PARLIAMENT OF ZIMBABWE

Tuesday, 1st September, 2026

The Senate met at Half-past Two o'clock p.m.

PRAYERS

(THE HON. PRESIDENT OF SENATE *in the Chair*)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. PRESIDENT OF SENATE

SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBERS

THE HON. PRESIDENT OF SENATE: Pursuant to Section 120 (1) (b) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, as amended, which provides for the appointment of ten Senators by His Excellency the President, Parliament received communication on 31st August, 2026, wherein His Excellency the President advised of the appointment of the following ten Senators and these are Hon. Sen. Jabulani Sibanda, Hon. Sen. Mary Mliswa, Hon. Sen. Goodwill Masimirembwa, Hon. Sen. Nokuthula Matsikenyere, Hon. Sen. Kudakwashe Tagwirei, Hon. Sen. Gen. Rtd. Gibson Mashingaidze, Hon. Sen. Lucy Chitaka, Hon. Sen. Makhosini Hlongwane, Hon. Sen. Brilliant Dube and Hon. Sen. Irene Mutumbwa.

Section 128 (1) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe provides that before a Member of Parliament takes his or her seat in Parliament, the Senator must take the oath of a Senator in the form set out in the 3rd Schedule. Section 128 (2) states that the oath must be taken before the Clerk of Parliament. I call upon the Clerk of Parliament to administer the oath of a Senator to the ten Senators.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN

HON. SEN. JABULANI SIBANDA, HON. SEN. MARY MLISWA, HON. SEN. GOODWILL MASIMIREMBWA, HON. SEN. NOKUTHULA MATSIKENYERE, HON. SEN. KUDAKWASHE REGIMOND TAGWIREI, HON. SEN. GENERAL (RTD.) GIBSON MASHINGAIDZE, HON. SEN. LUCY MOREEN CHITAGA, HON. SEN. MAKHOSINI HLONGWANE, HON. SEN. BRILLIANT DUBE, HON. SEN. IRENE MUTUMBWA subscribed to the Oath of Loyalty as required by law and took their seats – [HON. SENATORS: *Hear, hear.*] –

INVITATION TO THE OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE FUTURE

THE HON. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE: I wish to inform the Senate that Hon. Senators are kindly invited to the official launch of the Committee for the Future on Thursday, 3rd September 2026, in the Multi-Purpose at 0930 hours.

MOTION

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, LEGAL AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (HON. Z. ZIYAMBI): Madam President of Senate Ma'am, I move that Orders of the Day, Numbers 1 to 3 be stood over until Order of the Day Number 4 has been disposed of.

Motion put and agreed to.

MOTION

APPROVAL OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE NDB AND THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, LEGAL AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: Madam President of Senate Ma'am, I move the motion stand in my name:

THAT WHEREAS Section 327 (2) (a) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe provides that any convention, treaty or agreement acceded to, concluded or executed by or under authority of the President with one or more foreign states or international organisations shall be subject to approval by Parliament;

AND WHEREAS Articles 5 (b) and (c) of the Articles of Agreement of the New Development Bank ("NDB" or "Bank") provide that the membership of the bank shall be open to members of the United Nations at such times and in accordance with such terms and conditions as the bank shall determine by a special majority by the Board of Governors, and that the membership shall be open to borrowing and non-borrowing members;

AND WHEREAS on March 25, 2026. The Republic of Zimbabwe submitted a letter of application to the NDB, indicating that in accordance with the Agreement on the New Development Bank and its Annexed Articles of Agreement and the Board of Governors Resolution on Admission, Zimbabwe intends to subscribe 630 shares of the NDB's authorised capital in total amount of USD63 million, of which USD12.6 million are paid in capital and USD50.4 million are callable capital.

AND WHEREAS by Resolution No. 2026-BG-R129 dated 10 July 2026, the Board of Governors of the Bank resolved and accepted the admission of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the NDB after it deposits an Instrument of Accession to the Agreement on the NDB and Articles of Agreement in Accordance with Articles 48 (c) and (d) of the Articles of Agreement;

AND WHEREAS in accordance with Article 49 (b) of the Articles of Agreement, Zimbabwe shall become a member on the date on which its instrument of accession is deposited;

NOW, THEREFORE, in terms of Section 327 (2) (a) of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, this House resolves that the Agreement on the NDB and the Articles of Agreement be and is hereby approved for accession.

Motion put and agreed to.

MOTION

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AFFAIRS, COMMUNITY, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT (HON. SEN. M. MUTSVANGWA): I move that Orders of the Day, Numbers 6 to 12 be stood over until Order of the Day, Number 13 has been disposed of.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

MOTION

REPORT OF THE THEMATIC COMMITTEE ON PEACE AND SECURITY ON ENERGY SECURITY IN ZIMBABWE

HON. SEN. ZINDI: I move the motion standing in my name that this House considers and adopts the Report of the Thematic Committee on Peace and Security on Energy Security in Zimbabwe.

HON. SEN. CHAPFUDZA: I second.

HON. SEN. ZINDI: Thank you Madam President.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Energy security is central to Zimbabwe's development, ensuring availability, accessibility, affordability and sustainability of energy resources. It underpins economic growth, industrialisation, social welfare, environmental protection and political stability. In response to rising threats of power deficits and climate-induced hydropower variability which disrupt industry, national security infrastructure, and community resilience, the Thematic Committee on Peace and Security resolved to conduct an inquiry into the state of energy security in Zimbabwe.

This inquiry was guided by existing frameworks: the Electricity Act [Chapter 13:19], which regulates generation, transmission and distribution while empowering Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC) to manage the grid and open the sector to private participation. There is also the Energy Regulatory Authority Act [Chapter 13:23], which established ZERA to standardise operations, protect consumers and guide investment; and the National Renewable Energy Policy (2019), which sets clear targets for solar, hydro and biomass adoption.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the enquiry were to;

1. Assess how renewable energy strengthens energy security in Zimbabwe.

2. Evaluate the socio-economic impact of energy projects to livelihoods.
3. To examine institutional and community capacity to withstand energy disruptions.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Committee examined key policy frameworks, including the National Renewable Energy Policy (2019), the Five-Pillar Energy Strategy (2025) and the National Integrated Energy Resource Plan (NIERP), alongside legislative instruments such as the Electricity Act and the Energy Regulatory Authority Act.

3.2 On 24 March 2026, the Committee received oral evidence from Mrs G. Magombo, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD), supported by senior Ministry officials, who outlined the Ministry's renewable energy roadmap.

3.3 The Committee received written submissions from Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) Holdings (Private) Limited.

3.4 From 31 May to 9 June 2026, the Committee divided into two teams and conducted verification visits to renewable and conventional energy installations across the country. The teams engaged hospital staff, energy company operators, project implementers, local communities, schools, clinics, entrepreneurs and officials from the MoEPD. The areas visited are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Areas Toured During the Verification Visits

PROVINCE	AREAS / INSTITUTIONS VISITED
Bulawayo Metropolitan	Bulawayo United Hospitals (UBH)
Matabeleland South	Blanket Mine (Gwanda)
Matabeleland North	Turk Mine (Bubi); Hwange Thermal Power Station (HESCO and ZPC)
Masvingo	Soti Source Solar Project; Great Zimbabwe Mini Hydro Power Project
Manicaland	Tsanga A, B and C Power Stations (Nyanga); Hakwata Green Village Community Solar Project (Chipinge)
Mashonaland West	Nyabira Centragrid Solar Farm (Zvimba); Kariba South Hydro Power Station
Mashonaland Central	Guruve Solar Park; Guruve Wind Mast (Dickson Site)

Midlands	Rural Electrification Fund solar and biomass digester initiatives (Gweru area)

4.0 COMMITTEE FINDINGS

4.1 Government Strategies for Strengthening Energy Security

4.1.1 The Energy Compact and Mission 300

The Committee learnt that Zimbabwe has endorsed Mission 300, a joint initiative of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank Group that seeks to connect 300 million people across Africa to electricity by 2030. Through this partnership, the Government committed to a national Energy Compact aimed at achieving universal access to reliable, affordable, sustainable and clean energy by 2030. The Compact, anchored on five strategic pillars expanding generation and network infrastructure, leveraging SADC regional power trade, scaling distributed renewable energy and clean cooking solutions, incentivising private sector participation and ensuring financially viable utilities complements the National Renewable Energy Policy which was due for review.

4.1.2 The National Integrated Energy Resource Plan (NIERP)

The NIERP provides the strategic framework for securing affordable, reliable and sustainable energy to support economic growth and Zimbabwe’s climate commitments. Its core targets include universal access to modern energy by 2030, reducing coal’s share of the energy mix from over 60% in 2022 to below 20% by 2045 and scaling renewable energy from 26% by 2030 to 45–50% by 2045, alongside cutting greenhouse gas emissions by up to 30 Megatonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent ($MtCO_2eq$) annually by 2045. The Plan was complemented by instruments under development, including the Minigrid Framework, the National Energy Efficiency Policy Implementation Plan, the Electric Mobility Framework and Clean Cooking Strategies.

4.1.3 Battery Energy Storage and Grid Stability

ZESA’s national Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) programme is a strategic intervention for grid stability and renewable integration. A joint venture had been contracted at a cost of USD385 million to install 1 800MWh of storage capacity at Dema, Warren, Chertsey and Tokwe substations, to be implemented in phases matched to grid readiness, with Afrexim bank financing through export credit and commercial facilities.

4.2 Progress on Off-Grid and Decentralised Energy Solutions

The Ministry reported notable progress in expanding off-grid and clean energy access, particularly in rural communities. Approximately 30% of households (1.1 million people) rely on off-grid electricity, with 78.7% of these in rural areas. The Presidential Rural Solarisation Scheme targets the installation of 1kW solar systems for 1.2 million rural households, while 502 solar mini-grids and micro-grids have been installed at rural public institutions, including 25 community mini-grids of between 5kW and 25kW. The Rural Electrification Fund (REF), working with donors, had commissioned four community solar mini-grids, with more expected by 2026 end and feasibility studies for grid-connected 10MW solar plants are under way in seven provinces. Mini-hydro resuscitation works are progressing in Manicaland at Himalaya (80kW, 40% complete) and Dazi (20kW). The Ministry's Clean Cooking Strategy targets raising the proportion of the population using clean cooking solutions from 39% to 70% by 2030. Local manufacture of cookstoves was prioritised, complementary biogas programmes had produced 147 institutional digesters, with 410 domestic digesters constructed and 582 local builders trained over the past two years.

4.3 Security of Energy Infrastructure and Financial Sustainability

The Committee learned that vandalism, electricity theft and transnational crime remained persistent threats to supply stability. ZESA's Loss Control Department responded with target hardening, transformer relocation and conductor swaps from copper to aluminium. Additionally, there were 451 monitored anti-intrusion units linked through 31 LoRaWAN gateways, supported by joint operations with the Zimbabwe Republic Police and border agencies and 30 000 planned meter audits. Legislative deterrents, including ten-year sentences for breaches of the Electricity Act and special jurisdiction for junior magistrates, were expected to improve conviction rates, although copper smuggling and armed raids by cross-border syndicates persist and require stronger regional cooperation.

The Committee noted ZESA's legacy debt of USD616.6 million guaranteed by Government and raised between 1987 and 2009 for critical infrastructure. This was reclassified from long-term to short-term, straining the utility's finances as tariffs do not cover debt service. ZESA requested that Government take over and reschedule this debt. The Committee was further informed of calls for the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to make Power Purchase Agreements bankable through cost-reflective tariffs, guaranteed off-take and assured access to foreign currency for imports, debt service and dividend repatriation.

4.4 Renewable Energy and Energy Security in Practice

The Committee, during the visits, learned that renewable energy adoption was delivering tangible benefits across health, mining, community and grid-scale electricity generation, even as conventional baseload generation remains indispensable. The findings below are grouped thematically, drawing on outstanding examples encountered during the visits, rather than recounting every site individually.

4.4.1 Health Institutions

The Committee found that reliable power was a matter of life and death in hospitals. Bulawayo United Hospitals, a central referral hospital serving five provinces, stood out as an outstanding example, having installed a 350kW solar plant in February 2026. The project was funded by the UNDP Global Fund in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care which has substantially reduced costly diesel consumption and is maintained through a skills-transfer arrangement between UNDP and local engineers. However, critical departments such as the mortuary and laundry remain uncovered and concerns persist over delays of up to 20 minutes in manual switch-over during automatic system glitches. The Committee further heard that similar solar installations at district hospitals such as Nyika and Maphisa remain installed but not yet operational, a gap that requires urgent attention to extend resilience across the health sector.

4.4.2 Mining Sector

Blanket Mine in Gwanda and Turk Mine in Bubi demonstrated how the mining sector was integrating renewable energy into captive power supply. Blanket Mine’s 38-hectare 12MW solar plant operates under a net-metering arrangement with ZESA, funded a clinic, schools and a science laboratory in surrounding communities. Turk Mine’s 4.4MW solar plant, built on a rehabilitated tailings dam under a build-operate-transfer model, had saved over 116 million litres of water and delivered up to 25% savings on ZESA bills during peak solar generation. Both mines, however, stressed that the national grid remained indispensable, citing infrastructure deterioration, tariffs that are high relative to regional benchmarks, unresolved net-metering agreements and theft of solar panels shortly after commissioning.

4.4.3 Community Mini-Grid and Rural Electrification Projects

The Committee noted that community-based projects again showed strong socio-economic returns. The Soti Source Solar Project in Masvingo Province had 169kW prepaid mini-grid that supplied electricity to a school, local clinic, business centre, churches and government sub-offices. The Hakwata Green Village Community Solar Project in Chipinge District, Manicaland, implemented with Government, Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and UNDP under the Climate Adaptation, Water and Energy Programme, combines a 120kW solar mini-grid with biogas digesters and solar home systems. The project supported 259 youths trained in technical and entrepreneurial skills alongside improved healthcare and education outcomes. In the Midlands, the Rural Electrification Fund’s multi-technology rollout around Gweru combines grid extension, solar generators and biogas digesters, although out of 51 ongoing grid-extension projects, only 17 were on track for completion by June 2026. Across these projects, limited transmission radius, weak local supplier capacity and funding shortages constrained further expansion.

4.4.4 Grid-Connected Independent Power Producer (IPP) Solar Farms

Centragrid Solar Farm in Nyabira, Mashonaland West, financed entirely through domestic pension and investment funds has grown from a 2MW pilot in 2019 Zimbabwe’s first grid connected solar farm to 25MW in 2024, with plans for 115MW and further regional projects, while Guruve Solar Park, a women-led 10.5MW IPP in Mashonaland Central, had 60% of its workforce from surrounding communities. Both projects illustrate the capacity of domestic capital markets to finance utility-scale renewable infrastructure, though scaling beyond 100MW will require access to larger pools of international capital and continued policy consistency to attract it.

4.4.5 Hydropower Generation

The Committee learned that hydropower remained central to the national energy mix. Kariba South Hydro Power Station, with an installed capacity of 1 050MW contributing roughly half of Zimbabwe Power Company’s generation capacity, exceeded generation targets by 26.4% to May 2026 and recorded zero system trips. Plant availability of 68% remained well below the 85% international benchmark owing to ageing infrastructure, including Unit 4’s outage since July 2022. Smaller hydro projects, the Great Zimbabwe Mini Hydro Power Project on Lake Mutirikwi (5MW) and the Tsanga A, B and C run-of-river stations in Nyanga (a combined 10.1MW), demonstrated how hydropower can combine grid supply with irrigation support and community development, while remaining vulnerable to deforestation and degradation within their catchment areas.

4.4.6 Wind Energy Resource Assessment

The Committee found that the Guruve Wind Mast (Dickson Site), commissioned in March 2026 with support from the African Development Bank was part of an ongoing national wind resource assessment comprising eight mast sites concentrated mainly in Mashonaland West. The Committee noted limited involvement of academic and research institutions in utilising the data generated, alongside poor road access to the site, both of which constrain the value of the investment.

4.4.7 Coal-Fired Baseload Power

Hwange Thermal Power Station remains the backbone of the national grid, with a combined installed capacity exceeding 1 500MW across HESCO (Units 7 and 8) and ZPC (Units 1–6). The ageing ZPC units operated at an effective output of only 350MW against an installed 920MW. The station continues to anchor grid stability and supports hospitals and security institutions reliant on uninterrupted power, but faces frequent component failures, weak contractor support and cash-flow shortages. It had a debt burden that included USD188 million owed by government ministries, local authorities and parastatals as at February 2026. Skills transfer between Sino-Hydro technical staff and local engineers was under way and due for completion in 2029.

4.5 CHALLENGES

4.5.1 Funding, Technical Capacity and Project Activation Delays

Across nearly all installations visited, the Committee found that limited funding and technical capacity slowed project activation. Solar plants at district hospitals were installed but left non-operational for extended periods and community projects such as Soti Source and the Gweru initiatives remained constrained by weak local supplier capacity.

4.5.2 Ageing Infrastructure and Technical Failures

Both Kariba South and Hwange faced declining plant availability owing to ageing equipment, recurrent component failures and delayed rehabilitation, with major units at each station out of service for extended periods.

4.5.3 Grid Inefficiencies, Tariffs and Currency Constraints

Mining houses and IPPs alike cited deteriorating grid infrastructure, ZETDC tariffs that were high relative to regional benchmarks and currency convertibility challenges arising from Power Purchase Agreements settled in Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG) against costs denominated in foreign currency.

4.5.4 Debt Buden and Revenue Collection

Legacy debt at ZESA (USD616.6 million) and at Hwange's HESCO operation, compounded by weak revenue collection from government ministries, local authorities, parastatals and large industrial consumers, continued to restrict the capacity to procure spares, pay contractors and invest in rehabilitation.

4.5.5 Vandalism, Theft and Security Threats

Electricity theft, vandalism and cross-border copper smuggling syndicates remain active threats to infrastructure security, notwithstanding improved monitoring and stiffer legislative penalties.

4.5.6 Environmental Degradation of Catchment Areas

Continued deforestation and degradation around hydro catchments and water sources threaten river flows and the long-term sustainability of hydropower generation, necessitating sustained catchment protection and reforestation efforts.

5.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

5.1 The Committee observed that Zimbabwe has made notable progress in diversifying its energy mix through investments in solar, mini-hydro, biogas and community-based renewable energy projects. However, the pace of implementation remains insufficient to meet growing national demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030.

5.2 Renewable energy projects are delivering measurable socio-economic benefits, particularly in rural communities, health institutions and mining operations. However, the sustainability and scalability of these initiatives continue to be constrained by funding limitations, inadequate technical capacity and regulatory bottlenecks.

5.3 While renewable energy is increasingly contributing to national electricity supply, Zimbabwe's energy security remained heavily dependent on Hwange Thermal Power and Kariba South Hydro Power Stations. Consequently, delays in rehabilitating ageing generation infrastructure posed a significant risk to national energy security and economic productivity.

5.4 Weaknesses in transmission and distribution infrastructure, coupled with high electricity tariffs and foreign currency constraints were undermining private sector investment and limiting the full contribution of Independent Power Producers to the national grid.

5.5 Financial challenges facing ZESA, including substantial legacy debt and weak revenue recovery from major consumers, continued to reduce the utility’s capacity to maintain infrastructure, attract investment and provide reliable electricity services.

5.6 Vandalism, electricity theft and cross-border smuggling of electrical infrastructure had evolved beyond isolated criminal activities and constituted a serious threat to national infrastructure security, service delivery and economic development.

5.7 The existence of installed but non-operational solar systems at public institutions represented a loss of investment value and highlighted weaknesses in project commissioning, maintenance planning and post-installation support mechanisms.

5.8 Environmental degradation within hydro catchment areas posed long-term threats to water availability and electricity generation, underscoring the need to integrate environmental protection more closely into national energy planning.

5.9 Local skills development and technology transfer initiatives associated with energy projects remained fragmented and insufficiently coordinated, limiting Zimbabwe's ability to independently operate, maintain and expand modern energy infrastructure.

5.10 Achieving sustainable energy security will require a balanced approach that simultaneously expands renewable energy generation, strengthens energy storage capacity, rehabilitates existing baseload infrastructure and creates an enabling environment for private sector investment.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Ministry of Energy and Power Development should accelerate investment in renewable energy generation, storage and grid modernisation, prioritising completion of the Battery

Energy Storage System rollout at Dema, Warren, Chertsey and Tokwe substations by 31 December 2026.

- The Ministry of Energy and Power Development, working with the Zimbabwe Power Company and the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company, should expedite the Life Extension Programme at Kariba South Hydro Power Station and the rehabilitation of Units 1–6 at Hwange Thermal Power Station, to restore plant availability to internationally accepted benchmarks by 30 June 2027.
- The Ministry of Health and Child Care, working with the Ministry of Energy and Power Development and development partners, should expedite activation of installed but non-operational solar plants at Nyika, Mapisa and other district hospitals, and extend solar coverage at Bulawayo United Hospitals to the mortuary and laundry departments by 31 December 2026.
- The Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, should restructure ZESA's legacy debt and that of Hwange's HESCO operation and ensure cost reflective tariffs and

bankable Power Purchase Agreements that guarantee foreign currency availability for imports, debt service and dividend repatriation by 31 March 2027.

- The Ministry of Energy and Power Development, in collaboration with the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority, should finalise the Mini-Grid Regulatory Framework and improve technical and maintenance support for community-based energy systems such as Soti Source and Hakwata Green Village by 31 December 2026.
- The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, working with the Forestry Commission and hydro power operators, should strengthen catchment protection and afforestation programmes around the Kariba, Mutirikwi and Nyanga catchment areas to safeguard long-term hydro generation by 30 June 2027.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage, the Zimbabwe Republic Police and ZESA should intensify joint operations against vandalism, electricity theft and cross-border copper smuggling syndicates and strengthen regional security cooperation, on an on-going basis, with a progress review by 31 December 2026.

- The Ministry of Energy and Power Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development should facilitate stronger collaboration between universities, research institutions and the to utilise wind resource assessment data generated at sites such as the Guruve Wind Mast by 31 March 2027.
- The Government, the private sector and communities to work together to align energy sector investment with Vision 2030 and the National Energy Compact targets by 31 December 2026.

7.0 CONCLUSION

Zimbabwe has made notable progress towards strengthening energy security through investments in renewable energy and the expansion of energy access across communities and productive sectors. However, the inquiry revealed that the full potential of these efforts continues to be constrained by ageing infrastructure, financing challenges, grid inefficiencies, technical capacity gaps and threats to critical energy infrastructure. Addressing these challenges will be essential to ensuring a reliable, affordable and sustainable energy supply capable of supporting economic growth, industrial development and the attainment of Vision 2030.

- Attached below is an annex showing the areas visited, their key challenges and achievements:

Annex 1

Summary of Committee Visits: Key Achievements and Challenges

AREA VISITED	KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES FACED
1. United Bulawayo Hospitals (UBH)	• 350KW solar plant installed (Feb 2026) funded by UNDP/Global Fund • Solar adopted as primary energy source; ZESA and generators as backup • Reduced costly diesel consumption (previously up to 200L/hour) • Automatic switching systems protect ICU and incubator patients • UNDP– local engineers skills transfer programme underway	• Mortuary and laundry departments not yet covered by solar • Auto-switch glitches risk 20-minute manual delay — life-threatening • District hospitals (Nyika, Mapisa) solar installed but not yet operational • Net metering to national grid not yet completed

2. Hwange Thermal Power Station (HESCO & ZPC)	• HESCO Units 7 & 8: 670MW installed capacity — national grid backbone • ZPC rehabilitation target: 840MW by 2030 (currently 350MW effective) • Sino-hydro skills transfer to local engineers (contract ends 2029) • CSR: schools, Megawatt FC, clinics, local supplier engagement • Carbon reduction via lime usage; transitional coal-to-renewables roadmap	• HESCO 'bathtub curve' failures: pump bearings, fuel leaks, cooling tower defects • ZPC aging infrastructure: frequent boiler tube leaks, deferred maintenance • USD 188M owed by government ministries and parastatals (Feb 2026) • No long-term coal supply contracts — supply shock vulnerability • China Exim bank loan default; cash flow crisis limiting spare procurement
3. Blanket Mine, Gwanda	• 38-hectare solar farm (12MW peak) commissioned July 2022 • Net metering arrangement with ZESA — excess power banked to grid • Electricity costs reduced to 15% of operating costs • Community projects: clinic, school, science lab rehabilitation • IPP partnership with CBE for solar plant maintenance	• Full grid dependence at night — solar not available after dark • ZETDC tariffs high vs regional benchmarks; Mozambique imports cheaper • Grid infrastructure deterioration causing faults and outages • Weather variability undermines solar output consistency
4. Turk Mine	• 67-hectare solar plant (4.4MW) on reclaimed tailings dam (2021) • Solar purchased at 8c/unit vs 19c/unit from ZESA — significant savings • Avoided 5,453kg coal annually; saved 116.8M litres of water • Community: 10 boreholes drilled,	• Grid dependent at night — solar unavailable outside daylight hours • ZESA billing not cleared for net metering; tariff agreement with ZERA pending • 72 solar panels stolen shortly after commissioning • Inadequate regulatory support

	school block constructed • Build-operate-transfer model with Equator (Kenya); local skills transfer	for feeding excess power into the grid
5. REA Gweru Christmas Gift	• Three-technology approach: grid extension, solar, and biogas digesters • 27 biogas digesters completed; Gandavaroyi 96kW solar due July 2026 • Solar improving maternity wing services and clinic power reliability • 259 biogas builders trained across all districts (theory and practical)	• 20 of 51 grid projects prematurely terminated due to funding gaps • Solar generator consignment from abroad delayed over one year • 30 bags of cement required per digester — major material constraint • Limited awareness of biogas technology among communities

	• Zimbabwe Clean Cooking Strategy alignment; liquid fertiliser by-product	
6. Soti Source Solar Project	• 169kW solar project (294 panels) commissioned 2025 • Prepaid metering for revenue collection and infrastructure maintenance • Improved healthcare delivery at local clinic — medicine storage, equipment • Local businesses established leveraging project electricity • Multiple off-grid projects implemented across Masvingo Province	• 800-metre transmission radius limits household connectivity • Dispersed rural schools not yet benefiting from the project • Limited local supplier capacity affects expansion and implementation • Community solar mini-grids not yet rolled out to cover full area

7. Great Zimbabwe Mini Hydro	• 5MW installed capacity commissioned November 2024 • 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) signed with ZETDC • Dual purpose: electricity generation and irrigation for sugar estates • CSR: scholarships, school rehabilitation, textbooks, boreholes • Water exchange agreement with ZINWA ensuring sustainable operations	• Water management complexity through ZINWA exchange agreement • Dual mandate (power generation + irrigation) requires careful balancing • ZiG payment challenges for foreign currency operational obligations
8. Hakwata Green Village	• 120kW solar mini-grid; 6.6km distribution lines serving 77 homesteads • 9 village business units, 18 shops, grinding mill, bakery established • 259 youths (146 female, 113 male) trained in vocational skills • 90 biogas digesters, 100 solar home systems, 8 solar induction stoves • Clinic electrified (vaccines, emergency care); school digital learning enabled	• High project cost (USD 1.58M) requiring FCDO and UNDP partnership funding • Long-term maintenance sustainability after initial partnership period • Scaling model to other rural areas requires significant funding pipeline
9. Tsanga A, B & C Hydro (Nyangani Renewable Energy)	• 10.1MW combined capacity (Tsanga A: 4.2MW, B: 2.7MW, C: 3.2MW) • Tego turbines — effective in high-sediment water conditions • 54 schools electrified in Honde Valley; roads, boreholes, footbridges	• PPA payments received in ZiG while operational costs denominated in USD • Deforestation of catchment areas reducing river flows and generation capacity • Inadequate policy and legislative recognition of IPP operational

	• Annual community development fund; indigenous reforestation programme • Local employment priority in all operations and construction	circumstances • High taxation burden discourages further renewable energy investment
10. Guruve Solar Park	• 10.5MW installed capacity; 2.5MW phase 1 connected to national grid • Women-led enterprise demonstrating gender inclusion in energy sector • 60% of workforce drawn from local surrounding communities • Community boreholes providing access to clean water for local residents	• ZiG-denominated PPA payments vs foreign currency operational costs • General IPP challenges: policy gaps, payment mechanisms, sector recognition • Phase 2 and 3 expansion requires additional capital mobilization
11. Guruve Wind Mast (Dickson Site)	• 100-metre wind mast commissioned March 2026 (US$2.1M — AfDB + GoZ) • Part of 8-site national wind resource assessment programme • Real-time cloud-based wind speed data collection over 12 months • Sites above 7m/s wind speed identified as viable for wind turbines	• Limited involvement of universities and research institutions in data use • Currently phase 1 only — no infrastructure development mandate yet • Gap between data collection and policy/investment decision-making
12. Centragrid Nyabira Solar Farm	• Zimbabwe's first grid-connected solar farm (2MW, 2019); expanded to 25MW (2024) • Funded by domestic capital: Old Mutual, NSSA and 10 pension funds	• ZiG payment framework creates foreign currency conversion challenges • Domestic capital insufficient for 100MW+ utility-scale projects • Requires international financing for transformative-scale

	• 500+ workers employed during construction; UZ engineering partnership	expansion
	• CSR: maternity ward, classrooms, boreholes, school prize-giving • 90MW phase 3 planned; additional projects in Bulawayo, Gwanda, Selous	• Investor confidence needs continued policy consistency and guarantees
13. Kariba South Hydro Power Station	• 1,050MW installed; 1,572GWh generated vs 1,244GWh target (May 2026) • Zero system trips during reporting period; Unit 3 restored May 2026 • Life Extension Programme initiated: stator rewinds, turbine upgrades, SCADA • 2026 water allocation: 18 billion cubic metres supporting 4,088 GWh planned • CSR: staff housing, dependants' clinic, youth development, community clean-ups	• Unit 4 (125MW) offline since July 2022 following turbine runner failure • Plant availability at 68% — significantly below 85% international benchmark • USD 81.1M outstanding debt (China Exim bank USD 46M + ZRA USD 35.1M) • Climate variability threatens sustainable hydroelectric generation • Foreign currency shortages delay spare procurement and rehabilitation

I thank you.

HON. SEN. CHAPFUDZA: Thank you Mr. President.

I rise to support the report of the Thematic Committee on Peace and Security on energy security in Zimbabwe. I was part of the team that moved around Zimbabwe.

Mr. President, energy security is not simply an economic issue. It is a matter of national security, public welfare, industrial development and national sovereignty. Without reliable, affordable energy, our hospitals cannot function effectively. Our industries cannot operate at full capacity. Our mines cannot sustain production. Farmers cannot modernise agriculture and our communities cannot fully participate in the digital economy.

Mr. President, the Committee's inquiry was therefore both timely and necessary. The report correctly recognises that energy security requires the availability, accessibility, affordability and sustainability of energy resources. I strongly support the Committee's observation that Zimbabwe has made notable progress in diversifying in energy sources through solar, mini-hydropower stations, biogas and community-based renewable energy projects.

This is the direction we must continue to pursue, Mr. President, Zimbabwe's abundant sunshine, significant water resources, biomass, and potential for wind energy. We should therefore not depend excessively on one or two sources of electricity. The Committee found that approximately 30% of households, representing about 1.1

million people, rely on off-grid electricity while hundreds of solar mini-grids and micro-grids have been installed at rural public institutions.

Mr. President, this demonstrates that decentralised renewable energy can play a major role in taking electricity to communities that may not be reached quickly by the conventional national grid. I wish to emphasise the connection between energy, peace and security, Mr. President. When electricity becomes unreliable, the consequence goes beyond inconvenience. Hospitals require electricity to operate life-saving equipment. Water authorities require electricity to pump and distribute water. Communication systems require electricity. Security installations require reliable power. Businesses require electricity to remain productive. Therefore, protecting electricity generation, transmission and distribution of infrastructure must be treated as a national security priority.

The Committee correctly identified vandalism, electricity theft, and cross-border smuggling of electrical infrastructure as a serious threat to national infrastructure and economic development. I, therefore, support strong cooperation between ZESA, the Republic

Police of Zimbabwe, border agencies and the communities to protect critical energy infrastructure. Mr. President, while supporting renewable energy, we must be realistic. Zimbabwe cannot immediately abandon its existing base load generation capacity. The report correctly observes that the country remains heavily dependent on Hwange Power Station and Kariba South Hydro Power Station. Delays in rehabilitation is a serious risk to national energy security.

I, therefore, support the recommendation to expedite the life extension programme at Kariba South and the rehabilitation of Hwange Unit 1 to 6. Our immediate objective should be to ensure that existing generation assets operate efficiently while we progressively increase renewable generation.

Mr. President, one of the most important issues emerging from this report is the need for energy storage. Solar power is abundant during the day but demand does not disappear when the solar sets. Battery storage therefore becomes essential if renewable energy is to make a greater contribution to national energy needs. The report indicates that the programme has been contracted to install 1 800 megawatt of battery storage capacity at Dema, Chertsey and Tokwe substations.

I support the recommendation that this programme be accelerated. Energy storage can help Zimbabwe to manage renewable generation, improve grid stability and reduce pressure on conventuals power stations.

Mr. President Sir, we cannot discuss energy security without discussing the financial sustainability of ZESA. The Committee found that ZESA carries legacy debt of approximately 616.6 million while weak revenue collections from Government Institutions, Local Authorities and larger consumer continue to undermine its ability to maintain and procure spare parts. Government departments should just pay for what they use. This presents a fundamental problem a utility that not recover sufficient revenue cannot sustainability maintain transmission and distribution infrastructure.

I therefore support the recommendations for Government to restructure ZESA legacy and create an environment in which electricity traffics and power purchase agreements enable investments in the sector. However, cost elective traffic must also be accompanied by consumer protection transparency and accountability. The ordinary citizen could not continuously bear the burden of inefficiency without the value chain. Government alone cannot provide all the investment required to transform Zimbabwe's energy sector. We need serious participation by the private sector. Independent power producers can contribute significant generation capacity particularly in solar, hydro, wind and other renewable technologies. Investor predictable, bankable power purchase agreements, access to foreign currency and reasonable tariff agreements. I would like to give an example of Tengwa where we went to Inyanga there is a private player who is generating electricity operating mini hydro power stations. He has got almost three power stations.

Their complain was if electricity was to be sold in US dollar everything was going to move well but they are saying the fluctuations in the currency sometimes disturb them because when they went out to procure some parts for repairs, it was very difficult conveying our ZiG currency to the USD for the procurement process. So, if our ZiG becomes stable forever, as it is, I think that will be helpful to the independent private players. The Committee finds that high tariffs, deteriorating transmission infrastructure in foreign currency constraints were limiting private sector's participation. We therefore need to create a stable, transparent and predictable investment environment.

Mr. President Sir, energy development must only benefit major cities mines and industry, rural areas must also benefit. The Committee findings show that renewable energy project is already producing tangible benefits in rural communities, health institutions and productive sectors. Solar community energy projects, bio mass and small hydro schemes can transform rural communities by supporting schools, clinics, irrigation, small businesses and households. Energy access is therefore also a tool for poverty reduction and rural economic development.

Mr. President Sir, the Committee's visit to Bulawayo United Hospital provided a powerful example. The hospital installed a 350-kilowatt solar plant, reducing dependence on expensive diesel generation. The system also supports critical areas such as intensive care and incubator services. This demonstrates that renewable energy is not an abstract environment concept. It can directly save money and support the delivery of essential public service.

However, the fact that some solar systems installed at district hospitals were not yet operational, this demonstrated that installation alone is not enough. Government must ensure commissioning maintenance, technical support and long-term sustainability. Mr. President Sir, Zimbabwe's energy security is also connected to environmental protection. Kariba and other sources of hydroelectricity depend upon adequate water resources. Deforestation, environmental degradation and destruction of catchment areas threaten water availability and consequently threaten electricity generation. The Committee recommends stronger catchment protection and afforestation around the Kariba, Mutirikwi and Nyanga catchment areas. We cannot destroy the environment today and expect reliable hydro-power tomorrow.

Mr. President, another important issue is human capital. Zimbabwe should not permanently depend on foreign engineers and foreign technical expertise to operate its energy infrastructure. We must use every major energy project as an opportunity for skills transfer, technological transfer and local capacity development.

Universities, polytechnics, research institutions, industry and energy companies should work together to develop Zimbabwean engineers, technicians and researchers. The Committee itself observed that skills development and technology transfer remain fragmented and insufficiently coordinated.

In my conclusion, Mr. President, I support this report because it provides a realistic approach to Zimbabwe's energy challenges. We should not approach the energy question as a choice between coal and renewables. We need a balanced transition. We need to rehabilitate the Hwange Power Station. We need to protect and modernise Kariba. We need to accelerate solar, mini-hydro power stations, wind, biomass and energy storage. We need stronger transmission and distribution networks. We need financially sustainable utilities. We need private sector investment.

We also need to protect energy infrastructure from vandalism. From this, Mr. President, I would like to say thank you and also congratulate the new Hon. Senators who have joined us. Thank you.

HON. SEN. MLOTSHWA: I move that the debate do now adjourn.

HON. SEN. CHAPFUDZA: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

MOTION

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

HON. SEN. MLOTSHWA: Mr. President Sir, I move that we stand over Order of the Day Number 14 on today's *Order Paper* until the rest of the Orders of the Day have been disposed of.

HON. SEN. CHAPFUDZA: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

MOTION

REPORT OF THE JOINT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE, LEGAL AND PA RLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE THEMATIC COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND HERITAGE ON

THE PETITION RECEIVED FROM DANDE CONVERSATION HERITAGE ON THE

RECOGNITION OF THE KORE KORE LANGUAGE AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

HON. SEN. CHIEF NECHOMBO: Mr. President, I move the motion stand in my name that this House takes note of the Report of the Joint Portfolio Committee on Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and the Thematic Committee on Culture and Heritage on the petition received from Dande conversation heritage on the recognition of the Kore Kore language as an official language in the Constitution of Zimbabwe.

HON. SEN. ZVIDZAI: I second.

HON. SEN. CHIEF NECHOMBO: Mr. President, I rise to give a report on the petition of Dande Conversation Heritage. I will start by introduction.

Introduction

On Wednesday, 17 November 2025, the National Assembly received a petition from Dande Conversation Heritage, beseeching Parliament of Zimbabwe to exercise its constitutional mandate by amending the legislative provision of Section 6 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe to include the Kore Kore language as an official language. The petition was referred to the Joint Portfolio Committee on Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and the Thematic Committee on Culture and Heritage. The Joint Committees considered the petition.

Petitioners' Prayer

The Petitioner beseeched Parliament to do the following;

To undertake an urgent review of Section 6 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe to include the Kore Kore language as one of the official languages of Zimbabwe, not only in keeping with the dictates of the Constitution, but also in line with Zimbabwe's obligations as an esteemed member of the United Nations.

Consider the listed reasons for consideration during Amendment of Section 6 of the Constitution.

Objectives

In its inquiry, the Committee was guided by the following objectives:

To identify legislative gaps regarding indigenous languages; and

To present the Joint Committee’s recommendations to both Houses

Methodology

During its inquiry, the Committee received and considered the petition and deliberated on it.

Committee Findings.

Legal Framework

Section 2 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe (hereinafter referred to as the Constitution) affirms that the Constitution is the supreme law of Zimbabwe, and any law, practice, custom or conduct inconsistent with it, is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency.

Section 16 of the Constitution provides for promotion and preservation of culture and heritage and mandates the State and agencies of Government to promote and preserve cultural values and practices which enhances dignity, wellbeing and equality.

Section 6 (1) of the Constitution provides that the following languages, namely Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisan, Nambya, Ndau, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, Sign Language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa, are officially recognised languages of Zimbabwe.

Articles 14 and 16 of the United Nations further state that Indigenous people have the rights to establish their educational systems and media in their own languages and to have access to education in their own language. Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No.169) of the International Labour Organisation.

Linguistic Analysis

The joint Committees believed Kore Kore should be regarded as a dialect within the broader Shona language cluster. It was mentioned that *chi*Shona is composed of several mutually intelligible dialects, including Zezuru, which is spoken primarily in Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, and Harare; Karanga, found mainly in Masvingo and parts of the Midlands; Manyika, prevalent in Manicaland; Kore Kore spoken in Mashonaland Central, particularly the Dande area, as well as parts of Mashonaland West and northern Zimbabwe; and Ndau spoken mainly in Chipinge and Chimanimani, which is recognised separately in the Constitution. The Committee acknowledges the complex and often contentious nature of the distinction between a language and a dialect. Granting official language status to every dialect could potentially open the door to numerous similar claims, given that nearly every language community in Zimbabwe contains internal dialectal variations.

Committee Observations

The Committee was concerned that recognising every dialect as a separate official language could fragment national unity.

Therefore, the Committees concluded that Kore Kore language was one of the dialects of the Shona languages and hence cannot be recognised as an official language but a dialect. The Petitioner's claim of inclusion was not supported.

Committee Recommendations

The Joint Committees concluded that the petition does not carry a legal merit that warrant Parliament of Zimbabwe to institute proceedings for the amendment of section 6 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe as Kore Kore language is a dialect of the Shona Language, The Joint Committees accordingly recommend that the petition be dismissed. The Committees further recommend that the relevant Government ministries and agencies, in collaboration with cultural institutions, be encouraged to promote the development and preservation of all dialects within the Shona language cluster, including Kore Kore, through educational materials, cultural programmes and research initiatives, thereby ensuring their vitality and the cultural heritage of their speakers.

Conclusion

The Committees acknowledge the cultural significance and the sentiments underlying the petitioners' request to have Kore Kore recognised as an official language. The Constitution of Zimbabwe, under Section 6, provides a framework for the recognition and promotion of officially recognised languages, and the Committees are mindful of the State's duty under Section 16 to promote and preserve cultural values and practices that enhance dignity and wellbeing.

However, the Committees concluded that Kore Kore is a dialect within the Shona language cluster, which already enjoys official language status. The Shona language, as officially recognised, encompasses several mutually intelligible dialects, including Kore Kore, Zezuru, Karanga, Manyika and Ndau.

Therefore, the Joint Committees conclude that the petition lacks sufficient legal and linguistic merit to warrant the initiation of proceedings for the amendment of Section 6 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe. The prayer to include Kore Kore as a separate official language is not supported.

HON. SEN. ZVIDZAI: Thank you Mr. President for this opportunity. You have allowed me to support the motion that was brought forward by Hon. Senator Chief Nechombo. At the outset, let me commend the petitioners for exercising their constitutional right to petition Parliament and for demonstrating their commitment to preserving their linguistic and cultural heritage. Their concerns are definitely genuine. They deserve respect and they should not be dismissed out of hand.

However, after carefully considering the evidence presented and the findings of the joint Portfolio Committee and Thematic Committee on Culture and Heritage, I support the committee's recommendations that Kore Kore remains recognised as a dialect of the broader Shona language. The first issue is that of linguistic evidence. Around the world, the distinction between a language and a dialect is generally based on objective criteria such as mutual intelligibility, grammatical substructure, syntax, verb conjugation and on these measures, Kore Kore shares substantial similarities with other Shona varieties.

So, a Kore Kore speaking in Dande will easily understand a Karanga speaking in Shurugwi. There might be a difference here and there. A Shurugwian will say, *'kwagwagwa' in* Kore Kore, they may say, *'kwarwariwa'* but they will understand each other. So, that is mutual intelligibility that Hon. Sen. Chief Nechombo was speaking about. Speakers of Kore Kore, Zezuru, Karanga, Manyika and Ndau, generally communicate without a requirement for interpretation. They share the same noun class, verb conjugation, for example, for a verb like *Kuenda*, we all say *Ndaenda, Ndichaenda, Ndakaenda*. The Kore Kore will say the same as what the Ndau would say.

Even the stems, the *Mu, va , mu, mi, ri, ma, chi, zvi, ku, mu, svi, zi*, I forget the other ones, but those are the things that we have learned in Shona which the Kore Kores will have learned as well. Therefore, there is so much commonality that warrants, that dissuades the joint committees from considering Kore Kore as a language rather than a dialect.

The differences which exist are largely pronunciation, intonation, you know such variations are typical of what happens between inter-language. The dialects will always differ in those slight differences. Secondly, we must consider the practical implications for education. Recognising Kore Kore as a separate language would require fundamental redesign of our education system. Government would need to develop new syllabi for early childhood education through secondary education, commission new textbooks, produce new dictionaries and grammar books, retrain teachers, which is expensive.

It is so expensive that if there are no real major differences between the languages, there would be no justification for recognising a particular dialect as a language. Mr. President, there are also constitutional and legislative considerations. Section 6 of the Constitution recognises Shona as one of Zimbabwe's official languages as my Chair, Hon. Senator Chief Nechombo said. Recognising Kore Kore separately would likely require constitutional and legislative changes. Constitutional amendments Mr. President, are deliberately rigorous processes. It requires broad national consensus because the Constitution is intended to provide stability rather than frequent alteration.

Parliament should therefore exercise caution Mr. President, before recommending constitutional amendments unless there is compelling evidence that the current framework is fundamentally flawed and inadequate. Moreover, recognising Kore Kore as a separate language may create a precedent as worked by Hon. Senator Nechombo. So, I wonder if that is true.

Mr. President, supporting the committee's findings should not be interpreted as denying the identity or heritage of the Kore Kore people. We need to be understood. Let us understand each other.

We are not demeaning the Kore Kore people at all. We are not demeaning their interests. We are not demeaning their heritage. We are not doing any of that. Language classification and cultural recognition are not synonymous. One may accept that Kore Kore is a dialect while fully acknowledging that the Kore Kore people possess a rich history of their own, unique traditions, distinct oral literature, proverbs, idioms and cultural practices that deserve preservation and promotion.

In conclusion, I would encourage Government to consider practical measures that respond to the concerns of the petitioners without necessarily reclassifying Kore Kore as a separate language. These may include strengthening the documentation of Kore Kore vocabulary and oral traditions, supporting the publication of Kore Kore literature, expanding radio and television programming, encouraging academic research and promoting the teaching and appreciation of regional linguistic diversity within the Shona language. Such measures would preserve and celebrate the richness of the Kore Kore while maintaining coherence in our constitutional, educational and administrative systems.

Madam President, one additional point I raise is that internationally, language classification is typically determined through rigorous linguistic research rather than legislation alone. Parliament has got the authority to make policy, but changing the classification of a language is strongest when supported by broad scholarly consensus.

In conclusion Hon. Madam President, this debate is not, let me emphasise, about whether Kore Kore is valuable or not. We are not there. That is not what we are discussing. Kore Kore is unquestionably valuable, nor is this debate about whether Kore Kore people deserve recognition. They certainly do without any question. The question before us is whether the available linguistic evidence and the practical consequences justify recognising Kore Kore as a separate language.

Having considered the linguistic evidence, the educational implications, the financial costs, the constitutional requirements and the need for consistency in national language policy, I am persuaded very strongly Madam President, that the Committee has reached a balanced and well-reasoned conclusion.

I, therefore, support its findings while urging Government to take deliberate measures to preserve, promote and celebrate the unique linguistic and cultural heritage of the Kore Kore people. I thank you.

HON. SEN. CHIEF NECHOMBO: I move that the debate do now adjourn.

HON. SEN. MUZENDA: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

MOTION

REPORT ON THE 70TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)

Sixteenth Order read: Adjourned debate on motion on the Report on the 70th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 70) held from 9 – 19 March 2026 at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, United States of America.

Question again proposed.

HON. SEN. MBOHWA: I move that the debate do now adjourn.

HON. SEN. HUNGWE: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

MOTION

LEGISLATION TO PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE

Seventh Order read: Adjourned debate on motion on the rampant abuse of children in the communities.

Question again proposed.

HON. SEN. MUZENDA: I move that the debate do now adjourn.

HON. SEN. GOTORA: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

MOTION

REPORT OF THE 152ND ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION AND RELATED MEETINGS HELD IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Eighteenth Order read: Adjourned debate on motion on the delegation Report of the 152nd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and related meetings held in Istanbul, Turkey.

Question again proposed.

HON. SEN. MUZENDA: I move that the debate do now adjourn.

HON. SEN. GOTORA: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

MOTION

REPORT OF THE JOINT PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SERVICE, LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND THEMATIC COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE PETITION BY THE POWER OF TOUCH INSTITUTION ON THE REVIEW OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT HAVE A BEARING ON THE SENIOR CITIZENS

Nineteenth Order read: Adjourned debate on motion on the Report of the Joint Portfolio Committee on Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and Thematic Committee on Human Rights on the petition by the Power of Touch Institution on the review of laws and regulations that have a bearing on the senior citizens

Question again proposed.

HON. SEN. MUZENDA: I move that the debate do now adjourn.

HON. SEN. GOTORA: I second.

Motion put and agreed to.

Debate to resume: Wednesday, 2nd September, 2026.

On the motion of **HON. SEN. MUZENDA**, *seconded by* **HON. SEN. GOTORA,** *the Senate adjourned at Half past Four o'clock p.m.*