

# LEWANEWS

The newsletter of the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority



**COVER STORY:**  
Zero increase on LEC's  
tariffs adjustment  
Application 6

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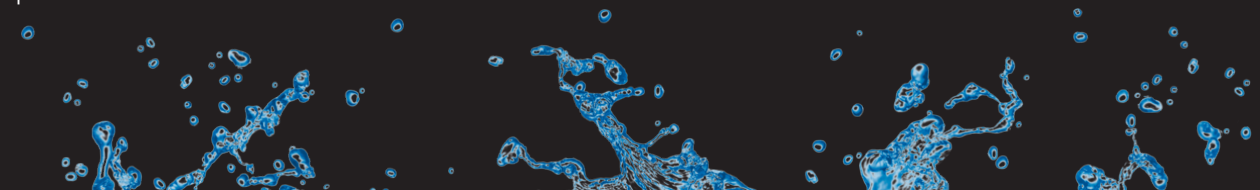
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# How much do you know about LEWA?

Mainly through the Consumer Affairs and Communication Department, the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) consistently pursues sustainable empowerment of stakeholders in the regulation of electricity and urban water and sewerage services. To this end, various efforts at communicating with the public using different means, such as electronic and print media are undertaken.



For more information, please contact Lesotho Electricity & Water Authority at:

7 Floor, Moposo House, Kingsway, Maseru, Lesotho

Tel: +266 22 312479 Fax: +266 22 315094 Email: [secretary@lewa.org.ls](mailto:secretary@lewa.org.ls) Website: [www.lewa.org.ls](http://www.lewa.org.ls)



## LEWANEWS

LESOTHO  
ELECTRICITY & WATER  
AUTHORITY

7 Floor, Moposo House, Kingsway  
Private Bag A315 • Maseru  
Maseru • Lesotho  
Tel: +266 22312479  
Fax: +266 22315094  
E-mail: [secretary@lewa.org.ls](mailto:secretary@lewa.org.ls)  
Website: [www.lewa.org.ls](http://www.lewa.org.ls)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
**Lebohang K. Moleko**  
Email: [lmoleko@lewa.org.ls](mailto:lmoleko@lewa.org.ls)

CUSTOMER AFFAIRS MANAGER  
**Shao Khatala**  
Email: [skhatala@lewa.org.ls](mailto:skhatala@lewa.org.ls)

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER  
**Sebusi Khanyela**  
Email: [skhanyela@lewa.org.ls](mailto:skhanyela@lewa.org.ls)

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Dear readers,

Welcome to the first edition of the newsletter for the 2019/20 financial year. This edition comes at a time when the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) has just developed the new 2019/20-2023/24 Strategic Plan to take this Authority to greater heights.

In this edition, you will find content on Lesotho's water and electricity sector developments. This publication features the Water and Sewerage Company (WASCO)'s 2019/20 tariffs Application, the reasons behind its submission and, the processes that were followed to invite the Urban Water and Sewerage Services (UWSS) stakeholders to take part in public hearings. Similarly, the final determination on the Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC)'s tariffs Application was made, with reasons that led LEWA to the decision publicised.

## Remarks by the Chief Executive

As we are in the winter season, this publication gives the highlights of how to keep houses warm in winter and advice on considering the use of solar geysers in the future. Public participation importance on tariffs issues and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers meeting discussion on mechanisms to enhancing the security of energy supply in the region had been explained. Readers may also access the electronic version of this newsletter at [www.lewa.org.ls](http://www.lewa.org.ls) 

**Lebohang K. Moleko (Professor)**  
Chief Executive





## WASCO tariffs review application lodged, and public hearings commenced

The Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) embarked into an exercise of publicising the Water and Sewage Company's (WASCO) 2019/20 Tariffs review Application from the 02nd to 31st May 2019 following its submission.

The publication ran for a month to inform the Urban Water and Sewerage Services (UWSS) stakeholders of the Application and further sought written comments and stakeholder's availability at identified dates and venues for public hearings.

WASCO is one of the licensees that holds a Composite Licence issued in terms of Section 50 of the Lesotho Electricity Authority Act no. 12 of 2002 (LEA Act) as amended. WASCO's Application was in line with Section 24(3) of the LEA of Act 2002 as amended. The company proposed a tariff adjustment Application of 8.5% on Volumetric and Standing Charges for all customer categories. The company further proposed an introduction of M10.00 standing charge per month for customers in Band A. This is a category of customers that use 0-5,000 kl of water monthly. The company proposed a Revenue Requirement of M279.04 million that comprised M246.25 million for water services and M32.79 million for sewerage services.

WASCO's projected operating costs	
Item	Projected Cost
Manpower	M123.85 million
Power	M33.96 million
Chemical	M10.65 million
Maintenance	M33.53 million
Transport	M15.26 million
Depreciation	M25 million

Speaking at public hearings, the Strategic Manager of WASCO, Mr Pefole Pefole explained that their company was in desperate need for improved water and sewerage services and that their Application was meant to solely address issues on service provision. He reminded attendants that WASCO does not receive monetary funding from the Government. He

further told the public that the Government only funds WASCO on capital projects. The table below shows the projected tariffs increases in all customer



Mr. Pefole Pefole, WASCO Strategic Manager explaining the company's Tariff Application.

Comparative analysis of the proposed tariff						
	Current Tariffs (Per kl)		Proposed Tariffs (2019-20)		New Tariffs (Per kl)	
	Water Charges (M/m <sup>3</sup> )	Standing Charges (M/K)	Water Charges (M/m <sup>3</sup> )	Standing Charges (M/K)	Water Charges (M/m <sup>3</sup> )	Standing Charges (M/K)
<b>Domestic Customers</b>						
BAND A (0-5m <sup>3</sup> )	5.38	0.00	5.58	10.00	8.5%	100.00%
BAND B (5-10m <sup>3</sup> )	9.12	43.03	9.65	45.81	8.5%	8.5%
BAND C (10-15m <sup>3</sup> )	16.04	43.03	17.15	45.81	8.5%	8.5%
BAND D (>15m <sup>3</sup> )	22.12	43.03	23.75	45.81	8.5%	8.5%
<b>Non Domestic Customers</b>						
Government and Schools	14.60	286.51	15.82	310.86	8.5%	8.5%
Industrial and Business	14.60	413.85	15.82	426.83	8.5%	8.5%
Schools	14.47	286.51	15.69	310.86	8.5%	8.5%
Religious institutions	14.47	206.93	15.69	213.42	8.5%	8.5%
Standpipes	7.29	0.00	7.29	0.00	0.00%	0.0%

Public Hearings' Schedule		
Date	Venue	Time
08 May 2019	Butha-Buthe: Crocodile Inn Hotel	09:00 am
09 May 2019	Leribe, Hlotse: Mountain View Hotel	09:00 am
28 May 2019	Mokhotlong: Mokhotlong Hotel	09:00am
16 May 2019	Thaba-Tseka: Mohale-oo-Masite Hotel	09:00 am
21 May 2019	Qacha's Nek: New Central Hotel	09:00 am
23 May 2019	Mohale's Hoek: Hotel Mount Maluti	09:00 am
05 June 2019	Quthing: Fuleng Guest House	09:00 am
07 June 2019	Maseru: Victory Hall	09:00 am

categories. The consumers' representation was broad and they interacted with others well. Chief amongst them, included independent consumer representative groups, such as the Consumer Protection Association (CPA), Lesotho Textile Exporters Association (LTEA), and the Lesotho Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI). All of these non-governmental organisations provided their views on the reasonableness of the Application.

Mr. Nkareng Letsie of Consumer Protection Association (CPA) opined that the tariff increase posed a likelihood of eroding the already declining stakeholders' purchasing power due to unfavourable economic situations. He also noted that the 8.5 % increase in all customer categories and an additional M10.00 Standing Charge in Band A category was not ideal for poor consumers, who already struggle to make ends meet day-in-day-out. He further proposed that in order for WASCO to increase its revenue base, it should control high rates of lost water due to bursts (Non-Revenue Water) and to charge consumers that

benefit freely from the Metolong Conveyance System that passes along for instance, Thaba-Bosiu and Motloheloa villages. Adding to suggestions on the Application, Lesotho Textile Exporters Association (LTEA) as a representative of the textile, apparel and footwear industry workers unequivocally expressed its concern on WASCO's constant annual tariffs increases despite deteriorating economic situation in the country. The association expressed that its members were faced with inadequate international market orders and were currently left with no option other than to send some workers on short time (lay-off) and that if the situation persists closures were imminent.

"In the light of this reasons and many others, the association proposes WASCO charges should be set zero percent," said Mrs 'Malikhabiso Majara of LTEA. Mrs Victoria Qheku, a representative of Abia residents, suggested that WASCO should ensure that it gets rid of asbestos pipes and improve its water supply and sewerage distribution networks.

She unreservedly proposed that a standing charge in Band A should remain abolished and the company should at least increase both water and sewerage services by 6.5%. Adding to her presentation was concerned Abia villagers' petition letter addressed to the Authority detailing their satisfaction on the quality of services rendered to them.

Cross-cutting problems that UWSS stakeholders cited to experience in all public hearings included





Mrs. 'Malikhabiso Majara presenting the LTEA's view on the WASCO's Tariff increase Application

(1) intermittent water supply (2) slow response to reported pipe bursts and (3) inaccurate billing. In response to these issues, WASCO explained that current water sources have depleted and their dams were small to meet the growing urban population demand. As all areas were affected, worse amongst all, were Leribe and Butha-Buthe residents. Most areas in these districts had not had water supply close to a year and residents were drinking from unprotected wells and stealing water at dry times from neighbouring villages during the night. WASCO further explained

that in future, projects such as the Lesotho Lowlands Water Supply, meant to provide a solution to the scarcity of water in the urban areas and, the Lesotho Mountainous Region Sanitary Project, meant to speed up sewerage connection in the mountainous districts, would be commenced and completed.

Consumers' participation in all public hearings was satisfactory. Its success was rooted in the transparent nature and inclusivity of all sectors of the public in the process ▣



## LEC's gets zero increase on tariffs review application

On the 18th April 2019, the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) held a press briefing on the determination of the Lesotho Electricity Company's (LEC) 2019/20 Tariffs adjustment Application. The determination followed a LEWA own analysis of the Application and a complement of the stakeholders' inputs.

The Application requested approval for a Revenue Requirement of M1.075 billion for the Financial Year 2019/20 which would be met by a proposed tariff increase of 14.2% for both Energy and Maximum Demand (MD) charges. Amongst the various tariff Application drivers cited, LEC stated that it had to cover the electricity bulk purchases costs (mostly imports), operating expenditure costs, return on assets and depreciation costs.

In publicising its decision, the Authority announced that there will be a Zero per cent (0%) tariff increase on the Energy and Maximum Demand charges for all customer categories in the year 2019/20. Similarly, the charges for connection, wiring testing, wiring re-testing, survey, re-survey, licensing for wiring, meter testing and house extension remained unchanged. The Authority also announced that there will be a 2 level Block-increasing tariff with lifeline Tariff for domestic customers. The first Block will be for consumers using 0-30 units (kWh) priced at M0.7273/kWh. The second Block will be for consumers using above 30 units (kWh) priced at M 1.4782/ kWh. The Authority also added that LEC's Revenue Requirement for the Financial Year 2019/20 will be M901.48 million (instead of M1.075 billion as requested by the Company).

Based on the facts and evidence presented to the Authority by both the company and the public, the Authority found a justification of 14.2% tariff increase on both Energy and Maximum Demand (MD) charges not consistent with LEWA's Regulatory Principles and Guidelines. The Authority took into consideration that an introduction of a pro-poor tariff was in line

with the Energy Policy approved in 2015 and the Lesotho Electricity Authority (LEA) Act of 2002 as amended and the LEA (Electricity Price Review and Structure) Regulations of 2009. The Authority also while examining the reasonableness of the Application established that in order for LEC to meet its Revenue Requirement of M1.075 billion, energy and maximum demand charges would need to increase by 17.0654%. Additionally, the Company's Revenue Requirement for the Financial Year 2019/20 was M901.48 million and in order to meet it, the tariff will decrease by -1.9116% for both energy and maximum demand charges, without the introduction of lifeline tariff to cater for disadvantaged customers.

Members of the public were invited to participate at public hearing sessions scheduled below:

Public hearings venues		
Date	Venue	Time
13 February 2019	Mokhotlong: Mokhotlong Hotel	09:00am
14 February 2019	Leribe, Hlotse: Mohlapese Guest House	09:00 am
20 February 2019	Qacha's Nek: New Central Hotel	09:00 am
21 February 2019	Mohale's Hoek: IEMS Hall, Mohale's Hoek	09:00 am
6 March 2019	Thaba-Tseka: Mohale-oa-Masite Hotel Hall	09:00 am
14 March 2019	Maseru: Victory Hall (Mojalefa Lephole Convention Centre)	09:00 am

"Authority announced zero per cent tariff increase on the Energy and Maximum Demand charges for all customer categories in the year 2019/20."

Consumer representative groups that include the Lesotho Textile Exporters Association (LTEA) and Consumers Protection Association (CPA) expressed that they were satisfied with the final determination outcome as it has aligned itself to the existing unfavourable economic climate. The new tariffs became effective on the 01 May 2019. Tables below show approved Energy, Maximum Demand and Domestic tariffs.

## Approved LEC Tariff Levels for 2019/20

Customer Categories	2018/19 Energy Charges (M/kWh)	Approved percentage change	Approved Energy Charges (M/kWh)	Adding Customer Levy @M0.0423/kWh	Adding Rural Electrification Levy @M0.02/kWh large customers and @ M0.035/kWh for others	Final Approved Energy Charges	Current Energy Charges including levies	Final Approved Tariff Percentage increase
Industrial HV	0.1936	0.0002%	0.1936	0.2359	0.2559	0.2559	0.2559	0.0001%
Industrial LV	0.2144	0.0002%	0.2144	0.2567	0.2767	0.2767	0.2767	0.0001%
Commercial HV	0.1936	0.0002%	0.1936	0.2359	0.2559	0.2559	0.2559	0.0001%
Commercial LV	0.2144	0.0002%	0.2144	0.2567	0.2767	0.2767	0.2767	0.0001%
General Purpose	1.5835	0.0002%	1.5835	1.6258	1.6608	1.6608	1.6608	0.0002%
Domestic	1.4009	0.0002%	1.4009	1.4432	1.4782	1.4782	1.4782	0.0002%
Street Lighting	0.7952	0.0002%	0.7952	0.8375	0.8725	0.8725	0.8725	0.0002%
Lifeline Domestic	0.6500	0.0002%	0.6500	0.6923	0.7273	0.7273	0.7273	0.0001%

## Approved LEC Maximum Demand Charges for 2019/20

Customer Categories	2018/19 Maximum Demand Charge (M/kVA)	Percentage Change (%)	Approved Maximum Demand Charges (M/kVA)
Industrial HV	272.7953	0.0002%	272.7957
Industrial LV	318.6317	0.0002%	318.6322
Commercial HV	272.7953	0.0002%	272.7957
Commercial LV	318.6317	0.0002%	318.6322

(The figures in Tables 1 and 2 exclude VAT.)

## Approved New Tariff Structure for Domestic Customers

Tariff Category	LEWA Proposed Structure	Details	Proposed Energy Charge (M/kWh), inclusive of Levies
Domestic	2 Block-Increasing Block Tariff	Block 1: 0-30kWh	0.7273
		Block 2: above 30kWh	1.4782



The LEC Executive Management taking notes on the reasons that led to the zero tariff Application increase.



## Mrs. Mokhosi bid farewell

In great delight and glamour, the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) bid a farewell to one of long time employees Mrs. 'Malehlohonolo Ntaoleng Mokhosi on the 7th June 2019..

She left LEWA to retire after fifteen years of service. She was the Manager responsible for Finance, Human Resource and Administration division.

'M'e Ntao", as affectionately called is by profession a Chartered Accountant (CA), she is a wife and a mother of two children.

In a golden mellifluous voice, she boldly took the stage on the song: *Ke thabile ha ke ratao ke Ntate*.

She expressed thanks to God on what she has become and on the years that He has allowed her to render services at LEWA.

"Looking back to where we started and to where we are now, I am proud of the milestones I have achieved. I am leaving this organisation professionally cherished with unqualified financial audits. And it is my hope that it will continue to be so," added Mrs. Mokhosi.

Her peers took turns in wishing her the best on the new journey and continually kept reminding each of nostalgia moments. The Authority wished her a life full of happiness, brightness and prosperous future □



Mrs. 'Malehlohonolo Mokhosi opening her heart out to staff members.





Mrs. 'Malehlohonolo Mokhosi holding her gifts from the staff members.

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"Looking back to where we started and to where we are now, I am proud of the milestones I have achieved. I am leaving this organisation professionally cherished with unqualified financial audits."

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Mrs. 'Malehlohonolo Mokhosi in a red bottled-neck jersey with the staff members.

## How to keep houses warm in winter

One of the major functions of the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) is to protect the interests of all classes of consumers. This mandate is derived from the enabling Act of the Authority being the Lesotho Electricity Authority Act as amended.

One important variable of ensuring protection is by providing customers with relevant and educational information. In this part of the newsletter, customers are enlightened on simple and cheaper ways to keep houses warm during the winter season.

Heating homes accounts for over 70% of household electricity consumption. So reducing this figure, while keeping homes warm enough does not only cuts energy bills but helps meet the carbon reduction commitments that all developing countries are legally required to deliver. The scale of the problem of being unable to warm the houses continually during winter may be significant, but not all the solutions need to be complex and costly. So here are some simple tips for keeping homes warm for little or no extra cost, just in time for that severe weather warning.

### Use sun heat

The heat from the sun is free to make the most of it. Open your curtains and let the sunlight in during the day to make use of this free heat. When it gets dark, shut your curtains, which act as another layer of insulation and keep warmth in your rooms. You should also make sure you don't have any leaks or gaps so that the warm air can stay in and the cold air stays out, this also helps to reduce condensation.

Uncover the south facing windows to let in solar heat on sunny days. Add insulating window coverings. Insulating cellular shades may be considered. These are opened and closed with the sun, they last about 10 years with daily use in the winter before they can be replaced. If you don't like the insulating shades, consider Insulating Curtains to reduce your heat loss.

### Use timers on your central heating

Programming your boiler to turn the heating on a little earlier, such as 30 minutes before you get up in the morning but at a lower temperature is cheaper than



Use economical means to keep houses warm in winter.



turning it on just as you need it at a higher temperature. This is because a boiler heats up at a constant speed whether you set your thermostat to 20°C or 30°C, but don't make the mistake of leaving your heating on low all day because then you're just paying for heat when you don't need it.

### Maximise your insulation

When it comes to heat, around 25% is lost through the roof. This can be easily reduced by installing 25cm of insulation throughout your loft. It's also worth seeing what's going on in your walls, as around a third of the heat in an uninsulated home is lost this way. Although it's not as cheap to install as loft insulation, cavity wall insulation could save so much in heating bills. Add interior window insulation using something like a 3m insulation kit. These window insulating kits can be combined with the shades or curtains.

### Wrap up warm

If you have a hot water tank, make sure it is properly lagged or insulated. This will keep the water warmer for longer, and reduce heating costs. Insulating an uninsulated water tank could save so many costs but even just upgrading your tank's "old jacket" will help to save money.

### Turn down your thermostat

Turning your thermostat down by 1°C could cut your heating bill by up to 10%. So keep the dial at 18°C, save money and avoid the negative impacts of a cold home.

### Install thermostatic radiator valves

Installing heating controls and thermostatic results in electricity savings of 40% compared to a house with no controls. This works by allowing you to programme your heating to come on at predefined times, so you only use energy when you need it. New smart thermostats can also be controlled remotely via your mobile so you can turn on your heating on the way home, ensuring it's nice and toasty when you arrive.

### Upgrade your boiler


If your boiler is more than 10 years old, it may be time to replace it with a new, more efficient model. Depending on your old boiler type and house, you could save so much with a new A-rated condensing boiler, which uses less energy to produce the same amount of heat. Plus, if it's new, you're less likely to have any issues going into the winter season.

### Reflect the heat

Radiator panels are relatively cheap, easy to install and ensure that heat from your radiators warms up your room and not your walls. They work by reflecting the heat back into the room.

General tips

### General tips

- Winter air tends to be dry, so if you don't mind a little less privacy, open your bathroom door and let the steam escape into the house instead;
- Make sure bathroom fans/vents have baffles/draft blockers on the outside so you don't have cold air blowing back into the house;
- Switch ceiling fans (reverse them) spring and fall. If you have heated floors turn off the ceiling fans, if you have forced air heat, turn them on;
- Close the doors and vents in unused rooms if you are trying to reduce heating costs;
- Don't drain a bathtub that is hot. Wait for it to cool before you drain it. If there's a storm coming where you may lose power, fill the tub with hot water. You get additional heat in the home and an emergency water source;
- If you have a chimney and are not using it, make sure its flue and draft (if it has both) are closed. Open chimneys can suck the heat right out of your home. (This is one of the biggest issues with open fireplaces, too much heat loss from the room). Consider blocking the chimney with a fireplace insert insulation to reduce heat loss if it will be left unused indefinitely, just don't forget to take it out if you decide to use it again; and
- When you finish baking, leave the stove open slightly to let the home get the wonderful heat 



## Energy efficiency using solar geysers

In an effort to ensuring the safety and efficiency of the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI), the Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority (LEWA) encourages its stakeholders to embark on exploring available renewable energy initiatives and resources. Hereunder is a discussion on the pros of using solar geysers and how the latter may serve as one of the energy efficiency mechanisms.

A lot of energy is used in the home to heat water. In fact, about 18 percent of home energy use goes towards heating water. It is possible to reduce energy use and the associated costs, by switching to a home solar water heating system.

Such a system does not depend on fossil fuels and takes energy from the sun to heat stored water. It, therefore, saves money, which is a major advantage of solar heating systems. Energy from the sun doesn't cost anything, so no charge from electrical utilities is needed.

### Advantages for using Solar Geysers

The advantages go beyond cost savings and the availability of power, which are also realized with solar electric systems.

- Choice of size: Proper sizing is essential, as homeowners must have enough storage to meet 90 to 100 percent of their hot water needs. Storage volume is also a consideration. A 50- to 60-gallon storage tank is fine for up to three people, an 80-gallon tank for up to four people, and a larger one for as many as six people.
- Less space: Solar thermal panels are usually less space-intensive than photovoltaic panels. Fewer are required to heat water than in an array used to produce sufficient power for a home.
- High efficiency: About 80 percent of the sun's radiation is turned into the heat energy needed to obtain hot water at home.
- Cost savings: The cost of two or three panels is



Solar geyser demonstration.

cheaper than larger domestic installations. You also save on fuel bills for supplying gas heating systems.

- Low maintenance: After installation, little maintenance is required, and a solar water heater can run for up to 20 years.
- Lower carbon footprint: A home can be eco-friendlier. Solar hot water is a green, renewable heating system and can reduce your carbon dioxide emissions.

### Things to consider prior to installation

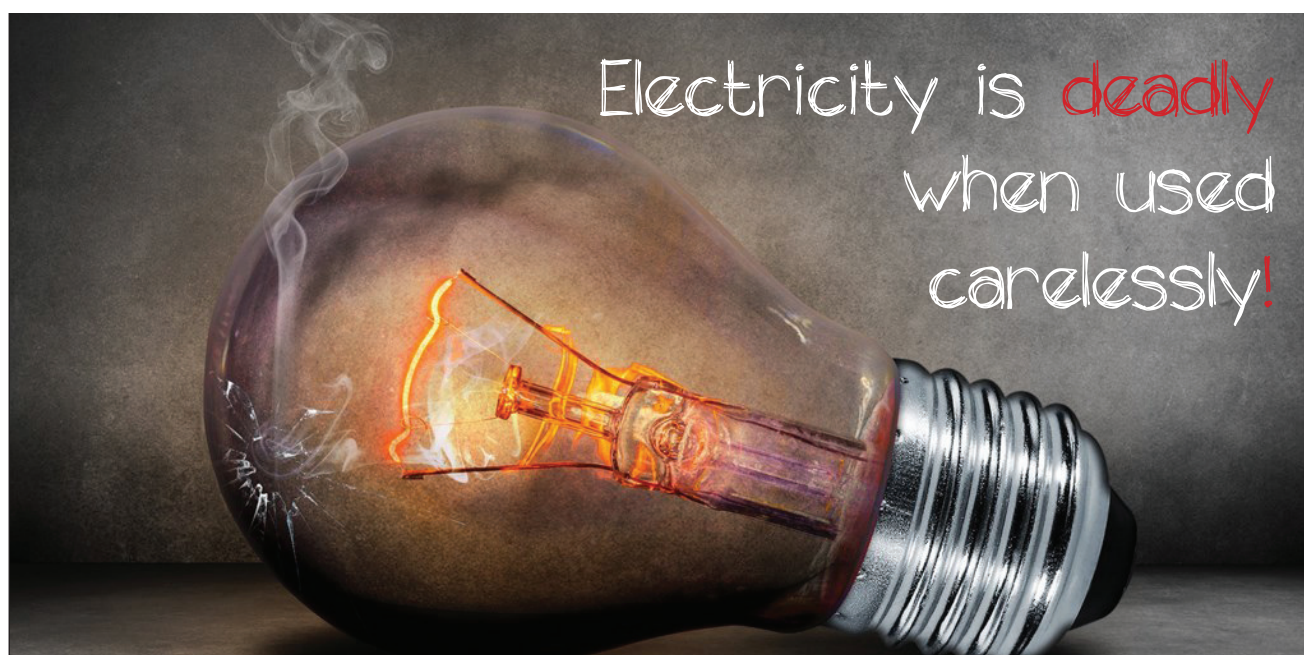
- Do you have a sunny place to put solar panels? You'll need around five square metres of roof space which faces East to West through South and receives direct sunlight for the main part of the day. The panels don't have to be mounted on a roof, however. They can be fixed to a frame on a flat roof or hang from a wall.
- Do you have space for a larger, or an extra, hot water cylinder? If a dedicated solar cylinder is not already installed then you will usually need to replace the existing cylinder, or add a dedicated cylinder with a solar heating coil.

- Is your current boiler compatible with solar water heating? Most conventional boiler and hot water cylinder systems are compatible with solar water heating. If your boiler is a combination boiler (combi) and you don't currently have a hot water tank, a solar hot water system may not be compatible.

A competent accredited installer will be able to assess your home and help you choose the best setup to meet your needs.

### Maintenance benefits

- Maintenance costs for solar water heating systems are generally very low;
- Most solar water heating systems come with a five-year or ten-year warranty and require little maintenance;
- Once fitted your installer should leave written details of any maintenance checks that you can carry out from time to time to ensure everything is working properly;
- Perhaps the most important thing for you to check for is whether there are any leaks;
- Leaks of anti-freeze will produce a strong smell (even if you can't see any liquid). If you notice this, you should contact your installer;
- If you are not getting hot water or the solar pipework is cold when the pump is running on warm, sunny days then you should contact your installer;
- Your system should be checked more thoroughly by an accredited installer every 3-7 years, or as specified by your installer. It is likely that after this period of time, the anti-freeze that is used to protect your system in the winter months will need to be topped up or be replaced as it breaks down over time reducing the performance of your system. Anti-freeze lasts better if the solar water system is used throughout the year and not left unused during the warmest weeks of the year □



**We rely on electricity to get on with our daily lives.** From the moment we wake up right through the day and down to sleeping time, electricity plays a big part in our day-to-day living. Hence, it is no surprise that when something becomes so familiar, we tend to forget how powerful and **dangerous** it can potentially be.



**Lesotho Electricity and Water Authority**  
has a mandate to ensure the safety of the public in relation to electricity supply and usage.

## SADC ministers push for regional priority power projects – New Era Live

**W**INDHOEK - Water and energy ministers from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have urged member states of the regional bloc to commit to the regional priority power projects aimed at enhancing the security of energy supply.

During the joint meeting of regional ministers, the SADC Secretariat was directed to present a comprehensive report on energy projects that are under preparation and development by regional project preparation facilities.

Ministers directed the Secretariat, assisted by Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA), to establish appropriate structures under RERA to develop and implement regional regulatory initiatives pertaining to other energy sub-sectors namely; petroleum, gas and renewable energy under its expanded mandate.

The SADC ministers expressed their commitment to the regional priority power projects aimed at enhancing security of energy supply and considered and approved the SADC Industrial Energy Efficiency Programme (SIEEP) as a programme that promotes energy efficiency and energy conservation practices at the industrial sector level. The ministers also approved the three Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP)

membership categories of national power utility member, operating member and market participant member.

The ministerial meeting that was hosted by the Namibian government was attended by SADC ministers or their representatives from Angola, Botswana, eSwatini, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The meeting was also attended by representatives from international and cooperating partners, United Nations agencies and implementing agencies, development partners, youth representatives and was preceded by a three-day meeting of senior officials responsible for the energy and water sectors.

In the energy sector, the deliberations focused on the security of energy supply, energy infrastructure development, progress on targets from the previous ministerial meeting decisions. The ministerial meeting further reviewed the regional power programmes and projects, petroleum and gas sub programmes, renewable energy and energy efficiency issues, energy sector regulatory sub programme implemented by the subsidiary organisations and the International cooperating partners supporting SADC Energy programme □

Water is life!

Therefore, water disconnection  
will not be carried out over the  
weekends, public holidays or  
Fridays.

