

## Comparability of Evaluation Results

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To enable comparison of evaluation results, the methodologies used for the individual evaluations should be made explicit and comparable. The choice of evaluation approach should depend on the intended use of the evaluation result. Is the aim performance assessment, benchmarking, Kyoto or contractual purposes? The ultimate demand for comparability arises when linking certificate trading schemes for different "commodities" like efficiency, renewables and CO<sub>2</sub> across national boundaries. An important issue to be resolved before the trading schemes can take off is eligibility criteria for evaluation approaches. If two evaluations are based on the same approach and the programme result determined with the same degree of certainty, it will facilitate comparison of evaluation results irrespective of the type of energy savings activity or energy involved.

This paper discusses three guidebooks in evaluation of energy savings activities. They all describe available evaluation methods and their possible applications and NOT evaluation results.

**1. The European Ex-post Evaluation Guidebook for DSM and EE Services Programmes (EU SAVE):** This guidebook was the first attempt at promoting evaluation of DSM and EE programmes within the EU. It gives an introduction to basic evaluation terms and addresses generic issues to be considered in evaluations and planning of these. The outlined methodology was tested on a number of real programmes and the experience gained incorporated in the methodology.

**2. The Handbook in Evaluation of Energy Savings Activities (Danish energy sector):** The aim of the Danish guidebook is to reduce the cost and time needed for evaluation of activities and to increase the outcome of future evaluations in relation to the effort invested. The unique feature is a division of the evaluation efforts into three different levels of ambition (ABC), depending on the purpose of the evaluation and to some extent the type of programme in question. It operationalises current knowledge on evaluation by categorising activities into six groups with common features, that allow common recommendations for the activities within each group. Examples are used to illustrate the ABC concept and its impact on recommended use of the tools and checklists for the six categories.

**3. The Evaluation Guidebook on the Impact of DSM and EE Programmes for Kyoto's GHG Target (IEA DSM Programme):** The IEA guidebook is currently under development and is expected ready by the end of 2003. The aim is to create a more robust basis for cross-country comparison of evaluation of national and regional programmes and to improve the input for IPPC country reports. The IEA project will identify some of the most critical issues related to evaluation of specific categories of programmes based on case examples provided by the partner countries.

Together these three guidebooks form a solid base for evaluation of energy savings activities and constructive value-added use of evaluation results.

