

A review of the off-grid data collection policy framework in Sub-Saharan Africa, the case of Zimbabwe

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Structure of Presentation



1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Policy analysis

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Introduction: Background of Study

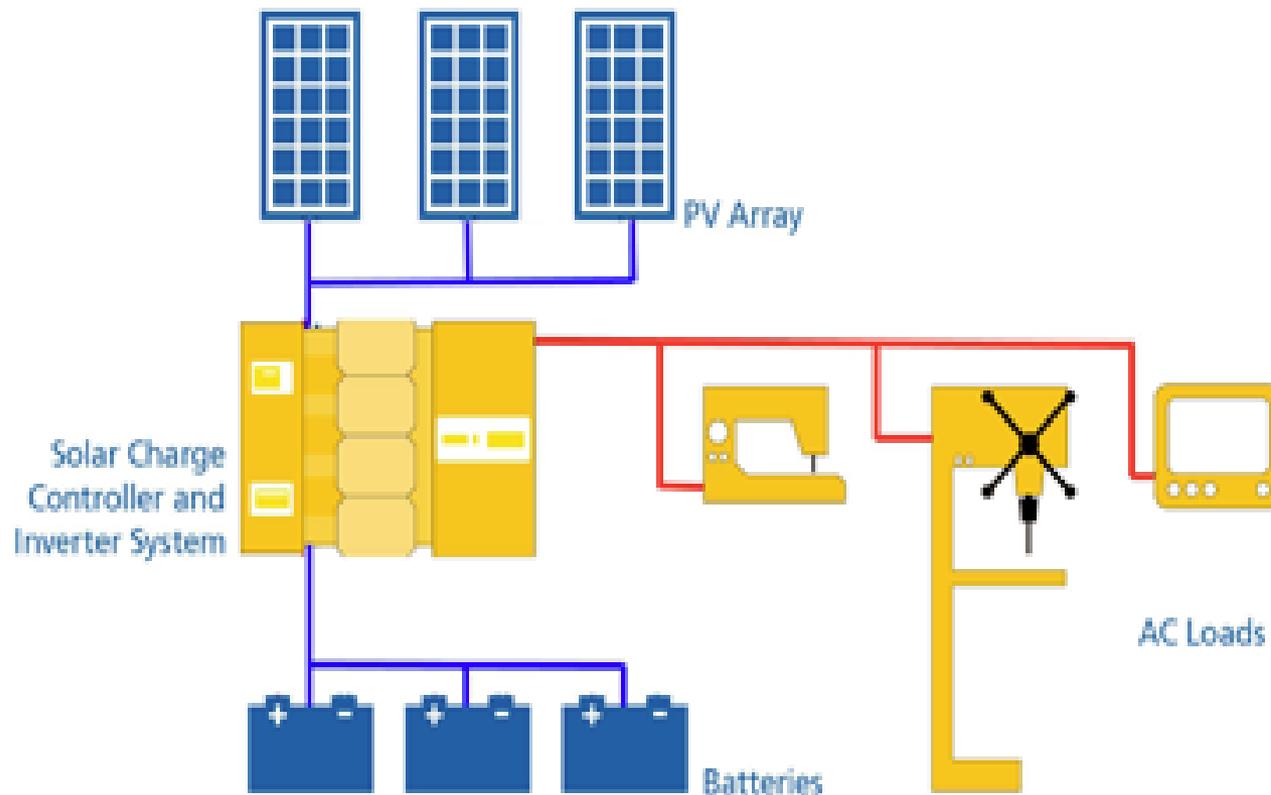
It was noted by the International Renewable Energy Agency and other studies that off-grid renewable energy systems have proved the most cost effective in electrifying or providing clean energy access to most remote communities.

With the fall in prices of most of the technology equipment especially solar panels, the uptake has significantly increased since 2011

Despite the increase in uptake which can be noted in some cases by imports by countries, there is dearth of information on actual installations and usage of off-grid renewable energy systems especially the stand-alone systems.

This include both SHS and biogas digesters.

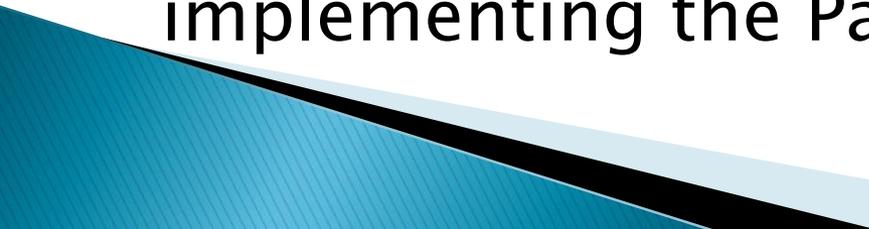
Layout of a PV – battery off-grid system



Layout of an off-grid biogas digester



The importance of data collection – off-grid renewable energy systems

- ▶ Off-grid systems have proved the most cost effective for clean energy access in remote areas–household and SMEs.
 - ▶ Data can be used to measure country's extent of achieving SDG 7–level of clean energy access
 - ▶ Used to measure party's progress in implementing the Paris Agreement (NDCs)
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Methodology

Country policy review on renewable energy promotion

Review of country policies on energy data collection

Review of country policies on off-grid renewable energy systems data collection

Establishing the gap



Renewable energy policies for Zimbabwe

- ▶ National Energy policy (2012)
- ▶ National Renewable Energy Policy (2020)
- ▶ National Biofuels Policy (2020)
- ▶ Rural Energy Master Plan
- ▶ Mini-grids guidelines
- ▶ Low emission development strategy
- ▶ Nationally determined contributions
- ▶ Statutory instrument on removal and rebate on duty on imports of all renewable energy and energy efficiency equipment.

Data Collection Policies

- ▶ The Zimbabwe Statistics Agency –Zimstats is responsible for collection and processing of national data.
- ▶ However, Zimstats has not been collecting energy data as per requirements.
- ▶ The Ministry of Energy is required to compile the data and work together with Zimstats to process it.
- ▶ The National Energy Information System was established in partnership with UNDP – not functioning
- ▶ A Geographic Information System installed – working
- ▶ The database yet to be populated – lack of resources and clear policy on data collection.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- ▶ From the review of the policy framework it was established that there is lack of a collaboration data collection policy – especially for off-grid systems done by other stakeholders.
- ▶ The Ministry of Energy and Power Development needs to establish a data collection policy and guidelines to improve on data collection for all energy forms especially off-grid systems.

Thank you