







Kick off meeting of the BIEE-ROSE Project on Energy Efficiency and SDG7 monitoring in Latin America and the Caribbean Virtual conference September 22th 2020

Work programme 2020-2021

Didier Bosseboeuf, ADEME Bruno Lapillonne, Enerdata

Introduction: overview

Update and expand the BIEE indicators data base

OSD7 Policy data base

Evaluation of EE policies



Perspectives of BIEE-ROSE project 2020-2021

- To take into account the 3 dimensions of OSD7, the new BIEE activity will be extended to renewables and energy access.
- Three main activities are proposed:
 - 1. Update to 2018/2019 and expand the BIEE indicators data base on energy efficiency indicators.
 - 2. Set up an OSD7 policy data base for LACs, as a complement of current BIEE data base on indicators.
 - 3. Evaluate the impact of policies with indicators, by combining the two data bases.
- Programme supported by Cepal, the French cooperation (ADEME, AFD) and EU Euro Clima programme.

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- Evaluation of EE policies



Updating and expansion of the BIEE data base

- A data base is useful for policy makers only if it is regularly updated → the first objective of this task will be to provide data and indicators up to 2018 and 2019.
- As the scope of the project is not only to monitor energy efficiency, but also the three dimensions of SDG7/OSD7, the current BIEE indicators will be extended to include energy access and renewables.



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Examples of use of a EE policy data base

- How many buildings codes in LAC's in services sector?
- How many labels or MEPS for EE electrical appliances?
- Which policies to support penetration of efficient AC?
- How many countries with audit schemes in industry?
- How many Energy Saving Obligation schemes in the region?
- Which policy for EE lighting or cooking?
- Which policies to support of efficient cars and electric cars?
- Which policy for to promote solar water heating?
- What type of measures to promote co-generation, in which industrial sector?
- What type of subsidies schemes to support refurbishment in residential buildings? In commercial buildings?
- In which sector voluntary agreement are implemented
- What policy to address fuel poverty?

Policy data base: benefits for the countries

- Have an easy access to all EE measures existing in Latin America;
- Have the possibility to do advanced search by key words, category of measures, targets etc...
- Know what have been the successful measures.
- Know what are the new and innovative measures?
- Learn from countries that have experimented a measure in an area where policies are needed.

Which policy data base for LACs?

To reduce the cost of development of a data base software and to benefit from the 30 years of experience with such data base in Europe, the EU MURE data base software has been adapted to LACs in terms of categories and languages.

→ Data base version available at

https://biee-cepal-measures.enerdata.net/energy-efficiency-policies-database.html

 As for the data template, the national representatives would input the information in the system, but here no data is required, just a description of existing energy efficiency measures

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Policy evaluation

- 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.
- The first approach is more powerful but requires more information and can be quite costly: can be done from time to time.
- The top down method cannot evaluate individual measures but can be implemented on a yearly basis

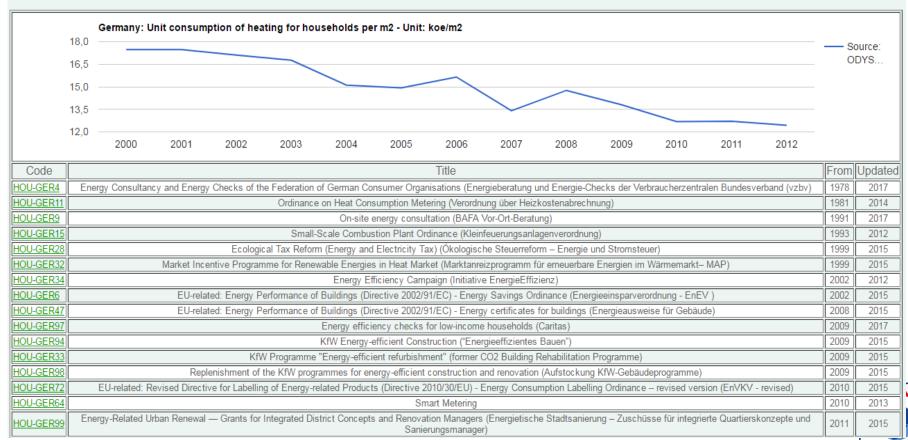
Top down policy evaluation

- 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 tat can affect these indicators.
- Such tools have ben developed in the EU within the MURE data base: the so called "policy mapper" and for CONUEE in Mexico.

Example of the MURE policy mapper tool

The objective of this tool is to visualize the link between existing policy measures (PaMs) and selected energy efficiency indicators, that should be impacted by the PaMs, as a way to assess the impact of the PaMs.

Policy Mapper - Household - Impact Indicators - Germany



TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE

Mexico policy tool











AFD Evaluation tool of buildings energy efficiency policies



Query by policies and measures

Residential ▶ Service

Query by indicators



% of efficient lamps (%)

