

Session 7

Energy Evaluation in the ESCAP context

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INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

➤ Estimated annual cost of additional investment to achieve the SDGs

- Total: \$1.5 trillion
- Infrastructure: \$900 billion
- Clean energy and climate action: \$434 billion

➤ Governance and institutional challenges

- Are the most suitable projects been selected?
- Are projects efficiently implemented?

➤ Reforms to improve planning and delivery of infrastructure

➤ Improve public efficiency → encourage private sector participation in infrastructure



➤ Energy challenges in Asia and the Pacific

- Over 322 million people have no electricity
- 1.96 billion have no to clean cooking
- Energy demand is rising fast in the region
- How to achieve universal access while ensuring environmental sustainability?

➤ ESCAP's mission on energy

- To ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all in Asia and the Pacific in line with SDG7 targets
- To enhance energy security and connectivity through regional cooperation



➤ What does ESCAP do?

- Provides platforms for dialogue and knowledge sharing
- Implements programmes to foster the transition to a sustainable energy system by advancing energy access, renewable energy, and energy efficiency

➤ ESCAP Intergovernmental platforms

- Asia-Pacific Energy Forum
- Committee on Energy
- Expert Working Groups on Energy Connectivity
- Expert Working Groups on Universal Access to Modern Energy Services, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Cleaner Use of Fossil Fuels



➤ Knowledge products and research work

- Asia-Pacific Energy Portal
- Flagship Publications and additional knowledge products

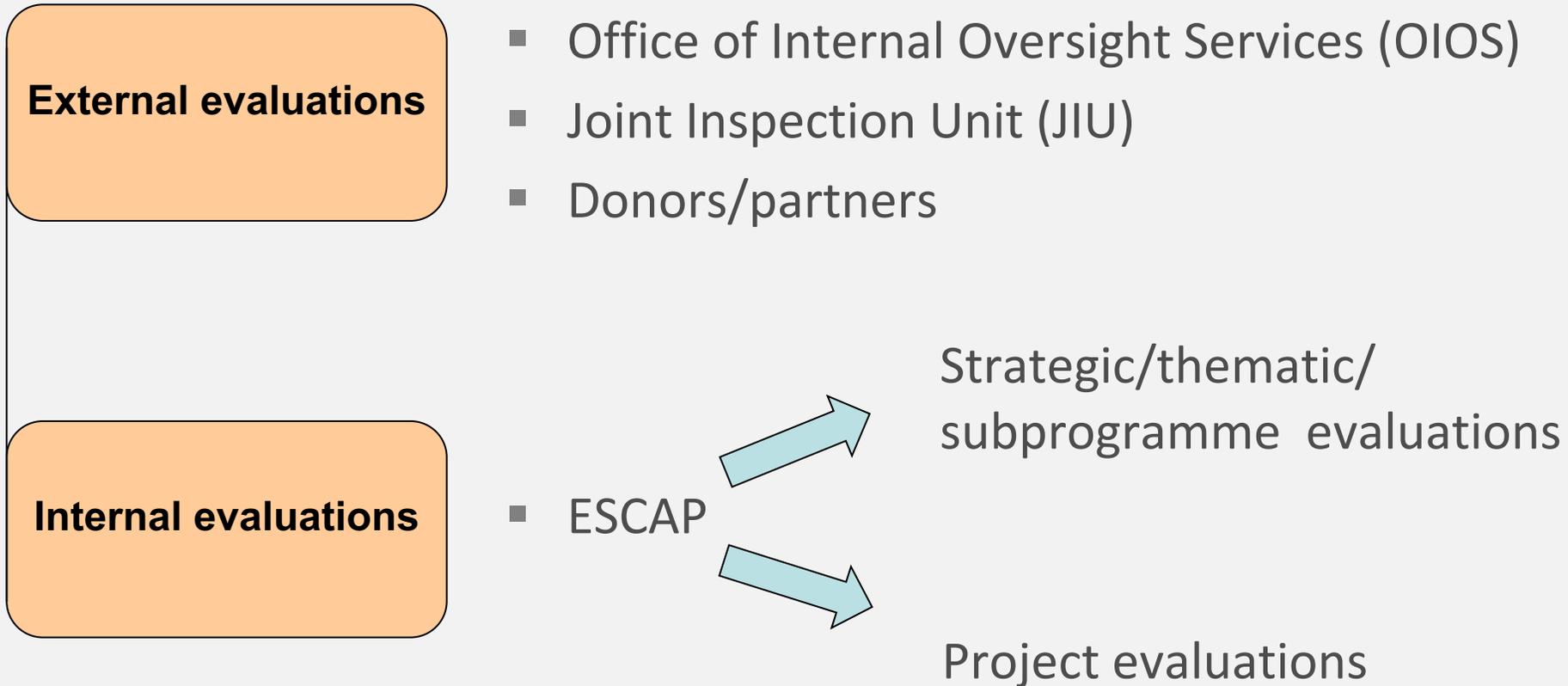
➤ Technical assistance and capacity building

- National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning (NEXSTEP)
- Development Account: The project “Evidence-Based Policies for Sustainable Use of Energy in Asia and the Pacific”
- Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA) Working Group on Energy, Water and Environment
- Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration (RECI)- Energy

➤ What does ESCAP understand for an evaluation?

- ESCAP defines an evaluation as a systematic and impartial assessment of a project, subprogramme, division, regional institution, sub-regional office, policy, strategy or institutional performance
- It analyses the level of achievement of both expected and unexpected results
- It uses criteria such as effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and gender mainstreaming

➤ Who evaluates?



➤ Common types of evaluations at ESCAP

Ex-Ante

Will the activities meet the needs?

Can the programme design be improved before implemented?

Mid-Term Evaluation

Is the programme working well? Should it be revised? Is the programme effectively reaching all the targeted beneficiaries?

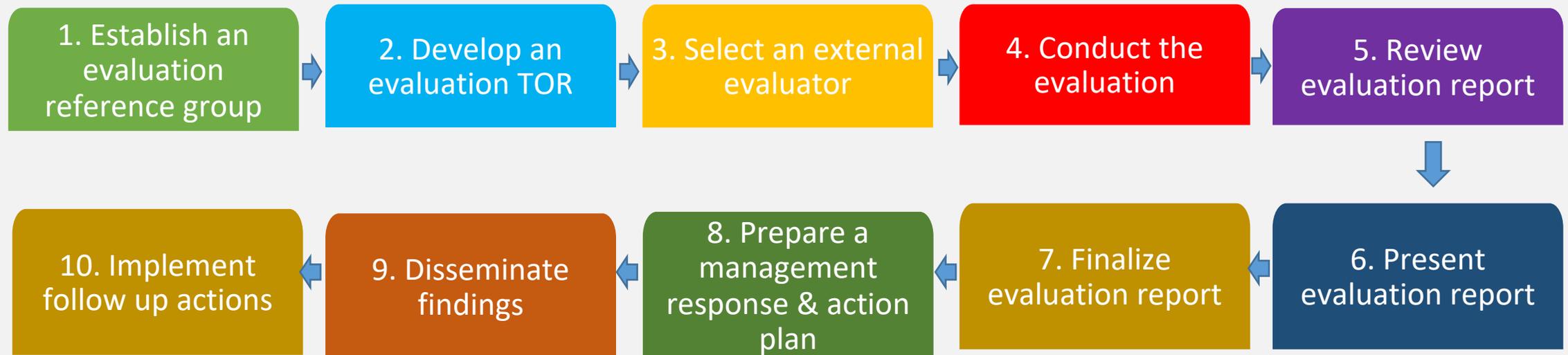
Final

Is the programme achieving the intended results? Is the programme achieving any stated objectives?

➤ Who demand evaluations from ESCAP?

	Examples
Member States (Commission) through resolutions	Evaluation of divisions, regional institutions, sub-regional offices
Senior management and an ESCAP internal evaluation policy	Mandatory evaluation of extra-budgetary projects
Donors	EU, DFID-funded projects

➤ Evaluation process at ESCAP



➤ Evaluation criteria

Relevance

Were the project outputs based on the needs of the member States?

Effectiveness

Did the project achieve its expected results?

Efficiency

Were resources used efficiently and timely?

Sustainability

Would the project benefits continue in the future?

Gender

Was gender mainstreamed?

➤ Example of an evaluation of an energy project

- The project aimed at demonstrating the viability and replicability of a new model of public private partnerships based on a tri-lateral partnership between the public sector, a private sector partner, and a community to make small rural energy projects commercially viable for private energy companies

EVALUATION REPORT

EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT “ENHANCING AND IMPROVING
ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE
RENEWABLE ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS” (5P PROJECT)

March 2015

- The evaluation aimed at establishing accountability and facilitating learning among project stakeholders
- Objective 1: Assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of project results
- Objective 2: Make recommendations for the design and implementation of possible future similar projects

➤ Selected conclusions of the evaluation

- The project helped to publicize the idea and possibility of pro-poor public-private energy partnerships among member states
- The project has the potential to create a valuable body of experience and lessons
- However, details on the operational and conceptual aspects of the approach were not sufficiently defined and developed prior to the launch of the project, which created difficulties in its implementation

Thank you for your attention!