ANNEX B

Outline of tasks involved in integrated energy planning

At the national level, an energy planning program might include:

1) Strengthening the machinery for energy planning and policy making
2) Assessment of overall energy needs
3) Identification of types of energy required to suit each need
4) Identification of alternative resources and technological possibilities
5) Ecological and environmental studies to identify benefits and penalties
6) Identification of competing demands for basic energy resources and environmental priority
7) Matching of needs and energy resource options
8) Completion of any outstanding surveys for indigenous energy resources
9) Formulation of a comprehensive national policy on the utilization of various new and renewable energy source including decentralized systems as part of a comprehensive national energy policy
10) Formulation of a system of fiscal and monetary incentives, subsidies and assistance to encourage the use of alternative energy technologies and the commercialization of processes and prototypes as well as a system of disincentives to the continued use of conventional hydrocarbon energy sources
11) Intensification of applied R and D efforts in terms of extensive trials of available technologies and equipment to test their suitability

And, with particular reference to the rural sector:

12) Promotion of technologies and related equipment appropriate to local environment, social, economic, and developmental conditions
13) Establishment of adequate extension agencies to propagate approved technologies and to train villagers in the operation, maintenance and repair of the equipment used
14) Training villagers, wherever feasible, in the local fabrication of equipment using local materials
15) Identification of rural based community institutions to support and maintain the alternative energy technologies as well as to manage the production and distribution of energy at the grass-roots level