

Tenemos que hablar de Transición Energética

A path to the change we want

Background

Tenemos que Hablar Colombia (We Need to Talk Colombia) and Tenemos que Hablar de Chile (We Need to Talk About Chile)

Tenemos que Hablar Colombia is a collaborative platform for dialogue and citizen advocacy for the conversation among diverse actors of Colombian society that sought to build, from the differences, a shared roadmap. A meeting place to talk, have a voice in public decisions and promote social change in Colombia.

This dialogue process took place throughout the country in the second half of 2021. A collective view of the country's future was promoted using the same methodology successfully employed in Tenemos que Hablar de Chile between April and November 2020.

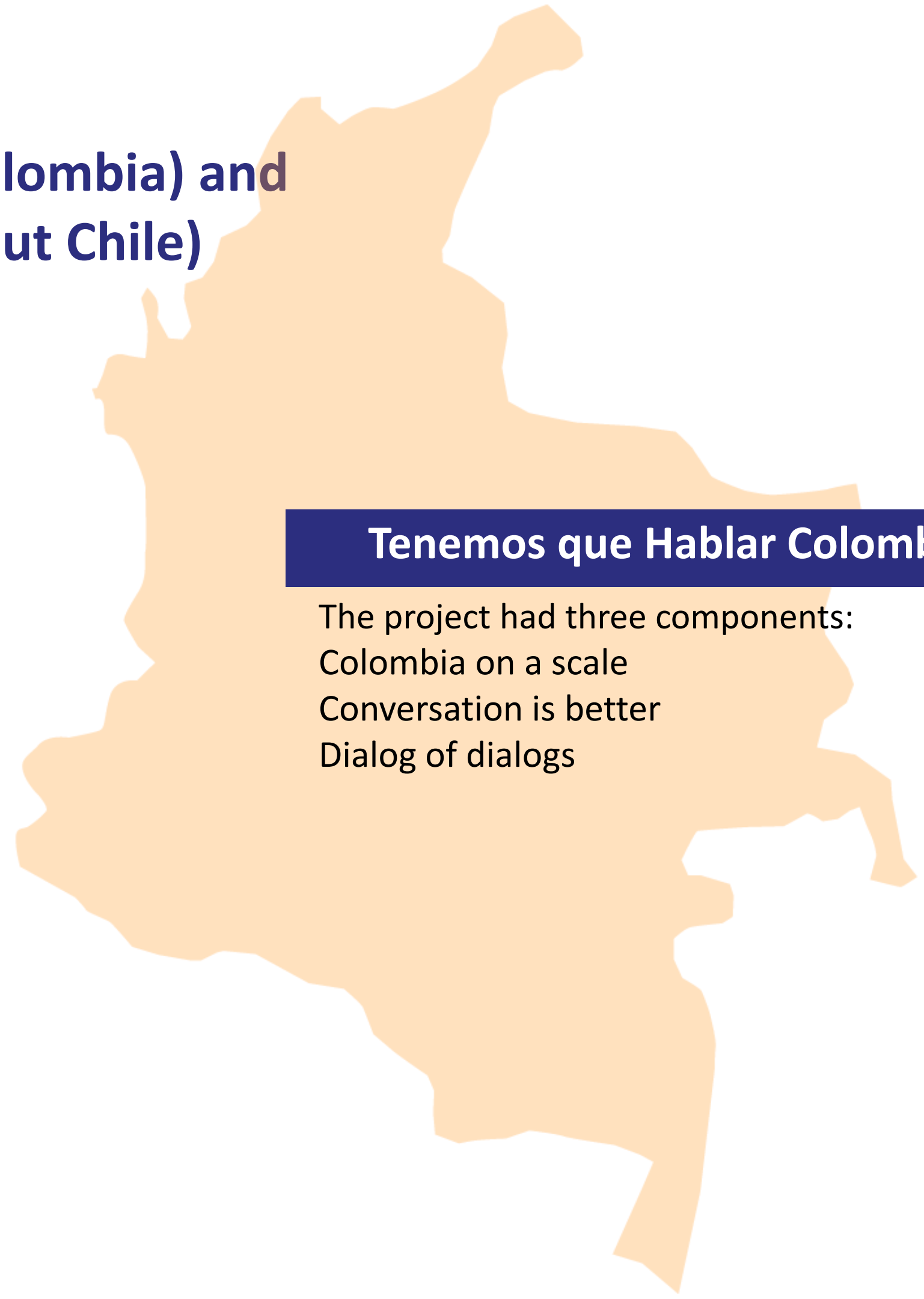
Results of Tenemos que Hablar de Chile:

More than 8,000 Chilean men and women from all regions of the country spoke about:

- The changes the country needed.
- What were the problems experienced by the citizens.
- How to drive these changes.
- More than 1,700 conversations were conducted over more than 3,000 hours.

Tenemos que Hablar Colombia:

The project had three components:
Colombia on a scale
Conversation is better
Dialog of dialogs












Methodology

Tenemos que Hablar de Transición Energética

Within the framework of the project Tenemos que Hablar de Transición Energética (We Need to Talk About Energy Transition) we organized a series of conversations that lasted approximately one hour. They were guided by a workshop leader, in charge of moderating and formulating the questions, and a facilitator, in charge of recording the answers. Each conversation had a maximum of five participants.

Once the conversations were finished, the systematization of the data began. This process consisted of the following steps:

-  **1** Organize the information obtained.
-  **2** Standardize the register grammatically, i.e., correct spelling and syntax problems.
-  **3** Label participants' responses and extract data from the responses.
-  **4** Triangulate the extracted labels and data.
-  **5** Send to database.
-  **6** Assign pop-up labels and create code dictionaries.
-  **7** Create statistics.
-  **8** Analyze the information.
-  **9** Write a report of results.




144 Shareholders, ISA employees, customers, civil society, financial ecosystem, and allies.

74 Community representatives

23 suppliers

Those who had the conversation





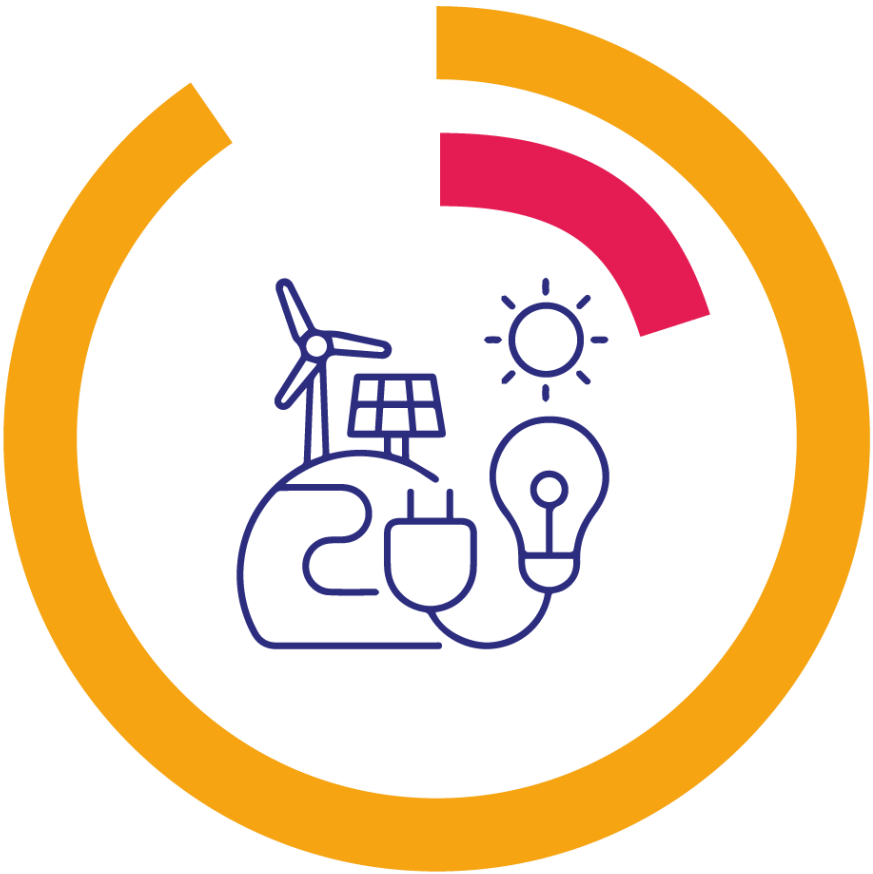
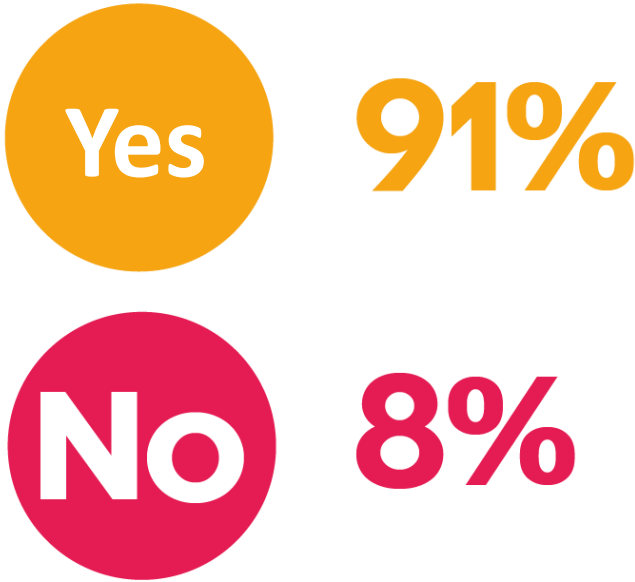
What is the Energy Transition?

If we were to take 235 definitions given by the people who spoke to synthesize them into a single one, it would be more or less like this:

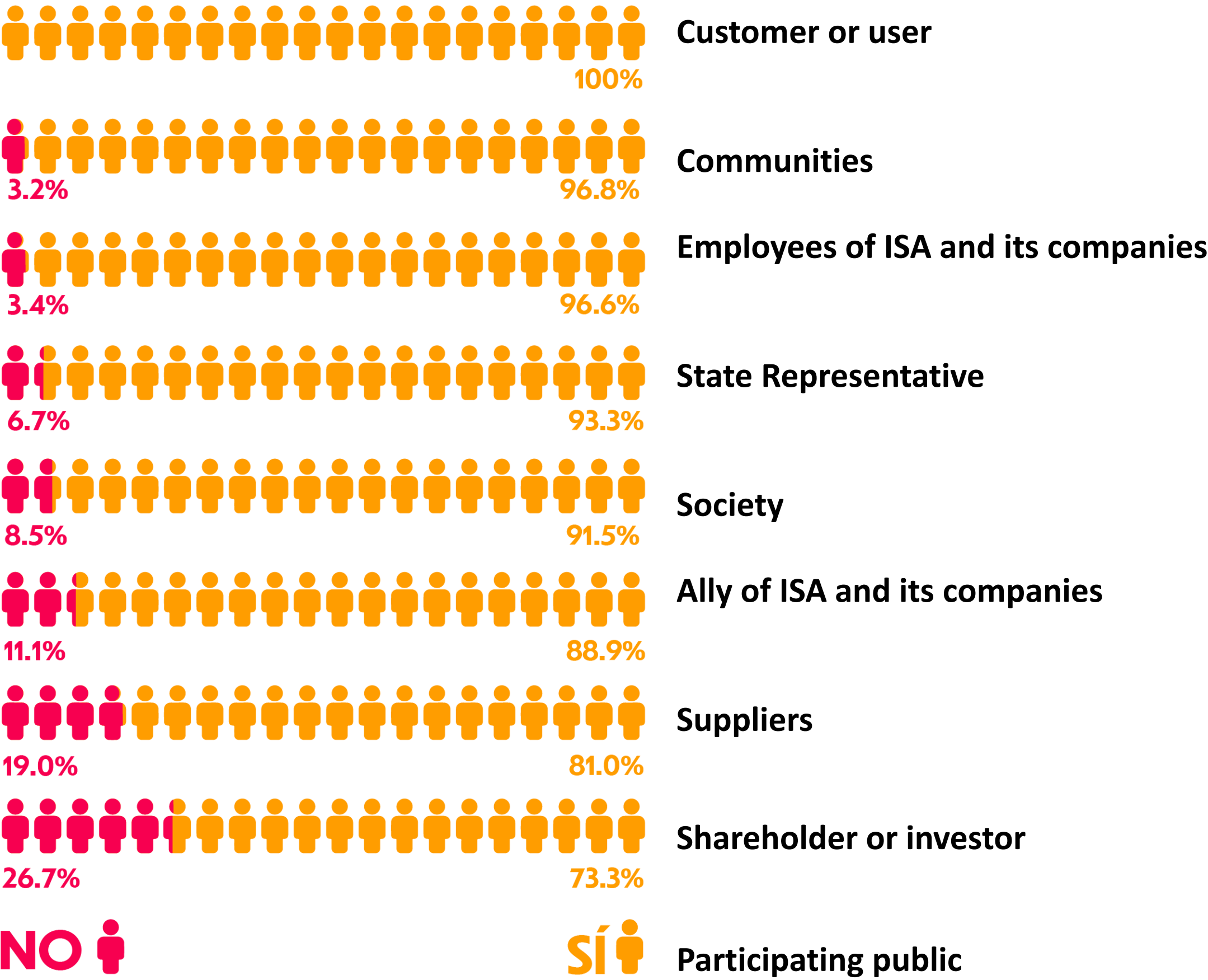
The energy transition is the change in energy production: replacing the use of fossil fuels with environmentally friendly energy practices.

A priority agenda for the nation

Percentage of prioritization

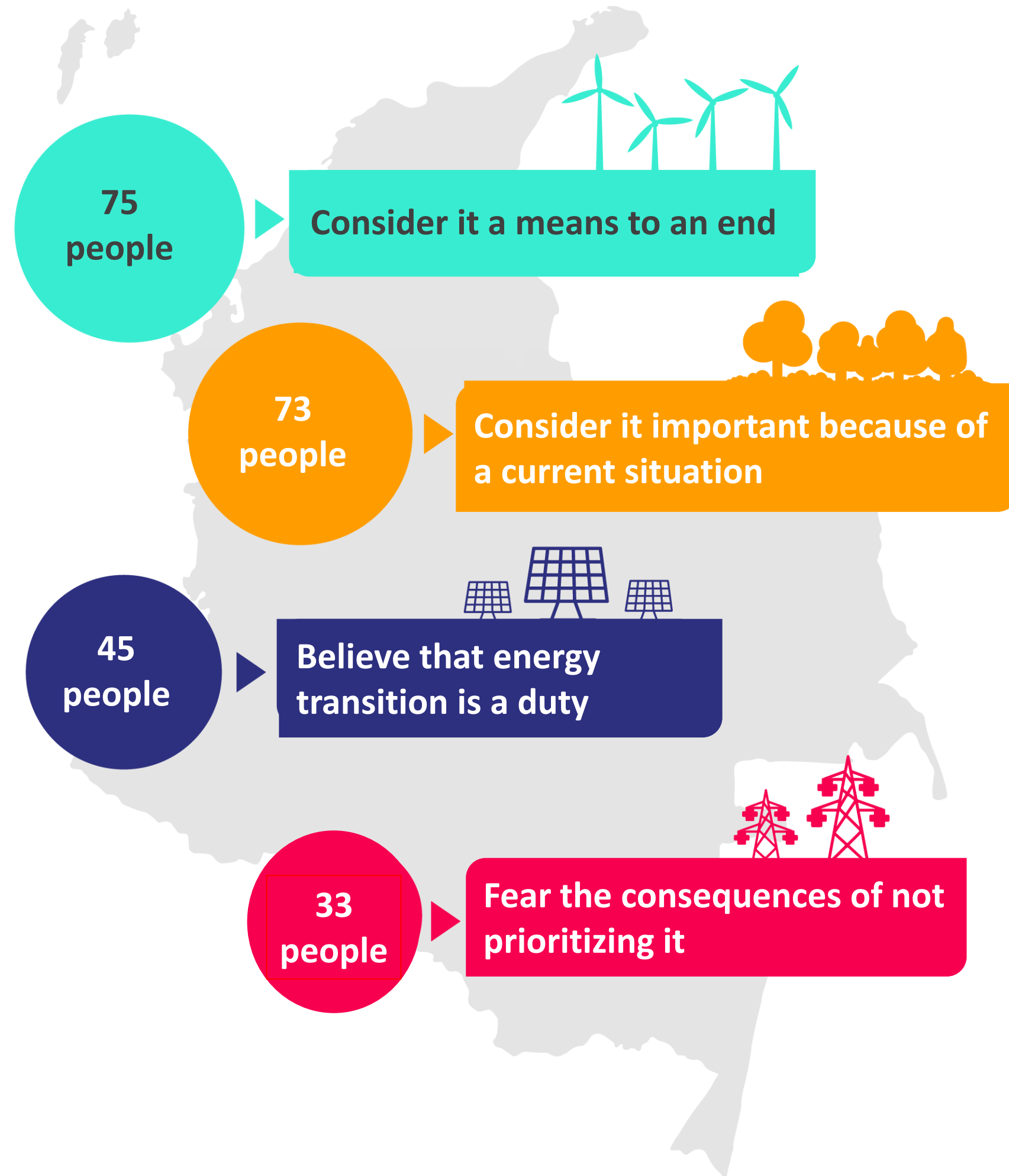


Percentage of prioritization by participant group:

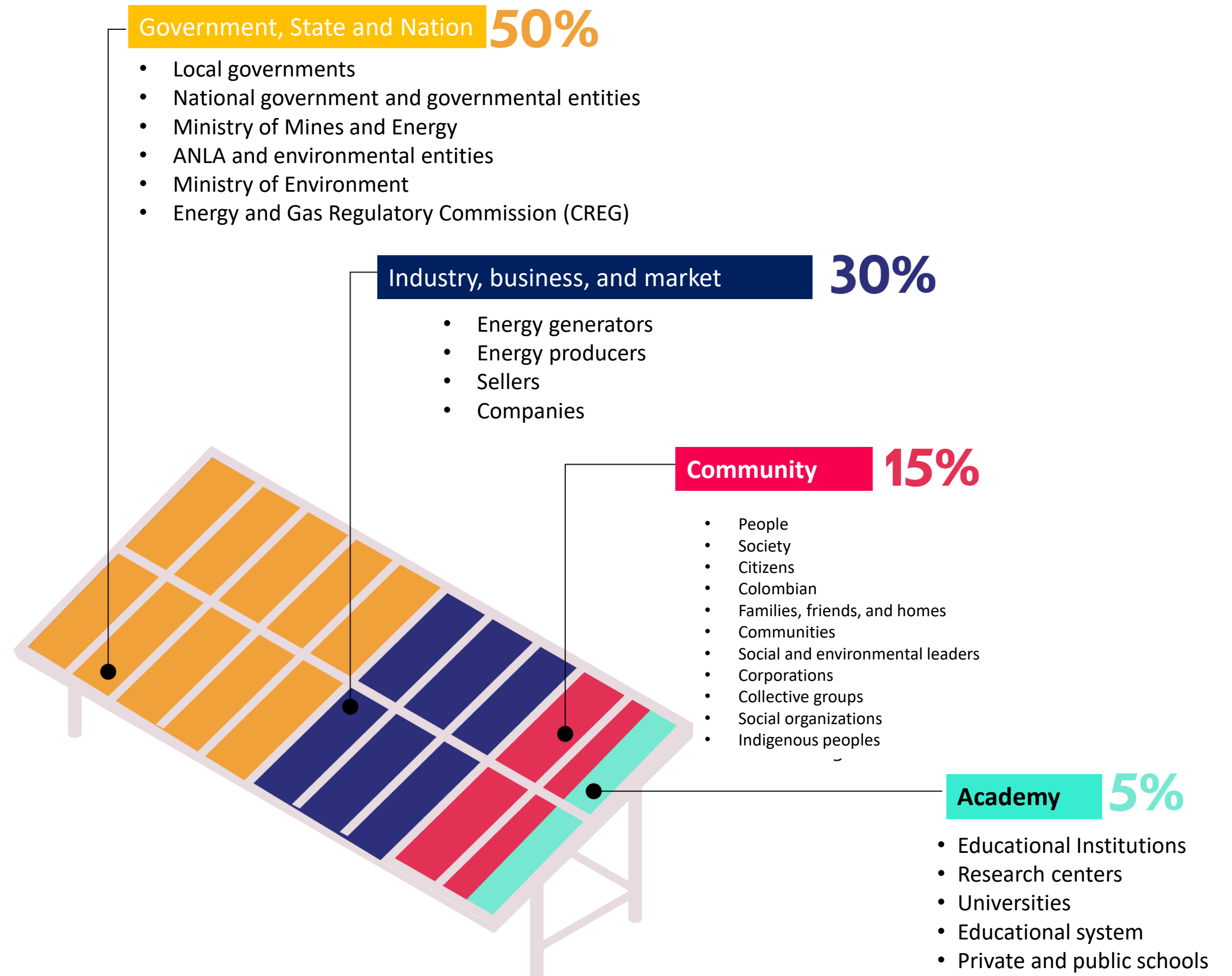


How do we think about the energy transition?

When giving reasons for prioritizing the energy transition on the national agenda, the speakers responded from four perspectives.



Energy transition: Who are the agents with the highest incidence?

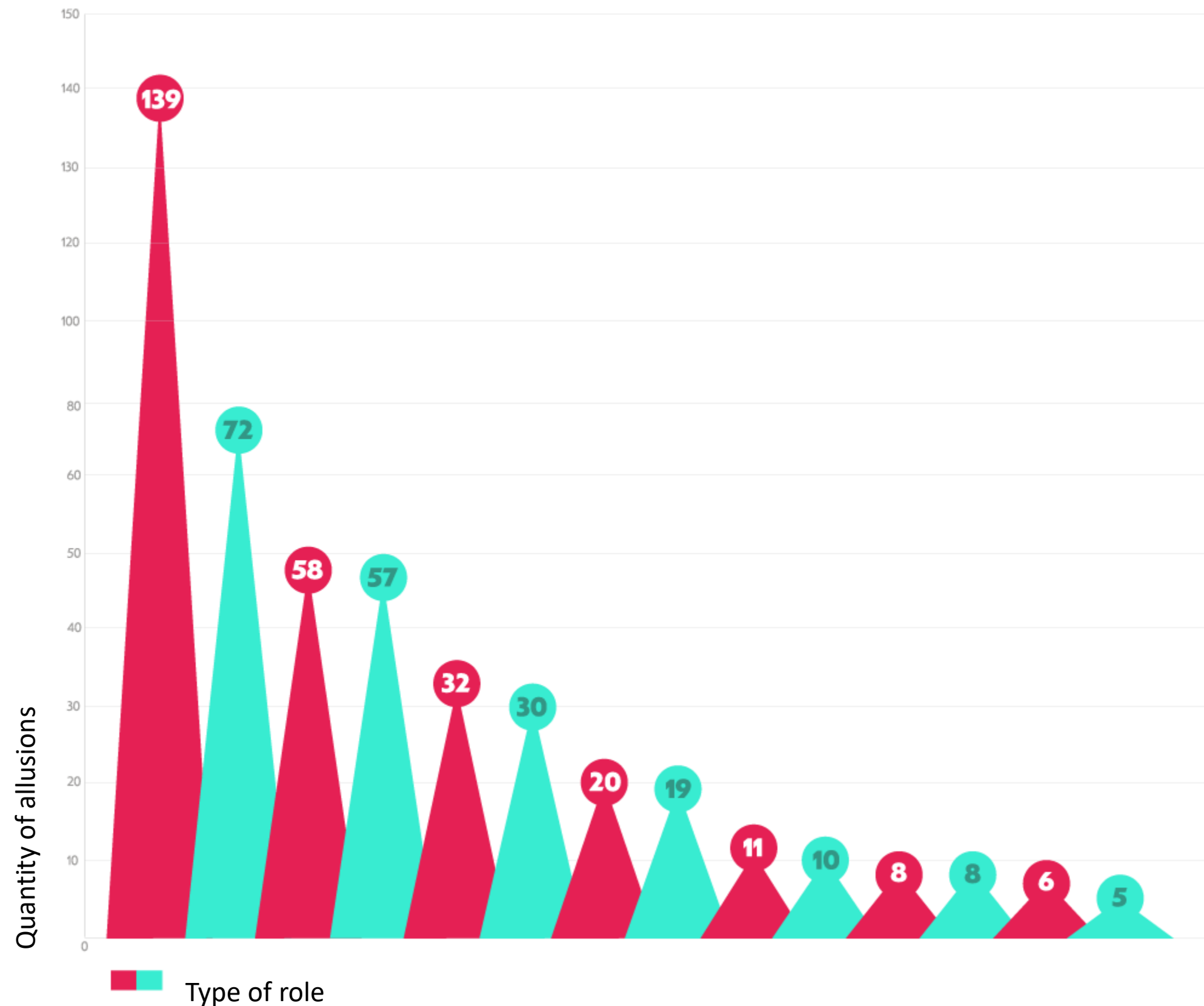


















Design and lead a roadmap

All groups agree that ISA's role is focused on energy transmission, distribution, and transportation; however, most also believe that it should lead the country's agenda on energy transition issues, mediating among all stakeholders, including training and the construction of public policies, and developing R&D&I processes in all areas.

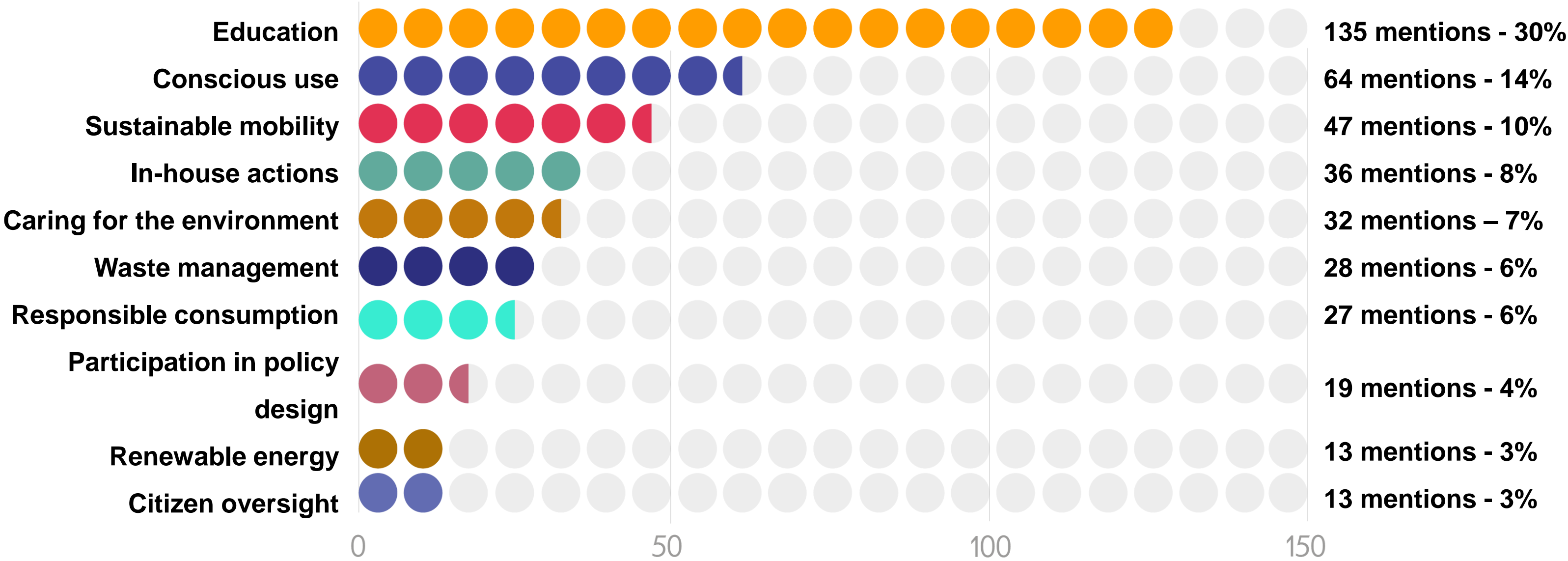
What is ISA's role in the energy transition?



-  **139** Energy transmisión
-  **72** Research and development
-  **58** Mediation between actors
-  **57** Leadership
-  **32** Education and awareness
-  **30** Environment
-  **20** Energy generation
-  **19** Social responsibility
-  **11** Project financing and investment
-  **10** Implementation of public policies
-  **8** Diagnosis and characterization of the territories
-  **8** Project execution and management
-  **6** Quality monitoring and assessment
-  **5** Energy storage

A citizen's decalogue

Participants in each conversation were asked to collectively construct, from their role as citizens, five commitments to the energy transition. We could talk about more than 1,200 citizen commitments, that is to say, there are 243 citizens, men, and women, who committed themselves to five actions. Grouping the actions into fields of action, we prefer to speak of 10 citizen commitments.



Conclusions

Tenemos que Hablar de Transición Energética

- **Participants expressed high confidence in ISA as a leader in energy transition processes in the country.** Being a trustworthy depository also implies that there are expectations about this role in the future and, at the same time, trust is the main input to mobilize wills in a complex process.
- Associated with leadership, **participants pointed to ISA as an important mediator in the energy transition process.** This role is complemented by people's own willingness to improve their knowledge of the process and the possibility of ISA contributing to it.
- **People have a general idea about the definition of energy transition and that idea is fairly consistent among them.** This is an opportunity to respond to the expectations given in this definition and even, if we want to broaden this definition, to make it easier to do so on the basis of this common agreement.
- **There is an expectation of urgency about this process.** The urgency is general, in particular because of the environmental issues that the participants associated as goals of the transition, but also particular, explained by the public agenda and the current context in which the issue is being discussed.





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