

Energy Resilience

- The capacity of the system to **QUICKLY** recover from or adjust to a disruptive event. Ensuring providers are able to deliver a reliable, continuous supply of energy and implementation of effective contingency measures.
- Not a personal trait but a dynamic interplay of processes that allow a **GROUP** to successfully adapt to a threat.

General Problem

POOR 3Cs

Communication

Collaboration



Coordination

Stakeholder Engagement & Management
Operability of Power Communication Networks

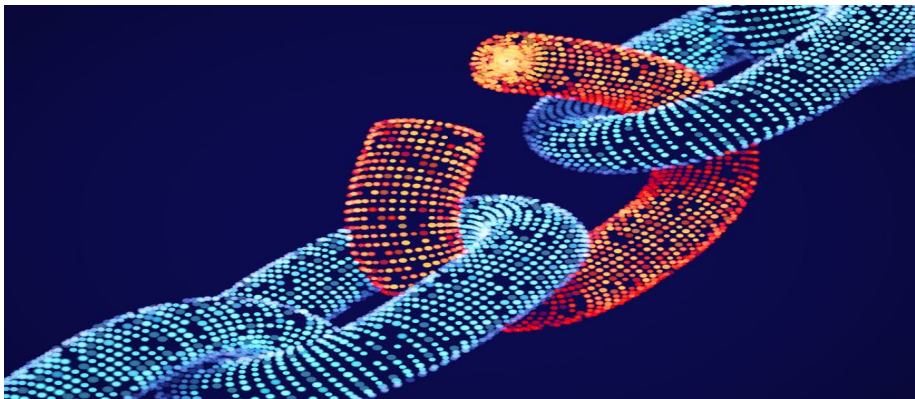
Island Resilience Action Challenge
Dr. Marsha Atherley-Ikechi



Obstacles and Role

Key Obstacles

- ▶ Compartmentalization
- ▶ Lack of understanding & respect for roles
- ▶ Lack of transparency and accountability
- ▶ Lack of comprehensive communication strategies
- ▶ Network management and operability



Regulator's Role

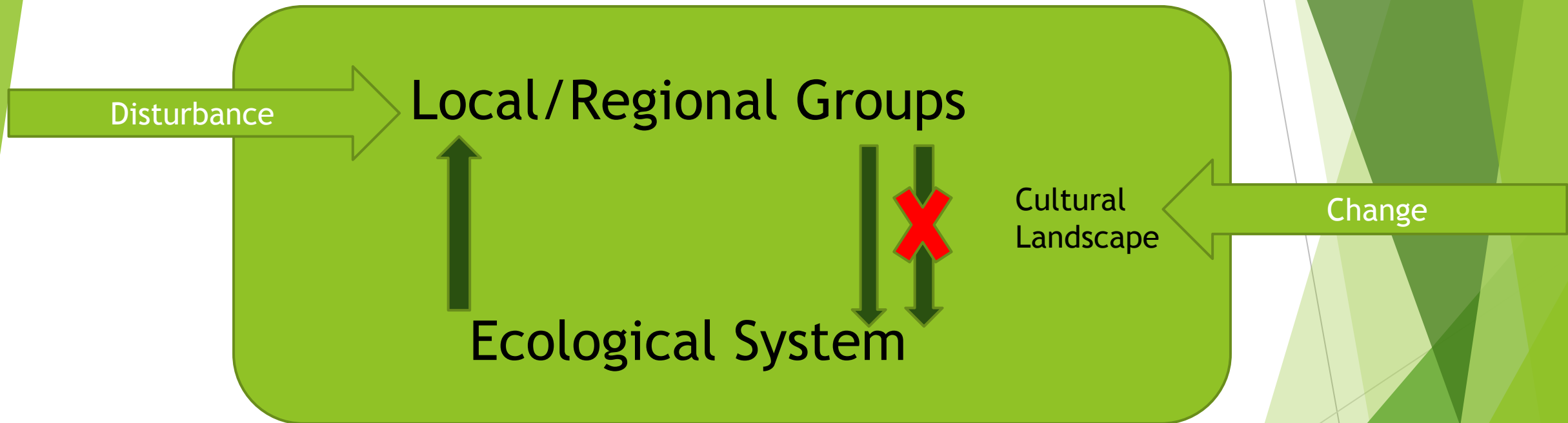
- ▶ Link between:
 - ▶ Policy makers
 - ▶ Utilities
 - ▶ Investors
 - ▶ Ratepayers
- ▶ Collaborate & articulate resilience metrics
- ▶ Stakeholder MOUs to track system resilience enhancements
- ▶ Share lessons learnt
- ▶ Wide stakeholder engagement



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Role of Social Subsystems in Social-Ecological System Resilience



Source: Southwick, S.M. et al. 2014

□ The most urgent obstacle to greater energy resilience for islands is:

- poor communication**
- poor collaboration**
- poor coordination**

i.e. Poor Stakeholder Eng. Man. and Operability of Comm. Network

