

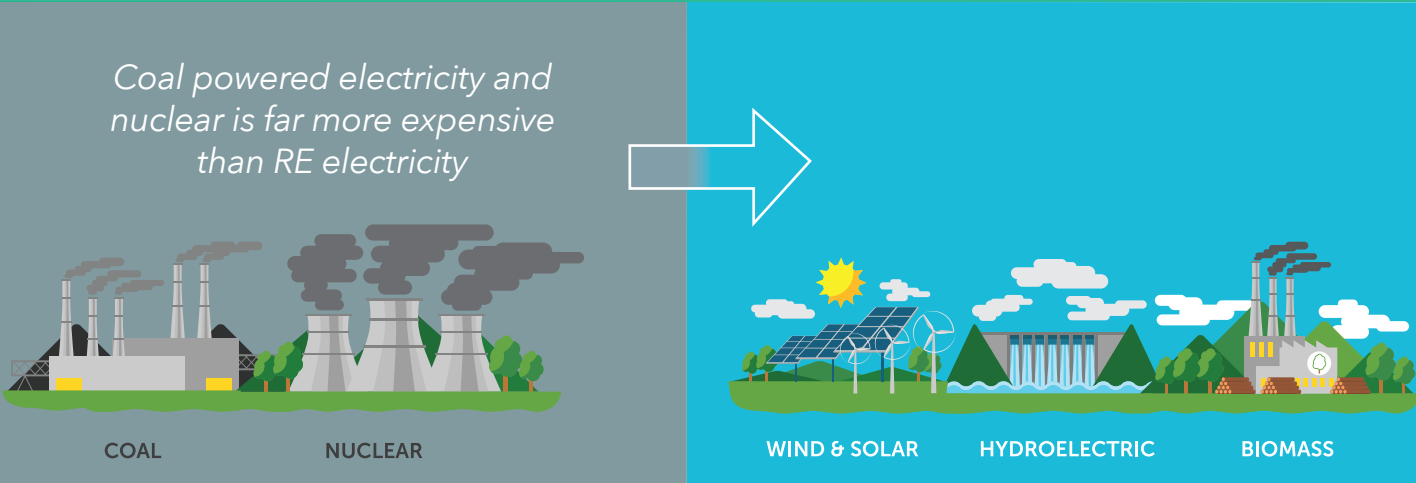
OVERVIEW OF Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP)



WHAT IS RENEWABLE ENERGY?

Renewable Energy is made from resources that nature will replace, like **wind, water, and sunshine**. Renewable Energy is also called “clean energy” or “green power” because it has fewer harmful impacts for air and water.

South Africa as a country, needs **more electricity** (including **electricity infrastructure** e.g. **power plants** and **transmission grid**) as population and electricity needs grow.



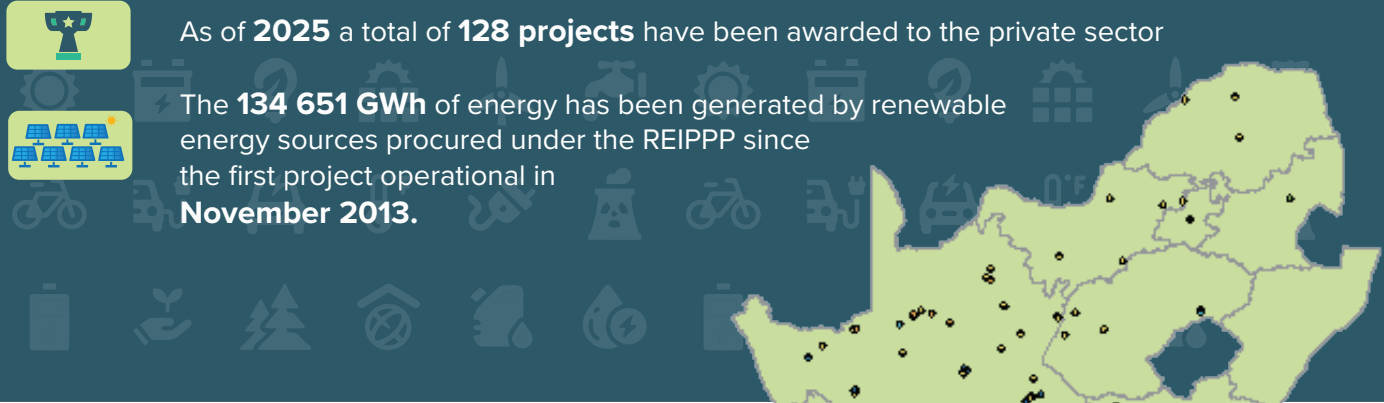
REIPPPP The Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme

The Procurement Office was established by The Department of Energy (DoE), National Treasury (NT) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) with the primary mandate of securing electricity from renewable and non-renewable energy sources from the private sector.

However, energy policy and supply are not only about technology, but also have a substantial **influence on economic growth and socio-economic development**. As such, the IPPP has been designed to go beyond the procurement of energy to also contribute to broader national developmental objectives such as a job creation, social upliftment, and the broadening of economic ownership.



3 KEY REIPPPP FACTS



WHERE CAN REIPPPP PROJECTS BE FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA?

CAPTION: TECHNOLOGY BREAKDOWN PER PROVINCE IN MEGAWATTS WITH TOTALS

	Wind	Solar PV	Small Hydro	Biomass	Landfill Gas
Eastern Cape	1 426	70			
Free State		196	8		
Gauteng					8
Limpopo		118			
Mpumalanga				25	
North West		275			
Northern Cape	1 458	1495	10		
Western Cape	729	134			

CAPTION: TECHNOLOGY BREAKDOWN IN MEGAWATTS FOR ENTIRE REIPPPP SO FAR

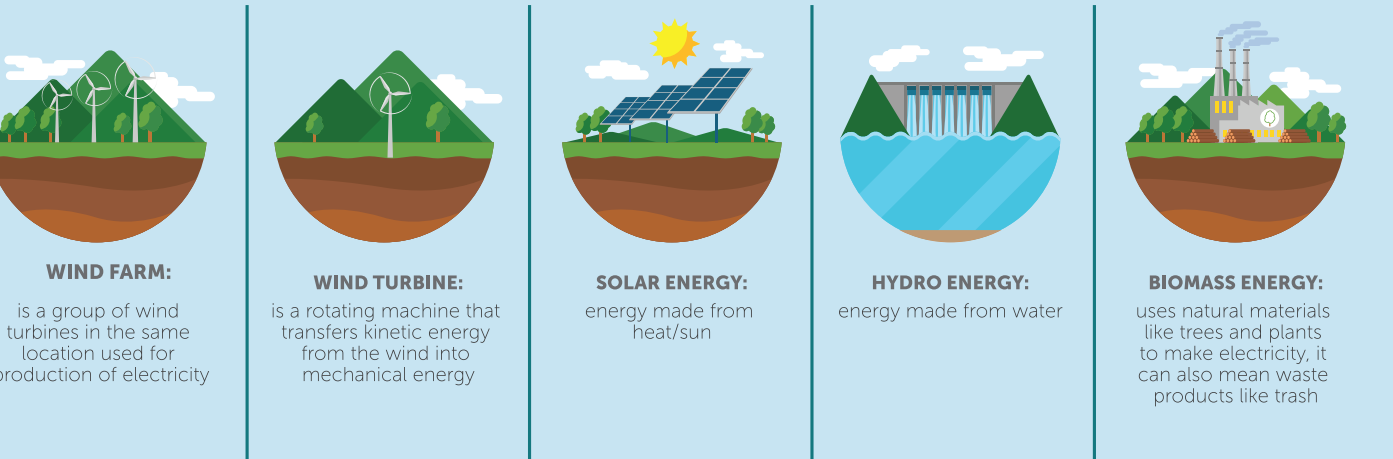
Onshore wind	77 367
Solar PV	43 565
Biomass	476
Small Hydro	786
Landfill Gas	224

WHY DON'T WE USE RENEWABLE ENERGY ALL THE TIME?

Renewable energy is still a fairly new technology, and its application is just starting to spread in South Africa but overtime we will use more Renewable Energy, with complimentary storage and other flexible technologies, as the **industry is growing** and the **shift from dirty energy to clean energy is growing**.

WHERE DOES RENEWABLE ENERGY COME FROM?

Renewable energy sources are all around us. It is in the **wind that blows**, the **shining sun**, the **flowing water** and even the **growing grass**. We interact with sources of renewable energy every day.



HOW DOES REIPPPP BENEFIT COMMUNITIES?

- It helps **solve the energy** crisis in South Africa by feeding electricity onto the **national grid**
- It also promotes economic activities in the country
- It **contributes** to local economic and community development opportunities through the **IPP projects**

REIPPPP is an opportunity to empower people.

Empowerment is the process by which people take greater control over the decisions, assets and policy, institutions and processes that affect their livelihoods.

This may be achieved via increasing the incomes and assets of the poor; interventions that aim to enhance confidence and self-respect; developing collective decision-making and/or by reforming political institutions to make them more inclusive.

LOCAL COMMUNITY development benefits

The term **local community** is understood in REIPPPP as **settlements either in 50km radius around a project site or within the District municipal boundary** (differs between IPP projects).

JOB CREATION

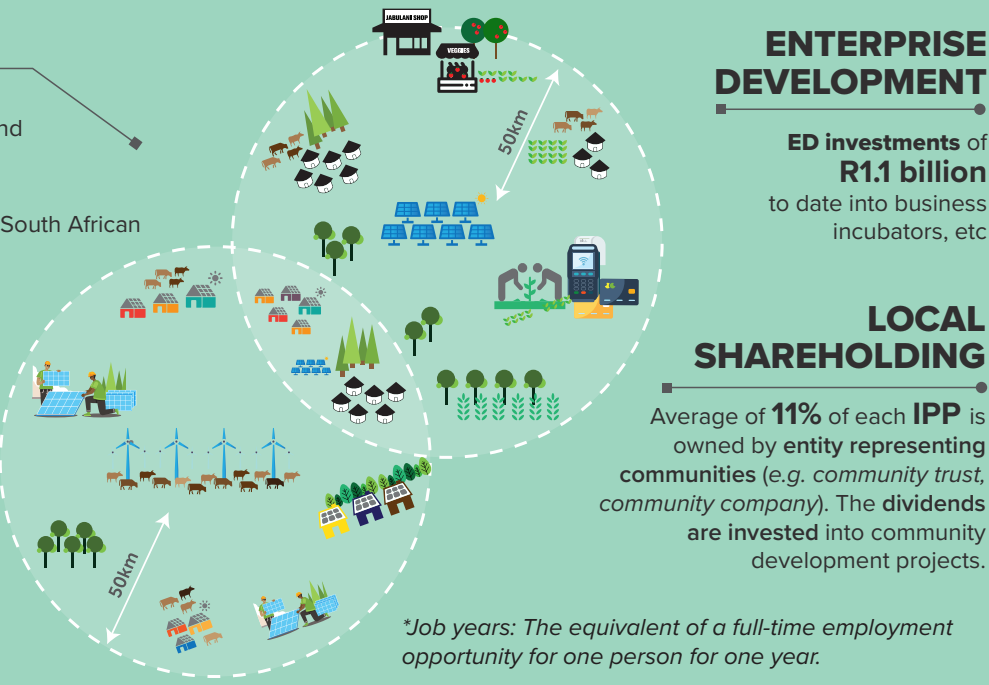
IPPs give preference to employing South African black citizens including women and youth from local communities.

REIPPPP created **99 519 job years*** in South African communities to date.

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SED investments of R3.5 billion to date which was divided accordingly:

- Education
- Healthcare
- Social welfare
- General administration
- Enterprise development



IPP Independent Power Producer

IPP is an organisation that owns a **power-producing facility** and can **sell electricity to utility companies and electricity users**. It is usually a private company and is generally not a public utility company. Transactions for electricity between an IPP with its customers are usually regulated with a contract called a “**Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)**”. In South Africa, IPPs sell their electricity to **ESKOM, municipalities** or **other large off takers** (e.g. mines, factories)



HOW DO YOU HAVE YOUR SAY AS A COMMUNITY

A renewable energy project may require various approvals and permits, which trigger public participation processes for communities to be consulted and engage. One of those is an environmental impact assessment (EIA). If a renewable energy project triggers listed activities under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (for example, projects over 20MW outside urban areas), an EIA is required.

- Once you become aware of a proposed project, ask the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to register you as an interested and affected party so you receive updates.
- Registered parties may submit written comments on all EIA reports. The EAP must record these inputs
- Notices should be in local languages, and comments may be submitted in your own language.
- You should attend public meetings and submit written comments within the required timeframe (at least 30 days).
- If the EIA is approved, you may be entitled to appeal the decision to the Minister of Environment Forestry and Fisheries within 20 days of notification.

REQUESTING INFORMATION

- Communities who are affected, or might be affected, by new energy projects, are entitled to information on what is proposed and how the project might affect them and their rights.
- Section 32 of the Constitution grants everyone the right to access information held by the State and by another person, if that information is needed to exercise or protect other rights. You can request access to records by filing a request through the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA).
- It is always advisable to engage with the project developer at an early stage, to establish a practice of transparency and communication.

BEFORE SIGNING ANYTHING

Stay alert: Make informed decisions from the beginning
Before signing any document, it is important that the community is well informed, given time to reflect, and has access to independent legal support.

10 Red Flags to Watch For:

- Promises made only verbally (nothing written)
- Pressure to “sign quickly” without time to think
- No independent legal advice
- Conflict of interest (same person for multiple roles)
- No community meeting minutes
- Technical language without translation
- Community not allowed to ask questions
- No documentation of past engagements
- “One-size-fits-all” approach
- No clear timeline or next steps