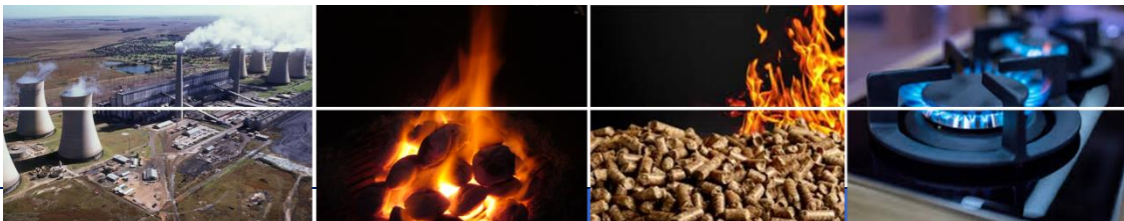




Activity 9: Annual Household Survey and Monitoring of Project Effectiveness for eZamokuhle



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Document Title

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Document Approval

	Name	Date
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1 BACKGROUND

In accordance with the scope of work for Activity 9: Annual Household Survey and Monitoring of Project Effectiveness, ARM is to conduct comprehensive household surveys to assess the continued use and effectiveness of the Eskom Air Quality Offset (AQO) programme interventions in eZamokuhle. This activity involves conducting inter-annual trend analysis (2023 & 2024) to evaluate household satisfaction, behavioural changes, and sustained adoption of clean energy technologies including hybrid stoves, LPG heaters, ceiling insulation, and electrical rewiring.

2 INTRODUCTION

This Comments and Responses document records the issues and concerns, questions and suggestions raised by Eskom colleagues on the report: Activity 9: Annual Household Survey and Monitoring of Project Effectiveness for eZamokuhle for 2024 (document reference number: ESKPMV-2024-ACT-9-00). The document addresses three key areas of feedback: sampling methodology clarification, analytical depth in demographic findings, and definitional clarity regarding effectiveness measures.

3 COMMENTS AND ISSUES RAISED

A total of three (3) written comments were received during the review period for the Activity 9: Annual Household Survey and Monitoring of Project Effectiveness for eZamokuhle report. These comments, submitted by Eskom technical reviewers, addressed critical aspects of the study methodology, analytical approach, and conceptual framework. All submissions have been carefully considered and comprehensively addressed. The comments, along with detailed responses and corresponding revisions to the main document, are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Issues and Reponses Trail

No.	Issue	Name	Comment	Response
1.	Approach	<p style="text-align: center;">Motshewa Matimolane Received: 06 June 2025</p>	Clearly define whether random, stratified, or convenience sampling was used, and how representativity of the sample was ensured across wards.	The study employed a stratified random sampling design with ward-level stratification. Sample stratification was implemented across Wards 3, 4, 10, and 18, with proportional allocation based on intervention coverage per ward. Within each stratum, households were randomly selected from the comprehensive list of intervention beneficiaries, validated through local leadership. This approach ensured geographic representativeness, with 400 households sampled in 2023 and 381 successfully tracked in 2024 (95.25% retention). The use of Zulu-fluent fieldworkers, pilot testing, and online monitoring systems further enhanced sample quality and representativeness across all demographic groups.
2.	Household Demographics	<p style="text-align: center;">Motshewa Matimolane Received: 06 June 2025</p>	The narrative is too descriptive without meaningful analysis. For example, it repeats stats from the figures instead of interpreting their implications.	The analysis has been enhanced to provide meaningful interpretation beyond descriptive statistics. The female-dominated respondent profile (78.1% in 2023, 75.1% in 2024) reflects critical programmatic insights: women's dual role as primary victims of indoor air pollution and household energy decision-makers positions them as both key beneficiaries and change agents. Their predominant participation validates intervention targeting effectiveness and suggests strong potential for sustained adoption. The slight increase in male participation (21.9% to 24.9%) indicates evolving household dynamics that could strengthen long-term sustainability. This gender distribution confirms appropriate programme design while identifying

No.	Issue	Name	Comment	Response
				women as crucial partners for achieving community-wide air quality improvements.
3.	Project Effectiveness	Motshewa Matimolane Received: 06 June 2025	Perhaps we should start by defining intervention effectiveness vs project effectiveness?	Clear definitions have been incorporated to distinguish these complementary measures. Intervention Effectiveness refers to the technical performance of individual components (e.g., whether stoves cook adequately, heaters warm sufficiently). Project Effectiveness encompasses broader systemic impact—whether combined interventions achieve AQO programme objectives of reducing emissions, improving air quality, and transforming community energy patterns. The assessment revealed strong intervention effectiveness (99.8% ceiling satisfaction, 98.7% heater satisfaction) translating into project-level success (coal use declining from 55.4% to 26.8%). However, emerging challenges (ceiling failures, LPG supply constraints) demonstrate how project effectiveness requires systemic support beyond individual intervention performance.