An Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan (IRRP) is a long-term roadmap tailored specifically to your country’s unique energy needs, resources and context. Like a traditional Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), an IRRP plans for future electricity demand from the perspective of energy efficiency and generation, but it also prepares for external threats due to extreme weather events and natural disasters.

IRP VS. IRRP

An IRP is geared towards optimising a nation’s energy sector by planning for the most cost-effective ways to meet its energy needs in the long term. IRPs integrate many different resources to satisfy energy demands, including fossil fuels and renewable energy resources.

An IRRP is an enhanced version of an IRP that adds a focus on resilience to the planning. In addition to integrating various types of energy resources, the IRRP takes a “least-regret” approach, ensuring that the nation’s power system can bounce back quickly from external hazards like natural disasters, the effects of climate change and big shifts in demand caused by a pandemic.

WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF AN IRRP?

AN IRRP AIMS TO:

- Ensure that you have a reliable source of power.
- Minimise the energy sector’s impact on the environment.
- Enhance the power system’s ability to resist or rebound from hazards and risks.
- Minimise costs while meeting your nation’s power needs.
- Enable a sustainable future.

WHY DO WE NEED AN IRRP?

A stable energy supply is at the heart of national life. A robust IRRP is a sound strategy for preparing your nation to handle demands and withstand challenges such as:

- EXPENSE: The high expense of investing in the nation’s power facilities, which must be carefully examined and planned with the aim of minimising costs to the consumer.
- COMPLEXITY: The complexity of ensuring that all aspects of the power grid work smoothly together.
- CRITICAL SERVICES: An uninterrupted power supply for critical services such as water distribution, healthcare and communications.
- RELIABILITY: A reliable power grid for a growing economy, given that residents, businesses and entire industries depend on it daily in order to function.
- MODERNISATION: Modernisation of ageing power infrastructure and the inclusion of renewable energy, which requires careful planning and cost-benefit analysis.
- VULNERABILITY: The vulnerability of a power grid spread across the nation to a variety of hazards.
- UNCERTAINTY: The uncertainty of the future, which requires long-term planning for infrastructure that lasts decades.

FIND OUT MORE:

To find out more about why your nation needs a strong IRRP, visit ccreee.org/irrp.

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