

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action

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Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for South East Asia (CASE) Project

Context

Southeast Asia (SEA) is one of the fastest developing regions in the world, with some scenarios projecting overall energy demand to grow by 60% and power demand by 100% in 2040 compared to 2018 levels (IEA, 2019). Despite the region's vast renewable energy potential, it remains one of the few global regions still planning to significantly expand coal resources.

The project Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE) aims to drive substantial change in the Southeast Asian power sector towards an increased ambition with regards to climate change mitigation.

The project focuses on the four largest countries of the region in terms of population: Indonesia, Viet Nam, Thailand, and the Philippines (the four countries represent nearly three-quarters of total power generation in SEA, and account for about 72% of the region's GDP and for 82% of its population), where the energy development will therefore have a major impact on the ability of the region to meet both development and sustainability goals.

The implementing consortium of CASE is made up by eight organisations led by the German Development Cooperation Agency (GIZ), two international $\,$ and five local expert organisations.

The project's outcomes will directly contribute to the transition of the power sector towards an innovative, cost-efficient, and environmentally friendly model for SEA.

Objective

The CASE project's objective is to propose evidence-based solutions to the challenges that decision-makers are facing and to build societal support around those solutions in the region by applying a joint fact-finding approach to narrow areas of disagreement through the involvement of expert analysis and dialogue.

CASE furthermore aims at supporting coordination in the SEA power sector by providing technical and policy support and facilitating dialogue concerning energy issues.

The narrative of the direction of the energy sector in Southeast Asia has substantially shifted towards an evidence-based energy transition, aiming to increase political ambition to comply with the Paris Agreement.

Project name	Clean, Affordable and Secure Energy for Southeast Asia (CASE)
Commissioned by	The German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Actions (BMWK)
Project region	Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam
Lead executing agency	GIZ Thailand
Duration	03.2020 - 02.2024
Contact Person	Vu Chi Mai (Ms.) mai.vu@giz.de

Approach

CASE will propose evidence-based solutions to the challenges met by decision-makers in the design and implementation of the energy transition (ET) and build societal support around those solutions.







Packaging



Dissemination & Dialogue

Themes













Expected outputs



Research and Evidence

The evidence base for an energy transition in SEA is improved



Transparency and Mapping

Synergies between different energy transition activities in the region are maximized due to increased transparency and cooperation



Dialogue Non-energy Sector

The dialogue on energy transition within government bodies is improved



Technical Assistance (energy)

The capacities of key energy sector stakeholders to undertake an energy transition are strengthened



Promoting public discourse

A public discourse on energy transition is established

CASE Viet Nam

CASE Viet Nam is implemented by GIZ and Vietnam Initiative for Energy Transition (VIET) - an independent think-tank to support the Committee for Science Technology and Environment of the National Assembly in the topic of sustainable energy transition – a pathway toward Net-zero by 2050.

Project Activities

Research at national level to create high value evidence:

Assess (Support) long-term energy planning with a focus on the power sector contribution (including e-mobility) to reach socio-economic and environmental goals; analysis on the role of natural gas and coal power in a climate constrained future.

Evaluate co-benefits of the energy transition (high-tech industries, jobs, health). In particular, evaluate RE technology industry and local manufacturing share of different types of RE technologies.

Identify and develop appropriate market reform options that support the implementation of Viet Nam's long-term national energy strategy by identifying requirements for de-risking private sector investment which focus on power grid transmission planning.



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- Capacity needs assessment and capacity strengthening activities targeting:
 - Member of National Assembly
 - Non-energy government institutions on the impact and benefits of energy transition
 - Energy government institutions and policy makers
 - Business and finance representatives
 - · Civil society stakeholders
- Support to intergovernmental dialogue (e.g. Ministries, government agencies, political parties, house of representatives, technical advisors of members of parliament) for instance, through the provision of tailored information to feed this dialogue.
- Set up/Support national and regional energy transition events.
- Developing Energy transition tracking tool and knowledge sharing hub (web-based).

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