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**

**1987 EO 230**
Reorganizing NEDA mandates the agency to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the PDP

**1989**

**EO 376**
Established the Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES) for M&E at the sub-national level

**1992**

**EO 93**
Further refined and streamlined the roles and responsibilities and operating procedures under the RPMES

**1993**

**NB Resolution No. 30**
Instructed the ICC to review all ongoing ODA-funded projects with the aim of improving absorptive capacity

**1996**

**RA 8182 (as amended by RA 8555)**
Mandated NEDA to conduct an annual review of status of all ODA projects

**1999**

**NEDA – DBM Sector Effectiveness and Efficiency Review**
Assessed the responsiveness of programs and projects to sector outcome objectives

**2001**

**NB Resolution No. 3**
Provides for reporting of project outcomes and impacts by ICC and Implementing Agencies

**2007**

**AO 25**
on unified Results-Based Performance Management System; 1st Results Matrix of PDP 2011-2016

**2011**

**PREXC - grouping of activities/projects under an assigned program with the targets clearly linked to strategies, budgets, and intended results**

**2015**

**DBM adopted the Organizational Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF)**
Which seeks to align good and services supported by the budget with the government’s desired outcome objectives

**2016**

**NEDA – DBM JMC No. 2015-01**
on the National Evaluation Policy Framework for the purposive conduct of evaluations by all government agencies

**DBM NBC 565**
on Adoption of a Results-Based Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Policy, Dec 2, 2016

Acknowledgement: Director Violeta S. Corpus, Monitoring and Evaluation Staff, NEDA
CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES, GAPS, BARRIERS TO M&E

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

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

Santos, R. 2018
**ILLUSTRATION of current practice:** showing quality of ‘supply’ (state of capacity)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAM TITLE/ CODE</th>
<th>FUND TYPE/ SOURCE/ AMOUNT/ DATE</th>
<th>SPONSOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pasig River (PR) Environmental Management and Rehabilitation/ L-2</td>
<td>LOAN / US175M Jul 2000 - Jul 2008</td>
<td>ADB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro Manila Development Authority EDSA Bus Reduction Project/ L-3</td>
<td>LOAN/ IBRD &amp; Bank- Managed Carbon Fund/ US10M/ Jan 2010 - Nov 2012</td>
<td>WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing the Philippine Basic Urban Services/ LCI-2</td>
<td>LOAN &amp; COUNTERPART INVESTMENT Combination/ US$290M Aug 2009 - Apr 2019</td>
<td>ADB</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Santos, R. 2018</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>OUTPUTS</th>
<th>OUTCOMES</th>
<th>IMPACT (GOAL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| L-1  | - 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 | - 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 | Sustainable improvement in Metro Manila’s air-shed quality |
| LG-1 | - Retrofit of buildings  
      - 13 million CFLs to consumers  
      - Energy efficient lighting programs  
      - Super ESCO  
      - Certification scheme | - Certification process for energy and environmentally efficient commercial buildings  
      - Reduced cost of power generation  
      - A viable ESCO industry | Reduced cost of power generation |

Santos, R. 2018
ILLUSTRATION of current practice: showing quality of ‘supply’ (state of capacity)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK applied to EX-POST EVALUATION of a PROGRAM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROJECT PURPOSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTPUTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

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!