



<b>Name of organization submitting the report (NFP)</b>	<b>The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)</b>
<b>Name of the national network</b>	<b>Gender and Energy Network South Africa (GENSA)</b>
<b>Name and contact details of the contact person within the network</b>	Name and contact details of the contact person within the network: <b>Ms. Nthabiseng Mohlakoana</b> – <a href="mailto:nmohlakoana@hsrc.ac.za">nmohlakoana@hsrc.ac.za</a> / <a href="mailto:nmkaxulu@yahoo.com">nmkaxulu@yahoo.com</a> (NFP) Gender and Energy Research and Training c/o Human Sciences Research Council 69-83 Plein Street. Plein Park Building Cape Town 8000 CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA
<b>Title of Project Document (usually the name of the seed funding proposal approved by ENERGIA)</b>	<b>Seed Funding for Gender and Energy Network South Africa (GENSA)</b>
<b>Project Period</b>	<b>1 July 2009 – 31 Dec 2010</b>
<b>Reporting period (start date – end date)</b>	<b>March 2010 – August 2010</b>
<b>Date of Report</b>	<b>30 August 2010</b>
<b>Name and position of author of the report</b>	<b>Ms. Nthabiseng Mohlakoana</b> Chief Researcher at the HSRC

## Progress Report

### 1. Introduction

In 2007, the ENERGIA Network entered its fourth phase (January 1st, 2007 to June 30th, 2011) by receiving financial support from the Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) under the DGIS-MFS funding window and from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Under DGIS funding, ENERGIA has been requested to monitor and evaluate its activities in terms of outputs, outcomes and sustainability and is expected to report its yearly progress by applying a set of indicators for its activities. For networking activities (financed under seed funding) this is translated into the need to identify the following:

	Indicator	Target 2010
<b>Output:</b>	Number persons reached through information sharing and awareness raising activities undertaken by the network members	Participants to network activities organized by NFPs, Subscriber to ENERGIA publications, number of ENERGIA network members actively participating in information sharing events
<b>Outcome:</b>	Increase in number of key actors who express awareness and use the knowledge base experience of ENERGIA within their own activities.	20% increase ( <i>baseline</i> : to be established through mapping in collaboration with NFPs in 2007-2008)
<b>Sustainability</b>	In 22 countries national network members have secured additional funding to support gender and energy related actions in their countries.	

The present report for seed funding activities is intended to identify the abovementioned indicators and feed the overall reporting format for DGIS and SIDA, including the identification of lessons learned, challenges and opportunities for the future of the national networks (sustainability).

### 2. Overview of outcomes, deliverables and activities planned

This report aims to provide a description of the activities undertaken by GENSA based at the HSRC since March 2009 to August 2010. The report focuses on the priority activities as listed under the intervention strategies in the cooperation agreement between the ETC Foundation and the Human Sciences Research Council.

#### *Delays and difficulties*

Due to the late signing of the contract by both the HSRC and ETC Foundation, the project has suffered a three month delay i.e. instead of starting in August 2009 it started in November 2009. The December holidays in South Africa also made it difficult to carry out some activities such as membership recruitment, organizing strategy meetings and collecting information for the newsletters.

#### **List of intervention strategies**

1. Develop efficient administration and communication systems
2. Networking towards building and strengthening local gender and energy capacity
3. Research project

### **3. Achievements made**

#### **3.1 Developing an efficient administration and communication system**

##### **3.1.1 Finalise volunteer ToR for assistance with administration work for the network**

Through the assistance of the HSRC, an administrator (Phelokazi Matiwane) was employed on a contract basis from 16 November 2009. Due to circumstances outside of the project control, Ms. Matiwane opted to leave the project in April 2010, leaving the project without an administrator. Funds for the administrator have not been used since Ms. Matiwane's departure from the HSRC and GENSA.

##### **3.1.2 Workplan development**

The workplan that has been developed shows work responsibilities for the National Focal Point contact person (Nthabiseng Mohlakoana). The workplan indicates work that has been completed according to the approved proposal and what is still outstanding until December 2010. The workplan gives a clear indication of the time lines and targets that GENSA has set. See Annex 6 – Work plan as developed by the NFP

##### **3.1.3 Create and distribute newsletter**

The first newsletter was published in June 2010 by the NFP to illustrate work completed by GENSA through network meetings and stakeholder relationships that have been developed through various forms of interaction (see Annex 10). The newsletter introduced GENSA's and its plans to the South African gender and energy practitioners. It also highlighted the activities that GENSA has been engaging in since its receipt of seed funding from ENERGIA and ETC. The newsletter also showcased the relationships that have been built with various other networks and organisations with similar interests in the gender, energy and the environmental sector. The next issues of newsletters will be published in September and December 2010.

#### **3.2 Networking towards building and strengthening local gender and energy capacity**

##### **3.2.1 Updating membership list**

The membership list has been updated through an ongoing process. Initially, members were recruited rigorously to create an interest on the network but a decision was made by the NFP in consultation with the Regional Network Coordinator to limit the number of members to a manageable figure. Currently, network membership stands at 43 members. Through GENSA meetings and word of mouth, there has been an interest from individuals and organisations that want to be part of the GENSA network. Network membership is open to such cases.

The membership list has a variety of people ranging from government employees to people working in and with community organizations. At first, the database was created using Microsoft Access software which made it easy to capture members' details but due to software compatibility problems, especially when reporting, the database has been converted to a Microsoft Excel document. See Annex 7 for GENSA membership form and Annex 1 for list of current members

##### **3.2.2 Preparation of introduction briefs**

Two introduction briefs have been completed thus far which give the background of the network to new and existing members. These are used for meetings and workshops purposes. The briefs are in a form of power point presentations to send a common message to all by GENSA members.

##### **3.2.3 Promotion of the network**

The network is being promoted through the recruitment of new members. Information on how the network operates is explained on the membership form's introduction note and through information briefs that are sent out to those interested in the network.

*3.2.4 Hosting meetings to consolidate network members*

The first introductory meeting was held on 23 February 2010. Since then, another introductory and update meeting was held in the Gauteng province in August 2010 with GENSA members and affiliated organisations. The Gauteng meeting also informed members about the policy workshop (collaborative research work) that was held with the Commission for Gender Equality. Therefore, the Gauteng workshop mobilised interest from the members and gave a platform to continue on the collaborative and potential research project for the network and its members. The outcome of the Gauteng meeting was a proposal for a follow-up meeting on issues raised, in particular, on the Solar Water Heaters implementation programme currently being implemented by Government with Eskom and other energy service delivery organisations. For full meeting report see Annex 9.

**3.3 Research project development**

*3.3.1 Meeting to discuss and identify research or project work*

At the meeting held on 23 February 2010, members attending voiced their keenness on being part of a research activity that will promote gender sensitivity in policy documents formulation. Since then, GENSA embarked on a two-day policy workshop in collaboration with the Commission for Gender Equality and analysed four policy and strategy documents on energy and the environment. Members had gathered information to enable them to contribute to the policy workshop. This work has led to contribution and submissions by GENSA members to policy documents such as the National Climate Change Strategy Document, the Renewable Energy policy paper, the World Bank Energy Strategy Approach Paper. GENSA was also invited by the Women in Energy and Climate Change Forum (WECCF) to mark Women’s month (August) and to mobilise women’s civil organisations to contribute to policy making and make their voice heard, especially on energy and environmental issues. GENSA members have plans to continue highlighting gender and energy policy issues and develop these into fundable projects. See Annex 8 which covers all the discussions and inputs.

There is potential to come up with a good research proposal based on gender mainstreaming SA energy policies. It has been research work in that

**4. Activities planned for next reporting period<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Deliverables</b>	<b>Timelines starting 1 April 2010 and ending 31 Dec 2010</b>
Supervise volunteer supporting GENSA with administrative work as stated in the ToR	To resume activity until Dec 2010
Detailed work-plan	Ongoing until 30 Dec 2010
2 issues of network newsletter (70 copies per issue) published and distributed	30 September & 30 Dec 2010
Continuous update of database and inventory of network members	Ongoing until 30 Dec 2010
Updated PowerPoint brief on the Network’s priorities/activities produced and distributed	September to 30 Dec 2010
Communication strategy agreed with core network members and potential members contacted and reflected in updated report on communications	Ongoing until 30 December 2010
2 Meetings/activity reports	Sept 2010 & 30 December 2010
Minutes of meeting that identifies project or research topic (could be information required)	Meeting took place but potential project activities ongoing until 30 Dec 2010

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<sup>1</sup> Note that these activities may have to be delayed until a new NFP is appointed.

<b>Deliverables</b>	<b>Timelines starting 1 April 2010 and ending 31 Dec 2010</b>
for lobbying)	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Bi-annual report	31 Aug 2010
Final report and final invoice	30 December 2010

**5. Overview on the current status of deliverables**

Progress for the reporting period

<b>Del. No</b>	<b>Deliverable name</b>	<b>Date due</b>	<b>Percentage of work completed</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>
1	Supervise volunteer supporting GENSA with administrative work as stated in the ToR	Had an administrator only for a few months. Funds still available to employ someone.	50%	To resume activity until Dec 2010
2	Detailed work-plan	Ongoing	50%	Ongoing until Dec 2010
3	3 issues of network newsletter (70 copies per issue) published and distributed	First publication in June 2010. Two outstanding by the end of the year	33%	30 September & 30 Dec 2010
4	Continuous update of database and inventory of network members	Ongoing Have more than 40 members on the database	80%	Ongoing
5	Updated PowerPoint & 3 new briefs on the Network's priorities/activities produced and distributed	Two briefs completed One outstanding	70%	30 September & 30 Dec 2010
6	Communication strategy agreed with core network members and potential members contacted and reflected in updated report on communications	Throughout – done through meetings and publications (see power point presentations for details)	70%	Ongoing
7	Hosting 4 meetings with members to introduce GENSA and gender concepts	Held 2 meetings – Feb and Aug 2010 One meeting outstanding – more if there are funds available	80%	Last meeting(s) can held between September to December 2010
8	Collaborative research work with other stakeholders (could be information required for lobbying)	18-19 May 2010	100% with potential to do more with available budget	18-19 May 2010
9	Bi-annual and final reports	For first invoice - 30 Apr 2010	33%	31 August and 30 December 2010

		2 <sup>nd</sup> report at end of August 2010- Final report on 30 Dec 2010		
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## **6. Deviations from the project work plan**

**Challenge:** Due to the Seed funding contract being signed late by both the HSRC and ETC, most activities have had to be postponed to start in mid-November 2009 instead of August 2009, three months later than the original dates. This was also caused by the NFP (N Mohlakoana) having accepted more responsibilities at the HSRC due to the late start of the GENSA contract. Further to this, GENSA will be moving to another host organisation as of 1 September 2010. This is due to Ms. Mohlakoana's end of contract at the HSRC and her move to the Netherlands to pursue her PhD studies in September 2010. The ENERGIA-ETC contract with the HSRC will therefore be shortened to the end of August instead of end of December 2010 and the remaining funds will be transferred back to ENERGIA-ETC who will then transfer them to the new hosting organisation.

**Corrective measure:** The current NFP (Ms. Mohlakoana) has made a commitment to find a suitable host organisation for GENSA and will assist with the transfer of responsibilities to ensure that the change of NFP's does not affect the networks' activities and responsibilities committed to.

## **7. Action points/support required from the Africa Regional Secretariat, Regional Network Coordinator and/or the International Secretariat**

The following could be provided to the NFP by the Africa Regional Secretariat, Regional Network Coordinator and/or the International Secretariat:

- To identify funding opportunities for pursuing activities expected from the NFP
- To understand that the NFP has time pressures from their employer and is expected to fulfil hours of paid work by the organisations employing them.
- To ensure that the NFP has necessary resources i.e. camera that will enable the NFP to enhance reports with images of activities such as meetings, workshops and interaction with other stakeholders.
- To simplify report templates so as not to spend too much time writing up reports

## **8. Leveraging other actions and funding**

So far, funding used has been from ENERGIA-ETC for activities undertaken by the NFP. It should be noted though that a lot of time spent on seed activities such as planning for events, writing reports, etc is mainly paid for by the hosting organisation where the NFP is based as no time-billing was budgeted for in the proposal.

## **9. Lessons learnt/ way forward for national networks**

- a) What were relevant lessons learned (provide at least 3) during this period (in relation to any of the subjects mentioned above or to other topics that you find relevant for the project and the network)?
  - GENSA has become a network that has brought together organisations and individuals with an interest in gender and energy issues. To ensure that these relationships are sustained, there needs to be resources available for a full-time committed person to ensure sustainability of activities. In this case, funding plays an important role and would ensure that the hosting organisation supports the network's activities.

- b) How were the network members (actively) involved during this period? If relevant: what could be done to stimulate more active involvement of network members?
- Network members have been highly involved in meetings and workshops that GENSA has hosted between March and August 2010. They have contributed their knowledge and enhancement of GENSA's activities to other people and organisations that have an interest in gender, energy and environmental issues.
- c) In general, has the national network been strengthened during this period (in what way)? If not, please elaborate on why this may be so.
- Network membership has increased to just over 40 members in a period of six months.
  - The network has built strong and sustainable relationships with organisations such as Commission of Gender Equality (CGE), GenderCC, Heinrich Boell Foundation in South Africa. Members based in other relevant organisations have also shown an interest in the well-being and full operation of the network.
  - The network has managed to sign up members from grassroots organisations working with issues affecting men and women in the South African townships such as lack of resources like energy.

**Annexes**

**Annex 1. Updated membership list**

Attached on a separate excel document

**Annex 2. M&E Form**

**National Network Dissemination Activities**

Date and place: 18-19 May and 06 August 2010

Name of organization: GENSA hosted by the Human Sciences Research Council

Filled in by: Nthabiseng Mohlakoana

OUTPUT										
Number of events by category		Number of participants			Number of participants per stakeholder group					
Category	Number	Male	Female	Total	NGO	Govt	Educ	Research	CBOs	Others
Electronic discussion										
Dissemination workshop / Awareness raising activity	2	4	28	32	8	6	6	7		4 Business
National training workshop										
Publication of information material	1									Copies of newsletter distributed widely to members and non members
Other...										



Notes on facilitating or hindering factors, lessons learned and recommendations:

The workshops were well attended. The newsletters were widely distributed via email and hard copies in meetings with other stakeholders.

**Annex 3: Format for list of participants to workshop or awareness raising meeting\***

Name and type of the activity: GENSA – CGE policy workshop (dissemination workshop / awareness raising activity)

Name of the workshop or awareness raising meeting: Policy workshop

Date and place: 18-19 May 2010, CGE offices, Adderly Street, Cape Town

Name of organization coordinating the activity: GENSA, CGE and Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Objective of activity: Raising awareness on policy making and implementation processes

Type of dissemination activities i.e. (see above) - Workshop

	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Name of contact perso</b>	<b>Male/ Female</b>	<b>Contact details (**tel &amp; fax number, physical address, email, website)</b>
1	Commission for Gender Equality	Y Abrahams	F	021 426 40800739420971, <a href="mailto:yvette@cge.org.za">yvette@cge.org.za</a>
2	Commission for Gender Equality	Rosieda Shabodien	F	rosieda@consultant.com
3	Commission for Gender Equality	Leornard Malakati	M	<a href="mailto:Leonard@cge.org.za">Leonard@cge.org.za</a>
4	Commission for Gender Equality	K Anirudhra	M	<a href="mailto:kamraj@cge.org.za">kamraj@cge.org.za</a>
5	Gender and Energy Research and Training	W Annecke	F	021 702 3622 084 4473977, <a href="mailto:wendy@sustainable.org.za">wendy@sustainable.org.za</a>
6	Earthlife Africa	Makoma Lekalakala	F	<a href="mailto:makoma@earthlife.org.za">makoma@earthlife.org.za</a>
7	GenderCC	D Lebelo	F	011 720 3773 / 0837658199, <a href="mailto:dorah@gendercc.net">dorah@gendercc.net</a>
8	Heinrich Boell Foundation – SA	Sakhile Koketso	F	<a href="mailto:sakhile@boell.org.za">sakhile@boell.org.za</a>
9	HSRC	Nadia Sanger	F	<a href="mailto:nsanger@hsrc.ac.za">nsanger@hsrc.ac.za</a>
10	The Green Connection / South African Faith Communities Environment Institute	L McDaid	F	0827315643, 0216835182 <a href="mailto:liziwe@mweb.co.za">liziwe@mweb.co.za</a> , <a href="mailto:liziwe@earthlife-ct.org.za">liziwe@earthlife-ct.org.za</a>
11	HSRC – GENSA	N Mohlakoana	F	021 4667845, <a href="mailto:nmohlakoana@hsrc.ac.za">nmohlakoana@hsrc.ac.za</a>
12	Penn State Gender and CC Programme	Gabeba Baderoon	F	<a href="mailto:Gxb26@psu.edu">Gxb26@psu.edu</a>
13	Penn State Gender and CC Programme	Carolyn Sachs	F	<a href="mailto:csachs@psu.edu">csachs@psu.edu</a>
14	Penn State Gender and CC Programme	Nancy Tuana	F	<a href="mailto:ntuana@psu.edu">ntuana@psu.edu</a>
15	Penn State Gender and CC Programme	Jennifer Wagner-Lawlor	F	<a href="mailto:Jenniferwagner-lawlor@la.psu.edu">Jenniferwagner-lawlor@la.psu.edu</a>
16	Penn State Gender and CC Programme	Lovalerie King	F	<a href="mailto:Lik13@psu.edu">Lik13@psu.edu</a>
17	Namibian Women's Association	Ottiliz Abrahams	F	

**Annex 4: Format for list of participants to workshop or awareness raising meeting\***

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Name and type of the activity: GENSA Gauteng meeting (dissemination workshop / awareness raising activity)

Name of the workshop or awareness raising meeting: GENSA Gauteng workshop

Date and place: 06 August 2010, Ceasefire Campaign offices – Braamfontein, Johannesburg

Name of organization coordinating the activity: GENSA and Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

Objective of activity: To disseminate information on GENSA activities to Gauteng based members

Type of dissemination activities i.e. (see above) – Workshop

	<b>Name of organization</b>	<b>Name of contact person</b>	<b>Male/ Female</b>	<b>Contact details (**tel &amp; fax number, physical address, email, website)</b>
1	Dikepolana Resources Pty Ltd	Matshepiso Makhabane	F	<a href="mailto:matshepiso@dikepolana.co.za">matshepiso@dikepolana.co.za</a>
2	GenderCC –Southern Africa	Dorah Lebelo	F	<a href="mailto:dorah@gendercc.net">dorah@gendercc.net</a>
3	MEETI	Cynthia Reynders	F	<a href="mailto:Cynthia.reynders@meeti.org.za">Cynthia.reynders@meeti.org.za</a>
4	MaNoa	Asanda Makanda	F	<a href="mailto:asanda@manoa.co.za">asanda@manoa.co.za</a>
5	MaNoa	Esme Bluff	F	<a href="mailto:esme@manoa.co.za">esme@manoa.co.za</a>
6	Commission for Gender Equality	Y Abrahams	F	<a href="mailto:yvette@cge.org.za">yvette@cge.org.za</a>
7	Tihanhe Energy Management	Thabisile Zikalala	F	<a href="mailto:thabisilet@yahoo.com">thabisilet@yahoo.com</a>
8	HSRC – GENSA	Nthabiseng Mohlakaona	F	<a href="mailto:nmkaxulu@yahoo.com">nmkaxulu@yahoo.com</a>
9	WOESA	Khumo Ntlha	F	<a href="mailto:khumo@woesa.com">khumo@woesa.com</a>
10	Deaprtment of Energy	Marcus Phago	M	Marcus.phago.gov.za
11	Chinwendu	Monica Mabanga	F	<a href="mailto:mabangamonica@yahoo.com">mabangamonica@yahoo.com</a>
12	Ceasefire	Kenny Mabas	M	<a href="mailto:stopwar@mail.ngo.za">stopwar@mail.ngo.za</a>
13	Ceasefire	Sky Mzobe	F	skydaone@yahoo.com

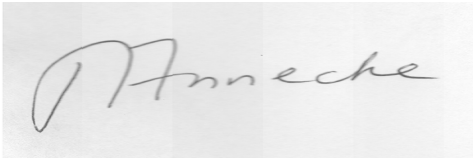
**Annex 5:- Steering Committee Endorsement**

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I, Wendy Annecke, as Chair Person of the Steering Committee of the ENERGIA national network in South Africa, have read and endorse the seed funding report prepared by GERT which is the National Focal Point of ENERGIA in South Africa, for the period March 2010 – August 2010 and I consider it to be in accordance with the activities implemented by the GENSA national network.

Endorsement given on the (date) in Cape Town, South Africa

Name of Chair W Annecke

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W Annecke". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Steering Committee

**Annex 6: Draft Workplan**

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GENSA Projects Planning 2010 – March-December 2010

<b>Del. No</b>	<b>Deliverable name</b>	<b>Date due</b>	<b>Percentage of work completed</b>	<b>Delivery date</b>
1	Supervise volunteer supporting GENSA with administrative work as stated in the ToR	Had an administrator only for a few months. Funds still available to employ someone.	50%	To resume activity until Dec 2010
2	Detailed work-plan	Ongoing	50%	Ongoing until Dec 2010
3	3 issues of network newsletter (70 copies per issue) published and distributed	First publication in June 2010. Two outstanding by the end of the year	33%	30 September & 30 Dec 2010
4	Continuous update of database and inventory of network members	Ongoing Have more than 40 members on the database	80%	Ongoing
5	Updated PowerPoint & 3 new briefs on the Network's priorities/activities produced and distributed	Two briefs completed One outstanding	70%	30 September & 30 Dec 2010
6	Communication strategy agreed with core network members and potential members contacted and reflected in updated report on communications	Throughout – done through meetings and publications	70%	Ongoing
7	Hosting 4 meetings with members to introduce GENSA and gender concepts	Held 2 meetings – Feb and Aug 2010 One meeting outstanding – more if there are funds available	80%	Last meeting(s) can held between September to December 2010
8	Collaborative research work with other stakeholders (could be info required for lobbying)	18-19 May 2010	100% with potential to do more with available budget	18-19 May 2010
9	Bi-annual and final reports	for first invoice - 30 Apr 2010 2 <sup>nd</sup> report at end of August 2010- Final report on 30 Dec 2010	33%	31 August and 30 December 2010

## **Annex 7: GENSA Membership Form**

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### **ENERGIA –International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy**



#### **Energia Background**

ENERGIA is the international network on gender and sustainable energy. We work from the premise that projects, programmes and policies that explicitly address gender in energy issues will result in better outcomes, in terms of the sustainability of energy services as well as the human development opportunities available to women and men.

In recent years, it has been increasingly realized that greater attention to the needs and concerns of women, as well as men, in energy policies and programmes could help governments promote overall development goals of poverty alleviation, employment, health, education and women's empowerment. One of the principal barriers to this has been the lack of gender and energy expertise capable of providing assistance on gender integration and mainstreaming into policies and projects at all levels.

Currently, ENERGIA has a total of 22 National Focal Points (NFPs) in Africa and Asia. In Africa, 13 national focal points, a Regional Secretariat in BOTE (the Botswana Technology Centre), and a Regional Network Coordinator based in BOTE, Botswana, have been established, while in Asia nine national focal points are in operation. Focal points play a key role in the ENERGIA network, being the communication points between grassroots members and the wider international ENERGIA network. They have a catalytic role in initiating gender and energy activities within their networks

Through its South African focal point, ENERGIA would like to extend an invitation to all men and women working with energy; technical, socio-economic and gender issues, to join the Gender and Energy Network of South Africa (GENSA). Please complete the form below and send it back to Ms. Nthabiseng Mohlakoana: [gensa-energia@hsrc.ac.za](mailto:gensa-energia@hsrc.ac.za)

**You can also call Nthabiseng Mohlakoana: 021 466 7845**

You can also fax the form back to: **021 466 7855**

ENERGIA members have the following privileges: they

- Participate in the selection of respective NFPs and the representatives on the National Steering Committee (if one is established for their particular national network).
- Receive accurate and timely information about the activities organised by ENERGIA at international, regional and national level.
- Receive all electronic publications, brochures and reports of the network's meetings and activities.

You will be contacted shortly to confirm your details and will receive updates on ENERGIA's activities. For more information, please visit: [www.energia.org](http://www.energia.org)

**ENERGIA GENSA Network Membership form**

Name and Surname	
Title – Ms, Mr, Dr, Prof, other	
Organization	
What type of an organization do you work for or are affiliated to?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Individual working on gender and energy issues</li> <li>2. Non-governmental organisation</li> <li>3. Academia and / or research institution</li> <li>4. Governmental institution / department</li> <li>5. Private company</li> <li>6. Other (specify): _____</li> </ol>
Job title	
Job description	
Telephone and Fax contact details	
Postal Details	
Email address	
Have you ever been a member of ENERGIA before? When (Year)	
Are you involved in any gender related work in your organization? Please give a brief explanation.	
Would you be interested in attending ENERGIA organized workshops and training?	

**Annex 8: Policy Workshop 18-19 May 2010**



**GENSA – Gender and Energy network of South Africa in affiliation with  
ENERGIA –International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, the  
HSRC – Human Sciences Research Council and the Commission for Gender Equality**

18 – 19 May 2010

VENUE: Commission for Gender Equality Boardroom, 5th Floor, 132 Adderley Street.

The Gender and Energy Network of South Africa (GENSA) in collaboration with the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) held a 'Policy workshop' on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> May 2010 in Cape Town.

The aim of the workshop was to ensure that GENSA, its members and partners contribute gender mainstreaming in policy making within the country and beyond. The workshop planned to assess several documents (policy and strategy) by government and relevant stakeholders.

In the first strategy meeting held at the HSRC on 23 February 2010 – the participants suggested several documents to be critiqued and the gendered perspectives that would be useful to policy makers and other stakeholders concerned with these documents.

The documents reviewed at the meeting were as follows:

1. Integrated Resource Plan – a document outlining critical issues which will make an impact on the electricity generation capacity in SA
2. The revision of the Renewable Energy Policy
3. National Climate Change Response Policy
4. World Bank Energy Strategy Approach paper

The idea behind the workshop was based on the premise that, in South Africa, the state is currently busy developing a comprehensive climate change approach, and has made several statements regarding its intentions to construct a 'green economy'. It is important to ensure that climate change and renewable energy policies are gendered. The workshop was planned so that it assesses each document, but also to develop what could be termed a holistic feminist pro-poor vision around climate change and renewable energy out of this process. This would make GENSA and its network partners more effective in its response to state initiatives.

The agenda of the meeting was as follows:

TIME	ACTIVITY	PERSON RESPONSIBLE
09h00	Tea and registration	All
09h30	Welcome and introductions	All
10h00	Background of GENSA, HSRC and CGE	Nthabiseng, Yvette



10h15	The purpose for the workshop	Nthabiseng, Yvette
10h30	TEA	
11h00– 11h30	World Bank Energy Strategy Approach paper	Nthabiseng
11h30-12h30	Discussion	All
12h30-13h30	LUNCH	
13h30-14h00	Renewable Energy Policy	Yvette
14h00-15h00	Discussion	All
15h00-15h30	TEA	
15h30-17h00	National Climate Change Response Policy	Makoma
16h00-17h00	Discussion	All
<b>DAY TWO</b>		
9h00-09h30	Integrated Resource Plan	Dorah
09h30-10h30	Discussion	All
10h30-11h00	TEA	
11h00-12h30	Summary of main issues	Gabeba
12h30-13h30	Lunch	
13h30-15h00	Way Forward	Liz McDaid

**Background of GENSA, HSRC and CGE**

The background of the three main organisations collaborating towards the workshop was given. This was a short description of what each organisation specializes in regarding work on energy, the environment and gender. Participants were given a short background of how GENSA came to be housed at the HSRC and the CGE's involvement and interest on work done by GENSA and the HSRC.

**Purpose of the workshop**

Prior to the workshop, participants were sent copies of all documents to be reviewed during the workshop. Four individuals were allocated a document each whereby they would take the lead in analysing it. The analysis of the document was based on exploring and detecting whether the document addressed gender issues. This was important, not only for the people attending the workshop, but for the rest of the South African society as ensuring gender mainstreaming in energy and environmental policies and strategies would ensure equality in the types of services and accountability by the state. The workshop also wanted to get an input from all stakeholders in attendance which would ensure commitment in instances where these comments are developed into intervention strategies to be taken forward to government and those responsible for policy and strategy formulation processes.

**World Bank Energy Strategy Approach Paper<sup>2</sup> –**

Discussion led by Nthabiseng Mohlakoana

Comments on this paper included the following:

- The paper did not address micro-solutions but used ‘big words’ such as – power supply, reliable supply, etc – referring to grid
- women and children mentioned but not given specific attention – BUT they are the most affected by the energy shortages, especially in the rural areas
- renewable technologies are expensive – it would be good for the World Bank to subsidize RETs and encourage governments to come up with innovative ways for the most poor in urban and rural areas.

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<sup>2</sup> Comments resulting for this workshop discussion were submitted to the World Bank to contribute towards the World Bank’s energy consultative strategy of 2010-2011.

- There was no mention of Free Basic Energy services and Free Basic Alternative Energy services. These were seen as issues that are most important for developing countries and should have been addressed by the strategy document.
- On decision making in the household and government, there was no mention of gender equality and women empowerment which would lead to poverty alleviation for women in developing countries
- Looking at the industry and commercial users – not concentrating on the low-income sector
- Supply driven – not how we use energy BUT how we have more energy
- There is a need for the World Bank to build capacity within government departments in the developing countries and this should be part of the strategy
- There was general concern on whether the World Bank would take the comments from civil society and smaller groups seriously
- It was noted that the document has not made a distinction between industrial, commercial and household levels – assumption that increase in power (grid electricity) will benefit all
- The World Bank should assist in changing the face of the energy industry as it is currently male dominated
- There is a need for the document to consider external costs of producing energy, especially if they are growth oriented.

### **Renewable Energy Policy**

Discussion led by Commissioner Yvette Abrahams

#### Comments:

- The document does not mention gender at all and it is technically driven, a problem which perpetuates patriarchy
- If gender specialists are to be consulted, these should be clearly defined. Who do they represent? Do they know all the issues affecting women and men? This calls for a different consultative process which should include women and men from all spheres and equally representing all citizens.
- Women were not consulted during the development of the Renewable Energy white paper that came out in 2003 and the revision process of 2010 continues disregarding gender issues in this document.
- Need to set a higher target for renewable energy use for the country i.e. more than double what is on the document now as there is great potential in South Africa to harness this source of energy
- Colonisation – continuing with renewable energy not being free (or affordable to the poor) so that they do not benefit the rich only
- The document does not address biofuels which indicates that different government departments are not working together i.e. Transport and Energy
- There is a need for the document to address gender inequalities in energy use and ownership as this will lead to economic growth and benefit all citizens, especially those experiencing energy poverty
- The policy paper should be converted into an Act in order for National government to become accountable
- Need to build social networks around the local economy – making innovation sustainable – the white paper needs to consider this when they review the document
- Call for inputs assumes that women have resources to give their input i.e. access to media, transportation, funds, etc.
- There is a need for gender expertise capacity building for policy makers and not only to get gender specialists but train the engineers and people in charge of such projects. This should be part of the selection criteria for awarding tenders in policy work
- Renewable Energy Technology pilot projects should address people's needs and not what the engineers think is best for the masses

### **National Climate Change Response Policy**

Discussion led by Makoma Lekalakala

#### Comments:

- At first the process was labelled as confidential which disadvantaged those that wanted to be involved in the consultation and policy formulation process
- Members of small networks concerned with energy and climate change issues do not have resources to access information
- The language used in the document is not easy to translate
- The document was not aligned with other document processes such as the Integrated Resource Plan 2 and other policy and environmental policy documents. This does not give a whole view of the country's needs.
- The data used for modelling scenarios in the document does not paint the real picture of what the state of energy and environmental issues in South Africa, therefore, there is a need to get real data from the ground and not projected estimates
- Although the department has acknowledged the need for public participation – getting input from different provinces and informing people of all the processes, this has not been done
- Gender issues are not addressed
- The document does not give enough time to strategise
- There is a need to build capacity for decision makers such as the Ministry... Also gender mainstreaming and realise that there are not experts
- There needs to be one policy mechanism
- The local community needs to inform the international agenda for the country – not the other way around – SA has enough resources –
- The document needs to state that polluters have to pay heavy penalties for polluting
- The document does not mention impact of CC on gender – nothing on gender on the adaptation part – this needs to be insisted upon by civil society and networks such as GENSA and GenderCC Southern Africa
- Need gender experts to inform the policy processes

### **Integrated Resource Plan**

Discussion led by Dorah Lebelo

#### Comments:

- The process of developing this plan has not been consultative
- IRP1 is supply driven, for business and industry, focus on economic growth, based on everything running on electricity
- Although the document has been released to the public, the process does not give enough time to review
- Department of Energy is supposed to be driving the plan but it is noted that it does not have capacity, hence responsibility given to Eskom
- The only externality mentioned in the document is 'carbon' – does not take others into consideration
- Only a few organisations are mentioned to be representing civil society because they attended a few meetings with the strategy paper formulators but there is a need to ensure involvement of wider range of stakeholders
- Energy plan should be assisted by documents such as the RE policy, Energy strategy, etc to give a holistic picture of what is needed in the country in terms of energy needs
- Consultation procedure not catering for people that may not understand the 'language' and selection for procedure for those that want to be involved is based on unrealistic values
- Main decision makers in the document formulation are men
- Language too technical and lay people cannot understand it
- There is a need to encourage government to consider gender issues in these types of documents.
- There is a need to consider that ¼ of people with electricity connections went off the grid in 2009 because of high electricity costs and are now faced with using dangerous sources of energy
- Environmental and social emphasis is there but no direct gender emphasis

### **Summary of issues discussed**

Discussion led by Gabeba Baderoon

These notes are drawn from the presentations during the two-day Gender and Climate Change policy workshop. In developing a feminist and gender-sensitive strategy on energy, we need to bring a holistic, well-informed vision to the table in order to reframe the debate on energy policy. We need to show that our approach is holistic and supports green growth that is sustainable and generates jobs. We need a strong analysis of the opposition we face. We cannot assume that those who oppose us share our values, even if we were to contribute excellent analyses and research. Instead, we need to understand their ability to set the agenda and work to replace this with another feminist vision for energy policy.

In such a vision, policy development and implementation are crucial. We must anticipate the use of powerful arguments from big business (and the national policy frameworks that they influence), even these arguments are long-discredited, eg. poverty reduction programs based on a growth model, which sounds persuasive but actually penalizes the very people who are meant to be helped and serves vested big business interests, paying lip-service to renewable energy with few details and little research, adaptation funds that tend to dominate North-South discussions and the skewed national policies that result.

The vested interests represented by the dominant energy model are often couched in impartial terms that appear to speak for the general good, e.g. their assertion that poverty reduction can only be based on a model of economic growth, a reliable source of energy, and country systems for amelioration and adaptation that exist only on paper.

In reflecting on our own approaches to the matter of gender and energy policy as activists, scholars and civil society members, we must acknowledge that our actions and initiatives have often been piecemeal, reactive and rushed. We need to build stronger organizations and good alliances, share resources, lobby effectively and craft a holistic approach.

The most effective and powerful strategy is to aim for an overall National Climate Change Act that can guide all of our and others' actions, esp. in the areas under the auspices of the Ministries of Transport, Environment, Energy, etc. An Act would have measures to ensure compliance, incl. penalties, a budget and monitoring mechanisms. We should also draw on other available resources simultaneously, eg. engagement with Parliamentary processes, Chapter 9 institutions, PAJA and an insistence on public participation (esp. where consultation processes are reduced without notice).

A moment of crisis, such as the one we are experiencing at the moment, can lead to self-centred and self-protective actions that are destructive to alliances, empathy with other human beings and other beings on earth. A powerful point made by Nadia about this theme was who we care about in moments of crisis. Do we care about human beings or also about animals and the whole earth? On the other hand, crises can also lead to changes in behaviour, not only by the poor, who are often asked to bear the burden of change disproportionately, but by the middle class, businesses, governments and municipalities (as we saw with the electricity and water crises).

Both a major challenge and a major opportunity for us lies in asking who sets the terms for the way we debate and organize around climate change. We need a feminist and gendered language on energy. What could this sound like? We need to address the impact of consumerism and soulless BMW-aspirations and the assumption that a cash economy is the only viable model, which is advocated not only by big business, the World Bank and national policy but by also those who could be allies, eg. NUMSA. One example from Liz is to move away from negative terms to positive ones, eg. to "farm sunlight" either through the production of food or through solar energy.

We need to change the language for talking about climate change. At first, this may not seem like the most effective use of our time, but in fact to influence how society talks about climate change is a powerful strategy. For instance, the current framework fundamentally undermines a feminist and pro-poor approach by giving authority to engineering, scientific and economic models that emphasize growth as a panacea. The biases within the current framework means we are set up to lose the debate before it even starts. This can be seen when dominant voices speak about economic costs

without accurately calculating “externalities”, and when they frame gender-sensitive approaches as unscientific or selfish.

Organizational enhancement: we need productive alliances based on international and broad-based feminist solidarity. This would include alliances that draw on the research capacity of universities in mutual and self-reflexive alliances with activists and CBOs from grassroots communities.

Changing perspectives from macro to micro levels: To focus on the micro level as well as the macro allows us to shift priorities and ways to measure the effectiveness of energy policy. The macro level is exemplified by the World Bank approach to energy provision, which is based on a non-negotiable belief in economic growth as an aim. This approach in effect serves the interests of big businesses and national governments, who are the largest and least efficient users of energy. It skews the priorities of governments and government policy toward such macro-level consumers of energy, in effect, rewarding them for continuing to use energy inefficiently. The macro level also fails to measure accurately the true costs of energy provision by removing certain “externalities” from the costing formula. If we shift perspectives from the macro-level to the micro-level, we can insist on taking into account the full costs of amelioration and externalities. We can also discover new opportunities for saving energy, for instance, by focussing on the energy needs not only of big consumers but of the middle and working classes and the poor. We can look at entrenched behaviours such as what we eat and how we cook.

We also need to reflect strategically on the impact of our participation in the energy consultation and policy-making process initiated by governments, the World Bank, the UN and other bodies. What is the role of our participation in such processes? We need to analyze whether such processes are genuinely consultative, or whether our participation only serves to legitimate an inherently unfair system that privileges dominant interests.

When we are asked to participate and comment and generate policy, is it simply part of justifying a course of action based on the interests of big business, articulated by the World Bank and other Northern bodies. What are the implementation and monitoring aspects of such policy development initiatives? Does our participation based on a wish to change matters from the inside and because we gain a certain status from being consulted rather than being left out, but actually disempowers and dissipates the energy of CSOs. We need to reflect on the basis for our participation – we get what we buy into.

Direction of policy development:

Often, Southern African policy initiatives are driven by international timetables or priorities, which leads governments to prioritize their international reputations and participation in global processes above national or local priorities. This can be used to justify initiatives that penalize poor people, eg. the recent World Bank decision on funding future South African energy needs when the local country system and theoretical capacity for amelioration (rather than actual capacity and implementation) were used to justify World Bank funding for a coal-fired power station. This approach argues that current low levels of pollution are an opportunity to pollute, and has been used to justify NOT using the best available amelioration techniques in parts of the South. Instead of this unequal system that rewards growth-oriented and inefficient use of energy, we propose that a broad-based consultation and policy-development process that elicits local and national priorities should drive the national energy policy process, and then this should impact the international level. Civil society participation can help to rebalance the direction and effectiveness of local and national consultation in response to policy proposals from the World Bank, national governments and big businesses.

We need to redefine resilience, not as a capacity imposed from outside but through consultation based on a long-term strategy. This would mean drawing on local knowledge and community based knowledge systems, not just through short-term studies where consultants come in and leave and resulting projects are often ineffective. Mrs Abrahams’s proposal for longer-term employment opportunities for the youth to be embedded in communities and involved in projects, for instance, to re-learn how to grow our own food, cook in energy-efficient ways, use different ingredients and methods. These are sensitive issues, and relate to tradition, culture, class aspirations that need a holistic and nuanced approach. As a fundamental part of such initiatives, we need to take gender and power dynamics into account. If we don’t do so, our policies can lead to unintended consequences that actually leave women in a worse position than before.

As activists, members of CSO's and independent Chapter 9 entities, and scholars, we also need to rethink our vision of the state and the capacity of government. While we often have to deal with the negative effects of government's skewed priorities, imperfect policy development and implementation processes and poor gender perspectives, we need to think more holistically about the state. There is a difference between the current government and the state. Even if we were to form the strongest civil society and community based organizations, alliances and policies, we still would not be able to compensate for and provide all the capacity that the state is responsible for, to address the needs of everyone in our region, including citizens, migrants and refugees, esp. the most vulnerable and those least able to rely on the privatized provision of health, education, communication and safety. If we were to try to do so, we would exhaust ourselves and still not achieve what we need to, therefore we have to rethink our approach to the capacity of the state and try to enable it as part of our own strategies for a sustainable and effective vision for the future. After all, we pay for the capacity of the state with our contribution of our talents and our taxes to our fellow citizens, neighbours, countries, region and fellow global citizens that are channeled through the means of the state. As part of our own strategy, therefore, we need to help ensure that the state is healthy and able to perform its duties and responsibilities to all of us, especially the poor and least resourced among us, to the best possible level. We need to do this without buying into the state, and maintain our necessary independence and critical role.

At the moment, Southern governments are under the pressure of the global spotlight because of international climate change consultation and policy development processes. While governments need to give substance and detail to national policies in relation to international frameworks, the former are often confused and under-resourced. This has been exploited by big business and business-aligned entities like the World Bank, who have used the policy and resource vacuum to promote their vested interests. We need to participate in the consultation and policy development process around energy to ensure that a feminist, sustainable and pro-poor perspective is represented. This relates back to the point about the basis for our participation in the energy policy development process. We need to ensure that such consultative, development and commentary processes are done in good faith and are not simply a means to justify or rubber-stamp unfair policies.

### **Way forward**

Disussion led by Liziwe McDaid

#### Long and short-term goals

##### Long-term

- building advocacy amongst ordinary people – ensure that localised knowledge is brought into such processes
- Models for the IRP process – what would these frameworks and models look like?
- Government oversight – strengthening the State – need to make a plan for government to be accountable in a supportive way

##### Short-term

- Stop IRP2 – use the law (PAJA) – have PPC meetings, use the chapter 9 institutions / review IRP1
- Medupi coal mining and electricity generation and the World Bank funding for this process in South Africa can be used as examples of bad planning
- Deconstruct the technological arguments (technocratic discourse) into accessible languages – to explain the consequences of different plans and strategies

##### Discussion:

- There is a need to make Parliament aware that not enough time is given to review documents
- Need to hold government accountable for excluding people that may contribute to development of policies
- Important to ensure that we publicise our outputs – compile something strategic and send to different stakeholders such as the press
- Information sharing – opinion pieces
- Get input from the Parliamentary Monitoring Group for work that is happening – legislation, bills, policy, etc

- GENSA to house Feminist Development Approach Strategy planning – do similar things done with the Girlchild Movement in Namibia
- Build local advocacy
- Reporting to the different stakeholders
- Train the trainers and supporting the workers
- Not enough resources (publications) that are easily accessible and people with knowledge are not always available
- Input in the government department documents (tenders) to accept only those with gender expertise as consultants / people that draw documents for them
- Need to fundraise for a joint research project
- Ask people in the grassroots what the research needs are... - maybe some work with gender and energy efficient homes
- Suggestion for next GENSA's meeting – 29 July 09h00 – 12h00
- The workshop resolved to undertake a number of concrete steps, including sharing research and other resources, and to hold workshops that build on the visibility of the next UN COP meeting, which is due to take place in South Africa in December 2011.

**Annex 9: GENSA Gauteng workshop 06 August 2010**



**GENSA – Gender and Energy network of South Africa in affiliation with  
ENERGIA –International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy and  
HSRC – Human Sciences Research Council**

The Gender and Energy Network of South Africa (GENSA) held its first meeting with Gauteng members on 06 August 2010 in Braamfontein, Johannesburg with 13 people in attendance. The main reason for the meeting was to introduce GENSA to its Gauteng members as this had not had happened since the revival of the network. It was also an opportunity to update the members of the activities that had taken place within the network, such as the strategy meeting that took place in February 2010 in Cape Town and the policy workshop that was organised in collaboration with the Commission for Gender Equality (CGE) in May 2010.

Since the meeting was held on Women's month on the eve of National Women's Day, GENSA wanted to mark the occasion by calling for the equal involvement of women and men in decision making processes leading to National Energy, Environment and Climate Change Policies and Strategy Documents as well as energy and environment Bills and Acts.

**Programme -**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PERSON RESPONSIBLE</b>
08h45 – 09h00	Tea and registration	All
9h00 – 09h20	Welcome and introductions	All
09h30 – 09h45	The purpose for the workshop	Dr. Yvette Abrahams
09h45 – 10h00	Background of Energia and GENSA	Nthabiseng Mohlakoana
10h15 – 10h30	TEA	
10h30 – 11h30	Summary of first policy workshop	Nthabiseng Mohlakoana
11h30 – 12h30	Open Discussion- raising issues around gender, energy and climate change that need addressing	Facilitated by Dr. Yvette Abrahams and Ms. Dorah Lebelo
12h30 – 13h30	Lunch	All
13h30 – 14h30	Updating the list of 'to do things' where gender mainstreaming in policy documents and decision making is concerned	Chaired by Ms. Khumo Ntsha: CEO of WOESA
14h30	Closing	



**Welcome and introductions were done by all those attending the meeting.** Organisations represented at the meeting included

1. Dikepolana Resources (Pty) Ltd – a company working on sustainable energy solutions including distribution of renewable energy resources
2. Gender CC Southern Africa – an NGO working on women for climate justice
3. MEETI – Minerals and Energy Education and Training Institute
4. Commission for Gender Equality – An organisation with a constitutional mandate to promote and protect gender equality
5. MaNoa – a company working on energy efficiency and renewable energy
6. Tlhariha Energy Management – a new company working on energy research
7. WOESA – A section 21 company facilitating business opportunities for Women in Oil and Energy sector in SA
8. Department of Energy – Hydrocarbons Directorate
9. Chinwendu – a grassroots organisation concerned with energy and environmental issues
10. Ceasefire Campaign –

**Purpose of workshop:**

The purpose of the workshop was presented by Dr. Abrahams from the CGE giving the background of the previous workshops held by GENSA and the role played by CGE. Dr. Abrahams mentioned the importance of ensuring participation in policy making processes by women's networks in South Africa and how GENSA should facilitate such activities.

**ENERGIA and GENSA background:**

Nthabiseng Mohlakoana gave the background of ENERGIA and GENSA. This included the history of ENERGIA and how GENSA was established as one of the African networks. At this meeting it was important to give the aims of the GENSA network so that they are clearly understood by the members in order to facilitate the activities planned.

Members were given a background of the Seed funding proposal that was approved by ENERGIA and ETC in order to revive the network in SA and how this has facilitated networking amongst members and strategic partners. During the presentation, gaps at a local network (GENSA) were identified and members were asked to keep these in mind in order to offer their insights on possible and workable solutions. Gaps mentioned include the following:

- GENSA needs to reach a wider audience through workshops, information sessions and contributing to local activism in energy and environmental issues,
- GENSA needs to get buy in from government structures,
- There is a need to get funding for dedicated activities as running the network is a full-time job and needs sufficient resources,
- Members need to be pro-active and raise issues of importance to them where gender and energy is concerned.

During this meeting, members were also informed that Nthabiseng Mohlakoana will be leaving the country for The Netherlands in September 2010 and GENSA will be placed in a new 'home'.

**Summary of first policy workshop:**

Members were given a brief of the policy workshop that took place on 18 & 19 May 2010 in Cape Town. It was mentioned that the workshop's aim was to ensure gender mainstreaming in energy, environment and climate change policy making processes as well as developing a holistic feminist pro-poor approach to climate change and renewable energy. The documents reviewed at this meeting were as follows:

- Integrated Resource Plan (IRP2) – Government electricity planning paper concerned with supply and demand
- The revision process of the Renewable Energy policy document
- National Climate Change Response Policy
- World Bank Energy Strategy Approach paper

It was mentioned that as a collective, GENSA submitted comments to the World Bank on the strategy paper and received acknowledgement of receipt. With regards to the revisions to the Renewable Energy policy, some network members met with a representative in charge of making changes to the policy paper and gave comments that came out of the policy workshop. It was also mentioned that GENSA through some of its members is actively involved in ensuring that the IRP2 process is transparent and that the public is given an opportunity to comment on it. Comments on the National Climate Change Response policy were also compiled and added to concerns by individual members on the process and the gender blindness of the process. The comments are to be submitted to the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).



Some GENSA Gauteng workshop participants

#### **Comments from participants:**

- Ms. Makhabane said she would like to get in touch with the Women, Energy and Climate Change Forum (WECCF) in order to engage with issues of capacity building for grassroots organisations on energy issues
- There is a need to pronounce that gender is not equal to women but there is a need to concentrate on women empowerment in order to alleviate their status to put them on the equal footing as men in terms of opportunities
- There is a need to approach other government departments as gender is a cross-cutting issue not concerned with energy and the environment only
- There is a need for members to be pro-active in order to take the network forward
- Members need to work with each other to create collaborative relationships
- WOESA, Dikepolana Resources and MEETI made a commitment to support GENSA and promote its activities through links on their websites
- GENSA needs to tap into the DTI's list of gender programmes, South African Women's Entrepreneurs Network (SAWEN) – 'a networking forum for individuals and organisations that are committed to the promotion and advancement of women entrepreneurs' <http://www.dti.gov.za/sawen/sawenmain.htm>
- It is very concerning that the IRP2 technical committee is not representative of women and there are no gender experts consulted during the process
- There is a need to have an Act where RE is concerned because the policy was not implemented at all – no accountability and no commitment

#### **Open discussion – Issues that need to be reviewed:**

##### Solar Water Heaters:

The group discussed that government has made funding available for SWH installation for low-income households. Middle and high income households are to receive rebates when installing SWH but there are issues not making this possible. Some of the issues raised are as follows:

- Issues of qualified plumbers and the link to Eskom rebates.
- Who delivers accredited training programmes for SWH plumbers and installers?
- How are the installers / plumbers / technicians recognised by Eskom and/or government?
- How can GENSA intervene at policy processes concerned with Solar Water Heaters' (SWH) programmes?

- Why won't the SWH programme work?
- Where does the Renewable Energy Market Transformation (REMT) fit?
- What about industrial hot water users?

MEETI volunteered to host a meeting with regards to the SWH programme at the end of August 2010 where GENSA members will discuss strategies of intervention by GENSA and other concerned groups. To be invited – Eskom, DoE, NERSA, CEF, SANERI, DBSA

**List of 'to-do' things for GENSA members and affiliates:**

- Information sharing through documents that need our comments such as the climate change response strategy document
- MEETI to host a meeting on SWH and REFIT
- There is a need for a dedicated person to coordinate information on gender and energy
- GENSA needs a full-time salaried person to concentrate on the network responsibilities
- Members need to think and propose possible funding streams that can benefit GENSA and its members
- Possible funders to be approached – Eskom Development Cooperation, Department of Energy – request a meeting with Director General, Central Energy Fund, NEEA, etc
- The newsletter can work as a platform for members to advertise their services
- Members can contribute to GENSA website development
- There is a need to establish a support base in Gauteng - an extension to the Cape Town office
- GENSA needs to concentrate on policy influencing as set out in its objectives on establishing such a network
- Need to ensure that women in the grassroots organisations collaborate with those in energy businesses for capacity building opportunities and business growth
- Maybe there is a need for a formalised network – salaried structure?
- Members should contribute to the network newsletter as much as possible with activities they are involved in.

Suggested date of next meeting:

31 August 2010 – MEETI offices

Topic: Solar Water Heaters Programme and REFIT

**Annex 10: GENSA June 2010 Newsletter**

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See attached document