

## First Renewable Energy Seminar

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## Capacity Development Strategies

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# *Some preliminary remarks*



- The IRENA statute defines renewable energy as “all forms of energy produced from renewable sources in a sustainable manner” (Articles IV and V, IRENA, 2009).
- Specific focus on: bioenergy, geothermal energy, hydropower, ocean energy, solar energy and wind energy.

**Renewable ≠ Sustainable**

- Design and implementation of Public Policies for deployment renewable.
- Because Renewable deployment could:
  - improve energy security;
  - reduces dependence on energy imports;
  - contribute to environmental protection;
  - climate change mitigation and adaptation;
  - provision of employment;
  - developing competitive advantage for domestic industry.

## *But...there are some problems*



- **Weak individual, institutional and systemic capacity**
- **Weak legal and regulatory framework**
- **Fragmented markets and other entry barriers.**
- **Price distortions**
- **Lack of internalization of externalities**
- **Lack of awareness**
  
- **High initial investment costs for suppliers**
- **High initial capital costs for consumers**
- **Absence of differential in Q of S**
- **Intermittence and back-up needs**

- **The choices made in selecting energy transition pathways and the capacities that will be needed in their pursuit are also inextricably linked to broader sustainable development issues and goals.**
- **Comprehensive assessment of the current energy matrix structure and the future evolution.**
- **Define the role and niche of the Renewable as complement or substitution of Conventional or Non-renewable ones.**
- **Each country should define his “own agenda” in energy as a whole and renewable specifically.**

# *Recognizing the heterogeneity*



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- Level of development
- Development policies objectives
- Energy policies objectives
- Energy sources
- Existing capacities
- Regional integration
- Social and distributive issues
- Environmental conditions
- Energy market structure and functioning
- ...

As in many areas, there is no  
“one size coat” in oriented  
Capacity Development

*Some issues around capacity  
development*





# *Common elements and Challenges*



- Specified objectives: vision, values, policies, strategies, and interests.
- Efforts: will (motivation, drive) energy, work ethic, and efficiency.
- Capabilities: skills, knowledge, and mental sets.
- Resources: human, natural, technological (infrastructure), cultural, and financial.
- Work organisation: planning, designing, sequencing, and mobilising.

‘Capacity has relevance in both the short (the capacity to address an imminent problem) and long term (the ability to create an environment where a specific change should take place)’

- Capacity development can be understood as the processes of creating, mobilising, enhancing or upgrading, and converting skills/expertise, institutions, and contexts to achieve specific desired socio-economic outcomes, in this case, in keeping with sustainable development.
- Capacity development must be achieved through activities at the individual, institutional, and systemic level.
- Capacity building efforts at each of these levels are discrete elements of the capacity development process.

- Creation: formal or informal long-term training programs.
- Mobilisation: full utilisation of the existing potential.
- Enhancement: measures aimed at dealing with obsolescence by providing short-term courses, workshops, seminars, and other training services.
- Conversion: conscious adjustment of existing capacity to deal with new problems.
- Succession: establishment of certain standards to which subsequent generations aspire.

# *Challenges for the implementation*



- Transitions require a transformation of energy systems,...
- By definition is a long-term, socially embedded processes in the course of which capacities will inevitably change, as well as the policies for capacity development themselves.
- Capacity that can no longer be seen as a simple aggregation of individual skills and competences or the introduction of a new "technology."
- Rather, it is a broad process of change in production and consumption patterns, knowledge, skills, organizational forms, and in the established practices and norms of the actors involved.

# ***Stakeholders as subjects and objects of capacity development (Who)***



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- Government (the public sector, civil service, and representative officials).
- Private productive sector (including the energy industry and other producers of non-energy goods and services).
- Civil society (including NGOs and representative groups).
- Academia/research/specialists/scientists/consultant institutions.
- Media.

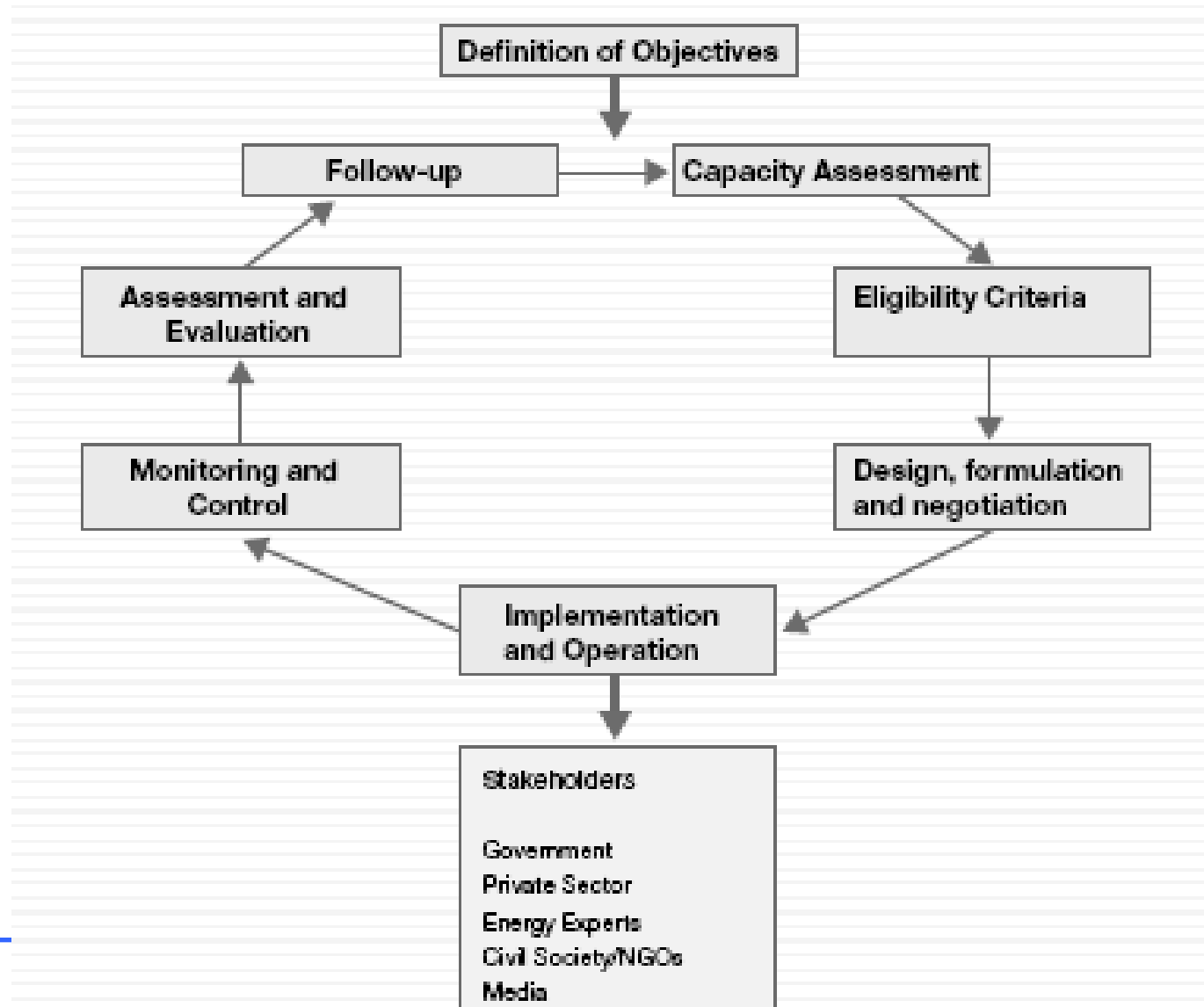
In developing countries, a multi-goal approach can both speed the diffusion of new energy technologies and stimulate the development process.

## ***Topics for Capacity Development: Stakeholders need and interest (What) -Government***



- Renewable and sustainable development linkages.
- International and national development context.
- Characteristics of the national energy system.
- Renewable linkages to other sectors.
- Linkages to social and environmental goals.
- Energy supply diversity and security.
- Energy technology options and trend.
- Nature and scope of the rural energy challenge.
- Organisation and regulation of energy industry.
- Alternative models of regulation and legislation.
- Roles of subsidies and taxation.
- ...

# *Institutional Issues and Implementation (How)*





## *Potential problems*



- *Capacity needs assessment.*
- *Financial resource constraints.*
- *Institutional coordination.*
- *Lack of cooperation and collaboration.*
- *Non-optimal resource allocation.*
- *Financial management.*
- *Cost-effective assessment.*

# ***Finally...***



- 1. Continuous processes based in permanent institutions*
- 2. Create the enabling environment*
- 3. Government as key target*
- 4. Reinforce institutions (public and private)*
- 5. Public- private sector collaboration*
- 6. Vulnerable sectors or areas*
- 7. Education and training is not sufficient*
- 8. Support and reinforce existing capacity institutions*
- 9. Relevance of international funding*

***thank you !!***



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