

Introduction to Evaluation and the role of IEPPEC





Introduction



- **Background**
- **What is evaluation**
- **How to conduct evaluation**
- **How IEPPEC can help**
- **Resources**



About me



- 25 years evaluation experience
- Energy, waste, R&D
- UK, Australia, China, SE Asia
- IEPPEC planning committee and board
- Chairman of Databuild Research and Solutions



IEPPEC



- International Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation Conference
- Peer-reviewed papers
- 200 evaluation professionals
- Every two years in Europe
- Sister conference in North America
- Planning conference in Asia





Databuild



- Research and evaluation consultancy
- Established in 1985
- Birmingham, UK and Sydney, Australia
- 25 staff
- Specialising in energy, waste, enterprise, innovation and planning



“I recognize that climate change is a complex subject with multiple causes, but this really isn’t helping.”



What?

*Evaluation is an **objective** process of understanding **how** a policy or programme was implemented, **what** effects it had, for **whom** and **why***

*Leads to **more effective** policies and programmes*

When?





Example

Programme to subsidise energy efficiency for poor and vulnerable households





Conducting evaluation



Develop theory of change



Set evaluation questions



Evaluation plan



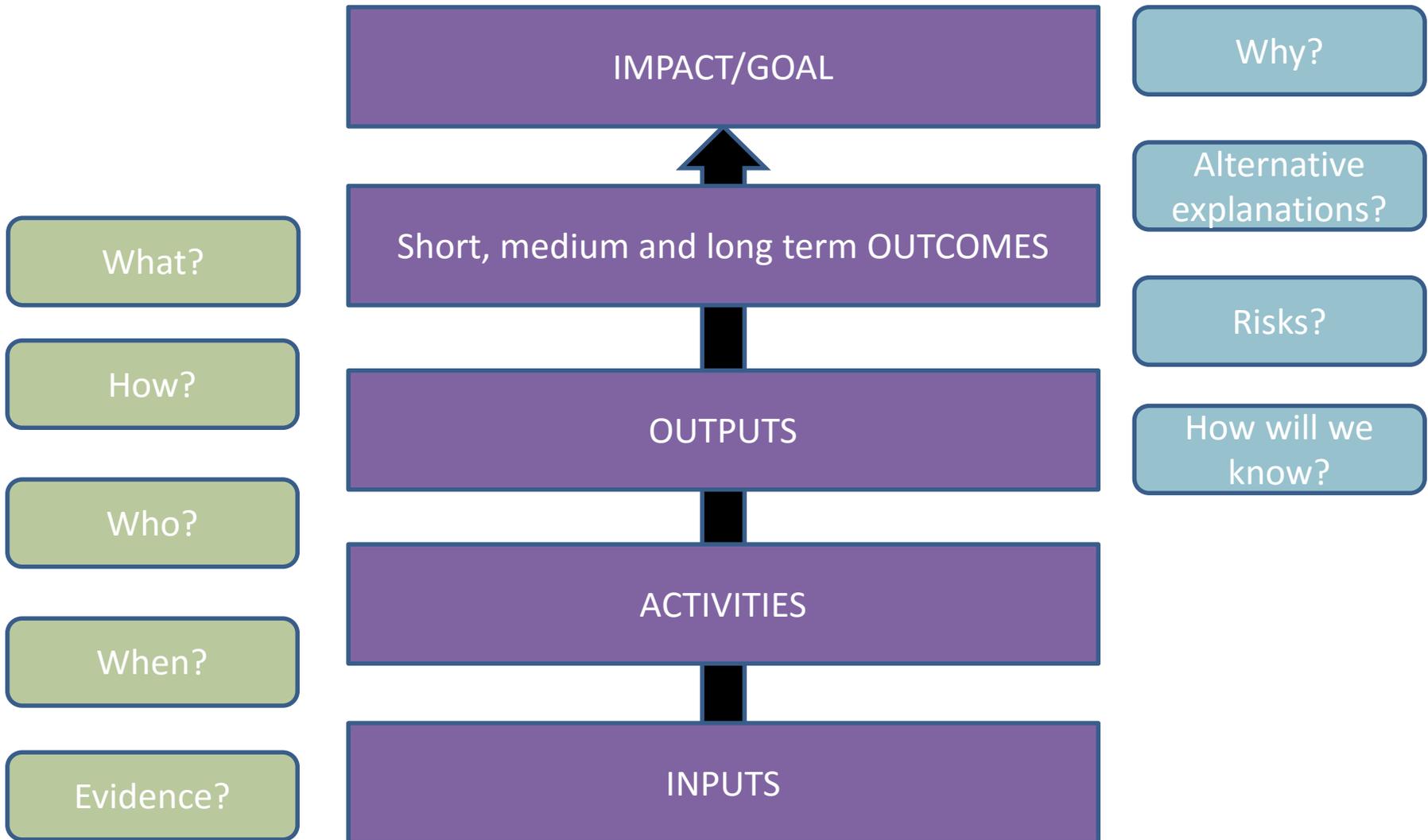
Data collection, analysis, interpretation



Use to inform policy development, disseminate



Theory of change





Typical evaluation questions



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- **What** has happened to energy consumption?
- **What** difference did the policy/programme make?
- **How** well was the policy/programme implemented?
- **How** can we do things better/what can we learn?
- **Was** the policy/programme good value for money?



Developing evaluation plan

How will we answer
the evaluation
questions?

What do we already know?

What else do we need to find out?

Where will the information come from?

How will we analyse it?

Think about audience and
dissemination

Consult widely

Document clearly



Evaluation

Process, how did it go?

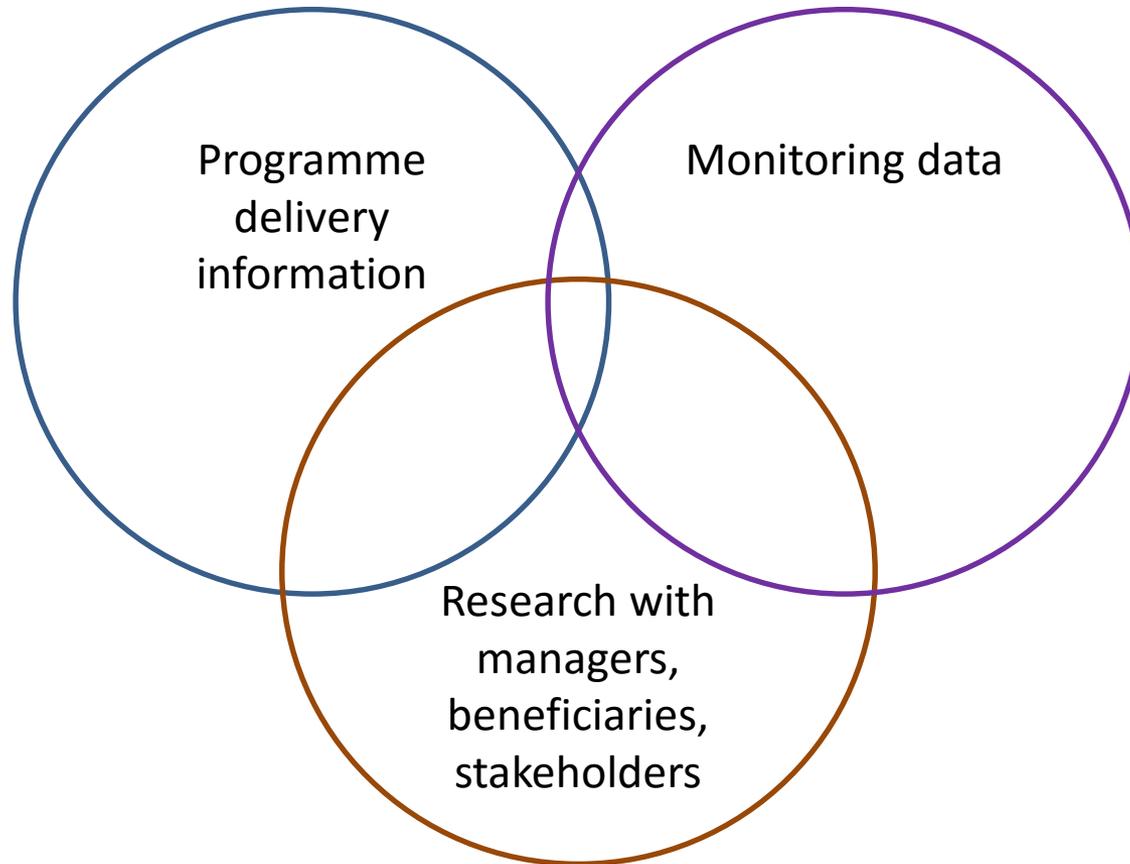
Impact, what difference did it make?

Economic, was it value for money?

Evaluation



Process evaluation





Impact evaluation



**Did the programme make a
difference?**



Experimental



- Randomised control trials; key features:
 - Random allocation of potential participants to treatment or control group
 - Measuring indicator of interest
 - Statistically significant difference
 - Proves intervention caused the change





Statistical

- Comparing data about groups affected by the programme with those that are not
- Establishing whether there is a statistically significant difference
- For example; compare trends in energy consumption between homes benefiting from the programme and similar homes that have not benefited



Case based

- In depth examination of specific cases
- Seek to understand what has happened and why in that case
- Learn about contexts – what works, for whom
- Compare between and within cases
- May test a theory



Theory based



- Test theory of change to establish:
 - Evidence for it holding in practice
 - Whether and how policy/programme influenced outcomes
 - The role of alternative explanations
- Can be implemented alongside the other mechanisms

Contribution Analysis

Set out attribution problem to be assessed

Develop theory of change

Populate with existing evidence

Articulate contribution story

Identify gaps, seek evidence

Revise contribution story

Test with stakeholders



Strengths and weaknesses



Method	Strengths	Weaknesses
Experiment	Proof programme caused impact	Difficult in practice May not provide an answer Doesn't tell you: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why/how impact• More?• Work elsewhere
Statistical	Strong evidence	Data only available in some circumstances Needs a large sample Doesn't tell you: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why/how impact• More?• Work elsewhere
Case based	Rich understanding of outcomes Why and how outcomes are achieved	Hard to generalise Doesn't prove causality Seen as less rigorous
Theory based	Rigorous approach Considers alternative explanations Rich understanding of outcomes Why and how outcomes are achieved	Doesn't prove causality Seen as less rigorous



Economic evaluation



- **Cost benefit analysis**
 - Three levels – government, participant, society
 - Consider all **additional** costs and all **additional** benefits
 - Consider **lifetime** costs and benefits
- **Consider multiple benefits of energy efficiency**
 - Energy security/peak demand
 - Economic; jobs and growth
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Productivity
 - Air quality



Analysis/synthesis

Draw together
evidence

Consider

- unintended consequences
- alternative explanations
- possible bias

Test and explore
with participants
and stakeholders

Communicate
lessons and
integrate in
future work



Role of IEPPEC



- **Evaluation community:**
 - Conference
 - Webinars
 - Peer reviewed proceedings
- **Enables:**
 - Sharing of best practice
 - Learning from other jurisdictions
 - Testing of ideas and development of new practice



Summary

- Evaluation leads to **more effective** policies and programmes
- Should be **embedded** in policy/programme design process
- Include **process, impact and economic** evaluation
- Structure around **theory of change**
- Use **transparent** process, **engage** stakeholders, **integrate** learnings
- Use **IEPPEC** resources (and attend conference!)



Resources



1. IEPPEC (Europe) <http://www.ieppecc.org/> and IEPEC (US) <http://www.iepec.org/>
2. General evaluation resource <http://betterevaluation.org/>
3. UK Government guidance for ex-ante evaluation
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-book-appraisal-and-evaluation-in-central-government>
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/483278/Valuation_of_energy_use_and_greenhouse_gas_emissions_for_appraisal.pdf
4. UK government guidance for ex-post evaluation
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-magenta-book>
5. UK Department for Energy and Climate Change guidance on conducting evaluation
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/256387/DECC_evaluation_guide.pdf
6. Impact assessment http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/misc_infocomm/dfidworkingpaper38.pdf
7. Experimental methods <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-learn-adapt-developing-public-policy-with-randomised-controlled-trials>
8. Multiple benefits of energy efficiency
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/capturing-the-multiple-benefits-of-energy-efficiency.html>



Thank you



Charles Michaelis

Databuild Research and Solutions

charles.michaelis@data-build.co.uk

+447813 799580



DATABUILD

Research & Solutions

www.data-build.co.uk

research@data-build.co.uk

21 Graham Street, Birmingham, UK, B1 3JR

0121-237-1144

