



Introductory Training for the BIEE-ROSE Project on
Energy Efficiency and SDG7 monitoring in Latin
America and the Caribbean
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Conclusion of the use of the policy data base

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Policy evaluation

- Beyond the use of the policy data base as a comprehensive set of information about the measures implemented in LACs and the experience of countries with these measures, two more applications could be envisaged in a second step:
 - Identify which measures can be considered as **successful**, to have an easy access to the “best” measures → **tool on successful measures** .
 - Evaluate the **impact of policies** through the indicators developed in the BIEE data template → **policy mapper** .

Tool on successful measures

- To identify which measures can be considered as **successful** , we need to qualify the measure with various criteria, for instance:
 - Impact in terms of energy savings
 - Impact on GHG emissions avoided savings
 - Impact on the economy
 - Impact on employment
 - Acceptability for the consumers
 - Transferability to other countries,
 - etc...
- By giving a weight to each of these criterion it is possible to score the measures and identify which ones can be considered as successful with the selected criteria.

Policy mapper for the evaluation of measures (1/2)

- Countries implement policies and need to see if they have an impact on the energy demand.
- Policies can be evaluated in two ways:
 - By evaluation of each individual measure → **bottom-up** evaluation;
 - By evaluating a package or measures acting on a specific end use (e.g. cars, cooling, public lighting) with energy efficiency indicators → **top-down** evaluation with statistical indicators , such as BIEE indicators .
- The first approach is more powerful but requires more information and can be quite costly: it can only be done from time to time.
- The top-down method cannot evaluate individual measures but can be implemented on a yearly basis.

Policy mapper for the evaluation of measures (2/2)

- Top-down evaluation can be visualized through specific tools that enable to follow in parallel, i.e. on a same graph, the trend in energy efficiency indicators and the measures implemented that can affect these indicators → this is what we call “policy mapper”)
- Such tools have been developed in the EU with the MURE data base and for CONUEE in Mexico (see below). It is proposed to adapt it to LACs by combining the indicators and policy data bases of BIEE.

Query by policies and measures

- ▶ Residential
- ▶ Service

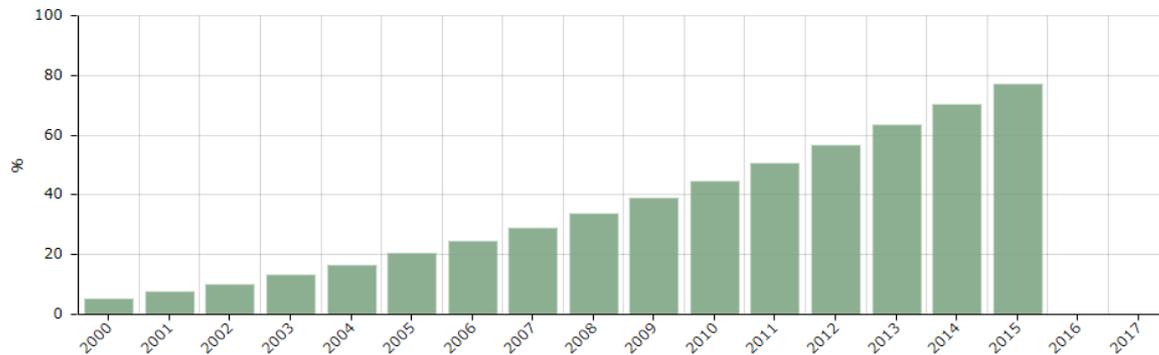
Query by indicators

- ▼ Residential
 - Electricity
 - AC
 - Lighting**
 - Hot water
 - Unit consumption for hot water
 - Solar Water heater
- ▶ Service

% of efficient lamps (%)

Source: BIEE

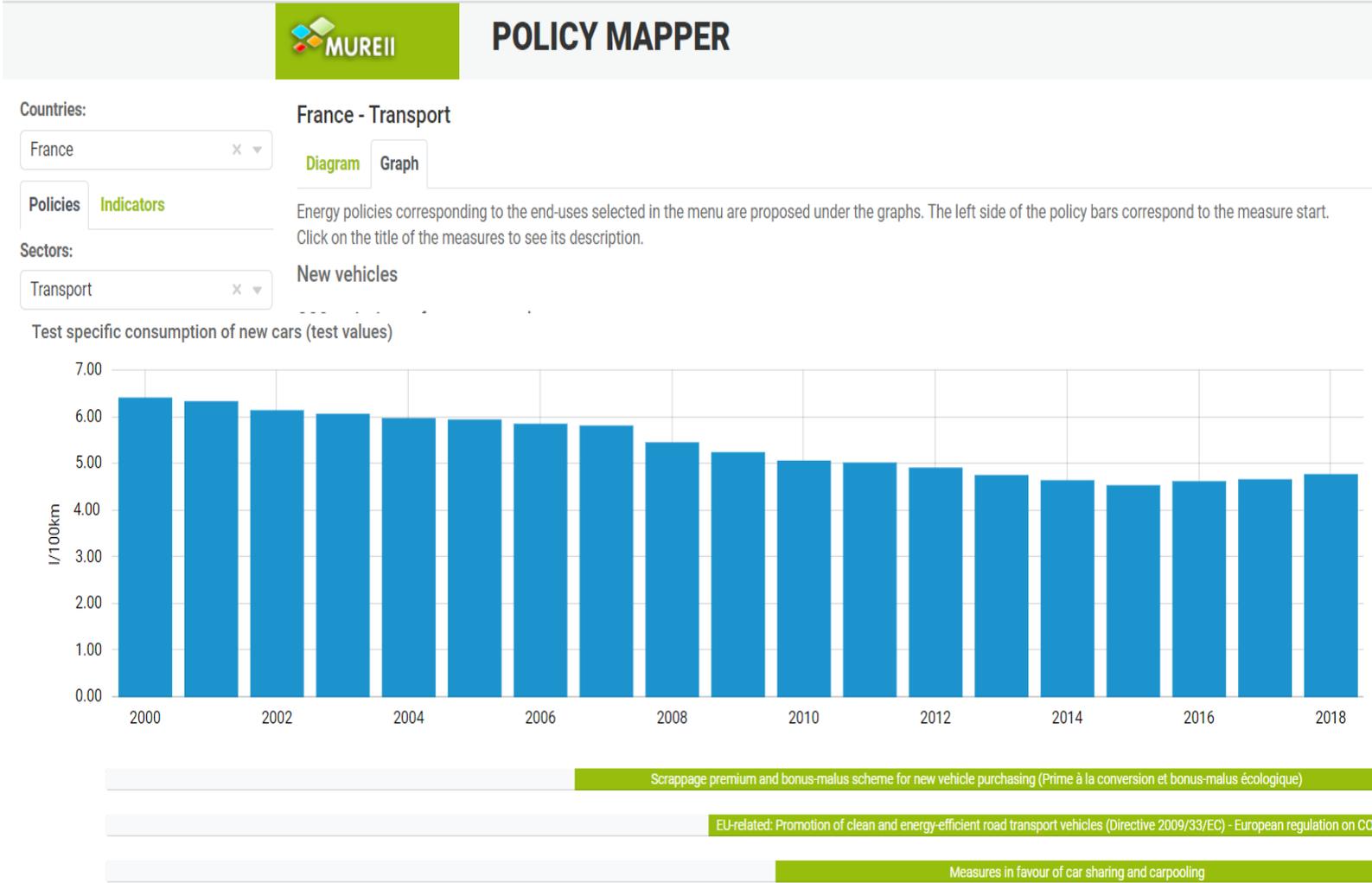
Click on the tooltips to view the description of the measurement.



1995 - 1998: ILUMEX

2015 - 2017: Ban of incandescent lamps

Example of the MURE policy mapper tool



Planning

Tasks	Planning	Roles
Training on policies & measures data base (virtual)	January 28	Participation of NT
Login/password + guidelines sent to NTs	February 5	Enerdata NT : please provide the main contact(s) that will do the work
Inputs of measures in the platform (3 measures at least)	February 26	NT (Hotline of Enerdata)
Inputs of all important measures	March 15	NT (Hotline of Enerdata)
Quality control reports on policies & measures (continuous)	February - March	- Enerdata writes the report - NT respond to the comments and make the necessary modifications
Online publication of policies & measures (continuous update)	February -March	Enerdata

NT: National Teams

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Enerdata



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