

ENERGY POLICIES AND STRATEGIES OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-INTERCONNECTED ZONES.

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SUMMARY

This article proposes a revision of the policies of the Colombian State to provide energy for those areas of the country that do not possess electrical interconnection with the national network. This writing also aims to carry out a survey about the prevailing conditions of life of communities are not interconnected.

Key Words: policies, ZNI, conditions of life.

ABSTRACT

Next article proposed a review of policies Colombian aimed to provide energy to those areas Colombian's territory that it hasn't electric interconnection with the national network. This paper also is aimed to make a recognition of information about the predominant living conditions of population don't be network.

Keywords: policies, INTERCONNECTED ZONES, living conditions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Non-interconnected zones in Colombia represent 66% of national territory, and the 4% of the inhabitants of the country, for this reason it is understood that it is not economically viable the route electrical lines to cover 100% of the population in the territory.

If however and as it is an obligation of the state meet the needs energy of the population of these regions, in the course of history has created instruments and bodies that promote energy development and improvement of living conditions.

1.1 Historical and Legal Framework.

"The state is responsible for ensuring the efficient delivery of public services, for which you must create the conditions for the different agents to be able to develop this activity if that fails in this purpose, has a constitutional obligation to assume the provision of the services, either directly or indirectly." National Policy Constitution Art, 365.

The Colombian state concerned with improving the living conditions of its citizens has laid the groundwork for the solution of the energy issue in these areas, and this is its evolution:

-In 1946 was created the National Institute of water and electric building - ELECTRAGUAS - to study, build and finance electrification works throughout the national territory.

-In 1968, ELECTRAGUAS became the Colombian Institute of electrical energy - Icel -.

-Both ELECTRAGUAS, such as the ICEL is primarily devoted to electrify the most populated areas of the country.

-In 1994, reformed the ICEL for that will be devoted exclusively to non-interconnected zones. The ICEL was unable to perform in a satisfactory manner, its task in the ZNI by:

- Your inability to link to the community and to local authorities in the delivery of the service.

- The application of unsuitable schemes of identification, planning and prioritization of projects.

-In 1999, the ICEL was transformed into the institute of planning and promotion of energy solutions - IPSE - .

The government determined guide the work of the IPSE to the following tasks:

- Ensure the participation of regional entities and the private sector in the implementation and operation of energy projects.

- Support technical, administrative and financial support to the companies providing.

- Identify and promote investment projects in The ZNI.

- Finance projects with resources of the national budget, but do not participate directly in its execution.

2. Zoning and needs of the ZNI

In Colombia the 66% of the national territory is not interconnected, this is due to the fact that the national development has been focused through history to the development of the cities; that is why, at present, they may be have municipalities capital of department in which the electrical energy flows in slots, which are several between 16 and 4 hours.

The characterization of the ZNI indicates have high rates of unmet needs (health, education, housing), lack of physical infrastructure of the state and the population, as well as a presence of state institutions low.

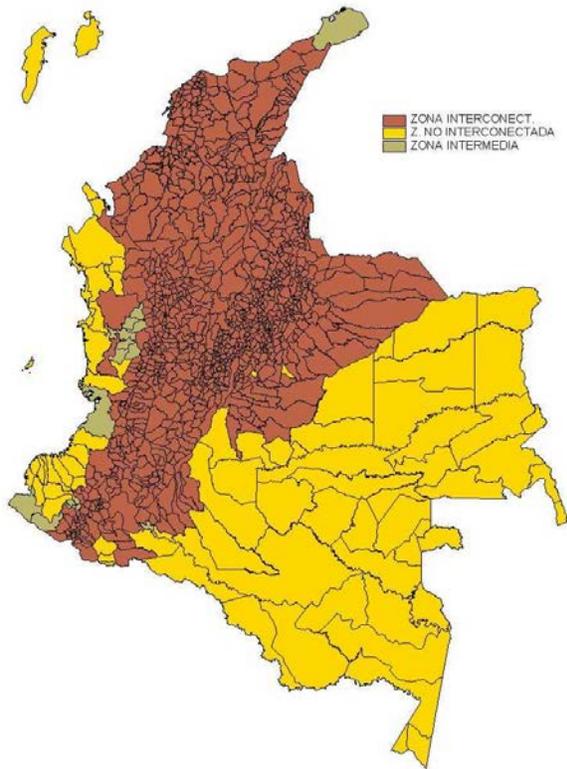


Fig.1. Political Map of Colombia as description of electrical interconnects, Source UPME

The figure makes a description of the different areas of the Colombian territory noting them as interconnected zones, intermediate areas and areas not interconnected.

2.1 Energy in non-interconnected zones

The energy in the interconnected areas not currently has the primary characteristic of not being a clean energy and the biggest emissions of CO₂ shed to the environment.

Within the use of these means of energy generation are, gas, coal, fuel oil, fuel oil, ACPM, hydraulic, thermal and wind turbines.

The service of energy in these areas is characterized by low coverage (34% of the population), reduced number of service hours (8 hours on average), low quality (reliability and availability), high technical losses and high prices, culture of non-payment and

users with very low level of income in these areas, there is an installed capacity of 102 MW of which correspond to 97 MW conventional generation autonomous (mainly diesel plants), 4.7 MW to small-scale hydroelectric power plants and about 100 kW of solar photovoltaic panels.

2.2 Energy Sustainability of areas not interconnected.

In Colombia the areas not interconnected, ZNI, correspond to those areas of the country that do not receive service of electrical energy through the National Interconnected System, without, and whose interconnection is not economically feasible, the service of energy in these zones are characterized by low supply of energy, low coverage, reduced number of hours of service delivery and low levels of quality, among other additional to these aspects, the density of the population makes it difficult the provision of the service, taking into account the particularities of the areas, it is necessary to carry out studies that raised a set of strategies and that are viable and allow regional energy demand.

The sustainable livelihoods are a tool to set the goals, priorities and possibilities of development and accelerate the eradication of poverty.

3. DISCUSSION

It is necessary a world revolution in the forms of energy supply and consumption.

The added value of these areas carry energy focuses on the reduction of poverty in a sustainable manner, as it seeks to build a link between the macro and the micro realities, from a holistic approach to the environmental issues, social and economic, with a view to obtaining a sustainability in the medium and long term.

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