



7 th March 2007, 9:30 – 12:30, Civic Center Johannesburg	
Participants: Michael Knoll (IZT) Timon Wehnert (IZT) - protcoll to be completed!	

Most important issues

As a start-up a brainstorming was held and most important issues and problem fields were collected, following the guiding question:

“What is your most important / burning question (concerning the socio economics of energy planning)?”

- Providing formal services to **low-income households**
- Need for **simple technologies to cook with**
- Little knowledge exists **what happens after introduction of new technologies or procedures** (e.g. what are the long term effects of Basa Njengo Magogo promotion activities? How many people use the methods years after having been introduced to it?)
- **Link between energy and water issues** needs to be improved. Water saving potentials imply high energy saving potentials (e.g. efficient showers).
- **School projects:** scope should be broader than just technology and engineering: **pupils and parents need to be involved** in energy efficiency projects.
- The target group of **energy actions should not be restricted to poor people!**
 - High-income households are responsible for many of energy (and transport) related problems.
 - Acceptance for new energy technologies (e.g. solar water heaters) can be threatened when they receive the image as “technologies for the poor”. In reverse, promotion of new technologies / solutions can benefit from a modern image (e.g. status symbols of a well-off household are TV, car and solar water system...)
- **Promotion for renewables needs to be fair** – if 10% of newly build no-cost houses will receive solar water heaters (for free) then envy will be created among neighbors.
- Actions on city level need link up to national level (e.g. housing regulation, property owners)
- **Need for implementation strategies**
 - A lot of **know-how exists already**, e.g. health costs of paraffin stoves have been researched – the question is which actions should be taken to reach known objectives?
 - A number of plans (white books, city strategies) have been developed and specific potentials have been pointed out (e.g. savings potentials of energy efficient low-

cost houses, water saving shower heads, solar water heater and many more). However, there is a need to develop implementation strategies to reach the given objectives on a broad scale (beyond individual pilot projects).

Presentation and discussion of EnerKey module “socio-economic drivers”

Timon Wehnert presented the draft for the EnerKey module “socio-economic drivers” (see slide presentation).

The general set-up received a positive feedback from the participants. Such a stakeholder process was seen to be beneficial for the EnerKey project itself and energy issues in general in the Gauteng region. Benefits for the participating stakeholders (administration, industry and commerce and NGOs) would be 1) to be able to feed in their views, objectives and wishes directly into the EnerKey research project and any planning process which may be derived thereof 2) receive first hand research results developed in the EnerKey project and 3) to broaden their ties to other stakeholders beyond existing networks.

In the discussion two points were stressed:

- The choice of participants in the “Gauteng EnerKey Working Group” will largely define its success. It was seen as very important that not only administration was involved, but also representatives from the energy industry (ESKOM, city works), other big energy users (energy consuming industry, commerce) and other important actors (see below).
- The processes conducted within EnerKey have to carefully avoid doubling up any existing processes. Instead close links should be established to ongoing processes and existing networks.

Under the above premises the representatives from the municipalities showed interest to participate in the process and send representatives into the Working Group.

(Due to different organizational structures and responsibilities in the three city administrations, there were different suggestions of how many representatives of each city administration would be sufficient. Ranging from one (general energy expert) to three (for energy, environment and transportation).

Suggestions for actors to include into the Working Group:

- National regulator
- DME – Department of Minerals and Energy
- Saneri – South African National Energy Research Institute
- EAUG

Discussion on Implementation strategies – and experiences from Germany

At several occasions of the workshop the discussion circled around the issue of how implementation could be improved and accelerated. Some highlights shall be summarized:

Joachim van Zimmermann spontaneously gave some insights on the process of how certain instruments (towards more renewables and energy efficiency) in the City of Stuttgart were implemented.

Both in South Africa and Germany – energy issues are not always on the top priority list of policy making. Although good strategic plans and proposals for immediate actions exist, they do not always receive the necessary support. Consequently implementation is lagging behind. Often this is due to the fact, that public attention is not focused on energy issues and the political pressure on other topics is higher. In order to strengthen energy issues it is thus important that activities by

the administration and success stories do get communicated properly to press and public. For all the activities associated to EnerKey the fact that it is an international project may be beneficial to receive more public attention.

In order to make EnerKey a long term success the importance of a management buy-in and the appropriate involvement of and support by decision makers (within politics, administration as well as the private sector) was stressed.

Izak van Gass of Eskom pointed out that Eskom might indeed be interested to support certain actions or to cooperate directly in projects if there is an economic benefit visible for Eskom. One issue discussed were actions for demand side management, which are currently of great interest for Eskom. However, to make projects interesting (from an economic point of view) they would have to be of a considerable size.