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*Séptimo Encuentro Latinoamericano de
Economía de la Energía - 7ELAEE/IAEE*

Access to Energy Services

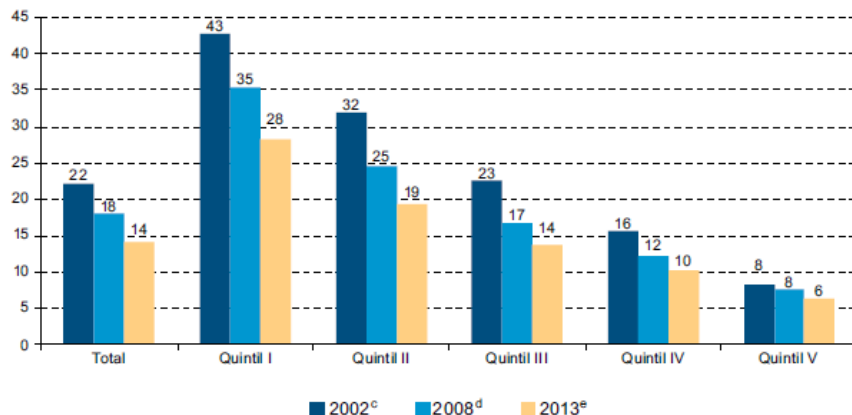
Daniel Hugo Bouille

Buenos Aires, March 12, 2019

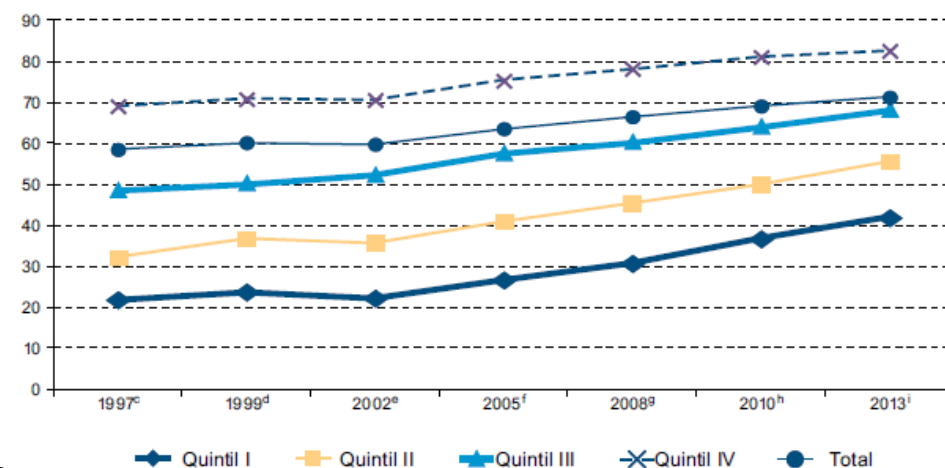
The challenges of poverty reduction

- LA&C and their paradoxical poverty
- Polarized inequity and coexistence
- Macro and cross cutting issue, that should be included as part of the energy policy.
- Equity in the access to “assets” to overcome poverty: education, health, social services, infrastructure (roads, energy, water, loans, property rights on goods, justice, security)
- Material and human capital to generate incomes
- Social assistance, necessary but insufficient

América Latina (16 países): población con acceso insuficiente a servicios básicos (agua, saneamiento y electricidad) por quintiles de ingreso, alrededor de 2002, 2008 y 2013^{a, b}
(En porcentajes, promedios simples regionales)



América Latina (18 países): brecha de conclusión de la educación secundaria entre la población de 20 a 24 años por quintiles de ingreso, 1997-2013^{a, b}
(En porcentajes del logro educativo del quintil V)

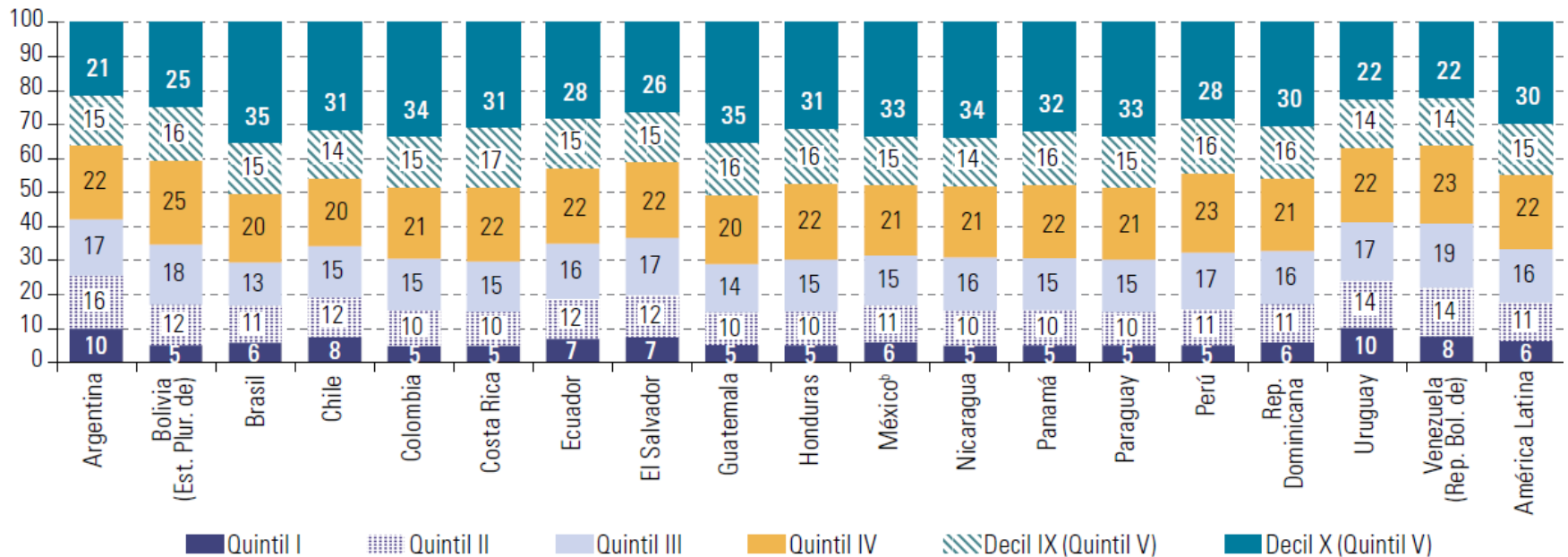


The “Energy Plus” concept

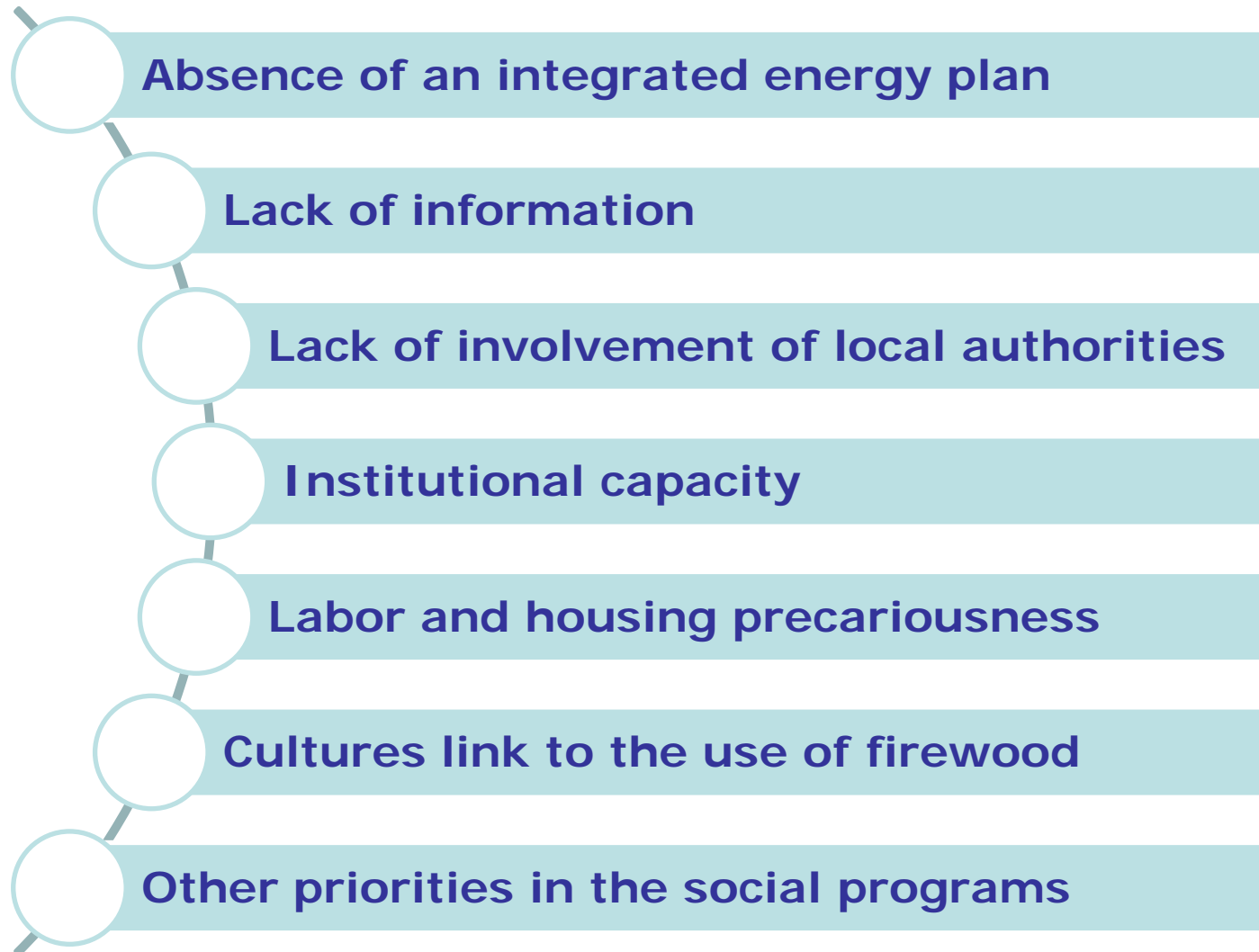
- Different dimensions of policies oriented to poverty alleviation.
- The Energy Plus concept and the approach of “Property Rights”.
- Why the concept “arrived”: access to energy or access to energy services?
- Overcome poverty or alleviate poverty?

Social Programs including access

Expenses in social programs are growing in the region
It is not clear that the energy dimension has been seeing in an integrated way, in amount and in the costs relation to family income;
In general, there is no inclusion other energy sources, except power for basic services;
Energy efficiency concept is absent



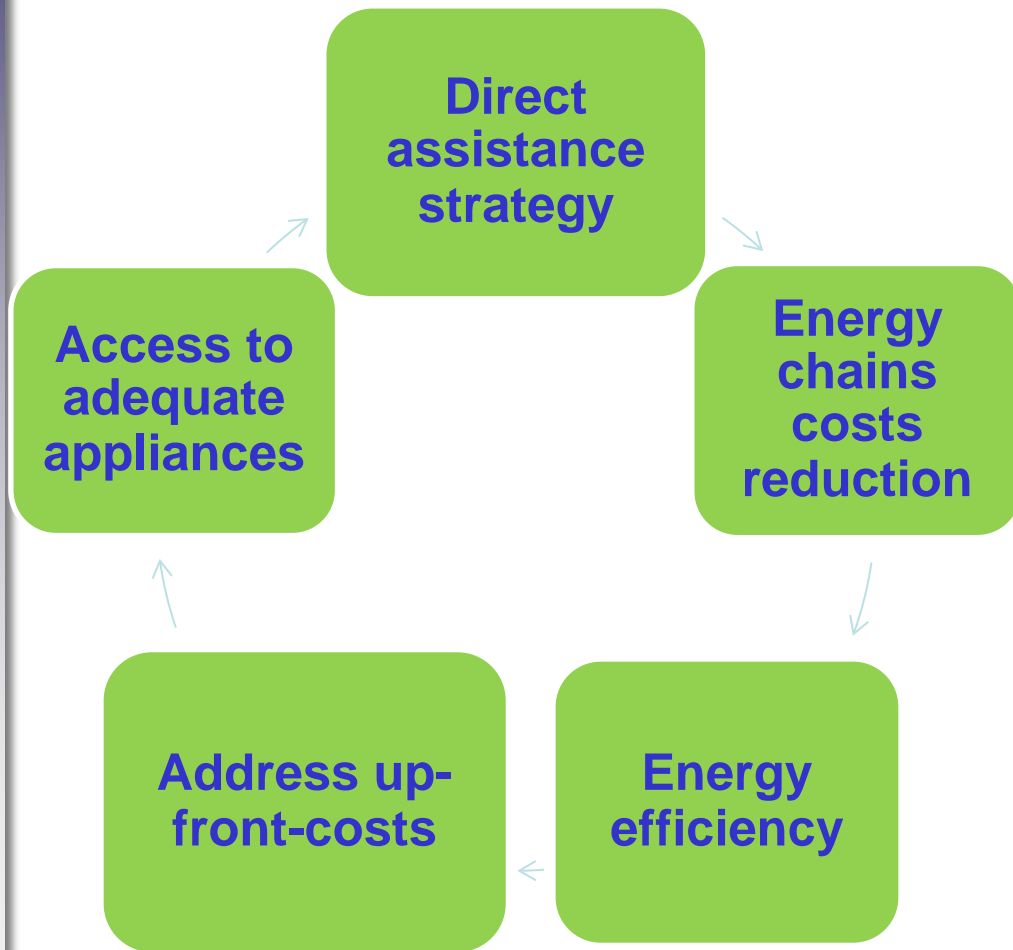
General barriers to access



What is needed to address the social dimension?

1. Identified barriers beyond the energy policy.
2. Good knowledge of the energy services to be satisfied.
- 3. Pro-active role of the Government.**
4. *Regulatory framework for the more vulnerable population.*
5. *Specific support to target population.*
6. *Definition of feasible goals and resources.*
7. *Management models to guarantee the sustainability.*
8. *Mechanisms and monitoring indicators.*
9. *To learn and replicate successful experiences.*
10. *Funds and resources to create local capacities.*
11. *A chapter related to energy access in the development policies.*
12. *Include energy efficiency measures.*

To conclude



- *Adequate diagnosis.*
- *Prices structures and subsidies*
- *Permanent financing*
- *Regulatory structures.*
- *Good knowledge*
- *Policy alignment*

***MANY THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!***

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