



ENERGY
EVALUATION
ASIA PACIFIC



8-12 July 2024

Energy Evaluation 101

ENERGY EVALUATION ASIA PACIFIC



Welcome!

The Session will begin shortly..

- The session will be **recorded**. By attending and participating, you give your consent for this to occur.
- Please keep your microphone muted unless you are asked by the moderator to unmute yourself and speak.
- Please introduce yourself in the chat by sharing your name, country, and organization.

ABOUT “ENERGY EVALUATION 101”



ANINDITA SHARMA

*Partner Aartha and Regional Director,
ROI Institute
Member Steering Committee EEAP*

Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP)

Who are we?

- Not for profit established in 2018. Modelled after IEPEC (US, since 1983) and IEPPEC (Europe, since 2010)
- Community supporting the evaluation of energy policy and programs in Asia-Pacific, from Pakistan to New Zealand and some 30 countries in between

Our mission

- To take a leadership role in expanding the practice of, and capacity for, objective evaluation of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs and policies

Our activities

EEAP brings together people interested in energy evaluation across the Asia-Pacific region through:

- Fostering a network of practitioners and stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific energy sector
- Sharing our database of resources on international best practices in energy evaluation
- Holding online Webinars sharing developments and skills in particular aspects of energy evaluation
- Holding international Events; such as a regular conference in the Asia-Pacific Region





Upholding Youth in Evaluation standards

8-12 July 2024



Workshop Facilitators



Edward Vine
*Affiliate at Lawrence
Berkeley National
Laboratory*



Archana Walia
*India Director
Clean Air Asia*



Steivan Defilla
*President Assistant
APSEC, China*



**Benedictus Dwiagus
Stepantoro**
*MEL Manager
KIAT Indonesia*



Ripu Bhanjan Singh
*Strategy Consultant
US-India Strategic Partnership Forum*



Nina Campbell
*Global Energy Lead
Consumers International*



Anindita Sharma
*Partner, Aartha . Regional
Director Asia Pacific, ROI Institute*



Nazir Ul Haq
*MEL Manager
Global Caffe Platform*

What is your primary motivation to attend this session?

1. I have a general interest in the topic
2. I want to build capability in energy evaluation
3. I want to join a professional community of energy evaluators
4. Other

Session Agenda

Welcome and Introductions [3-5m]

Speaker Topics [75-80m]

- **Energy Efficiency Evaluations - Ed Vine**
- **Carbon Neutrality Benchmarking and Monitoring - Steivan Defilla**
- **Energy Evaluations and Multiple Benefits - Nina Campbell**
- **A Co-Benefits Approach - Dr. Archana Walia**
- **Promoting, Advocating, and Capacity Building for Evaluation in Energy Sector - Agus Stepantoro**
- **Energy Evaluations Challenges and Opportunities - Ripu Bhanjan Singh**

Panel Discussion / Q&A [10-15m]

Resources [2-3m]

Closing [1m]

95 to 105 minutes.

Evaluation of Energy Programs and Policies



Edward Vine

*Affiliate at Lawrence Berkeley National
Laboratory
Member Steering Committee EEAP*

What is Evaluation?



- Evaluation is an **objective** process of understanding **how** a policy or program was implemented, **what** effects it had, for **whom** and **why**
- Leads to **more effective, sustainable and just** policies and programs

Why Do We Evaluate?



- **To Reduce Uncertainty**
 - Provide the information to make good decisions regarding policies and investments in programs (untapped opportunities)
- **To Assess Impacts**
 - Estimate the change in energy consumption and production and other targets due to programs & policies
- **To Improve Program & Policy Design**
 - Identify key policies, prioritize program budgets, and inform resource planners and policymakers

Who Are the Key Stakeholders?



- Program implementers (utilities, 3rd parties)
- Administrators
- Funders
- Utility companies
- Manufacturers & retailers
- Regulators
- Planners & forecasters
- Elected and appointed officials (Legislature)
- Local governments & communities
- Special-interest groups
- Academia
- Customers/consumers

Impact (Summative) Evaluation

- **Purpose/Objective**
 - Estimate the change due to programs or policies
 - Change in energy use, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the market share for efficient products, other benefits, etc.
- **Key Outcomes**
 - **Gross** energy and demand savings
 - **Net** energy and demand savings (additionality)
 - Reflecting free riders & spillover

Impacts

- **Energy**
 - Electricity: use (kWh) and demand (kW)
 - Natural gas (therms)
- **Time period**
 - Annually, seasonally, weekly, daily, hourly
 - Annual impact and lifetime impacts
- **Increasing interest in multiple impacts (NEIs)**
 - Jobs, indoor and outdoor air quality, health, carbon emissions, etc.

Process (Formative) Evaluation

- Focuses on **how** a program is **implemented** and **operating**
 - Identifies **procedures** and **program theory and logic models**
 - Describes how it **operates**, the **services** delivered and the **functions** (roles and responsibilities)
 - Determines whether program is operating as designed
 - **Assesses** reasons for success or problems and whether changes are needed in program delivery to better achieve goals and objectives
- Results in **recommendations** to improve program effectiveness, efficiency, and operational management

- Explains why the program succeeds or fails to deliver savings
 - Barriers to participation
 - Unanticipated behavioral response
 - Program operations
 - What is working well?

Market Transformation (MT) Evaluation*

- **MT programs:** education, info, training, incentives, working with manufacturers, etc.
- **Market characterization** describing specific market or market segments
- **Market assessment:** examining changes in market structure and functioning and in the behavior or market participants
 - Market theory, program theory (logic models and market indicators)

- **Key Sustainability Question:** How does a changed market sustain market effects?

*Can be applied to any program that sought to influence the market, not just MT programs

Closing the Loop



Ensure that evaluation results are useful and used by program and policy stakeholders

Key Websites for Energy Evaluation Papers



- **California evaluation reports:**
www.calmac.org
- **U.S. evaluation conference papers:** <https://www.iepec.org/>
- **Europe & Asia Pacific evaluation conference papers:**
<https://energy-evaluation.org/>

Benchmarking of Cities using Global Scenarios



Steivan Defilla

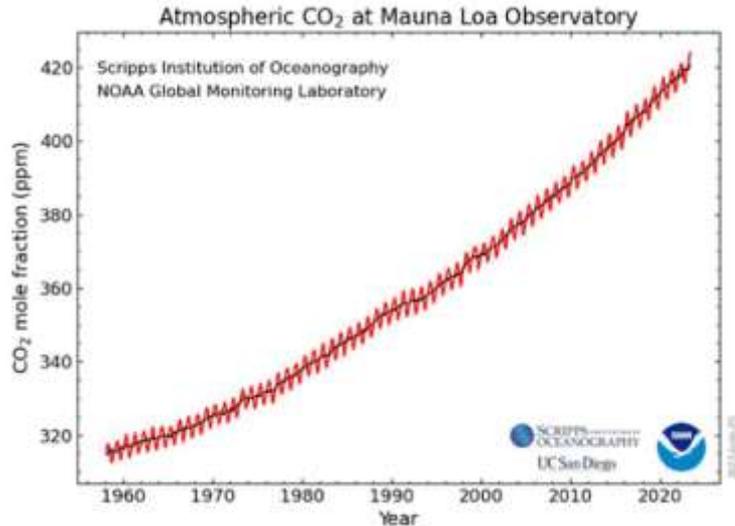
President Assistant APSEC, China

Member Steering committee EEAP

Agenda and Flow



Rise of Atmospheric CO₂ Concentration



- Accelerated rise despite all the policies
- Rate of increase in 2020s steeper than in 1960s
- Carbon level can be used as a calendar:

E.g. born in

1940 = born at 311 ppm

1960 = born at 317 ppm

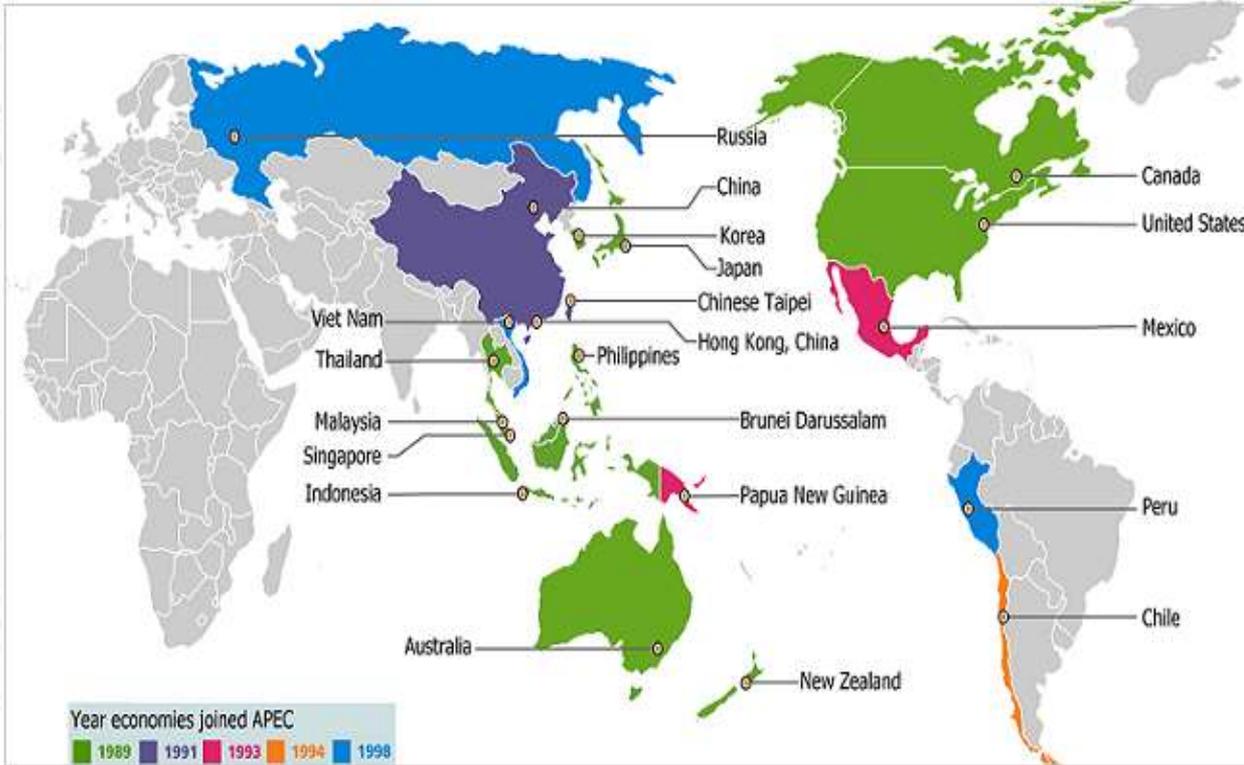
1990 = born at 369 ppm

2010 = born at 414 ppm

2024 = born at 427 ppm

<https://www.nature.org/en-us/get-involved/how-to-help/carbon-footprint-calculator/carbon-by-birth-year/>

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)



Created in 1989 in Canberra
21 member economies

38% of world population
42% of global terrestrial surface
47% of world trade
60% of global GDP
62% of global CO2 emissions

Rotating annual presidency
APEC-Secretariat in Singapore

APEC Sustainable Energy Center APSEC

1. Created in 2014 within Tianjin University, China, as specialized APEC Research Center to promote pragmatic cooperation on sustainable energy development among APEC economics;
1. To act as National Energy Administration's think-tank on conducting strategic research and international cooperation in the field of sustainable energy development

CET Pillar Program
Clean Energy
Technologies for the
Future

CNSC Pillar
Program
Cooperative
Network of
Sustainable Cities

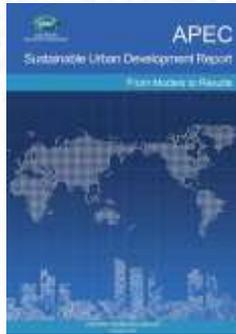
ETS Pillar
Program
Energy Transition
Solutions

Events:
Two annual
Workshops
The Annual Forum



Prof. Steivan Defilla,
President Assistant, APEC
Sustainable Energy Center

APEC Reports on Sustainable Urban Development since 2019



APEC Sustainable Urban Development Report – From Models to Results

<https://www.apec.org/Publications/2019/04/APEC-Sustainable-Urban-Development-Report---From-Models-to-Results>



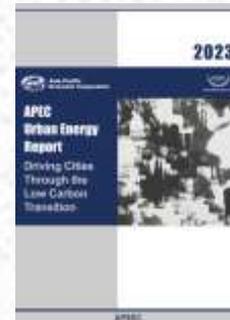
APEC Integrated Urban Planning Report – Combining Disaster Resilience with Sustainability

<https://www.apec.org/Publications/2021/03/APEC-Integrated-Urban-Planning-Report>



APEC Green Finance Report – Unlocking the Urban Energy Transition

<https://www.apec.org/publications/2023/03/apec-green-finance-report-unlocking-the-urban-energy-transition>



APEC Urban Energy Report 2023 - Driving Cities Through the Low Carbon Transition

<https://www.apec.org/publications/2024/06/apec-urban-energy-report-2023---driving-cities-through-the-low-carbon-transition>

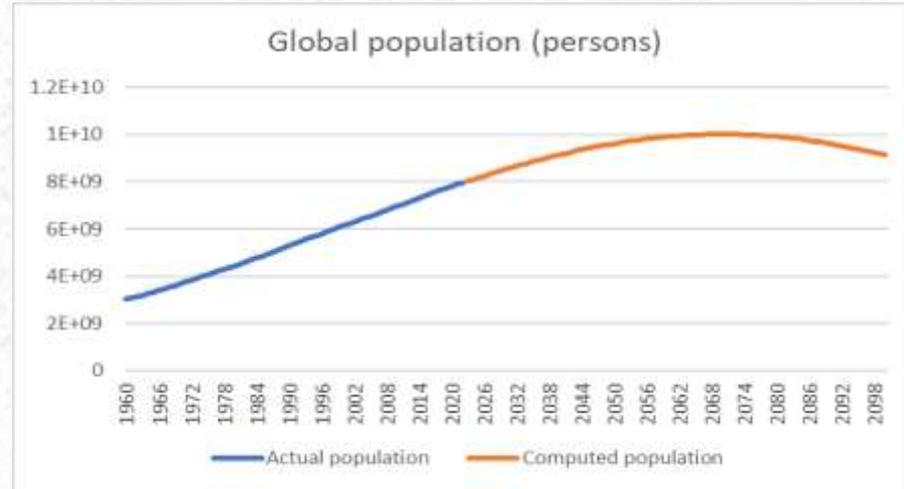
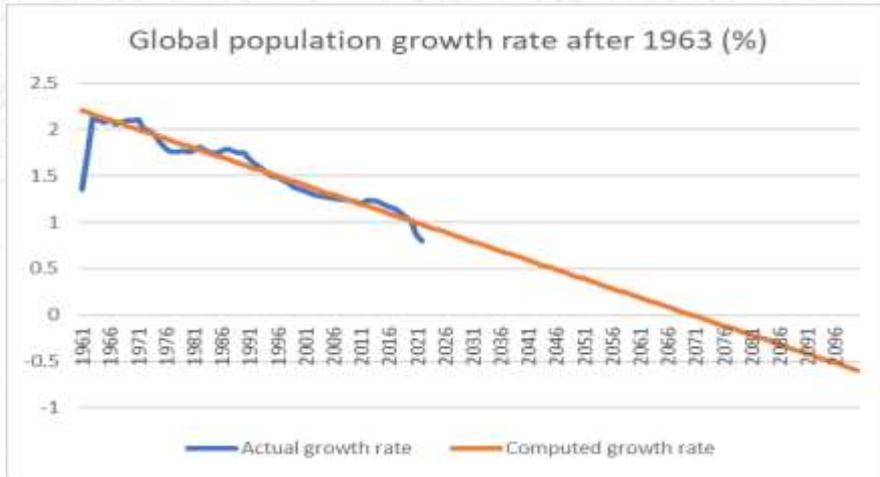


Promoting Carbon Neutrality in North Sulawesi – Vision, Targets, Benchmarking, Monitoring (in preparation)

Agenda and Flow



Global Population Scenario to 2100 (both scenarios)



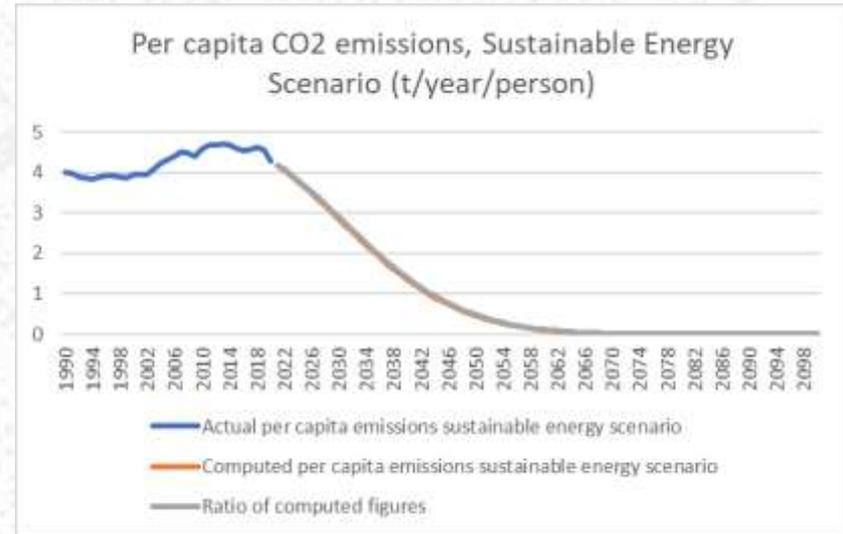
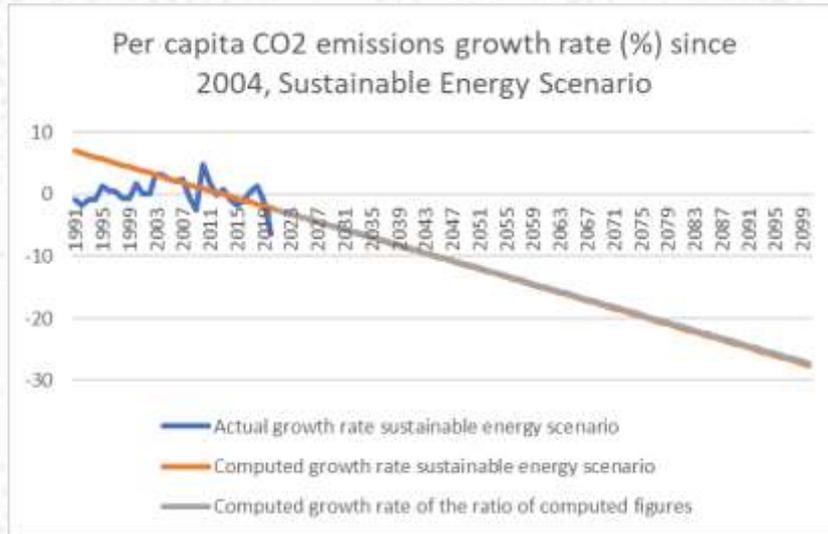
For Global Population:

Identify a turning point in 1963;

Peak in 2070 at a level just over 10 billion;

Probability of this trajectory as a function of its data after the turning point is higher than 99.9%

Per Capita Emissions (Sustainable Energy Scenario)



Decreasing trend after the turning point of 2004; Peaked (2013) at 4.71938605 t/person/year

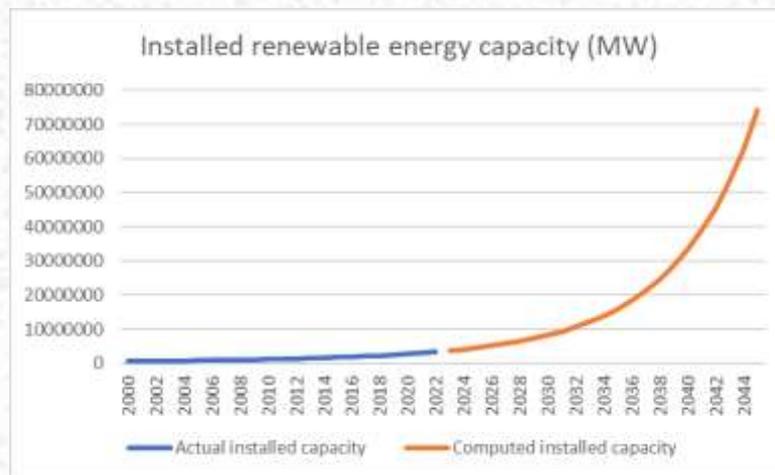
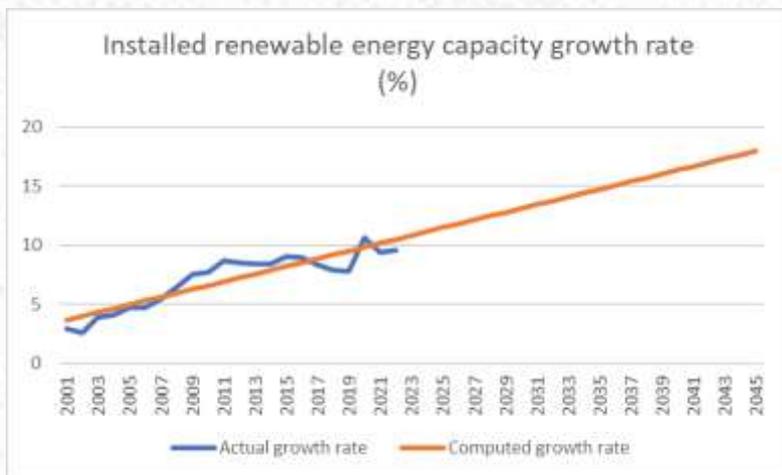
Carbon neutrality by mid-century

Orange: direct estimation of per capita emissions. Grey: separately estimate emissions and population, then make the division (emissions/population)

Two methods (orange and grey) give practically identical results!

Probability of trajectories as a function of data >99.9%

Installed Renewable Electricity Capacity (Sustainable Energy Scenario)



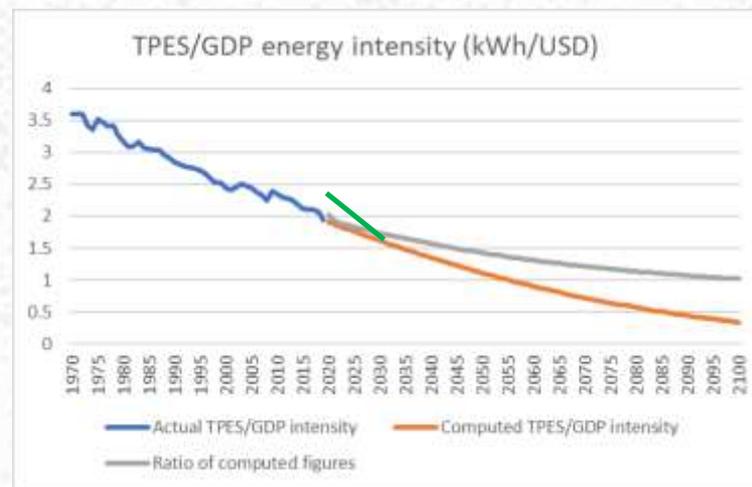
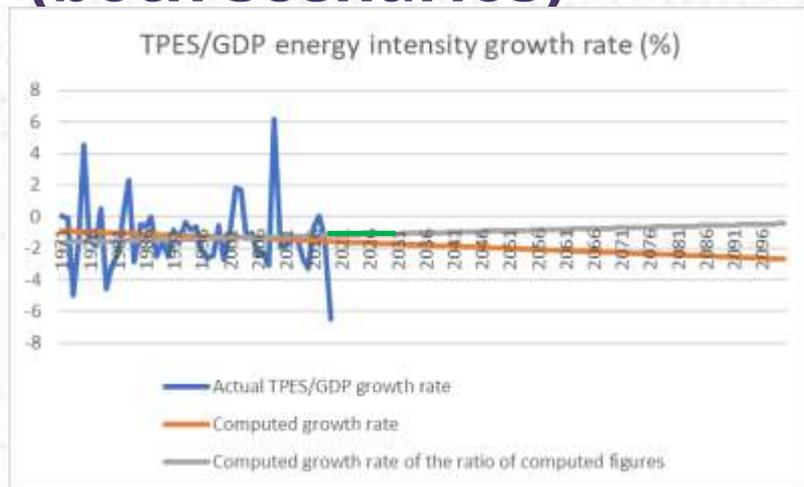
Growth rate is growing

Method does not foresee any turning point

Without turning point: carbon neutrality by mid-century

Probability of this trajectory as a function of its data is higher than 99.9%.

Energy Efficiency as defined by SDG Indicator 7.3.1 (both scenarios)



Volatile variable, average growth rate constantly below zero (decrease, improvement)

Downward trend (i.e. efficiency improvement) since 1970

Orange: direct estimation of energy intensity; probability <80%, **too low to be retained**

Grey: separately estimate TPES and GDP, then make the division (TPES/GDP), prob >80%

Grey trajectory: floor level at 1MWh/USD by 2100

Green trajectory: SDG 7.3.1, double the speed of EE improvement by 2030; **might not be attained**

Agenda and Flow



Scenario Computation Methodology of Sustainable Energy Scenario

- A great number of models (e.g. logistic curve below) have been tested and mostly found **not** to apply to the data sets. What did work:
- Spot the **turning** points in the time-evolution of each data series (population, GDP, energy, emissions...)
- The portion after the turning point often shows growth rates depending linearly on time t ($\dot{y} = at + b$).
- Estimate coefficients a and b (can use Excel), calculate future growth rates
- Apply the future growth rates by starting from the latest known data point.
- Done!
- Caution on interpretation: This method produces scenarios, not forecasts, because human behaviour is not predictable. **Greatest uncertainty today if some world leaders openly refuse sustainability agenda**

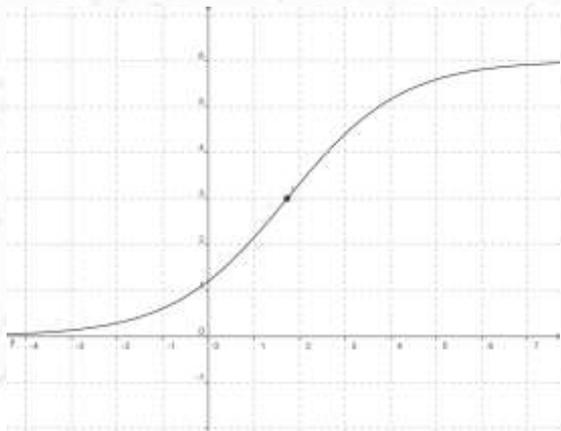


Figure: Logistic curve with turning point

Identified turning points:

global population (1963)
global CO2 emissions (2004)
total final energy consumption TFC (1980)
renewable energy employment (2016)

Interpretation

This methodology yields “**macro-scale business as usual**” scenarios in which three factors are “evolving in future” as they were during the data collection period:

- Engineers develop new innovative technologies at the same speed as before,
- Agents adapt mindsets, management methods and behaviours at the same speed as before, and
- Authorities improve regulations and public policies at the same speed as before

We found that this macro-scale BAU is the one which leads to carbon neutrality by mid-century (“Sustainable Energy Scenario”)

To produce the “**unsustainable scenario**”, use a multivariate model ($\dot{y} = ax + bz + cw + \varepsilon$) to predict emissions from TPES, GDP and RE.

Coefficients a, b and c are then kept constant until the end of the time horizon (2100). Hence **multivariate models are useful to reflect internal constraints (i.e. bulk resistance to change)**.

Methodological difficulty of multivariate models:

How to know the future levels of explanatory variables (TPES, GDP and RE)?

Agenda and Flow



How to use this for benchmarking (population, GDP, TPES)

Series	2020 – 2030 step	Evolution by 2100	Probability of trajectory
Global Population (both scenarios)	9% increase	Peak in 2070 at 10 billion	>99.9%; turning point 1963
Global GDP at constant 2015 USD (both scenarios)	29% increase	Peak in 2080	>99.8% (possible bias from PPP)
Per capita GDP (both scenarios)	18% increase	Peak in 2091 at 17'650 USD/person	>99.8% (alternative)
Total Primary Energy Supply TPES (both scenarios)	10.6% increase	Peak in 2059 at 210'000 TWh	>80%
Per capita TPES (both scenarios)	1.5% increase	Quasi-stationary during the century, peaks in 2018 (22.4MWh/person) and 2037;	>80% (alternative)

Green column can be used to benchmark targets of cities for the 2020 – 2030 period

Used to benchmark targets set by the North Sulawesi Province Indonesia

The same for all the other variables

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

***“Joining Hands Toward
Sustainable Energy
Development in the Asia-Pacific
Region.”***

Contact us at:
steivan@steivan.com or
LinkedIn: Steivan Defilla
Wechat: DeSiWen



What do YEEs interested in energy evaluations need most to get started?

1. Resources - case studies, toolkits, standard methodologies,
2. Targeted training on energy evaluation topics
3. Mentors and coaches accessible to YEEs
4. An effective community of practice for energy evaluation
5. Stakeholder awareness and support for energy evaluation

Capturing the Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency

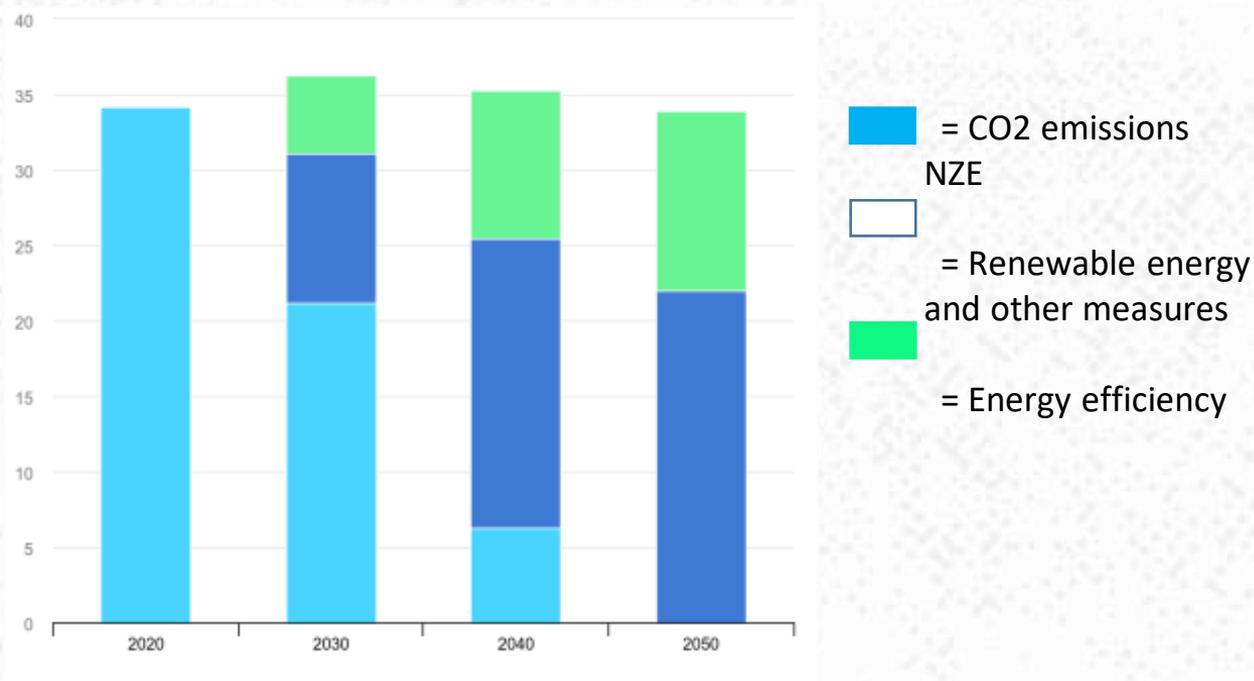


Nina Campbell

*Lead, Consumers in the Energy System
Consumers International*

Member Steering Committee EEAP

Energy Efficiency: The “hidden fuel” or “the first fuel”?



Energy efficiency-related measures provide 1/3 of all the emissions reductions needed to reach net zero by 2050

Energy efficiency generates multiple benefits



Impacts at all levels of the economy



Moving away from the traditional view that economic performance is always linked to increased energy consumption – the reverse can also be true!

Benefits for individual households

Positive impacts on physical and mental health exposure factors:



Rebound effect in the multiple benefits context

- Rebound can be a positive
- Not all benefits are dependant on energy savings – many occur independently
- Some benefits drive a rebound effect, others do not

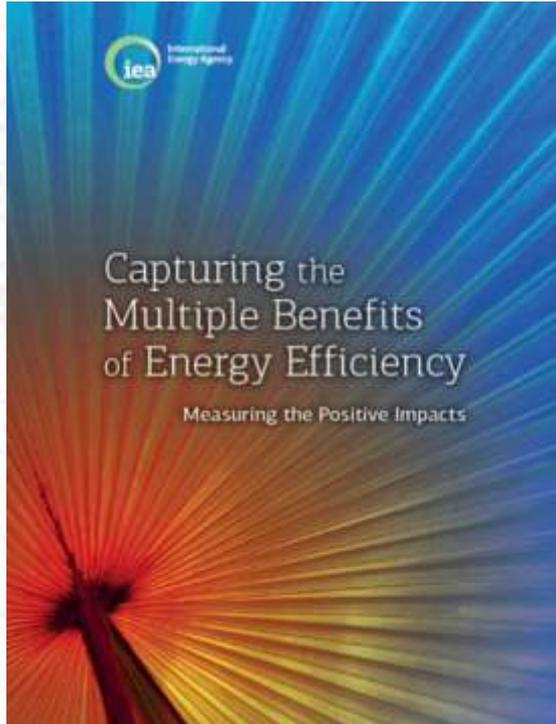
Benefit	Energy security	Energy delivery	Energy prices	Macroeconomic development	Industrial productivity	Poverty alleviation	Health and well-being	Employment	Environmental sustainability	Public budgets	Disposable income	Asset values	Development
Entirely dependent on energy savings	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Could drive up energy consumption	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y

Take a multiple benefits approach

A multiple benefits approach includes three key recommendations:

- **Apply the multiple benefits approach to energy efficiency policy and programme development & ex-ante processes**
 - Consider which benefits are relevant in the particular country context
- **Take an innovative approach to outcome evaluation**
 - Measure a wider range of outcomes – including non-monetisable
 - Engage a range of stakeholders; community level experts
 - Adapt existing tools to capture hard-to-measure impacts
- **Replicate and build on methods used elsewhere so that results are comparable across countries**
- **Share your results widely**

Thank You!



To discuss this further contact:

ncampbell@consint.org

A Co-Benefits Approach



Dr. Archana Walia

India Director Clean Air Asia

Member Steering Committee EEAP

Evaluation



Essential part of quality improvement; when done well, it can help solve problems, inform decision making and build knowledge.

provides a systematic and objective assessment of a project, program, policy, or initiative to determine its effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and sustainability.

overriding objective of carrying out post project reviews (PPR) is to maximize the value of return on the investment made - both for programmes and projects under review and future ones.

Purpose of Evaluation

Determine and confirm planned benefits: Verify which planned benefits have been achieved.

Identify unachieved benefits: Recognize which benefits have not been achieved and if any follow-up actions are needed.

Identify unexpected benefits and dis-benefits: Acknowledge any unexpected benefits and dis-benefits that may have resulted.

Understand and document reasons: Understand and document why particular benefits were or were not achieved, and provide lessons learned for future projects.

Demonstrate value for money: Show the value for money related to the investment, informing future decisions on the prioritization of programs and projects.

Summary of Post Project Review (PPR) Report

- An **assessment of the value for money** provided by the investment.
- An **assessment of the cumulative net benefit yield.**
- **Recommendations for future investments** derived from both positive and negative lessons



What is Co-benefits Approach?

Win-Win Strategy

- Captures both development and climate benefits in a single policy or measure.

IPCC Distinction

- Co-benefits are intended positive side effects, different from ancillary or unintended benefits.

Synonyms

- Also known as side benefits, secondary benefits, collateral benefits and associated benefits.

Focus

Dual Benefits: Meets development needs and addresses climate change simultaneously.

Policy Making

- **Priority Setting:** Helps policymakers prioritize actions by considering multiple benefits in economic analyses.
- **Risk Reduction:** Reduces the risk of unintended negative consequences by systematically considering other potential effects.

Co-Benefit Terminology

Development Co-Benefits

Local benefits of climate change policies, such as improved air quality, cleaner technologies, and better jobs

Climate Co-Benefits

Global climate benefits of development plans or sectoral policies, emphasizing development before climate actions (Schipper, 2008)

Climate and Air Co-Impacts

Multi-directional impacts of air pollution interventions on local, regional, and global climate systems, addressing short-lived climate warmers (black carbon) and coolers (sulphur dioxide) (Bond, 2008).

Co-Benefits of Climate Actions

Positive Outcomes

- Cleaner air, green job creation, improved public health, and enhanced biodiversity through green space expansion.

Significant Co-Benefits

- In fields like air quality and health, co-benefits often match or exceed mitigation costs.

Research Gaps

- Despite their importance, co-benefits are often overlooked, leading to biased policies and unmet goals. Emerging evidence in areas like energy security shows high co-benefit values.

Need for More Research

- Additional studies are needed to quantify the total value of co-benefits.

Policy Recommendations

- Improved decision-making processes, documentation, and criteria are necessary to ensure policymakers consider co-benefits.

Co-Benefits of Energy Transition

Carbon Emission Reduction

- Mitigates carbon emissions

Socio-Economic Benefits

- Lowers energy prices, creates jobs, and stabilizes electricity prices.

Environmental Benefits

- Improves air quality and conserves freshwater.

For Example:

The co-benefits approach focuses on duplicating areas of action, through which development needs of society are met, and climate change concerns are addressed simultaneously.

International Concerns / Global Benefits



Do your Bit. Know your role!

Conservation: reducing the use of resources through energy conservation

Abatement: applying a technological approach to reduce emissions

Efficiency: carrying out the same activity, but doing so more efficiently

Fuel switching: substituting lower emission fuel for a higher emission fuel

Behavioral change: changing the habits of individual's organizations in such a way as to reduce emissions

Demand management: implementation of policies or measures which control to serve the demand for a product or service

Mainstreaming Co-Benefits in Asia

Clarifying Concepts

- Unclear Concept:
Policymakers need clearer understanding
- Active Communication:
Use discussion platforms and policy dialogues to share information and reduce confusion, strengthening projects.

Building Capacity

- Quantification: *Estimating emissions and benefits is crucial.*
- Capacity Building:
Improve methods through training and technical cooperation to disseminate skills in developing countries

Removing Financial Barriers

- Financial Rewards:
Recognize and reward quantified co-benefits.
- Institutional Arrangements:
Create incentive structures to reduce cost barriers and attract investors, possibly through international climate reforms or the Green Climate Fund.



Thank You!

What do we need more of to do great evaluations?

1. Articulate the value of evaluation to stakeholders
2. A strategic approach, purpose or rationale for evaluation, not ad hoc
3. Greater consistency in standards, methods, processes
4. Fit-for-purpose capability building for evaluators
5. Effective communities of practice for evaluators
6. An aware and supportive ecosystem for YEEs

Promoting, Advocating, and Capacity Building for Evaluation, in Energy Sector



Benedictus Dwiagus Stepantoro

MEL Practitioner

*Co-founder Indonesian Development Evaluation Community
(InDec)*

*Executive Board Member, Indonesian Energy Evaluation
Institute (IEEI)*

Key Policies & Plan for Energy Sectors in Indonesia

KEN & RUEN (2017)

- National Energy Policy
- General Plan for National Energy

RPJMN (2020-2024)

- Mid-Term National Development Plan

CIPP – JETP (2023)

- Comprehensive Investment Policy & Plan for Just Energy Transition Partnership

The necessary policies & plans for energy sector development is all in place.

Even now with a detailed comprehensive investment policy and plan for energy transition towards nett zero emission by 2060.

The Ambitious Energy Efficiency Related Target:



Reduced energy intensity by 1% annually - from 4.5 MJ/USD (2009) to **3.753 MJ/USD (2025)**



Increase share of renewable energy– from 6.24% (in 2017) to 23 % by 2025, and then **31%** by 2050



Energy elasticity to be less than 1 by 2025 – and onward



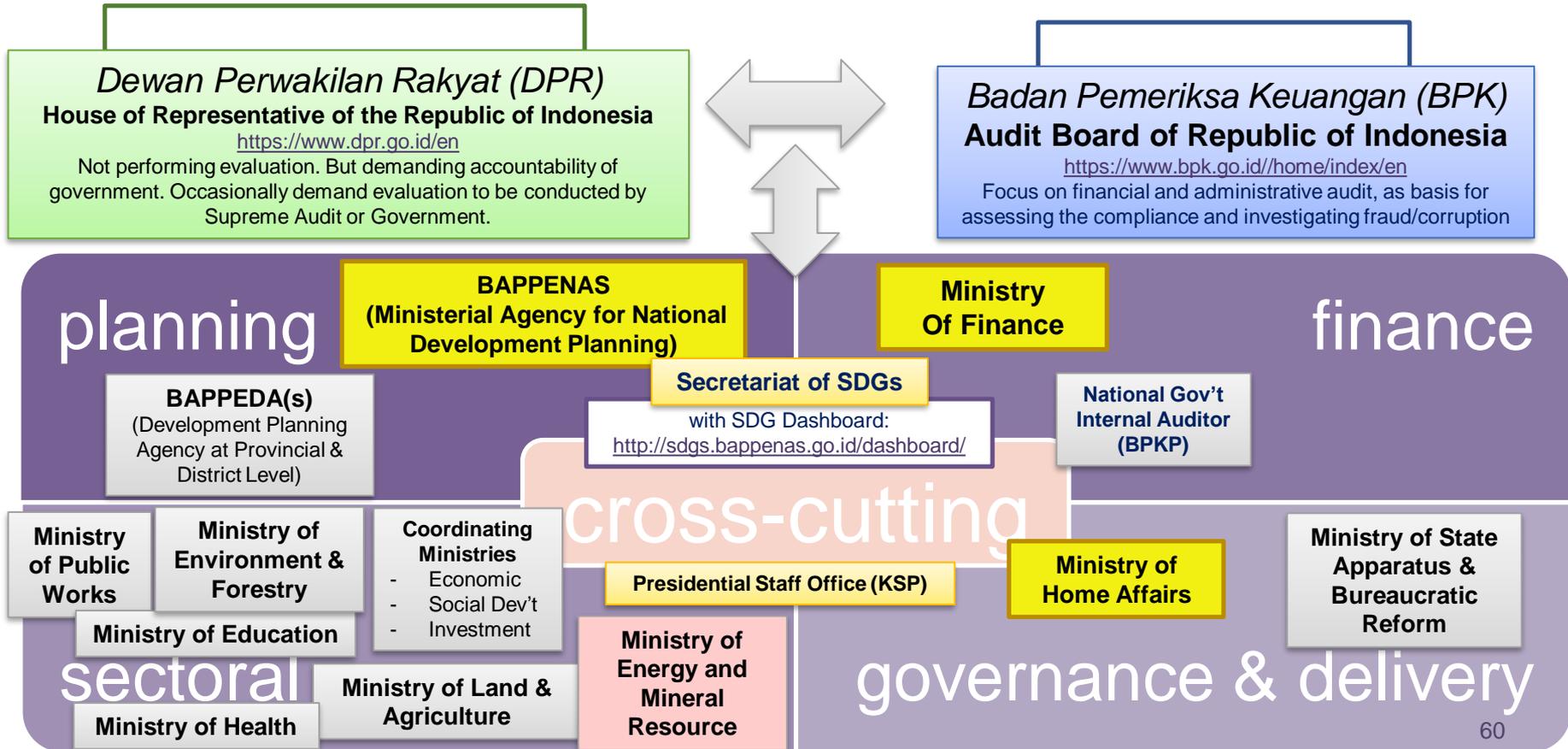
significant **energy savings** across various sectors, contributing to overall national energy efficiency goals – *no clear target*

Focus on target measurement and tracking >>>

Little effort for evaluation to tell how well we are progressing, and to help us understand what works and doesn't work.

THE NATIONAL EVALUATION POLICY:

Every agency have their own policies, and not necessarily sufficient.





But still with issues and challenges

Poor evaluation Practice & Use:

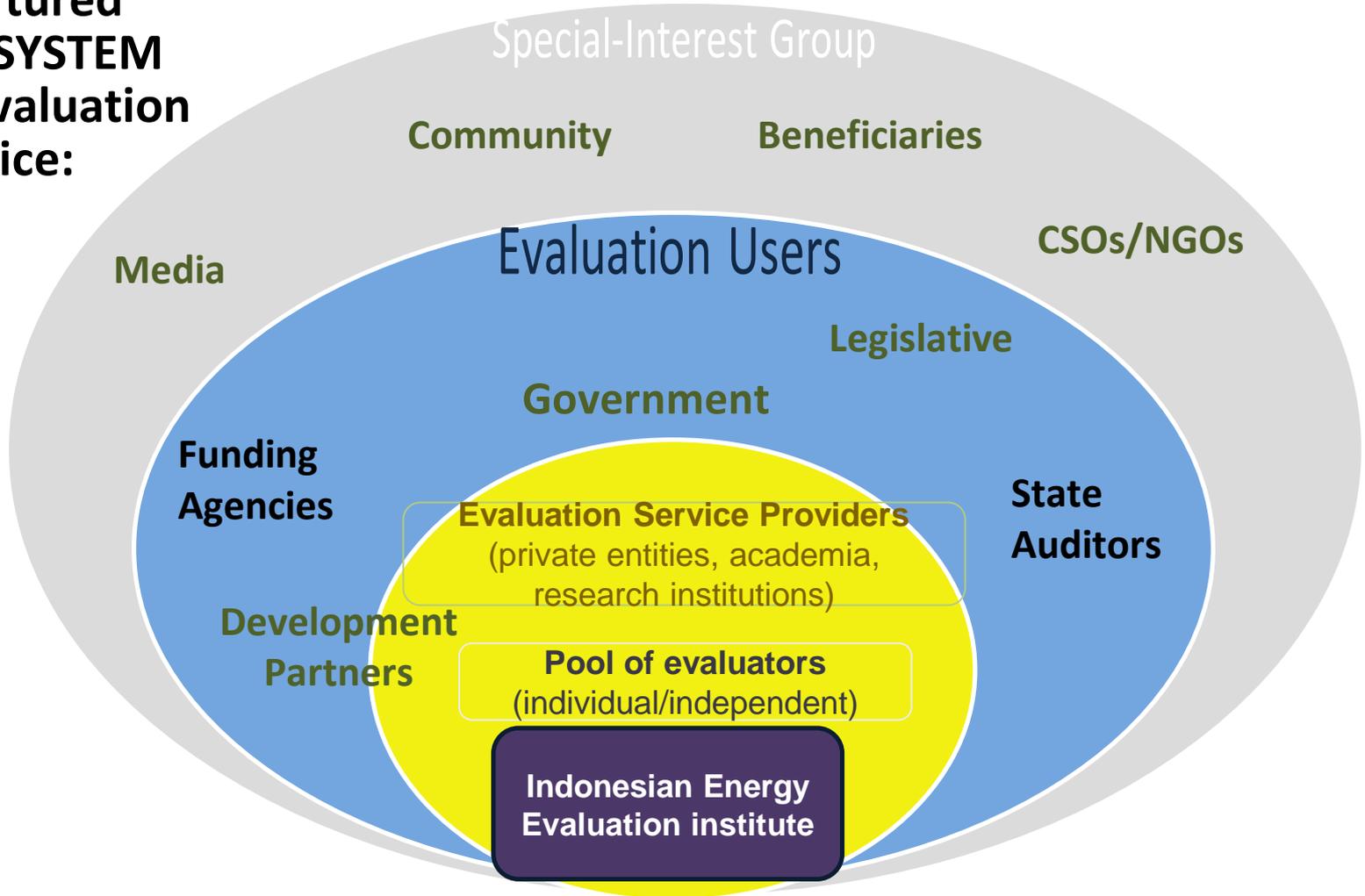
- **No clear methodology** or **systematic data collection and analysis** in evaluation.
- **No planning for evaluation:** often ad-hoc, random or sudden in last minute
- **No supportive culture:** evaluation perceived as a another work burden

WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR IMPROVED EVALUATION IN ENERGY SECTOR, IN INDONESIA?

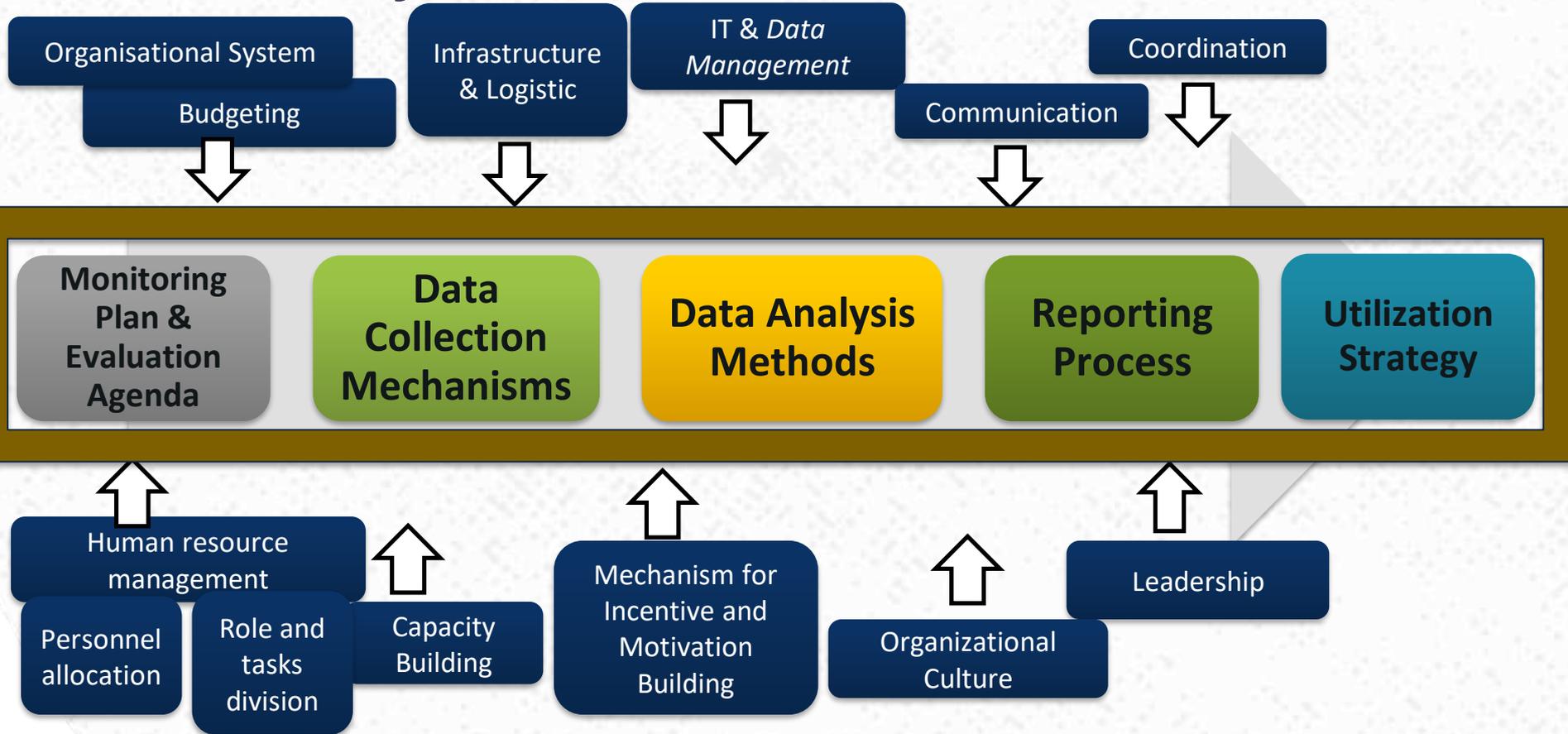
SOME
RECOMMENDATIONS –
WORKS IN PROGRESS



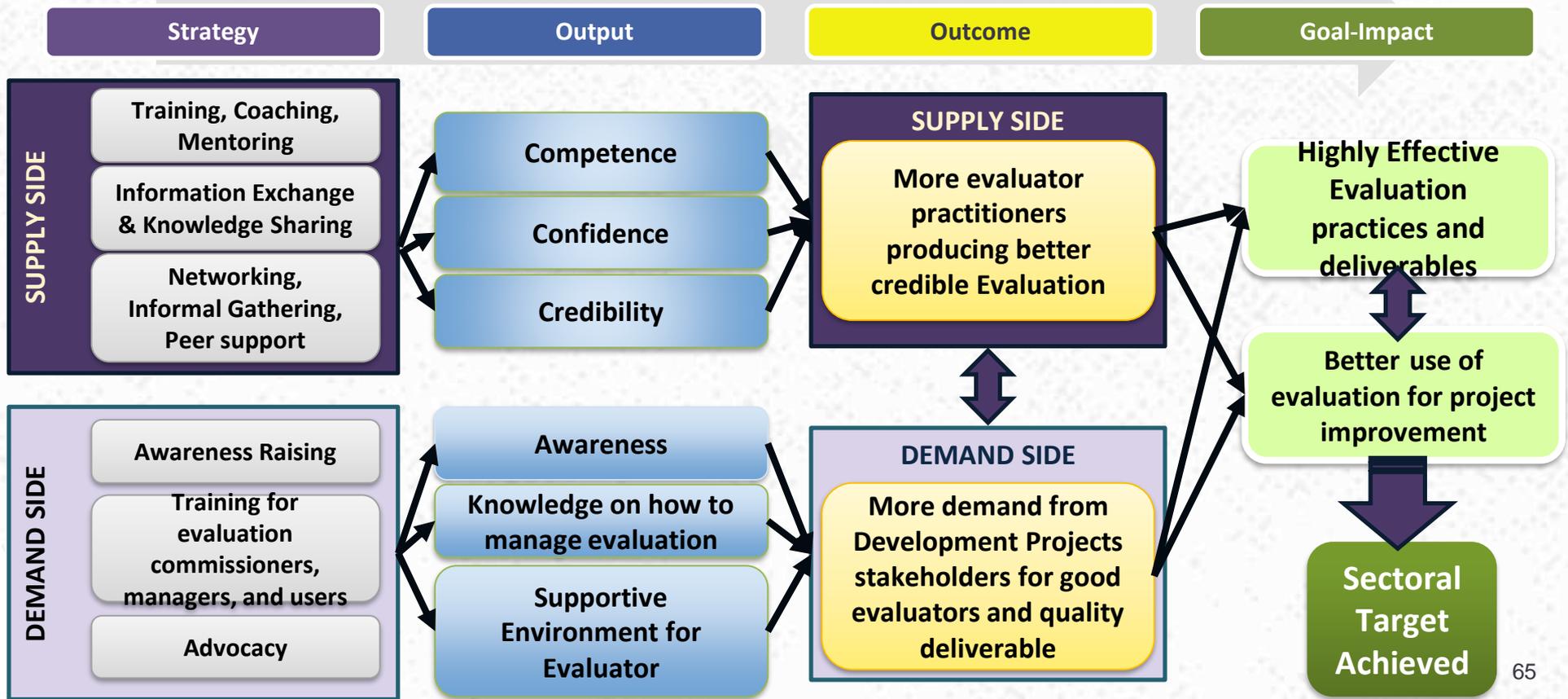
**A nurtured
ECO-SYSTEM
for evaluation
practice:**



An Established and Functional Monitoring and Evaluation System



A Fit For Purpose Evaluation Capacity Building



Engaging youth, for contributing to Energy Evaluation

Challenges the
hierarchy & status-quo

Free-thinking
and creative

Intuitive knowledge
of technology and
internet

Open to feedback,
and adaptive to
change

Passion for
learning

“Better Evaluation by Youth”
for achievement of Energy Sector Target

Focus on Advocating for Energy Evaluation

- **Strengthen Enabling Policy** >>> Develop an **agenda for evaluation** >>> established **systems, process and procedures**.
- **Engage stakeholders:** to create demands (for evaluation) >>> **Evaluation capacity building:** to increase supply (of professional evaluators)
- **Engage young emerging evaluators** >>> provide **enabling environment** for them to grow

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

B. Dwiagus Stepantoro
bdwiagus.id



Energy Evaluations: Key to Economic Recovery BUT.....



Ripu Bhanjan Singh

Strategy Consultant

US-India Strategic Partnership Forum

Member Steering Committee EEAP

Contextualizing Energy Sector: Beyond Numbers



KEY ENABLER OF THE
GLOBAL ECONOMY



POST-CORONAVIRUS
(COVID-19) CRISIS



FISCAL STIMULUS



MASSIVE
OPPORTUNITY FOR
TRANSFORMATIONAL
AND GREEN
RECOVERY



GREEN JOBS



SDG #7 - AFFORDABLE
AND CLEAN ENERGY –
A PRIORITY

The Challenge and the Opportunity

- Need for a “Just” transition
- Transformational in nature
- All-inclusive: Generates Equal Opportunities
- Need for an effective evaluation
- Informs present and future energy policies
- Systems Approach: Shift from program / project to the system / policy level.



Two Key Questions

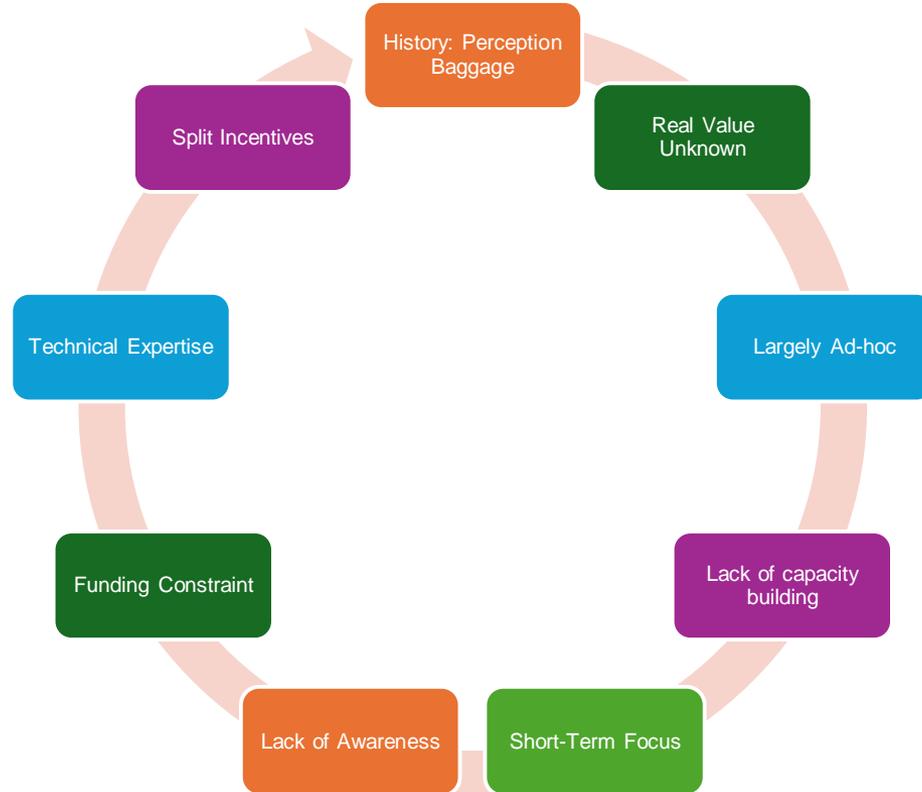


Why is an evaluation, not a priority even though evaluation guarantees better outcomes and enables informed decision-making?



What can the evaluation community do to make evaluation a higher priority? Let's address these questions below.

But Evaluations Aren't Prioritized...Why?



What Can Be Done

Strategic Communications Approach

Changing perceptions through examples

Effective community of practice

Engage at the decision-making level: Find and work with allies

Evidence based advocacy: Evaluation as part of energy policy framework

Q&A

Panel Discussion

Panel Questions

How can Young and Emerging Evaluators start getting involved in Energy evaluations?

Panel Questions

How can young and emerging evaluators build and leverage communities of practice for energy evaluations?

Panel Questions

What are some practical ways of developing regional or global knowledge bases, case studies, applications or examples that any evaluator can learn from?

Energy Evaluation Resources for YEEs



Nazir Ul Haq

Coordinator EEAP

EEAP Resources

EEAP Website (energy-evaluation.org)

- More than 300 peer-reviewed papers
- Webinar Presentations, Recordings and Summary Notes, Articles
- Directory of energy evaluation courses

EEAP Youtube Channel

- 37 Video Recording of webinars, conference presentations

EEAP Social Media Pages

- LinkedIn: Around 933 Industry Practitioners, weekly posts
- Twitter: 283 followers

EEAP Newsletters

- 7 Editions so far
- Updates on EEAP's event, regional updates and Opinion Pieces

• Online Courses



Edx.org



Coursera



Udemy

• Global Energy-related Organizations to Follow

International Energy Agency (IEA)

- Data, analysis, and recommendations on energy policies and trends
- Energy Data Center maintains Energy Data from 180 countries
- Reports: *The World Energy Outlook*, *Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector*

American Council for Energy Efficient Economy (ACEEE)

- Research and analysis on energy efficiency policies and programs.
- Reports, white papers, and hold events related to energy efficiency.

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

- Data, research, and policy recommendations on renewable energy technologies and trends.

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) - Electricity Markets & Policy Group

- Research on electricity markets, policies, and programs. Their work includes
- Energy efficiency and demand response program evaluation.

UN Agencies

- UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, UNESCAP, UNECE, UNFCCC

World Energy Council (WEC)

- Reports, data, and insights on global energy trends.



Energy Conferences

Conference Name and Organizer	Tentative Dates	Link
Asia Pacific		
Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific Conference, EEAP	Biennial	https://energy-evaluation.org/
Singapore International Energy Week (SIEW), Energy Market Authority (EMA), Singapore	Annual 21 – 25 October in Singapore	https://www.siew.gov.sg/about-us/about-siew
International Conference on Sustainable Energy (ICUE), AIT Thailand	Biennial (21 – 23 October)	https://icue2024.ait.ac.th/rationaleaudience/
Asia Clean Energy Forum, ADB	June	https://asiacleanenergyforum.adb.org/asia-clean-energy-forum-2024/

Energy Conferences

Conference Name and Organizer	Tentative Dates	Link
Europe		
European Energy Evaluation Conference, Energy Evaluation Europe	Biennial	https://energy-evaluation.org/2021-europe-conference-2/
United States		
International Energy Program Evaluation Conference (IEPEC)	Biennial (October 2025), Denver	https://www.iepec.org/
Behavior, Energy, and Climate Change (BECC) Conference <ul style="list-style-type: none">Organized by American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE), UC Berkley, Standford	Sacramento, CA, November 2-5, 2025	https://beccconference.org/

Evaluation Resources

Websites and Platforms:

- Better Evaluation
- EvalPartners
- Eval Academy
- INTRAC M&E Universe
- J-PAL
- USAID Evaluation Toolkit

Capacity Building Events

- IPDET
- EnCompass Learning Center
- Evaluating and Managing for sustainable Development Impact, Wageningen University, Netherlands
- APEA Winter School and Webinar Series

Professional Networks

- Voluntary Organizations of Professional Evaluators
- EvalYouth Chapters
- Thematic focused Evaluation Networks (EEAP, EVALSDGs etc)



Next Steps

<https://forms.gle/k55m3CGLToPsskFV9>

Communications and Social Media



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[@EnergyEval](https://twitter.com/EnergyEval)



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/evalyouthpk/>



https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCUGowFC-dZqU_sTt_kCGuRQ



<https://energy-evaluation.org/>



Thank You!