First Renewable Energy Seminar
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Capacity Development Strategies

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Some preliminary remarks
Renewable and Sustainable Development

• 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
Capacity Development Objectives

• 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
- Intermitence and back-up needs
How to assure the integrity of the Policy

- 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

- 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

- 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.
Dynamic of capacity development

- 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
The need of capacity development (Why)

• 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)

- 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 process 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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