



Assessing and Improving Village-level Financial, Management and Technical Capacity

February 9th, 2017

ARWSWG

Alaska Rural Water and Sanitation Working Group



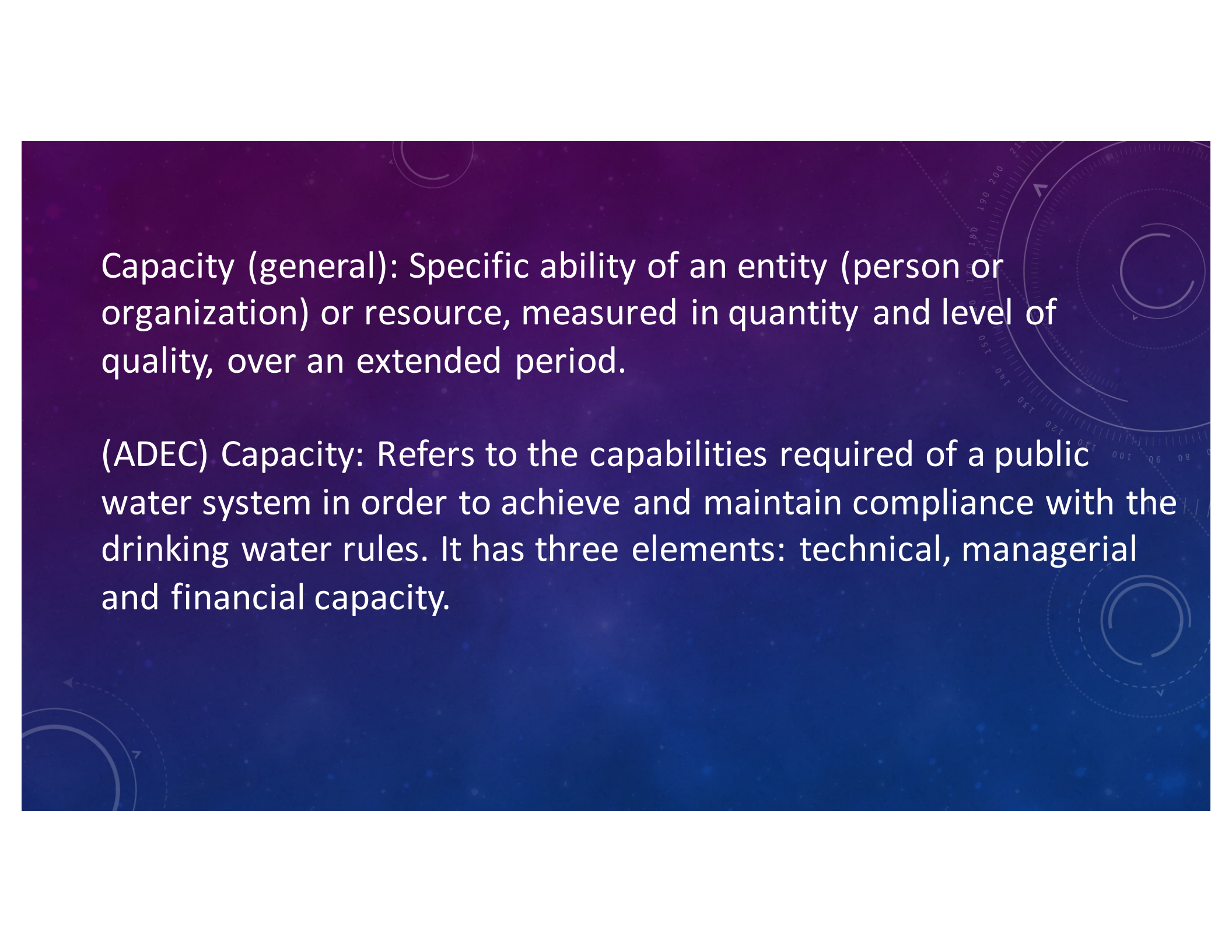
Arctic Renewable Energy Working Group

AREWG



Three Sessions:

- Session 1:** **Setting the stage (defining capacity and historical efforts to assess/improve capacity)**
- Session 2:** **Assessment of village-level capacity: current approaches**
- Session 3:** **Work Session: Capacity Improvement Efforts and Development of a Holistic Community Capacity Improvement Plan**

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Capacity (general): Specific ability of an entity (person or organization) or resource, measured in quantity and level of quality, over an extended period.

(ADEC) Capacity: Refers to the capabilities required of a public water system in order to achieve and maintain compliance with the drinking water rules. It has three elements: technical, managerial and financial capacity.

Technical capacity:

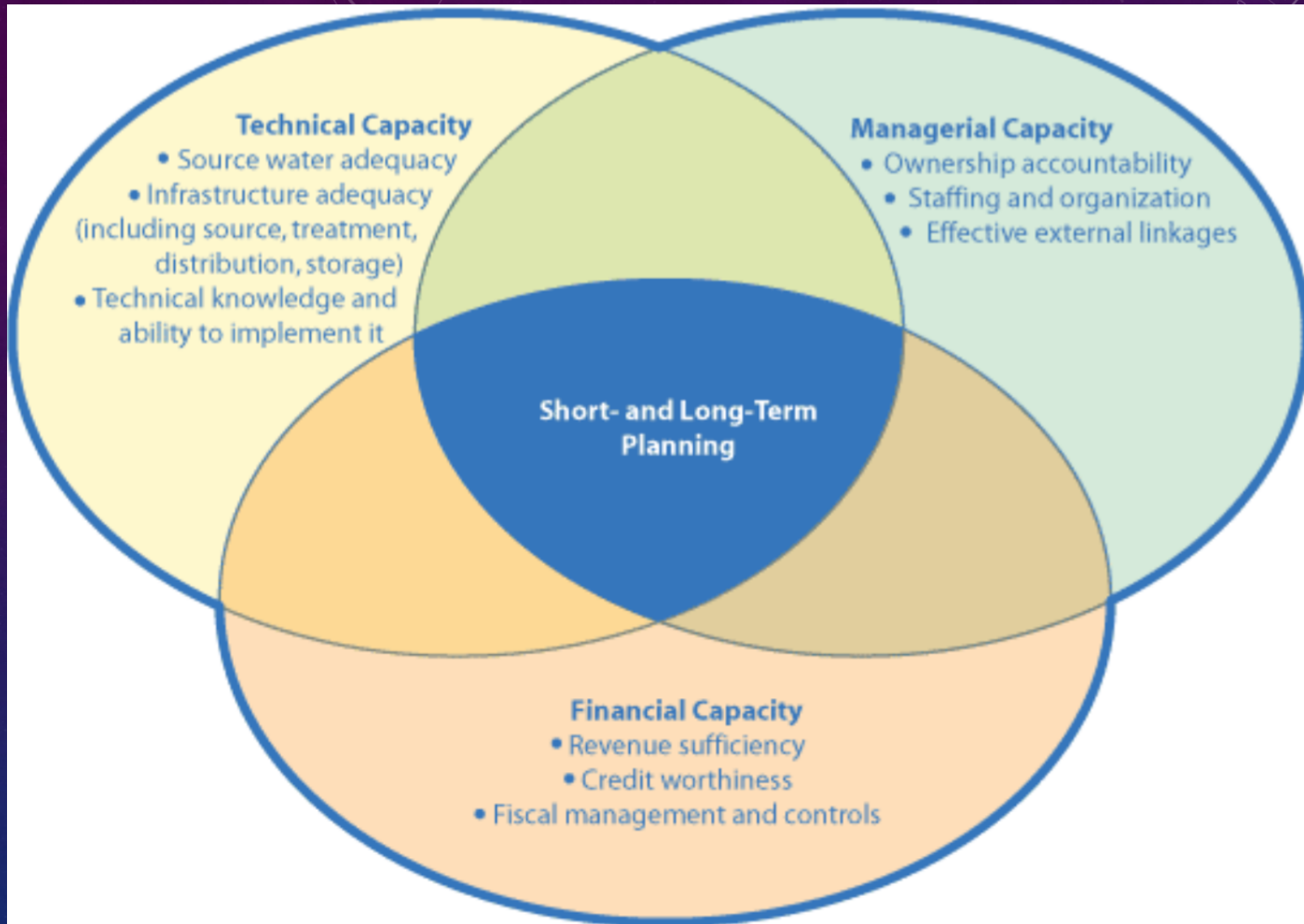
Technical capacity or capability means that the water system meets standards of engineering and structural integrity necessary to serve customer needs. Technically capable water systems are constructed, operated, and maintained according to accepted standards.

Managerial capacity:

Managerial capacity or capability means that the water system's management structure is capable of providing proper stewardship of the system. Governing boards or authorities are actively involved in oversight of system operations.

Financial capacity:

Financial capacity or capability means that the water system can raise and properly manage the money it needs to operate efficiently over the long term.



Workshop objectives:

- Improved knowledge about the processes available/needed to *assess* local capacity;
- Improved knowledge of capacity development and technical assistance needed to achieve sustainable water systems and renewable energy projects;
- Development of community-based standards for capacity improvement; and
- Input and progress on *holistic* capacity development approaches that include community-based approaches and the establishment of a network of practitioners.

1. Energy-related policies and subsidies create an environment that encourages adoption of alternative energy strategies.

2. Local leadership has been key to project success

3. Technology is familiar and basic skills to operate the systems already exist.

4. There is no serious competition for resources such that demand has not come close to outstripping supply.

5. The projects create jobs and keep cash in the local economy in ways that are consistent with traditional lifestyles.

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6. Project managers have fostered a 'culture of innovation' critical to long-term project success.

7. The community has taken the long view with regard to trends in energy prices.

8. The community has adopted a holistic plan for long-term community development, of which energy supply and cost is a central component.

9. A sense of control over an uncertain future and their destiny.