

## Conclusions

By Sub-Saharan Africa's standards, the country's level of people with access to electricity is encouraging. The recently introduced EREP will in the near future increase access to electricity in the country. Carbon emissions per capita for the country are actually below global average. The need to increase access to electricity and reduce energy imports to the country will however hurt indicator 1 since increased local generation capacity will mean more coal fired thermal power plants. Thus there is need for a trade off between some indicators.

The 7<sup>th</sup> indicator is more than 1 since the country is generally more energy intensive than the global average. The deployment of renewable energy in the country, where the majority of the rural population is forced by circumstances to use woodfuel, remains quite rudimentary. Deployment of renewable energy will also increase access to electricity in remote areas thereby raising living standards. Air pollution caused by energy use and transformation poses a very big health risk to the country. Levels of SO<sub>2</sub> in the country's capital have been observed to be well above WHO standards. There is therefore a need to reduce pollution levels from vehicles by either introducing a 'cycling culture' that also calls for associated infrastructural development or developing an efficient public transport system. While every effort was made to get all the information required to calculate the different indicators, some could not be obtained due to other problems and time limitation. It was realised that there is a need to sustain this information collection 'culture' so that it is constantly updated thereby reflecting the correct position of the country's energy sector.

### For future Observers

Gathering information that is required for the purpose of this report is quite a task. Government ministries and departments are not in the 'habit' of compiling annual reports and in some cases, information pertaining to the same issue is housed in different ministries and may be differently defined. It remains to the observer to try to get to the correct information. A DANIDA funded project to monitor air pollution levels in Harare which is in most cases related to energy issues and selected parts of the country is currently underway. The information from this project could be useful in future. The same applies to a lot of other activities that are not documented, which calls for a lot more effort to get the information together. Discrepancies exist between information from international organisations and the information from the government. In such cases preference was given to information from the government. Every effort was made, in this report, to reference all sources of the data used for calculating the indicators. This was meant to help the compilers on the next report. There are solid promises from different organisations including embassies to provide requested information to help future reports compilation.