

CASE STUDIES

about impact evaluation of energy efficiency policies

EPATEE

<https://epatee.eu/case-studies>

Objectives of the case studies

- Analysing **concrete examples** about
 - **why** evaluation is used
 - **how** it is performed
- Making information easily **accessible** & providing data as **transparent** as possible

Contents

Short description of the measure

Key data about means and outputs

Data on energy savings

Details about the evaluation method(s)

Other aspects monitored or evaluated

Focus on key evaluation issue(s) or practice(s)

+ **interview(s) with the evaluation customer and/or evaluator**

→ direct stakeholders' feedback

+ US

- > New England Capacity Market
- > Weatherization Assistance Program

Netherlands

- > Subsidy scheme for housing corporations
- > Multi-year agreements in the industry
- > Purchase tax on passenger cars

Nordic Countries

- > Nordsyn (market surveillance)

Finland

- > EE agreements in Industries
- > Energy audits in municipalities

UK

- > Supplier Obligation
- > Warm Front

Denmark

- > EEO scheme

Lithuania

- > Renovation programme for apartment blocks

Ireland

- > Better Energy Homes

Germany

- > Energy Efficiency Fund
- > Energy Efficiency Networks Initiative

Belgium (Wallonia)

- > Primes Energie

Austria

- > Environmental Support Programme for companies
- > City EE Programmes of Vienna

France

- > "Future Investments" programme
- > Voluntary agreement for freight companies

Croatia

- > Energy renovation programme for public sector buildings
- > Individual heat metering in multifamily buildings

- > White Certificates scheme

➤ Main findings and lessons learnt [**review report** of the 23 case studies]

- ✓ Evaluation: not a burden, but an **opportunity!**
- ✓ Evaluation helps increasing stakeholders' **confidence** in the policies
- ✓ Regular review and in-depth ex-post evaluations are **complementary**
- ✓ Look **beyond the energy savings!**
- ✓ Importance of the **audience** of the evaluation
- ✓ **Communication** about evaluation results can be as important as doing the evaluation

Data, data, data...

Data collection needs to be planned from the outset...
... but selecting the most relevant data to collect is a continuous process → learn from the others & the past
And at the end: **good data is well-documented data**

Methods, methods, methods...

- ✓ Choice = f(evaluation objectives + practical constraints)
- ✓ Comparing methods → increasing robustness of results

To know more → look at the interviews in the case studies !

