Energy transition nuku alofa

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(i)conduct required due diligence, provide project preparation, procurement, pre-implementation support, capacity building, and policy recommendations for two ensuing climate-adapted cross-sectoral integrated energy projects for approval in 2023-2025 under the Pacific Renewable Energy Investment Facility (PREIF).

(iii)assess the feasibility of, and, as appropriate, design a successor investment facility to replicate the PREIF"s streamlined and programmatic approach, which has resulted in efficiency gains and outpaced ADB overall in project processing time and start-up compliance. This facility will be designed to align with the Asian Development Bank"s (ADB) recent policy directions, including but not limited to the Energy Policy 2021, the Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situation and Small Island Developing States Approach 2021, and Paris Agreement alignment by 2025.

(iv)identify potential eligible projects for processing under the PREIF and the successor facility, if approved, to help achieve ADB"s $100 billion target for financing climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience by 2030.

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. It assists its members and partners by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development.

Southeast Asia’s energy grids are transitioning to meet growing demands with renewable energy, but rising climate risks pose new challenges. Author Jhan Chan presents a resilience strategy, by global case studies, to support the region"s clean energy future.

Extreme weather events in recent months have shown that climate risks need to be taken seriously, especially in the context of significant new infrastructure required to sustain Southeast Asia’s growing energy demand.

The region is embarking on a sustainable energy transition to meet energy demand with renewable sources. By embedding resilience into the transition, Southeast Asia can ensure its electricity grids are resilient in the face of an uncertain climate future.

Southeast Asia includes a diverse group of island nations with dispersed energy infrastructure. These nations are prone and vulnerable to sea level rise, typhoons, and earthquakes, and their risks to energy systems range from outages and flooding to the damage and loss of thousands of energy assets.

For example, earlier this year Typhoon Aghon caused considerable damage to electricity grids in the

Philippines resulting in a substantial decrease in available power supply in the grid at a time when the hydro power plants had not yet recovered from their low water supply.

When these events happen, the region’s energy sector usually asks two questions: “What impact will this have on our customers?” and “How long will it take to recover?” As the probability of climate risks increases, and other risks including cyber security and terrorism remain, the sector must reframe these questions to the one many western societies are asking: “How can we prepare for these risks before they happen?

Southeast Asia’s electricity grids have never been more vulnerable than now. With the transition to renewable energy alternatives and increasing uncertainty of climate impacts, the sector can no longer depend on reliability planning alone. Electricity grids need the capacity to withstand and recover quickly from challenges to ensure the continued transmission and distribution of energy.

Reliability planning alone is insufficient for Southeast Asia’s energy sector. To ensure a dependable energy supply that meets demand, we must also build resilience against the climate uncertainties facing the region"s island nations.

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