

Session 4.2: Energy program and policy evaluation capacity building
in Asia Pacific: Report from the field

**“Energy program and policy evaluation capacity building in Asia
Pacific: Report from the field”**

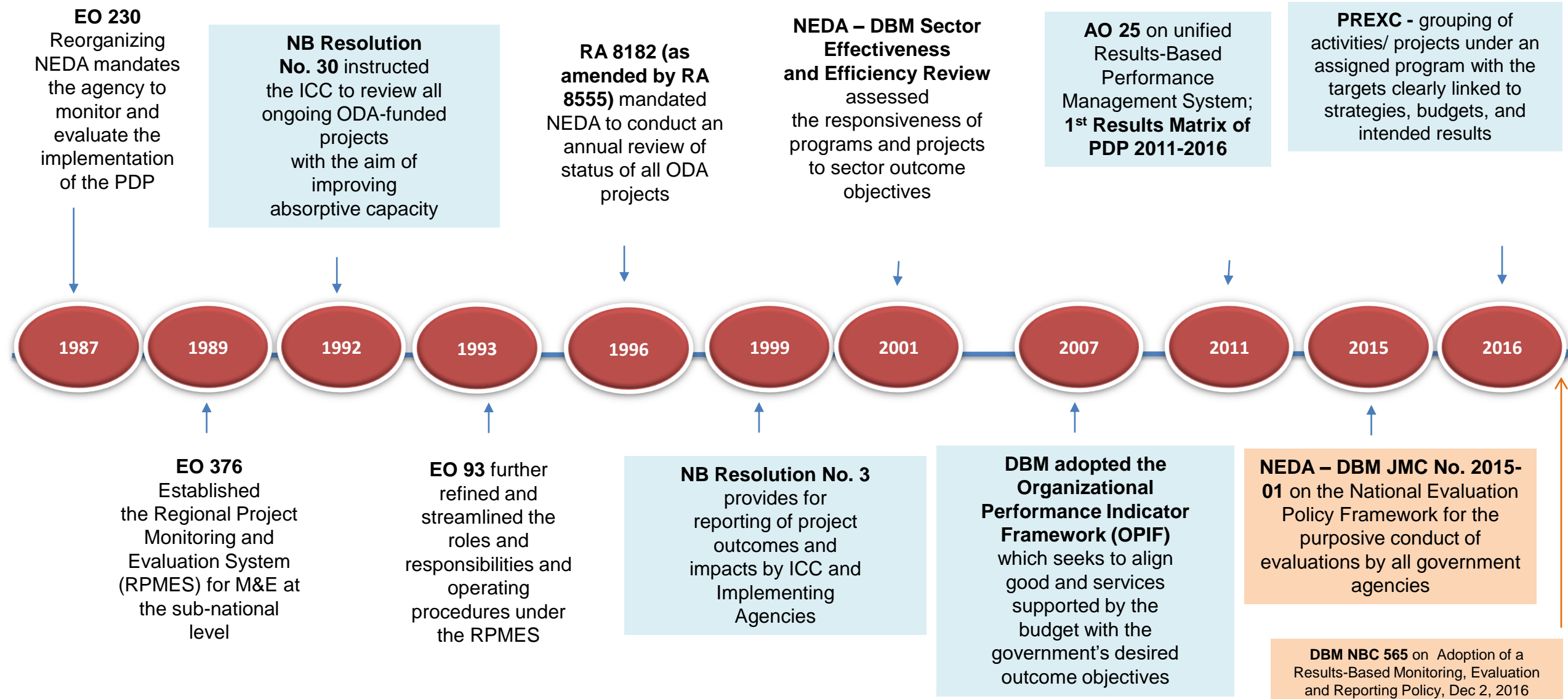
Outline:

Capacity building in evaluation in the Philippines/ APEA
Challenges, Opportunities, gaps, barriers
Current progress
What have been evaluated?
Role of government, evaluators, private sector
Moving forward –is certification needed?

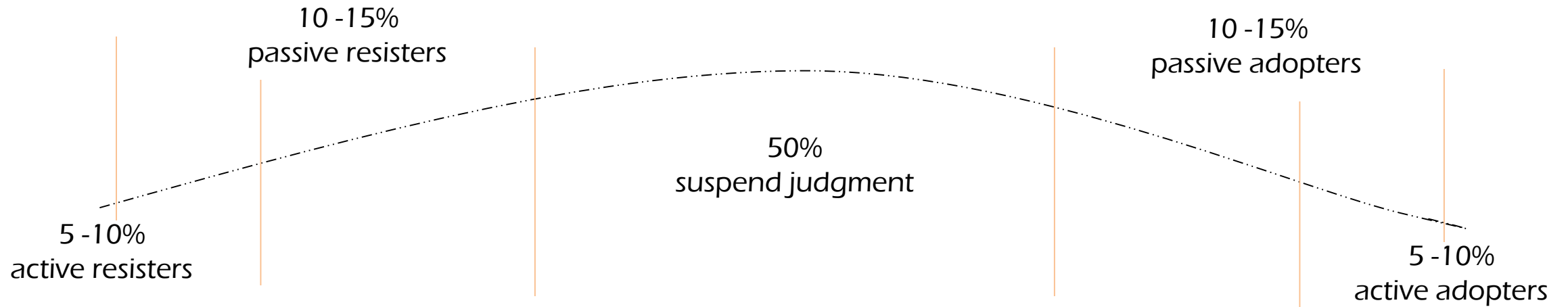
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What's up in government?

Policy Context Relevant to M&E



CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, GAPS, BARRIERS TO M&E



- - in a change process, you probably shall spend 80 % of the time for those who are for you - -

CHALLENGES - how to push the agenda to the level of policy-decision makers; low awareness and capacity; national & global level challenges – such as the SDGs

OPPORTUNITIES - pockets of champions sporadically exist in various government bodies; relatively younger populations

GAPS - weak data & information systems, perhaps due also to weak empirical traditions in most developing countries

BARRIERS - high variability of systems, societies, cultures in Asia Pacific; most evaluation organizations are nascent & need to strengthen as institutions, include partnership with governments, private & plural sectors

STATE OF M&E IN THE COUNTRY/ ASIA PACIFIC

NILL

many agencies totally without M&E

START UP

some beginning to see value of M&E due to requirements from partner, donor, and funding organizations

LOW

a number have been doing monitoring, traditional or hybrid M&E

DEVELOPING

some have an improved level of understanding and skills in implementing M&E through own initiatives but usually with support from outside partners

MODERATELY DEVELOPED

some have substantially improved level of M&E application- such as having developed own M&E system; M&E Agenda already reaching parliament.

MATURE

with developed economies, strong empirical culture/traditions, democratic; state sanctioned system of measurement

ILLUSTRATION of current practice: showing quality of 'supply' (state of capacity)

PROGRAM TITLE/ CODE	FUND TYPE/ SOURCE/ AMOUNT/ DATE	SPONSOR
Metro Manila (MM) Air Quality Improvement Sector Development Program L-1	LOAN/ Japan Special Fund/ US\$ 296M Dec 1998 - Dec 2008	ADB
Philippine Energy Efficiency Project/ LG-1	LOAN & GRANT Combination/ ADB LIBOR & Asia Clear Energy Fund/ US\$48.9M Aug 2008 - Apr 2011	ADB
GEF-Manila Third Sewerage Project/ LCI-1	LOAN & COUNTERPART INVESTMENT Combination/ Global Environment Facility Trust Fund/ US8.35M Aug 2006 - Nov 2012	WB
Pasig River (PR) Environmental Management and Rehabilitation/ L-2	LOAN / US175M Jul 2000 - Jul 2008	ADB
Metro Manila Development Authority EDSA Bus Reduction Project/ L-3	LOAN/ IBRD & Bank- Managed Carbon Fund/ US10M/ Jan 2010 - Nov 2012	WB
Preparing the Philippine Basic Urban Services/ LCI-2	LOAN & COUNTERPART INVESTMENT Combination/ US\$290M Aug 2009 - Apr 2019	ADB

Santos, R. 2018

ILLUSTRATION of current practice: showing quality of 'supply' (state of capacity)

CODE	RESULTS FRAMEWORK		
	OUTPUTS	OUTCOMES	IMPACT (GOAL)
L-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Air pollution from mobile & stationary sources mitigated ✚ Comprehensive assessment of DRM status ✚ Fuel quality improved ✚ Emissions from vehicular used improved ✚ Traffic congestion reduced through improved traffic flow ✚ Air sector appropriately legislated, and its management monitored ✚ Capacity building and institutional development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Public awareness for cleaner air and support to air quality-related activities ✚ Improved public health monitoring of the effects of air quality ✚ Strengthened capacity of public health monitoring of regional offices of the DOH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Sustainable improvement in Metro Manila's airshed quality
LG-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Retrofit of buildings ✚ 13 million CFLs to consumers ✚ Energy efficient lighting programs ✚ Super ESCO ✚ Certification scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Certification process for energy and environmentally efficient commercial buildings ✚ Reduced cost of power generation ✚ A viable ESCO industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Reduced cost of power generation <p><i>Santos, R. 2018</i></p>

ILLUSTRATION of current practice: showing quality of 'supply' (state of capacity)

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK applied to EX-POST EVALUATION of a PROGRAM	
GOAL	Contribute to an increase in the facilitation and safety of...; expansion in the capacities of...; and increase in opportunities for...
PROJECT PURPOSE	Improve the quality of...
OUTPUTS	Rating schools will be constructed in _____, _____, _____
INPUTS	Implementation of ... works (construction ofschools) Procurement of equipment for... Consulting services

Santos, R. 2018

Logframe used in one of the sample programs (same study)

What have been evaluated?

ADB Case:

- 85 completed evaluation studies qualified as methodologically rigorous impact evaluations - 37 evaluated interventions in Asia.

Completed evaluation studies: 4 categories:

- (1) **Impact of electrification:** 57 studies- on impact of electricity access
 - 24 studies in Asia- on rural grid electrification programs,
 - 8 studies evaluated rural electrification off- grid
 - 5 studies on solar lanterns
- (2) **Impact of energy efficiency programs:** 5 studies –evaluated interventions to increase efficiency of energy consumption: introduction of energy-efficient appliances, incentives, and information nudges aimed at conserving energy, or introduction of energy-efficient compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) bulbs.
- (3) **Impact of electricity sector reforms:** 16 studies -evaluated effects of market-based reforms on several outcome indicators; include privatization, private sector involvement, unbundling, and change in electricity tariff design.
- (4) **Others** – 6 studies –on impacts of improved electricity supply to firms, a study of natural gas access for households, a study on effects of electricity-enabled television usage, and on impacts of energy-based livelihood training programs on rural women in India by ADB.

ROLES:

Governments – lead facilitation/institutionalization of results-based M&E culture in all sectors: this time & in this context, top-down approach is key

Private Sectors -significant role in providing the venue for practice; private sector's stronger participation in the promotion of results-oriented practice can help speed up the process of institutionalizing the M&E culture

Evaluators –for building capacity in all sectors; ensure quality 'supply' while promoting increase in 'demand'

- a bit contradiction if evaluation organizations just emphasize on increasing demand while the supply falters
- 'big brother-small brother' concept can help.

MOVING FORWARD

- evaluation organizations always have plans for ECB; on-going initiatives that still have to gain traction and track records
 - current thrust = capacitate all sectors, more importantly the executive and legislative branches of governments
- existing body of evidence of what works in Energy sector remains limited
- planned evaluations at government side –not explicit, murky at the moment

Shall evaluators be certified? Certainly, certification can help, but;

- who will?
- what process?
- other Qs

THANKS!