



Accelerating the Energy Transition by building policymakers' knowledge and skills

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Introduction

The Energy Efficiency in Emerging Economies Programme (E4) was established in 2014 to work closely with emerging economies on energy efficiency. The focus is on 6 partner economies (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa) that account for more than one third of global energy consumption.

Under E4, the IEA provides tailored support for policy makers in the partner economies to help them to understand the potential for energy efficiency; set energy efficiency targets and track progress; and, develop strategies and policies to deliver energy efficient prosperity.

The programme generally uses a combination of five types of intervention:

1. Energy Efficiency Training Weeks (EETW) have supported over 1,500 junior policy makers through 11 courses. 5 EETWs have been held in Paris which brings together participants from across the world there have also been 3 regional EETWs in Southeast Asia, 1 regional EETW in each of Latin America and South Africa together with a national EETW in India.
2. Policy development support for the day-to-day needs of the officials responsible for energy efficiency. E4 employs representatives in India, Indonesia and Mexico to coordinate and deliver this support.
3. Thematic workshops that bring together policy makers from different countries to explore specific topics. Some of these workshops enable partner economies to share experience while others bring together developed countries with emerging economies to explore opportunities for mutual learning.
4. Webinars offering access to a range of experts on key policies and technologies
5. Online training on energy efficiency indicators.

In 2020 the IEA commissioned an evaluation to conduct a rapid, light-touch review of E4 to address three questions:

- How has E4 supported the adoption of energy efficiency policies in key partner economies?
- What difference did E4 make and how did it support policy change?
- What opportunities exist to develop E4 in the future?

Methodology

The review took a Realist, theory-based approach designed to reflect the complexities of policy making and the wide variety of environments within which E4 operates. There was a three stage process:

1. Initial theory was developed using formal theory and the interviews with IEA officials
2. The initial theory was tested and refined using the remaining evidence
3. The revised theory was confirmed with IEA officials and stakeholders

The evidence for the review came from:

1. Two aspects of formal theory:
 - Kingdon's Multiple Streams Framework which suggests that problem, policy and political streams, interact to result in policy change. These streams can be brought together by a policy entrepreneur who exploits opportunities to bring problems and solutions to the attention of policy makers.
 - Results from analysis conducted by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office which identified four conditions for successful support for policy change; motivation, evidence, capacity and supportive systems.
2. Interviews with IEA officials responsible for delivering the E4 programme
3. Interviews with policymakers in partner governments to explore whether and how the support from E4 had had influenced the development or implementation of policy and what else had influenced the change.
4. Interviews with EETW attendees to explore what they had obtained from attending the course and whether that had enabled them to do anything differently.
5. Analysis of attendance data from EETWs, a survey of EETW attendees and desk review of documents including guidance documents, training content, speeches and press releases, policy documents.

Results

The presentation describes the results of the evaluation including:

- Examples of policy change supported by IEA's E4 programme
- How the programme supported policy change through building motivation, generating evidence and building capacity.
- The role of the IEA as a policy entrepreneur.
- How the IEA as a whole, and the EETW in particular, made a difference to the results.
- The recommendations for development of the E4 programme