BOTSWANA’S EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR ALL ACTION AGENDA AND RESPECTIVE INVESTMENT PROSPECTUS?

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Freddie O. Motlhatlhedi
Energy Advisor
Department of Energy
Botswana

fmotlhatlhedi@gov.bw
1. BOTSWANA PROFILE

a) Landlocked country at the center of Southern Africa.
b) Semi arid climate, low rainfall
c) 70% covered by the Kgalagadi desert.
e) Area: 569 582 km², i.e. approx. the size of France or Texas.
f) Main Resources: Diamond, Copper, Soda Ash, Nickel, Coal, Beef.
DEPT. OF ENERGY (DOE): MANDATE & INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

i) DOE, (under Ministry of Mineral Resources, Green Technologies and Energy Security) - lead policy-making authority of Govt on all matters of energy generation, supply and demand management.

ii) It **formulates and coordinates** national energy policy and programmes and facilitates availability of effective, reliable and affordable energy services to customers in an environmentally sustainable manner.

iii) DOE shares its mandate with other organisations:

   a) **Botswana Power Corporation**: generates, transmits, and distributes power.

   b) **Botswana Oil Limited**: ensures seceestablished tourity of supply of petroleum products and manages Government strategic reserves for liquid fuels.

   c) **Botswana Energy Regulatory Authority**: Newly be responsible for regulation of the energy sector.
ENERGY SECTOR PLANNING

a) Since 1985, Botswana’s energy sector was guided by the Botswana Energy Master Plan (BEMP).
b) BEMP reviewed in 1996 and 2002,
c) A number of developments have taken place both the locally and internationally resulting in new domestic and global challenges for the energy sector policies and programmes.
d) Draft National Energy Policy prepared by DOE/Ministry, approved by Cabinet and now tabled to Parliament
ENERGY SITUATION

Energy Resources

a) **Petroleum products**: over 98% imported from South Africa. The rest through Namibia and Mozambique.

b) Electricity: Have adequate installed capacity but plant availability results in high level of imports. Connected to Southern African Power Pool (SAPP).

c) Coal: have large coal resources.

d) Renewable Energy: endowed with very good solar regime

Energy Access

a) 78% access in villages

b) 65% access to the population
MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION OF SE4ALL

a) produced a Gap Analysis Report for SE4All which outlines areas that need to be addressed. The report can be accessed at http://www.se4all.org/sites/default/files/I/2015/05/Botswana_RAGA.pdf

b) A consultant has been engaged by the African Development Bank to offer advisory services for developing the SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus.

c) The Action Agenda will provide an umbrella framework for energy sector development in Botswana, addressing energy access, renewables and energy efficiency in an integrated manner.
BEST PRACTICES (POLICIES, TECHNOLOGIES ETC)

i) Currently developing two strategies which are geared towards achieving the three main objectives of SE4ALL. These are:
   a) Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan
   b) Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy and Action Plan

ii) A Draft National Energy Policy was tabled in Parliament in July 2016 to be adopted in the November 2016 Parliamentary sitting.

iii) The National Energy Policy will accelerate implementation of activities in the SE4ALL Action Agenda.
KEY CHALLENGES

1) Lack of skilled manpower to implement projects geared towards the S4ALL Agenda
2) the need to increase access to modern energy services in rural areas,
3) affordability of energy services especially to low income groups,
4) the risk of exposure to excessive imports of energy especially electricity,
5) vulnerability to supply disruptions of petroleum products,
6) promoting the use of locally available energy sources, poverty eradication, sustainable development and environmental protection.
The priority areas for action will be clearer after completion of the RE and the EE&C Strategies and Action Plans but here are some:

i) Addressing lack of skilled manpower to implement projects geared towards the S4ALL Agenda

ii) the need to increase access to modern energy services in rural areas,

iii) affordability of energy services especially to low income groups,

iv) the risk of exposure to excessive imports of energy especially electricity,

v) vulnerability to supply disruptions of petroleum products,

vi) promoting the use of locally available energy sources, poverty eradication, sustainable development and environmental protection.
THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION

fmotlhatlhedi@gov.bw