Leverage
Benefits of
Increased
Regional
Integration



Pillar 3:

Embrace
Distributed
Renewable
Energy (DRE)
and Clean
Cooking
Solutions for
Affordable
Last Mile
Access



Pillar 4:

Incentivize
Private Sector
Participation to
Unlock
Additional
Resources



Pillar 5:

Ensure
Financially
Viable Utilities
that Provide
Reliable and
Affordable
Services

Pillar 1

Expand Generation and
Network Infrastructure at
Competitive Costs

Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency Index of Electricity Generation (IEG) for the first quarter of 2025, “the country’s electricity generation index rose to 97.0, up 8.7 percent from 90.2 during the same period last year. The index also recorded a quarter-on-quarter rise of 6.1 percent, up from 91.4 in the fourth quarter of 2024. This increase reflects the results of sustained investment, infrastructure upgrades, and operational reforms in the sector.”



Hwange Unit 7 & 8.

In addressing the need to increase energy supply to the nation, Zimbabwe has embarked on projects to expand electricity and petroleum infrastructure across the value chains. Various projects were commissioned in the last 24 months, including the 670MW Hwange Power Station Expansion Project. A significant generation capacity was also developed by Independent Power Producers while the private sector and cooperating partners facilitated the development power transmission infrastructure such as the Alaska-Karoi Transmission Project.

These projects have resulted in a positive impact to the economy and the lives of the people. Details of the recently completed projects are on table 1. In the power sector, the main player is ZESA Holdings. Its power generation activities are complimented by:

- Independent Power Producers
- Captive Power Producers,
- Private players who feed into the grid
- Household solar systems and others that are involved in net metering

The capacity of the fuel pipeline that supplies fuel from Beira to Feruka was upgraded from 2.19 billion litres per year to 3 billion litres per year while a storage depot for LPG was also constructed.



Alaska Sub-station

TESTIMONIALS FROM BENEFICIARIES OF THE ALASKA-KAROI PROJECT



R.T. Shereni |
Nurse

So far we have connected all rooms in the clinic to running water and we now have a nutrition garden. We managed to construct nurses' quarters using water from the electricity powered boreholes following the construction of electricity infrastructure in the area. We also now have electricity powered equipment in use at the clinic now that we are connected to the national power grid.

It was not easy living without electricity. Now that we have been provided with electricity from the Alaska Sub-station, we are able to refrigerate our perishables. We can now use our home entertainment systems and the children are very happy. They can now watch cartoons and other educational programmes on television.



B. Chakweza |
Resident

PIPELINE CAPACITY UPGRADE

The project sought to increase the product pumping capacity for the Beira – Feruka – Msasa pipelines in line with increasing local and regional demand and to position Zimbabwe, particularly Harare, as a regional hub for fuel distribution within the Southern African hinterland markets. In collaboration with the Mozambique pipeline company CPMZ, it aimed to enhance the efficiency and integration of pipeline operations between the two pipelines. Additionally, the project sought to preserve Zimbabwe's roads by substituting fuel deliveries based on road tonnage with a faster and more economic mode of fuel transportation.

RUWA LPG GAS PROJECT

The project was initiated as a strategic response to LPG shortages and price inconsistencies, particularly during winter, and sought to provide adequate storage infrastructure to ensure consistent product availability and contribute to price stability for LPG products in the country.



Beira-Feruka fuel pipeline capacity upgrade

TESTIMONIAL



Fuel queues are now a thing of the past. We no longer have any challenge in accessing fuel. There are no shortages anymore. Filling stations are now almost anywhere. I am not even worried if my tank goes low because I know I can get fuel close by before it runs out. We never had such convenience before. This is a great achievement.

N. Chipiri |
Motorist

RECENTLY COMPLETED ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION PROJECTS – 2024-2025

Table 1

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	BENEFITS
ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION PROJECTS BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR			
Hwange Power Station Expansion	Extension of Hwange Power Station by 670MW (2 x 335MW units). Construction of 310km, Hwange–Insukamini 400kV transmission line, Construction of the 2nd Marvel to Insukamini 42km x 400kV line, Construction of Sherwood B 330kV Substation and grid reinforcement equipment. Hwange B 330kV substation.	Matabeleland North: Hwange	• Additional generation Capacity; 600MW base load power supply. • Improved network reliability. • Expanded transmission network for the nation and regional trade.
Deka Water Pipeline Upgrade	Rehabilitation of water pipeline and water pumping station. Construction of second 42km water pipeline.	Matabeleland North: Hwange	• Improved reliability of water supply to Hwange Power Station. • Access of water to communities along the 42km pipeline.
Alaska-Karoi 132 kV line and substation	Construction of an 85km long 132kV monopole line from Alaska 330/132kV substation to Karoi town. A new 132/33kV substation equipped with 2 x 20/30MVA transformers Karoi town. Extension of Alaska 330/132kV substation on the western side and reticulation of the downstream 33kV network.	Mashonaland West: Makonde, Hurungwe	• Increased sub-transmission infrastructure: -Reduced technical losses -Improved system availability and reliability • Access to electricity to >5000 customers on distribution network • 20-year electricity network master plan. • Social upliftment projects – - o Drilling of Boreholes and provision of pumps - o Construction of Mother's Shelters at clinics - o Capacity Building for women and youth smallholder horticulture farmers.
ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION PROJECTS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR			
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	BENEFITS
Zimbabwe Zhongxin 40MVA Smelter	Phase 1 – 25MVA (2023) Phase 2 – 15MVA (2024) load connected at the Tokwe 330/132kV substation	Masvingo: Mashava	• Reduced technical losses through optimum and efficient operation of the network. • Unlocking suppressed demand – new customer connections will be possible in the area. • Operational and maintenance flexibility.
Gwanda Lithium Zimbabwe (Mbeta)	Construction of an 88kV transmission line (77.9km) from Gwanda to Gwanda Lithium Mine and associated substation works at Gwanda Lithium Mine	Matabeleland South: Gwanda	• Reduced technical losses through optimum and efficient operation of the network. • Unlocking suppressed demand – new customer connections will be possible in the area. • Operational and maintenance flexibility.

Bikita Minerals – connection of lithium mine	Construction of 132kV line (70km) from the existing Tokwe 330/132kV to Bikita Minerals 132kV substation.	Masvingo: Bikita	- Reduced technical losses through optimum and efficient operation of the network. - Unlocking suppressed demand - Network operational and maintenance flexibility.
Dinson (88kV)	Construction of 88kV Line from Sherwood 330/88kV substation to the Dinson 88kV substation.	Mashonaland East: Chivhu	- Reduced technical losses through optimum and efficient operation of the network. - Unlocking suppressed demand in the area. - Operational and maintenance flexibility will be possible.
Orange Grove 50/75MVA transformer project	Installation of a 50/75, 132/33kV transformer at Orange Grove substation	Manicaland: Mutare	- Reduced technical losses through optimum and efficient operation of the network. - Unlocking suppressed demand in the area.
Zhongjin Heli 100MW thermal generation project	Construction of 2 x 6km 330kV lines to cut in and out the existing Hwange – Sherwood 2, 330kV line and a 330/10.5kV substation to connect 100MW thermal generation	Matabeleland North: Hwange	- Additional generation Capacity; - Improved network reliability. - Expanded transmission network.
Xintai 50MW thermal generation project	Construction of a 50MW thermal power plant for own use	Matabeleland South: Beitbridge	Additional generation Capacity.
Maximind Thermal Project	Construction of 120MW Thermal Power Plant for own use	Manicaland	Additional generation capacity.
Kamativi Mining Company	Construction of a 88kV (77.5km) line from Hwange local 88kV substation to the proposed Kamativi Mining Company 88/11kV substation and construction of Kamativi substation.	Matabeleland North: Kamativi	- Reduced technical losses through optimum and efficient operation of the network. - Unlocking suppressed demand.
Centragrid 25MW Solar	Construction of a greenfield 88kV substation at the Centragrid Solar Power Plant. Cut in and out of the existing Norton-Mazowe 88kV line	Mashonaland West: Mount Hampden	- Expanded sub-transmission network. - Improved network reliability.
Zimplats 80MW Solar	Construction of a greenfield 132kV substation at the Zimplats solar power plant. Cut in and out of the existing Selous-SMC 132kV line.	Mashonaland West: Selous	- Expanded transmission network for the nation and regional trade. - Improved network reliability.
Masvingo Solar	Integration of 12MW solar power plant. Construction of a greenfield 11kV substation and installation of 3km 11kV cable to the Bikita minerals 33/11kV substation	Masvingo: Bikita	- Improved network reliability. - Expanded distribution network.

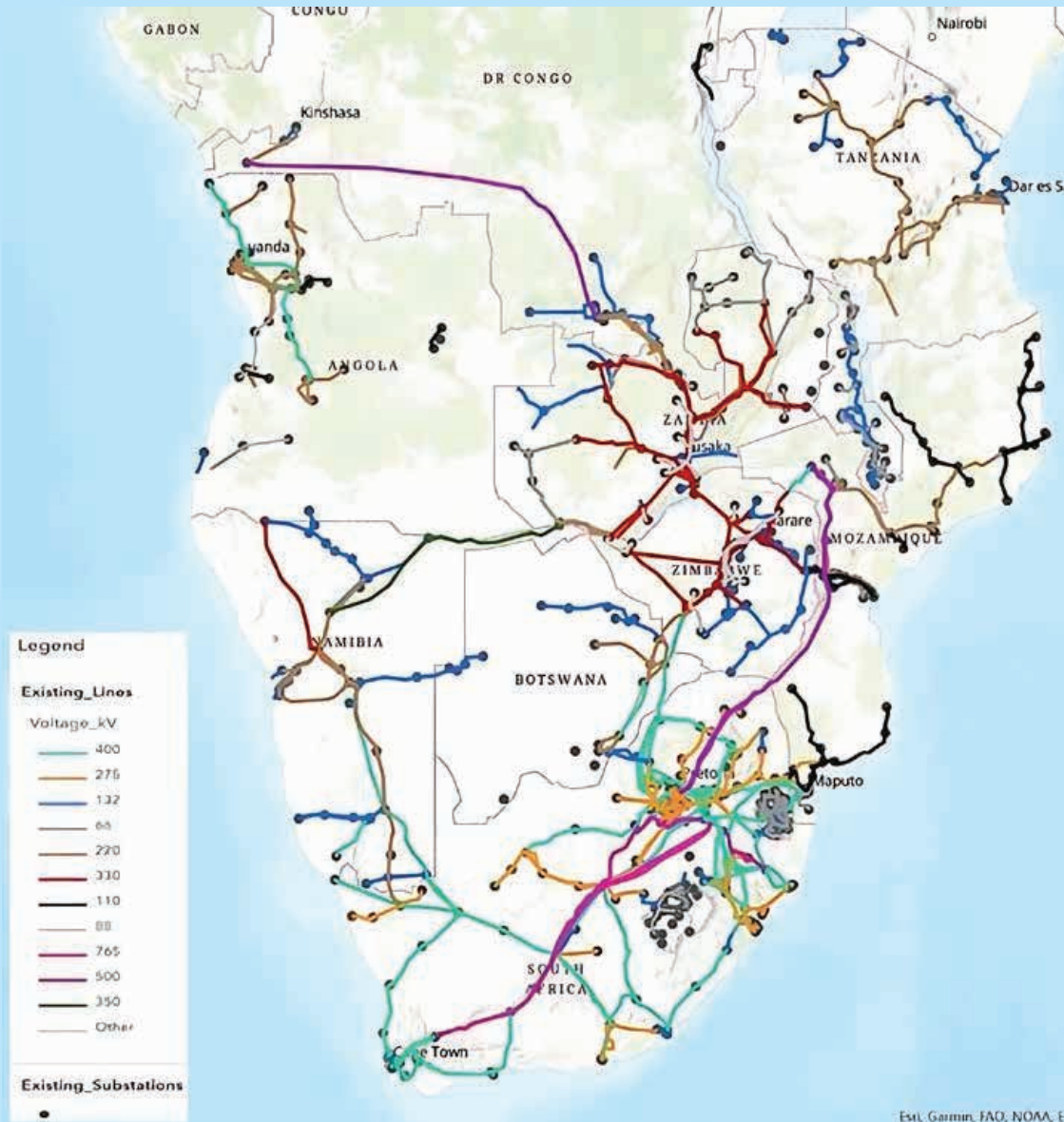
PETROLEUM INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION PROJECTS

FUEL PIPELINE CAPACITY UPGRADE	Upgrading the Beira-Feruka-Msasa fuel pipeline's pumping capacity from 2.19 billion litres per year to 3 billion litres per year.	Manicaland Mutare	- Consistent and reliable fuel supply throughout the year, both within Zimbabwe and the broader hinterland market. - Enhanced energy security and foreign currency earnings through exports. - National economic growth.
Ruwa LPG project	Construction of the Ruwa LPG Depot. It comprised the fabrication and installation of two bullet tanks with a total capacity of 650 metric tonnes. Ancillary facilities: product receiving and loading pumps and compressors, cylinder filling and handling shed complete with a carousel cylinder filling system, firewater tank complete with a suppression system, weighbridges, control room, and power reticulation.	Harare	Consistent LPG availability all year round and stabilisation of prices in the LPG market.
CONTAINERISED SERVICE STATIONS	Installation of containerised services stations across Zimbabwe.	All provinces except Harare.	- Improved access to fuel. - Service to less accessed areas - Fuelling development projects in rural centres. - Flexibility of the service station as it can be easily moved to where the fuel resource is most needed.



Pillar 2

Leverage Benefits of Increased Regional Integration





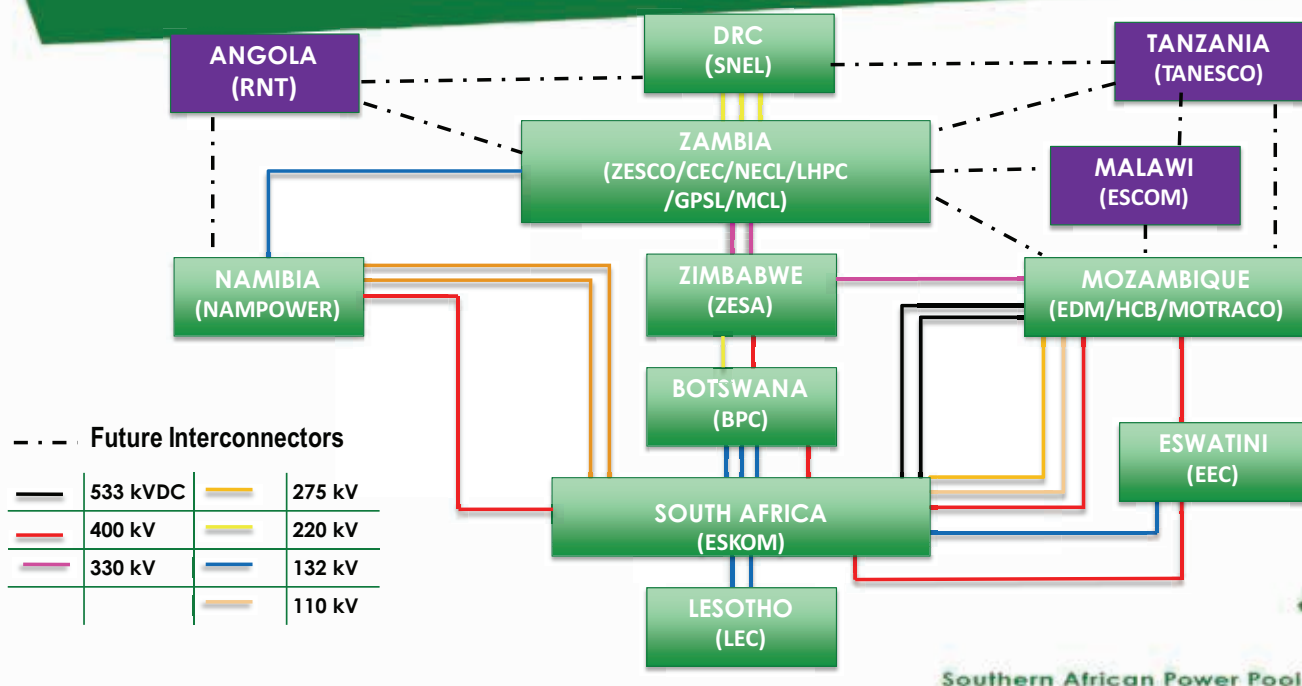
Zimbabwe is a member of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and benefits from actively participating in the regional electricity trading.

Zimbabwe's strategic location at the heart of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) facilitates seamless electricity trade with neighbouring countries. The country manages electricity shortages by importing power through bilateral agreements with regional utilities and SAPP Day Ahead Market. Notably, Zimbabwe imports approximately 100 MW from South Africa's Eskom, 50MW from Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM) and up to 50 MW from Mozambique's Hidroelétrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB). Electricity imports remain an important component of total supply, but the potential for continued trade is constrained by regional shortages, ZESA's ability to pay, and transmission capacity limitations.

The planned Zimbabwe-Zambia-Botswana-Namibia interconnector (ZIZABONA), Mozambique-Zimbabwe-

South Africa interconnector (MOZISA), 2nd Alaska – Sherwood 330kV Line, Bindura – Mutorashanga 330kV Line, and Orange Grove –Middle Sabi- Triangle transmission projects, will improve network transfer capacity, system stability and reliability, and regional wheeling thereby enhancing regional trade. There are significant opportunities to further bolster regional trade through additional investments in generation and transmission infrastructure, particularly with private sector involvement. Countries like Angola and Tanzania possess surplus generation capacity that could be leveraged through transmission investments estimated at over US\$4 billion to integrate them into the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) grid.

The SAPP Interconnected Grid – Regional Integration



“Electricity imports remain an important component of total supply to Zimbabwe, But regional shortages constrain the potential for continued trade, and transmission capacity limitations.” ~

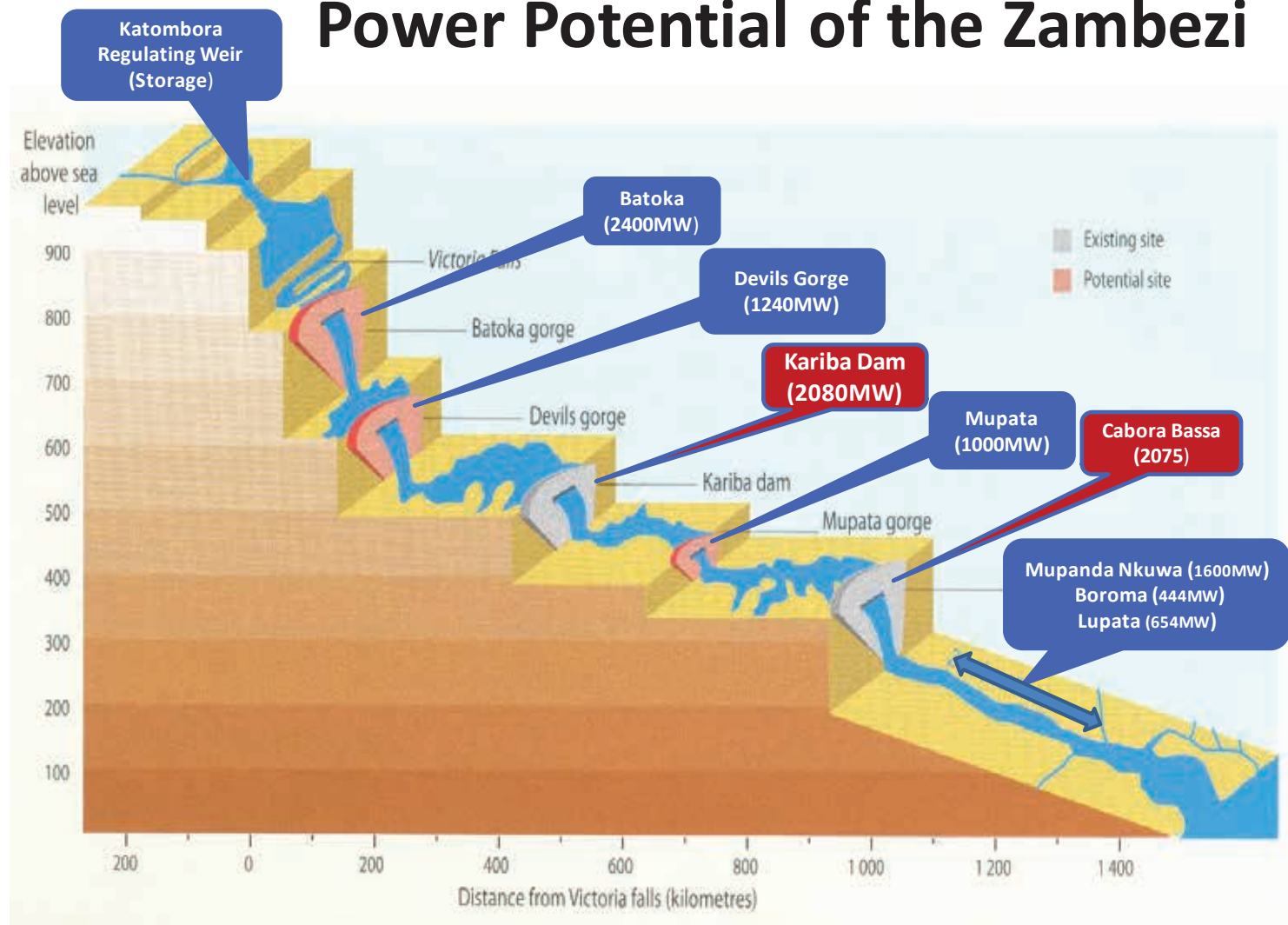
Steve Dhiwa

Executive Director, Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)

Regional Power Generation Projects

There are potential hydropower sites along the Zambezi River that lend opportunities for transnational energy projects. Zimbabwe and Zambia are developing a hydropower plant at the Batoka Gorge, downstream the Victoria Falls, through the Zambezi River Authority. Bankable feasibility studies for the 2,400MW Batoka Gorge Hydro Electric Scheme are being finalised to pave way for procurement of the project developer.

Power Potential of the Zambezi



A close-up photograph of two stainless steel cooking pots on a gas stove. The pots have black knobs on their lids. Bright blue flames are visible beneath the pots, indicating they are being heated. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

Pillar 3 |

Embrace Distributed
Renewable Energy (DRE)
and Clean Cooking
Solutions for Affordable
Last Mile Access

On going initiatives to increase access under this pillar are led by the Presidential Rural Solarisation Scheme, which began this year, 2025 and is fully funded by the Government. This project will run for five (5) years with over one million rural households set to access sustainable and reliable energy.



The World Bank has provided targeted capacitation training to key Zimbabwean energy sector agencies, including the Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD), the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA), and the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC), to enhance their expertise in competitive procurement processes for solar projects.

This training is part of a broader technical assistance initiative aimed at supporting Zimbabwe's shift toward renewable energy by developing transparent and credible procurement frameworks for solar Independent Power Producers (IPPs). The program focuses on building institutional

capacity for transaction advisory services, advancing legal and regulatory frameworks, and integrating international best practices into the tendering and contract management process.

Beneficiaries gained skills in project site assessment, bid evaluation, and risk management, as well as an understanding of environmental and social safeguards related to solar investments. Ultimately, the training is intended to streamline Zimbabwe's renewable energy project pipeline, attract quality private sector investment, and accelerate the country's transition to a diversified and resilient energy mix.

RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

In terms of solar and biogas energy, REF builds solar plants and biogas digesters mainly in remote areas which are far away from the existing grid network and unlikely to get grid electricity in the foreseeable future. Biogas energy projects are mainly for clean cooking where villagers will no longer cut down trees for use as firewood.

Solar energy, just like grid electricity, provides electricity for even large projects like irrigation and welding besides providing adequate energy for domestic use. Examples of these projects are the 200 kW Hakwata solar plant in Chipinge, 150Kw Tshitulipasi Solar plant in Beitbridge, 120 kW Dete solar plant in Hurungwe district and 96kW Gandavaroyi in Gokwe North district. Some development partners like UNDP assisted REF in building up these solar projects by providing funding.

PROJECT	SCOPE OF WORK	PROVINCE	PARTNERS	BENEFICIARIES
Chiwenga	45 kW	Mashonaland Central Muzarabani District		Chiwenga Community Solar Systems, Chiwenga Clinic, P/S, S/S, B/C, Staff and Village houses
Soti Source	120kW	Masvingo Gutu District		Soti Source Secondary S, Business Centre, Clinic, Tongogara PS ZINWA, RIDA, Churches x 5, AREX, GMB
Gandavaroyi	96kW	Midlands Province Gokwe District		Gandavaroyi Primary and Secondary schools, Business Centre, Clinic, Arex,Campfire, Homesteads
Dete	120kW	Mashonaland West Hurungwe District	UNDP	Install 120kW solar PV Generator, 3,85km of LT6 lines, Internal wiring, metering to supply 1xClinic, 10xPrimary School, 1xSecondary School, 13x homesteads, 5xchurches, 30xBusiness Centres and 2xBoreholes
Hwakwata	200kW	Manicaland Chipinge district		80 households, Primary school, clinic



The Hwakwata Village Solar Mini-Grid Project.

Grid electricity

The Rural Electrification Fund (REF) taps electricity from the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC) and build lines into the rural areas to supply electricity to schools, clinics, village homesteads, small scale farms, business centres and Government sub offices among other projects. In the last 12 months REF took electricity to many projects among them the Mupazviriho project in Marondera district, Mashonaland East, Makonese, Zvarota to Takunda in Shurugwi district, Midlands province and Zvinyaningwe irrigation scheme in Masvingo district, Masvingo province. The projects are modeled to enable villagers to embark on income generating projects like welding, irrigation farming, carpentry, dress making among many others. These projects have benefitted more than 39,000 Zimbabweans in Rural communities in accessing modern energy.

The provision of electricity in rural areas has not only brought the comfort of lights but has improved rural entrepreneurship skills and the development of cottage industries thereby improving the lifestyle of villagers. Many smallholder farmers who were relying on rainfed agriculture are now irrigating their fields and their harvests have increased while such projects like welding, carpentry and dress making among others are taking place at many electrified business centres.

Grid electricity by Rural Electrification Fund, has resulted in the increase of access to electricity by rural public institutions and schools. To date, 82% of schools and clinics have access to grid electricity.

A TABLE OF : NATIONAL STATISTICS ON THE ELECTRIFICATION STATUS OF RURAL SCHOOLS AND HEALTH CENTRES AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

Province	NO. OF RURAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				TOTAL ELECTRIFIED							PERCENTAGE COMPLETION (%)			
	Primary School	Secondary School	Clinic	Total	Primary School	Secondary School	Clinic	UNICEF P/School Only	UNDP Only	Total Primary	Total Clinic	Primary School	Secondary School	Clinic	Aggregate Total
Manicaland	985	474	320	1779	768	408	273	9	26	777	299	79	86	93	86
Mash Central	666	334	205	1205	497	273	205	8	0	505	205	76	82	100	86
Mash East	722	451	261	1434	558	381	250	11	0	569	250	79	84	96	86
Mash West	758	430	238	1426	432	303	199	10	0	442	199	58	70	84	71
Masvingo	896	407	261	1564	489	333	236	9	0	498	236	56	82	90	76
Mat North	608	228	167	1003	444	187	163	2	0	446	163	73	82	98	84
Mat South	533	193	173	899	409	176	134	5	31	414	165	78	91	95	88
Midlands	798	354	307	1459	442	273	290	12	0	454	290	57	77	94	76
Total	5966	2871	1932	10769	4039	2334	1750	66	57	4105	1807	69	81	94	82

TESTIMONIAL



Rodreck Chakabuda |

“We want to thank REA for coming with electricity because our business hours have been extended and getting more money from our customers”



Chiwenga Business Centre shop – Mashonaland Province - Muzarabani District



Chief Nhema's newly electrified homestead Shurugwi district, Midlands Province.

"No to vandalism of electricity infrastructure"

TESTIMONIAL



Chief Nhema |
Midlands Province -
Shurugwi District



Newly electrified Malembeja primary school in Kariba district, Mashonaland West province



St Anna Mere primary school in Svosve Communal area, Marondera District in Mashonaland East province is one of many schools electrified by REA as from July last year.



Businessmen at Tshitulipasi Business Centre enjoying electricity from the 120kW solar plant installed by REA late last year.



Student at Chirorwe Secondary school join community members to welcome dignitaries to the official commissioning of the Chirorwe grid electricity project. REA electrified both Chirorwe primary and secondary schools, a clinic, a business centre, RIDA offices.

TESTIMONIAL



Oncemore Gore |
Hwakwata Village

"I used to get my buliding supplies from town (window frames and door frames). When we got solar energy, i started my welding business. The solar energy really helped us and made things easier fro us here. Now these supplies are found locally."

TESTIMONIAL



Tafadzwa Mashava |
Hwakwata Village

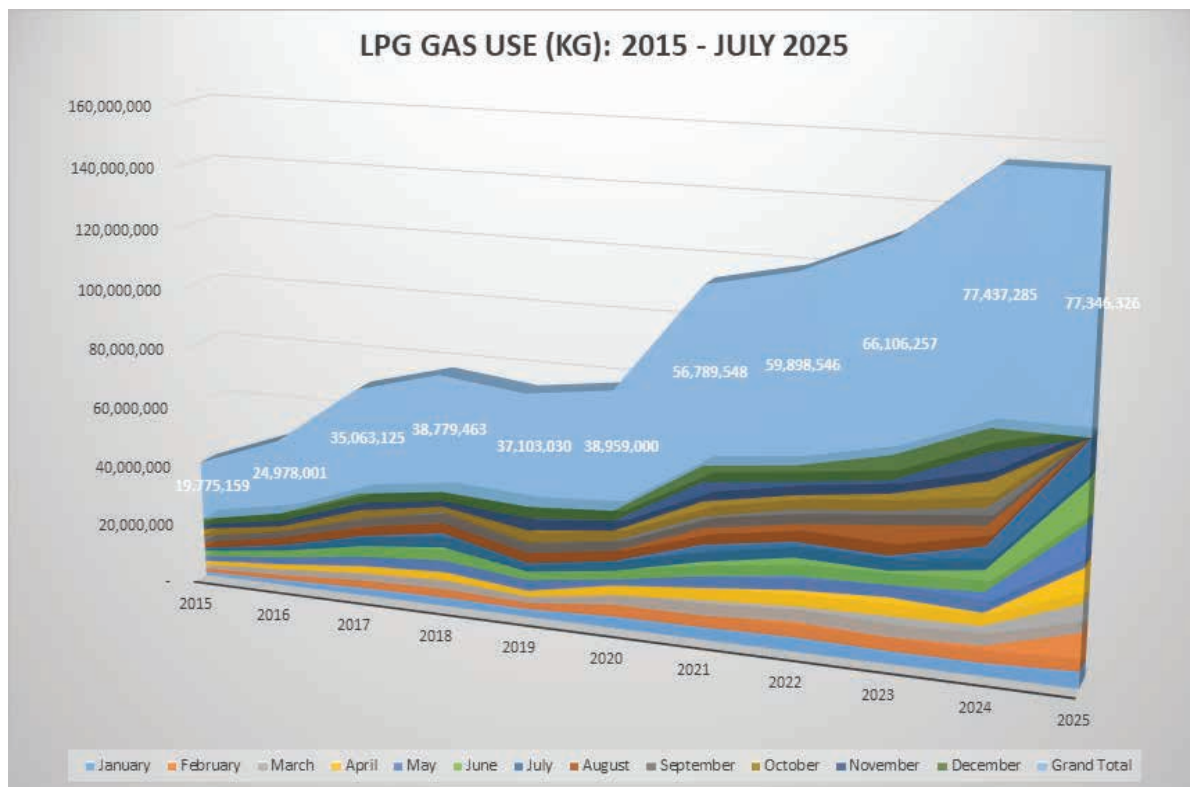
"I want to thank the responsible authorities for modernising our village through this solar project."



Clean Cooking

Zimbabweans have embraced clean cooking with the consumption of LPG rising sharply.

The cumulative LPG consumed in the 7 months of 2025 was 77,450 tons compared to 77,437 tons consumed in the whole of 2024.



TESTIMONIAL



F. Dickson |
Resident

“We now have a lot of LPG retail outlets creating competition. Now the price of LPG gas has somewhat stabilised and even getting lower. Any time that I go to the shops, I always find LPG gas available and if one seller runs out, there is always another one with some product. We no longer have long queues as compared to the time when we had only one outlet selling LPG gas.”

PROJECT	INSTITUTIONAL BIOGAS AND DOMESTIC DIGESTER	
	Size	No. of Institutions
Manicaland	9m ³ x 5 and 50m ³ x 1	6
Mashonaland Central	25m ³ x 1 and 50m ³ x 2	3
Mashonaland East	50m ³	4
Mashonaland West	100m ³	1
Masvingo	50m ³	2
Matabeleland North	50m ³	3
Matabeleland South	50m ³	2
Midlands	50m ³	3
TOTALS		24

TESTIMONIAL



Peter Mlambo |
Manicaland Province

“Tave kushandisa moto wekubikisa wakachena unobva mu biogas usina utsi. Pataive tisati tave ne moto uyu, madzimai ne vana vaiswera vari mu masango vachitsvaka huni. Dambudziko iri rapera tinopa kutenda ku hurumende neve REA vakatiitira chironzwa ichi.” *(We are now using clean, smoke-free cooking energy from biogas. Before we had this fuel, women and children would spend the day in the bushes looking for firewood. This problem is now done with. We give thanks to the Government and REA for carrying out this program for us.)*

Last Mile Access Innovations

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	BENEFITS
PERTOTRADE PETROCARD	The PetroCard is an innovation by Petrotrade to enhance digital energy solutions and provides a secure, electronic, and cashless refuelling solution designed for individuals, businesses, and Government institutions. The PetroCard enables seamless fuel transfers, is fully integrated with banking systems, and is also available in a virtual format, ensuring maximum convenience for our clients. This innovation embodies our commitment to customer-centric digital solutions in energy service delivery and the need to move with time in terms of digitalisation and electronification of processes.	All Clients - nationwide	• Digitalisation of processes • Seamless transfer of fuel • Card linked with banking options for convenience • Card available in virtual format • Card can be funded electronically from any part of the world. • Flexibility • secure • All petrotrade mainline products • Redeemable at over 80 sites across Zimbabwe



Pillar 4|

Incentivize Private
Sector Participation
to Unlock Additional
Resources



The energy sector has seen a steady increase in private sector participation, as clearly enunciated in the policy. The Government of Zimbabwe has created an enabling environment for such players, which includes cost-reflective tariffs, currency convertibility, among a raft of other incentives.

Government of Zimbabwe has established a favorable policy environment to support ZESA, Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and the fuel industry, thereby strengthening the country's energy sector. A key measure has been the approval of a cost-reflective tariff of 16.07USc/kWh, which serves as a benchmark that promotes investor viability across the electricity value chain.

To further mitigate investment risks, the Government has introduced the Government Project Support Agreement (GPSA), which cushions energy projects against jurisdictional implementation risks as well as Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) currency convertibility risks. In addition, regulatory oversight and accountability have been enhanced through the establishment of the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee, which

monitors compliance and promotes an enabling investment climate. Complementing these efforts, the Mutapa Investment Fund has been created as a sovereign wealth vehicle, holding shares in ZESA Holdings, ZETDC, and ZPC to facilitate resource mobilization and improve operational efficiency.

Moreover, the liberalization of electricity markets has paved the way for private sector participation, with entities such as the Intensive Energy Users Group (IEUG), Renewable Energy Hub, Utility Warehouse, and Africa Greenco already licensed to trade electricity in Zimbabwe. Collectively, these initiatives underscore the Government's commitment to fostering a transparent, sustainable, and investor-friendly energy investment landscape.



MUNYATI SOLAR PROJECT



The Munyati solar project is a 100 MW solar photovoltaic (PV) power plant under construction in Munyati, Midlands province, Zimbabwe. It's a public-private partnership between the Zimbabwean Government and Evergreen Private Limited. The project is part of Zimbabwe's efforts to increase renewable energy sources and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

To date, the private sector has developed 115Mw operational generation capacity through IPPs and 305Mw capacity for own use by various private entities. Significant transmission network development has been facilitated by the private sector.

TESTIMONIAL

“We built six hydroelectric projects in the Honde Valley, two in Nyanga and one solar in Mutoko. We are also currently building a third hydro project in Nyanga. In Zimbabwe we are producing 40 megawatts.”



Ian McKersie |
Managing Director

TESTIMONIAL



Dr Dilesh Nguwaya |
CEO & Executive Chairman |

“Geo Pomona is not just managing waste - it is helping Zimbabwe move towards clean energy and sustainable development”

TESTIMONIAL



Victor Utedzi |
Zimbabwe Independent
Power Producers Association
President

“We are producing energy from all the renewable energy technologies that are available in the country. We have a predominant PV solar, we have wind in our portfolios and we also have a large hydro portfolio in operation and in development.”





Pillar 5|

Ensure Financially
Viable Utilities that
Provide Reliable and
Affordable Services

ZESA, the main off taker and supplier of electricity in the country, currently has substantial creditor obligations and legacy debt. The root causes lie partly in the adverse impacts of the past macro-economic conditions such as high inflation and fluctuations in exchange rates, past sub-economic tariffs, and partly in internal inefficiencies. The Government is implementing various strategies to improve utility financial viability. Such strategies include debt restructuring, utility restructuring, creating a conducive environment for private sector participation in the electricity sector, and implementing recommendations from studies conducted with support from cooperating Partners (WB, AfDB, etc.).

Following the World Bank-sponsored Cost of Supply Study, ZERA has been reviewing the tariff and most customer categories are now on a cost-reflective tariff. The tariff increased from an average of 11.3 to 16.08 USc/kWh. To improve revenue collection, the utility has rolled out prepayment and smart metering systems. Most domestic customers are on prepaid metering while at least 50% of customers eligible for smart metering have been connected.

The utility has prepared strategic plans to enhance operational efficiency and commercial viability with a roadmap for significant outcomes that include supplying adequate power, achieving adequate growth, efficient utilization of assets and creating a sustainable business model. ZESA Holdings and its subsidiaries have consistently published annual audited accounts that have been tabled in Parliament.

The Government with support of the World Bank crafted a Performance Improvement Plan for ZPC and ZETDC in 2018. Some of the action items in the Performance Improvement Plan are already being implemented by the Government and the utility. Going forward, the Government shall review the Plan with a view of aligning it to the current situation.

TESTIMONIAL



Eng. Cletus Nyachohwe |
Acting CEO | Zesa Holdings |

“We welcome the Government’s continued support for the energy sector through the adoption of a cost-reflective tariff regime. This progressive move has significantly addressed the utility’s capacity risk, enabling ZESA Holdings to meet its financial obligations, including the timely settlement of Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with Independent Power Producers. This development strengthens the bankability of energy projects in Zimbabwe and sends a strong signal of policy consistency and financial viability to investors. We take this opportunity to invite private sector players—both local and international—to partner with us in this evolving and rewarding energy space.”



“Bold moves by power utility Zesa Holdings to prioritise miners had enabled operators to improve production”

TESTIMONIAL



Isaac Kwesu |
CEO (Chamber of Mines
Zimbabwe) |

NET-METERING

The ZETDC net metering programme is showing significant growth, with a combined total of 77MW of solar power now being fed into the national grid by households and businesses across the country. The aim is to ramp up net metering contribution to 100MW by the end of 2025 and another 100MW in 2026. 452 domestic clients have been connected to date, reflecting a strong adoption of renewable energy among households.

On the other hand, a substantial number of large-scale contributors, including commercial clients, as well as various industrial and agricultural entities, are collectively feeding a considerable amount of power into the grid. This diverse participation highlights the widespread interest in and the

potential of solar energy across different sectors of the economy.

The latest figures reveal a robust increase in participation, with the total number of applications for the programme reaching 756. This growing interest is a key indicator of the country's move towards a more sustainable and decentralized energy system.

The ongoing participation from both residential and commercial sectors underscores the programme's critical role in bolstering the nation's energy generation capacity and its strategic importance in diversifying the energy mix.

A man in a pinstripe suit is shown from the chest up, looking out a window. The background is a blurred city skyline. The image has a blue tint.

Outlook

Investment Prospects,
Upcoming Development
and Prioritised Projects

PRIORITISED PROJECTS

	Project Name	Capacity (MW)	Technology	Capex per kW	Estimate cost in US\$
1	Prospect lithium	70	Coal-Fired Thermal	1800	126,000,000
2	Manhize Resources (Private) Limited	50	Coal-Fired Thermal	1800	90,000,000
3	Huoyuntong	300	Coal-Fired Thermal	1800	540,000,000
4	Titan Power (Private) Limited	270	Coal-fired thermal	1800	486,000,000
5	Zhongjin Heli Energy (Private) Limited	100	Coal-Thermal	1800	180,000,000
6	Prestige Massive (Private) Limited	300	Coal-Fired Thermal	1800	540,000,000
7	Tokwe Mukorsi Hydroelectric (Pvt) Ltd	15	Mini-hydro	2500	37,500,000
8	Gairezi	30	Mini-hydro	2667	80,000,000
9	ZFC Limited	5	Solar PV	800	4,000,000
10	Solgas Energy (Private) Limited	10	Solar PV	800	8,000,000
11	Gridpro (Private) Limited	56.25	Solar PV	800	45,000,000
12	Riverside Power Station (Private) Limited	7.5	Solar PV	800	6,000,000
13	Equinox Energy P/L	10	Solar PV	800	8,000,000
14	Murombedzi Solar Park (Private) Limited	10.5	Solar PV	800	8,400,000
15	Cam and Motor Solar (Private) Limited	30	Solar PV	800	24,000,000
16	Renco Solar (Private) Limited	15	Solar PV	800	12,000,000
17	Murowa Solar (Private) Limited	15	Solar PV	800	12,000,000
18	Dalny Solar (Private) Limited	15	Solar PV	800	12,000,000
19	Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	105	Solar PV	800	84,000,000
20	Zimbabwe Platinum Mines (Private) Limited	45	Solar PV	800	36,000,000
21	Centrawest (Private) Limited	12	Solar PV	800	9,600,000
22	Centrawest (Private) Limited	20.8	Solar PV	800	16,640,000
23	CDF Resources (Private) Limited	12	Solar PV	800	9,600,000
24	Chatsworth Energy Private Limited- Temporary Licence	5	Solar PV	800	4,000,000
25	Ruzawi Solar Park Private Limited	5	Solar PV	800	4,000,000
26	Sunports Energy Private Limited	5.5	Solar PV	800	4,400,000
27	Ravensus (Private) Limited	50	Solar PV	800	40,000,000
28	Centrachine (Private) Limited	100	Solar PV	800	80,000,000
29	Bindura Solar (Private) Limited	25	Solar PV	800	20,000,000
30	Eureka Solar (Private) Limited	7.07	Solar PV	800	5,656,000
31	Guarantee Risk Solar Energy (Private) Limited	10	Solar PV	800	8,000,000
32	London Bridge Power (Private) Limited	40	Solar PV	800	32,000,000

33	Innscor (Africa) Limited	0.739	Solar PV	800	591,200
34	Innscor (Africa) Limited	0.986	Solar PV	800	788,800
35	Breckridge Investments (Private) Limited	4	Solar PV	800	3,200,000
36	Yellowcob Enterprises (Private) Limited	0.96	Solar PV	800	768,000
37	National Foods Limited	2.74	Solar PV	800	2,192,000
38	Agric Value Chain Zimbabwe (Private) Limited	1.28	Solar PV	800	1,024,000
39	Carrera Ventures (Private) Limited	0.473	Solar PV	800	378,400
40	David Whitehead Textiles Zimbabwe (Private) Limited -Chegutu	3.5	Solar PV	800	2,800,000
41	David Whitehead Textiles Zimbabwe (Private) Limited -Kadoma	3.37	Solar PV	800	2,696,000
42	Zimgold Oil Industries (Private) Limited	1.782	Solar PV	800	1,425,600
43	Greenagric Solar Park (Private) Limited	1	Solar PV	800	800,000
44	Innscor (Africa) Limited -Bakers Inn Harare	1.232	Solar PV	800	985,600
45	Innscor (Africa) Limited -Bakers Inn Bulawayo	0.986	Solar PV	800	788,800
46	Dolcin Trading (Private) Limited	50	Solar PV	800	40,000,000
47	ZETDC competitive procurement	370	Solar PV	800	296,000,000
48	Wind competitive procurement	100	Wind	1200	120,000,000
49	Munyati Evergreen Energy (Private) Limited	100	Solar PV	1000	100,000,000
	Total	2,395			3,147,234,400
	BESS	450		1063	478,350,000
	Total including BESS				3,625,584,400

FUEL PIPELINE PROJECTS

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	BENEFITS
Zimbabwe – Zambia Pipeline Construction	A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the pipeline to Zambia is under consideration. The draft has been approved by cabinet and awaits signing by the Zimbabwe and Zambia Government principals.	Harare-Chirundu-Zambia	The achievement of these projects is expected to contribute positively to the country's GDP through improved and consistent supply to the hinterland market.
Botswana-Beira-Zimbabwe Pipeline Construction	Botswana expressed interest in having a pipeline constructed linking Botswana and Beira via Zimbabwe. Negotiations for an MOU between the two (2) Governments are ongoing	Harare-Bulawayo-Plumtree-Botswana	
Muzarabani Gas Explorations	Upon realization of adequate yields from the Muzarabani gas explorations a pipeline network will be established to supply gas to Harare and also Kwekwe for power generation.	Muzarabani-Harare-Kwekwe	The completion of this project will result in increased power generation

The actual construction of the pipelines will be informed by the outcome of feasibility studies.

GEOHERMAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN ZIMBABWE

Introduction

Geothermal energy is indeed a competitive, reliable, and clean renewable energy source that must be harnessed, especially given the current global climate challenges. Unlike fossil fuels, geothermal offers a sustainable alternative with minimal environmental impact, contributing to the country's energy security and climate resilience.

Geothermal Potential

Zimbabwe possesses significant geothermal potential, with an estimated 32 potential sites distributed across the country, primarily in Binga, Hwange, Kariba, and Manicaland. Despite this promising resource, geothermal development within Zimbabwe remains in its infancy. According to the National Renewable Energy Policy of 2019, Zimbabwe aims to develop a minimum of 50MW of geothermal capacity by 2030. Achieving the targeted 50MW will contribute approximately 4% to the national power grid, serving as a stable baseload that can enhance grid stability and reliability.

Current Status

In 2023, the Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD), in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, conducted Pre-feasibility studies as well as Concept notes for two sites in Binga namely Chimbwatata and Lubimbi. These efforts were supported by funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) under the Green Resilient Recovery Strategy and Investment Plan. The concept notes serve as foundation documents, guiding subsequent detailed investigations.

Currently, these sites require comprehensive geotechnical feasibility studies, including geophysical and geochemical surveys as well as drilling to accurately quantify the geothermal resource potential, determine technical requirements, and the associated costs for development.



FEASIBILITY STUDIES FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS

The Government of Zimbabwe engaged the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to assist in the development of Feasibility Studies for renewable energy projects.

Batoka Hydropower project

As for hydropower, the 2400MW Batoka hydropower to be shared equally between Zimbabwe and Zambia is also being pursued. Project preparation beginning with the upgrading of the old Feasibility Study is underway.

BATOKA GORGE HYDROELECTRIC SCHEME (BGHES) PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Batoka Gorge Hydroelectric Power Scheme (BGHES) is a transformative large-scale hydropower project planned on the Zambezi River, 47km downstream of Victoria Falls straddling the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- Jointly developed by Zambia and Zimbabwe, implemented by the Zambezi River Authority (ZRA).
- The African Development Bank are providing Strategic Advisory Support to the Contracting States through ZRA.
- AUDA-NEPAD is a collaborative partner offering support and advisory on the Studies and Domestic Resource Mobilisation Strategy .
- Designed as a Public Private Partnership (structure) with separate Dam company and Power Plant SPVs
- Project cost estimated at \$4.2 billion with phased financing from DFIs, MDBs and private sector investors
- Aims to bridge regional electricity deficits, support industrial growth and foster green energy transition

WHY INVEST IN BATOKA



Government & DFI Backing:

Up to 2,400 MW of power will help reduce power shortages in Zambia and Zimbabwe. Supported by AfDB, AUDA-NEPAD, and regional utilities.



Scalable & Bankable:

Up to 2,400 MW with regional offtake security.



Reduction in Energy Costs:

Hydropower is cheaper than using fossil fuels, reducing overall electricity costs for businesses and consumers.



Revenue Generation:

The project is expected to generate revenue through electricity exports to neighboring countries via the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP).



High IRR & Risk Mitigation:

Strong financial structuring.



Low Environmental Footprint:

Reservoir confined to the gorge with no resettlement required for the dam and limited economic and physical displacements for other project infrastructure due to its good location.

Solar parks and windpower development

Expert Engineers and scientists analysed the national grid and produced a Network Master Plan and a Variable Renewable Energy Integration study. In that study, 12 sites close to existing sub-stations were identified. Solar and wind power projects can be connected at these substations after minimum investments in upgrading the grid are done. The study proceeded to develop 5 Feasibility Studies for solar parks which are ready for development.

Between 2025 and 2027, the Ministry of Energy and Power is working on Feasibility Studies for 8 potential windpower farms. The sites were identified using satellite data during a study done by IRENA in 2014. In addition to these Government projects, three private players have installed wind masts and are measuring and collecting data in Guruve, Matopos and Mamina.

In both cases, that is, solar and windpower, the Feasibility Studies will be used by Government to get project developers through a competitive bidding framework or renewable energy auctions.



GOVERNMENT PROJECT SUPPORT AGREEMENT (GPSA) AND FUTURE PROCUREMENT.

The Government of Zimbabwe, through the Ministry of Energy and Power Development and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, established the Government Project Support Agreement (GPSA) also titled the Government Implementation Agreement (GIA) framework to facilitate and de-risk investments by Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in the energy sector.

Zimbabwe's Energy and Power Development Minister, July Moyo, signed a US\$1.5m Government Project Support Agreement (GPSA) with InfraCo Africa to advance the development of the 30MW Vungu Solar Project in the central Midlands Province.

The GPSA offers comfort and security to investors through the following key points:

- In case ZETDC defaults the Government of Zimbabwe will purchase the power plant (Guaranteeing ZETDC default)
- Conversion of Local Currency into Foreign Currency (granting of the RBZ letter of Comfort)
- Standard PPA with a cost reflective tariff matching current markets in the region (improving bankability)
- Comes with Fiscal Incentives and the Project is awarded a National Project Status to facilitate ease of importation of the project equipment without paying Duty and VAT
- Instil Investor Confidence as the project is Government supported which lowers investor risk.
- Option for a back-to-back off-taker arrangement (with large scale power consumers of electricity retailers).
- The GPSA is awarded to projects licenced by the regulator and about to reach Financial Close.

In addition, future renewable energy projects will be procured using a competitive bidding framework unlike the current system of unsolicited bids. Preparations and capacity building on renewable energy projects is underway. In addition, feasibility studies for the solar and wind projects is in progress.





Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion

3rd Floor, Block E, Mgandane Dlodlo Building (New Government Complex)
Corner Central Avenue and Simon Vengesai Muzenda Street, Harare
Tel: +263 8688003449-55, +263 719567051
Website: zimtreasury.co.zw

Ministry of Energy and Power Development

2nd Floor, John Boyne House,
Corner Mayor Urimbo Terrace and Agostino Neto Avenue.
Private Bag 7758, Causeway, Harare
Tel: +263 (242) 791761-9

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ)

80 Samora Machel Avenue, P.O. Box 1283, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 (242) 703000, +263 867 700 0477, +263 808 6770
E-mail: communications@rbz.co.zw

Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA)

1st Floor ZB Life Towers,
Corner Jason Moyo and Sam Munjoma Street, Harare
Tel: +263 867 700 9135

Mutapa Investment Fund

49 Kew Drive, Highlands, Harare, P.O. Box CY201 Causeway
Tel: +263 8688 008196
E-mail: contact@mif.co.zw

Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA)

45 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare
Tel: +263 24780010

ZESA Holdings (Pvt) Ltd

Electricity Centre, 25 Samora Machel Avenue, Harare
Tel: +263 (242) 774501/2/6/8/24/25/27/31
E-Mail: pr@zesaholdings.co.zw