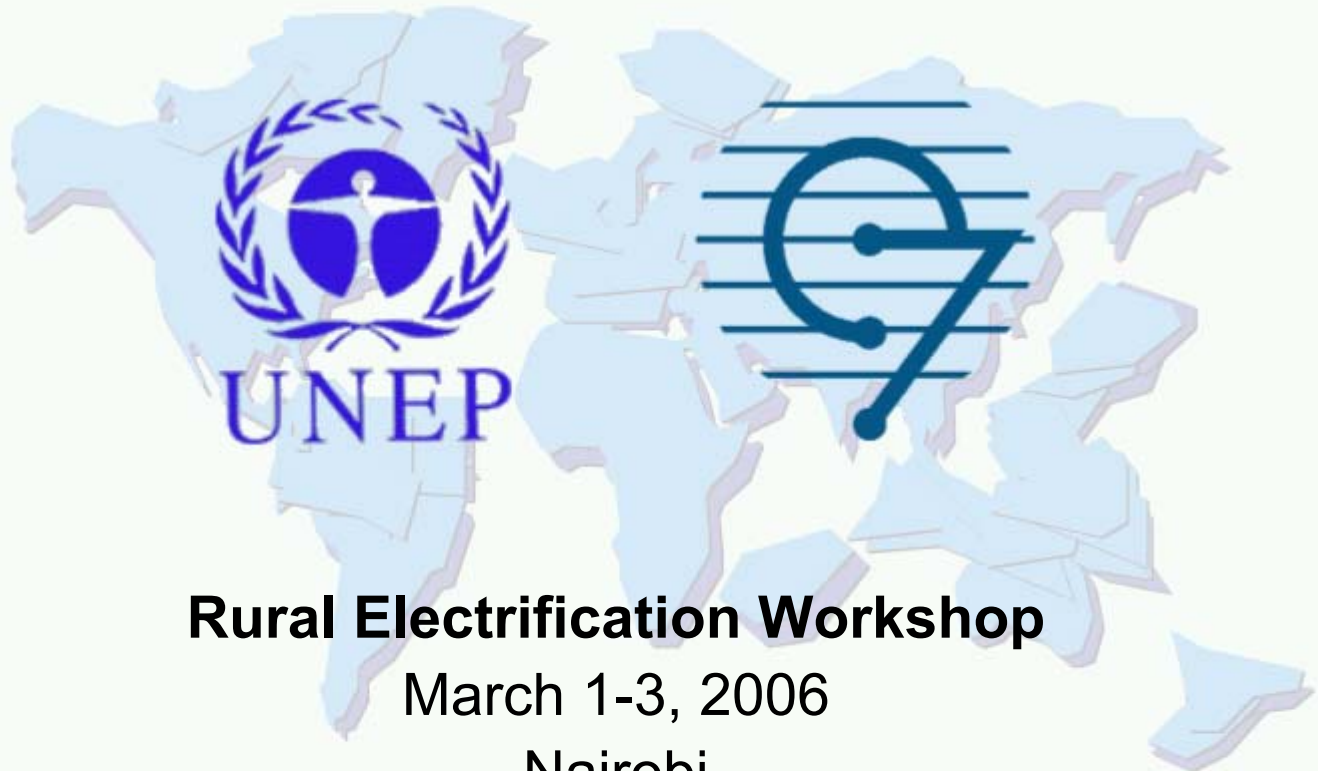


Session 2.1 Discussion Group 3



Rural Electrification Workshop

March 1-3, 2006

Nairobi

- Zambia:
 - programmes spearheaded by Govt
 - Project fail after time
 - Programmes should be spearheaded by private sector
- Private sector is paramount BUT Govt support is essential
- Community participation and education is necessary
 - Maintenance/ theft etc
- South Africa
 - Govt involved in finance
 - Criticism – lack of continuity (year by year changes)
- Zambia – Govt contributed funds

- RSA Renewable energy policy
- Kenya – high use of solar 200, 000 solar PV systems, but limited Govt intervention, but many systems fail

- Solar PV
- Barriers
 - Low power
 - Does not provide total energy solution for household
 - Upfront cost
 - Manufacturing - panels going to Europe
- Solutions
 - Energy solution – also look to solar stoves
 - Need to clarify goals (solar is not as expensive as other energy sources to cover basic needs)
 - Microfinance
 - Govt subsidies
 - Institutional capacity to implement
 - Detailed mix defined in master plans
 - Capacity for technicians/ training required - servicing

- Govt
 - Setting guidelines
 - Norms and standards
 - Targets
 - Subsidies
 - Regulate
 - Capacity building /training
 - Resource assessment – wind/ hydro
 - Regulatory framework - PPA
 - Detaxation of equipment (solar PV)
 - Priorities on essential services
 - Mitigation of risk – through legislation
 - Govt encourage private investment/ competition
 - Education – include in curriculum
 - Support for local participation

- Partners in development
 - Securing of loans
 - Train technicians/ capacity building
 - Need to make sure donors do not undercut private sector – manage strategy
 - Subsidies (Wpeak for solar)
 - Pilot/ roll out appropriate delivery models
 - Must be tailored to specific local needs
 - Focus on end user participation
- Private sector
 - Public private partnerships (Utility/ communities)
 - Cross border
- Civil Society
 - Community mobilisation/ sensitisation