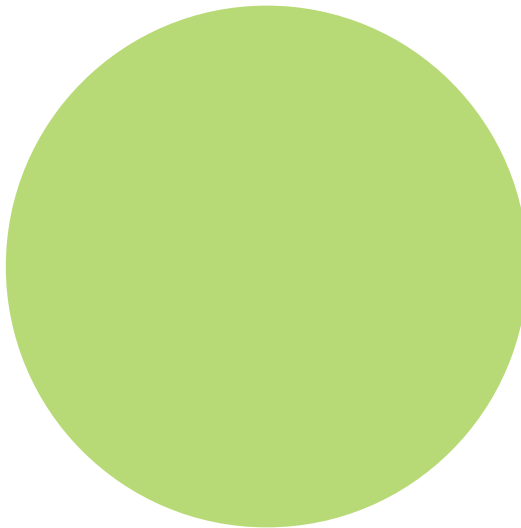
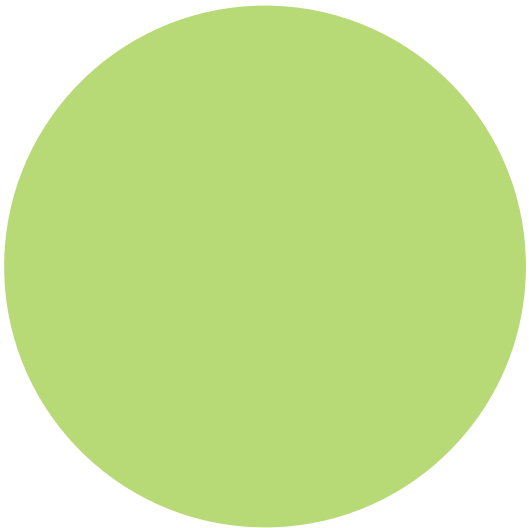
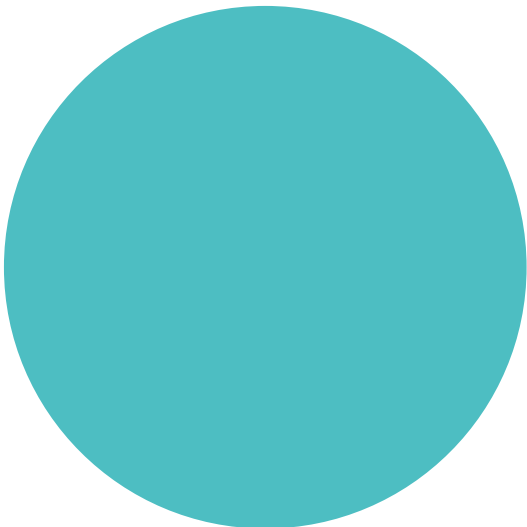




Energy and Climate
Partnership of the Americas

2018
Overview







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- 04. Preface
 - 06. Introduction
 - 08. About ECPA
 - 10. Steering Committee
 - 12. Technical Coordination Unit
 - 14. Timeline
 - 16. Seven Pillars for a sustainable Americas
 - 18. Areas of focus
 - 22. National focal points
 - 23. Partners
 - 24. Ministerial Meetings
 - 27. Preparatory process for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting

Index

Preface

The Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) is a hemispheric mechanism through which the governments in the region can further actions addressing their countries' needs with regard to energy security and sustainability. Through ECPA, the nations of the Americas are learning from each other, sharing technology, fostering investment, promoting the development of markets for goods and services related to clean energy, and maximizing comparative advantages in order to build more sustainable and resilient communities.

As a flexible multilateral mechanism, ECPA facilitates dialogue and diplomacy on energy and sustainable development matters in the Hemisphere. Governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector contribute technical and financial resources for the implementation of initiatives relating to energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner and more efficient use of fossil fuels, energy infrastructure and energy poverty, research and technological innovation.





This publication covers the work that came about thanks to the commitment of governments and partners in several countries and sectors. The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS) is thankful to the Permanent Mission of the United States to the OAS for its support, and to ECPA's National Focal Points, international experts and Steering Committee who have helped build and strengthen this hemispheric mechanism.

The leadership shown by several countries in the region lays the foundations of this mechanism for cooperation and enriches the sharing of experiences regarding energy and cleaner development. As ECPA's Technical Coordination Unit, the OAS General Secretariat will lend support to the Government of Jamaica in organizing the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of ECPA, to be held in 2019.

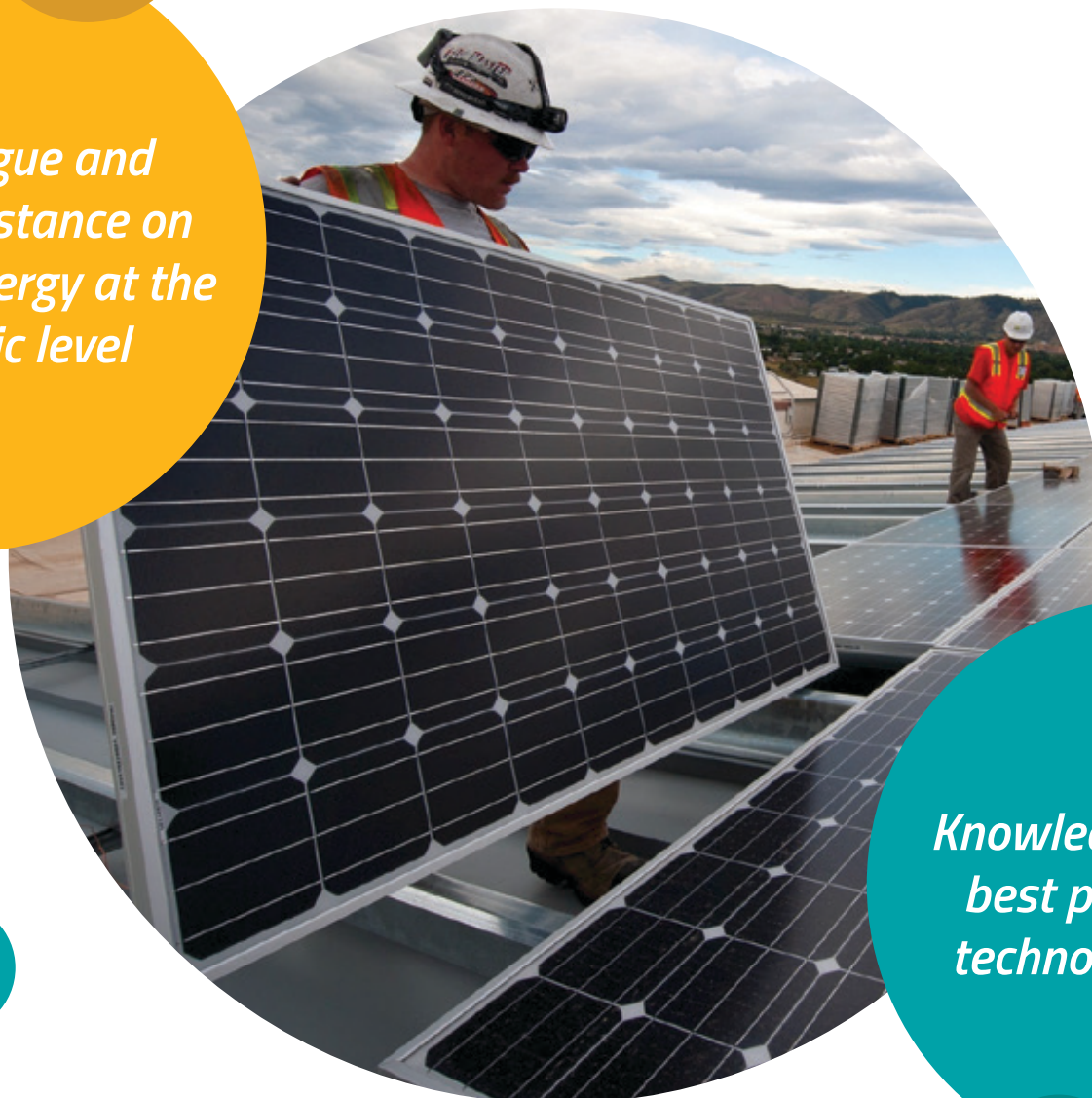
Introduction

Economic growth in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is driving an increase in the demand for energy, which is expected to rise by 20% by the end of the decade. With respect to electricity generation, although the region's matrix is one of least polluting in the world, the non-renewable resources portion of the energy mix is steadily increasing. That shift poses considerable challenges from the point of view of availability of resources. Indeed, unless current trends in the energy generation market change, the decline in conventional oil reserves

could become cause for concern from 2030 onward. The need to promote social and economic development in the Americas while ensuring secure and stable energy access, modernizing the energy market, and fostering jobs connected with new generation, transmission, and distribution technologies, must be combined with the inevitable environmental challenges posed by new energy scenarios in which the share of renewables will take center stage.

Governments need to spur strategies for the development and sustainable use of energy that favor diversification of the energy mix, with a view to guaranteeing stable and universal access. ECPA promotes energy sustainability in the Americas through:

*Policy dialogue and
technical assistance on
sustainable energy at the
hemispheric level*



*Knowledge exchange,
best practices and
technology transfer*

About ECPA

At the April 2009 Summit of the Americas in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, leaders of the Western Hemisphere reaffirmed their commitment to work together towards a clean energy future. Bearing this commitment in mind, ECPA promotes the concerted efforts of governments and the private sector in order to further regional leadership in energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner and more efficient use of fossil fuels, energy poverty, infrastructure, integration and innovation.



Mission

To promote regional energy cooperation through different strategies and actions for achieving a cleaner, safer, efficient, modern and fair energy deployment.

Vision

Shared leadership in the implementation of energy initiatives and the exchange of experiences within the countries of the Americas in support of sustainable development objectives.



Since ECPA was conceived in 2009, almost every country in the region has participated in a fluid dialogue around renewable energy. ECPA has become a dialogue facilitator for governments and business groups seeking to open new energy markets that generate revenue and improve the people's quality of life.

-Luis Almagro, OAS Secretary General



Steering Committee

At the Second Ministerial Meeting of ECPA, held in Mérida, Mexico, in May 2015, the authorities stressed the need to boost operational aspects of the Partnership. To that end, they established a Steering Committee to guide ECPA's activities. That collegiate body furnishes governments with an appropriate forum in which they can play a leadership role, foster actions by both the public and private sectors, and identify the resources needed to implement initiatives. The Executive Committee receives technical support from the ECPA Coordination Unit, which is run by the OAS Department of Sustainable Development.

The principal functions of the Steering Committee are to advance ECPA activities with the support of the Technical Coordination Unit, promote political dialogue, foster the exchange of best practices, contribute to capacity-building, and facilitate regional coordination and diplomacy on matters relating to energy and cleaner development.

The Governments participating in this body take the lead, propose and monitor measures envisaged in the Action Plan, identify resources —outside of those committed voluntarily by individual countries— for implementing initiatives and, in general, make decisions required to ensure that the Partnership functions effectively. At the Third Ministerial Meeting held in Viña del Mar, Chile, Argentina and Panama joined the ECPA Steering Committee.



THE AMERICAS

UNITED STATES



MEXICO



COSTA RICA



PANAMA



CHILE



JAMAICA



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



ARGENTINA

Technical Coordination Unit

The General Secretariat of the OAS, through its Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), has been running the Technical Coordination Unit since 2009. In June of that year, officials responsible for adopting policies in several countries of the region met during the Energy and Climate Symposium in Lima, Peru to discuss key areas of cooperation. The Symposium advanced the dialogue initiated two months earlier in Port-of-Spain and helped pinpoint concrete steps toward knowledge exchange and technology transfer. It addressed the need to establish a mechanism to facilitate dialogue and foster and disseminate activities. Governments welcomed this coordination unit headed by the OAS.

The Technical Coordination Unit is responsible for communications and for publicizing the activities of the ECPA partners. Among other tasks, it provides administrative assistance to the Steering Committee, publishes a monthly newsletter, facilitates participation by associated institutions, organizes public discussion forums, regional workshops and technical exchange arrangements, maintains the ECPA website, and plays an active part in its social networks presence.

Like ECPA itself, the Technical Coordination Unit is a simple and flexible - not a rigidly constructed - mechanism to advance the establishment of partnerships and open dialogue.





The Organization of American States and its commitment with sustainable development

In June 2016, the Inter-American Committee on Sustainable Development (CIDS), approved the Inter-American Program for Sustainable Development (PIDS). The section 3.5 of the PIDS “Sustainable Energy Management, prioritizing the promotion of clean, renewable, environmentally sustainable energy and energy efficiency” establish the goals and strategic actions that Member States will implement towards the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal 7: “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” and the specific targets grouped under this SDG; as well as the targets interrelated with other SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, and its cross-cutting elements.

Timeline

2009

APRIL

- **Fifth Summit of the Americas**
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

The U.S. Government invites Western Hemisphere Nations to join ECPA.

JUNE

- **The Americas Energy and Climate Symposium**
Lima, Peru

The OAS is designated as the ECPA Technical Coordination Unit.

2010

MARCH

- **First Meeting of the Heavy Oil Working Group**
Alberta, Canada

Hemispheric debate on areas of common interest related to heavy oil.

APRIL

- **Regional Critical Energy Issues Dialogue & ECPA Meeting**
Panama City, Panama

Mexico reaffirms its interest in leading the energy efficiency pillar.

AUGUST

- **Second Meeting of the Heavy Oil Working Group**
Bogota, Colombia

Creation of a database of pilot projects to exchange experiences suggested.

2011

2012

APRIL

- **Sixth Summit of the Americas**
Cartagena, Colombia

Colombia and the United States announce the Connecting the Americas 2022 Initiative.

- **Third Meeting of the Heavy Oil Working Group**

Mexico City, Mexico

Areas of common interest such as environmental and political considerations on the development of heavy oil were analyzed.

SEPTEMBER

- **United States and Colombia meet on the sidelines of the 67th United Nations General Assembly to advance Connect 2022**

New York City, New York

2013

JUNE

- **Connect 2022 Ministerial**
Washington, D.C. United States
- Representatives of the governments of the member countries of the Central American Electricity Interconnection System (SIEPAC) sign the Action Plan for the Consolidation of the Regional Electricity Market.

MAY

- **First Preparatory ECPA Ministerial Meeting in the Fringes of the International Renewable Energy Forum**
Mayan Riviera, Quintana Roo, Mexico

The governments review progress in the seven pillars of ECPA since the last ministerial meeting and recognize the importance of the mechanism for exchanges and regional dialogue.

APRIL

- **First ECPA Ministerial**
Washington, D.C. United States

2014

OCTOBER

- **Second Preparatory ECPA Ministerial Meeting**
Miami, Florida, United States
Energy security, matrix diversification, stability in energy costs, and financing are some of the key discussion topics.

- **ECPA Third Preparatory meeting**
Montevideo, Uruguay

A Working group comprised of governments, civil society and academia focused on the promotion of a sustainable energy sector is created.

NOVEMBER

- **Connect 2022 Investment Summit / Fourth ECPA Preparatory Ministerial Meeting**
Guatemala City, Guatemala
The need to establish a sub-regional agenda and the importance of involving civil society and the private sector in the development of that agenda is addressed.

2015

MAY

- **Second ECPA Ministerial Meeting (See page 25)**
Merida, Yucatan, Mexico

AUGUST

- **First Meeting of Steering Committee**
Santiago, Chile

SEPTEMBER

- **Fourth Meeting of the Heavy Oil Working Group**
Bogota, Colombia
The heavy oil collaboration network is consolidated.

MAY

- **Regional Dialogue on Water-Energy Nexus**
Panama City, Panama
A cooperation framework that fosters integrated water and energy resources management in Latin America was proposed.

2016

NOVEMBER

- **Caribbean Water-Energy Nexus Dialogue**

Bridgetown, Barbados
Promotes integrated water and energy management, showcases successful experiences, and encourages cooperation in the Caribbean.

OCTOBER

- **First Preparatory Meeting**
Miami, Florida, United States
National authorities from 19 countries set out their governments' main concerns in relation to energy.
There is recognition of the value of public-private partnerships as a key mechanism for addressing energy priorities.

MARCH

- **Meeting of the Inter-American Council for Integral**

2017

Development (CIDI)

Washington, D.C., United States
The Minister of Energy of Chile, Andres Rebolledo, invites the OAS member States to the Third ECPA Ministerial Meeting.

APRIL

- **Second Preparatory Meeting**
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

National authorities agree on the agenda of the Third Ministerial Meeting, based on national and regional priorities. Private sector inclusion in ministerial discussions is encouraged.

SEPTEMBER

- **Third ECPA Ministerial Meeting (See page 26)**
Viña del Mar, Chile

The countries that participated in this event adopted a detailed Action Plan, which lays out specific initiatives in the next two years.

Seven Pillars for a sustainable Americas

The initial purpose and structure of the ECPA were established at the Symposium on Energy and Climate in the Americas, held in Lima, Peru, in June 2009, co-sponsored by the Governments of the United States and Peru and the Institute of the Americas.

The participants acknowledged the enormous potential for expediting the use of clean energy in the Americas. They spotted opportunities for participation under the ECPA umbrella and they stressed that initiatives had to come up with tangible results and promote best practices with respect to policies and the ability to design, evaluate, and implement clean and environmentally sustainable energy policies and projects.

At the Steering Committee Meeting held in Panama City in May 2016, an update to the Pillars was proposed. The new structure is as follows:



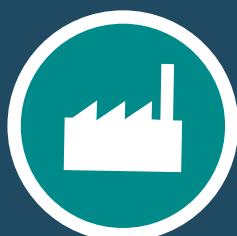
Energy efficiency:

Promote the development of Energy Efficiency Policies in the Region through a cooperation and exchange framework that includes implementing best practices in specific sectors, promoting awareness and education on environmental/clean energy issues, and consolidating programmatic and regulatory schemes through human resource training, program and project management, and operation.



Renewable energy:

Steps to accelerate clean and renewable energy deployment via project support where feasible, policy dialogues, and scientific collaboration.



Energy infrastructure:

Foster modernized, integrated, and more resilient energy infrastructure through disaster risk management, among other strategies.



Energy poverty:

Target energy poverty with strategies to promote sustainable development and improve access to modern clean energy services and appropriate technologies that can safeguard public health, and reduce environmental impact.



Cleaner and more efficient use of fossil fuels:

Promote best practices for managing hydrocarbons and the use of energy technologies, to reduce both pollution and the carbon footprint of conventional energy sources.



Regional energy integration:

Promote regional energy coordination, cooperation, or harmonization (where feasible) and interconnection between and among countries in the Americas, in order to foster complementarity for the sustainable development of the Region.



Energy research and innovation:

Encourage technological development of innovative systems that make renewable energy widely affordable and available, while fostering applied research based on country-specific needs.

Areas of focus

Since its inception in 2009, ECPA initiatives have involved the private sector, civil society, academia, international organizations like the World Bank, and inter-American institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Organization of American States (OAS). Many governments have taken the lead in implementing initiatives in the context of ECPA, centering on the Seven Pillars.

The preparatory process for the ministerial meeting in Chile set in motion a regional dialogue process by which OAS member states determine the areas of focus of ECPA. The areas of focus establish the basic outlines for ministerial discussions, facilitate public-private interaction, and determine the Partnership's field of action.

Since its establishment, the Technical Coordination Unit has paved the way for building strategic partnerships, fostering dialogue, and promoting cooperation on sustainable energy development in the Americas by carrying out initiatives that advance efforts in the framework of the Partnership.

With support from the Permanent Mission of the United States to the OAS, the Department of Sustainable Development of the OAS has implemented the following initiatives:





01 Coordination of CARICOM's Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS)

The initiative coordinates the work of multilateral development agencies and national and regional organizations working to modernize the Caribbean energy sector by implementing the CARICOM Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS).

C-SERMS is a regional coordination platform that supports Caribbean countries in the transition process toward optimization of their energy services. The initiative establishes technical discussion forums that address topics relating to energy-related finance, policy and regulation, technical assistance, capacity building, and information and knowledge management. The forums' conclusions translate into the recommendations that guide the work of governments and multilateral development agencies active in the region.

The initiative fast-tracks the efforts of donors, investors, and entrepreneurs in order to advance adequate energy management and regulation structures. The initiative has the potential to boost levels of investment and secure greater private-sector commitment to modernizing energy infrastructure and supplying affordable, high-quality electricity services for the Caribbean people.



03

Advancing Metrology for Energy Efficiency Measurement and Compliance in Central America and Dominican Republic

The initiative helps to advance the development of a regional sustainable energy policy in the framework of the Central American Integration System (SICA) by strengthening capacities for measuring and evaluating of energy efficiency compliance by machinery and household appliances. The initiative imparts technical training and encourages exchanges of knowledge and best practices among persons responsible for design and implementation of energy efficiency regulations, standards, technologies, and practices in SICA countries. Its activities include long- and short-term internships that contribute to the strengthening of energy efficiency metrology infrastructure, as well as enhancing technical measurement capacities in the areas of compliance evaluation and verification, test methods, and energy efficiency standards. The initiative also supports efforts at energy efficiency standards integration and harmonization among SICA member countries.



National Focal Points

A network of government officials that represent States' interests in the framework of ECPA. It includes technical officials from the ministries of energy, environment, and/or foreign affairs, as well as representatives of the permanent missions of OAS member states. The national focal points play a key role in shaping the Partnership's field of action. The national focal points enable governments to maintain constant, fluid lines of communication with each other and with the Technical Coordination Unit led by the OAS.

Countries	Institutions
Antigua and Barbuda	Ministry of Tourism, Economic Development, Investment and Energy
Argentina	Ministerio de Energía y Minería
Barbados	Energy, Immigration, Telecommunications and Invest
Belize	Ministry of Energy, Science and Technology and Public Utilities
Bolivia	Ministerio de Hidrocarburos y Energía
Brasil	Ministério de Minas e Energia
Canada	Natural Resources Canada
Chile	Ministerio de Energía
Colombia	Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética
Costa Rica	Ministerio del Ambiente y Energía
Dominica	Ministry of Trade, Energy and Employment

Dominican Republic	Ministerio de Energía y Minas
El Salvador	Superintendencia General de Electricidad y Telecomunicaciones
Ecuador	Ministerio de Industrias y Productividad
Grenada	Ministry of Finance and Energy
Guatemala	Ministerio de Energía y Minas
Guyana	Guyana Energy Agency
Haiti	Bureau des Mines et de l'Energie
Honduras	Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas
Jamaica	Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology
Mexico	Secretaría de Energía
Nicaragua	Ministerio de Energía y Minas
Panama	Secretaría Nacional de Energía
Paraguay	Viceministerio de Minas y Energía
Peru	Ministerio de Energía y Minas
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Ministry of Public Works, Housing, Energy, and Utilities
Saint Lucia	Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Energy, and Labour
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ministry of National Security, Air and Sea Port Development
Suriname	Ministry of Natural Resources
The Bahamas	Ministry of Environment and Housing
Trinidad and Tobago	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries
United States	U.S. Department of State
Uruguay	Ministerio de Industria, Energía y Minería

ECPA Partners

ECPA has forged strategic partnerships to advance common goals in the areas of secure energy access, exchanges of technology and best practices, development of clean energy goods and services, and fostering green jobs. In particular, ECPA partners include non-profit organizations, academic centers and think tanks, government entities, and civil society organizations. Such partnerships maximize comparative advantages and promote local and national experiences at the regional level.

1. Caribbean-Central American Action (CCAA)
2. Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
3. Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC)
4. CARICOM
5. CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)
6. Central American Integration System (SICA)
7. Clean Energy Solutions Center (CESC)
8. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
9. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
10. Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)
11. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
12. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
13. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)
14. Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)
15. The University of the West Indies (UWI)
16. World Bank

Americas Business Dialogue

Private sector-driven initiative facilitated by the Inter-American Development Bank aimed at fostering high level public-private policy dialogues among business leaders and governments of the region on the priorities, challenges, and opportunities for economic growth and development. ECPA and the energy working group of the Americas Business Dialogue are working closely to promote a public-private dialogue that can harness the region's energy potential in order to increase overall competitiveness and economic growth.

Ministerial Meetings

The ministerial meeting is the highest decision-making body in the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas. Its main functions are to adopt decisions on the Plan of Action; determine the Partnership's structure; consider any matter relating to the pillars and areas of focus; propose measures for coordinating activities; foster cooperation on sustainable energy issues of common interest; and take steps to ensure the financial sustainability of ECPA.

The OAS, through its Department of Sustainable Development, provides assistance to the host country during the preparation process for ministerial meetings.

01 First Ministerial Meeting

The Ministerial Meeting of the Americas on Energy and Climate was held in Washington, D.C., on April 15 and 16, 2010. The event, organized by the United States Department of Energy, was staged at the IDB (on April 15) and OAS (on April 16). That meeting of energy ministers of the Americas was a key building block for ECPA. That Ministerial Meeting highlighted progress in ongoing initiatives, announced new partnerships and facilitated the development of new initiatives among governments, institutions, private industry, and civil society.





Second Ministerial Meeting

The Government of Mexico convened the Second ECPA Ministerial Meeting in Mérida, Mexico, on May 25 and 26, 2015, under the theme “Promoting Energy Investment and Sustainability through Reform.” The governments at the event reaffirmed their commitment to a sustainable future, identified priority areas of action, and established the ECPA Steering Committee to advance the Partnership’s activities. Likewise, the Energy Ministers of Mexico, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Panama and the United States announced the creation of a new Western Hemisphere Clean Energy Initiative with the intent to work toward a collective doubling of renewable sources such as solar, wind, small-scale hydropower, sustainable biomass, and geothermal, by 2030.



03 Third Ministerial Meeting

Chile hosted the Third ECPA Ministerial Meeting in Viña del Mar on September 7 and 8, 2017, under the theme “Energy Transition in the Americas.”

Energy ministers and other high-level officials from 24 countries in the region reaffirmed “a common path” toward a cleaner energy future.

In addition to the country delegations, the meeting included the active participation of the private sector, through the Americas Business Dialogue. It also included representatives of several multilateral development banks and other international agencies that support renewable energy.

The countries that participated in this event adopted a detailed Action Plan, which lays out specific initiatives they will take in the next two years—either individually or in collaboration with other countries—to further their goals.

“Energy transition is one of our most urgent tasks. There is no time to lose if we are to reduce the most polluting emissions and prevent climate change from getting worse.”

Michelle Bachelet, President of Chile



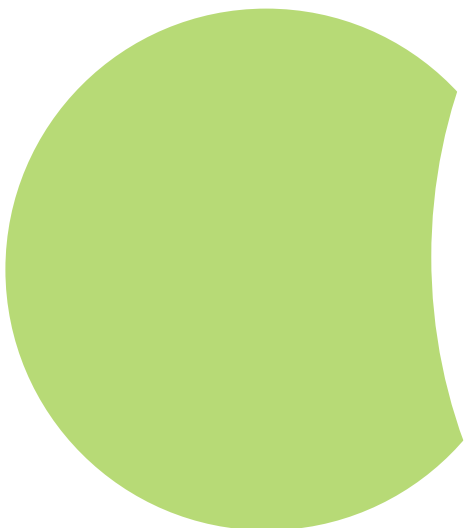
Preparatory process for the Fourth Ministerial Meeting

In Viña del Mar, Jamaica announced it would host the Fourth ECPA ministerial meeting in 2019. Drawing a parallel with her country's renowned relay athletes, Jamaica's Ambassador to the United States of America and the Organization of American States said Jamaica would "take on the challenge" and chair the ECPA process for the next two years.

"We are determined as a country and as a region to get to certain macroeconomic goals, and energy is one of the critical drivers of that goal."

Ambassador Audrey Marks



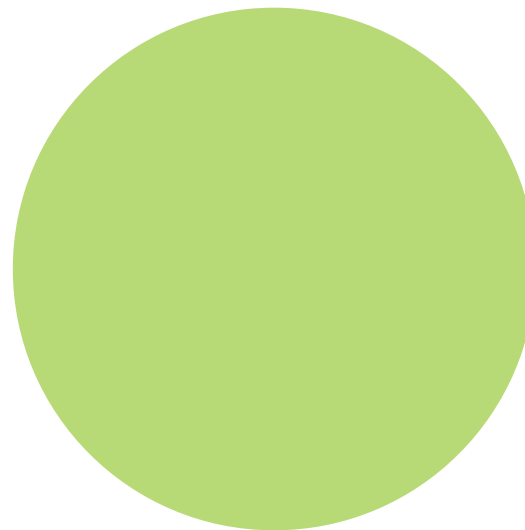
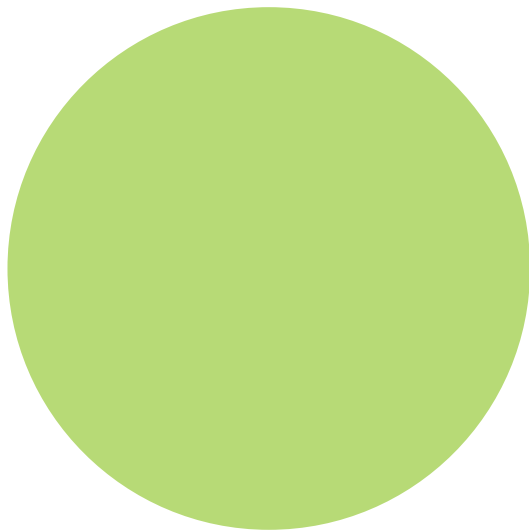
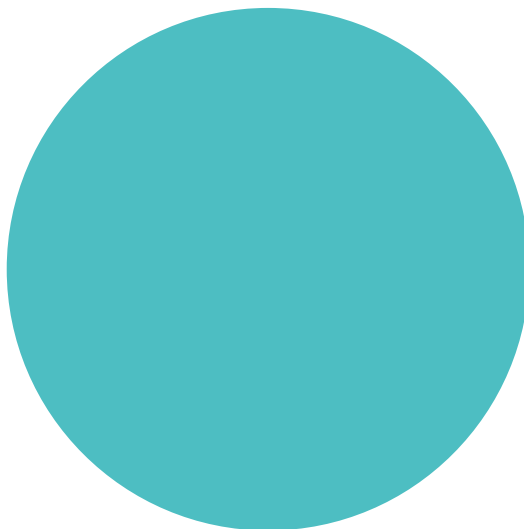


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Editors: Rosangela Arbieta,
Charlene Solozano y Juan Cruz Monticelli.
Design: Manuela Castaño Tobón







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Technical Coordination Unit
1889 F Street N,W. Washington, D.C
www.ecpamericas.org