

Eswatini

Trilemma Rank
81

Trilemma Score
58.2

Balance Grade
DCB

Eswatini presents a mixed Trilemma triangle as it faces significant challenges on the Energy Security front due to lack of diversification of energy sources and system stability issues. However, the country's performance has improved significantly in the last decade. Access to basic energy is growing rapidly, and access to prosperity-enabling levels of power is likely to increase as final energy consumption increases. The government plans to establish a Strategic Oil Reserve facility to improve its energy security. Eswatini's balance grade is DCB and its global ranking is 81.

Population
N.A. (millions)

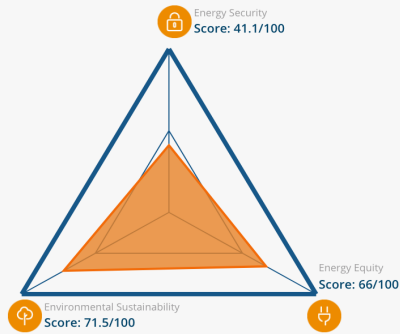
Land Area
17.2 (thousand sq. km)

GDP Per Capita
4,146 (PPP US\$)

Industrial Sector
32.9 (% of GDP)

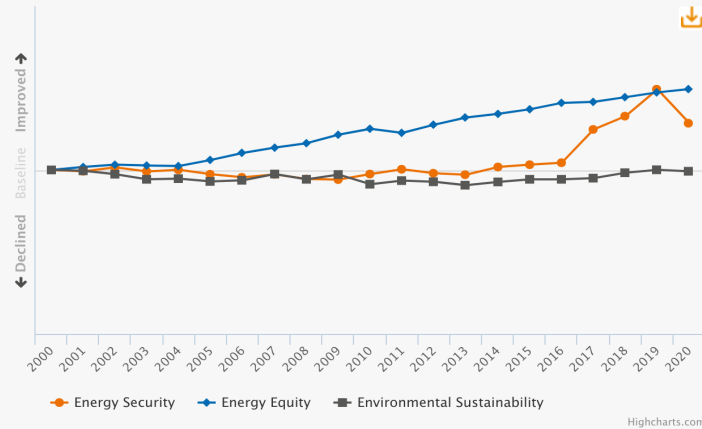
GDP Growth
2.4 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

The kingdom, formerly known as Swaziland, imports 80% of its electricity from South Africa. The government wants Eswatini to produce 100% of its own power by 2034. This is part of the National Energy Policy of 2018 and the recently published Eswatini Energy Masterplan. Based on the Energy Masterplan, the country has developed a Short Term Power Generation Plan, and through it the country has started implementing competitive bidding for 40MW of solar power to be followed by a bid for a 40MW biomass project. In addition, the country plans to expand hydro-electric power generation from the Maguga Dam project near the capital Mbabane.

The Petroleum Bill of 2020 is meant to safeguard the petroleum sector as the country currently imports all of its petroleum products. Among the bill's provisions is the mandatory blending of unleaded gasoline with up to 10% ethanol which will be implemented in a phased approach.

The latest national figures for electricity access suggest 82% of the population is covered and the country is targeting 100% electrification by 2022.

There have been calls by the private sector urging policymakers to support the deployment of renewables as well as increase the budget for the energy sector to enable economic development and poverty reduction through increased rural electrification, energy access, research and development, development of skills, and capacity building.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

	2020 Performance	Trend 2010-20
Energy security		
Import dependence	80%	▲
Diversity of electricity generation	40%	▼
Energy storage	10%	▼
Energy equity		
Access to electricity	82%	▲
Electricity prices	60%	▼
Gasoline and diesel prices	85%	▲
Environmental sustainability		
Final energy intensity	70%	▼
Low carbon electricity generation	30%	▼
CO2 emissions per capita	80%	▼
Country context		
Macroeconomic stability	80%	▲
Effectiveness of government	60%	▲
Innovation capability	40%	▲