



energy

Department:  
Energy  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# 0. Introductory roundtable

Mel Slade, IEA

Pretoria, 14 October 2019



IEA #energyefficientworld

# Overview

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- Introductions
- What do we cover in cities?
- Why are we talking about cities?
- Poll

# Introduction

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Mel Slade, IEA

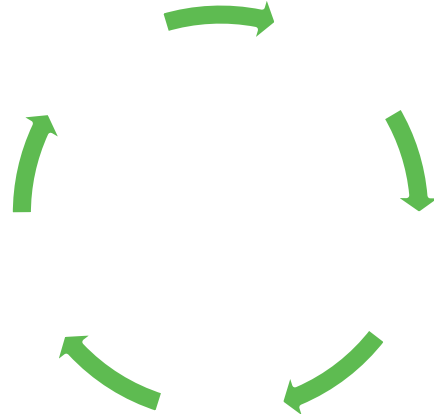
Senior Programme Manager  
Energy Efficiency in Emerging Economies

# Introduction

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## • Introduce yourself (1-minute) :

- Name
- Organisation
- What do you hope to get out of this week?

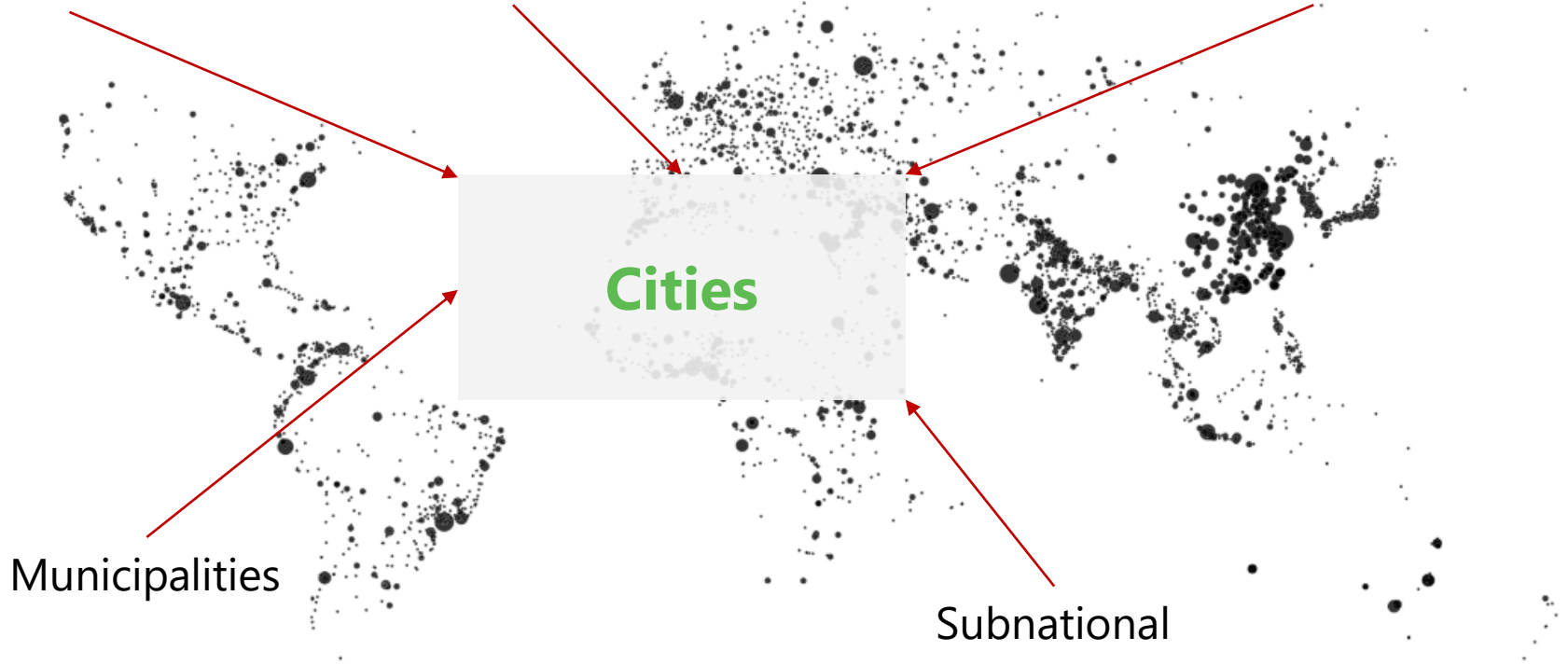


# What do we mean by cities?

Local Utilities

Urban Environment

Local Government



Cities

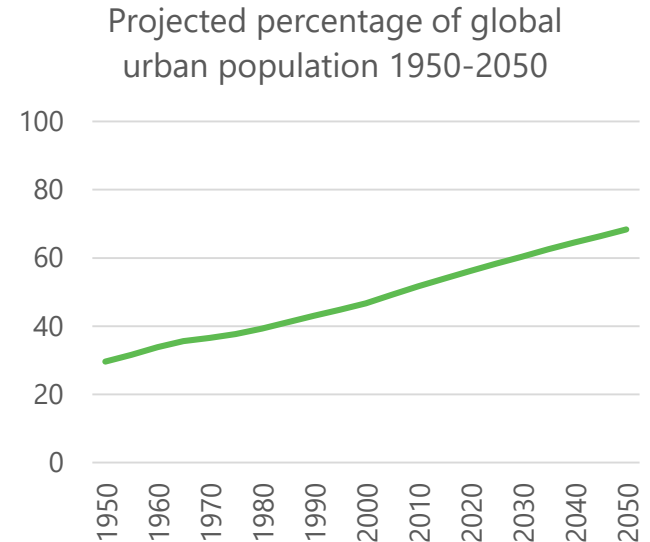
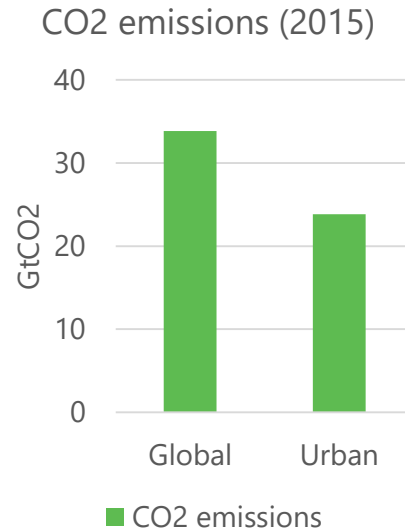
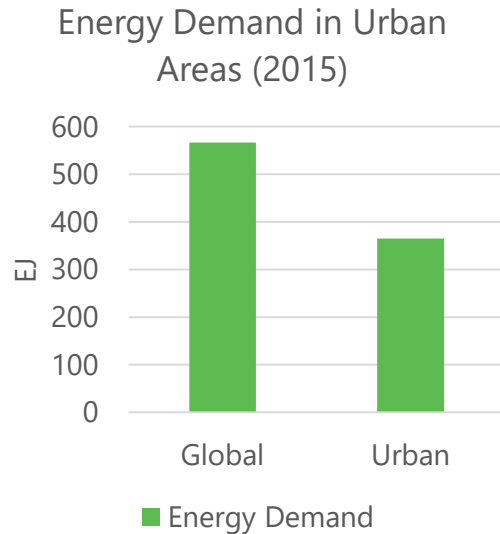
Municipalities

Subnational

# Why are we talking about cities?

## Energy efficiency in cities/municipalities

Cities and urban systems today are home to about half the global population but represent almost two-thirds of global energy demand and 70% of carbon emissions from the energy sector. Increasing urbanisation highlights the need to focus on this system.



# Why are we talking about cities?

## Emerging trends highlighting the need for “Municipal Energy Managers”

### 1. Top-down decentralisation efforts

- Energy management being devolved **from national to subnational** levels in order to improve decision-making efficiency
- Increasing VRE penetration and system integration efforts, requiring more **decentralisation to help with stable system operation**

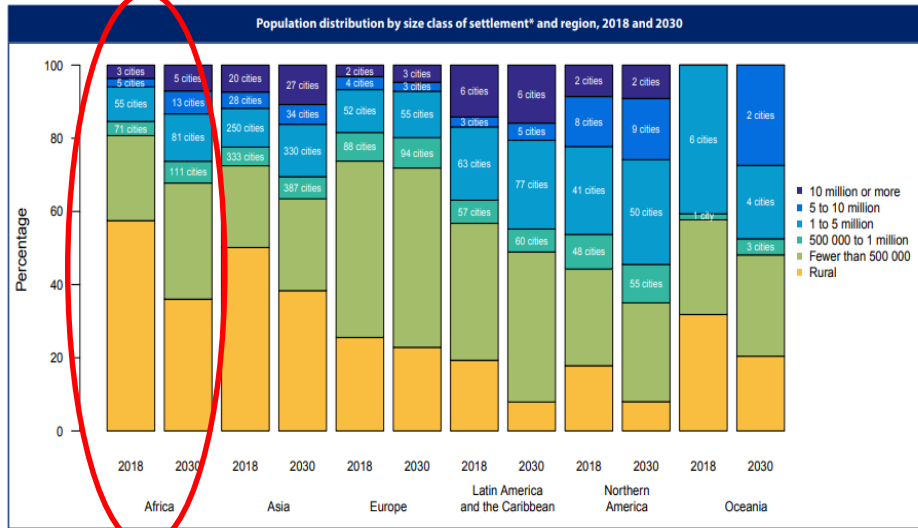
### 2. Bottom-up initiatives

- Climate-oriented city-level initiatives for emissions reductions (e.g. C40 Cities)
- Expanded energy savings targets from separate sectors (i.e. buildings and transport) proving **more difficult to achieve** and would involve city wide planning (EU finding)

### 3. Technological change

- Digitalisation innovations tend to revolve around the idea of smart cities
- Policymaking and regulating would eventually involve capacity building for city officials

# Why are we focusing on cities: African cities

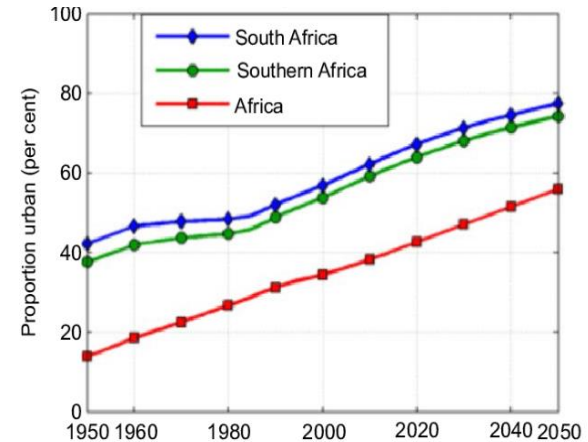


\*The population of cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants is estimated by taking the difference between the total urban population and the population in cities with 500,000 inhabitants or more. The number of cities with fewer than 500,000 inhabitants is not estimated.

Source: *The World Cities in 2018, United Nations*

[https://www.un.org/en/events/citiesday/assets/pdf/the\\_worlds\\_cities\\_in\\_2018\\_data\\_booklet.pdf](https://www.un.org/en/events/citiesday/assets/pdf/the_worlds_cities_in_2018_data_booklet.pdf)

- Rapid urbanisation: by 2050, sub-Saharan Africa's cities will increase by 800M people
- In 2018, there were 63 cities with population above 1M in Africa. By 2030, 99 cities!
- South & Southern Africa most urbanized





# Why are we focusing on cities: African cities

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## • Triple challenge

- Improving living conditions in peri-urban and previously marginalized communities, i.e. “energy poor”
- Managing rapid urbanisation
- Setting the foundations of sustainable future growth

## • South African cities

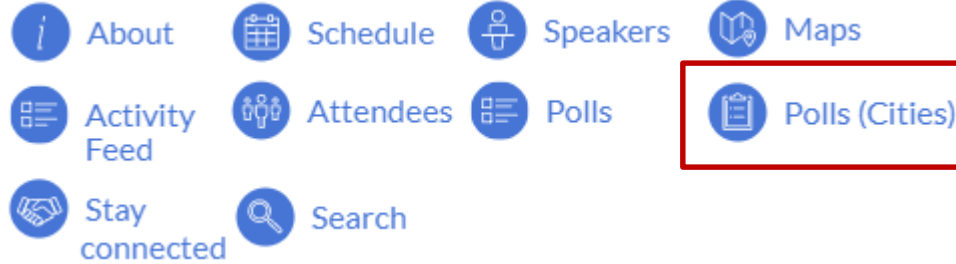
- More than 70% of South Africans expected to be living in cities by 2030 (UN)
- South African cities already seeing impacts of extreme climate change
- Higher demand for housing, commercial buildings, schools and hospitals
- Higher urban transport flows and electricity demand for appliances

## • Seizing the opportunity and ‘leapfrogging’

- Leadership of South African cities and actors in driving energy efficiency policies and measures and broader climate agenda

# Poll Time! Cities 1: Awareness

Access the polls here:



## Q: How prominent is municipal energy efficiency or conservation for your local policymakers

- 4 - Major priority. EE programmes are in place and new ones are being conceptualised
- 3 - Minor priority. Municipal EE programmes are limited in scale and impact
- 2 - Not a priority at all. Mostly facilitating national campaigns
- 1 - No actions nor awareness

**Results**

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