



Stakeholder needs

What stakeholders told us, what we are going to do

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EPATEE is a project mostly based on a strong involvement of the stakeholders that deal with energy efficiency policy evaluation.

The first step has been the **interview** of 25 key stakeholders from all over EU, aimed at identifying their concept of policy evaluation, the barriers they face, and what kind of support EPATEE can offer them in their opinion.

Based on the interviews, a **first survey** (answered by 35 people) has been designed in order to go into more details on how policy evaluation is implemented in various countries, what issues need to be resolved, and which tools proposed by EPATEE are considered more interesting by the stakeholders.

Two more surveys will be carried on in the next months to complete the picture and provide valuable information to the EPATEE team.



All the interviewed stakeholders agree that evaluation can contribute to improve energy policies, even if evaluation, especially ex-ante, is **not a base activity** of the policy cycle yet.

The type of analysis and the extent of the monitored and studied effects **vary a lot** depending on the type and size of the policy, on the priorities of policy makers, and on other state related conditions.

The time, human, and money **resources** dedicated to evaluation are not always sufficient to cover all the evaluation needs and to ensure a complete and reliable analysis. At least a **base level** of evaluation should be made mandatory for all the major policies and resources should be allocated since the design phase.

Standardization is open to debate, since someone thinks there is the need of a common standard, whereas others think there are too many differences to reduce everything to a standardized approach.

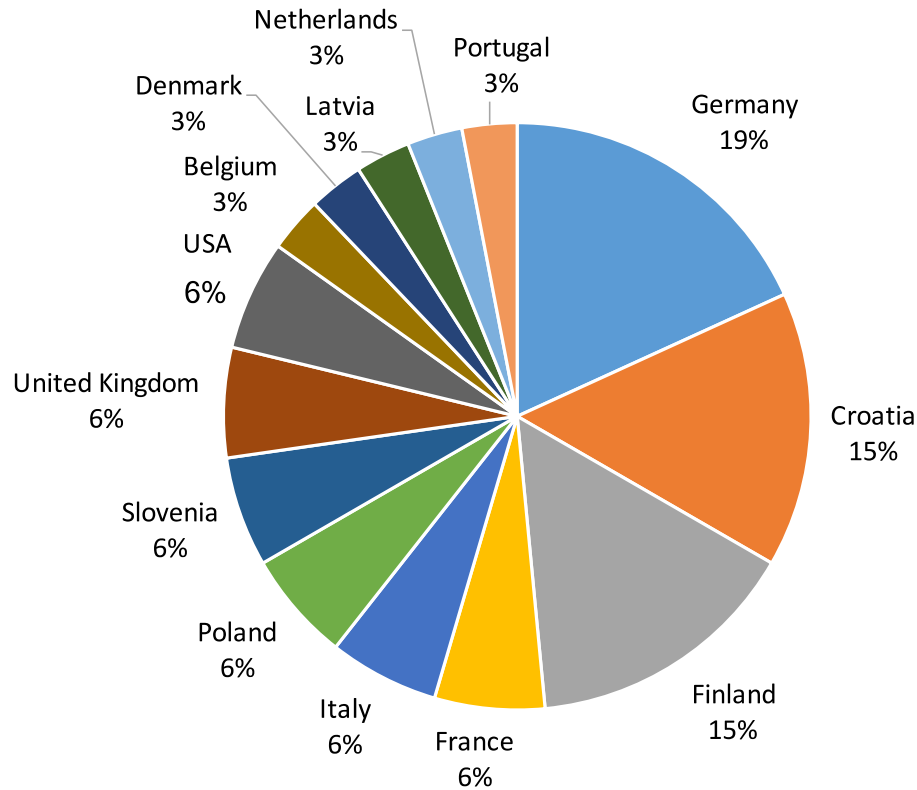


Many aspects of the evaluation process require support and tools, according to the respondents, such as:

- Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) methods;
- Indicators to verify the cost-effectiveness of policy;
- Data and approaches needed to analyse non-energy effects of the policies (e.g. enterprise competitiveness, fuel poverty contrast, occupational, environmental and social benefits, rebound and free riders' effects, etc.);
- Need of standardised procedures to facilitate the evaluation action and to allow a meaningful comparison among different policies and countries;
- Means to ensure that evaluation is an independent process;
- How to determine the resources to allocate in order to put in place an effective evaluation.

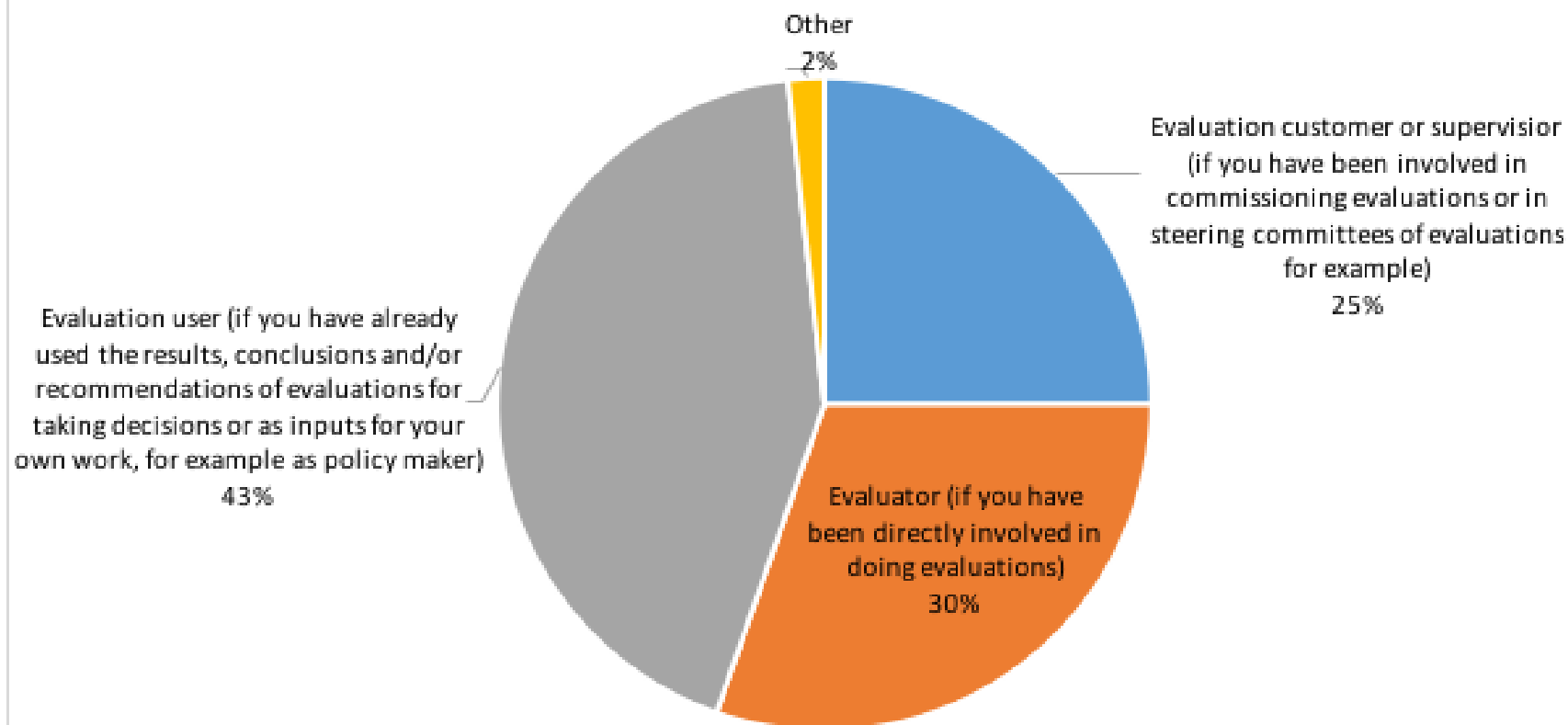


Country of the respondents

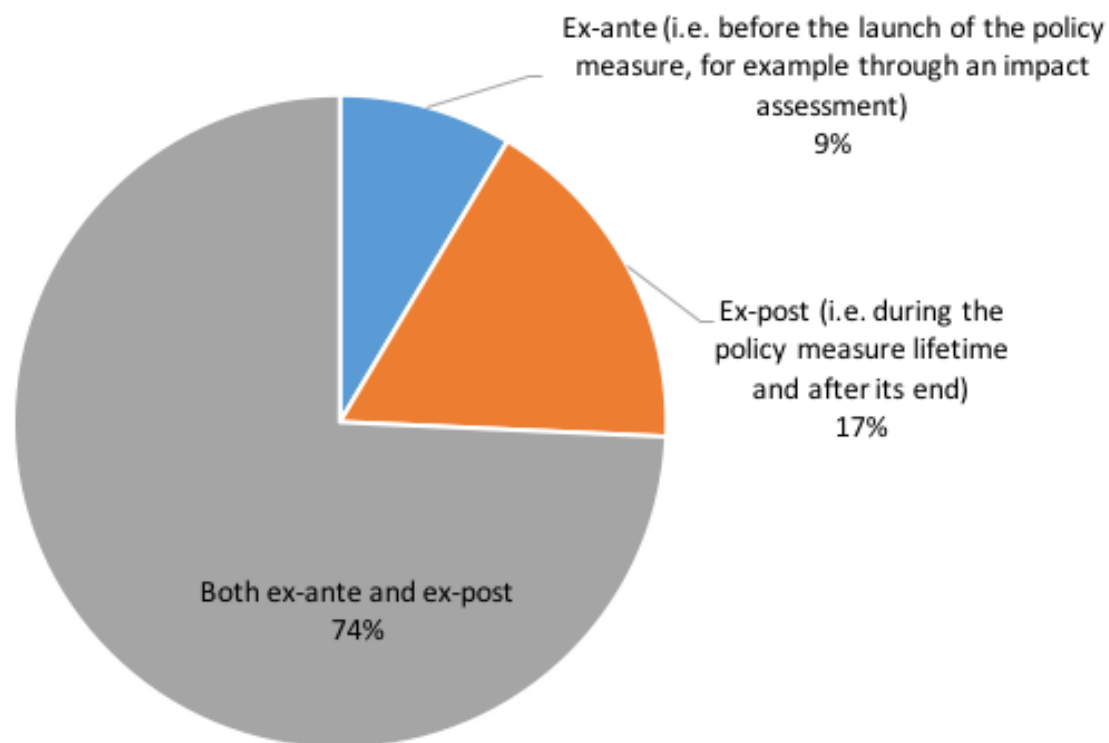




What is your link with the evaluation of energy efficiency policies or programmes ?

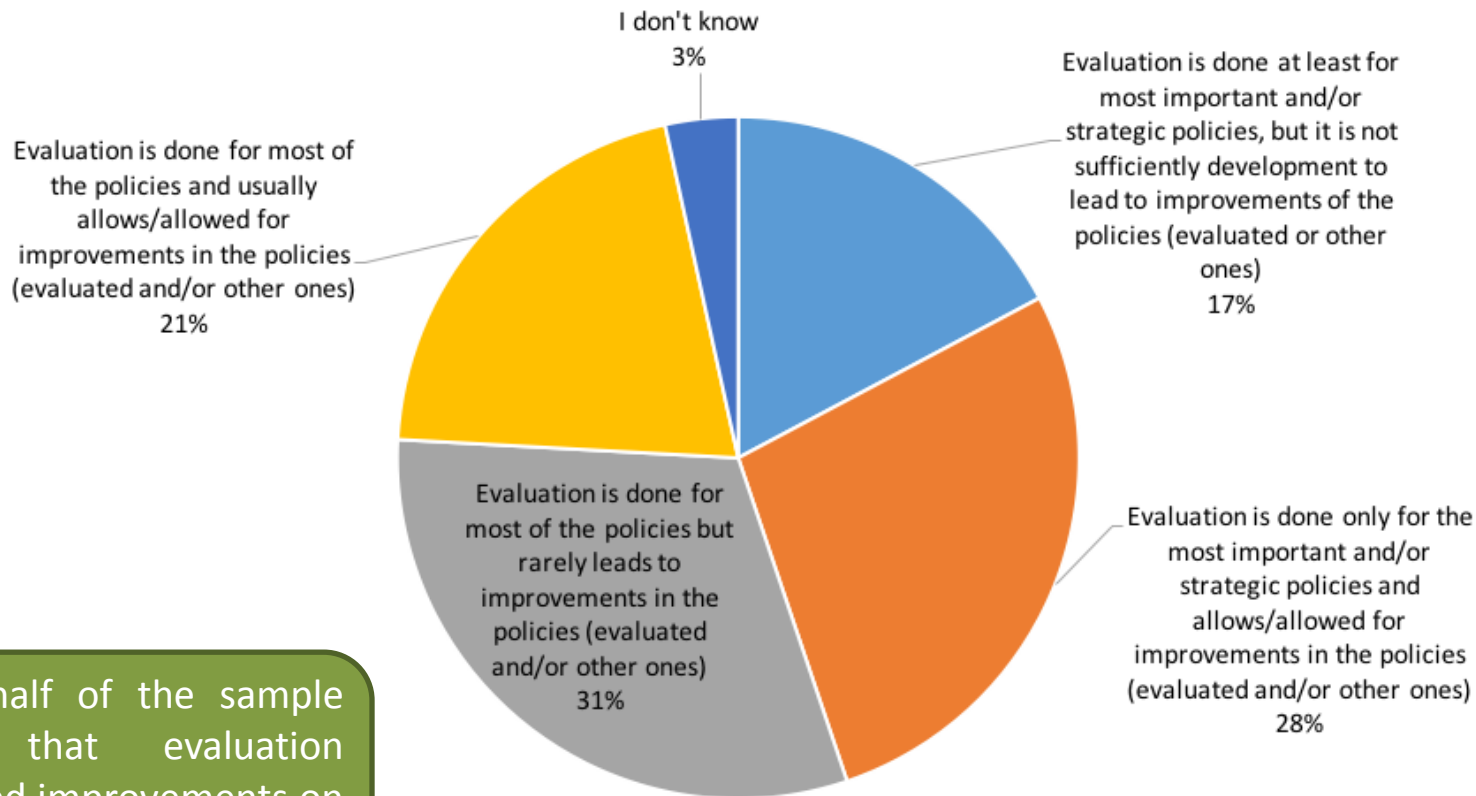


Typically, what kind of evaluation is implemented for the energy efficiency policies in your country?





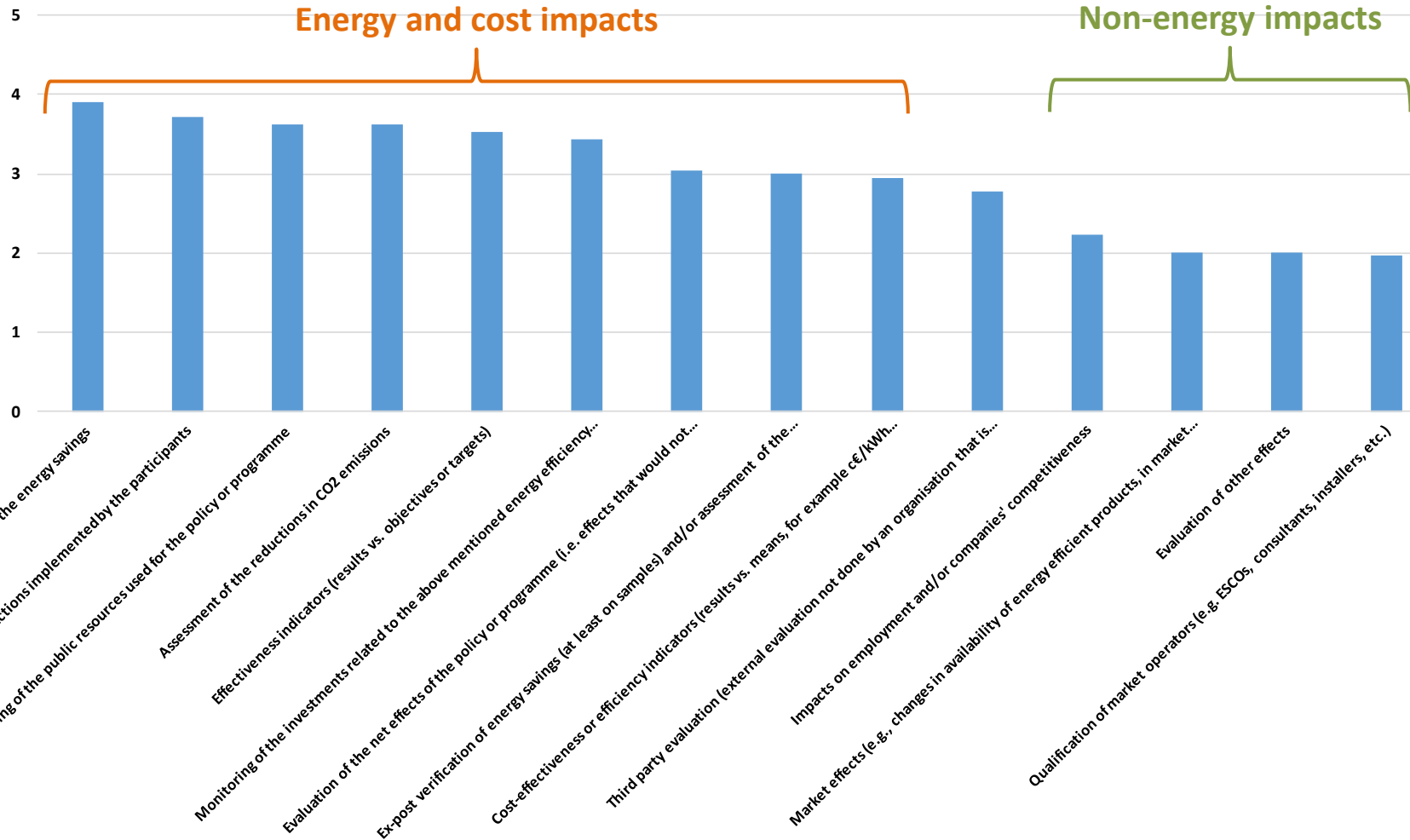
How would you qualify the level of evaluation practice in your country?



While half of the sample states that evaluation produced improvements on policies, the other half thinks this seldom happens.



Main Options Included in Policy Evaluation

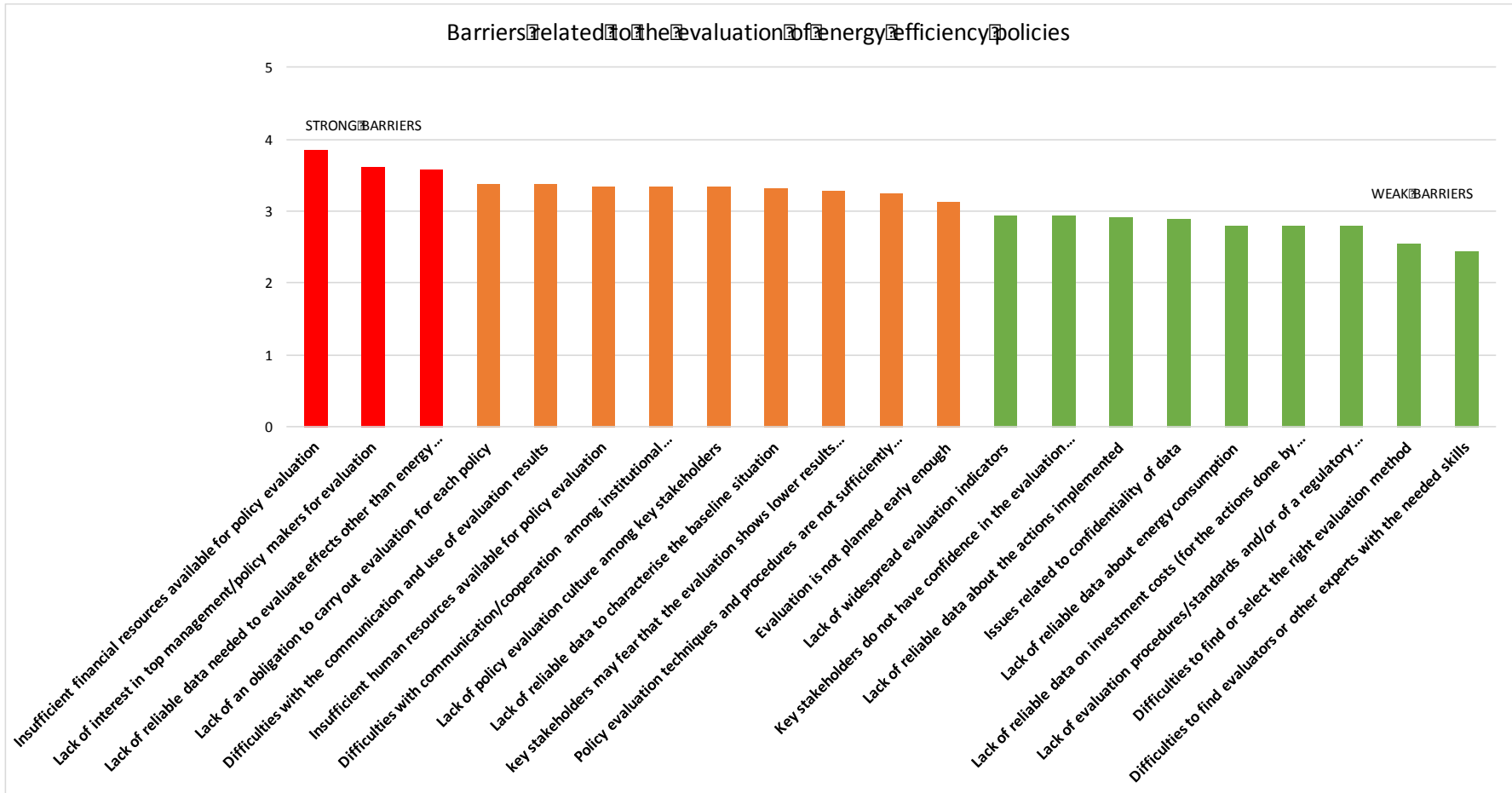




With respect to how evaluation is carried on, it appears that options like evaluation of energy savings, monitoring of energy efficiency actions, use of public resources, CO₂ assessment, and evaluation of results against targets are much more considered than effects on the market, employment, qualification of market operators.

This suggests that some work needs to be done to introduce the evaluation of equally important issues in the evaluation cycle, also considering that many times not energy savings or CO₂ reduction are not the real objectives of “energy efficiency” policies.

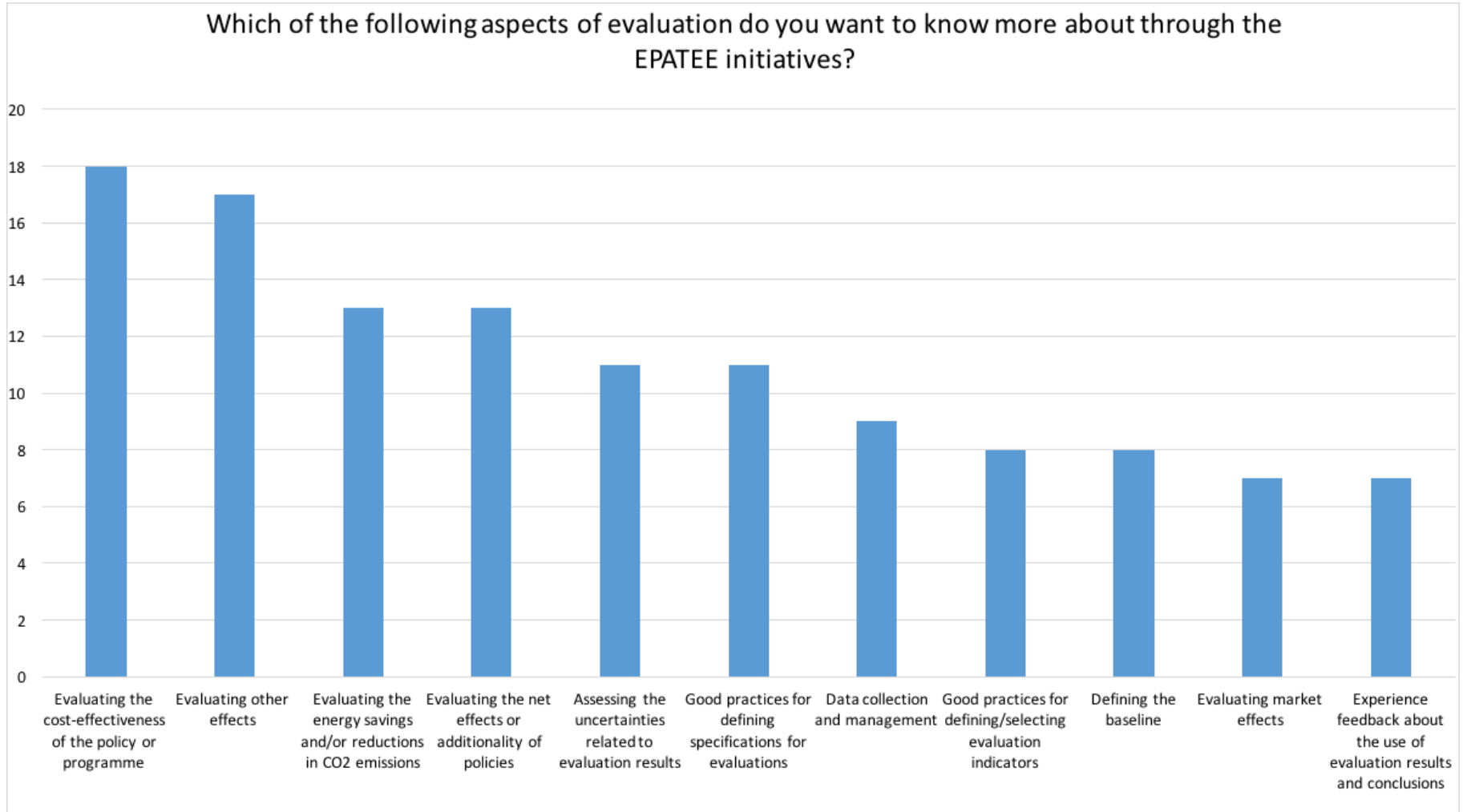
Third party evaluation is also seldom used.





About the barriers perceived by the stakeholders, the strongest three express different issues:

- insufficient financial resources (i.e. when policies are designed a higher amount of resources in terms of percentage of the available budget should be dedicated to evaluation purposes);
- lack of interest from policy makers and public managers (i.e. a cultural barrier that exposes Member States and local governments to an ineffective use of the available resources and reduces the possibility to learn by doing);
- lack of reliable data to evaluate non energy effects (i.e. important aspects and impacts of policies are not covered by the evaluation process).

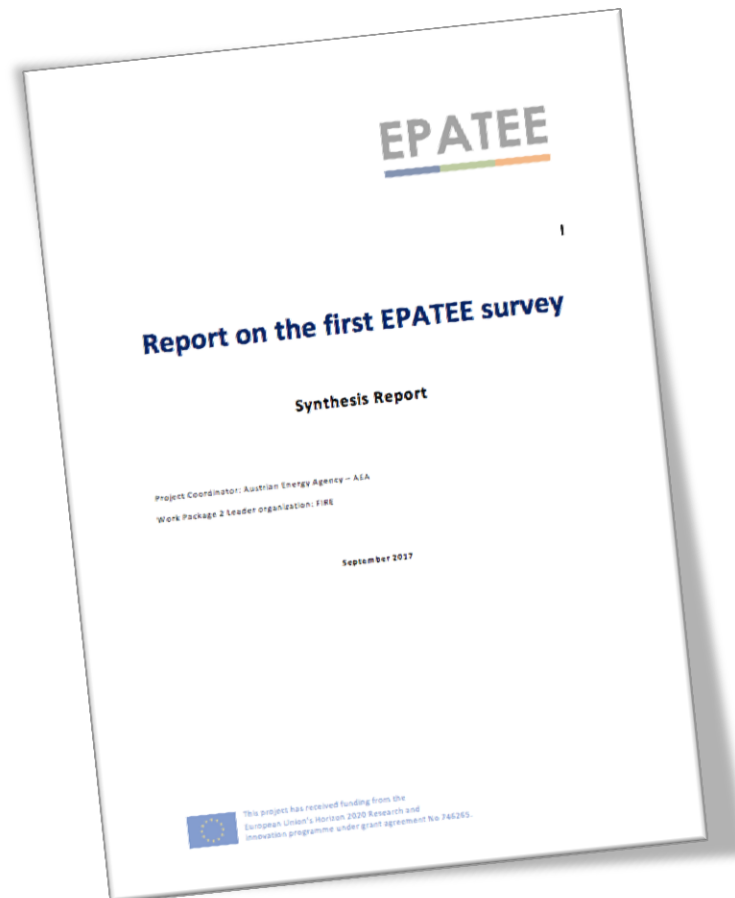




Some quotes from the survey (barriers):

- *Politicians are mainly interested in new policies, not in evaluation of existing ones.*
- *Lack of awareness of the need to do more in the energy efficiency policy sector: we recurrently hear in our meetings with ministries the argument our-country-is-already-doing-well-and-we-do-not-need-to-do-more.*
- *Evaluations are a long-term effort and much of the focus is short term.*
- *Lack of measurements for baseline period and lack of available measurement on reporting period.*
- *Many policy initiatives include soft measures (e.g. information and campaigns) which are challenging to evaluate in terms of impacts (on GHG emissions, energy consumption). Broad and elaborate surveys would be needed which most often are not part of evaluation projects (probably because of their high costs).*
- *I believe that one main barrier is not the conduct of the actual evaluation in itself, but its dissemination and use. To connect evaluators and evaluation customers with policy makers and decision makers, conveying knowledge and lessons learned from previous evaluations, and not only regarding the very instrument under scrutiny.*

A report will be available through the EPATEE website www.epatee.eu.





To share experiences among the stakeholders and allow them to meet and provide insights on policy evaluation, workshops will be organised at EU and national level.

This is what you could expect:

- **3 EU peer-learning workshop** aimed at allowing stakeholders to meet and share experiences on energy efficiency policy evaluation;
- **6 national peer-learning workshops** aimed at spreading EPATEE's findings to those who benefit most of it: policymakers and implementers.

Webinars will also be organized to complement workshops, provide in-depth discussion on single evaluation topics, and give the opportunity to a large number of stakeholders to take advantage from the EPATEE's information and sharing activities.



Taking into account the outcomes of the interviews and the 1st survey, the following topics have been identified:

- Cost-effectiveness of policies
- Non-energy impacts
- Energy and CO₂ savings
- Baseline and additionality

We are going to discuss with you on the priorities to be set in the interactive sessions.

Thank you for your attention!

EPATEE

A project to improve the Energy Efficiency policies, by improving their evaluation.



 AEA Österreichische Energieagentur - Austrian Energy Agency	 ADEME Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie
 ATEE Association Technique Energie Environnement	 ECN Energy research Centre of the Netherlands
 EIHP Energy Institute Hrvoje Pozar	 FIRE Italian Federation for Energy Efficiency
 FRAUNHOFER ISI Fraunhofer Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung	 IEECP Institute for European Energy & Climate Policy
 LEI Lithuanian Energy Institute	 MOTIVA OY Finland

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