The creation of the Mesoamerican Electric Interconnection was not without challenges. One of them was to manage the network, which will help to alleviate periodic power shortages, reduce operating costs and create a competitive energy market. The objective is to connect the national grids in order to create a regional network, which will help to alleviate periodic power shortages, reduce operating costs and create a competitive energy market.

Case study 3: Mesoamerican Electric Interconnection

Use of Mesoamerican electric interconnection

The Mesoamerican electric interconnection is a 1800 km long planned network of power grids between six Central American countries (i.e. Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru)14-15. Figure 1 presents LAC's energy supply mix (2009).

Box 2: Renewable energies in LAC

The region has significant potential for renewable energy generation. Wind farms in Brazil have been built in the state of Bahia; hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, biomas and other energy projects in Latin American countries have been built near lakes for Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru.16

REFERENCES


Although Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) accounts for a relatively modest 12% of the world’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, it is already experiencing the adverse consequences of climate change and vulnerability. Global climate change undermines many of LAC’s existing environmental problems in addition to threatening development gains, poverty reduction and economic growth.

The policy cluster described in this policy brief, enables proposals towards the internationally agreed UNEP and IPCC 1992, article 3, Paragraph 4, selected to address climate change. It encourages diversification of the energy matrix through renewable energy use, in order to prevent or minimize the causes of climate change.

POINrS TO REMEMBER

• Renewable energy sources can address growing energy needs while reducing environmental pressures and dependency.
• Renewable energy projects can affect the environment and the livelihoods of local communities. Thus, they need to be planned carefully.

Box 3: Renewable energies in LAC

The region has significant potential for renewable energy generation. Wind farms in Brazil have been built in the state of Bahia; hydroelectric, geothermal, wind, biomas and other energy projects in Latin American countries have been built near lakes for Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Peru.16

Although Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) accounts for a relatively modest 12% of the world’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, it is already experiencing the adverse consequences of climate change and vulnerability. Global climate change undermines many of LAC’s existing environmental problems in addition to threatening development gains, poverty reduction and economic growth.

The policy cluster described in this policy brief, enables proposals towards the internationally agreed UNEP and IPCC 1992, article 3, Paragraph 4, selected to address climate change. It encourages diversification of the energy matrix through renewable energy use, in order to prevent or minimize the causes of climate change.

POINrS TO REMEMBER

• Renewable energy sources can address growing energy needs while reducing environmental pressures and dependency.
• Renewable energy projects can affect the environment and the livelihoods of local communities. Thus, they need to be planned carefully.
Renewable energy sources are a positive alternative to fossil fuels; nevertheless, renewable energy projects can affect the environment and the local communities; thus, they need to be planned carefully. Given the region’s decisive potential for renewable energy sources – biomass, solar, wind, and geothermal – this policy cluster proposes furthering the development of renewable energy sources to the energy matrix.

POLICY OPTIONS

Energy consumption is highly linked to social and economic development, with higher Human Development Index (HDI) rating being directly correlated with higher energy consumption levels.1-2-3. Therefore, better living conditions can be expected to promote development, with higher Human Development Index (HDI) ratings.4

Renewable energy sources are a positive alternative to fossil fuels; nevertheless, renewable energy projects often mean higher energy costs per capita. This being said, the strong connection between energy production and the present global climate change on one side, and the depletion of natural resources on the other, is forcing decision-makers to find alternatives. Moreover, the depletion of fossil fuels on one side, and the depletion of natural resources on the other, is forcing decision-makers to find alternatives. This being said, the strong connection between energy production and the present global climate change on one side, and the depletion of natural resources on the other, is forcing decision-makers to find alternatives. Moreover, the depletion of fossil fuels

The decentralization of investments towards renewable energy is one of the main elements determining the energy mix and development. Renewable energy is gaining momentum as a result of the diversification of energy sources. The benefits of renewable energy sources include: diversification of energy sources. They also work towards bringing economic and social benefits to underserved populations: creating qualified jobs, reducing poverty, and enhancing regional cooperation in the energy sector.5

This cluster of policies entails the energy mix and development, with higher Human Development Index (HDI) ratings being directly correlated with higher energy consumption levels. Therefore, better living conditions can be expected to promote development, with higher Human Development Index (HDI) ratings.4

Energy auctions allow transparency while guaranteeing that end-users will benefit from technological gains and increasing scale economies for renewable energy, focusing on biomass were assembled, obtaining positive results. The same mechanism was successfully applied to wind source in 2009. Different auctions processes for existing and new generators should be privileged. Carrying auctions before building new plants (3 to 5 years before in the case of Brazil). Case study 2: Energy strategy Guidelines in Uruguay13-21

However, opportunities for replication include this effective organization of scientific information, knowledge and tool pactice, coordination across sectors, and strong political participation.

Case study 1: Brazil - Tender system for alternative renewable energy

Development and deployment of renewable energy sources in Brazil work towards contributing to stimulate new industries, create employment and contribute to socio-economic development of poorer regions, in addition to reducing the dependence on fossil fuels. However, some of the major challenges remain. They are: the high costs of some sort of alternative renewable energy technologies, the lack of sufficient capital and financial resources, awareness of benefits related to the use of alternative renewable energy for industry, government, and private sector and regulatory institutions.

Case study 2: Energy Strategy Guidelines in Uruguay13-21

Energy consumption in Uruguay has been growing steadily over the last two decades. While consumption doubled between 1980 and 2000 due to the economic crisis, growth has been managed in Uruguay. This has permitted a significant increase in energy consumption, with a growing emphasis on renewable energy sources. The country has considerable potential for renewable energy sources, which could be transformed into a source of competitive advantage.

The benefits of renewable energy sources include:

- The decentralization of investments towards renewable energy is one of the main elements determining the energy mix and development. Renewable energy is gaining momentum as a result of the diversification of energy sources. The benefits of renewable energy sources include: diversification of energy sources. They also work towards bringing economic and social benefits to underserved populations: creating qualified jobs, reducing poverty, and enhancing regional cooperation in the energy sector.5

- Energy auctions allow transparency while guaranteeing that end-users will benefit from technological gains and increasing scale economies for renewable energy, focusing on biomass were assembled, obtaining positive results. The same mechanism was successfully applied to wind source in 2009. Different auctions processes for existing and new generators should be privileged. Carrying auctions before building new plants (3 to 5 years before in the case of Brazil).

However, opportunities for replication include this effective organization of scientific information, knowledge and tool pactice, coordination across sectors, and strong political participation.

- The benefits of renewable energy sources include:
- The decentralization of investments towards renewable energy is one of the main elements determining the energy mix and development. Renewable energy is gaining momentum as a result of the diversification of energy sources. The benefits of renewable energy sources include: diversification of energy sources. They also work towards bringing economic and social benefits to underserved populations: creating qualified jobs, reducing poverty, and enhancing regional cooperation in the energy sector.5

- Energy auctions allow transparency while guaranteeing that end-users will benefit from technological gains and increasing scale economies for renewable energy, focusing on biomass were assembled, obtaining positive results. The same mechanism was successfully applied to wind source in 2009. Different auctions processes for existing and new generators should be privileged. Carrying auctions before building new plants (3 to 5 years before in the case of Brazil).

However, opportunities for replication include this effective organization of scientific information, knowledge and tool pactice, coordination across sectors, and strong political participation.

Case study 1: Brazil - Tender system for alternative renewable energy

Development and deployment of renewable energy sources in Brazil work towards contributing to stimulate new industries, create employment and contribute to socio-economic development of poorer regions, in addition to reducing the dependence on fossil fuels. However, some of the major challenges remain. They are: the high costs of some sort of alternative renewable energy technologies, the lack of sufficient capital and financial resources, awareness of benefits related to the use of alternative renewable energy for industry, government, and private sector and regulatory institutions.

Case study 2: Energy Strategy Guidelines in Uruguay13-21

Energy consumption in Uruguay has been growing steadily over the last two decades. While consumption doubled between 1980 and 2000 due to the economic crisis, growth has been managed in Uruguay. This has permitted a significant increase in energy consumption, with a growing emphasis on renewable energy sources. The country has considerable potential for renewable energy sources, which could be transformed into a source of competitive advantage.

The benefits of renewable energy sources include:

- The decentralization of investments towards renewable energy is one of the main elements determining the energy mix and development. Renewable energy is gaining momentum as a result of the diversification of energy sources. The benefits of renewable energy sources include: diversification of energy sources. They also work towards bringing economic and social benefits to underserved populations: creating qualified jobs, reducing poverty, and enhancing regional cooperation in the energy sector.5

- Energy auctions allow transparency while guaranteeing that end-users will benefit from technological gains and increasing scale economies for renewable energy, focusing on biomass were assembled, obtaining positive results. The same mechanism was successfully applied to wind source in 2009. Different auctions processes for existing and new generators should be privileged. Carrying auctions before building new plants (3 to 5 years before in the case of Brazil).

However, opportunities for replication include this effective organization of scientific information, knowledge and tool pactice, coordination across sectors, and strong political participation.

Case study 1: Brazil - Tender system for alternative renewable energy

Development and deployment of renewable energy sources in Brazil work towards contributing to stimulate new industries, create employment and contribute to socio-economic development of poorer regions, in addition to reducing the dependence on fossil fuels. However, some of the major challenges remain. They are: the high costs of some sort of alternative renewable energy technologies, the lack of sufficient capital and financial resources, awareness of benefits related to the use of alternative renewable energy for industry, government, and private sector and regulatory institutions.

Case study 2: Energy Strategy Guidelines in Uruguay13-21

Energy consumption in Uruguay has been growing steadily over the last two decades. While consumption doubled between 1980 and 2000 due to the economic crisis, growth has been managed in Uruguay. This has permitted a significant increase in energy consumption, with a growing emphasis on renewable energy sources. The country has considerable potential for renewable energy sources, which could be transformed into a source of competitive advantage.

The benefits of renewable energy sources include:

- The decentralization of investments towards renewable energy is one of the main elements determining the energy mix and development. Renewable energy is gaining momentum as a result of the diversification of energy sources. The benefits of renewable energy sources include: diversification of energy sources. They also work towards bringing economic and social benefits to underserved populations: creating qualified jobs, reducing poverty, and enhancing regional cooperation in the energy sector.5

- Energy auctions allow transparency while guaranteeing that end-users will benefit from technological gains and increasing scale economies for renewable energy, focusing on biomass were assembled, obtaining positive results. The same mechanism was successfully applied to wind source in 2009. Different auctions processes for existing and new generators should be privileged. Carrying auctions before building new plants (3 to 5 years before in the case of Brazil).

However, opportunities for replication include this effective organization of scientific information, knowledge and tool pactice, coordination across sectors, and strong political participation.

Case study 1: Brazil - Tender system for alternative renewable energy

Development and deployment of renewable energy sources in Brazil work towards contributing to stimulate new industries, create employment and contribute to socio-economic development of poorer regions, in addition to reducing the dependence on fossil fuels. However, some of the major challenges remain. They are: the high costs of some sort of alternative renewable energy technologies, the lack of sufficient capital and financial resources, awareness of benefits related to the use of alternative renewable energy for industry, government, and private sector and regulatory institutions.

Case study 2: Energy Strategy Guidelines in Uruguay13-21

Energy consumption in Uruguay has been growing steadily over the last two decades. While consumption doubled between 1980 and 2000 due to the economic crisis, growth has been managed in Uruguay. This has permitted a significant increase in energy consumption, with a growing emphasis on renewable energy sources. The country has considerable potential for renewable energy sources, which could be transformed into a source of competitive advantage.

The benefits of renewable energy sources include:

- The decentralization of investments towards renewable energy is one of the main elements determining the energy mix and development. Renewable energy is gaining momentum as a result of the diversification of energy sources. The benefits of renewable energy sources include: diversification of energy sources. They also work towards bringing economic and social benefits to underserved populations: creating qualified jobs, reducing poverty, and enhancing regional cooperation in the energy sector.5

- Energy auctions allow transparency while guaranteeing that end-users will benefit from technological gains and increasing scale economies for renewable energy, focusing on biomass were assembled, obtaining positive results. The same mechanism was successfully applied to wind source in 2009. Different auctions processes for existing and new generators should be privileged. Carrying auctions before building new plants (3 to 5 years before in the case of Brazil).

However, opportunities for replication include this effective organization of scientific information, knowledge and tool pactice, coordination across sectors, and strong political participation.

Case study 1: Brazil - Tender system for alternative renewable energy

Development and deployment of renewable energy sources in Brazil work towards contributing to stimulate new industries, create employment and contribute to socio-economic development of poorer regions, in addition to reducing the dependence on fossil fuels. However, some of the major challenges remain. They are: the high costs of some sort of alternative renewable energy technologies, the lack of sufficient capital and financial resources, awareness of benefits related to the use of alternative renewable energy for industry, government, and private sector and regulatory institutions.

Case study 2: Energy Strategy Guidelines in Uruguay13-21