ROLE OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY IN PROMOTING ENERGY COOPERATION

Dr. Anoja Wickramasinghe
Emeritus Professor of Geography, University of
Peradeniya
ENERGIA National Focal Pont
Coordinator - National Network on Gender and Energy
Sri Lanka

Focus Area – 3 Connecting domains

 Civil Society – Heterogeneous citizens interdependent domain;

 Energy – Public utility powering development, energy services, equity etc.;

• Cooperation - Collective action, sharing, with mutual respect and responsibility.

Rational

- Reduce disparities within the region, among countries and internal disparities;
- Need for a new approach enabling citizens to deal with social, economic and environmental issues (poverty, isolation, marginalization, gender) with self-reliance and responsibility;
- Inadequate capacity of the state to meet multiple service needs;
- Lack of pathways for the people to engage in policy advocacy, dialogue, decision making, resource mobilization;

 Unmet needs and deepening disparities urge a mechanism for socialization of energy; not only as "Power", but as a service providing instrument;

 Possibilities to work through social organizations, to avoid limitations, enhancing energy security;

 To capture blessing opportunities of renewable energy, decentralization, ecofriendly, feasible options.

Role of Society's Cooperation

1. Broaden the energy paradigm;

2. Service efficiency and effectiveness;

3. Sustainable and responsible social capital;

4. Mediating linkages and facilitating interactions

Role of Social Capital

- → Help to internalize the energy development in response to the local context (e.g. Energy Consumer Societies and their Federation-in Sri Lanka);
- → Build sense of ownership, authority and collective spirit;
- ★Serve un-served areas/groups, organize voices;
- → Develop focus oriented directions, smoothening different interest;
- ★Establish local/regional leadership.

Broaden the Energy Paradigm

- Holistic approach (beyond electricity for lighting);
- Focus on existing situation- energy and development (poverty, stratification etc.);
- Change operational practices from 'beneficiaries' to 'responsible partners';
- Deal with new trends climate change, enabling people to build resilience.

Energy Service Efficiency

- Responsiveness and responsibility as instruments for mobilizing local capital;
- Enhance accountability, monitoring change
- Upscaling and replication
- Local governance and operational institutional structure
- Demand driven development

Mediating Linkages

Avoid obstacles hindering linkages;

 Inter regional, intra-country, and communities and actors;

- Better coordination, sharing, collective strength;
- Stakeholder platforms

Future

Conceptual framework with a focus on the local context;

> Institutional framework/ mechanism, leadership;

Package for capacity building;

Mobilization, research, awareness and capacity building;

> advocacy, lobbying and negotiation.

Thankyou