

at a glance



REIPPPP focus on Eastern Cape

Provincial Report Volume 2

March | 2019

The IPPPP partnership between



energy

Department:
Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Overview of the Provincial Report

The Department of Energy's (DoE) Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (IPPPP) was established at the end of 2010 as one of the South African government's urgent interventions to enhance the country's power generation capacity.

The programme's primary mandate is to secure electrical energy from the private sector, drawing from both renewable and non-renewable energy sources. Energy policy and supply are not only about electrons, fuel and carbon technologies. In reality, it is rather a matter of socio-energy system design, as energy systems are deeply embedded in the broader patterns of socio-economic factors, political life and organisation. Consequently, the IPPPP has not only been designed to procure energy, but also to contribute to the broader national development objectives of job creation, social upliftment and the broadening of economic ownership.

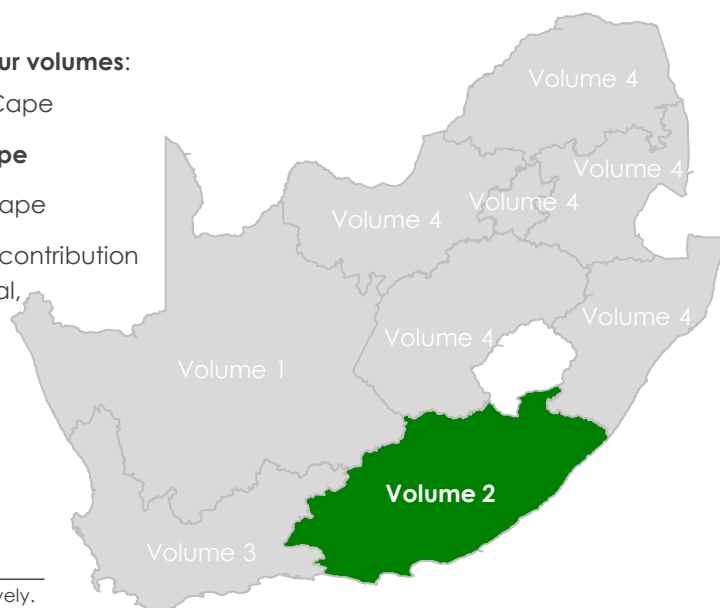
The purpose of the Provincial Report is to provide a high level, "at a glance" overview of the Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (IPPPP) activities per province. Due to the advanced implementation status of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) relative to other energy source-based programmes, it is largely focused on the REIPPPP.

The REIPPPP projects of the first seven bid windows (BW1, BW2, BW3, BW3.5, BW4, 1S2¹ and 2S2¹) were distributed across all nine provinces of South Africa. By nature, the distribution of IPPs depends on the location where renewable energy resources offer the most potential for any particular technology. As such, the geographic spread of various IPPs varies throughout the country according to the resource potential – e.g. the Eastern Cape offers some of the best wind conditions in the world for onshore wind-to-electricity generation, and likewise the Northern Cape for solar electricity generation. Overall, most renewable power plants are located in the rural areas of the Northern, Eastern and Western Cape.

Project distribution and numbers informed the development of four Provincial Report components. Individual report components are available for the Northern, Eastern and Western Cape provinces, where most projects are concentrated. The combined contribution across the remaining six provinces is incorporated into a single volume.

The **Provincial Report** is, therefore, available in **four volumes**:

- **Volume 1:** REIPPPP focus on the Northern Cape
- **Volume 2:** REIPPPP focus on the Eastern Cape
- **Volume 3:** REIPPPP focus on the Western Cape
- **Volume 4:** REIPPPP focus on the collective contribution from the Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West Province.



Note 1. 1S2 & 2S2 refers to Smalls BW1 and Smalls BW2 respectively.

Purpose and outline of this report

The purpose of this report is to provide a high level “at a glance” overview of the IPPPP activities in the **Eastern Cape** province, with the focus on the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producers Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) as the most advanced component of the IPPPP.

The IPPPP is anchored within the overall South African policy framework, notably the:

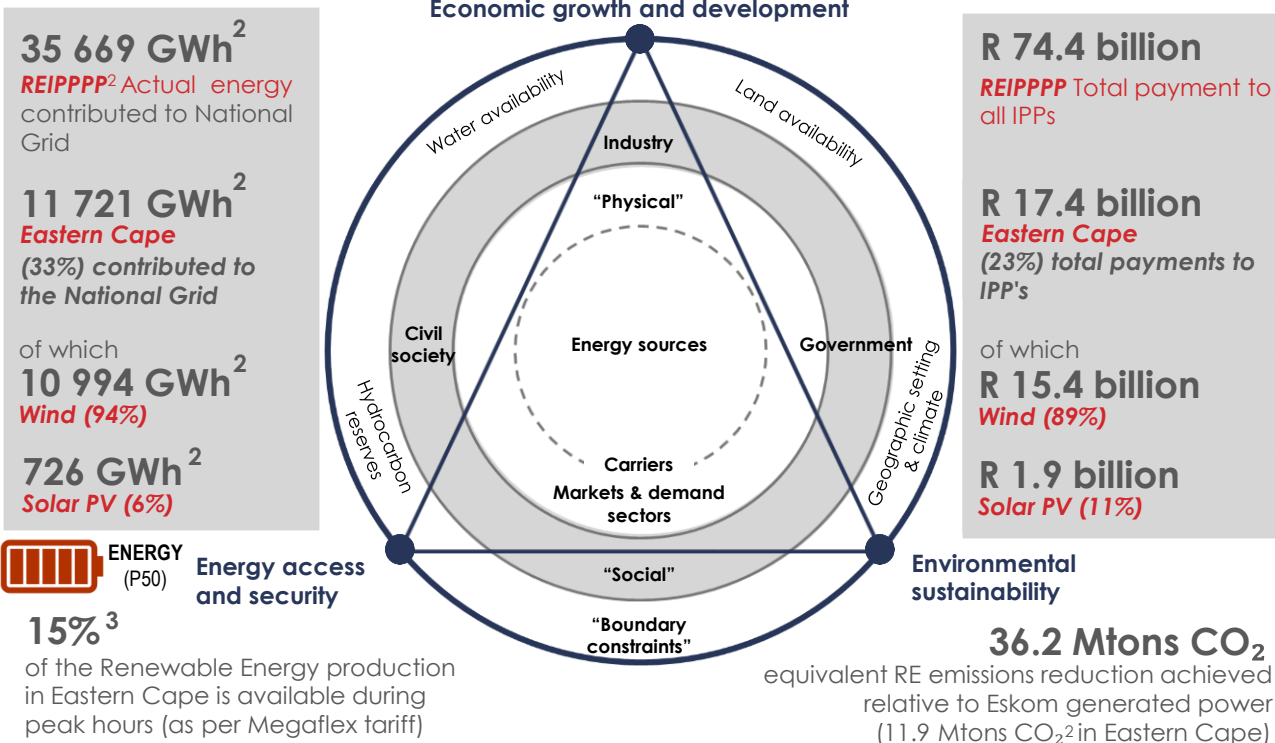
- Respective White Papers on Energy Policy (1998) and Renewable Energy (2003);
- The Electricity Regulation Act (2006) and National Environmental Management Act (1998);
- The South African National Development Plan (NDP);
- The Integrated Energy Plan (IEP); and
- The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) 2010 for Electricity.

The REIPPPP incorporates the different technologies identified in the IRP 2010, including onshore wind, solar photovoltaic (PV), concentrated solar power (CSP), biomass, biogas, landfill gas and small hydro.

This report provides highlights of the IPP project portfolio procured to date under the REIPPPP's Bid Windows (BW) 1, 2, 3, 3.5⁴, 4, 1S2 and 2S2 in the Eastern Cape.

The **first section** of the report highlights IPP commitments and contributions that are already being realised in the Eastern Cape province (as at March 2019). The **second section** gives a brief overview of the economic status and socio-economic features of the Eastern Cape, and contextualises the energy capacity and the economic contribution of the REIPPPP in the province relative to the total national programme. The **third section** gives more information on the REIPPPP at the municipal level where projects are located. The **Appendix** contains relevant notes and observations, definitions and an index of icons.

Key REIPPPP Energy Triangle¹ Facts: Eastern Cape (for period 11/2013 – 03/2019)

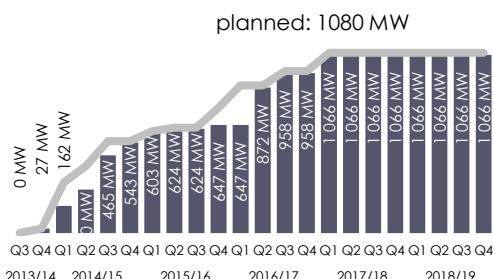


Note 1. Source: World Economic Forum – Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report (2013). **Note 2.** Energy (and carbon emissions) figures understated. Latest quarterly figures not received from some IPPs. **Note 3.** Percentage figure correct as at end June 2016 as updated figures not available. **Note 4.** No projects in the Eastern Cape; all BW3.5 projects are located in the Northern Cape.

Highlights for the EC

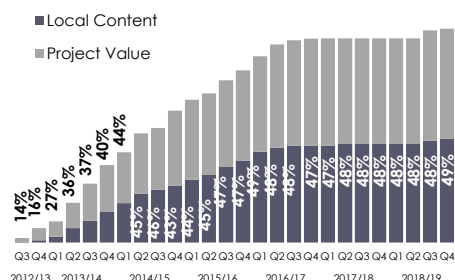
Key statistics | major achievements of the REIPPPP in the EC as at March 2019

megawatts operational (MW)



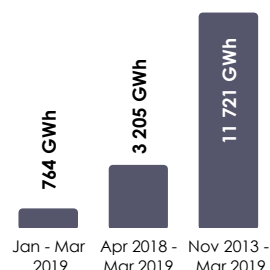
REIPPs in the EC have consistently contributed new capacity to the network since the beginning of 2014. As at end March 2019, **100%** of the IPPs scheduled¹ to be operational have started commercial operations. The average lead time to complete these 13 projects has been 2.2 years.

local content achieved in construction



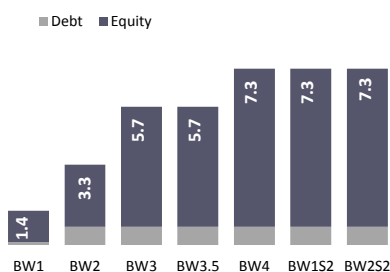
Local content is reported as a percentage of Total Project Value² achieved during construction. Local content achieved in the EC up until this quarter was 49% of Total Project Value.

clean energy generated^{3,6} (GWh)



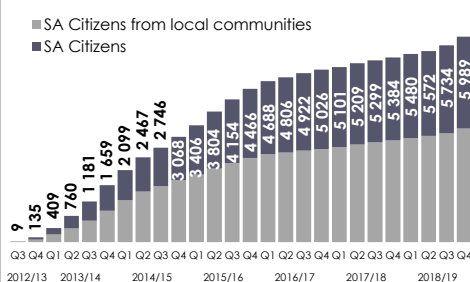
Although production is only ramping up as IPPs become operational, 11 721 GWh⁶ have already been generated by the renewable energy portfolio in the EC from inception to date - thereby offsetting 11.9 Mton CO₂ emissions^{4,6}. In this quarter alone, the projects generated 764 GWh⁶.

investment attracted⁷ (cumulative R billion)



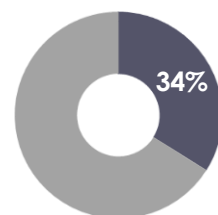
The total foreign equity and financing invested in REIPPs (BW1 - BW4, 1S2 & 2S2) in EC reached R7.3 billion. This is 17.5% of total investment attracted into SA by the REIPPPP (R41.8 billion).

employment creation³ (job years)⁵



Employment for South African citizens including people from communities local to the IPP operations in the EC were 5 989 job years as at end March 2019.

equitable shareholding⁷ (%)³

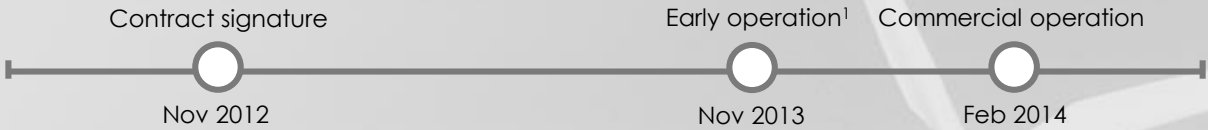


Black South Africans hold 34% of the shares across the complete supply chain (for the 17 active projects in BW1, BW2, BW3 and BW4). Local communities hold 14% equity in the IPPs of BW1, BW2, BW3 and BW4.


Note 1. 13 IPPs (out of 13 that were originally planned) have reached commercial operation date (COD) in the province by end March 2019. **Note 2.** Refer Appendix A for applicable definitions and terminology. **Note 3.** For actual achievements only data for Active projects are reported - referring to all projects that have commenced construction i.e. currently BW1, BW2, BW3 (16 of 17 projects), BW3.5 (1 of 2 projects; no projects in EC) and BW4. 1S2 and 2S2 have not completed financial close. **Note 4.** Carbon emission reductions reflect all energy generated in EC from inception to date. **Note 5.** Employment / Job creation measured in job years (equivalent of a full time employment opportunity for one person for one year). **Note 6.** Energy (and carbon emissions) figure understated. Latest quarterly figures not received from some IPPs. **Note 7.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.

Metrowind van Stadens Wind Farm

 Located outside 'South Africa's Windy City' in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro Municipality, Eastern Cape.



 **27 MW**

 **377 GWh**

wind power generated by this plant to date²



100%
South African owned



113 479

South African homes³ powered
by electricity generated by this wind farm to date²



0.382

Mton CO₂ offset
by electricity generated by this project to date²



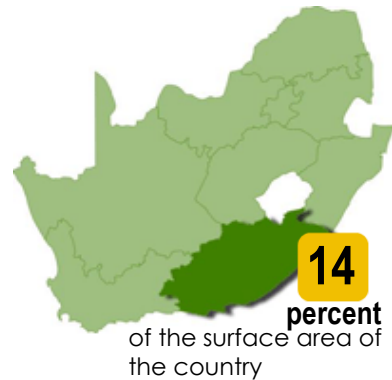
276

job years⁴
Employment opportunities for South African citizens during construction and operation to date²

Photo credit: www.metrowind.co.za. **Note 1.** Early operations period i.e. operations started prior to Commercial Operation Date (COD). Commercial operations started on 7 February 2014. **Note 2.** From 29 November 2013 until 31 March 2019. **Note 3.** Average households powered to date is based on energy produced from 29 November 2013 to 31 March 2019 (using ~3319 kWh/a/hh). **Note 4.** A job year is equivalent to a full time employment opportunity for one person for one year.

Eastern Cape

Harnessing wind energy for sustainability



Key provincial attributes

The Eastern Cape has the second largest **geographic footprint** of all provinces in South Africa, covering 14% of the country's surface area. The province is home to 7 million people or 12.6% of the total South African **population** of 55.7 million. This translates into an average **population density** of 41 people per km² in the province, which is only slightly below the national average of 46 people per km².

12.6 of every 100 South Africans live in the Eastern Cape

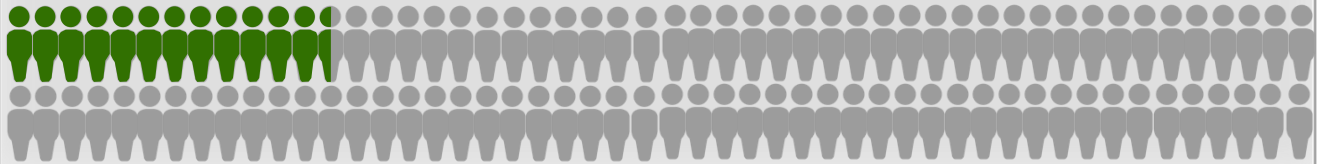


41 people per km²

vs

national average

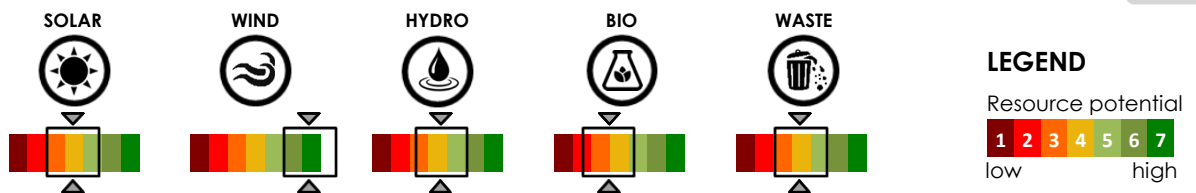
46 people per km²



The province offers remarkable biodiversity with 7 of the 8 biomes in South Africa found here. This wealth of natural resources has given rise to strong growth in tourism in the region over the last two decades. In recognition of this ecological advantage, the province has appropriately included sustainability and the development of a 'green economy' into the provincial strategies and development plans. In its Sustainable Energy Strategy¹ the province articulated the vision to provide the most enabling environment for sustainable energy investment and implementation in South Africa through encouraging sustainable, affordable and environmentally friendly energy production and efficient use and by creating an enabling environment for sustainable technology, skills and industry development.

In addition to a favourable enabling environment, the availability of land and renewable energy resources makes the province particularly suited for **electrical power generated from renewable energy**, especially from wind. Besides its excellent wind potential, the province has also identified potential for bio-fuels production and electrical power generation from small hydro, solar, biomass and possibly tidal or wave energy².

N1³



All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates. **Note 1.** Adopted by the Eastern Cape Provincial Government in 2012. **Note 2.** With consideration of wind and solar resource maps (refer Appendix to this report), scales indicative only, based on the Eastern Cape Sustainable Energy Strategy. **Note 3.** Notation indicates additional notes and observations available in the Appendix (Reference Component) to this report.

Key economic attributes¹

The Eastern Cape province contributes 7.8% to national GDP, which is below potential considering its geographic footprint, natural resource endowments and population size.

While government services is the dominant sector in the province's economy, financial services and trade and manufacturing also contribute significantly to total provincial output. The province has a relatively diverse economy, but economic activity is largely concentrated around the urban centers of Nelson Mandela Bay and Buffalo City. However, the province is exploring opportunities for economic development in the remainder of the province. In addition to this, electrical power generation presents an excellent opportunity to enhance economic activities in rural areas.

The province has two large airports, two prominent seaports and a relatively good road network along the coastal strip, but the condition of the road network in rural areas and the high voltage transmission network in the former Transkei remains poor. As a result, the accessibility of the interior is problematic and may impede the development of new power infrastructure under the IPPPP in rural areas. Transportation and regional development growth corridors have been identified, as well as plans to strengthen the transmission grid, but prioritised delivery on these plans will be critical to fully capture the opportunities offered by the REIPPPP.



Employment¹

The province has a comparatively high official unemployment rate at 29.1% relative to the overall official unemployment rate for South Africa of 25.5%, but has decreased slightly from 29.4% in 2015. Nonetheless, approximately 4 out of 5 people in the province's economically active population are employed.



4

out of
five

economically active persons (EAPs)
in the Province are **employed**

During 2016 the largest employer in the province was the community and social services sector which accounts for 30.2% of the labour market in the province. Thereafter, most employment opportunities were offered within the trade sector (20.6%), finance (20.0%), private households (29.6%), manufacturing (12.0%), agriculture (2.0%), construction (4.3%), transport (9.1%), electricity (2.1%) and mining (0.2%).

Job creation and skills development is one of the six main goals identified by the Sustainable Energy Strategy for the province. While the proportionate share of people employed in the utilities sector is low, investment in the electrical energy industry in the province as a result of the IPPPP **contributes direct and indirect employment** during construction and operation. The Strategy also recognised employment opportunities in manufacturing and supporting industries associated with the electrical energy industry and the development of new electricity generation capacity. The province is therefore proactively promoting renewable energy manufacturing and technology development opportunities and positioning the Coega industrial development zone (IDZ) as the 'green' technology hub in South Africa in this regard.

Note 1. All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates.

IPPPP in the Eastern Cape

Building energy (🔋) supply capacity (🔌)

ENERGY
(P50)**5 139**

gigawatt hours / a

5.2
M ton/aCO₂

8

CAPACITY

**1 509**

megawatts

24

percent

of total
capacity
procured

The Eastern Cape has attracted almost a fifth of the IPPPP projects to date. The electrical energy that will become available from the investments in bid windows 1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 1S2 and 2S2 will equate to approximately 56% of the Eastern Cape's own needs.

Capacity contribution

The Eastern Cape consumed **9 217 GWh electricity in 2017** or 4.1% of the national total (224 804 GWh)¹. With the newly developed IPP capacity (procured in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2), the province will produce approximately 56% of its own electrical power needs from renewable energy sources (although in practice this energy will be fed into the national grid).

The IRP 2010 contains a target of 17.8 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, of which 7 GW needs to be operational by 2020 (5 GW by 2019 and a further 2 GW by 2020)⁴. At the national level, 6 422 MW has been procured from 112 IPPs under the REIPPPP to date. Of these, 64 IPPs are operational which have established 3 976 MW of capacity (against a contracted capacity 4 001 MW) and generated 35 669 GWh⁷ of electricity since inception. The Eastern Cape accounts for 1 509 MW (24%) of procured capacity, of which 1 066 MW (27% of national total) electrical energy capacity is operational, with 11 721 GWh⁷ (33%) electricity generated by the total provincial portfolio since inception.

Eastern Cape renewable energy projects in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2 will save a gross Eskom grid equivalent of 5.2 million tonnes CO₂ emissions² per annum.

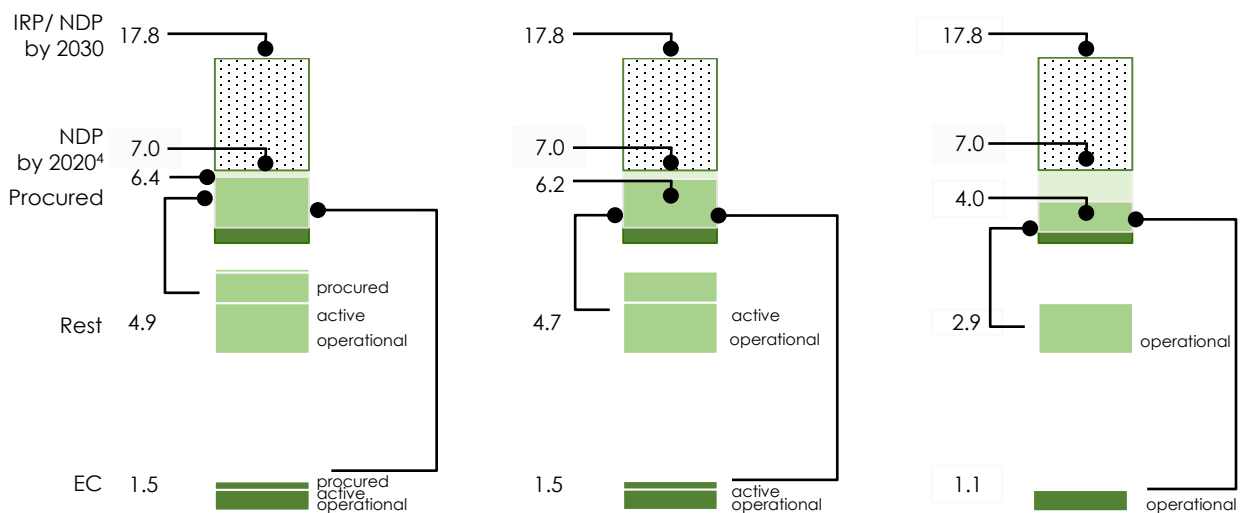
Procured⁵
Capacity (GW)³



Active (have reached FC)⁶
Capacity (GW)³



Operational
Capacity (GW)³



17 of the 112 projects procured in bid windows 1 to 4, 1S2 and 2S2 are in the EC

17 of the 90 active projects are in the EC

13 of the 64 operational projects are in the EC

Note 1. Stats SA P4141: Electricity generated and available for distribution (201806). **Note 2.** Calculated based on average Eskom equivalent emission factor of 1.015 kg CO₂-equivalent per kWh, expressed as Million tons per annum (Energy Research Centre, UCT). **Note 3.** Cumulative capacity towards IPPPP and IRP targets. **Note 4.** Breakdown of targets set out in Appendix notes. **Note 5.** Projects for BW1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 1S2 and 2S2. **Note 6.** Projects in BW3 and BW3.5 (1 project each), 1S2 and 2S2 have not yet reached financial close. **Note 7.** Energy (and carbon emissions) figure understated. Latest quarterly figures not received from some IPPs.

IPPPP in the Eastern Cape

Building energy supply capacity


43

percent

 of total wind capacity
procured in the REIPPPP

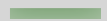
3

percent

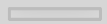
 of total PV capacity
procured in the REIPPPP

9

LEGEND



Province


 Not operational yet
at time of reporting


Rest of programme



Operational

The Eastern Cape has attracted 43% of the total wind capacity procured in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2 under the REIPPPP in South Africa, contributing 1 440 MW of the national total 3 366 MW wind power. Of the 17 renewable energy IPPs in the province, wind has the dominant share with 16 wind IPPs or 95% of total IPP capacity, with only one sizable solar PV project of 70 MW.

Technology contribution

Procured (BW 1 to 2S2)

17

projects

1 509

megawatt

of which:

no. projects	% share ¹ rest EC 100 -	megawatts
0		0
1	97 3 	70
16	57 43 	1 440
0	100 - 	0
0	100 - 	0
0	100 - 	0

Active²

17

projects

1 509

megawatt

of which:

no. projects	% share ¹ rest EC 100 -	megawatts
0		0
1	97 3 	70
16	57 43 	1 440
0	100 - 	0
0	100 - 	0
0	100 - 	0

Operational³

13

projects

1 066

megawatt

of which:

no. projects	% share ¹ rest EC 100 -	megawatts
0		0
1	95 5 	70
12	50 50 	997
0	100 - 	0
0	100 - 	0
0	100 - 	0

Note 1. EC share (green bar/fill) vs. remainder of programme (other 8 provinces). **Note 2.** IPPs that have reached financial close.

Note 3. Operational capacity achieved has fallen 14 MW short of contracted capacity (1 080 MW).



Solar PV



Wind



Solar CSP



Hydro



Biomass



Landfill gas

Investment share of the IPPPP attracted into the Province



36.2
Rand billion

Invested
(programme
total: R 209.7
billion)

7.0
Rand billion

Community
net income

10

N3

The Eastern Cape has attracted 17.3% of the total IPPPP investments to date and has secured a substantial share of the equity for local communities with benefits materialising over the project life¹.

Investment share

The province attracted 17.3% of the total IPP investments in bid windows 1, 2, 3, 3.5, 4, 1S2 and 2S2. The combined IPP investment share of the province, across BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2, would be equivalent to 11% of the Eastern Cape's annual gross domestic production (R339 billion).

By March 2019, the **project value**⁴ that had been realised in the EC totaled R14.9 billion.

Procured (BW1 to 2S2)²

PROJECT COST
rest | EC³
83 | 17



R 36.2 billion

Active

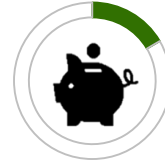
PROJECT COST
rest | EC³
82 | 18



R 36.2 billion

Achieved

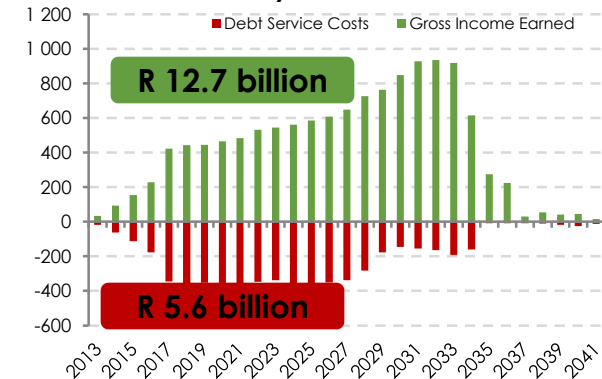
PROJECT VALUE ACHIEVED
rest | EC³
83 | 17



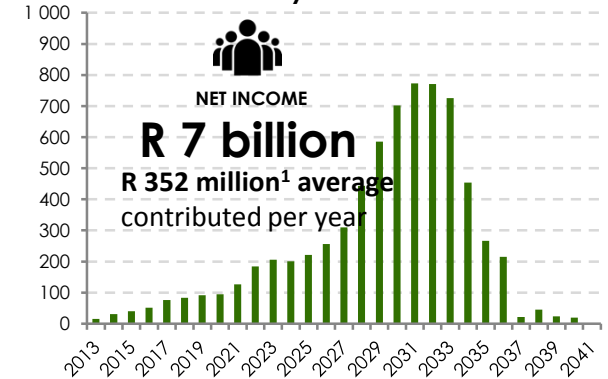
R 14.9 billion

A substantial portion of these investments have been structured and secured as local equity. Individual communities' dividends earned will depend on the terms of each transaction corresponding with the relevant equity share. The aggregate impact of BW1 to 4, 1S2 and 2S2 investments and earnings projected for local communities associated with the projects in the province (accrued over 20 years) present a net income of R7 billion.

Community Trusts - Income & Costs



Community Trusts - Net Income



Note 1. Note that all financial values are reported for the **full expected project lifespan of 20 years**. The bulk of the money will only start flowing into the communities from 2028 due to debt repayment obligations in the preceding years. **Note 2.** Projects for BW3 and BW3.5 (one project each), 1S2 and 2S2 have not yet reached financial close. **Note 3.** Eastern Cape share (green bar/fill) vs. remainder of programme (other 8 provinces). **Note 4.** Project value indicative of progress against committed investment; refer definitions in Appendix A for Total Project Value and Total Project Costs.



Project cost



Community trust
(local equity)

Economic development resulting from the IPPPP and the sizable wind component in particular



28.3
Rand billion
Procurement spend (programme total: **R 149.9 billion**)

11.0
Rand billion
Locally procured (programme total: **R 67.6 billion**)

11

Clean energy production supported by the procurement strategy of the REIPPPP is contributing directly to the Eastern Cape's provincial objective of building sustainable energy, stimulating a 'green' economy and achieving sustainable economic growth and development.

Procurement spend

The committed procurement spend in the Eastern Cape, during both construction and operation, amounts to R 28.3 billion or 19% of the total committed procurement spend of the programme. Of this, R9.3 billion (32%) has already been spent.

Committed (BW 1 to 2S2)^{2,4}

28.3

Rand billion
Procurement spend

rest | EC³

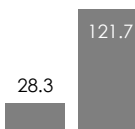
81 | 19



Achieved against committed

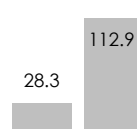
Planned

EC Rest



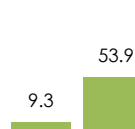
Active

EC Rest



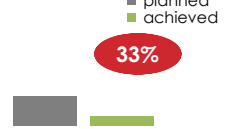
Achieved

EC Rest



Achieved vs planned

for the EC



Localisation share

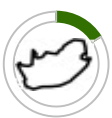
41% of the total project value^{1,4} in the Eastern Cape has been allocated for local procurement, with the intent of stimulating the development of localised industries and the 'green' economy. By this reporting quarter, 66% of the committed local spend had already been realised.

11.0

Rand billion
Localisation spend

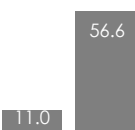
rest | EC³

84 | 16



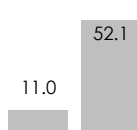
Planned

EC Rest



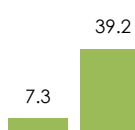
Active

EC Rest



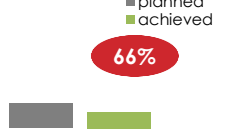
Achieved

EC Rest



Achieved vs planned

for the EC



Enterprise development

The development of local enterprises will further be directly supported with an allocation earmarked for enterprise development over the projected portfolio development and operations horizon. The commitments made towards **local** enterprise development in the province for BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2 is R1.4 billion⁴. This contribution will accrue over the operational life of the projects which has only started. As a result, only a small percentage has been realised at this early stage of the 20-year portfolio operational life.

1.4

Rand billion
Enterprise development commitment (local)

rest | EC³

75 | 25



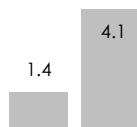
Planned

EC Rest



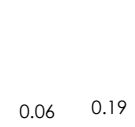
Active

EC Rest



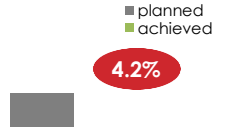
Achieved

EC Rest



Achieved vs planned

for the EC



Note 1. Refer Total Project Value definition in Appendix (Definitions). **Note 2.** Projects for BW3 and BW3.5 (one project each), 1S2 and 2S2 have not yet reached financial close. **Note 3.** Eastern Cape share (green bar/fill) vs. remainder of programme (other 8 provinces). **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.



Procurement



Localisation



Economic Development



Local community

Employment creation in the Eastern Cape by the IPPPP



9 517

job years^{1,5}

12

out of a programme total of 60 851 job years⁵ within **local communities**

The Eastern Cape benefits from the employment opportunities created during the construction and operation of IPPs. The province also captures a high share of the total employment created under the REIPPPP as a result of the large number of IPP projects that are located within the province.

Employment creation

As for the rest of the country, employment creation remains a top priority in the Eastern Cape. IPP investments in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2, within the province alone, will contribute new employment opportunities for **South African citizens**² estimated to 18 139 job years over the construction and projected operational life of the plants.

Approximately 16% of the total jobs created for SA citizens under the overall REIPPPP, in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2 (114 271 job years), will therefore be created by IPP projects located in the Eastern Cape province.

Committed (BW 1 to 2S2)^{4,5}

4 850

Construction job years of total 18 137 job years

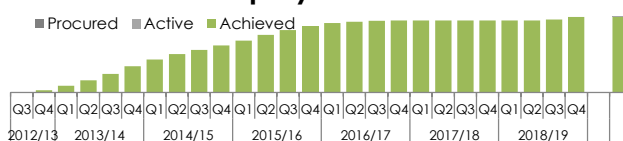
rest | EC³

86 | 14



Achieved cumulative against planned (Job years)

Construction employment



99%

of planned job opportunities in the EC realised

Notably, 2 060 or 42% of these new employment opportunities have been retained within **local communities** (in the province) associated with the respective IPP plants. To date, the opportunities for people from local communities have significantly exceeded expectations, achieving **121% of what is planned across all 7 BWs**.

2 060

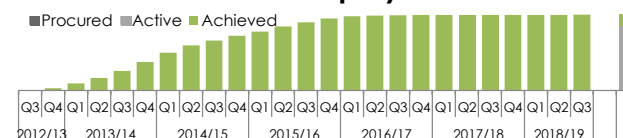
Job years

rest | EC³

85 | 15



Local construction employment



118%

of planned job opportunities in the EC realised

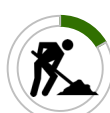
During the construction phase (2 – 4 years) the number of people employed on site typically spikes and then tapers off to a lower and more steady employment number over the extended 20 year operational life of a project. Although lower in numbers, these opportunities are both sustainable and in environmentally friendly firms, thereby contributing to the national objective of creating 'green' jobs, and will accrue over 20 years. At this early stage, already 1 206 job years have been created by the IPPs that started operation.

13 288

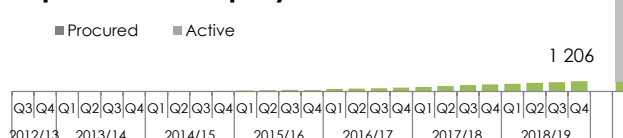
Operations job years of total 18 137 job years

rest | EC³

83 | 17



Operations employment



9.1%

of planned job opportunities in the EC realised

Note 1. Job year = equivalent of a full time employment opportunity for one person for one year. **Note 2.** Employment numbers for South African citizens residing in the Eastern Cape shown. **Note 3.** Eastern Cape share (green bar/fill) vs. remainder of programme (other 8 provinces). **Note 4.** Projects for BW3 and BW3.5 (one project each), 1S2 and 2S2 have not yet reached financial close. **Note 5.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.



Employment



Local community

Socio-economic benefits resulting from the IPPPP



5.2
Rand billion⁴

committed
SED in the
local
community

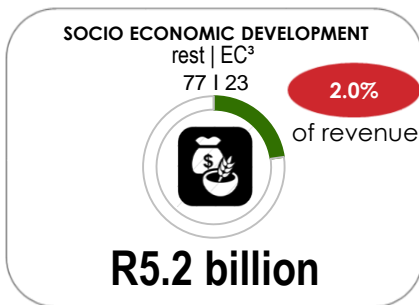
13

Approximately 23% of the total **socio-economic development (SED) contribution** leveraged by the IPPPP commitments in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2 have been in the Eastern Cape province.

Development share

The IPP projects in the Eastern Cape that have been procured in BW1 to BW4, 1S2 and 2S2 have made a combined socio-economic development commitment^{1,4} of R5.2 billion over the 20 year planned project operational life. This represents 23% of total SED commitments under the overall REIPPPP. Of this SED contribution, R4.6 billion has been committed to **local communities** located within the vicinity of the IPP projects in the Eastern Cape.

Committed (BW 1 to 2S2)^{2,4}

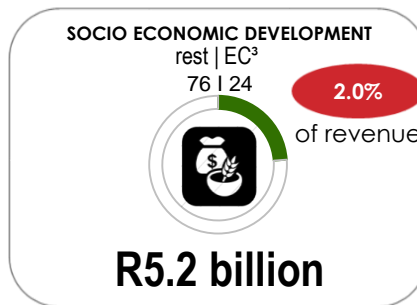


of which **local**:



R4.6 billion

Committed by active IPPs

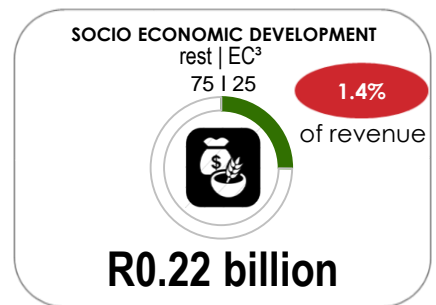


of which **local**:



R4.6 billion

Achieved / realised

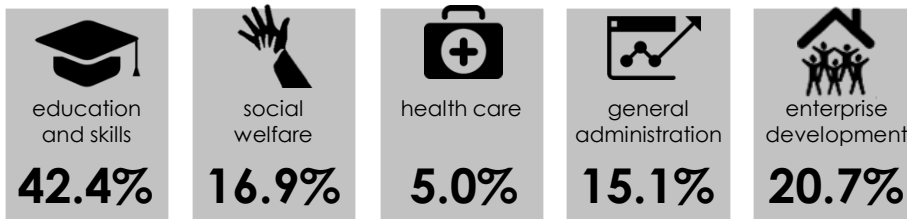


of which **local**:



R0.20 billion

In the Eastern Cape, the expenditure on SED and ED initiatives to date under the IPPPP have been focused on five categories, namely; education and skills development, social welfare, healthcare, general administration, and enterprise development:



The prioritisation of education align well with the challenges faced by the Eastern Cape province. The targeted SED focus areas are therefore generally aligned with the provincial priorities, however alignment can further be improved and directed in subsequent bid rounds.

Note 1. SED commitments are made as a percentage of annual revenue. **Note 2.** Projects for BW3 and BW3.5 (one project each), 1S2 and 2S2 have not yet reached financial close. **Note 3.** Eastern Cape share (green bar/fill) vs. remainder of programme (other 8 provinces). **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.



Socio economic
development



Local community

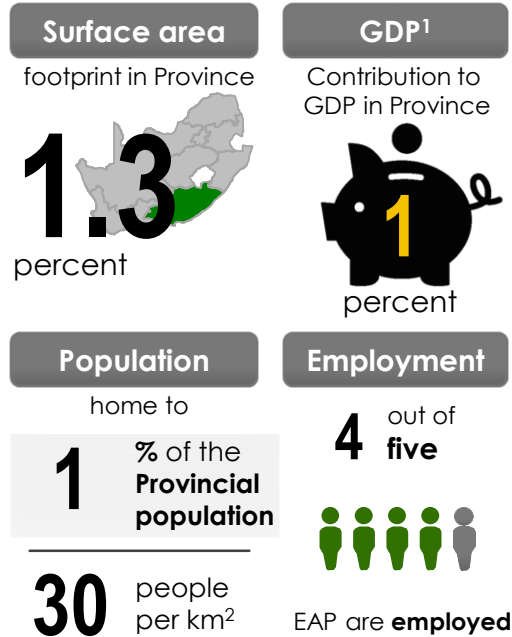
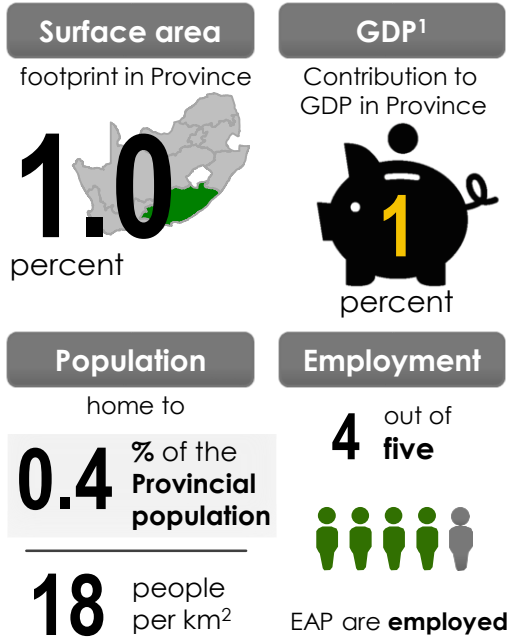
[illegible]

IPPPP | Provincial Report Volume 2: Eastern Cape Overview



District • **Amathole**
Local municipality • **Great Kei**

District • **Amathole**
Local municipality • **Ngqushwa**



1 project | 21 MW
of which



R 432 million²
1.2% of total for province

R 18 million²
0.4% of total for province

R 213 million^{2,3}
3.0% of total for province

328 job years²
1.8% of total for province

1 project | 33 MW
of which



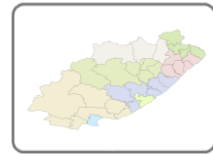
R 1 030 million^{2,4}
2.8% of total for province

R 86 million^{2,4}
1.6% of total for province

R 30 million^{2,3,4}
0.4% of total for province

260 job years^{2,4}
1.4% of total for province

Note 1. All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates. **Note 2.** IPP data reflects cumulative values over the construction phase and projected operational life (production phase) of the projects (i.e. 20 years). **Note 3.** Reflects the cumulative, net positive, cash flows over the 20 year production phase. **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.

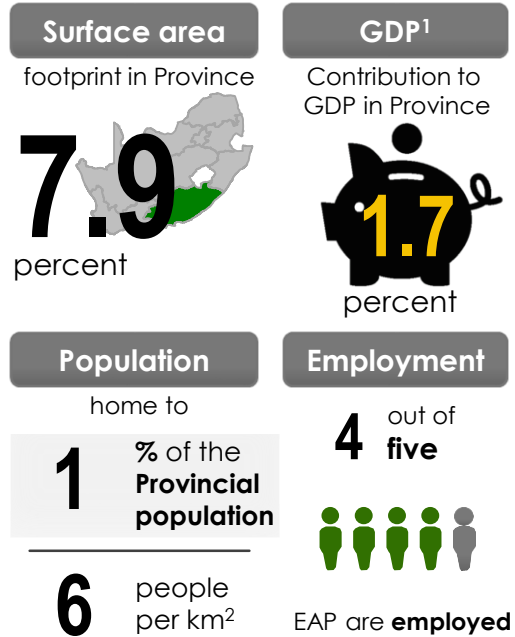
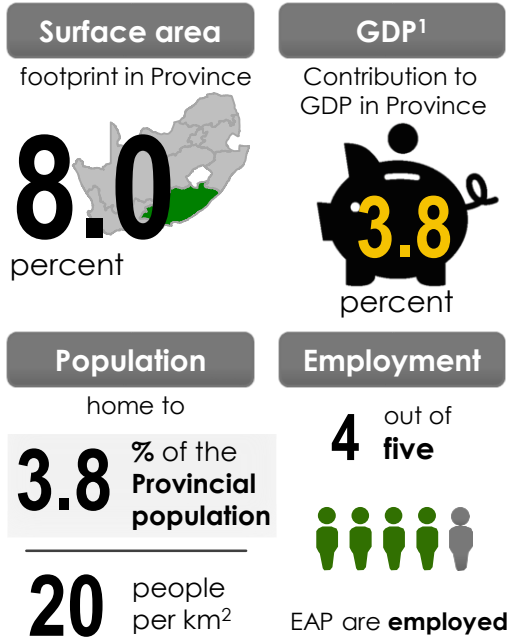


District • Chris Hani

Local municipality • Enoch Mgijima

District • Joe Gqabi

Local municipality • Walter Sisulu



1 project | 98 MW
of which



1 project | 70 MW
of which



R 2 290 million^{2,4}
6.3% of total for province

R 171 million^{2,4}
3.3% of total for province

R 735 million^{2,3,4}
10.4% of total for province

242 job years^{2,4}
1.3% of total for province

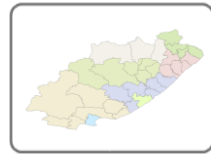
R 2 274 million^{2,4}
6.3% of total for province

R 105 million^{2,4}
2.0% of total for province

R 397 million^{2,3,4}
5.7% of total for province

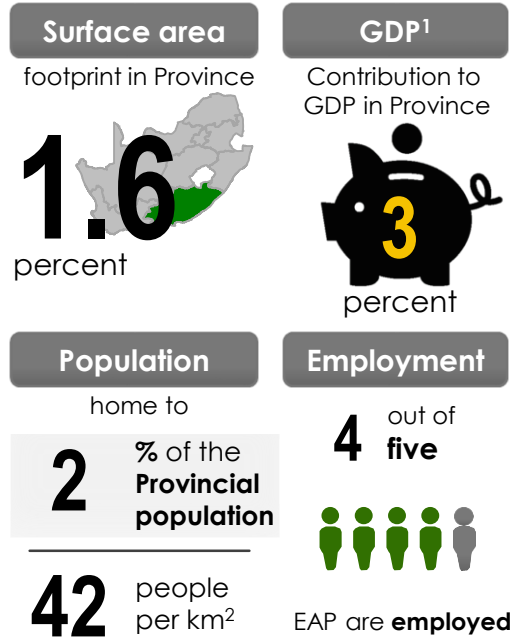
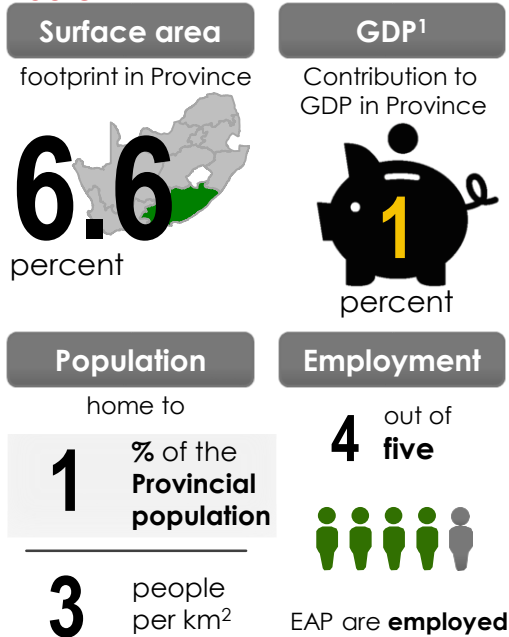
422 job years^{2,4}
2.3% of total for province

Note 1. All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates. **Note 2.** IPP data reflects cumulative values over the construction phase and projected operational life (production phase) of the projects (i.e. 20 years). **Note 3.** Reflects the cumulative, net positive, cash flows over the 20 year production phase. **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.



District • **Sarah Baartman**
Local municipality • **Blue Crane Route**

District • **Sarah Baartman**
Local municipality • **Kouga**



5 projects | 616 MW 
of which



 R 14 407 million^{2,4}
39.7% of total for province


 R 2 438 million^{2,4}
46.5% of total for province


 R 759 million^{2,3,4}
10.8% of total for province

 9 370 job years^{2,4}
51.7% of total for province

4 projects | 468 MW 
of which



 R 10 477 million^{2,4}
28.9% of total for province

 R 2 106 million^{2,4}
40.2% of total for province

 R 3 433 million^{2,3,4}
48.8% of total for province

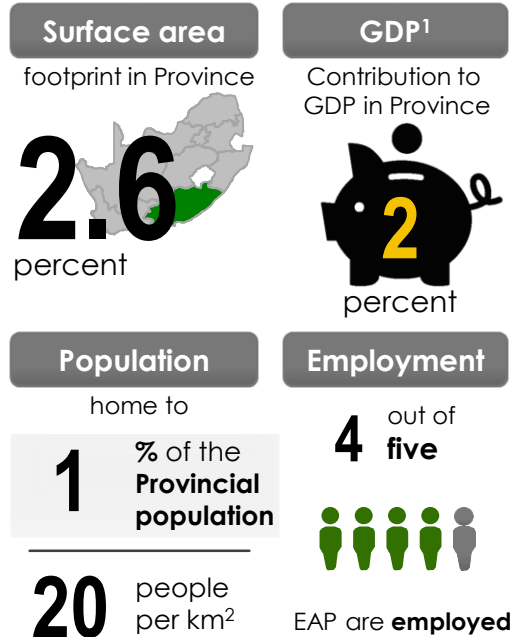
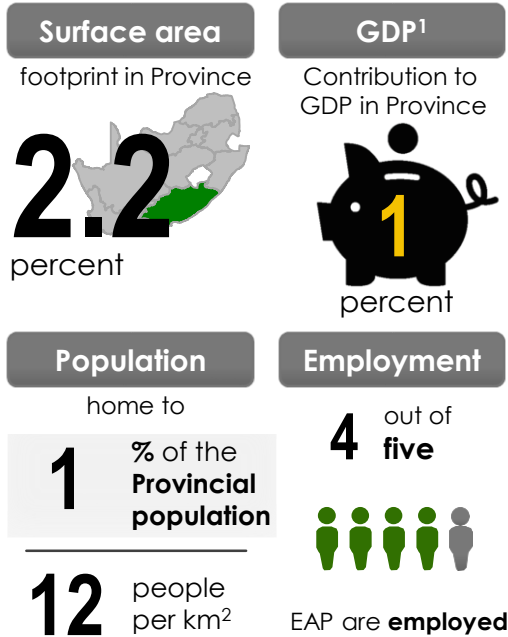
 6 122 job years^{2,4}
33.8% of total for province

Note 1. All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates. **Note 2.** IPP data reflects cumulative values over the construction phase and projected operational life (production phase) of the projects (i.e. 20 years). **Note 3.** Reflects the cumulative, net positive, cash flows over the 20 year production phase. **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.



District • **Sarah Baartman**
Local municipality • **Kou-Kamma**

District • **Sarah Baartman**
Local municipality • **Makana**



1 project | 95 MW
of which



1 project | 23 MW
of which



R 2 904 million^{2,4}
8.0% of total for province

R 553 million^{2,4}
1.5% of total for province

R 214 million^{2,4}
4.1% of total for province

R 25 million^{2,4}
0.5% of total for province

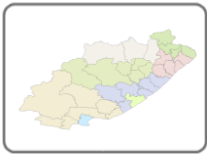
R 322 million^{2,3,4}
4.6% of total for province

R 279 million^{2,3,4}
4.0% of total for province

475 job years^{2,4}
2.6% of total for province

310 job years^{2,4}
1.7% of total for province

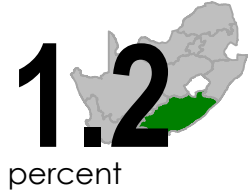
Note 1. All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates. **Note 2.** IPP data reflects cumulative values over the construction phase and projected operational life (production phase) of the projects (i.e. 20 years). **Note 3.** Reflects the cumulative, net positive, cash flows over the 20 year production phase. **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.



District • **Nelson Mandela Bay**
Local municipality • **Nelson Mandela Bay**

**Surface area**

footprint in Province

**GDP¹**Contribution to
GDP in Province**Population**

home to


18 % of the
Provincial
population

646 people
per km²

Employment

4 out of
five

EAP are **employed**

2 projects | 87 MW 

of which



R 1 878 million^{2,4}

5.2% of total for province



R 75 million^{2,4}

1.4% of total for province



R 866 million^{2,3,4}

12.3% of total for province



610 job years^{2,4}

3.4% of total for province

Note 1. All economic data = IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer 744 (2.5q), 2016 Estimates. **Note 2.** IPP data reflects cumulative values over the construction phase and projected operational life (production phase) of the projects (i.e. 20 years). **Note 3.** Reflects the cumulative, net positive, cash flows over the 20 year production phase. **Note 4.** BW4 data updated to Financial Close data.

Appendix A

Reference component

Notes and observations

N1. Wind and solar resource maps indicating the natural resources for the Province.

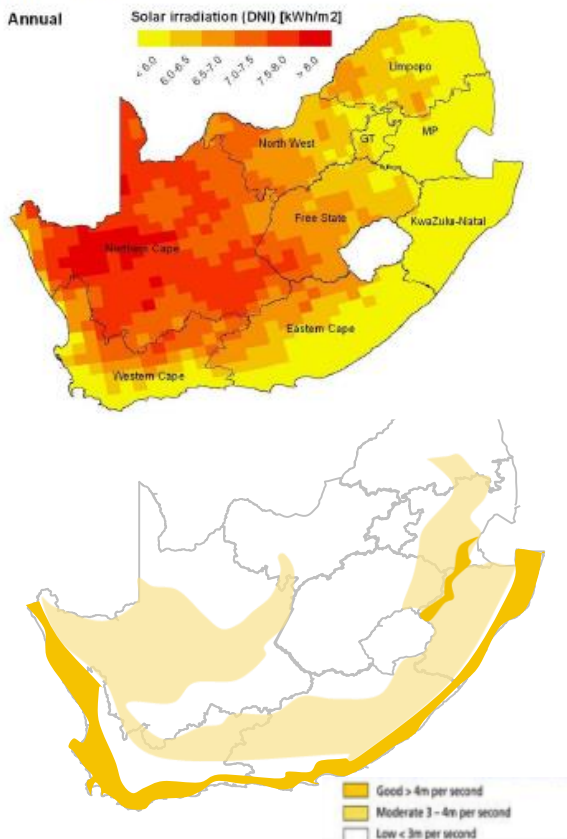


Fig. 1: National resource maps, SIP 8 Business plan

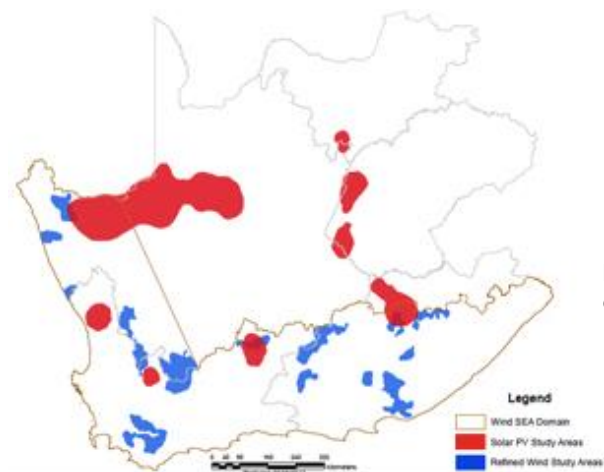


Fig. 2: CSIR high yield zones (http://www.safiri.co.za/ec/corridor_planning_and_development.html)



Fig. 3: EC Provincial regional development corridors

N2. National targets for renewable energy have been set in the National Development Plan (NDP) as:

- Total renewable energy capacity developed by 2030: 17 800 MW (Outcome 10, Sub-outcome 2)
- Signed renewable energy deals for 7 000 MW by 2019 (Outcome 6, Sub outcome 2, item 18)
- RE generation commissioned : 5 000 MW by 2019 (Outcome 6, Sub outcome 2, item 26) RE generation capacity commissioned: 7 000 MW by 2020 (Outcome 6, Sub outcome 2, item 26)

The Green Energy Strategic Infrastructure Project (SIP), that operationalises the NDP, sets the target to deliver 6 725 MW RE through IPPs by 31 March 2019¹.

To date, the Minister of Energy has determined in four **Ministerial determinations** i.e. 2011, 2012, 2015 and 2016 that, 14 725 MW are to be procured from renewable energy IPPs. In terms of progress towards these targets:

- The Ministerial determinations represent approximately 83% of the 2030 target of 17 800 MW.
- The combined capacity procured in BW1 to 4, 1S2 and 2S2 (i.e. 6 422 MW) represents approximately 92% of the 2020 target (i.e. 7 000 MW or 5 000 MW in 2019 plus 2 000 MW in 2020) for renewable energy deals.
- The combined capacity of BW1, BW2, BW3, BW3.5 and BW4 (already commissioned or in construction phase, i.e. 6 323 MW) exceeds the 2019 target for capacity commissioned (i.e. 5 000 MW), but due to delays in the signing of the BW4 projects, it is expected that only approximately 4 000 MW will be operational by the end of 2019.

N3. Spend patterns will vary notably between the construction and production

phases. Project construction expenditure will be characterised by short periods (2 – 4 years) of variable, but typically high spend that will taper off, commensurate with the coordination, delivery and completion of plant construction on site. The spend and labour requirements of the operations period are expected to have a more steady pattern related to production and maintenance of the plant, sustained over 20 years. The spend pattern for the construction phase is illustrated (Fig 2) using indicative data.

N4. Employment over time. As for N3 (spend), the labour needs will be more intense (i.e. more people for shorter durations of time) during construction phase, tapering off as the construction of the plant is completed.

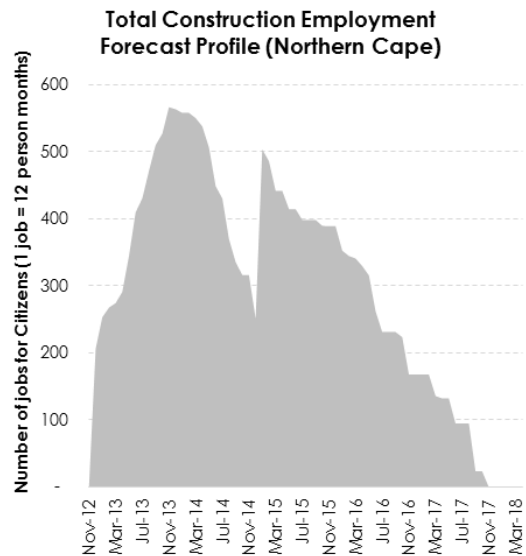


Fig 2. Construction employment forecast (example from Northern Cape Province)

Labour requirements during the production phase will be limited, however is likely to offer more sustainable employment opportunities over the 20 years of operation.

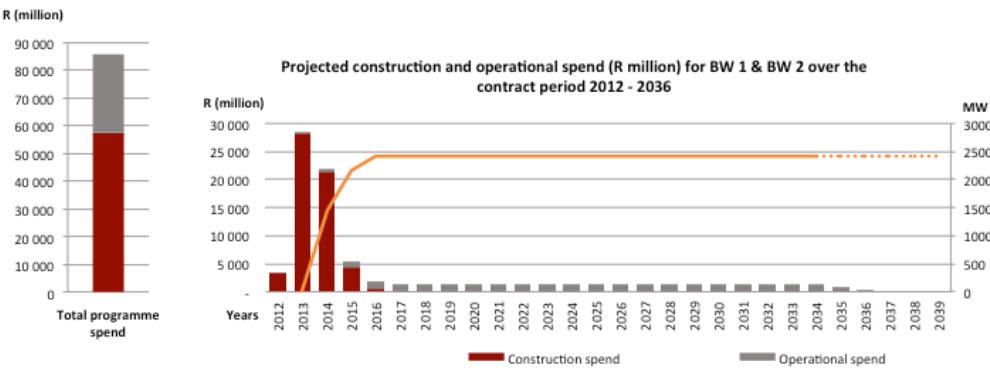


Fig 1. Operational and construction spend patterns

Note 1. This target was not met due to delays in concluding PPAs of BW3.5 and BW4 projects with Eskom, between the time of procurement and April 2018, as well as delays in the finalisation of the IRP 2018.

Contract definitions and terminology


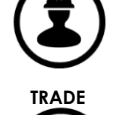
As per the definitions in the REIPPPP Implementation Agreements (IA) and Power Purchase Agreement (PPA):


- **“Capital Expenditure”** means any expenditure treated as capital expenditure under Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP).
- **“Commercial Energy Rate”** means the rate per MWh applicable to Commercial Energy.
- **“Commercial Operation Date (COD)”** means the date specified in the Notice of Commencement of Facility i.e. it is the date on which the Independent Engineer ascertains that the Facility is completed, connected to the Grid and able to generate power.
- **“Contracted Capacity”** means the anticipated Capacity of the Facility at the Delivery Point and expressed as AC power capacity, net of auto-consumption and the electrical losses up to the Delivery Point.
- **“Contract Quarter”** means the periods:
 - (a) 1 April to 30 June;
 - (b) 1 July to 30 September;
 - (c) 1 October to 31 December; and
 - (d) 1 January to 31 March,
 during the Term. Should the Effective Date fall within any of the periods referred to above (and not commence on 1 April, 1 July, 1 October or 1 January), then the first Contract Quarter shall commence on the Effective Date and shall be the remaining portion of the Contract Quarter in which the Effective Date falls, plus the next Contract Quarter.
- **“Contract Year”** means each twelve (12) Contract Month period commencing at 00:00 hours on 1 May and ending at 24:00 hours on 30 June of the following year provided that:
 - (a) the first Contract Year shall commence at 00:00 hours on the first day after the Effective Date and shall end at 24:00 hours on 30 June of the following year; and
 - (b) the final Contract Year shall end at 24:00 hours on the Termination Date.
- **“CPI”** means the weighted average consumer price index (Dec 2012 = 100) as published by Statistics South Africa (or its equivalent successor entity), which is referred to as "Headline CPI – All urban areas" in Statistical Release P0141 from time to time (or equivalent successor index).
- **“Deemed Energy”** means that Energy Output that would otherwise be available to the Buyer, but for a System Event or a Compensation Event, as determined in accordance with Schedule 6 (Deemed Energy Payment).
- **“Deemed Energy Payment”** means an amount (excluding VAT) that shall be due and payable by the Buyer to the Seller for the Deemed Energy during a specified period pursuant to the provisions of clause 14 (Consequences of a System Event), which payment shall be calculated in accordance with Schedule 6 (Deemed Energy Payment) with reference to the Commercial Energy Rate, and dependent on the period in respect of which such payment is due and payable.
- **“Direct Agreement”** means the direct agreement entered into (or to be entered into) between the Buyer, the Seller, the Department and the Lenders (or their agent) in relation to the PPA and the Implementation Agreement.
- **“Employment numbers”** are expressed as a percentage of the sum of StatsSA reported employed and unemployed numbers.


- **“GAAP”** means generally accepted accounting practice in the Republic of South Africa as approved from time to time by the South African Accounting Practices Board.
- **“Implementation Agreement”** means the implementation agreement to be entered into between the Seller and the Department.
- **“Job years”** - Employment/Job creation is reported in job years i.e. the equivalent of a full time employment opportunity for one person for one year).
- **“Local Content”** means the portion of the Total Project Value that is in respect of South African Products.
- **“NERSA”** – refers to the National Energy Regulator of South Africa, established pursuant to Section 3 of the National Energy Regulator Act, 40 of 2004.
- **“Operating Expenditure”** means any expenditure treated as operating expenditure under GAAP.
- **“Operating Period”** means the period from the later of the Commercial Operation Date and the Scheduled COD to the Termination Date Construction Period.
- **“Overnight Cost”** refers to the cost of a construction project if no interest was incurred during construction, as if the project was completed “overnight” (see also Total Project Cost, definition B).
- **“PPA”** means the power purchase agreement to be entered into between a Project Company, as the Seller, and the Buyer pursuant to the IPP Procurement Programme.
- **“P50 / P90”** – refers to probabilities for annual energy production which are expressed as P values. A P50 figure is the level of generation that is forecasted to be exceeded in 50% of years over a 10 year (or sometimes 20 year) period. Similarly, a P90 figure is the level of generation that is forecasted to be exceeded in 90% of years over a 10 year period – in other words, the risk that an annual energy production of P90 is not reached is 10%.
- **“Total Amount of Procurement Spend”** means the monetary spend on the procurement of goods and services for purposes of undertaking the Project Activities (without double counting), excluding costs of imported goods and services, taxation, salaries and wages.
- **“Total Project Cost”** means:
 - (a) for the purposes of calculating the Development Fee, an amount equal to the aggregate of the total Debt and Equity which is, as at the Signature Date, forecast in the Financial Model to be contributed up to the Commercial Operation Date; and
 - (b) for all other purposes, the total capital expenditure to be incurred up to the commercial operations date in the design, construction, development, installation and/or commissioning of a project, which is equal to the total debt and equity related to a project as reported at commercial close.
- **“Total Project Value”** means the total project cost that involves the capital costs and costs of services procured for the construction of a project, but excludes finance charges, land costs, mobilisation fees to the operations contractor and the costs payable to the distributor, national transmission company and/or a contractor for the distribution or transmission connection works.

Glossary of icons







These icons are used in the document to represent the following concepts:

	Gross Domestic Product (percentage indicating the contribution share)
percent	
	AGRI Agriculture
	MINING Mining
	MANUF Manufacturing
	ELEC Electricity
	CONSTR Construction
	TRADE Trade (wholesale and retail)
	TRANS Transport
	FIN Finance
	COMM SERVICES Community services

ENERGY (P50)	Energy (kWh, MWh or GWh) production / generation projected with a 50% probability that it will be achievable for the established capacity
	

CAPACITY	Generation capacity (kW, MW or GW) i.e. the rated output capability of the power plants
	

Renewable energy source | technology type:

SOLAR		Solar PV (photovoltaic)
		Solar CSP (Concentrated Solar Power)
WIND		Wind generation
HYDRO		Small hydro
BIO		Biomass
WASTE		Landfill gas / waste to energy


Performance Measures


	Total project costs
	Community trust (community equity / shareholding)
	Procurement spend
	Localisation / local content

Glossary of icons (continued)

These icons are used in the document to represent the following concepts:









-  Socio-economic development
-  Employment / Job creation measured in job years (equivalent of a full time employment opportunity for one person for one year).
-  Enterprise development
-  Black South African citizen
-  Women
-  Youth
-  People with disabilities
-  Construction phase
-  Operations phase
-  Key learnings
-  Looking forward / next focus
-  Risks
-  Price
-  Revenue

 Local community share (used to indicate where a measure pertains to a community local to where the IPPs are)

 Small RE projects

Colour convention used [RGB]

Colours used to denote technologies

-  Solar PV [220 | 89 | 36]
-  CSP [245 | 149 | 1]
-  Wind [82 | 109 | 176]
-  Landfill, hydro, biomass, biogas (when treated as a group e.g. IRP) [209 | 40 | 46]
-  Hydro [151 | 167 | 208]
-  Landfill [152 | 154 | 172]
-  Biogas [180 | 179 | 146]
-  Biomass [155 | 187 | 89]

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energy

Department:
Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

