



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

Advancing Free Trade
for Asia-Pacific **Prosperity**

APEC Workshop on Evaluating Energy Technologies, Programs and Policies

APEC Energy Working Group

February 2022



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC Workshop on Evaluating Energy Technologies, Programs and Policies

Virtual Format | September 2021

FINAL REPORT

APEC Energy Working Group

February 2022

APEC Project: EWG 12 2019A

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APEC#222-RE-04.3

Executive Summary

This project organized and hosted four two-hour online workshops in September 2021 to bring together policy makers and evaluation practitioners to highlight evaluation methods and analysis, and the evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies. The workshop focused on energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Workshop participants were principally recruited through APEC expert and working Groups. There were 20 participants in the workshop from 8 APEC member economies: China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Ten participants were women and ten were men.

There were 9 trainers at the workshop; four women and five men. Four trainers attended all the sessions, and the others attended one each. Each session was structured to include:

- Teaching about evaluation theory by international experts in the field,
- Examples of practice from practitioners and organisations in the energy field, and
- Small group discussions where participants could consider how to apply what they had learned in their work.

Session 1 – Purpose of Evaluation focused on the role of monitoring and evaluation in the policy cycle and was illustrated with examples from the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the NAMA Facility.

Session 2 – Evaluation Design introduced the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria for evaluation and the concept of equity. It explained four different evaluation approaches considering the strengths and weaknesses of each approach and when they should be applied. A case study from Sustainable Energy for All provided practical examples.

Session 3 – Collecting data for evaluation presented different types of data and approaches to data collection drawing attention to their strengths and weaknesses and trade-offs. It described approaches to survey design illustrated with a case study from Viet Nam's energy efficiency programs.

Session 4 – Strengthening the value of evaluation and evaluation capacity building described institutional and methodological approaches to strengthen the value of evaluation and introduced participants to the Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP) community. The session was illustrated by examples of evaluation capacity building from Indonesia.

Respondents to a survey of workshop participants all felt the workshop was relevant to the needs of their economy, that they had gained new skills and knowledge from the event and that their specific skills and knowledge of evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies had increased. They were all interested in continuing to develop their skills.

APEC and EEAP should consider continuing to support the development of an energy evaluation community in Asia Pacific particularly through seminars and webinars, regional and thematic groups and training workshops.

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1. Workshop activities

A. Background

This project organized and hosted four two-hour online workshops in September 2021 to bring together policy makers and evaluation practitioners to highlight evaluation methods and analysis, and the evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies. This workshop provided insights of the value of having robust evaluation practices through the presentation of best practice, case studies and workshop sessions. The workshop was an important step in developing a platform to discuss and exchange experiences, current strategies, policies, protocols, and regulations for designing and implementing program and policy evaluations.

The workshop focused on energy efficiency and renewable energy, and each session was structured to include:

- Teaching about evaluation theory by international experts in the field,
- Examples of practice from practitioners and organisations in the energy field, and
- Small group discussions where participants could consider how to apply what they had learned in their work.

Prior to the workshop, a survey of energy policy-makers was conducted to explore the current state of evaluation in APEC economies. This survey informed the preparation of an Evaluation White Paper (Appendix 3) and the content of the workshop.

B. Objectives

The objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Bring together policy makers and the evaluation practitioners to highlight the value of evaluation and discuss strategies for strengthening the Asia Pacific evaluation community, particularly in developing economies.
2. Provide insights of the value of having robust evaluation practices and open a dialog between APEC policy makers and evaluators through the presentation of best practice, case studies and workshop sessions.
3. Build on the past APEC workshops In Chinese Taipei (2016), Republic of Korea (2017), Thailand (2017) and the Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific conference in 2019. The workshop was intended to lay the foundations for future evaluation capacity building.

C. Preparation for the workshop

Prior to the workshop, an Evaluation White Paper (Appendix 3) was produced drawing on a survey of members of the APEC Energy Working Group, APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation (EGEE&C), and APEC Expert Group on New and

Renewable Energy Technologies (EGNRET) along with EEAP's "evaluation ambassadors." 26 responses were received to the survey from 15 economies.

The key insights from this activity were:

- All except one of the economies that responded to the survey conduct evaluation of some of their energy efficiency policies; evaluation is mandatory in 12 of the 15 economies that responded.
- Most of the economies that responded seek the involvement of non-government organisations in evaluation. This is principally academics although the private sector and voluntary organisations are also involved in some economies.
- Two of the economies that responded reported barriers to the involvement of women in evaluation, and five said that barriers existed to some extent.
- Evaluations in four economies examined the impact of energy policies on women, and evaluations in five more did so to some extent.
- Respondents made suggestions for how the take-up of evaluation could be increased and how the capacity of evaluators could be built; these suggestions were used to inform the workshop content.

The responses to the 2020 survey were compared to the responses from the first survey conducted in 2017. The response rate was similar and 7 economies reported in both surveys. Where economies reported in both surveys:

- China, Indonesia and Thailand reported that they now require evaluation to cover more policy areas. New Zealand reported requiring fewer.
- Chile, Indonesia and Malaysia reported more private sector involvement in evaluation, New Zealand reported less, and there was no change in the other economies.
- Respondents from more economies recognised barriers to women's participation in evaluation, and more economies were evaluating the impact of energy policies on women.

D. Workshop participation and gender

Workshop participants were principally recruited through members of the APEC Energy Working Group, APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation, and APEC Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies who were invited to nominate attendees. Some participants were also identified through contacts with other organisations such as Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific and the Asia Pacific Evaluation Association.

There were 20 participants in the workshop from 8 APEC member economies: China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Both men and women were actively encouraged to participate in the workshop; ten participants were women and ten were men. A list of participants is shown in Appendix 2.

The attendance at each session varied:

- 17 participants attended the first session
- 12 participants attended the second session

- 13 participants attended the third session
- 14 participants attended the fourth session

There were 9 trainers at the workshop; four women and five men. Four trainers attended all the sessions, and the others attended one each.

E. Workshop presentations and case studies

The workshop agenda is shown in Appendix 1.

The workshop took place over four two-hour sessions with 9 trainers:

- Tajbee Ahmed, Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy, UK (lead presenter for session 1 and attended all sessions)
- Ernesta Maciulyte, NAMA Facility, Germany (session 1)
- Charles Michaelis, Strategy Development Solutions, UK (lead presenter for session 2 and attended all sessions)
- Quinn Reifmesser, Sustainable Energy for All, Austria (session 2)
- Jane Peters, Jane S. Peters Advising, US (lead presenter for session 3 and attended all sessions)
- Phan Tinh, Tita Research, Viet Nam (session 3)
- Edward Vine, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, US (lead presenter for session 4 and attended all sessions)
- Jon Respati and Benedictus Dwiagus Stepantoro, Energy Evaluation Indonesia (session 4)

The slides for the training are in Appendix 5. The core content for each session is described below.

Session 1 Purpose of evaluation

Tajbee Ahmed described monitoring and evaluation as practiced by the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). She covered:

- The purpose of monitoring and evaluation
- The difference between accountability and learning
- Monitoring and evaluation's role in the policy cycle
- Key considerations in procuring evaluation
- How evaluation is used in BEIS

Ernesta Maciulyte provided a case study of monitoring and evaluation at the Nationally Appropriate Mitigating Actions (NAMA) Facility which finances ambitious projects that aim to reduce carbon emissions.

Following these presentations, small group discussions in breakout rooms considered the following questions:

- What can you do to make monitoring and evaluation a part of the policy making process?
- How can you use learning from monitoring and evaluation?
- How do you make monitoring and evaluation proportionate?

Session 2 – Evaluation Design

Charles Michaelis introduced the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) criteria for evaluation (relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability) and the concept of equity. He described how to develop evaluation questions and introduced participants to four different evaluation approaches (experimental, statistical, theory-based and case study). He concluded by considering the strengths and weaknesses of each approach and when they should be applied.

Quinn Reifmesser presented Sustainable Energy for All's approach to evaluation with a particular focus on how they determine evaluation questions and design evaluations.

Following these presentations, small group discussions in breakout rooms considered the following questions:

- Which stakeholders would you engage to develop evaluation questions?
- How would you apply the OECD evaluation criteria to your circumstances?

Which they used to develop evaluation questions for an energy efficiency or a renewable energy policy in their economy and considered:

- Which method(s) is/are the best approach to answer it?
- Where would you get the evidence from to answer the question?

Session 3 - Collecting data for evaluation

Jane Peters presented the different types of data and different approaches to data collection and sampling along with the strengths and weaknesses of each. She drew attention to trade-offs between cost and accuracy.

Jane explained how to design data collection instruments such as questionnaires and interview guides, and how to monitor response rates to ensure representativeness.

Phan Thinh presented a case study of data collection in Viet Nam to inform the design and evaluation of the economy's Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Energy Efficiency Labels for lights and appliances.

Following these presentations, small group discussions in breakout rooms considered how they would collect data to address the evaluation questions that they had identified in session 3. They covered the following questions:

- What audiences do you think can provide information to inform the research question?
- Would you be seeking quantitative or qualitative results?
- What data collection method would you use?

Session 4 - Strengthening the value of evaluation and evaluation capacity building

Edward Vine described institutional and methodological approaches to strengthen the value of evaluation. He presented a multidisciplinary model of evaluation capacity building and indicators of evaluation capacity and practice.

Following his presentation, small group discussions in breakout rooms considered the following questions:

1. How to make evaluation findings useful for policy makers?
2. How to make evaluation teams more multidisciplinary, diverse & inclusive?
3. What metrics would be most important for you to use for evaluating energy programs?

Ed then introduced participants to Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific which was followed by presentations where Jon Respati introduced Energy Evaluation Indonesia and Benedictus Dwiagus Stepantoro introduced the Indonesian Development Evaluation Community.

Following these presentations, small group discussions in breakout rooms considered the following questions:

3. What evaluation capacity building efforts are most needed in your economy?
4. What can EEAP and APEC do to help you develop and strengthen your evaluation capacity building?
5. How will you get involved?

2. Participant Survey

A survey of workshop participants was conducted immediately after the workshop. The results of the participant survey are shown in Appendix 4.

Over half (11) of the 20 participants completed the survey. Overall, they were positive about the workshop: they all felt it was relevant to the needs of their economy, and they all felt they had gained new skills and knowledge from the event. They also all felt that their specific skills and knowledge of evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies had increased.

All the respondents planned to apply the knowledge they had gained from the workshop, both in developing their own approach to evaluation and communicating and sharing their learning with others.

They were all interested in opportunities to develop their skills further, and all except one were interested in participating in the APEC evaluation community.

3. Lessons from the workshop

What went well:

- The technology (Zoom) worked fine for presentations and for informal discussions
- The content (presentations and case studies) was good
- Participants benefitted from the workshop – not only by building up their own expertise but also learning from others in the Asia Pacific region in their efforts in developing a community of evaluators in their economies
- It was easier to recruit guest speakers than it would have been in person

What could have been improved:

- Face to face would have been more engaging and participants would have learned more
- It was hard to build relationships between participants online
- A 2 day workshop would have given us twice as long with the participants
- Participation rates were disappointing because people could come and go as they pleased (instead of committing to an in-person workshop at a specific venue where there would be fewer distractions)

4. Evaluation Action Plan

Following the workshop, an Evaluation Action Plan was developed; this built on discussions prior to and during the workshop which identified the further support that participants felt would be helpful in strengthening an evaluation community in Asia. There was a consensus that participants would value opportunities for:

- Further evaluation capacity building,
- Capacity building in energy efficiency and renewable energy policy and program design,
- The development of case studies relating to evaluation, and
- Providing funding for evaluation of pilot programmes and sharing the results among economies.

All participants wanted to develop their evaluation skills further. Participants also wanted to have opportunities to share their experience and learn from others; they would welcome the opportunity to participate in an APEC evaluation community.

Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP – see: energy-evaluation.org) is actively considering how it can build on this workshop. At present, EEAP has engaged "evaluation seeds"

(Ambassadors, Planning Committee members, advocates and contact points for evaluation in specific economies) which would help to develop evaluation expertise and to share evaluation information with interested colleagues in their economies. EEAP Ambassadors and Planning Committee members were surveyed prior to this workshop to identify the Top 5 services that EEAP and others could provide for the evaluation community in the Asia Pacific region – the Top 5 were:

1. Seminars/webinars or informal meetings
2. Thematic or regional groups for collaborations on policy and for conducting regular meetings (e.g., Energy Evaluation Indonesia)
3. Evaluation training workshops
4. Annual conference or formal meeting (in-person or virtual)
5. Advocacy to government for better policy environment

These services were briefly discussed at the workshop. Participants also suggested:

1. Guidance on specific topics (e.g., evaluation and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies) could be provided through webinars.
2. Written case studies would be useful along with examples of difficulties and how they were solved.
3. Mentoring of new and inexperienced evaluators by more experienced members of the profession.

Accordingly, APEC and EEAP should consider devoting resources to the above services.

APPENDICES

1. Workshop Agenda
2. List of Workshop Participants
3. Evaluation White Paper
4. Participant Post-Workshop Survey
5. Workshop Presentations

Appendix 1 – Workshop Agenda

APEC Workshop on Promoting the Development of an Evaluation Community September 2021, Online

Draft Agenda

Objectives

This workshop will bring together policy makers and evaluation practitioners to highlight evaluation methods and analysis, and the evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies. This workshop will provide insights of the value of having robust evaluation practices through the presentation of best practice, case studies and workshop sessions. The workshop will be an important step in developing a platform to discuss and exchange experiences, current strategies, policies, protocols, and regulations for designing and implementing program and policy evaluations.

The workshop will be designed to build on the past APEC workshops In Chinese Taipei (2016), Republic of Korea (2017), Bangkok (2017) and the Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific conference in 2019 while remaining accessible to participants who did not attend these events. It will also lay the foundations for evaluation capacity building in the future.

The workshop will consist of four 2 hour online sessions spread over 2 weeks at 12 noon Beijing time. Tentative dates are 14, 16, 21 and 23 September.

Each session will consist of:

1. Presentation of the relevant evaluation principles by an evaluation expert
2. Presentation of a program or policy case study
3. Small group (around 5 people) discussions considering how to apply the evaluation principles and insight from the case studies in participants' economies

Programme

Tuesday 14 September 2021 – Purpose of evaluation https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7813799580?pwd=UmJ5Q2pqYThKcTVVUVk1TkZyNDZDZz09		
12.00-12.30	Introductions Purpose and content of the workshop	Charles Michaelis Ed Vine
12.30-13.00	Monitoring and Evaluation in practice	Tajbee Ahmed
13.00-13.15	Case study example Nama Facility	Ernesta Maciulyte
13.15-13.35	Small group discussion	
13.35-13.55	Feedback from groups and discussion	Tajbee Ahmed
13.55-14.00	Close	
Thursday 16 September 2021 – Evaluation design https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7813799580?pwd=UmJ5Q2pqYThKcTVVUVk1TkZyNDZDZz09		
12.00-12.30	Brief recap Developing evaluation questions	Charles Michaelis
12.30-12.45	Small group discussion	
12.45-13.15	Evaluation approaches and designing monitoring to support evaluation	Charles Michaelis
	Case study example Sustainable Energy for All	Quinn Reifmesser
13.15-13.35	Small group discussion	
13.35-13.55	Feedback from groups and discussion	Charles Michaelis
13.55-14.00	Close	
Tuesday 21 September 2021 – Collecting data for evaluation https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7813799580?pwd=UmJ5Q2pqYThKcTVVUVk1TkZyNDZDZz09		

12.00-12.30	Brief recap Data sources and data collection methods	Jane Peters
12.30-12.45	Small group discussion	
12.45-13.15	Case study example from Viet Nam	Phan Thinh
13.15-13.35	Small group discussion	
13.35-13.55	Feedback from groups and discussion	Jane Peters
13.55-14.00	Close	
Thursday 23 September 2021 – Strengthening the value of evaluation and evaluation capacity building https://us02web.zoom.us/j/7813799580?pwd=UmJ5Q2pqYThKcTVVUVVk1TkZyNDZDZz09		
12.00-12.30	Brief recap Strengthening the value of evaluation	Ed Vine
12.30-12.45	Small group discussion	
12.45-13.15	Evaluation capacity building	Ed Vine
	Case study – Energy Efficiency Indonesia	Jon Respati/Benedictus
13.15-13.35	Small group discussion	
13.35-13.55	Feedback from groups and discussion	Ed Vine
13.55-14.00	Close	

Appendix 2 – List of Workshop participants

Economy	First Name	Last Name	Number of sessions attended
China	Steivan	Defilla	<u>1</u>
Indonesia	Rislima	Sitompul	<u>1</u>
Malaysia	Hazilyana	Mohd Tanzizi	<u>3</u>
Mexico	Andrea	Yturate Orantes	<u>4</u>
Peru	Claudia	Espinoza Zegarra	<u>2</u>
Peru	Felix	Bernabel Badillo	<u>2</u>
Peru	Mario	Sandoval Tupayachirto Saldana	<u>1</u>
The Philippines	Rainier	Halcon	<u>3</u>
The Philippines	Henry Louis	Sayo	<u>4</u>
The Philippines	Andre	Reyes	<u>4</u>
The Philippines	Roselle	Ibuna	<u>4</u>
The Philippines	Christian	Hernaes	<u>4</u>
The Philippines	Ingrid	Calapit	<u>4</u>
The Philippines	Kristine	Lacbayo	<u>2</u>
Thailand	Sutthasini	Glawgitigul	<u>4</u>
Thailand	Wannapa	Buangam	<u>4</u>
Thailand	Jenjira	Gulphanich	<u>2</u>
Thailand	Wisaruth	Meathasith	<u>2</u>
Thailand	Nalin	Ploypetchara	<u>1</u>
Viet Nam	Thanh	Nguyen The	<u>3</u>
Experts			
Austria	Quinn	Reifmesser	<u>1</u>
Germany	Ernesta	Maciulyte	<u>1</u>
Indonesia	Jon	Respati	<u>1</u>
Indonesia	Agus/Ben	Dwiagus Stepantoro	<u>1</u>
United Kingdom	Charles	Michaelis	<u>4</u>
United Kingdom	Tajbee	Ahmed	<u>4</u>
United States	Edward	Vine	<u>4</u>
United States	Jane	Peters	<u>4</u>
Viet Nam	Thinh	Phan	<u>1</u>



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC Workshop on Evaluation of Energy Technologies, Programs and Policies
Project EWG 12 2019A

**Evaluation in APEC Economies
Final report**

Submitted to APEC Operating Agent
Edward Vine
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Prepared by Charles Michaelis
Strategy Development Solutions Ltd.

30 April 2020

Evaluation in APEC Economies

Introduction

Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) has established a project to organize and host a workshop to build capacity in evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies.

This two-day workshop will bring together policy makers and evaluation practitioners to highlight evaluation methods and analysis, and the evaluation of energy technologies, programs and policies. This workshop will provide insights of the value of having robust evaluation practices through the presentation of best practice, case studies and workshop sessions. The workshop will be an important step in developing a platform to discuss and exchange experiences, current strategies, policies, protocols, and regulations for designing and implementing program and policy evaluations.

The workshop is being supported by Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP) whose aim is to build a global community of people involved in evaluating energy policies who will work together to improve the quality and effectiveness of energy policy.

The workshop is planned to be held in Bali, Indonesia on October 14 and 15, 2020.

This Evaluation White Paper is based on responses to a survey of APEC policymakers and evaluation professionals conducted in March 2020. It has been prepared to inform the content of the workshop, identify attendees and provide a baseline snapshot of the evaluation landscape of APEC member economies, focusing on the developing economies. It will also provide an indication of progress since 2017 when a similar survey was conducted. It

A questionnaire was prepared in Survey Monkey (see Appendix 1) which members of the APEC Energy Working Group, APEC Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation (EGEE&C), and APEC Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies (EGNRET) were invited to complete along with EEAP's "evaluation ambassadors". 26 responses were received to the survey from 15 economies (a 70% response rate from the 21 member economies).

In view of the small number of responses and the complexity of energy policymaking in most economies, this White Paper is not comprehensive, may omit important data and may contain errors.

Readers are invited to send additional information and corrections to the author: Charles Michaelis (charles @camichaelis.com).

Charles and EEAP would like to express their thanks to all those who completed the survey.

Key results

Respondents provided information about evaluation in their economies which is summarised in the tables below.

Table 1: Conduct and management of evaluations

Economy	Evaluation required	Evaluate policies relating to					Evaluations conducted by:
		Industry	Appliances	Building codes	Transport	Renewable	
Canada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Econoler
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Agencia de Sostenibilidad Energetica Ministerio de Energia
China	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Energy Research Institute of National Development and Reform Commission China National Institute of Standardization
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		EMSD
Indonesia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, METI
Malaysia	Yes						
New Zealand	Yes		Yes				
Papua New Guinea	No						
The Philippines	No				Yes		
Russia	Yes	Yes				Yes	Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
Singapore	No	Yes		Yes			Economic Development Board
Chinese Taipei	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		Bureau of Energy Research Institute Power Research Institute
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE)
USA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Evaluation requirements vary by state and there are a large number of organisations commissioning and conducting evaluations.

Respondents provided information about academics, voluntary organisations, private sector organisations and bodies that promote evaluation best practice in their economies. Respondent confidentiality precludes publishing those data here; however, all organisations mentioned will be contacted to explore how they could contribute to or participate in the workshop. The table below shows which economies provided data for non-government organisations involved in evaluation:

Table 2: Involvement of non-government organisations in evaluation

	Provided details of non-government organisations involved in evaluation		
Economy	Academics	Voluntary	Private sector
Canada			Yes
Chile	Yes	Yes	Yes
China	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hong Kong, China	Yes		Yes
Indonesia			Yes
Japan	Yes		
Malaysia	Yes	Yes	
New Zealand			
Papua New Guinea	Yes	Yes	
The Philippines	Yes	Yes	
Russia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chinese Taipei	Yes		
Thailand	Yes	Yes	Yes
USA	Yes	Yes	Yes

Respondents were asked about the role of women in evaluation. Responses are summarised in the table below.

Table 3: Involvement of women in evaluation

Economy	Are women involved in evaluations?	Are there barriers to women's participation?	Do evaluations examine impact on women?
Canada	Yes	No	To some extent
Chile	To some extent	To some extent	To some extent
China	Yes	To some extent	Yes
Hong Kong, China	Yes	No	No
Indonesia	To some extent	No	To some extent
Japan	To some extent	To some extent	To some extent
Malaysia	Yes	No	No
New Zealand			
Papua New Guinea	Yes	No	Yes
The Philippines	Yes	To some extent	Yes
Russia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singapore	No	Yes	No
Chinese Taipei	Yes	No	No
Thailand	Yes	No	To some extent
USA	Yes	To some extent	No

Increasing the promotion and take up of evaluation

Respondents were asked what would increase the take up of evaluation in their economy; two suggested that it should be made mandatory, one mentioned a forthcoming Energy Efficiency Bill which would require evaluation and another respondent suggested that evaluation results should be shared more widely.

Improving the capabilities of evaluators

Respondents were asked what should be done to improve the capabilities of evaluators. One respondent replied suggesting increased international collaboration, sharing best practice and collaborating on research.

Guidance and support

Respondents were asked where they went for guidance and support on evaluation. They mentioned a range of online resources:

- The Chilean certification agency for electrical appliances https://www.tuv.com/chile/es/service-page_67201.html and building codes <http://arquitectura.mop.cl/eficienciaenergetica/Paginas/default.aspx> and <http://www.modulor.cl/ordenanza-general-de-urbanismo-y-construccion/>
- Hong Kong building codes https://www.emsd.gov.hk/beeo/en/mibec_beeo_codtechguidelines.html
- New Zealand government guidance on evaluation <https://dpmc.govt.nz/publications/making-sense-evaluation-handbook-everyone>
- The International Performance, Measurement and Verification protocol published by the Efficiency Valuation Organisation; <https://evo-world.org/en/products-services-mainmenu-en/protocols/ipmvp>

Respondents also mentioned organisations that they use for guidance and support:

- American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
- American Evaluation Association
- Australasian Evaluation Society
- Agencia de Sostenibilidad Energetica (in Chile)
- China National Institute of Standardization
- International Energy Agency
- PHILDEV, the Philippine national evaluation association
- Thailand's Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency

Evaluations

Respondents were asked for details of evaluations that they had conducted. Two evaluations of industry policies were mentioned:

- <https://economy.gov.ru/material/file/d81b29821e3d3f5a8929c84d808de81d/energyefficiency2019.pdf> (in Russian)
- http://www2.dede.go.th/km_berc/menu4_manual.html (in Thai)

Two published evaluations of renewables policies were mentioned:

- <https://ac.gov.ru/archive/files/publication/a/17203.pdf> (in Russian)
- https://www.dede.go.th/download/stat62/Thailand_Alternative_Energy_Situation_2018r.pdf (in Thai)

Changes since last survey

The responses to our survey were compared to the responses from the first survey conducted in 2017. The response rate was similar and 7 economies reported in both surveys. Where economies reported in both surveys:

- China, Indonesia and Thailand reported that they now require evaluation to cover more policy areas. New Zealand reported requiring fewer.
- Chile, Indonesia and Malaysia reported more private sector involvement in evaluation, New Zealand reported less and there was no change in the other economies.
- Respondents from more economies recognised barriers to women's participation in evaluation, and more economies were evaluating the impact of energy policies on women.

This survey asked questions about the evaluation of renewable energy programs, while the first survey did not ask this question. It is interesting to see that 5 of the 12 member economies were conducting evaluation in this field.

Many respondents are different from those in 2017; therefore, any changes may represent differences in the role of respondents and their knowledge of evaluation activities in their economy.

Implications for the workshop

Responses were received from 15 of the 21 APEC member economies and from 6 of the 11 developing member economies. This suggests that while there is some interest in evaluation, we have not yet been able to engage all the economies. We will endeavour to involve policy makers from all APEC economies in the workshop.

18 of the 26 respondents asked to be kept informed of future evaluation-related activities and provided their contact details; we will invite them to the workshop and ask them to communicate the workshop to colleagues in their economy.

More economies seem to be conducting evaluations of more policy areas than when the last survey was conducted in 2017. As a result it should be possible to include more examples of local evaluations in the workshop.

The wider range of policy areas being evaluated should be reflected in the workshop content.

Several economies took part in this survey who did not take part in the 2017 study. This may reflect increased interest in evaluation and they may send delegates to the workshop.

There appears to be increasing interest in the role of women in evaluations and ensuring evaluations consider the impact on women. This will be covered in the workshop.

The decision to include evaluation of renewable energy policy and programmes in the workshop is validated by the level of interest in the evaluation of renewable energy programs with 5 of the 15 member economies conducting such evaluations

The coronavirus pandemic may affect some potential delegates willingness to travel to the workshop. This could be addressed by offering the workshop content as a series of webinars in addition to the face to face workshop. There could be a role for the Energy Evaluation community in hosting and promoting the webinars.

Appendix 1 – Questionnaire

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

Introduction

This survey will be used to produce a paper which will report on the energy efficiency and renewable energy evaluation landscape of APEC member economies, with a focus on developing economies. Its purpose is to inform the selection of attendees and content for the two-day APEC Evaluation Workshop to be held on the 14 and 15 October 2020.

What is evaluation?

An evaluation is an assessment, conducted as systematically and impartially as possible, of the relevance, performance, efficiency, and impact (expected and unexpected) of an activity, project, programme, or policy. Evaluation aims to understand why – and to what extent – intended and unintended results were achieved and to analyse the implications of the results. An evaluation should provide credible, useful evidence-based information that enables the timely incorporation of its findings, recommendations and lessons into the decision-making processes of organizations and stakeholders.

What we would like you to do

Please answer the questions below to the best of your knowledge and ability. If you are aware of other people who may have useful information, please feel free to forward the questionnaire to them.

Please don't worry if you don't have all the information - anything we can learn will be valuable. When the questionnaire is completed it will be returned to my colleague, Charles Michaelis, charles@camichaelis.com.

With thanks,

Ed Vine,

Project Overseer

1. Economy being reported on

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

Regarding evaluation of policies and programmes

2. Are there any requirements in your economy for evaluation of energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and programmes to be conducted?

- Yes
 No

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

3. Who sets these requirements?

4. Is there any guidance on how to comply with evaluation requirements?

5. If the guidance is available online please provide a link

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

6. Have any evaluations of energy programmes and policies for **industry** been conducted?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

7. Which organisation conducted the evaluation?

Contact name

Organisation

Email Address

8. If the evaluation is available online please provide a link

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

9. Have any evaluations of energy programmes and policies for **lighting and appliances** been conducted?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

10. Which organisation conducted the evaluation?

Contact name

Organisation

Email Address

11. If the evaluation is available online please provide a link

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

12. Have any evaluations of energy programmes and policies for **buildings** been conducted?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

13. Which organisation conducted the evaluation?

Contact name

Organisation

Email Address

14. If the evaluation is available online please provide a link

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

15. Have any evaluations of energy programmes and policies for **transport** been conducted?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

16. Which organisation conducted the evaluation?

Contact name

Organisation

Email Address

17. If the evaluation is available online please provide a link

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

18. Have any evaluations of energy programmes and policies for **renewable energy** been conducted?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

19. Which organisation conducted the evaluation?

Contact name

Organisation

Email Address

20. If the evaluation is available online please provide a link

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

Other organisations

21. Are there any organisations with an interest in energy policy and programme evaluation?

- Academics
- Voluntary organisations
- Private sector firms
- Other

Please provide details

22. Are there any organisations which

- Provide guidance for evaluators
- Offer evaluators opportunities to meet and exchange ideas

Please provide details

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

Suggestions and opportunities

23. Do you have any suggestions for how...

- The promotion and take up of evaluation in your economy could be increased?
- The capabilities of evaluators in your economy could be improved (such as training)?

Please tell us more...

24. Do you have any suggestions for other key literature/documents that we should read regarding evaluation in your economy?

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

The role of women

25. Thinking about the role of women in evaluations in your economy, would you say that...

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
Women are involved in evaluations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are barriers to women participating in evaluations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Evaluations of energy policies and programmes examine impacts (costs and benefits) on women	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please explain why you have said that

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

26. May we contact you if we would like to follow up on your answers?

Yes

No

Survey of Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation in APEC Economies

27. Please provide your contact information

Name	<input type="text"/>
Company	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
Address 2	<input type="text"/>
City/Town	<input type="text"/>
State/Province	<input type="text"/>
ZIP/Postal Code	<input type="text"/>
Economy	<input type="text"/>
Email Address	<input type="text"/>
Phone Number	<input type="text"/>

28. Thank you for taking part in our survey, if you would like any more information please contact Charles Michaelis at charles@camichaelis.com. If you have any other comments please add them here.

Appendix 4 – Participant Post-workshop Survey

11 attendees of the workshop completed an evaluation survey at the end of the workshop.

Structure and content of the workshop

Participants were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with 8 questions about the structure and content of the event; the responses are shown in the chart below:

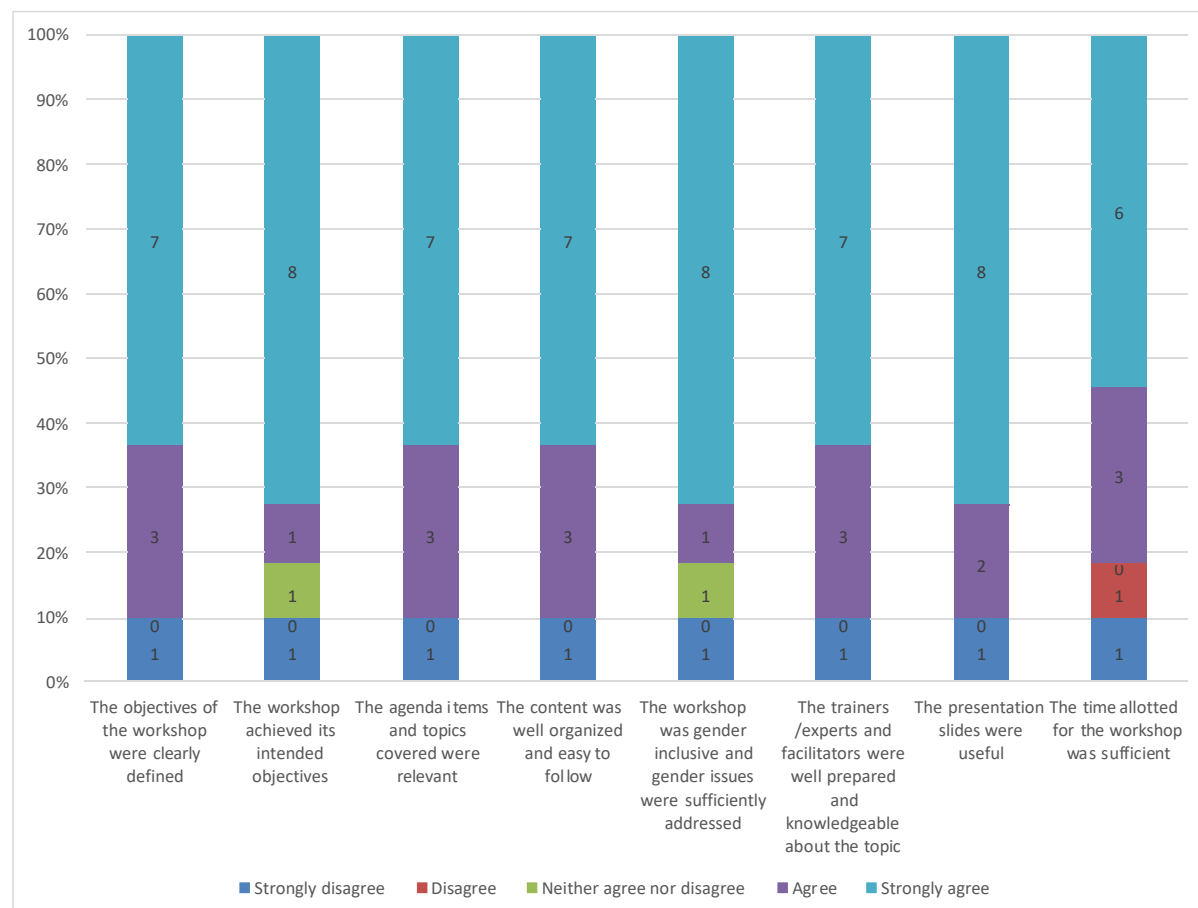


Figure 1: Opinion of the structure and content of the event

Overall, respondents were positive about the event although one respondent strongly disagreed with all the statements (although as all their other responses were highly positive this might have been a mistake).

Participants were also asked about the relevance of the workshop to them and their economy. Four respondents rated it as “a great deal,” five as “a lot,” and one as “a moderate amount”.

Respondents’ comments included:

- We will be able to use learnings to generate an evaluation framework adopting OECD principles.

- The topic was relevant to our work as we deal with various energy efficiency projects, and the learnings we got from the seminar will be beneficial as we evaluate projects for implementation.
- We intend to do more evaluation by our institution in China.
- I learned from the speakers and the experience of other participants.

Results of the Workshop

Participants were asked for their view of the workshop's results/achievements. Their comments included:

- There was an exchange of ideas and best practices for the public sector.
- The objectives were met and learnings were given through facts/textbook information and practical applications or experiences shared which was deepened by the group discussions.
- Present the foundations and main methodologies of evaluation. Make aware of the benefits of evaluation.
- Show how evaluation works in practice.
- To know and understand the data management.
- Having a clear understanding of the importance of evaluation of energy policies and initiatives, and the right frameworks for doing it.
- The workshop was able to meet all the objectives and was able to generate high engagement from participants.
- Application of evaluation approaches on a program.
- I think it helped the participants learn the strategies other economies used. This, in turn, can inspire them to propose similar initiatives in their own economies.

All 11 respondents felt that they had gained new skills and knowledge from the event.

They included the following comments:

- I had a better understanding of the importance of evaluation through the presentation of best practices from other economies, and the discussions on evaluation process has helped us identify areas where we need to focus when we conduct the evaluation of our respective projects.
- To know what data collection, evaluation and so on.
- New frameworks and knowledge.
- I was able to learn different approaches, frameworks, as well as information from different backgrounds.
- I learned case studies that I can propose to my own economy. Also, I learned new perspectives in evaluation, which is helpful to my job.

All 11 respondents felt their specific knowledge and skills of evaluation of energy policies and programs had increased following the event. Some of their comments are below:

- It was good that there were case studies and best practices that were presented. I learned a lot from this.
- The discussions and presentations have given us additional knowledge on evaluation of EE&C projects. While the topics are very informative, I believe that the application or use of the learnings gained would further help increase our skills in evaluating energy policies and programs.

- I have received much information from this workshop.
- I was not aware of the frameworks and importance of evaluating the results of policies and initiatives.

All respondents planned to apply the knowledge they gained from the workshop: their plans included developing their approach to evaluation and communicating and sharing their learning to others. Their comments included:

- I will apply this by developing a framework for our team.
- Apply to policy-planning and project evaluation.
- By integrating policy and project evaluation in our workplan and in the development of policies and projects.
- Identifying projects where an evaluation would be more suitable and starting to evaluate them, with increased detail.
- To use in my work to analyse the energy data.
- In crafting programs or policies, there should be clear metrics from which evaluation could be designed.
- I will share this to my Department and perhaps we can replicate the best practices.

Respondents were asked about how the workshop could have been improved. Their comments included:

- It would have been good if participants were required to submit output so experts would comment on that
- Face to face workshop where participants will be able to connect and share experiences when the situation allows it (post pandemic)
- Taking into account the different APEC time zones and encouraging a wider participation
- although 2 hours is a good range to keep one's attention span, I believe another hour would not be so bad and will be able to capture more on the side of small group discussions.
- Case studies can be improved in terms of identification of metrics to be evaluated and what were the results
- It's better if it had been longer and more case studies and subjects were taken up

Interest from government and the private sector

Seven respondents said the level of interest in evaluation from government in their economy was high or very high with one respondent rating it as low. Eight respondents said that private sector interest in evaluation was high or very high with one respondent rating it as low. Their comments included:

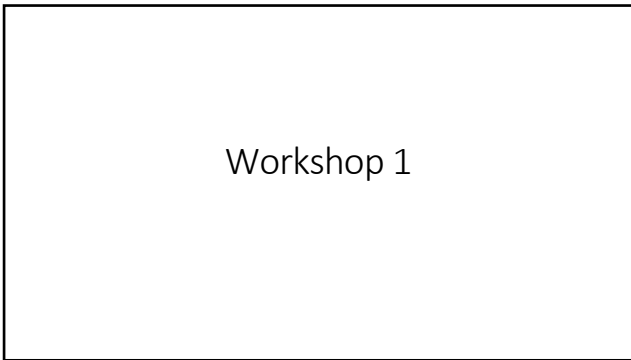
- To ensure that projects are being implemented efficiently and effectively.
- Under the impulse of the "Race to zero", evaluation will become more important
- There is not a good practice of evaluating policies in the public sector.
- M&E is integrating up to the local level and I believe much more in the private due to ISO. however, there are still a lot of areas to be improved especially in the design aspect.
- it seems that the policymakers here are not keen on considering academic outputs / inputs in policymaking. whereas in private sector it is more strict since the use of resources are more valued
- Evaluation is very beneficial for both sectors so that the entire economy can work towards the direction of the government.

About the future

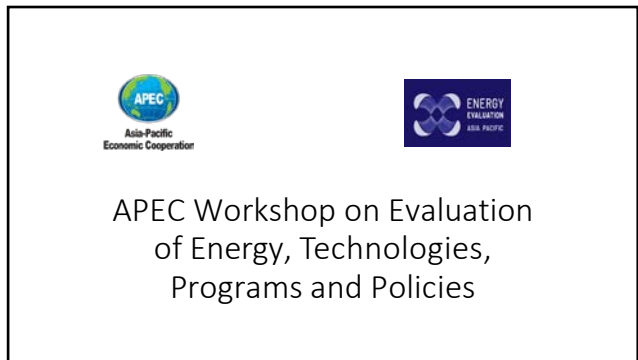
All respondents were interested in opportunities to develop their skills further and all except one were interested in participating in the APEC evaluation community. The highest level of interest was in webinars (9 respondents) followed by workshops (8 respondents) and conferences (7 respondents).

Participants were asked what they would like APEC to do next and whether there were opportunities to link this project's outcomes to other APEC activities or individual actions by member economies. Their responses included preferences for:

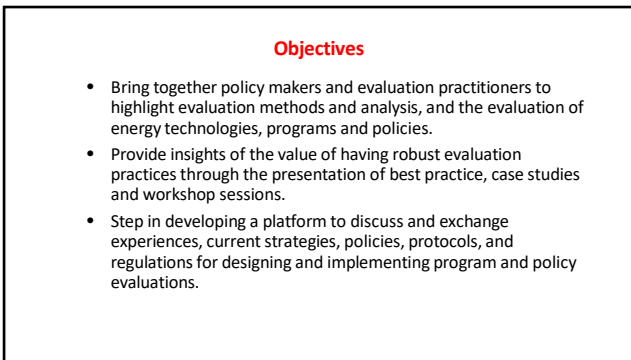
- Conduct of workshop seminar to develop output based on principles discussed
- Capacity building on IoT technologies and their roles in energy efficiency
- Additional or more in-depth trainings and practical workshops on policy and projects, especially on development, implementation and evaluation
- More sample cases
- Create a knowledge database and a knowledge network
- A workshop on energy transition
- More in-depth workshop focusing on the development of evaluation questions / methodology
- In depth trainings on project monitoring and evaluation



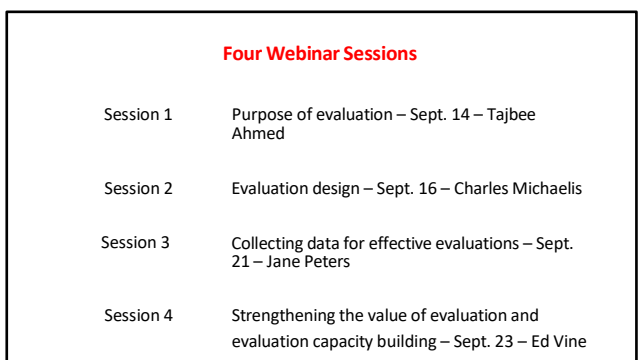
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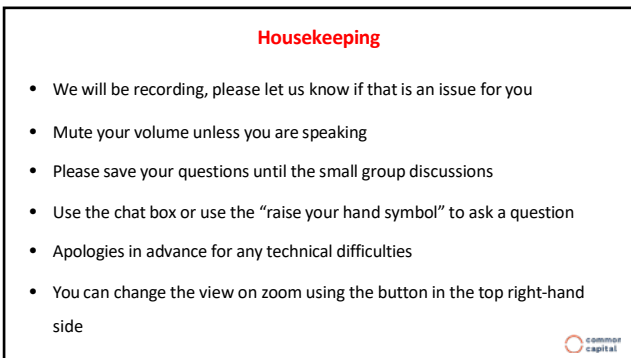
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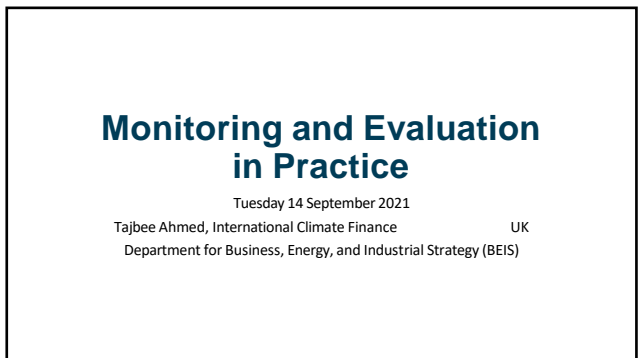
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4



5



6

12.30-13.00	Monitoring and Evaluation in Practice	Tajbee Ahmed
13.00-13.15	Case study example – NAMA Facility	Maciulyte, Ernesta
13.15-13.35	Small group discussion	
13.35-13.55	Feedback from groups and discussion	Tajbee Ahmed

Agenda

7

Monitoring and Evaluation

UK Government Approach – see [The Magenta Book](#) guidance

Monitoring

- Formal reporting and evidencing that **spend and outputs** are successfully delivered and milestones are met

Evaluation

- To help **understand the implementation or impact** of pilots, policies, projects, regulations and programmes
- What effects it has had (**impact evaluation**)
- Whether it represents good value for money (**economic evaluation**)
- How an initiative has been implemented (**process evaluation**)

8

Why Monitoring and Evaluation?

Accountability

- Demonstrate to the public and ministers that a **scheme is working**
- Analyse **value for money**
- Scrutiny and challenge from **public accountability** bodies

Learning

- To help manage **risk and uncertainty** (of the intervention and its implementation);
- To improve **current interventions** by providing the evidence to **make better decisions**(and feed into performance-management);
- To gain a general understanding of **what works, for whom and when**, and generate examples for **future policy-making**;
- To develop evidence to **inform future interventions**.

9

Monitoring and evaluation in policy making

Monitoring and evaluation has a role at all stage of the policy lifecycle

Rationale	What is the problem that government is trying to solve? What does past evaluation evidence say about this problem?
Objectives	What would success from the intervention look like? What metrics can we monitor to measure success?
Appraisal	What are the options for intervention? What is the evidence on the likely effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of these options?
Monitoring	Data collection to answer the questions: Did we do what we said we would do? How are our success metrics change over time?
Evaluation	Research and analysis to answer the questions: Did the intervention work as expected? What was the impact, on who, and why? Was it cost-effective?
Feedback	What have we learned? How will we use these results in future?

Source: The Magenta Book Guidance on what to consider when designing an evaluation https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/102009/the-magenta-book

10

Key Considerations

- Proportionate in scale**, the amount of resources and money spent on monitoring and evaluation is based on:
 - Policy profile/strategic importance,
 - Level of risk,
 - Cost,
 - Learning potential.
- Working closely with policymakers and operational colleagues**
 - Work with at every stage of the policy/project lifecycle
 - Monitoring and evaluation findings should be useful, keep up to date with what is required.
 - Reports and other outputs should be accessible, in language, presentation and availability
 - Findings should be timely and available for making decisions or demonstrating accountability.

11

Approach to Monitoring Evaluation & Learning (MEL)

International Climate Finance (ICF) – UK government **support to developing economies** to address climate change.

12


Disseminating findings

Honesty:
Transparency

Integrity:
Learning and improving

Objectivity and Impartiality:
Confidence in publishing "bad" outcomes

13



NAMA Facility


Case Study

Ernesta Maciulyte
Desk Officer at the Technical Support Unit (TSU) of the NAMA Facility


14

Introduction to the NAMA Facility (1)


- Multi-donor fund supporting most ambitious and promising NAMA Support Projects (NSPs) with a high potential for transformational change towards a carbon-neutral pathway




Donors include the United Kingdom (BEIS) Germany (BMU), Denmark (EFKM, MFA) European Union (DG Climate, DEVCO) Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CFF)



No specific regional or sectoral focus



39 NSP selected with a total portfolio of ~680 million EUR





Support to applicants with templates; on GHG mitigation assessment & plausibility of FMs

15

Introduction to the NAMA Facility (2)

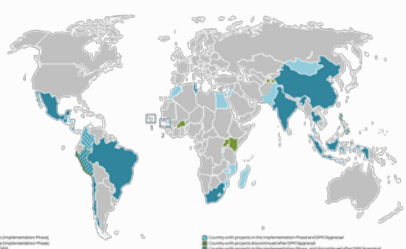
Characteristics of NSPs

- Country-led and embedded
- Within sector-wide programmes - specific NDC reference
- Mitigation potential
- Transformational change
- Tackling barriers: investment for carbon-neutral development
- Innovative self-sustaining financing mechanism that attracts investment

16

NAMA Facility Portfolio (3)




17

Evaluation at the NAMA Facility: Programme level

Interim Evaluation

- Two evaluations have taken place
- Findings on NAMA Facility branding, processes, efficiency etc.
- Three learning reports available:
 - Optimising Theories of Change for Promoting and Enabling Transformational Change
 - Pathways for Enhancing Knowledge and Lesson Sharing
 - Pathways for Enhancing Local Ownership
- Taken up in the revision of Theory of Change




18

Evaluation at the NAMA Facility: Project level

Evaluation and Learning Exercises (ELEs)


- Mid-term and final evaluation of NSPs
- External evaluation
- Published on the NAMA Facility website together with a management response
- Regular exchange on the theoretical framework



19

ELE in depth: Final ELE on Thai RAC (1)

- The context of the NSP:
 - Thailand's cooling sector contributed to around 20% of total emissions in the **economy** in 2015 (88% directly from energy use and 12% from high-GWP refrigerants).
 - The NSP Thai RAC aims to combine increased energy efficiency with climate-friendly cooling technologies to significantly reduce emissions



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20

Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (2 nd Call)	
Project overview	The NSP initiates a sector-wide transition towards the use of climate-friendly and energy-efficient cooling technologies.
NAMA Support Organisation	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
Implementing Partners	Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT); Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE); Department of Energy Policy and Planning (EPPD)
Duration	2016-2021
Funding for implementation	Total: EUR 14.7m

21

ELE in depth: Final ELE on Thai RAC (3)

- The ELE provides key findings in terms of
 - Relevance,
 - Effectiveness,
 - Impact, and
 - Sustainability of the NSP
- It also offers some key lessons and recommendations

22

Key lessons from Thai RAC Final ELE (selection)

- Official commitments of the Thai government have provided a good level of ownership and buy-in, aiding the success of the refrigeration sub-component.
- Technical and financial support from the NSP catalysed the development of refrigeration products within the NSP's life (5 years).
- The transition towards low-GWP cooling technologies for AC sub-components has not yet been enabled. Climate-friendly technologies have to be imported, pushing back the conversion of production lines.

23

Key recommendations from Thai RAC Final ELE (selection)

- Thailand's Climate Change Law needs to contain an upper GWP threshold for refrigerants that is consistent with the **economy's** mitigation ambitions.
- Knowledge exchange among experts is key to better understand the safe and feasible use of natural cooling technologies.
- Knowledge-sharing platforms should be open to Thai government regulators (e.g. roundtable and participatory discussions) to help catalyse strategic decisions from policymakers.

24

Thai RAC ELE: Way forward

- The ELE report will be available on the NAMA Facility website shortly
- The main findings and recommendations are addressed in the Management Response
- In general, Management Response drafted for all ELEs reflecting on:
 - How the findings will be incorporated in the NSP going ahead (mid-term ELE)
 - How the findings can be used to ensure the sustainability of the programme (final ELE)



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25

Thank you!

contact@nama-facility.org
www.nama-facility.org
@NAMAFacility

26

Discussion Topics

- What can you do to make monitoring and evaluation a part of the policy making process?
- How can you use learning from monitoring and evaluation?
- How do you make monitoring and evaluation proportionate?

27

Any questions?

28

Workshop 2

29

Evaluation Design

Developing Evaluation Questions

30

Recap

- Session 1 Purpose of evaluation
- Session 2 Evaluation design
- Session 3 Collecting data for effective evaluations
- Session 4 Strengthening the value of evaluation and evaluation capacity building

31

Evaluation purposes



- Learning:
- What went well, what could be improved?



- Impact:
- Energy/carbon/financial savings resulting from the policy or the programme



- Economic:
- Did the policy or program represent good value for money?

32

OECD Development Assistance Committee criteria for evaluation



- Also consider:
- For whom?
 - How and why?

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

33

Consider fairness...

- Wealthier consumers benefit most from product policy
 - Buy more products
 - Use them more
 - Spend more on energy
- Who pays for subsidies/incentives/scheme costs
 - Manufacturers?
 - Consumers e.g. levy on bills?
 - General taxation?
- Do women and minority groups have equal access to the benefits?

34

Identify and engage stakeholders

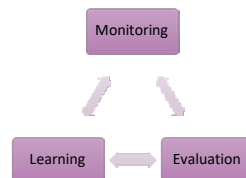


Policy makers
Treasury
Other departments
Implementing partners
Industry
Beneficiaries
Communities
NGOs
Academics

- What do they want to get from the evaluation?
- Who will use what information, how will they use it?
- When do they need it?

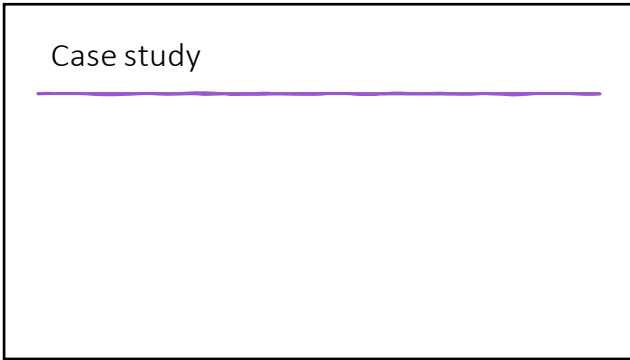
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Evaluation questions



- Evaluation questions
 - Reflect purpose and stakeholder needs
 - Realistic to address
 - Not too many

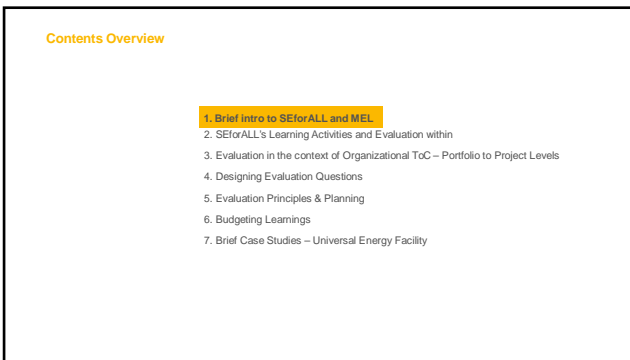
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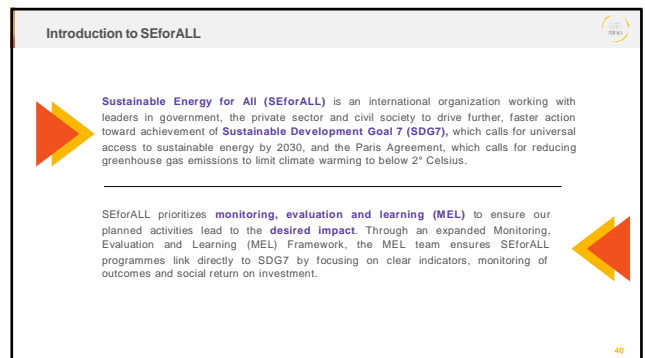
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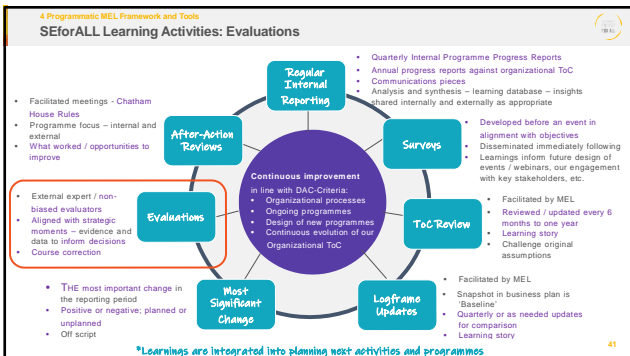
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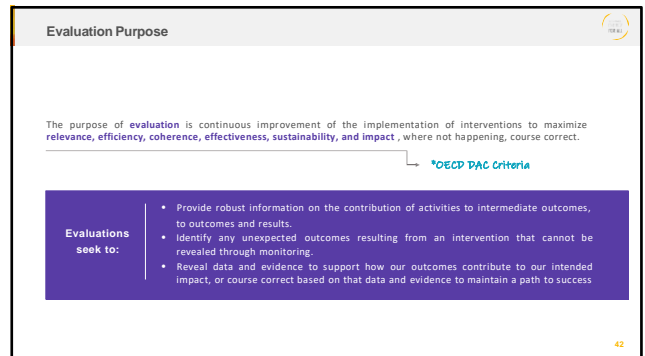
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41



42

3 SEforALL's Organizational Theory of Change (ToC)

SEforALL's ToC as a Framework for Learning

SEforALL's Decade of Action Theory of Change

Org. ToC Evaluation Lens

- **Impact level** is how our interventions are making the **intended change in the world**, which **takes the most time**.
- **Outcomes** are where SEforALL contributes to impact, pathways of change / **strategic objectives and lenses for learning**.
- **Outputs and intermediate outcomes** are where we have the **most control** and can monitor ourselves more closely.
- **All our programmes** contribute to this vision through Results Offer level.
- **Evaluation** helps us **test our assumptions** throughout the ToC and **course correct**.

*All programmes contribute to the success of SEforALL's organizational Theory of Change, guided by **programmatically MEL Frameworks**

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4 Programmatic MEL Frameworks Tool

HOW IT FITS TOGETHER

Evaluation questions should be designed at the **portfolio and programme / project level**

Portfolio level

- All of SEforALL's programmes contribute to our organizational theory of change and cross-organizational Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
- SDG7 is our 'North Star'

Programme / project level

- Each programme has a customized MEL framework, including a theory of change clearly linked to SDG7, a Logframe, and SMART KPIs.
- Programmatic KPIs are mapped and aggregated to calculate our **crediting KPI values**.

44

How Evaluation fits into SEforALL MEL Activities

Process flow of MEL activities within SEforALL

SEforALL as an ORGANIZATION: Organizational Theory of Change and MEL framework

SEforALL's PROGRAMMES: Programmatic Theories of Change, Programmes, and KPI Management Tools

- **Important to Differentiate between Evaluation and Impact Assessment**
- **Timing**
- **Managing Expectations**

Learning Loops: Ongoing tracking of KPIs and regular review of progress and performance of programmes will provide data for decision-making and create learning loops.

45

Planning / Implementing an Evaluation

The following are steps to planning / implementing an evaluation:

1. Determining the **focus and scope**
2. Specification of the **purpose / use** (who needs what information and how it will be used)
3. Deciding the **evaluation criteria and key questions** (recommended to involve key stakeholders)
4. Developing the **TOR and evaluation design - methods** needed to answer the questions and how the data/information will be synthesized
5. Allocating the **resources** needed (budget/people/contract)
6. Accessing **people and documents**, etc.
7. **Data analysis and report writing**.
8. **Presentation / communications** materials.

46

Designing Evaluation Questions

Designing and prioritizing evaluation questions

- Evaluation questions are generated to provide a more in-depth assessment of **why and how** intermediate outcomes are moving as expected or if there are any surprising results that require further analysis and explanation.
- Evaluation questions should be identified through discussion with those who will be the **audience** of the reports and users of the **evaluation information**.
- SEforALL's MEL team, in collaboration with the programme implementation team, develops a first draft based on **stakeholder information needs** (i.e. senior management, funders, partners) within the framework of the **OECD DAC Criteria**
- **Prioritize questions based on utilization benefits and budget, considering:**
 - **timing**, confirmation programme design is on the right track, **course correction**, evidence for donors to invest more in the work, provide summary of evidence generated for future impact assessments.
 - **usefulness** to the target audience and able to be integrated for **decision-making and continuous improvement of interventions**.
- The list of evaluation questions is refined and finalised in **collaboration with the selected evaluator**.

47

Budgeting for an Evaluation

Budgeting for an evaluation requires an understanding of the **evaluation process** and of the **various factors that might influence cost**. The budget required depends on the **scope and complexity** of both the intervention to be evaluated and the evaluation itself.

Scope	Size and phase of the intervention to be evaluated, the evaluation focus and rationale, the number of evaluation questions, the evaluation time period, number of stakeholders involved, number and type of reports that are required
Complexity	Nature of evaluation questions, the type of evaluation design needed to answer questions, the number of participants, data collection methods, frequency and duration of data collection, data management and analysis requirements

Other considerations:

- Evaluations should be built into **project proposals, workplans and budgets** as separate line items.
- Tasks to budget for include **planning, preparations, fieldwork, analysis, report preparation**
- Depending on the budget available, it is important to **balance breadth and depth and prioritize** (i.e. the number & complexity of questions, considering the phase of the intervention, timeframe, resources)
- Budgeting **staff time** for an organization's Internal Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning team
- **Gaining approval for a budget takes time**. It is therefore recommended to begin planning for the evaluation as soon as possible so that the evaluation can hit the ground running once budget is approved.

48

Snapshot of SEforALL Learnings from Evaluation Experiences:

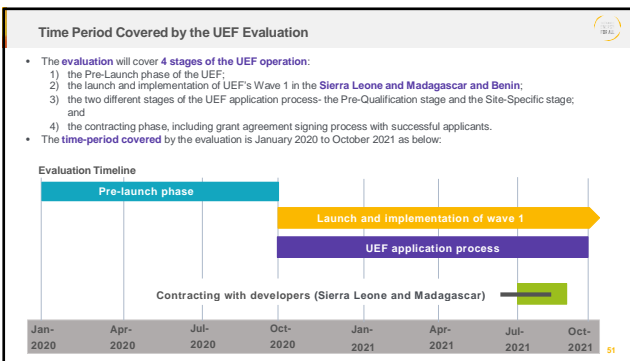
Strategic moments	Evaluations serve a learning purpose for any organization, their partners and funders and should be conducted at strategic moments where evaluation findings will be utilized for decision making. As such, evaluations should be well-timed from a strategic and utilization point of view so that information is ready when needed.
Documentation	Internal team managing the evaluation should have documentation lined up before the evaluation starts, if not this can become a bottle neck of a week or longer.
Target audience	Be sure to have a good understanding of stakeholder information needs and target audience when generating evaluation questions (important to consider senior management, funders, partners).
Evaluation questions	Evaluation questions and methodology should be selected based on the phase of the intervention (is it mature enough?).
Data requirements	It is important to ensure data requirements are built into the evaluation design and agreed with the evaluator during inception phase. Triangulation of data can help to overcome limitations due to confidentiality.
The politics of evaluation	Evaluations can be risky; not all information generated will be positive, not all expected evidence will become available, important to be open to learn from mistakes, gaps, failures in implementation and be transparent about this .

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SEforALL and the Universal Energy Facility Evaluation Phase 1 – A Case Study

Results Based Financing (RBF) Universal Energy Facility (UEF): The Universal Energy Facility (UEF) is a multi-donor RBF facility established to support the electrification of households, businesses, public institutions, and other potential electricity consumers in sub-Saharan Africa that do not have reliable access to modern electricity services. The UEF provides incentive payments (i.e., grants) on a 'results-based' approach to selected eligible organizations that develop and operate systems and provide verified electricity connections.

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Evaluation Criteria and Key Questions

As the purpose of the evaluation is for **learning and improvement** of UEF operations, the criteria selected are consistent with four of the six **OECD-DAC criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and coherence.**

The following are **initial evaluation questions**, which will be further developed and refined by the selected evaluation team in alignment with SEforALL during the inception phase:

Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is the intervention doing the right things in order to achieve its intended results and impact? Is the design of the UEF programme an adequate solution to unlock finance more efficiently for energy access? Does it reduce the main causes of the problem? What can be improved? What should the programme continue to prioritize? Does the UEF programme have the potential for replication in Asia? Compared to other RBF facilities available, how do developers and other key stakeholders perceive the relevance of the UEF?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What worked well in launching and implementing the UEF? What was less successful in launching and implementing the UEF? To what extent has gender been addressed in the UEF programme design and implementation? Where is there room for improvement in terms of gender focus and considerations? Are there policy or regulatory barriers that project developers are facing that the UEF could further support in addressing? Is the UEF on track to achieve its intended outcomes and results?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the UEF been managed efficiently? What measures can be taken during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are used more efficiently? Could the UEF have been implemented with fewer resources without reducing the quality and quantity of the results? Could more of the same result have been produced with the same resources?
Coherence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How well does the UEF programme align with the needs of the sector / other initiatives / the needs of Wave 1 Sierra Leone? Are the UEF's activities well aligned with SEforALL's 3-year Business Plan?

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Deliverables, Timeline, and Budget

- The evaluation is expected to start in early October 2021 and be completed by early December 2021.
- The budget range for the evaluation is: USD 30,000 to 50,000 USD.

The evaluation process and expected deliverables are:

Deliverable	Due Date (to be confirmed)
Inception report	15 October 2021
Preliminary learning draft from desk review	22 October 2021
Draft Evaluation Report – Internal facing	16 November 2021
Final Evaluation Report – Internal facing & accompanying external facing PPT	30 November 2021
Evaluation Presentation to SEforALL	1 December 2021

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Small group discussions

- Which stakeholders would you engage to develop evaluation questions
- How would you apply the OECD evaluation criteria to your circumstances?
- Develop evaluation questions for an energy efficiency or a renewable energy policy in your economy



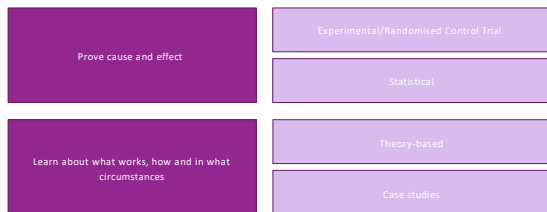
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Evaluation Design

Evaluation Approaches

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Approaches to answer the evaluation questions



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Approaches

Experimental	Statistical	Theory-based	Case Study
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing recipients of the intervention/policy with non-recipients. • Where recipients are chosen at random and samples are large enough to produce robust results. • Identify average effect caused by policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare historic data about recipients of the intervention/policy with non-recipients. • Where samples are large enough then statistical analysis can produce robust results. • Identify average effect caused by policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate and test theory of change for policy. • Can use smaller samples and qualitative methods to produce robust results. • Identify contribution of the policy to change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate specific cases to understand response to the policy and why. • Small sample and qualitative methods, no external validity. • Identify contribution of policy to change in cases examined.

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Data can come from



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	Experimental	Statistical	Case studies	Theory-based
	Proof programme caused impact	Strong evidence	Rich understanding of outcomes Why and how outcomes are achieved	Rigorous approach Considers alternative explanations Rich understanding of outcomes Why and how outcomes are achieved
	Difficult in practice May not provide an answer	Data only available in some circumstances Needs a large sample	Hard to generalise Doesn't prove causality	Doesn't prove causality
Weaknesses	Doesn't tell you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why/how change caused • What else is happening • Would the intervention work elsewhere 			

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Economic evaluation

- **Cost benefit analysis**
 - Three levels – government, participant, society
 - Consider all additional costs and all additional benefits
 - Consider lifetime costs and benefits
- **Consider multiple benefits**
 - Energy security/peak demand
 - Air quality
 - Economic; jobs and growth
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Productivity

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Small Group Discussion

- Taking one of your evaluation questions from earlier
 - Which method(s) is/are the best approach to answer it?
 - Where would you get the evidence from to answer the question?
 - If time...what are the strengths and weaknesses of the approach?

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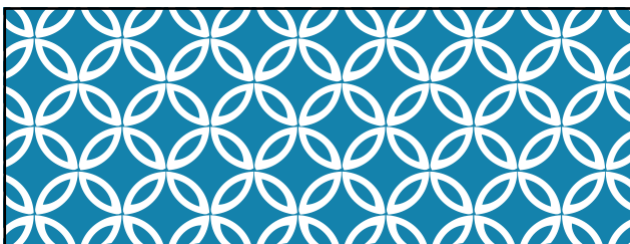
Resources

1. Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific www.energy-evaluation.org
2. General evaluation resource <http://betterevaluation.org/>
3. UK government guidance for ex-post evaluation <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-neesets-book>
4. **Strengths and weaknesses of impact assessment methods**
http://44.dft.gov.uk/p3/pdfs/misc_info/mcm/dldworkingpaper38.pdf
5. Experimental methods <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-leaps-silver-developing-public-policy-with-randomised-controlled-trials>
6. Multiple benefits of energy efficiency <https://www.iea.org/reports/multiple-benefits-of-energy-efficiency>

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Workshop 3

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COLLECTING DATA FOR EFFECTIVE EVALUATIONS

Jane S. Peters, Ph.D.
Phan Thinh


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AGENDA

12:00 – 12:45 pm – Data Collection Choices (Jane)	1:20 – 1:40 am – Small groups discussions
• Target audiences	11:40 2:00 pm – Feedback (Jane)
• Sampling for quantitative and qualitative data	• What solution did group have to data collection
• Choosing the right data collection methods	• What questions or concerns were raised in group discussion
12:45-12:55 pm – Practice application	
12:55 – 1:20 pm – Case Study from Vietnam (Thinh)	
• Description of project	
• Data collection experience	
• Lessons learned	

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DATA COLLECTION CHOICES, AND SURVEY CHALLENGES

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CHOOSE TARGET AUDIENCES FOR STUDY

Key Populations	
Program Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program administrator program management, field, and research staffs; Implementation contractor office and field staffs
Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each phase or part of program
Nonparticipants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketed to or not marketed to but qualified for program, Dropouts and partial participants
Trade Allies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vendors: manufacturers, distributors, retailers, reps Trade allies: contractors/builders, architects, designers, engineers, developers, realtors
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community agencies, regulatory staff, stakeholders, policy makers, trade organization for industry group

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TYPES OF DATA SOURCES: SECONDARY DATA

- Program-specific
 - Program planning documents, marketing collateral, logic models
 - Program databases
 - Mapping (customer journey, process flows)
- Market data
 - Industry associations and trade publications
 - Specialty databases
- Information about other programs
 - Evaluations
 - Conference papers
 - Best practice studies
 - Internet search

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TYPES OF DATA SOURCES: PRIMARY DATA

- Surveys
 - Face to Face (F2F)
 - Mail
 - Telephone
 - Online (web/e-mail/mobile)
- On-site
 - Site visit and field observation
 - Ride-along with installers
 - Billing data
 - Meter data
- Discussions with contacts
 - Interviews (IDI phone or F2F)
 - Group Interviews (online/F2F)

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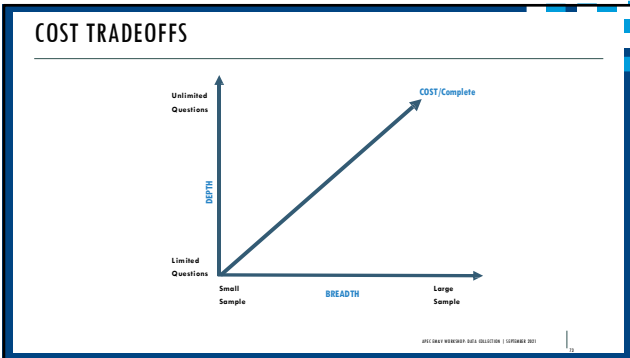
Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
Discussions and Interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impressionistic Qualitative Depth 	Potential for researcher and participant bias
Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breadth Quantitative 	Limited depth
Observation Site Visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impressionistic Qualitative Experiential 	Potential for researcher and participant bias
Program Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative Reference 	Potential for researcher bias
Program Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantitative Real time 	GIGO

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TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING METHOD

- Do respondents need to respond to a picture of something?
 - Need to use online, postal mail, or in person (F2F)
- What type of contact information do you have for respondent population?
 - email, phone number, mailing address
- What are the labor costs, technology costs etc. for each method?

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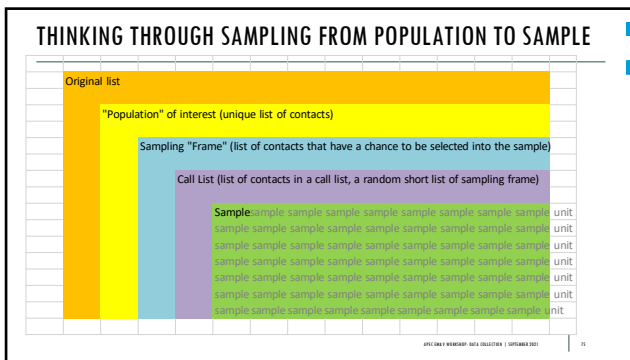
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SAMPLING

- Population versus sampling
 - A population is an aggregate of all units to which one wishes to generalize
 - A sample is a subset of the population
 - Both samples and populations can be described in terms of key parameters (e.g., mean, median, standard deviation, correlation)
 - The goal of sampling is to use data from a subset of units (sample) to generalize to the population

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SAMPLING FOR QUALITATIVE DATA

- Samples should be systematic; sometimes can use probability samples
- Purposive selection of key contacts often provides a better overview of the program than random selection
- Bias reduced by randomly selecting from large list of qualified contacts
- Stratification can be used to enhance the quality of the sample
 - Variables for stratification: size of project, experience with program, years in program, number of projects completed, etc.
- Effective focus groups require homogeneous groups; heterogeneity can create conflict, distract participants, or minimize ability of group to respond to questions

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DISPOSITION FOLLOWING INSIGHTS ASSOCIATION RULES

Code	Disposition	Reason	Notes	Method
100	Complete	Terminal	Completing all applicable questions, more than 80% of applicable questions answered	Complete
110	Complete/partial	Terminal	Completing all applicable questions but some, 50-80% of applicable questions answered, terminal case	Partial/complete
201	Agreement/definite	Non-terminal	Asked to call back at another time, specific time is established, less than 50% survey completed	Refusal and break-off
210	Soft refusal / agreement unspecified	Non-terminal	Soft refusal, asked to call back at another time but no specific time is established, less than 50% survey completed	Refusal and break-off
220	Refusal and break-off	Terminal	Declined to do interview, indicated interview results in a terminal break-off - won't call again	Refusal and break-off
221	"Do not call"	Terminal	Responded to call by "Do not call" file	Refusal and break-off
230	Not reached/ busy, no pick-up, etc.	Non-terminal	No answer, hear only dial tone, always busy	Non-contact
240	Left message/personal voicemail	Non-terminal	Connected to personal voicemail, left message	Non-contact
242	Left message/general voicemail	Non-terminal	Connected to general voicemail, left message	Non-contact
243	Left message/corridor lock message	Non-terminal	Connected to corridor lock or freight, left message	Non-contact
250	Non-response/hold	Non-terminal	Connected to a personal voice mail, general voice mail, or coworker, but no message left	Non-contact
251	Other non-contact	Terminal	Language problems, physical/mental barriers, socioeconomic barrier, location not allowing, other non-contact	Non-contact
260	Unavailable/during survey period	Terminal	Out of office, vacationing, or for any other reasons during the survey period	Non-contact
270	Non-eligible/unknown before/quote filled	Non-terminal	Number not dialed, used, assigned, attempted before the end of the field period	Not attempted
300	Duplicate person	Terminal	Duplicate contact name	Duplicate
301	Duplicate company	Terminal	Duplicate contact company	Duplicate
302	Duplicate phone	Terminal	Duplicate phone number	Duplicate
310	Missing phone number	Terminal	Phone number is not available	Missing contact information
311	Missing contact name	Terminal	Contact contact name is not available	Missing contact information
320	Out of business/questionary	Terminal	No longer exist as business	Business or contact no longer avail
321	Left job, deceased	Terminal	Contact person has left the company or department, died	Business or contact no longer avail
330	Bad or wrong number	Terminal	Wrong or bad number, disconnected, fax, wrong 4-etc.	Bad or wrong number
340	Did not pass screening questions	Terminal	Failed to pass screening questions for eligibility (e.g., location, participation status, etc.)	Didn't pass screening
350	Subsample quota filled, i.e. not qualified at this point	Terminal	Subsample quota filled, i.e. not qualified at this point in the survey	Quota filled


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Research Question	Audience who can answer	Quantitative or Qualitative?	Method

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CASE STUDY FROM VIETNAM



Evaluate Program “minimum energy performance standards and mandatory labeling for lighting and electrical appliances”

Phan Thinh: Managing Director
TITA Research

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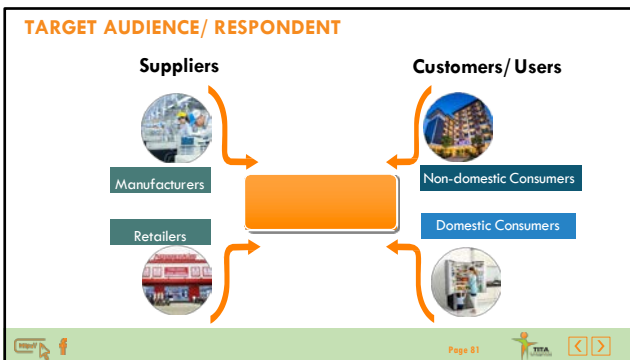
BACKGROUND

- Vietnam is implementing a program of minimum energy performance standards and mandatory labeling for lighting and electrical appliances (air conditioners, TVs, fans, refrigerators, rice cookers, washing machines, water heaters, computers and printers).
- Program lasts 3 years, commencing from 2012
- The Australian Government is funding research to inform and evaluate the program.



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RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Explore their **response** to the program: Compliant requirement, **Impact** on cost, price, sales, import/ export, brand reputation; **plan** to promote product

Manufacturers

Identify how best to **communicate** energy efficiency and the labels to their customers. Check awareness towards label program and **actions** they did in term of staff training, stock, display, etc.

Retailers

Understand **usage & behavior**; **Purchasing processes**; **needs & desires** for lighting & electrical appliances and inform **communications** campaigns

Consumers

Phase 1: Base Line Understand status before program

Phase 2: Evaluation Understand the changing, impact from program

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DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Combine both **Qualitative & Quantitative** to answer the research objective comprehensively

Manufacturers, Retailer

IDI – F2F

- ✓ Suited to experts/ Senior level
- ✓ Difficult to gather them in a group
- ✓ Comfortable to them
- ✓ Suitable to share experience, sensitive topics (business, plan, strategy, etc.) in a private condition.
- ✓ Generate insights deeply

Non-domestic Consumers

IDI & Quantitative – F2F

- ✓ Office, Hotel, shop, restaurant

Domestic Consumers

FGD – F2F

- ✓ Low conflict of interest, casual atmosphere so respondents share thoughts, perception freely.
- ✓ Enrichment of responses/ Insights are built-up from diversified respondents
- ✓ Cheaper than IDI (Cost per respondent)
- ✓ Convenient for client observe


Quantitative – F2F

- ✓ Validate & Quantify the insights from qualitative
- ✓ Robust sample size to ensure the representativeness
- ✓ High confident for decision making

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SAMPLE SIZE



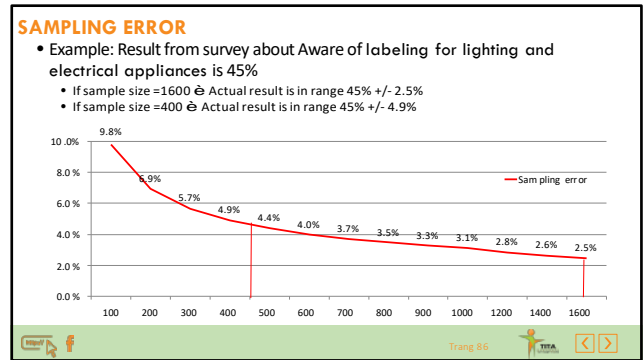
Target Respondent:	NORTH	CENTRAL	SOUTH	QUALI	QUANTI
Manufacturers – IDIs	10	10	10	20	
Retailers – IDIs	3		3	6	
Non-domestic - IDIs					
Office	2		3	5	100
Hotel	2		3	5	100
Shop	2		3	5	100
Restaurant	2		3	5	100
Hospital					50
Total	8		12	20	450
Domestic Consumer - FGDS					
SEC A, B	1		1	2	
SEC C, D	1		1	2	
SEC A, B, C		2		4	
Total	2	2	2	8	1,580

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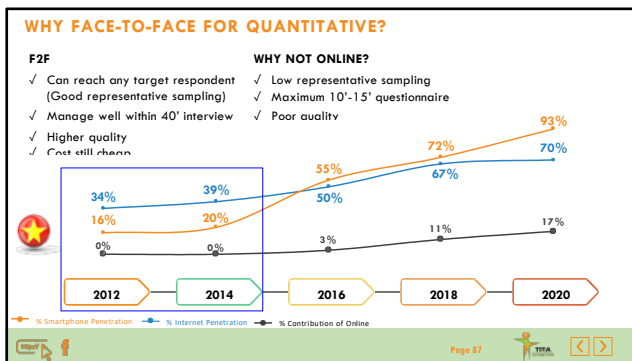
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THANK YOU

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Workshop 4

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Session 4


Strengthening the Value of Evaluation and Evaluation Capacity Building

Edward Vine
Project Overseer

Affiliate, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Berkeley, California, USA

2021 APEC Evaluation Workshop
September 23, 2021

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Recap

Session 1	Purpose of evaluation
Session 2	Evaluation design
Session 3	Collecting data for effective evaluations
Session 4	Strengthening the value of evaluation and evaluation capacity building

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Agenda

20 minutes	Strengthening the value of evaluation
15 minutes	Discussion among breakout groups
20 minutes	Evaluation capacity building
20 minutes	Indonesia case study (Jon Respati and Benedictus Dwiagus Stepanoro)
15 minutes	Discussion among breakout groups
20 minutes	Final remarks & Next steps
10 minutes	Concluding comments by Team members

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Strengthening the Value of Evaluation



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Two Types of Improvements




1. Institutional
2. Methodological

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Type 1: Institutional - Purpose




1. Increase the visibility and legitimacy of evaluation, so that the results are avidly sought, as well as hard to ignore, by implementers, administrators & policy makers
2. Make sure the results of evaluation studies have a practical/useful effect on the programs & policies that are studied, on organizations, and on the "big picture" (common goals)

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Institutional - Specific Actions




1. Ensure evaluators are sitting at the table with implementers (including marketing & outreach) when planning:
 - Program budgets, policy interventions, design & implementation (to discuss program logic and evaluability)
2. Ensure program implementers are sitting at the table with evaluators when planning:
 - Evaluation study design, program logic, assessment objectives, performance metrics (how defined and assessed, what data will be required and at what temporal granularity to calculate metric values), and impact on organizational mission & operations (operational excellence)

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Institutional - Specific Actions #2



3. **Ensure evaluation findings** are **timely**, useful and used by:
 - Regulators, program designers, implementers, administrators, market industry players, ALL customers
4. **Encourage "rapid evaluation"** before new programs are designed
 - Meaningful budgets for process evaluation and program mid-course redesign, if needed
5. **Ensure evaluation teams** to be more multidisciplinary, diverse and inclusive (women & minorities)

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Institutional - Specific Actions #3



6. **Ensure process and impact evaluations are integrated** – "holistic evaluation"
7. **Emphasize evaluation as an essential and positive tool for implementers** for informing:
 - Market potentials, market opportunities and investments
 - Scenario planning (market forecasts of technology adoption)
 - Program design, implementation & ongoing improvement
 - Challenges, barriers, program theory and logic models (objectives), program performance metrics/criteria

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Type 2: Methodological



1. **Expand evaluation scope** and/or modify **cost-effectiveness tests** to address ALL impacts:
 - GHG emissions (at specific times)
 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
 - Resilience, sustainability, energy sufficiency
 - Program and policy impacts on un(der)served and disadvantaged communities
 - Gender, ethnicity, income (include participation inequities)
 - Market transformation and market changes
 - Demand savings as a system resource for grid integration
 - Identifying time and location

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Methodological #2



2. Systematically determine how evaluation can collect and use credible data from new smart technologies (e.g., smart appliances, home hubs, smart commercial buildings) in a way that is acceptable to stakeholders
3. Make best use of M&V, including real-time monitoring data BUT remember: M&V ≠ EM&V


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Discussion



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Discussion Topics



1. How to make evaluation findings useful for policy makers?
2. How to make evaluation teams more multidisciplinary, diverse & inclusive?
3. What metrics would be most important for you to use for evaluating energy programs?

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Evaluation Capacity Building




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Evaluation Capacity Building

Potential role for strengthening the value of evaluation via evaluation capacity building

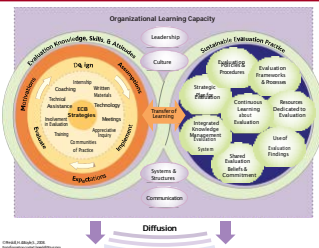
- APEC
- Utilities
- Implementers
- Administrators
- Academia
- Other private sector actors



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A Multidisciplinary Model of Evaluation Capacity Building




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Evaluation Capacity Indicators

- Access to information about evaluation
- Collective learning opportunities
- Evaluation framework
- Memory/ repository of evaluations
- Opportunities for training in evaluation
- Policies/procedures supportive of evaluation




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Evaluation Capacity Indicators #2

- Resources for supporting evaluation
- Supervisor(s) engages in and uses evaluation
- Supervisor(s) supportive of evaluation
- Staffs' collective attitudes toward evaluation
- Staffs' collective knowledge and skills




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Evaluation Practice Indicators


- Conduct of evaluation (performance)
- Sharing of evaluation
- Learning evaluation
- Use of evaluation
- Motivation for performing evaluation
- Extent of responsibility for evaluation
- Frequency of evaluation
- Embeddedness of evaluation



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Energy Evaluation Asia Pacific (EEAP)



- Non-profit established in 2018
 - Mission:
 - Take a **leadership role** in expanding the practice of, and capacity for, **objective evaluation** in the energy efficiency and renewable energy program and policy arena
 - Using workshops, conferences, webinars, websites and other web-based tools to foster the development of **self-sustaining evaluation communities**
- Led by Planning Committee and 32 Evaluation Ambassadors from 21 **Economies**
 - Newsletter and Website:
 - <https://energy-evaluation.org/presentation-asia/>

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Indonesia Case Study

Energy Evaluation Indonesia

Jon Respati

&

Evaluation Capacity Building

Benedictus Dwiagus Stepantoro

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Energy Evaluation Indonesia (EEI)

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY FOR ENERGY EVALUATION IN INDONESIA

JON RESPATI
CORE COMMITTEE COORDINATOR

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Why do we need evaluation?



Accountability

- Ensure effective and efficient use of public and proprietary resources for sector development.



Improvement

- Helps policy makers, program designers, program managers focus on results and improve the policy, program design and implementation effectiveness



Learning

- Making policy, program, or project successfully implemented and eventually creating best practices that are replicable or getting wider adoption, as well as contributing to the development of the body of knowledge about Evaluation.

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Why Focus on ENERGY?

1. Without energy there will be no development.
2. Energy is put on top of the narration in the global strive for Sustainability.
3. Conventional Energy are evidently causing the global warming and climate change.
4. The world must move toward using Clean Energy

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Current Issues and Challenges in Energy Evaluation Indonesia

Evaluation Practice:


- Evaluation is generally conducted in an "ad-hoc" manner
- Evaluation is conducted without clear methodology and standard
- Evaluation is not yet considered an essential part of the project program/project management imperatives

Evaluation Use:

- Evaluation Report is often perceived as a document that typically indicate there are "problems" occurring in the implementation of a project.
- Evaluation is generally considered unnecessary if the project was "a success"
- Evaluation is generally considered "culturally" unfit (Lack of cultural value for making evaluation).



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EEI GOALS/VISION(s)

- All stakeholders participate and contribute to the improvement of the energy sector's performance by practicing proper Evaluation practices and use.
- Government achieves better performance in managing all issues in the energy sector, through improved policies, better planning, effective budgeting, and proper implementation of the domestic projects, supported by evidence based information resulted from Evaluation.
- Evaluation regarded as important component of the whole process producing credible reports contributing to the improvement of energy sector's imperatives in the framework of the Low Carbon Development Programs.

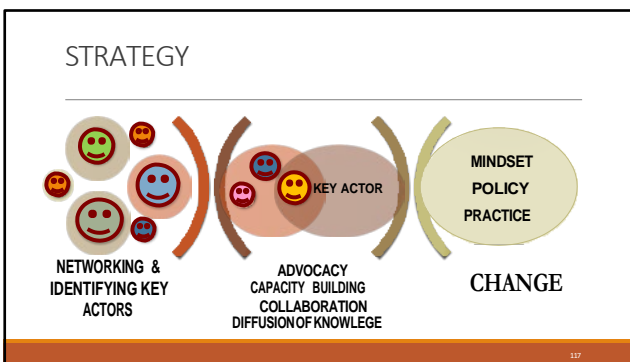
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'EVALUATION' IS NOT JUST A "WORD"

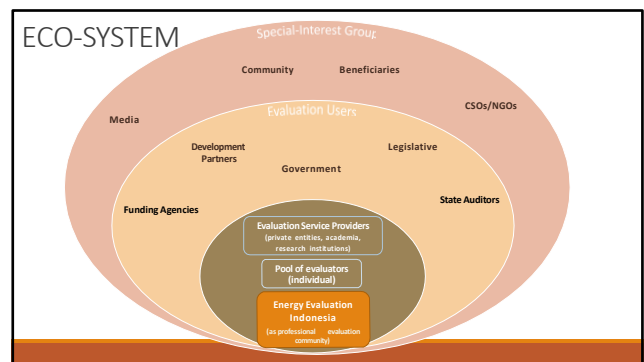
PROPOSED EEI CORE ACTIVITIES

- Advocating** the merits and benefit of evaluation as part of feedback mechanism in the Energy Sector development.
- Fostering** the need for Evaluation through awareness building for the stakeholders in the Energy Sector (Supply and Demand Side)
- Supporting** the Capacity Building for the Energy Evaluation Professionals for better energy evaluation practices
- Establishing & Improving** The professional and practical Standards as well as Code of Conduct for the evaluation in the Energy Sector.
- Participating** in the global and regional network of Evaluation Organizations for knowledge sharing and exchange of experience

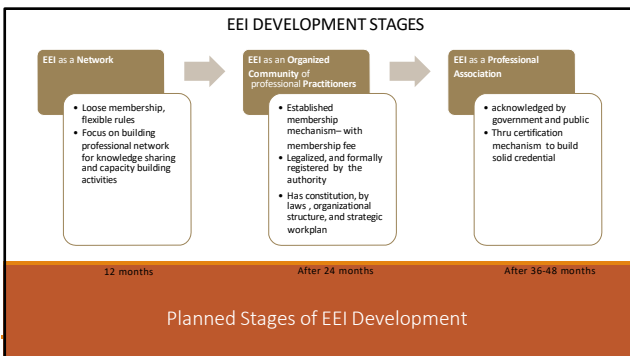
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EEI CURRENT STATUS

- In communication with relevant government branches and institutions to advocate the strategic role of Evaluation in guiding the journey toward energy transition and the attainment of the Low Carbon Development Goals
- Building up the relevant domestic and international networks of Evaluation to gain the necessary insights and deeper knowledge to support the development of EEI
- Engaging with potential partners to conduct capacity building programs about Evaluation among stakeholders
- Forming Core Committee to plan and manage the activities.
- Getting supports from donors to help establish the EEI setup and organization

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Benedictus Dwiagus Stepartoro
EII Core Committee Member

EVALUATION CAPACITY BUILDING

recent experience among development evaluators community in Indonesia

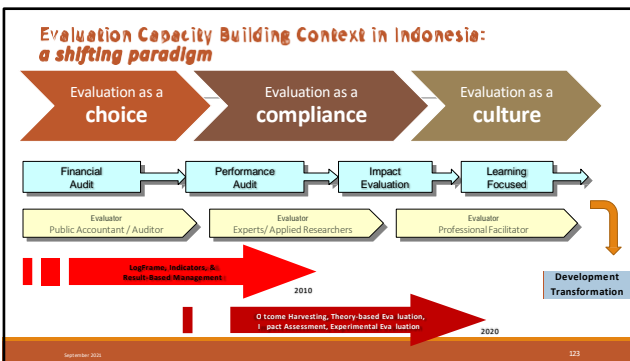
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The experiences in delivering evaluation capacity building discussed in this presentation is based on InDEC's experience

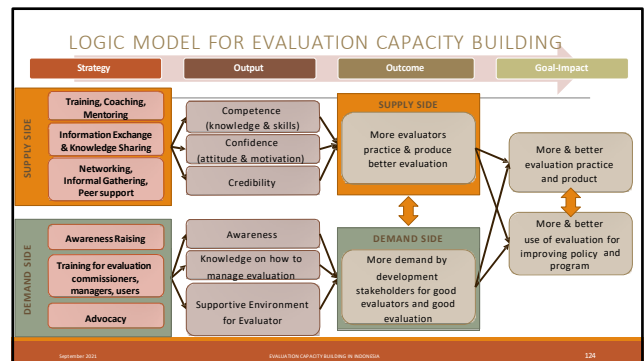
InDEC
(Indonesian Development Evaluation Community)

is a voluntary organization for professional evaluators (VOPE) that function as community of practice in development evaluation field, that have been delivering capacity building for its members since established in 2009.

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BASIC KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS RAISING

TOPICS:

- KEY CONCEPTS ON EVALUATION**
 - What is Evaluation?
- PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS IN EVALUATION**
 - How should a good Evaluation look like?
- EVALUATION APPROACHES AND METHODS**
 - What evaluation approaches and methods are available?

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TRAINING, COACHING, MENTORING

TOPICS:

- How to prepare Evaluation.**
 - Evaluation agenda; TOR development; budgeting; and recruitment/mobilization for evaluation
- How to conduct and manage Evaluation.**
 - Evaluation design/plan; evaluation approach; and methodology.
- How to set up a system for monitoring Evaluation.**
 - Policy, procedure, governance for and institutionalization of Evaluation.

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POSSIBLE CAPACITY BUILDINGS APPROACHES

- Self-organized training sessions
- Facilitating access to third parties' training program
- Round-table knowledge sharing sessions
- 'Clinic' discussion using social media (Facebook & WhatsApp)
- Facilitating Access to Journals/Publications on Evaluation

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LESSONS LEARNED

- Key is to maintain continuous delivery of capacity building for core members to build or improve motivation, excitement and passions for evaluation.
- Working in partnership with different stakeholders (government institutions, NGOs/CSOs, academia, donor agencies, etc.) would open many doors for more capacity building
- Relevant networking with international organization is imperative

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THANK YOU

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Discussion

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Discussion Topics

1. What evaluation capacity building efforts are most needed in your **economy**?
2. What can EEAP and APEC do to help you develop and strengthen your evaluation capacity building?
3. How will you get involved?

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Next Steps

- This workshop is a step in a long-term effort in developing an evaluation community in their **economies**
- **Expectation:** workshop participants will return to their **economies** as "evaluation seeds" and focus on the following Top 5 services (as prioritized by EEAP Ambassadors and Planning Committee members – surveyed in August 2021), where appropriate:
 1. Seminars/webinars or informal meetings
 2. Thematic or regional groups for collaborations on policy and for conducting regular meetings (e.g., Energy Evaluation Indonesia)
 3. Evaluation training workshops
 4. Annual conference or formal meeting (in-person or virtual)
 5. Advocacy to government for better policy environment

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Evaluation Seeds

We are looking for more "evaluation seeds" (supporters) for developing an evaluation community/network in Asia – if interested, go to:

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

Or contact:

Edward Vine (US) – elvine@lbl.gov

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**Concluding Comments
by Team Members**

**Tajbee Ahmed
Jane Peters
Charles Michaelis
Ed Vine**

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