

# June 15-16, 2009

## Sheraton Lima Hotel & Convention Center Lima, Peru

# Americas Energy and Climate Symposium

➤ SUMMARY REPORT ◀



## Collaborators



Organización de los Estados Americanos  
Organização dos Estados Americanos  
Organisation des États Américains  
Organization of American States



Government  
of Canada

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## INSTITUTE OF THE AMERICAS

*Promoting public policies for development, trade and investment, good governance, and regional integration*

### **Americas Energy & Climate Symposium June 15 & 16, 2009 • Lima, Peru Final Summary Report**

The Western Hemisphere remains both a key consumer and provider of energy resources and energy security poses a critical challenge for nations of the hemisphere. But with the increased importance of climate issues, countries have additional challenges. Economic development and job creation efforts today must also consider environmental impacts. Shared challenges and opportunities also provide the region with an impetus for a new phase of dialogue, cooperation and collaboration.

Meeting in April in Trinidad & Tobago for the Fifth Summit of the Americas, leaders of the hemisphere underscored their interest and commitment to renewed efforts focused on energy and climate change cooperation. Indeed, there was near unanimous consent that ensuring energy security, promoting alternative energy resources and acting in unison to confront the effects of global climate change are among the greatest challenges facing our community of nations.

Moreover, the Port of Spain Summit Declaration, Article 56, clearly spelled out a vision for renewed collaboration. The Summit language called for efforts to “develop cooperation strategies” and expectations as to “the development of an implementation plan for this initiative.”

President Barack Obama went further and announced the United States’ interest in developing an “Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas” as a new concept to address shared challenges and opportunities. The concept aimed to “harness existing cooperation and new activities to a Hemispheric vision and reflect each participants’ unique contributions, capabilities and interests.”

Hemispheric leaders also called for a meeting in Lima, Peru aimed at developing next steps for the proposed partnership. Together with the U.S. Department of Energy, Government of Peru and many other important collaborators, the Institute of the Americas organized the “Americas Energy & Climate Symposium” on June 15 & 16 in Lima as the important first follow-up step after April’s Summit of the Americas; the Lima symposium to be the first meeting to define a new chapter in hemispheric energy and climate cooperation.

The “Symposium” held in Lima proved that the call for such a gathering is occurring at a critical time for the hemisphere. Almost 300 participants from 22 countries attended

the symposium and the audience was comprised of a wide range of representatives from government, industry, academia and civil society. In addition to the participation of four ministers of energy from the region (Peru, Chile, Honduras and Haiti), U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu delivered a video message while U.S. Assistant Secretary of Energy David Sandalow attended the Symposium and gave a keynote presentation on Low Carbon Energy Pathways. Several heads of the region's most influential multilateral organizations also spoke about the energy and climate challenges facing the Western Hemisphere. Among the speakers were Enrique Garcia, president of the Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF), Carlos Florez of OLADE, Jose Felix Garcia of ARPEL and Gabriel Arguello of CIER.

Emphasized in Port of Spain and underscored in Lima, the complete marriage of the twin issues of energy and climate dominated the two-day Symposium. How to simultaneously address the twin issues indeed became ground zero in the discussions and led to many important ideas, possibilities and recommendations.

Clearly, many of the participating nations and their speakers came to Lima prepared to make announcements and propose policy recommendations, as had been the intent of convening the Symposium. And sprinkled throughout their remarks were recurring calls for furthering technology transfer across the hemisphere and the need for progress on harmonizing standards for buildings and appliances. Indeed, one fairly simple step that was posited by most speakers was to - at a regional level - deepen the exchange of information and sharing of "lessons learned" and "best practices" particularly as it pertains to the so-called low hanging fruit of energy efficiency and conservation.

Among the additional proposals announced were a Low Carbon Communities Program proposed by the United States during Secretary Chu's video remarks and aimed at reducing the carbon footprint of urban communities in the region. Ambassador André Amado, Under Secretary for Energy and Technology at Brazil's Foreign Ministry proposed a Sustainable Urban Development model that would draw from diverse experiences such as its own in Curitiba, as well as Colombia, Chile and the U.S. city of New Orleans. And Mexico's Under Secretary for Energy Planning and Technology Development, Jordy Herrera, proposed a "Green Fund" for the hemisphere that would finance projects such as the purchase of new, energy-efficient appliances and incentivize "technology transfer" across the region.

The United States Department of Energy and Peru's Ministry of Energy and Mines also used the occasion of the Symposium to announce the development of a Regional Energy Efficiency Center in Peru while the United States Department of Energy and Chile's Ministry of Energy announced the intention to sign an agreement the following week (June 23) in Washington, DC during Chilean President Michele Bachelet's visit to the capital aimed at the creation of a Regional Renewable Energy Center in Chile. The Chile Renewable Energy Center will focus its work on developments in clean technologies and global best practices in renewable energy. The Center's primary goal will be as an information clearing house and clean energy catalyst with the purpose of gathering and

disseminating information across Chile and eventually the entire region with the ultimate aim of furthering the development and implementation of clean energy technologies.

While the “Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas” and its evolving structure and framework continue to be primarily the province of government in the region, the role of the private sector and private industry is critical for a plurality of opinions and perspectives. To that end, the Symposium created two private sector panels – one at the end of each day – with the aim of allowing space and time for industry representatives to respond to proposals and concepts tabled by the preceding government-dominated panels.

In large measure, the messages of the private sector were positive and many spoke of their good will and disposition to support the ideas set forth in the preceding sessions vis-à-vis energy and climate policy initiatives across the region. Industry also underscored that the region’s energy matrix was - and for many years to come going to be - one that relied on fossil fuels. Indeed, across the two panels a range of speakers made it abundantly clear that the challenges of an “energy transition” were great and the timeline should be thought of in decades not years. Moreover, private sector representatives discussed the need and importance for clear and stable rules for the development of energy sources across the region and particularly renewables.

In sum, Lima created a great deal of additional momentum for enhanced collaboration and cooperation across the region on energy and climate issues. Representatives from countries as diverse as Brazil, Canada, Chile, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, and Argentina expressed support for a flexible, region-wide energy and climate partnership based on the concept first set forth at the Summit of the Americas in Trinidad and Tobago. There were several concrete initiatives unveiled in Lima, and a fairly important range of new ideas set forth. Yet, how best to harness the momentum and continue to keep a diverse coterie of participants engaged remains the number one challenge and opportunity over the coming weeks and months for policy makers in Washington, DC.

# Americas Energy and Climate Symposium

➤ ANNEX I: Final Agenda ◀



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Organisation des États Américains  
Organization of American States



Government  
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# *Americas Energy & Climate Symposium*

**June 15 – 16, 2009**

**Lima, Peru**

**Sheraton Hotel & Convention Center**

*Host:*

**Government of Peru, Ministry of Energy and Mines**

*Organized by:*

**Institute of the Americas**

*Collaborators:*

**Organization of American States (OAS)**

**Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada**

**Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)**

**U.S. Department of Energy**

**U.S. Department of State**

**Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies  
in Latin America & Caribbean (ARPEL)**

**Caribbean Central American Action (CCAA)**

## **BACKGROUND**

On April 17-19, leaders from across the Western Hemisphere met in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago for the Fifth Summit of the Americas. During the course of the weekend Summit, hemispheric leaders agreed that ensuring energy security, promoting alternative energy resources and acting in unison to confront the effects of global climate change are among the greatest challenges facing our community of nations. One of the proposals to emerge from the discussions in Trinidad & Tobago focused on ways to increase cooperation and collaboration in the hemisphere; a framework for an “Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.”

This event in Lima, Peru will be the first follow-on step to bring policy makers - and the private sector - together to discuss possible areas of cooperation and collaboration on the most critical energy issues facing our hemisphere and next steps. Specifically, the pillars for discussion and enhanced cooperation, and the key themes for this meeting, are: Energy Efficiency; Renewable Energy; Fossil Fuels; Energy Infrastructure; and, Energy Poverty. Indeed, this event is designed to further the important dialogue that began in Port of Spain and that requires elaboration in order to gain a diversity of perspectives on the energy and climate panorama for the Western Hemisphere and how policy makers

from across the region view the key challenges, solutions and, most importantly, opportunities for collaboration. The objective of this meeting in Lima is to begin to identify concrete next steps for energy and climate cooperation in the Western Hemisphere.

## AGENDA

### Sunday, June 14, 2009

4:30 – 6:30 Caribbean & Central American Pre-Symposium Roundtable

### Monday, June 15, 2009

7:00 – 8:00 Registration and Breakfast

8:15 – 8:45 Opening Remarks & Host Country Welcome

- **Jeffrey Davidow, President, Institute of the Americas**
- **Pedro Sánchez, Minister of Energy and Mines of Peru**
- **David Sandalow, Assistant Secretary of Energy, Office of Policy and International Affairs, United States Department of Energy**
- **Steven Chu, Secretary of Energy of the United States (By Video)**

8:45 – 10:15 **Keynote Presentations**

Building a Hemispheric Energy and Climate Partnership: From the Summit to the Symposium

- **Hector Morales, United States Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS)**
- **Jordy Herrera, Under Secretary for Energy Planning and Technological Development of Mexico**
- **Andre Amado, Under Secretary for Energy and High Technology, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil**
- **Altino Ventura Filho, Secretary of Planning, Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil**
- **Julio Cesar Vera Diaz, Vice Minister of Mines and Energy of Colombia**
- **Alfonso Quiñonez, Secretary for Integral Development, Organization of American States (OAS)**

10:15 – 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 – 12:00 **Energy Efficiency**

Explore the possible areas for cooperation to develop improved energy efficiency standards for the building and transportation sectors as well as harmonized energy labeling and appliance standards. What opportunities exist to reduce demand for energy throughout the Americas while continuing to fuel economic and social development?

Facilitator

- **Carlos Florez Piedrahita, Executive Secretary, OLADE**

Expert Presenter

- **Marco Antonio Nieto, Director, Comisión Nacional para el Uso Eficiente de la Energía (CONUEE) of México**

▪

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Daniel Camac, Vice Minister of Energy of Peru**
- **Andrés Romero, Executive Director, National Energy Efficiency Program, National Energy Commission of Chile**
- **Freddy Nuñez, Director of Energy Conservation, National Energy Commission, Dominican Republic**
- **Gloria Villa de la Portilla, Director, Energy Division, Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications of Costa Rica**

12:00 – 1:30 Keynote Speech & Lunch

**Enrique Garcia, President, Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)**

1:30 – 3:00 **Renewable Energy**

The Western Hemisphere has abundant renewable energy resources that offer the potential for diversification of energy matrices while supporting environmental sustainability and dealing with climate change. What collaborative tools may be deployed to help the Americas further develop this potential?

Facilitator

- **Leandro Alves, Energy Division Chief, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

Expert Presenter

- **Marcelo Tokman, Minister of Energy of Chile**

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Pablo Cisneros, Under Secretary for Energy Policy and Planning, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy of Ecuador**
- **Luis Beuret, Under Secretary for Electric Energy of Argentina**
- **Marcia Forbes, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Energy of Jamaica**

3:00 – 3:30 Coffee Break

3:30 – 4:30 **Achieving Low Carbon Energy Pathways**

As the world prepares for climate change negotiations in Copenhagen, the region faces numerous challenges and opportunities associated with the energy sector. Are there common approaches that may be highlighted through a collaborative framework to enhance the efficacy of climate mitigation alternatives?

Facilitator

- **Mark Lambrides, Division Chief, Energy and Climate Change Mitigation, Organization of American States (OAS)**

Expert Presenter

- **David Sandalow, Assistant Secretary of Energy, Office of Policy and International Affairs, United States Department of Energy**

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Julio Cesar Vera Diaz, Vice Minister of Mines and Energy of Colombia**
- **Jordy Herrera, Under Secretary for Energy Planning and Technological Development of Mexico**
- **Odeen Ishmael, Ambassador of Guyana to Venezuela**

4:30 – 5:30 **Private Sector Panel**

Reflecting on the presentations and insights from regional representatives, the private sector will provide feedback on partnership initiatives related to energy efficiency, renewables, and reducing the region's carbon footprint.

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Carlos St. James, President, Argentine Renewable Energies Chamber (CADER)**
- **Manlio Alessi, Chief Business Developer, Andes Countries, GDF Suez**
- **João Gomes Pereira, Marketing Director, Schlumberger**
- **Javier Sanchez, Regional Manager, Latin America North, OSIsoft, Inc.**
- **Paloma Sarria, Origination Manager for the Andean Region, EcoSecurities**

**Tuesday, June 16, 2009**

8:00 – 9:00 Continental Breakfast

9:00 – 10:30 **Fossil Fuels**

The Americas count tremendous opportunities and growing challenges associated with conventional fossil fuels. How can innovative partnerships and technology maximize the efficiency of fossil fuel use while mitigating the environmental impacts, reducing conventional pollution as well as the carbon footprint associated with their use? How can the region unleash its huge hydrocarbon potential in a manner commensurate with today's climate backdrop?

Facilitator

- **Hugo Altomonte, Energy Division Chief, CEPAL**

Expert Presenter

- **Gustavo Navarro, Director General for Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Peru**

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Kevin Stringer, Director General of Petroleum Resources, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)**
- **Paul Flowers, Strategic Planning and Policy Advisor, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment of Belize**
- **José Felix García, Executive Secretary, Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies in Latin America & Caribbean (ARPEL)**

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 – 12:30 **Enhancing the Region's Energy Infrastructure**

Strengthening the energy infrastructure of the Western Hemisphere – particularly power lines and pipelines – may substantially increase the security and reliability of the sector across the region. How can countries of the region best foster modernized and more resilient critical energy infrastructure and what new initiatives may be undertaken to strengthen the region's interconnections?

Facilitator

- **Philippe Benoit, Sector Manager for Energy, Latin America & Caribbean, World Bank**

Expert Presenter

- **Gabriel Argüello, President, Regional Energy Integration Commission (CIER)**

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Edwin Quintanilla, General Manager, OSINERGMIN of Peru**
- **Mark Pearson, Director General, External Relations, Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)**
- **Javier Manzanares, Investment and Development Bank Manager, Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)**

12:30 – 2:00 Lunch

2:00 – 3:30 **Energy as a Tool for Poverty Alleviation**

Improving energy services to the region's poorest citizens continues to be a pressing challenge; fuel wood dependency of many of the region's poor for energy is both inefficient and a health risk. Expanding energy access may be achieved through a combination of conventional and alternative energy solutions. What are the best practices to achieving the region's energy access goals and how can partnerships be designed to maximize their impact?

Facilitator

- **Alba Gamarra, Director, Information Center for Renewable Energy (CINER)**

Expert Presenter

- **Richard Grinnell, International Vice President, HELPS International & Member of “Partnership for Clean Indoor Air”**

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **Tomás Vaquero, Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment of Honduras**
- **Jacques Gabriel, Minister of Public Works, Transportation and Communication of Haiti**
- **Ramón Méndez, National Energy Director, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Uruguay**
- **Marisa Quiñones, Advisor to the Vice Minister for Environmental Management, Ministry of Environment of Peru**

3:30 – 4:00 Coffee Break

4:00 – 5:00 **Private Sector Panel**

Reflecting on the presentations and insights from regional representatives, the private sector will provide feedback on partnership initiatives related to hydrocarbons, investing in and enhancing the energy infrastructure, and alleviating poverty.

Facilitator

- **Jeremy M. Martin, Director, Energy Program, Institute of the Americas**

Roundtable: Perspectives & Responses

- **José Carlos Armas, Director, NEOGas Perú**
- **Milton Costa Filho, President, Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies in Latin America & Caribbean (ARPEL)**
- **Alvaro Ríos Roca, Director, Gas Energy Latin America**
- **Katharine Fierro, Country Manager, World Alliance for Decentralized Energy (WADE)**
- **Alberto Barandiaran, Civil Society Representative from Peru**

5:00 – 5:30 Symposium Wrap Up & Next Steps

- **Jeffrey Davidow, President, Institute of the Americas**
- **Pedro Sánchez, Minister of Energy & Mines, Peru**

# Americas Energy and Climate Symposium

➤ ANNEX II: Participant List ◀



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# Simposio de las Americas Sobre Energía y Clima

Lima, Perú - Junio 15-16, 2009

*Lista de Participantes por Compañía*

• Aquilino Carrasco  
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• Erick Lavalle  
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• Adolfo Serrano  
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• Raul Soto  
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• Ulises Valdivia  
Former Chairman Advisor for Petroperú S.A.  
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## **Administración Nacional de Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas (UTE)**

• Pedro de Aurrecochea  
Vicepresidente  
Uruguay

## **AES Gener S.A.**

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• Lucien Chauvin  
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UK

## **Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en L.A. y Caribe (ARPEL)**

• Milton Costa  
Presidente  
Mexico

• José Felix García  
Secretario Ejecutivo  
Uruguay

## **Association of Social Communicators Calandria**

• Lourdes Sandoval  
Social Communicator  
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## **Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)**

• Javier Manzanares  
Gerente de Banca de Inversión y Desarrollo  
Honduras

## **Bloomberg News**

• Alex Emery  
Periodista  
Perú

## **Cámara Argentina de Energías Renovables (CADER)**

• Carlos St. James  
Presidente  
Argentina

## **Cámara de Diputados**

• Pelegrín Castillo  
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Dominican Republic

## **Canadian Embassy**

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Trade Program Manager  
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## **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)**

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Energy Specialist  
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## **Caribbean-Central American Action**

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• Walker Williams  
USA

• Sally Yearwood  
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*Lista de Participantes por Compañía*

## **Caritec Inc**

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## **CENERGIA**

- Jorge Aguinaga  
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- José Ponce  
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## **Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)**

- Annette Hester  
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## **Centro de Ecoeficiencia y Responsabilidad Social**

- Ramón Burga Casas  
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-Coordinador de proyectos  
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## **Centro de Información de Energía Renovable (CINER)**

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## **COES**

- Jamber Humberto Armas  
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- César Orlando Butrón  
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## **Comisión de Integración Energética Regional (CIER)**

- Gabriel Argüello  
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## **Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL / ECLAC )**

- Hugo Altomonte  
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## **Comisión Nacional de Energía de Chile**

- Carlos Piña  
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- Andrés Romero  
Director Ejecutivo, Programa País de Eficiencia  
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## **Comisión Nacional de Energía de República Dominicana**

- Freddy Núñez  
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Dominican Republic

## **Comisión Nacional para el Uso Eficiente de la Energía (CONUEE)**

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## **Congreso de la República**

- Carlos Enrique Pais  
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## **ConocoPhillips - Burlington Resources Perú Ltda.**

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*Lista de Participantes por Compañía*

## **Construcción e Inversiones S.A. de C.V.**

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## **Constructora Andrade Gutiérrez S.A. Sucursal Perú**

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- Carlos Andrés Mendoza  
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## **CooperAcción**

- Victor Manuel Gamonal  
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## **Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)**

- Enrique García  
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## **Department of Defense / U.S. Southern Command**

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## **Ecosecurities**

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## **Embajada de Bolivia en Perú**

- Ivan Yuri Castillo  
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## **Embajada de Canada**

- Nicolas Drouin  
Primer Secretario de Cooperacion  
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- Trevor Paul  
Agregado Comercial  
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- Katia Rivadeneyra  
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## **Embajada de Chile en Perú**

- Carmen Dominguez  
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## **Embajada de Ecuador en Perú**

- Raúl Soto  
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## **Embajada de Guyana en Venezuela**

- Odeen Ishmael  
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## **Embajada de la República Argentina**

- Darío Pedro Alessandro  
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## **Embajada del Ecuador en Perú**

- María Eugenia Reyes  
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- Diego Antonio Ribadeneira  
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Perú

## **EnerSur S.A.**

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Peru
- Alvaro Valdez  
Corporate Affairs Manager  
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## **Estudio Grau S.C.R.L.**

- Ximena Sol Benavides  
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## **Export Development Canada (EDC)**

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## **ExxonMobil InterAmerica**

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El Salvador

## **Fondo Nacional del Ambiente (FONAM)**

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- Juan Olazábal  
Director de Proyecto  
Perú

## **Forum Solidaridad Perú**

- Fabián Simeon  
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## **Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA)**

- Diego Luna  
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## **Gas Energy Latin America**

- Ronald Egúsqiza  
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- Alvaro Ríos  
Business Development Manager  
Bolivia

## **GDF Suez**

- Manlio Alessi  
Chief Business Developer (Andes Countries) CEO of  
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*Lista de Participantes por Compañía*

## **GDF Suez Energy Latin America**

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## **GVEP Internationa (NGO)**

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## **GVEP International (NGO)**

- Pedro Gamio  
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## **HELPS International**

- Richard Grinnell  
International Vice President  
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## **ILZRO RAPS Perú**

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## **Institute of the Americas**

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- Roger Tissot  
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## **Instituto Incasolcrea**

- Abel Castillo

## **Instituto para o Desenvolvimento de Energias Alternativas na America Latina**

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## **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

- Leandro Alves  
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- Helga Flores Trejo  
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- Sergio Rivera-Zeballos  
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## **Intercap Institutional Investors, LLC**

- David R. Weaver  
Managing Partner & Chairman of the Board  
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## **Latin American Center for Studies and Cooperation for Development**

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## **Libélula**

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*Lista de Participantes por Compañía*

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## **LV Ingenieros Consultores**

- Luis Alberto Vilchez Chavarry  
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Peru

## **Macroconsult, S.A.**

- Gonzalo Tamayo  
Managing Partner  
Perú

## **Maple Gas Corporation del Perú S.R.L.**

- Rafael Guillermo Ferreyros  
General Manager  
Peru

## **Ministério das Relações Exteriores**

- André Amado  
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Ciencia e Tecnologia  
Brasil
- Lindolpho Cademartori  
Subsecretario - Divisao de Recursos Energéticos  
Não Renováveis  
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## **Ministerio de Ambiente**

- Claudia Forno  
Procuradora Pública  
Peru

## **Ministerio de Ambiente de Perú**

- Marisa Quiñones  
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- Gustavo Vivanco  
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## **Ministerio de Ambiente, Energía y Telecomunicaciones de Costa Rica**

- Gloria Villa de la Portilla  
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Costa Rica

## **Ministerio de Economía y Finanzas**

- Nayedith Dayhan Alania  
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- Luise Antonio Sánchez  
Sectorista Energía y Minas  
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# Americas Energy and Climate Symposium

➤ ANNEX III:  
CCAA Central America &  
Caribbean Report ◀



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Organization of American States



Government  
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## **BACKGROUND**

This report is designed to accompany the briefing paper<sup>1</sup> prepared by CCAA for the “Americas Energy and Climate Symposium” (AECS) which took place in Lima, Peru, on June 15 & 16, 2009. As a part of the AECS, CCAA held a Roundtable on June 14, 2009, with some of the countries from the Caribbean and Central America that were participating in the Symposium. CCAA also held discussions with individual countries that participated in the AECS, but who were unable to participate in the June 14 Roundtable because of scheduling.

Some of the issues highlighted in the report are pulled from presentations given by presenters not directly related to the Caribbean/Central American sub-region, but are used to highlight best practices or opportunities that could be pursued by the sub-region.

The briefing paper, together with the analysis presented in this report, will provide the background for a follow-up event focusing on the countries of the Caribbean and Central America, currently slated to take place in September, 2009, in the Dominican Republic.

## **PARTICIPANTS (ROUNDTABLE)**

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Minister Jacques Gabriel	Minister of Public Works, Haiti
René Jean-Jumeau	Ministry of Public Works, Haiti
Marcia Forbes	Ministry of Energy & Mining, Jamaica

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1: “Preparing for a Hemispheric Energy and Climate Agenda”.

## **SECTION 1: REPORT ON THE SUB-REGIONAL ROUNDTABLE**

This section addresses the discussions during the Sub-Regional Roundtable, as well as any discussions that took place with representatives from the Sub-Region. Discussions during this Roundtable were focused on the agenda laid out by Caribbean Central American Action in a briefing paper around the four principal issue areas outlined in this section.

### **Issue 1: Coordinating Local and Regional Legislation, Standards, and Policies**

#### *The Local Level:*

Countries are becoming increasingly pro-active in determining their national energy policies. Most of the countries present have either finalized their energy policy or were in the process of finalizing one. Some countries have drilled down to creating specific policies that respond to emerging energy issues. Examples of the types of policies that are being implemented are as follows:

- a) By 2010, Costa Rica is expecting to have a formal energy policy on bio-diesel and all energy policies must incorporate climate change considerations;
- b) Also in Costa Rica, the government is looking at bringing back the electrical transit system (train) to reduce dependence on fossil-fuel powered transportation;
- c) In the Dominican Republic, legislation has been put in place to address non-technical losses, such as electricity theft. This reflects the need to address a culture of non-payment of electricity bills in a country where, until last year, stealing electricity was not illegal;
- d) In Honduras the goal is energy independence. Laws are moving towards energy awareness;
- e) Jamaica's National Energy Policy is to be issued by the end of June, 2009. There is now a center for renewable energy.

#### *The Regional Level:*

Both the Central American Integration System (SICA) and CARICOM are working to address energy policy on a regional level. Political and economic differences among countries have not allowed for full implementation of harmonized energy systems. Countries at the Roundtable stressed that there is a particular and urgent need to push regional dialogue and information sharing on best practices. Regional bodies addressing energy issues such as OLADE can play a critical role in helping build regional awareness and harmonization.

### *Challenges:*

- One challenge noted relates to the price of electricity, which is the de facto link between politics and energy policy. Some countries in the region subsidize the price of electricity for residential use – and while this is broadly seen as costly and unsustainable, politicians are unwilling to take the political risk of calling for a raise in rates if it will affect votes. Subsidies impact investment into the sector.
- Private sector waiting for government to adjust their internal policies for energy and energy investment.
- Governments must make their decisions on renewable energy carefully; specifically, food security must take precedence over bio-fuels production.
- Buy-in to policies and projects from the local and national authorities necessary to ensure that there are no costly social repercussions when projects are being implemented.

### **Issue 2: Improving Infrastructure**

The development of the energy sector requires a large amount of investment into related infrastructure, from production to transportation to distribution. There is also a need for the technical assistance to ensure that countries have a firm grasp of the capacity that is available nationally. Some of the projects underway that were highlighted include:

- a) The Dominican Republic is currently building two 600 MW plants to generate electricity using natural gas and coal. In the next 3 years they expect to add 480 MW of mostly hydro-powered generation capacity. The problem in the DR is not generation, which is fairly efficient, but transmission and non-technical losses. To counter technical losses, the DR is installing new transmission lines on a broad scale and developing projects to improve the distribution network;
- b) A serious issue is culture of non-payment for services, a result of 3 decade dictatorship. Currently 18% of users use an illegal hook up.
- c) Also in the Dominican Republic, the IDB is providing significant TA for a wide range of projects related to energy including a “wind map” of the DR;
- d) The government has also begun to change out flouesant bulbs but the conceren expressed is that poorer families may not be able to fund bulb replacement themselves as needed;
- e) Honduras has forty projects currently underway to improve energy generation and transmission capacity (the energy matrix in Honduras is broken down as

approximately 70% fossil fuels and 30% renewables – primarily hydro and biomass/bagasse);

- f) SIEPAC is developing a fund to underpin the Central American energy integration efforts; however funding is insufficient given the scale of the project.

### *Challenges:*

- Financing infrastructure needs to include roads that a) link the un-served or underserved populations to the distribution grids; and, b) link areas that hold energy production potential to the generation and distribution centers.
- Globally, there have been programs that have been undertaken to improve energy efficiency by subsidizing the replacement of old equipment (refrigerators, buses, etc.) with more energy-efficient models but there are challenges to this. One is the massive amount of financing that is needed to make this feasible. A second challenge is the ongoing difference in costs; a common example is light bulbs and the significant price difference between a regular light bulb and an energy efficient light bulb. The long-term advantages related to reduction of energy used and longer life-span of the bulb are not going to compete with the immediate cost decision that has to be made if the energy efficient bulb is up to 6 times more expensive. It was pointed out by the Department of Energy that there have been programs to deal with this by (for example) having the generation companies provide rebates.

### **Issue 3: Promoting Private-Public Partnerships**

Private-public partnerships are critical to a country's capacity to provide competitive and efficient energy. The point was made that in countries where there are clear policies in renewable energy there is investment in renewable energy. These policies should take into account the fact that the rates for energy do not justify investment into the necessary infrastructure but when the government takes this into account and provides the appropriate policy framework, the private sector will move forward with projects.

There have been issues with the governments not disseminating adequate information on energy projects and policies. As the governments generally need to develop private-public partnerships in building energy infrastructure, it is imperative that there be better information available to potential investors.

Countries such as Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti took advantage of the forum to publicly call for partnerships in renewable energy. One of the countries present

suggested that if the U.S. is to be the leader in the hemisphere of promoting greater energy efficiency, a fund should be created to foster greater investment into energy efficiency technology and awareness.

Some countries, notably Honduras, are considering laws that will provide incentives to private investment by allowing for the importation of new technologies.

#### **Issue 4: Building Capacity, Creating Awareness, and Fostering Research and Development**

- Better management of the energy supply matrix will rely on better technology, greater energy efficiency, and public awareness through education. The technology breakthroughs in the energy sector are impressive – the region must find a way to benefit from existing technology and to share this on a regional level so that there is no unnecessary replication of projects. As an example, Costa Rica’s advances in establishing an energy efficiency laboratory could be an opportunity for sub-regional cooperation and information sharing.
- Many of the Central American and Caribbean countries stressed that information gathering and sharing is critical – countries need to learn from each other about the laws that are being passed, experiences in best practices, and the projects that are being implemented. It is equally important that they learn from the mistakes that have been made. However, while international and regional forums are important, it is clear that energy policy and energy security discussions must take place at the national level.
- Local populations can be against energy projects; energy security must be approached with local populations as an integral part of the discussion. As stated by the Minister from Honduras: “Non-opposition is the key; there must be the democratization of projects.”
- Education and innovation is essential. Governments should provide scholarships for post-graduate studies in the energy and environmental related fields. Larger countries in the hemisphere are implementing new courses and training to meet the energy challenges.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

1. It is clear that all of the countries see a need for “energy cooperation” writ broadly – the need for information and resource sharing were cited continually – however, it is also very clear that in the short term, while there are some very large energy integration partnerships that are underway, energy security and policy has to start at the national level. The challenge, therefore, is to define what a “Hemispheric Energy Partnership” means at the sub-regional level, and how to support this partnership financially. Areas that have real short-term potential would include: a) education in energy-related fields through scholarships and grants; b) information sharing by linking into existing systems (such as the Renewable Energy Chamber of Argentina) or creating a sub-regional equivalent.
2. On the sub-regional level there is a need to understand the technical assistance that is available. Any follow-up event should begin to gather information on the bi-lateral and multi-lateral assistance that countries may be able to tap into. One example was the information provided at the Roundtable that the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) has been mapping the hemisphere’s renewable energy potential.
3. The private sector participants, while not critical of individual governments, raised a number of areas that must be taken into account. First is the important need for transparency in developing energy policy. As much of the investment into energy projects in the region requires private sector involvement, there must be a sense of security that the rules are being applied evenly and fairly. Second is the need for the government to have the capacity to analyze and understand energy projects so that they are not held in limbo for long periods of time. Third is the need for the private sector to have some confidence that the projects that they are buying into have broad community support, in order to avoid costly or irreversible damage to a project’s ability to move forward.
4. While events such as the AECS provide invaluable for information sharing, the region does not seem to have any standardized process for ensuring that information is disseminated systematically. Clearly Guyana and Belize have made tremendous strides in policies on reducing the carbon footprint and Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic are having success in diversifying their energy matrix, but have the “best practices” in moving towards these successes been documented? If not, there is an opportunity to start this process.

In addition, the following issues should be considered as CCAA works to develop the agenda for the Sub-regional event:

- Harmonization of regulatory frameworks in the region to create an efficient energy sector taking into account both the advantages and challenges related to the available capacity and economies of scale and scope. What are the options available to generate sufficient economic activity, improve efficiency, and improve the region's competitiveness?
- The rationale and need for a coherent regional and, if possible, Central America and Caribbean position with the view to ensure that their smaller economy interests are at the table. Specifically addressing the social, economic and environment implications related to climate change and the need and urgency for action in terms of implementing, adapting and mitigating measures that would enlist public, private and community participation.
- The need for Central America and Caribbean smaller economies to speak with one voice in negotiating favorable interventions like carbon trading that would help to address the problem of climate change while supporting development initiatives in their countries, possibly with creative funding options. (These discussions should take into account the very special needs of poor people and small farmers to ensure they also benefit from carbon incomes.)
- Energy efficiency strategies that focus on how to assist smaller economies promote and adapt energy-efficient light bulbs, air conditioners and other home appliances and ways to raise the market share of such appliances in these economies.
- A Central America and Caribbean framework position regarding renewable energy options in anticipation of the Copenhagen meeting in December.
- The technical assistance and relevant energy research data available to these participating Central American and Caribbean countries. This technical assistance might also include assistance to these countries in developing their energy policies and help in drafting (if necessary) their country's energy plans.
- Regional cooperation in capacity development and training for their respective ministries to promote "best practices," research and development, pilot financing options for energy projects to help promote consensus and strategies to advance clean energy.

## **SECTION 2:**

During the course of the Americas Energy and Climate Symposium there were issues that are clearly Hemispheric in scope but have particular resonance within the Caribbean/Caribbean context. These broad issues are outlined in this section.

### **Symposium discussions affecting energy policy in the Caribbean and Central America:**

1. Even with a significant shift in energy usage to renewables, fossil fuels will continue to be the dominant source of energy for the foreseeable future, and demand from emerging economies for fossil fuels will outstrip progress in renewables.
2. The region has a delicate balancing act to address: there are countries in the Caribbean and Central America which house significant forest resources that provide critical environmental services to the rest of the globe (bio-diversity, water regulation, and carbon controls). However, protecting these global assets can only be done at a price to economic development, as the forests can be the source of timber, agricultural development, and mineral resources. Transitional funding is needed to slow down and avoid deforestation. The strong environmental preservation policies of Guyana and Belize are important in the context of the Haiti situation where almost 80% of energy consumption is from bio-mass which has led to excessive and non-sustainable exploitation of tree cover.
3. The cost of “greening” economies is extremely high. How do small economies meet the costs?
4. The IDB noted that there are challenges to promoting renewable energy in the hemisphere. The first is the cost: renewable is more expensive than fossil fuels; it is important that subsidies be provided in the construction stage through the provision of some start-up capital. Second is the natural risk: as renewable energy depends on wind, water, and sun, they are vulnerable to climate variations and “natural acts.” Third is the banking/commercial risk, with the current liquidity crunch affecting infrastructure project; this would argue for public/private partnerships where government can temporarily assume the risk.
5. Fluctuations in oil prices put a significant strain on the economies. The example of Jamaica (which has 90% dependence on imported petroleum) was given where in 2006, fuel imports cost \$1.7 billion; in 2008, the cost was \$2.7 billion. This accounts for a very high percentage of the country’s foreign exchange.



## **ANNEX 1**

### **Preparing for a Hemispheric Energy & Climate Agenda: Understanding Issues Affecting Central America and the Caribbean Americas Energy and Climate Symposium Lima, Peru June 15-16, 2009**

Caribbean Central American Action (CCAA) has partnered with organizers of the Americas Energy and Climate Symposium (AECS) to host a Sub-Regional Roundtable for representatives of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. This Roundtable will address the main issues and concerns of the participating governments in advancing towards a hemispheric energy and climate agenda.

CCAA recognizes that the countries of Central America and the Caribbean have consistently remained net importers of fossil fuels to supply their energy needs. Reports from the International Energy Agency and others have maintained that fossil fuels will continue to be the major source of energy for years to come, but it has also become a fact that such dependence on fossil fuels is not sustainable for these regional economies or for their environment. With the recent volatility in global oil prices and growing concerns of climate change, the small economies of Central America and the Caribbean are faced with a particular set of challenges in addressing sustainable energy supply security in the future.

Although both Central America and the Caribbean have made significant advances in their economies and energy programs, a hemispheric partnership will require that the region address framework issues in order to help pave the path towards a common energy and climate agenda. This Roundtable will help speak to some of those issues by providing a forum for dialogue in which Central American and Caribbean representatives can voice their vision and their concerns for regional and hemispheric energy policies at a time when energy security seems uncertain. The Roundtable will do so by following three principal goals:

- 1) To bring together the delegations from the countries of Central American and the Caribbean to meet on major themes surrounding a hemispheric energy agenda,
- 2) To bring special focus on the needs and nuances of the smaller economies as it relates to energy security, diversification and partnerships, and
- 3) To develop an agenda for a follow-up Symposium specific to these countries, currently planned for September 2009.

## **Addressing Regional Challenges**

While Central America and the Caribbean have significant geographic differences, an isthmus versus islands, they share common difficulties as related to the creation and enforcement of local and regional energy policies, their dependence on fossil fuels, energy efficiency and lack of infrastructure. This document outlines a number of areas where advances can be made in order to successfully engage in the proposed Energy Partnership of the Americas.

### **1. *Coordinating Local and Regional Legislation, Standards and Policies***

Both Central America and the Caribbean, as separate regions, have begun efforts to harmonize energy policies through 1) the Central American Integration System (SICA), and 2) CARICOM. However, instances of political and economic differences have not allowed their full implementation in individual states. Some of the policies adopted do not comprehensively address issues related to conservation and the diversification of energy matrices to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, hampering investment opportunities for the region.

A common policy approach to energy issues in both Central America and the Caribbean will help steer policies and programs that address challenges affecting both regions. This will also create a more favorable environment for private sector and foreign investors, offering opportunities to open markets with new energy-efficient technologies, expanded renewable and alternative projects, and much needed infrastructure.

#### Questions and considerations:

- 1) From a government perspective, what are the major challenges to the implementation of energy policies at the local level? Are they related to funding capacity, existing monopolies?
- 2) Do current national policies and standards meet the requirements set by regional institutions and other governments?
- 3) Is there a need for greater technical assistance for the drafting and shaping of energy and environmental policies and standards?
- 4) In Central America, although the region is successfully moving towards the integration of its electric energy market through the SIEPAC Interconnection project, what issues continue to hinder the integration of regional energy policies?
- 5) Recognizing that the region will remain primarily dependent on fossil fuels for energy in the near future, would a harmonization of fuel standards in the Caribbean be feasible for securing short term supply?
- 6) Overall, how ready is the region for a hemispheric energy partnership? What concerns arise out of this large scale policy and what short term policies would governments have to adopt to prepare for such a policy?

## **2. Improving Infrastructure**

Local, regional and hemispheric energy policies require the support of extensive infrastructural development. To lessen the dependency on imported fossil fuels, make better use of natural gas, and promote the production of biofuels – among other energy sources – sound infrastructure for production, transportation and distribution is required. Because of its dispersed geography, the Caribbean islands face challenges of provision of and access to energy services. In Central America, populations living in rural areas still have no access to electricity despite an inter-regional grid. Similarly, both the Caribbean and Central America are areas prone to natural disasters. Therefore, guaranteeing sound infrastructure becomes critical.

### Questions and Considerations:

- 1) To what extent can countries facilitate the development of the required infrastructure? Where is the most support needed and what steps have regional governments taken to obtain funding, particularly in the current economic climate?
- 2) Can partnerships between the countries of the Caribbean and/or Central America that support a harmonization of standards for new energy projects help attract investments in infrastructure?
- 3) Are regional governments taking advantage of technical assistance in areas such as mapping and feasibility studies as a means to attract investment in energy?

## **3. Promoting Private -Public Partnerships**

The role of government in the formation of energy policies is to address national needs and priorities of the state. In order to encourage investment, attract innovative and diverse technologies, and create successful projects, private sector input is needed. Public-private partnerships cultivate an environment of open markets for future investors in energy and other sectors of the economy, and also lead the way for integrated participation in a hemispheric energy agenda.

### Questions and considerations:

- 1) Given the size of the economies of the region, and certain geographical difficulties, how challenging has it been to encourage investment and competition in fossil fuel supply and renewable energy production?
- 2) Have the governments of the Caribbean and Central America done enough to create an environment that encourages foreign investment? What incentives have proven to be most successful?
- 3) Given that traditional sources of energy (oil & gas) will continue to be the major suppliers in the near future, what possibilities exist for partnerships between suppliers and governments to promote energy efficiency campaigns and jointly sponsor alternative fuel programs?

#### **4. *Building Capacity, Creating Awareness, and Fostering Research and Development***

Public awareness campaigns and proper dissemination of new or changing energy policies are also critical for gaining support for local and regional energy programs. This helps create a welcoming environment for investment by fostering community involvement in the process, which reduces potential opposition, thereby serving as an incentive to investors. They also help shape indigenous and culturally sensitive policies and provide reliable information about areas in need of development.

##### Questions and considerations:

- 1) What is being done to encourage sharing of knowledge/best practices amongst countries in the region, particularly for reducing the carbon footprint and dependence on fossil fuels? Is there an established process for information sharing among governments on latest developments and successes in renewable and alternative energy programs?
- 2) What support would governments need to engage in campaigns to sensitize society on energy supply security issues? What is the role of civil society organizations in the policymaking process on energy security issues?
- 3) Are governments requiring that all new projects comply with recent environmental standards? Has this created any setbacks to new projects?