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IMPLEMENTINGENERGYEFFICIENCY–LESSONSFORSOUTHAFRICA

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1.1. Interview Questionnaire

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Organisation: IIEC

Position: Senior Program Manager

	Category of Strategy	Question	
1	Role of Government	• What is the role of Government in implementing energy efficiency? o Political will to enact legislation o Single most important and critical legislative assistance o Prioritisation of budgets and development agenda (poverty) o Is energy efficiency not a luxury, considering we are yet to attain universal and equitable access?	-Create level playing field to have ee compete with other carriers -Take account of environmental cost -Intervene where the market fails -Awareness raising -Not enough attention paid to the lifetime energy cost of RDP housing – that EE and provision of housing are not mutually exclusive – this might be an opportunity lost -Introduce EE standards of performance -Mandate gas and electricity companies to invest in energy saving through own efforts and funding – in exchange for the benefit of supplying the energy -Energy labels for housing
2	Institutional infrastructures	• What is the single most important institutional infrastructure creation during the implementation of energy efficiency? o Why o Who funds it o Who runs it	-Network of ee advice centres -Gov to provide start-up funding for a period of time, with a matching requirement. Eventually they must be free standing and self-supporting, with Gov assisting in technical support and some level of resource sharing and rationalisation of resources -Energy suppliers often prefer to channel their grants through these types of insitutions

3	Energy pricing	• How does the current low electricity pricing affect implementation of energy efficiency? o Role of Eskom monopoly o How can it be corrected	- For the low-income sector – the price of coal is so low, making it difficult for other cleaner forms of energy to compete. Electricity is relatively expensive for this sector -Electricity on the other hand is cheap for mid-income households, making it impossible for cleaner fuels to compete. -Eskom and similar suppliers face significant revenue loss if more efficient appliances are used. For instance, Eskom supports load shedding in respect of household geysers, but are reluctant to support the replacement thereof with solar water heaters which do not consume electricity
4	Energy efficiency Programs	• Which energy efficiency programs should South Africa choose, to drive energy efficiency o What type o Blanket approach versus targeted interventions o How to enforce o Who manages o Who funds o Who reviews	-Mandatory building standards, specifying insulation, orientation, solar water heating, building material -Failure to intervene adequately in the current massive housing rollout program is an opportunity lost for government.
5	Publicity and information dissemination	• How should awareness and information dissemination about energy efficiency be implemented: o What (medium chosen) o What (target messages to segmented consumers) o Who o Funding o How critical is it	-Electricity suppliers must disseminate comprehensive information to the consumer about the product they purvey as well as on how to safe energy. There must be a follow-up number for more information -Popular programs such as Isidingo and Generations can be used to convey subtle information about ee in the story lines. -The high-income end of the market is unresponsive to preaching and prefer o be told where to access more detailed information.
6	Public and private collaboration	• How should PPP be achieved in aid of energy efficiency o Who leads the effort o How to deal with huge legacy of disparity between level of affluence of society o Is it achievable	-Government can use their immense purchasing power to move markets, concentrate the market and create a huge demand

7	Research, Development, Demonstration and testing	• Who should be responsible for R&D in respect of energy efficiency o Who to lead and manage o Who and how to fund o Independence	-There's currently no great need to innovate, as the technology available is proven and adequate -EE should not be driven by research institutions -Very minimal need to innovate and create new technologies, like an insulating material but yet cheap, for the informal sector
8	Funding	• How should energy efficiency be financed? o Type of funding (Loans, DFI, Grants, Interest rate schemes, Environmental levies) o Incentives? o Tax breaks o Depreciation allowances o Import duties o Research grants	-Levy on electricity and gas sold – a small levy which once aggregated, becomes a huge amount -Use the levy to leverage further funding -Relook taxation on EE interventions
9	Donor support	• What role should donors play in the implementation of energy efficiency o Capacity building o Sustainability o Funding o Influence on choice of programs o Comprehensive engagement with donors (manage their interventions carefully)	-Donors to provide guarantee funds for private sector loan funding
10	nd post-implementation evaluation	• What role does post-implementation monitoring and evaluation of projects play? o How o Who o When	-Evaluation and monitoring is important to funds provider