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INSTITUTE

[REEEI]

POLYTECHNIC OF NAMIBIA

An Institute of the Polytechnic of Namibia

ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN (REEECAP 1.2)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The White Paper on Energy Policy (1998) clearly indicates the Government of Namibia's commitment towards the implementation of Energy Efficiency in the various sectors of Namibia. This strategic plan identified the following sectors: Residential, Trade and Industry, Transport and Agriculture, Build Environment and Energy Supply Services. The study showed that petroleum fuel dominates the energy consumption by resource in Namibia. This is attributed to the transport sector, agriculture and other industries that depend heavily on petroleum products for energy. Grid electricity made up 22% of the energy consumption in 2007, while a small portion is made up of coal, biomass and renewables. Solar Water Heating (SWH) constitutes the highest portion of electricity generated from renewable energy in Namibia. The use of SWH will continue to increase largely due to the recently introduced government directive in August 2007 through the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) for the use of SWH technology in all government and parastatal buildings. Given the current energy situation in Namibia, the players in all the identified sectors are compelled to and are likely to voluntarily implement energy efficiency and demand side management for their own economic benefit and environmental benefits. This plan emphasises on the:

- Barriers that hamper national initiatives implementation
- Integration of EE into existing institutional structures, so as to prioritise initiatives and monitor results on an ongoing basis.
- Need to link EE initiatives to the goals and objectives of national strategic programs, such as the **White Paper on Energy Policy, Vision 2030 and NDP3**.

Awareness raising should be a priority in all EE measures. In the building sector EE can be implemented through building codes, voluntary standards and/or by-laws. Improved insulation for cooling and heating has been implemented, but new technologies such as biogas production or solar water heating has not been introduced yet. Both of these could contribute substantially to cost savings and increase overall energy efficiency