



# Stakeholders' feedback

What stakeholders told us, what we are going to do

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Dario Di Santo, FIRE

2<sup>st</sup> EPATEE peer-learning workshop, April 25, 2018





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 36 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.

A **second survey** (112 respondents) has collected feedback about the integration of evaluation into the policy cycle and on priorities for the tools to be produced.

The report on the first survey and the interviews is available in the EPATEE website [www.epatee.eu/main-results](http://www.epatee.eu/main-results)





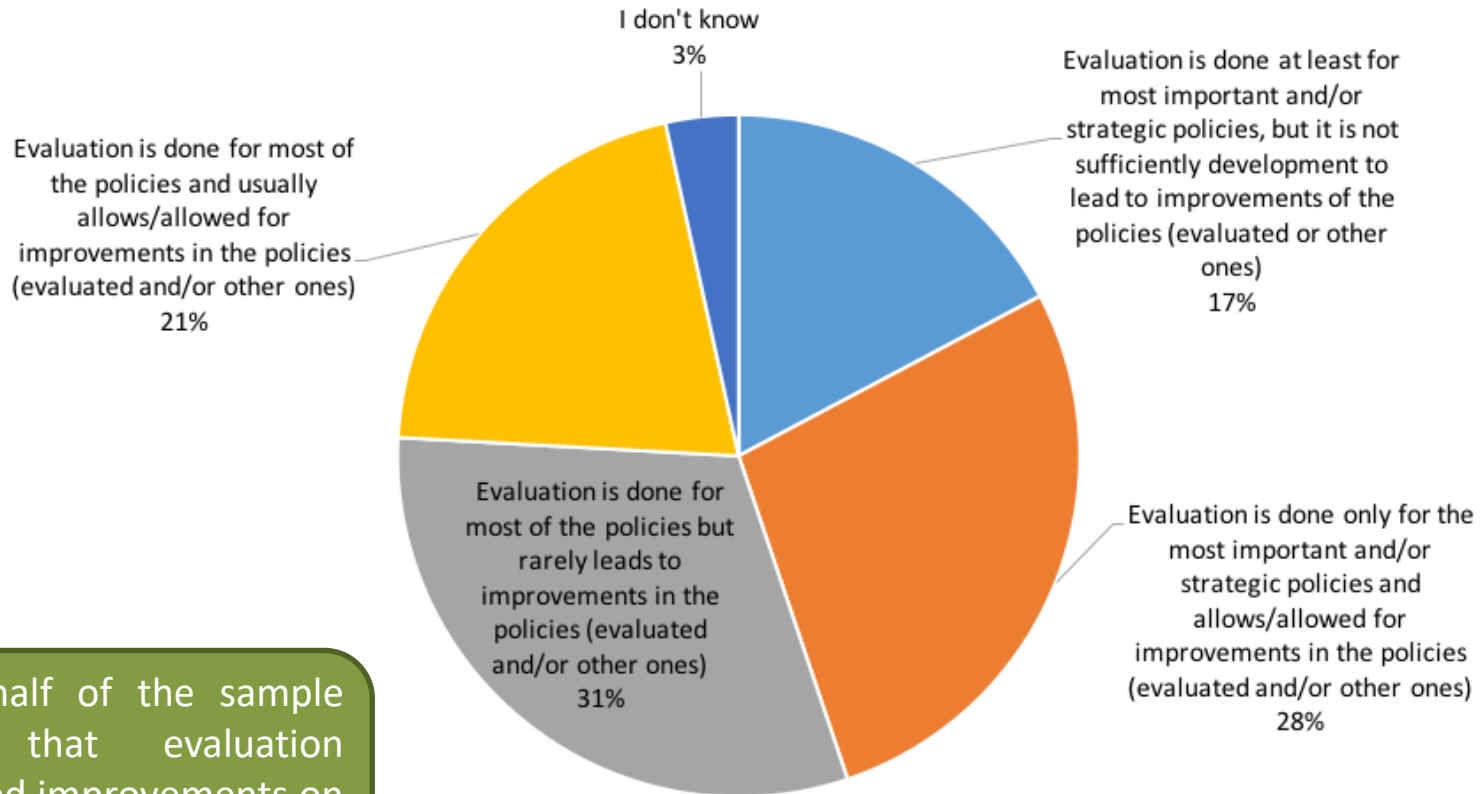
All the interviewed stakeholders agree that evaluation can contribute to improve energy policies, even if evaluation, especially ex-ante, is **not a base activity** of the policy cycle yet.

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. Some interviews suggested that 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, both in terms of general option and on what can be standardised.

## 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.

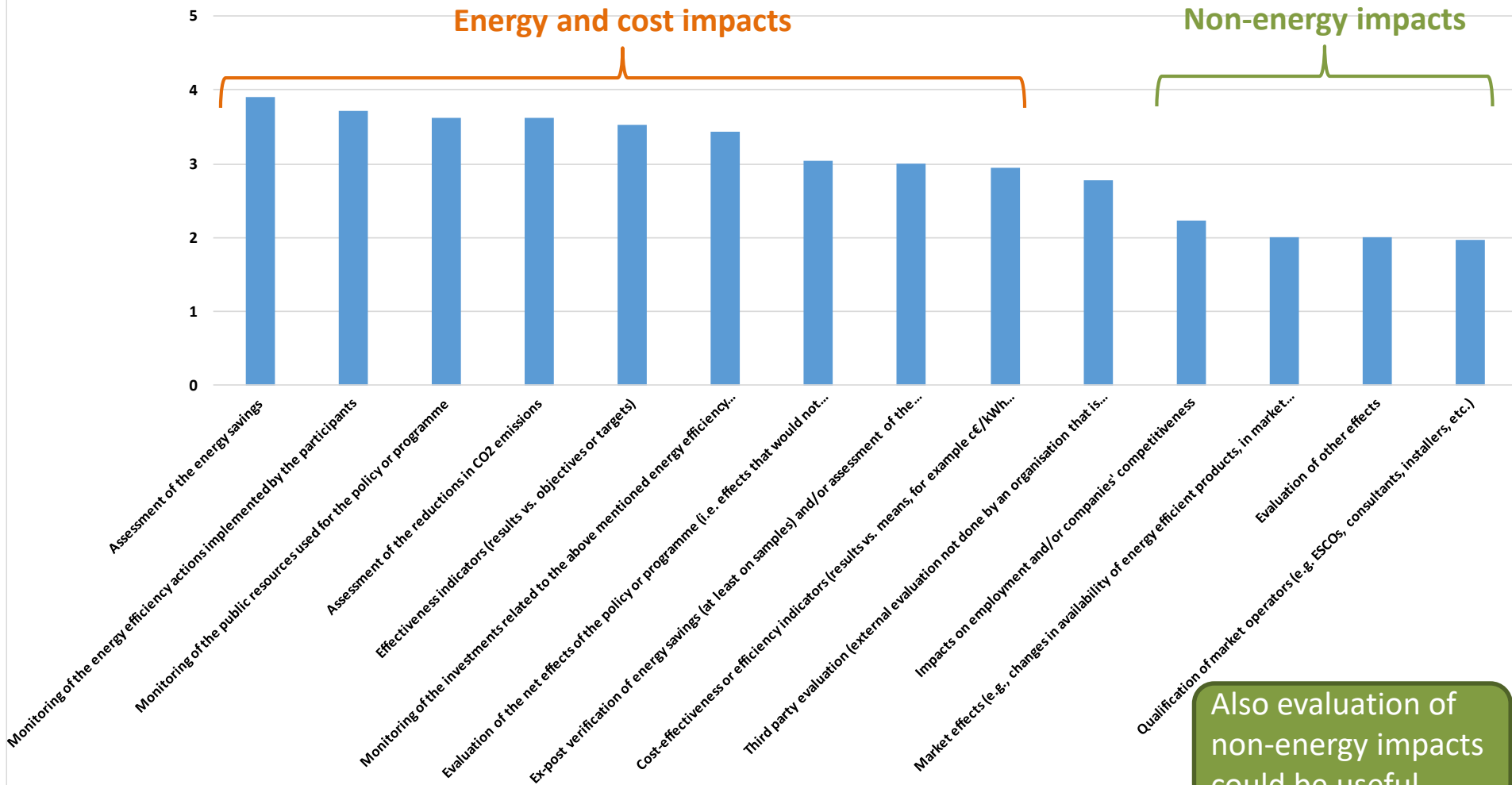


## Some quotes from the survey:

- *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 for the reporting period.*
- *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.*
- *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).*



Main options included in policy evaluation



Also evaluation of non-energy impacts could be useful.



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).





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:

- **2 other EU peer-learning workshop** aimed at allowing stakeholders to meet and share experiences on energy efficiency policy evaluation (October 2018 and April 2019);
- **6 national peer-learning workshops** aimed at spreading EPATEE's findings to those who benefit most of it: policymakers and implementers (in 2019).

**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.

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**STAY TUNED!**



1. Do you have more information to share about the barriers you most frequently deal with and the gaps or hindrances you face?
2. Four priorities have been identified for the next experience sharing webinars: cost-effectiveness of policies, non-energy impacts, energy and CO<sub>2</sub> savings, baseline and additionality. What are the aspects related to such topics that you are most interested in?
3. Are you interested in a forum or a LinkedIn group? Do you think you will use such tools?
4. Are you aware of any upcoming evaluation in your country that can benefit from direct support from the EPATEE project?



## Thank you for your attention!

### EPATEE

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



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

### PROJECT COORDINATOR

**Gregor Thenius**

Austrian Energy Agency

[www.energyagency.at](http://www.energyagency.at)

Email: [coordinator@epatee.eu](mailto:coordinator@epatee.eu)

Tel: +43 (0)1 586 15 24-145

Mob: +43 664 618 0298

Fax: +43 (0)1 586 15 24

### STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT LEADER

**Dario Di Santo, Valentina Bini**

FIRE (Italian Federation for Energy Efficiency)

[www.fire-italia.org](http://www.fire-italia.org)

E-mail: [contact@epatee.eu](mailto:contact@epatee.eu)

Tel: +39 06 3048 3626

 [https://twitter.com/epatee\\_eu](https://twitter.com/epatee_eu)

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