

ENERGY
EVALUATION
ASIA PACIFIC



Energy Program & Policy Evaluation Capacity Building in Asia Pacific

Thailand Report

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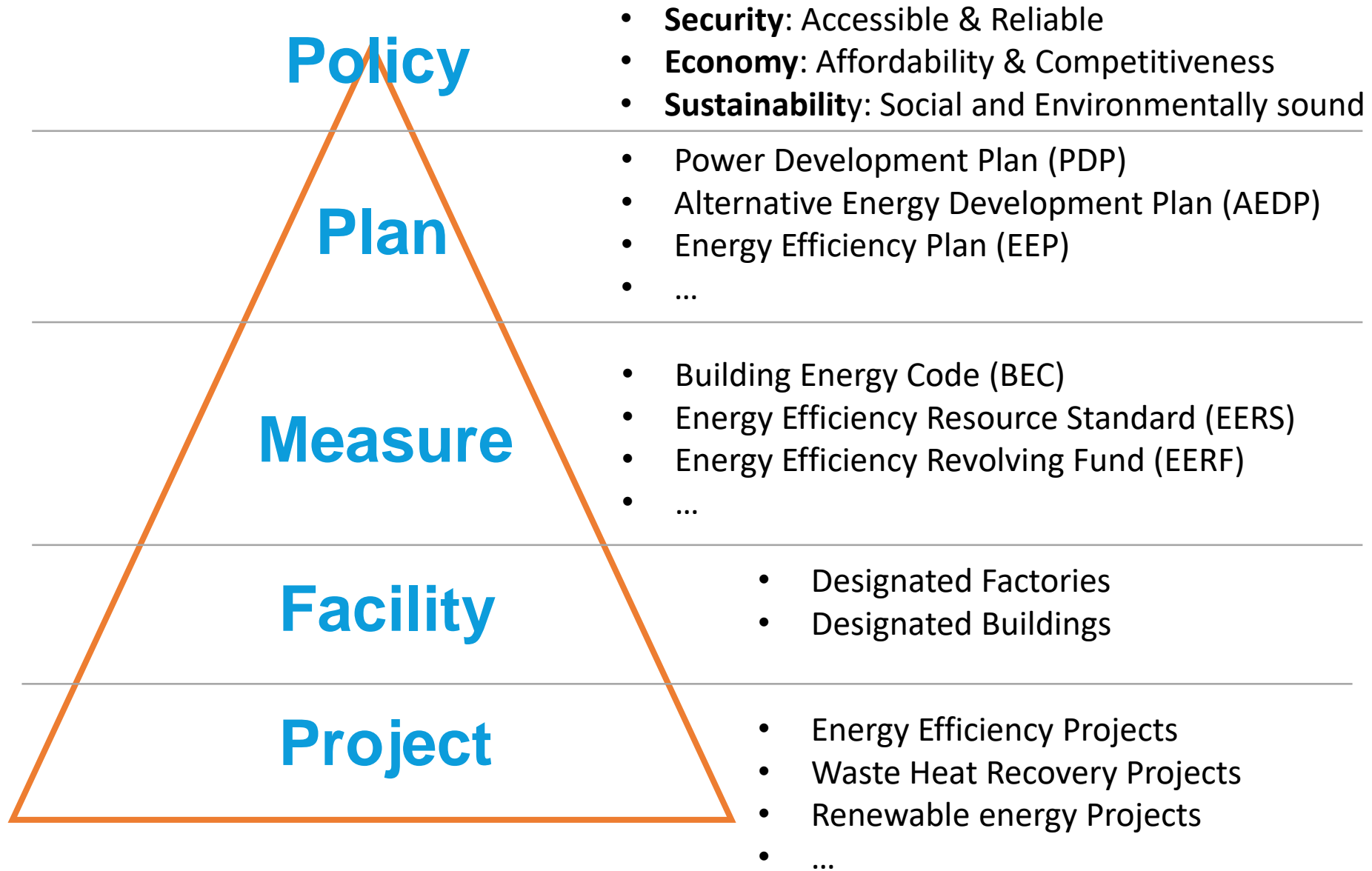
Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific Conference

Bangkok, Thailand

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Energy evaluation in Thailand is in progress.

Different levels may require different evaluation approaches.



Policy Level: Thailand Energy Trilemma Index (TETI) was developed to monitor & evaluate an impact of energy policies.

Energy Policy



- แผนยุทธศาสตร์ชาติ 20 ปี
- แผนแม่บทภายใต้ยุทธศาสตร์ชาติ
- แผนปฏิรูปประเทศด้านพลังงาน
- แผนพัฒนากำลังผลิตไฟฟ้า
- แผนอนุรักษ์พลังงาน
- แผนพัฒนาพลังงานทดแทนและพลังงานทางเลือก
- แผนบริหารจัดการก๊าซธรรมชาติ
- แผนบริหารจัดการน้ำมันเชื้อเพลิง
- แผนแม่บทการพัฒนาระบบโครงข่ายสมาร์ทกริดของประเทศไทย
- แผนพลังงานอื่นๆ

Evaluation



ความยั่งยืน
Sustainability



ความมั่นคง
Security

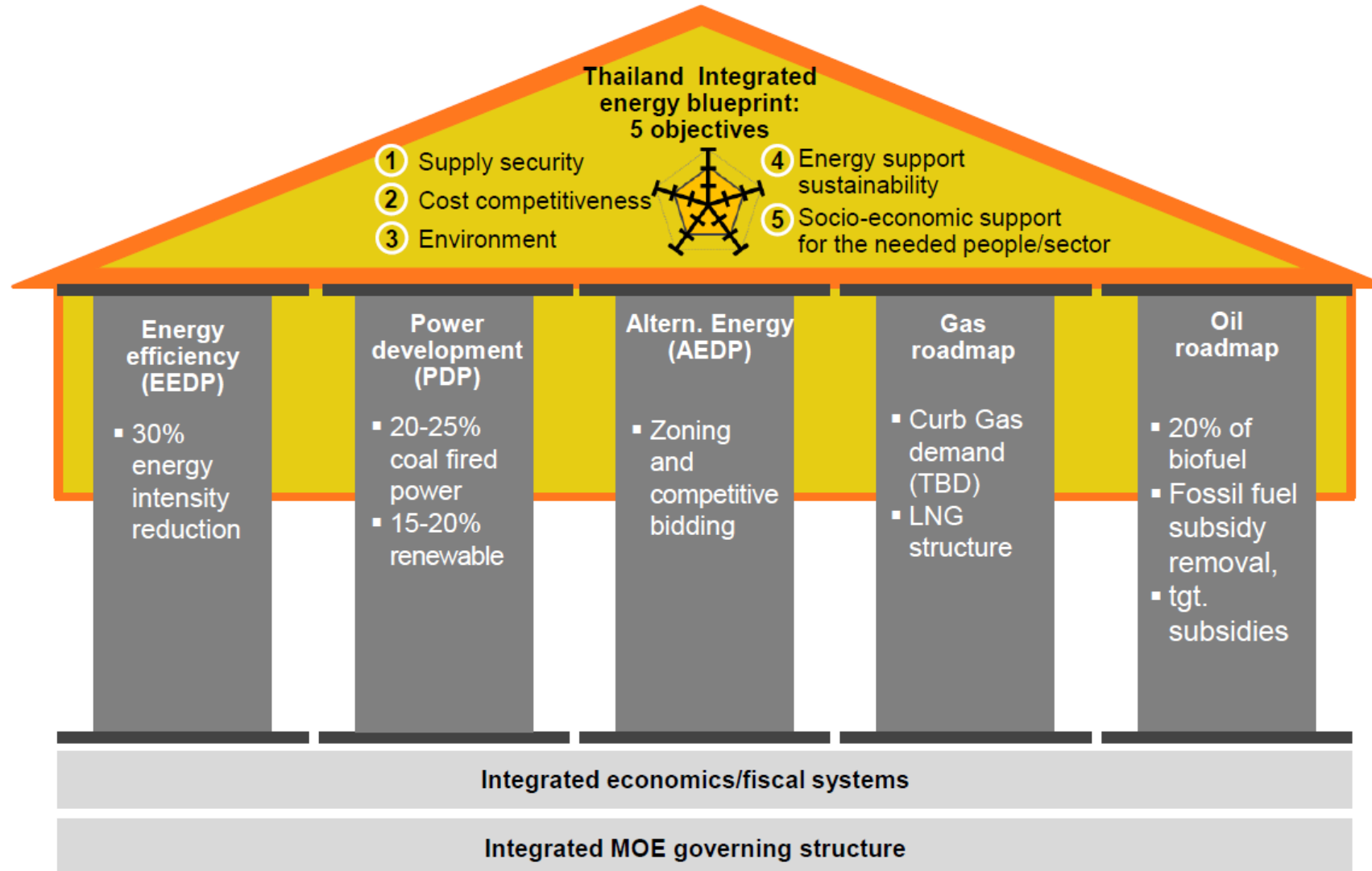


Energy
Trilemma
Index Tool

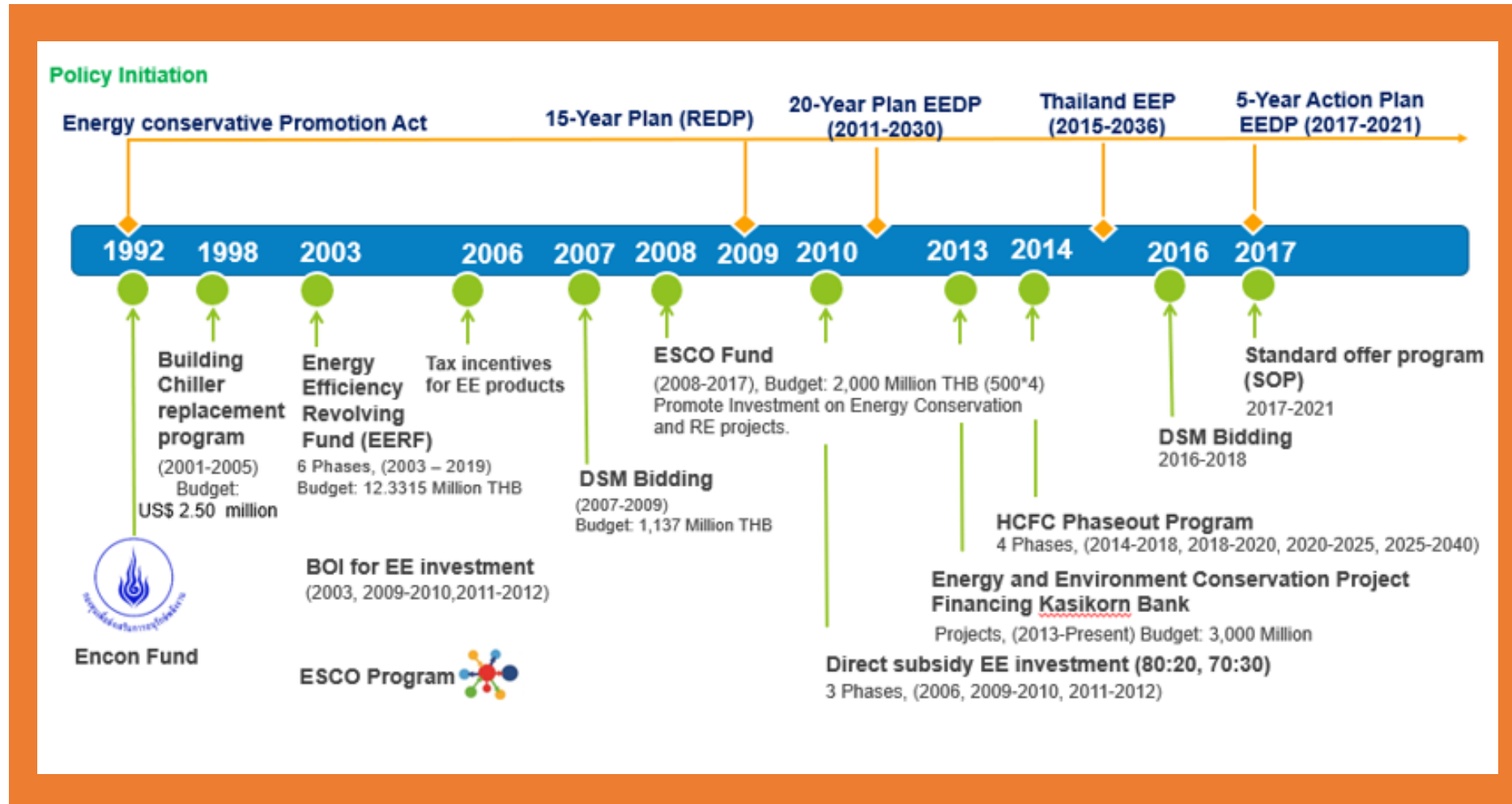


ความมั่งคั่ง
Economy

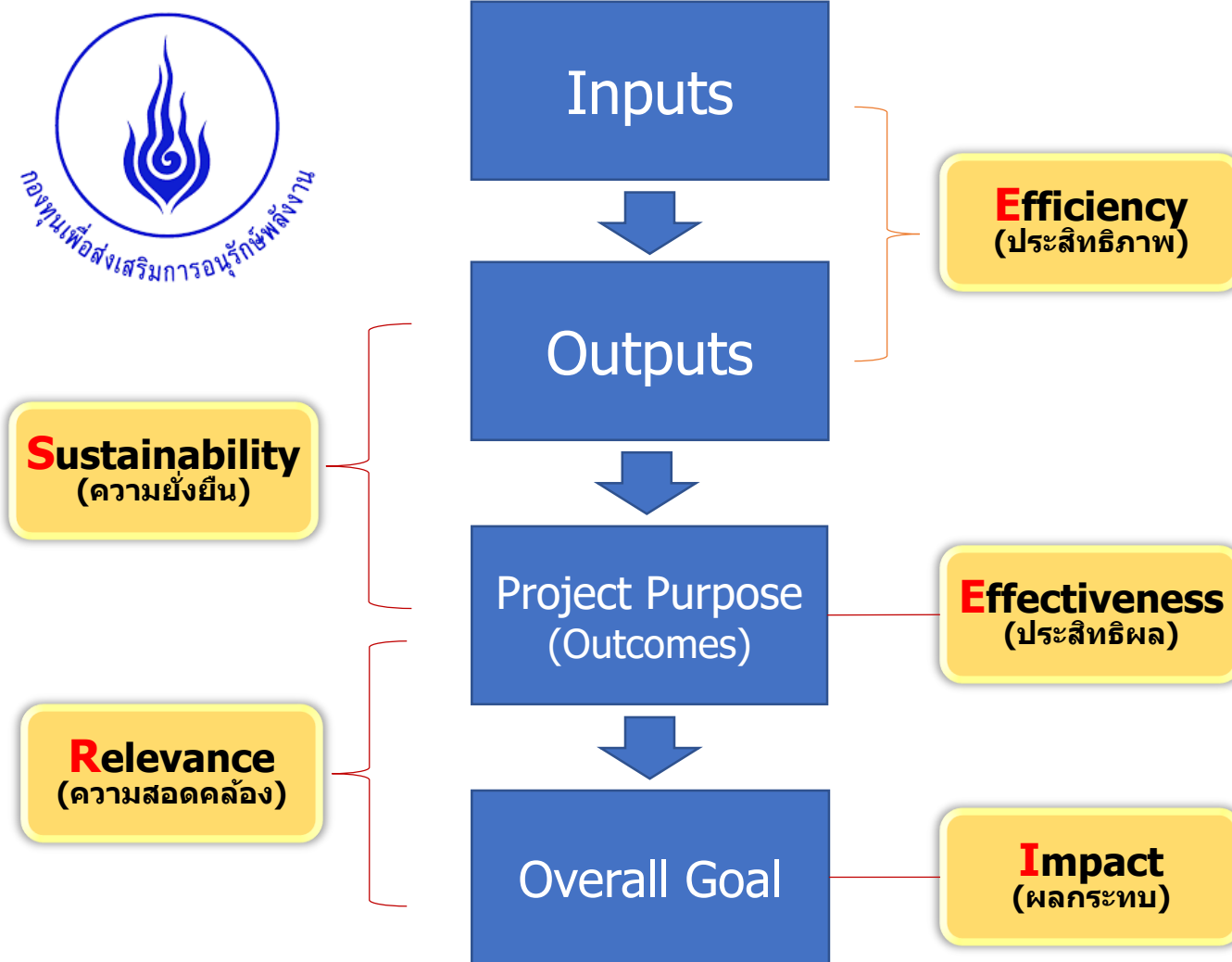
Plan Level: Thailand Integrated Energy Blueprint (TIEB) consists of five major energy plans. The monitoring (& evaluation?) has been tracked quarterly against key indicators.



Measure Level: Thai government has implemented various measures to promote private sector in EE investment. However, there is still a limited evaluation program and capacity building in this area.



Project Level: Recently, government-funded projects are evaluated against the *DAC evaluation criteria* for pre-evaluation and post-evaluation.



Summary of key challenges in energy evaluation

Evaluation experience is still limited in Thailand:



Government budget is limited. Monitoring and Evaluation budgets are often removed.



Most government funded-projects / programs / measures do not include M&E plan.



Data gathering and collection is limited and not standardized, depended on the data owners.



Expertise (trained evaluators) is often limited.



Roles of public agencies sometimes are overlapping/unclear.

The Future Roles of Energy Evaluation

- **Government:**

- Policy direction is moving towards smaller/scale & community-based energy projects as well as result-based programs, this requires more understanding on non-financial impacts and 'co-benefits' to demonstrate the rationale.
- All key/flagship energy projects/programs should have monitoring & evaluation plans (M&E plans) in place before the implementation.
- Government can build & strengthen an evaluation community by taking into consideration lessons learned and experiences from other countries.

- **Private Sectors:**

- Currently, the role of private sectors in energy evaluation in Thailand is still limited.
- Some private sectors are aware of energy evaluation due to their collaboration/supports from Donors (e.g. GIZ, USAID, etc) and MDB (e.g. ADB, IFC, AFD, etc) which require to conduct the evaluation.
- Key issue is still to demonstrate that information received from the evaluation is worth more than the resources spent (e.g. money, time) for the evaluation. There is a need to simplify the evaluation process to achieve the cost-effectiveness.

- **Evaluators:**

- With regards to energy audit at designed factories and buildings, currently all energy auditors must be certified.
- Currently, there is no requirement for energy policy/program evaluators to be certified. Most evaluation assignments were performed on an ad-hoc basis by professors from University.
- Evaluators should work closer with government to design and develop evaluation frameworks and guidelines to support the country.