

# Introduction to Evaluation and the role of IEPPEC





# Introduction

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- **Background**
- **What is evaluation**
- **How to conduct evaluation**
- **How IEPPEC can help**
- **Resources**



# About me

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- 25 years evaluation experience
- Energy, waste, R&D
- UK, Australia, China, SE Asia
- IEPPEC planning committee and board
- Chairman of Databuild Research and Solutions



# IEPPEC



- International Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation Conference
- Peer-reviewed papers
- 200 evaluation professionals
- Every two years in Europe
- Sister conference in North America
- Planning conference in Asia





# Databuild



- Research and evaluation consultancy
- Established in 1985
- Birmingham, UK and Sydney, Australia
- 25 staff
- Specialising in energy, waste, enterprise, innovation and planning



*"I recognize that climate change is a complex subject with multiple causes, but this really isn't helping."*



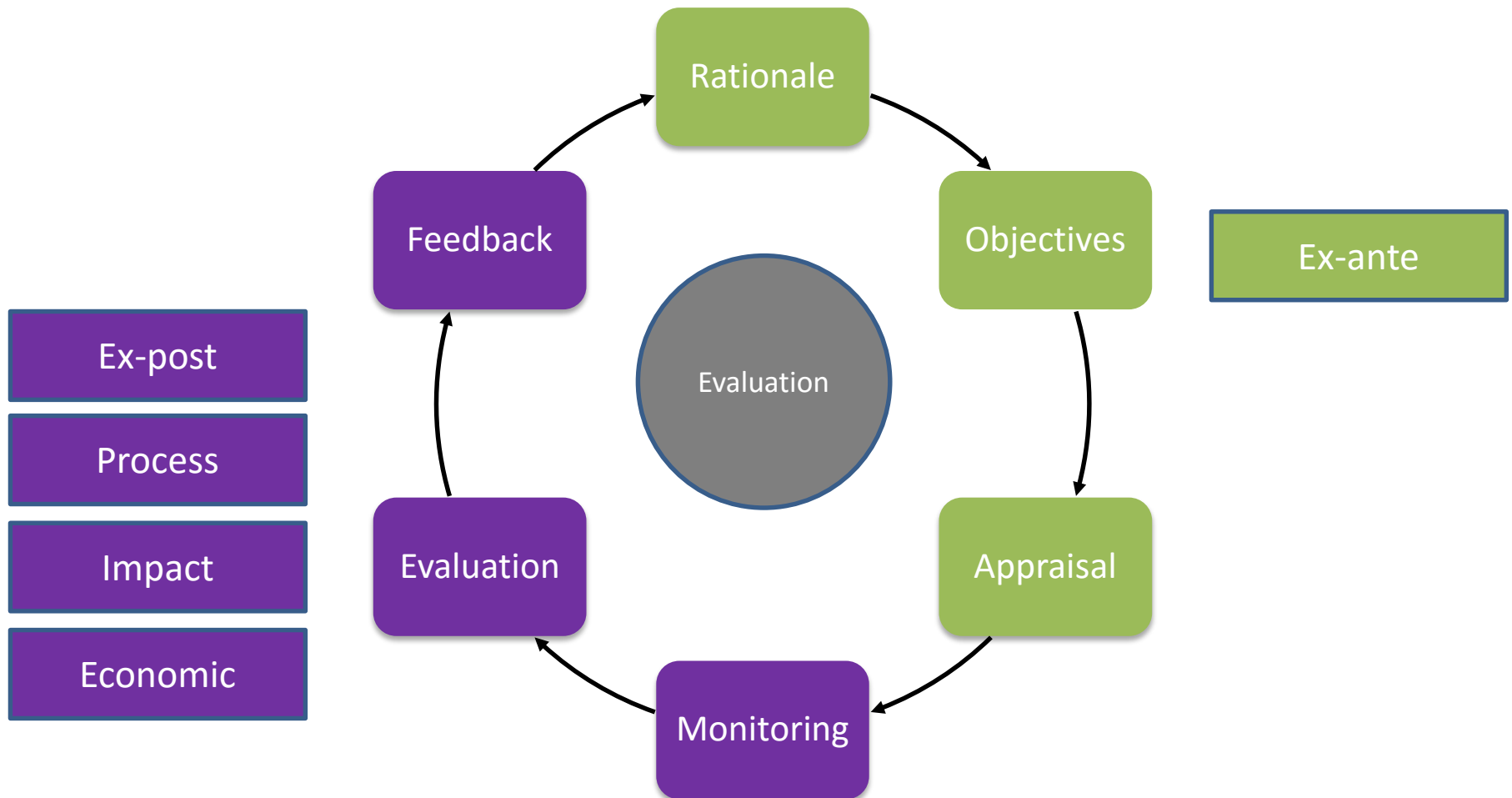
# What?

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*Evaluation is an **objective** process of understanding **how** a policy or programme was implemented, **what** effects it had, for **whom** and **why***

*Leads to **more effective** policies and programmes*

# When?





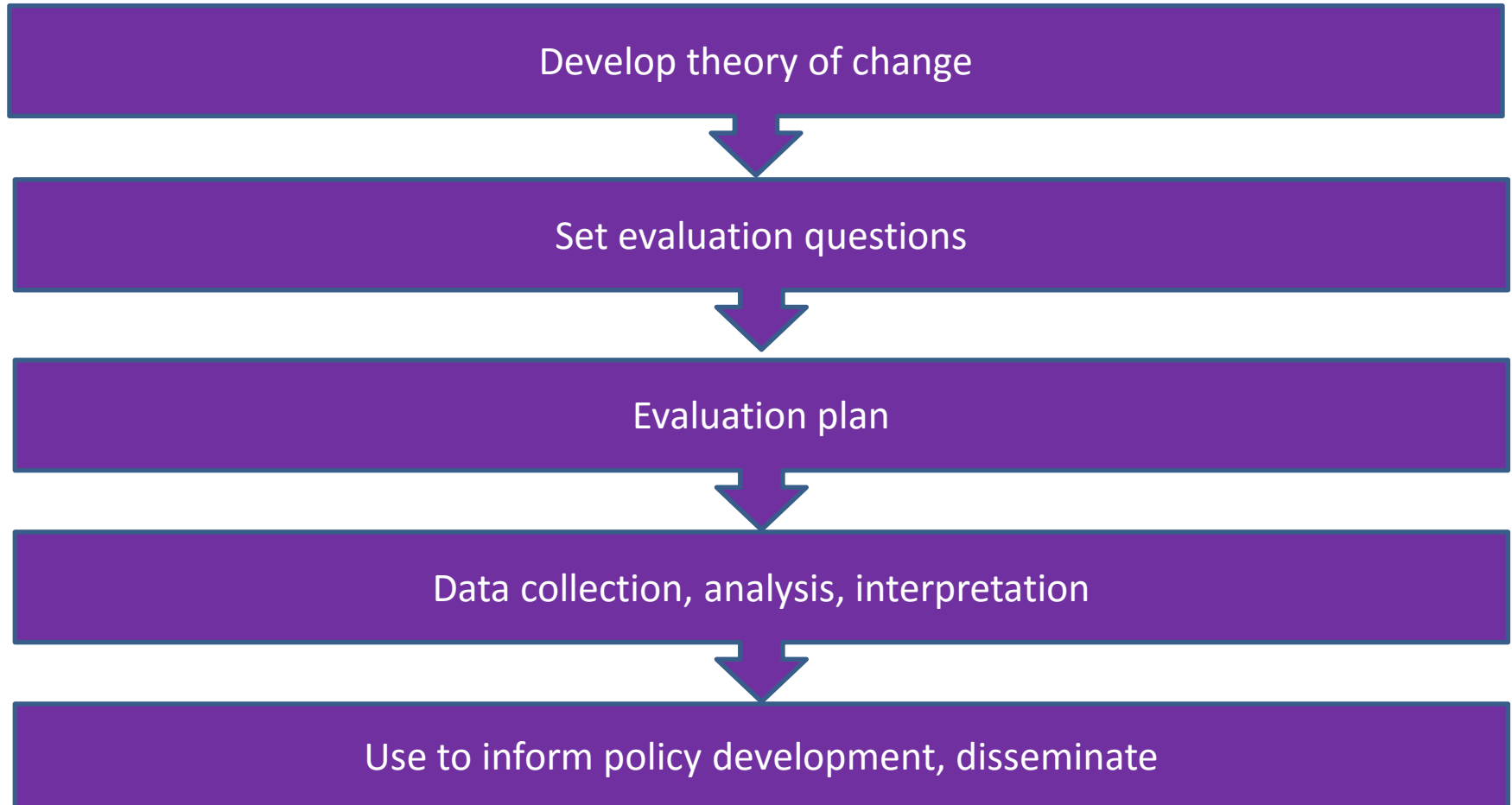
# Example

***Programme to  
subsidise energy  
efficiency for poor  
and vulnerable  
households***



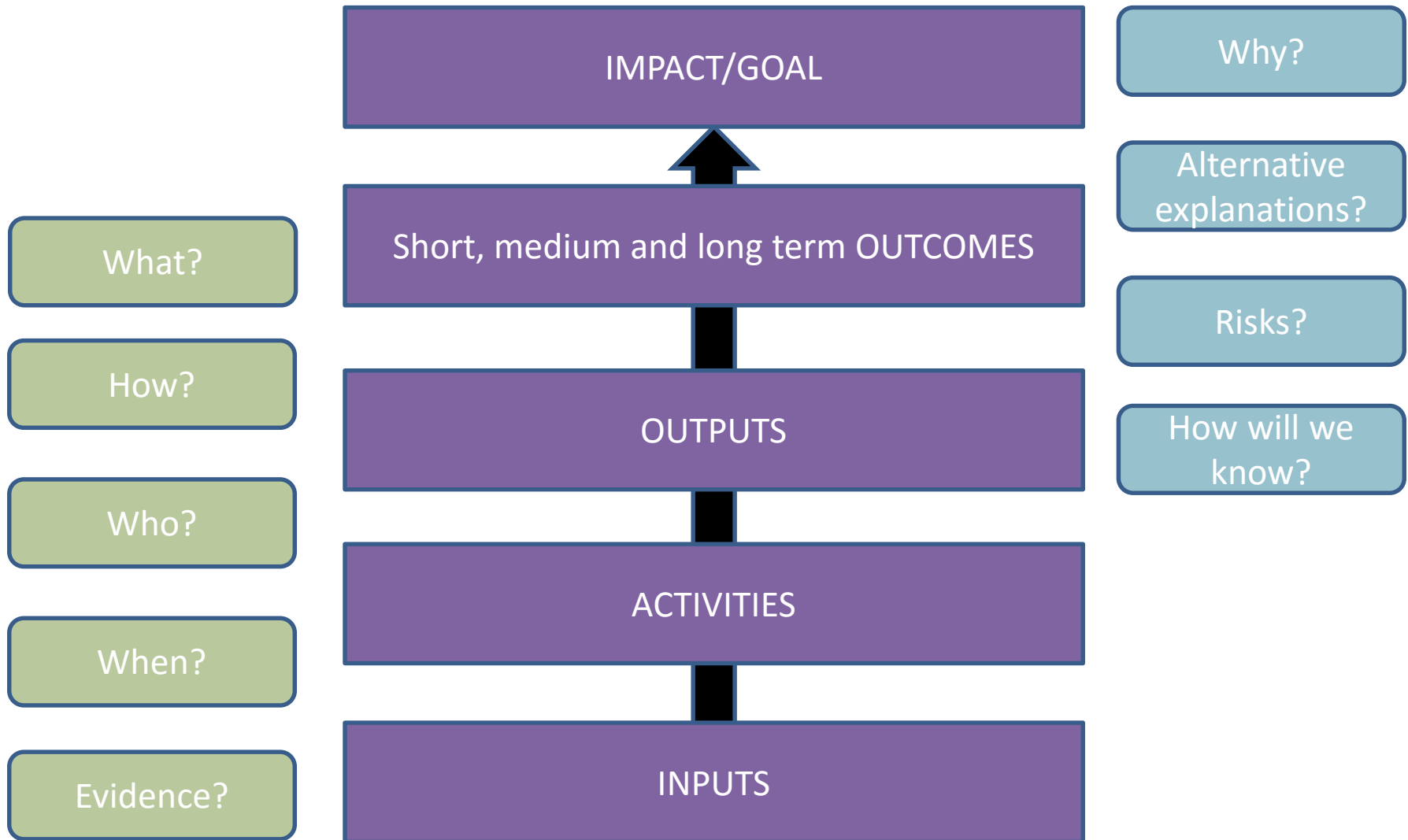


# Conducting evaluation





# Theory of change





# Typical evaluation questions

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- **What** has happened to energy consumption?
- **What** difference did the policy/programme make?
- **How** well was the policy/programme implemented?
- **How** can we do things better/what can we learn?
- **Was** the policy/programme good value for money?

# Developing evaluation plan

How will we answer  
the evaluation  
questions?

What do we already know?

What else do we need to find out?

Where will the information come from?

How will we analyse it?

Think about audience and  
dissemination

Consult widely

Document clearly



# Evaluation

**Process, how did it go?**

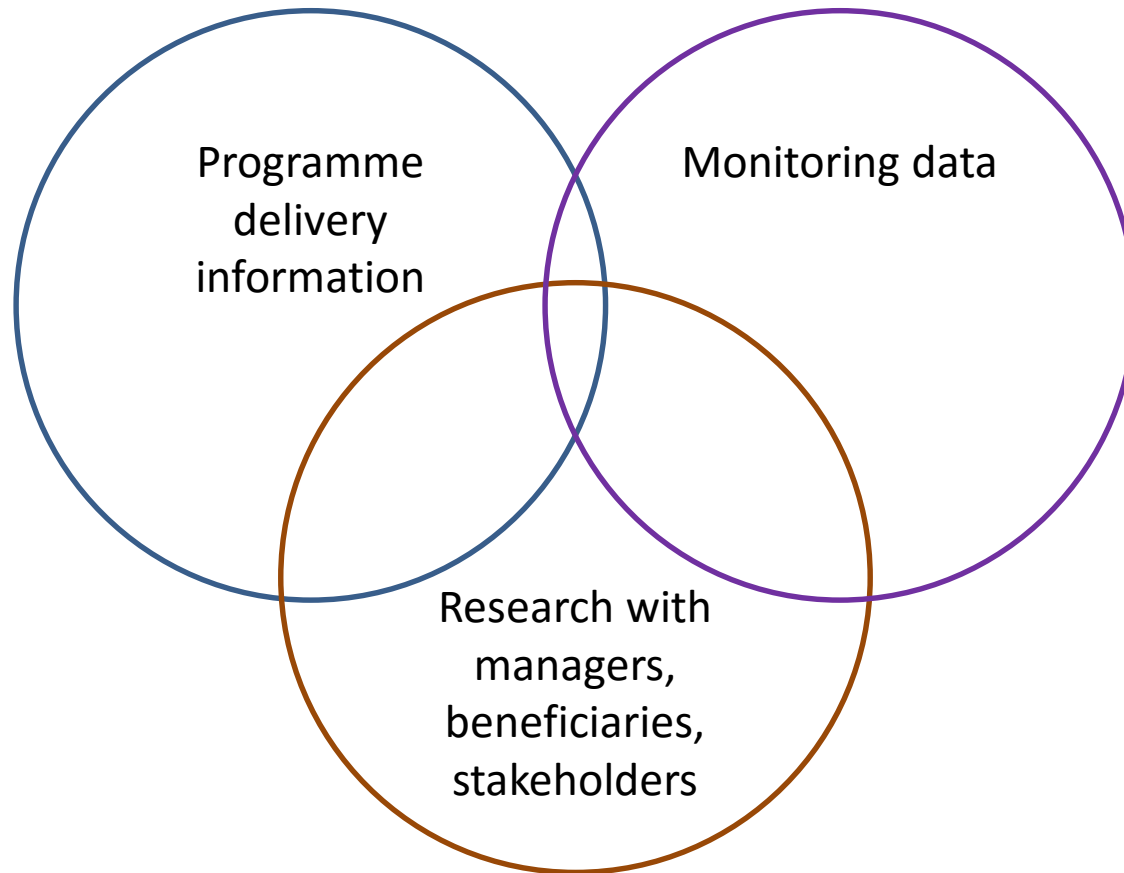
**Impact, what difference did it make?**

**Economic, was it value for money?**

**Evaluation**



# Process evaluation





# Impact evaluation

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**Did the programme make a difference?**



- Randomised control trials; key features:
  - Random allocation of potential participants to treatment or control group
  - Measuring indicator of interest
  - Statistically significant difference
  - Proves intervention caused the change





# Statistical

- Comparing data about groups affected by the programme with those that are not
- Establishing whether there is a statistically significant difference
- For example; compare trends in energy consumption between homes benefiting from the programme and similar homes that have not benefited



# Case based

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- In depth examination of specific cases
- Seek to understand what has happened and why in that case
- Learn about contexts – what works, for whom
- Compare between and within cases
- May test a theory

# Theory based

- Test theory of change to establish:
  - Evidence for it holding in practice
  - Whether and how policy/programme influenced outcomes
  - The role of alternative explanations
- Can be implemented alongside the other mechanisms

## Contribution Analysis

Set out  
attribution  
problem to  
be assessed

Develop  
theory of  
change

Populate  
with existing  
evidence

Articulate  
contribution  
story

Identify gaps,  
seek  
evidence

Revise  
contribution  
story

Test with  
stakeholders



# Strengths and weaknesses



Method	Strengths	Weaknesses
<b>Experiment</b>	Proof programme caused impact	Difficult in practice May not provide an answer Doesn't tell you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why/how impact</li><li>• More?</li><li>• Work elsewhere</li></ul>
<b>Statistical</b>	Strong evidence	Data only available in some circumstances Needs a large sample Doesn't tell you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why/how impact</li><li>• More?</li><li>• Work elsewhere</li></ul>
<b>Case based</b>	Rich understanding of outcomes Why and how outcomes are achieved	Hard to generalise Doesn't prove causality Seen as less rigorous
<b>Theory based</b>	Rigorous approach Considers alternative explanations Rich understanding of outcomes Why and how outcomes are achieved	Doesn't prove causality Seen as less rigorous



# 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 of energy efficiency**
  - Energy security/peak demand
  - Economic; jobs and growth
  - Health and wellbeing
  - Productivity
  - Air quality



# Analysis/synthesis

Draw together  
evidence

Consider

- unintended consequences
- alternative explanations
- possible bias

Test and explore  
with participants  
and stakeholders

Communicate  
lessons and  
integrate in  
future work



# Role of IEPPEC



- **Evaluation community:**
  - Conference
  - Webinars
  - Peer reviewed proceedings
- **Enables:**
  - Sharing of best practice
  - Learning from other jurisdictions
  - Testing of ideas and development of new practice





# Summary

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- Evaluation leads to **more effective** policies and programmes
- Should be **embedded** in policy/programme design process
- Include **process, impact and economic** evaluation
- Structure around **theory of change**
- Use **transparent** process, **engage** stakeholders, **integrate** learnings
- Use **IEPPEC** resources (and attend conference!)



# Resources



1. IEPPEC (Europe) <http://www.ieppecc.org/> and IEPEC (US) <http://www.iepec.org/>
2. General evaluation resource <http://betterevaluation.org/>
3. UK Government guidance for ex-ante evaluation  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-green-book-appraisal-and-evaluation-in-central-government>  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/483278/Valuation of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for appraisal.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/483278/Valuation_of_energy_use_and_greenhouse_gas_emissions_for_appraisal.pdf)
4. UK government guidance for ex-post evaluation  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-magenta-book>
5. UK Department for Energy and Climate Change guidance on conducting evaluation  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/256387/DECC evaluation guide.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/256387/DECC_evaluation_guide.pdf)
6. Impact assessment [http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/misc\\_infocomm/dfidworkingpaper38.pdf](http://r4d.dfid.gov.uk/pdf/outputs/misc_infocomm/dfidworkingpaper38.pdf)
7. Experimental methods <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-learn-adapt-developing-public-policy-with-randomised-controlled-trials>
8. Multiple benefits of energy efficiency  
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/capturing-the-multiple-benefits-of-energy-efficiency.html>



# Thank you

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