



International  
Energy Agency

# IEA Energy Training & Capacity-building Programme

*Hands-on knowledge to ensure a better  
energy future and combat climate change*

# Why training in energy?

- Improved energy policies will strengthen energy efficiency, increase energy security and help countries to meet the requirements of future international agreements to mitigate climate change.
- Lack of analytical capacity and data in energy-related public administrations are key bottlenecks in many countries. This is evident in the prevalence of energy poverty in developing economies, especially in Africa, even in the presence of significant indigenous resources.
- Many governments are developing strategies to provide wider access to energy resources for their populations. Training for officials in areas such as

energy policy development, emergency response capability, energy statistics, energy efficient technologies, renewable energy and other low-carbon technologies, is a cost-effective way to improve their capacity to meet these energy challenges.

- The objective of the IEA Energy Training and Capacity-Building Programme is to extend and expand knowledge among government energy officials, through capacity-building, of the generally applicable methods and models of the IEA in the collection and analysis of energy-related information and the development of market modelling scenarios and best-practice recommendations.
- The programme aims to strengthen the capacity of energy agencies in developing countries to formulate and implement effective, co-operative and transparent energy policies that will build a better energy future, both through the alleviation of energy poverty and the mitigation of climate change.

# What does the IEA offer?

- The IEA has provided training for a number of years at the request of countries outside the organisation. Such training has always been organised, managed and administered by individual staff experts. The IEA Governing Board of 28 Member countries has strongly endorsed the **IEA Energy Training and Capacity-Building Programme** to expand these important activities.
- The **IEA Energy Training and Capacity-Building Programme** in 2010 will include seminars and workshops as well as training sessions lasting from several days to a week or more. Many will take place at the Agency's Paris headquarters; others in host countries at their invitation. The Programme will also include secondments of both IEA and

non-IEA country officials, and internships for young analysts to provide on-the-job training, primarily in collecting and analysing energy data.

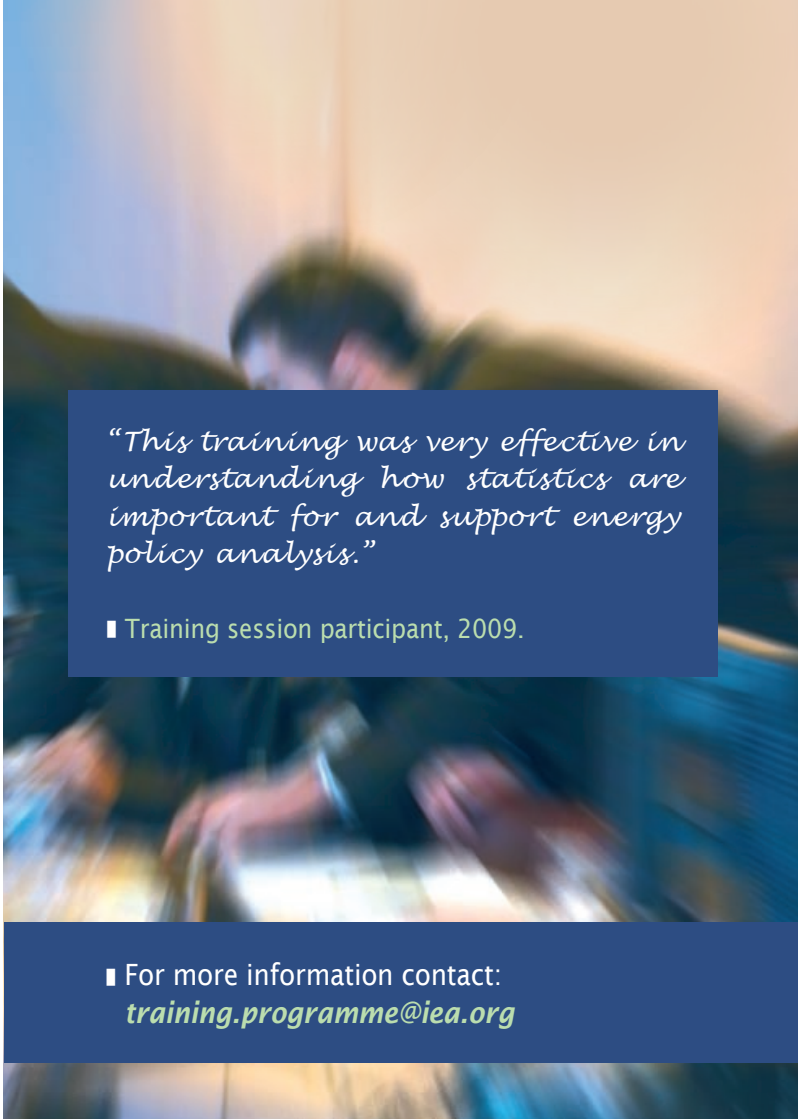
- The activities of the **IEA Energy Training and Capacity-Building Programme** are co-ordinated with programmes in individual countries aimed at capacity-building in related spheres: energy policy, sustainable development, environment and energy-resource management.
- In addition, the IEA works in co-operation with regional groups like the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) Energy Working Group, the African Energy Commission (AFREC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to leverage the expertise of its specialists.



Indonesian officials participate in a training session at IEA Headquarters

# Significance of the programme

- The **IEA Energy Training and Capacity-Building Programme** will result in the wider dissemination of standard international methodologies across a broad range of energy-related topics, including but not limited to energy statistics, energy policy making, emergency response policy, low-carbon technologies, the modelling of energy markets and emissions of greenhouse gases, efficiency indicators and energy regulation. This will in turn help to increase the quality and quantity of information internationally and result in improved energy policy development and implementation in partner countries.
- It is anticipated that the **IEA Energy Training and Capacity-Building Programme** will become an important aspect of IEA engagement with emerging and developing countries.



*“This training was very effective in understanding how statistics are important for and support energy policy analysis.”*

■ Training session participant, 2009.

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