Energy Program and Policy Evaluation Capacity Building in the Asia Pacific

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Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

13th Leonardo Energy Webinar of the IEPPEC Energy Evaluation Academy

April 30, 2019
1. Building an Evaluation Community in Asia
2. Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP) and Evaluation Capacity Building
3. EEAP’s 2nd Conference
1. Building an Evaluation Community in Asia

1. Challenges
2. Opportunities
3. Vision
Challenges

- Evaluation experience is limited in most economies in Asia
  - Government initiatives (outside of investment banks) often do not include evaluation
  - Action plans or policy often focus only on implementation of policies and programs
  - Funding of data collection and evaluation of programs and policies is often not available or of low priority
  - Expertise (trained evaluators) is often limited
  - Evaluation data are often lacking or not standardized
Opportunities – Energy Efficiency

Efficiency gains since 2000 saved 4 billion tonnes of CO₂ in 2016

Without efficiency, emissions in 2016 would have been 12.5% higher.
45% of emissions savings are from IEA countries, major emerging economies account for 47%.
Opportunities - Renewables

Trends in Renewable Energy
Click on the chart to explore trends in renewable energy

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Approved by the UN General Assembly in 2015 and underpin the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that officially came into force in Jan. 2016.
Economies are in the process of developing and implementing new energy policies and programs. There are opportunities to:

- Introduce evaluation as part of the process
- Increase expertise in governments for data gathering and evaluation (capacity building)
- Assess private sector energy investments’ toward policy goals
- Increase the body of knowledge on the effects of energy policies and programs
- Improve energy policy and program design and implementation
Evaluation survey sent to experts in APEC member economies, as well as Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation and Energy Working Group members

16 Surveys were completed from 13 (of 21) economies (and 8 of 11 developing economies)
Main Areas of Evaluation Activity

Policies and programs related to:

- energy efficient lighting
- electrical appliances
- energy efficiency in industry
## Evaluation Status (2017)

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Kyrgyzstan: Gender Evaluation

  - Conducted research on public awareness and attitudes towards EE in buildings

- Selected findings:
  - Children, elderly and women spent more time than others in poorly insulated and heated buildings constructed during the 1960s-1980s
  - 60% of women respondents never heard of EE buildings and renewable energy
  - Low level understanding of relationships between EE, savings in public budgets & household budgets, impact on health and education, and women’s employment
  - Women’s participation in EE-related decision-making was limited
  - Rural women’s vulnerability was aggravated by inefficient energy use and availability
Current evaluation of Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards (PALS) Programs

- Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Labelling (MEPSL) program
- Focus: Fiji, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
- Purpose: Assess the effectiveness of the PALS program
  - Results to date
  - Unintended results
  - Barriers and enablers to achieving results
  - How benefits of program can be retained & continued
- Includes literature review, desk review, field visits

- Starting to evaluate one of the NEEAP initiatives: Energy Audit Conditional Grants (EACG) program
- Focus is on outcomes
- Includes workshops with stakeholders
Government Agency Performance Accountability Report (LAKIP)
- Describes the performance achieved by a government agency on the implementation of programs and activities funded by national budget
- Evaluation of energy development projects performed under LAKIP
- Evaluation focus: budgetary issues, rather than program activities
- Shift to market-based measures, with government playing pivotal role
- Allocate mandatory targets allocated to local industries, industries and enterprises, with annual examination
- Make incentives right not only give direct orders
Vision

- Support the strengthening of evaluation leadership and capacity, especially in developing countries
- Foster the cross-fertilization of evaluation theory and practice in Asia
- Encourage the use of comparable evaluation methodologies across countries
- Address international challenges in evaluation
2. EEAP & Evaluation Capacity Building

- Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP)
  - Non-profit established in 2018
  - Mission:
    - Take a **leadership role** in expanding the practice of, and capacity for, **objective evaluation** in the energy efficiency, renewable energy and energy-related (such as water and transportation) program and policy arena
    - Using workshops, conferences, websites, webinars and other web-based tools to foster the development of **self-sustaining evaluation communities**
  - Led by Organizing Committee and 35 Evaluation Ambassadors from 24 Countries
Organizing Committee

- Nina Campbell
- Kevin Cooney
- Phil Degens
- Charles Michaelis
- Li Pengcheng
- Michael Reid
- Melanie Slade
- Edward Vine
35 EEAP Ambassadors
(from 24 countries)
35 EEAP Ambassadors
(from 24 countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Australia</td>
<td>Angelica Austin</td>
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<td>Europe</td>
<td>Charles Michaelis</td>
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EEAP Focus: Evaluation Capacity Building (ECB)

1. What is ECB?
2. Multidisciplinary model of ECB
3. Use of ECB model
4. Capacity building questions
5. Evaluation capacity indicators
6. Evaluation practice indicators
What is Evaluation Capacity Building (ECB)?

- ECB involves the design and implementation of teaching and learning strategies to help individuals, groups and organizations learn about what constitutes effective, useful and professional evaluation practice.

- The ultimate goal of ECB is sustainable evaluation practice – where members continually ask questions that matter, collect, analyze, and interpret data; and use evaluation findings for decision-making and action.
A Multidisciplinary Model of Evaluation Capacity Building

Organizational Learning Capacity
- Leadership
- Culture

Sustainable Evaluation Practice
- Evaluation Policies & Procedures
- Evaluation Frameworks & Processes
- Strategic Plan for Evaluation
- Integrated Knowledge Management Evaluation System
- Continuous Learning about Evaluation
- Resources Dedicated to Evaluation
- Use of Evaluation Findings
- Shared Evaluation Beliefs & Commitment

Transfer of Learning
- Systems & Structures
- Communication

Diffusion

For information contact hpreskill@ca.rr.com.
Use of ECB Model

- **To explore:**
  - Which evaluation capacity building strategies are most effective for achieving various individual and group level outcomes?
  - Which strategies are most effective for certain kinds of participants?
  - How can different ECB strategies be designed to maximize their impact?

- **In the hopes of:**
  - Expanded ideas for implementing ECB activities and processes
  - Refreshed or renewed vision for ECB on participant learning
Capacity Building Questions

1. Whose capacities need to be developed at the national and local levels?
2. What types of capacities are needed?
3. What are the baseline skills in evaluation with a focus on energy policies and programs?
4. Where are these skills most needed?
5. How and when will stakeholders use evaluation?
6. What types of data are routinely collected at the local and national levels currently?
7. Why should policymakers use evaluation results in decision analysis and are they using the results?
Evaluation Capacity Indicators

1. Access to information about evaluation – EEAP Website [ energy-evaluation.org ]
2. Collective learning opportunities – EEAP Conferences, Workshops, Webinars
3. Evaluation framework – EEAP Conferences, Workshops, Webinars
4. Memory/ repository of evaluations – EEAP Website
5. Opportunities for training in evaluation – EEAP Conferences, Workshops, Webinars
6. Policies/procedures supportive of evaluation
1. Resources for supporting evaluation
2. Supervisor(s) engages in and uses evaluation
3. Supervisor(s) supportive of evaluation
4. Staffs’ collective attitudes toward evaluation
5. Staffs’ collective knowledge and skills of evaluation
1. Conduct of evaluation (performance)
2. Sharing of evaluation
3. Learning evaluation
4. Use of evaluation
5. Motivation for performing evaluation
6. Extent of responsibility for evaluation
7. Frequency of evaluation
8. Embeddedness of evaluation
EEAP Connecting With Key Energy Players

- Asia Clean Energy Forum (ACEF)
  - Organized by Asia Development Bank (ADB)
- Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Energy Working Group
- Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APERC)
- Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
  - Reports to World Bank Group
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
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3. EEAP’s 2nd Conference

- Where? Bangkok, Thailand
- When? October 30-31, 2019
- Who should benefit?
  - Energy evaluators
  - Policy makers
  - Program managers
  - Academics
  - Energy professionals
  - Students
Conference Topics

- Evaluating energy policies and programs for the energy transition
- Assessing energy efficiency technologies and practices
- Monitoring Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of the Paris Agreement
- Measuring progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Evaluating renewable energy potential and results
- Evaluating non-energy impacts (multiple benefits)
- Other topics
Presentation Types

- Oral presentation (without a supporting paper)
- Oral presentation (peer-reviewed and with a final paper)
- Poster presentation
- Panel discussion
Keep in Mind

- Call for Abstracts deadline: May 6!
  - Submit on online abstract submission site

- For more information and to register your interest, go to: www.energy-evaluation.org
Thanks to Past & Current Sponsors

- CLASP
- Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand
- EMI Consulting
- Independent Evaluation Office
- International Copper Association
- International Energy Program Evaluation Conference
- International Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation Conference
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Time for Questions