



energy

Department:
Energy
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Energy Efficiency Training Week

Indicators and Evaluation

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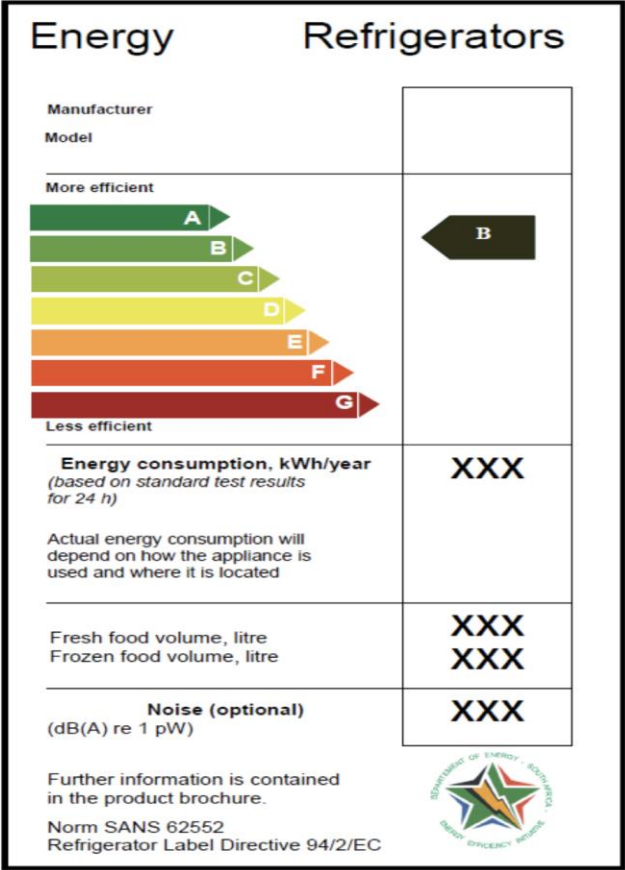


IEA #energyefficientworld

What's in this session

- Case study
- Indicators and evaluation as part of policy making
- Types of indicator
- Types of evaluation
- Introduction to theories of change
- Choosing indicators and setting evaluation questions

Case study



Appliances covered



Purpose of monitoring and evaluation

- What we have achieved
- How we can improve



Different questions for different needs

Impact, what did we achieve?



- Regulators
- NGOs and public

Process, how did it go?



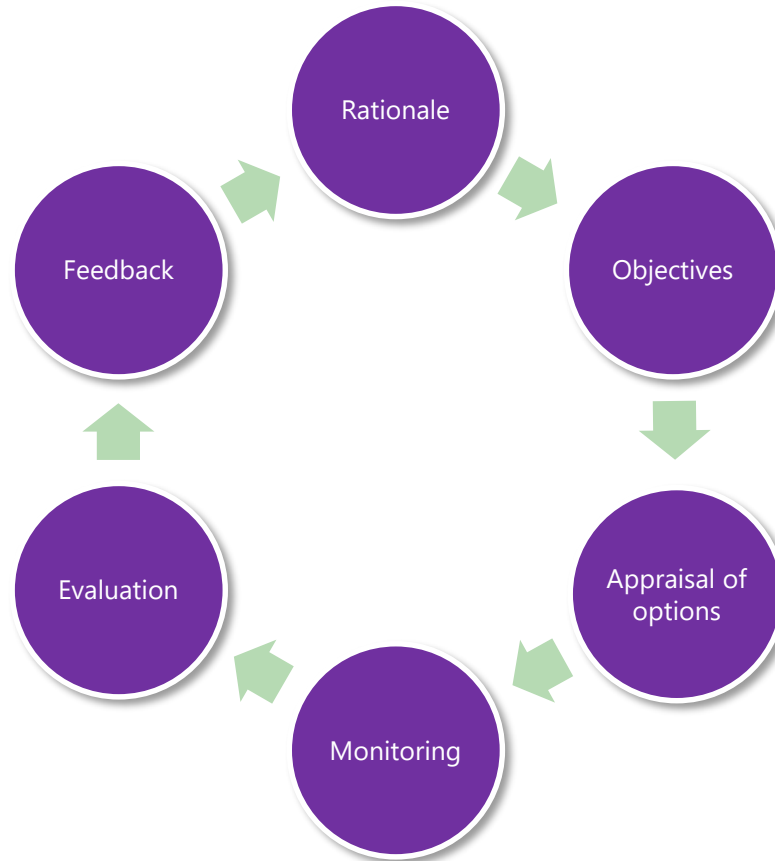
- Programme managers
- Partners

Economic, did we get value for money?



- Funders
- Treasury

Indicators and evaluation in the policy making process



What indicators are we interested in?

- Economy...
 - Whole economy
 - Sector e.g. residential
 - End use e.g. space cooling
- Policy/programme
 - Compliance/uptake
 - Technology adopted
 - Behaviour change
 - Energy saved

What makes a good indicator

- Specific Measurable Achievable Replicable Timebound (SMART)
- Not too many
- Represent the outcome of interest e.g.
 - Is the number of products sold a good indicator for understanding energy use?
 - What are the implicit assumptions?
- Beware of averages
 - Heavy users might be more likely to buy efficient products
 - Annual consumption may not be a good indicator of peak demand
 - Some sectors of interest may behave differently from the average e.g. rural consumers, poor households, women

OECD Development Assistance Committee criteria for evaluation

- Relevance – are the objectives still valid, are the activities consistent with the objectives?
- Effectiveness – to what extent did the policy achieve its objectives?
- Efficiency – was the policy good value for money?
- Impact – what difference did the policy make?
- Sustainability – will the benefits be sustained after the funding ceases?

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

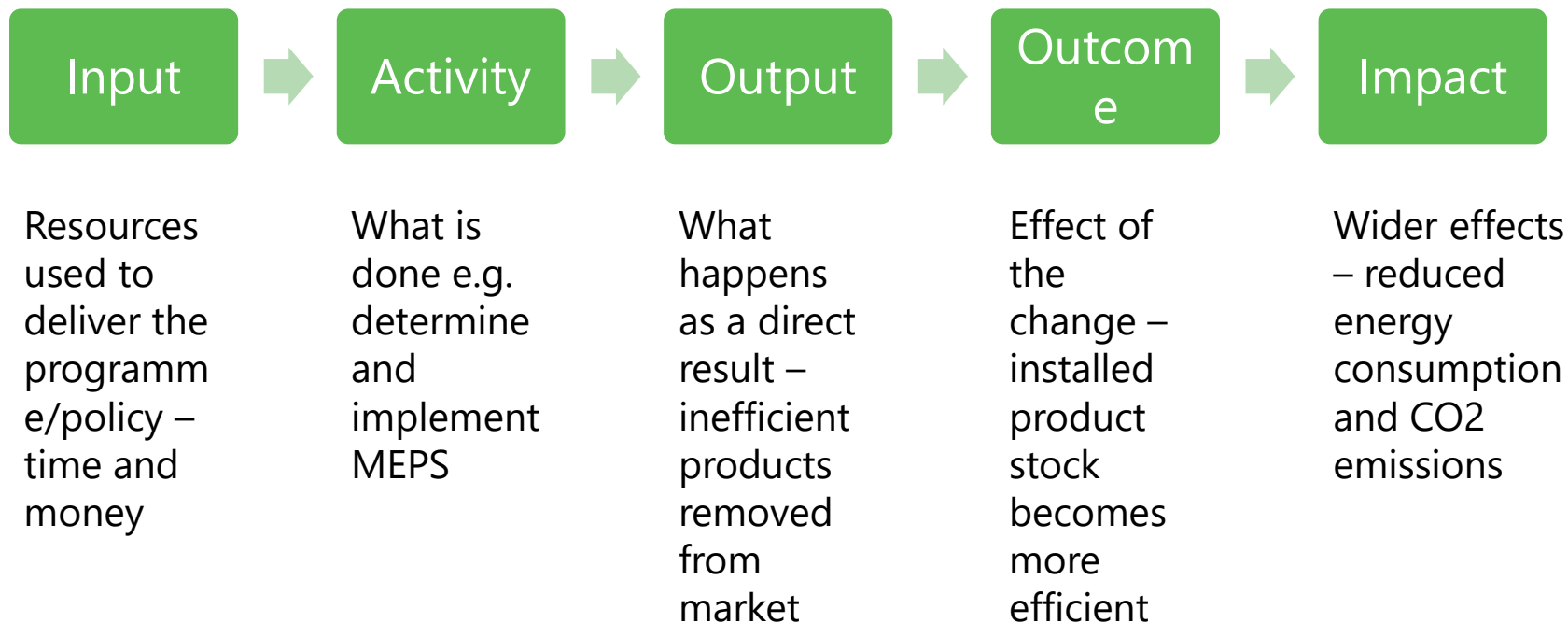
Main sources of evidence

- National statistics e.g. product sales, ownership levels
- Utilities e.g. meter readings
- Management information/reporting e.g. registration scheme
- Measurement e.g. meter readings, compliance data
- Modelling e.g. LEAP
- Surveys e.g. household energy consumption, label compliance
- Interviews and focus groups

Theory of change

- Forms the basis of monitoring and evaluation
- Should be developed alongside policy/programme design
- Participative process
- Refine in the light of evidence

Generic theory of change



Exercise

- Develop theory of change for energy efficiency labels for refrigerators covered by South Africa's energy efficiency labelling policy
- Suggest indicators for each stage (Specific Measurable Achievable Replicable Timebound)
- Suggest evaluation questions (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainable)
- Consider where the evidence would come from

Who pays and who benefits?

- Are your policies fair?
- 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?
- What are the implications for indicators and evaluation?



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