



Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend
Nederland

National system on monitoring & evaluating climate and energy policies in the Netherlands

Online workshop 23 September 2020

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Outline of presentation

- › Generic framework for policy evaluations
- › Framework for evaluations on climate & energy policies
- › Monitoring & evaluations in the policy cycle
- › Reflections: benefits & challenges



Generic framework for policy evaluations

- › Government Accounts Act (2016)
 - Review, control and accountability of governmental public spending
 - <https://rijksbegroting.nl/beleidsevaluaties>
- › Court of Audit (*Algemene Rekenkamer*)
 - Annual review of (financial) annual reports from government
 - Review of budget control (income, spending, treasury etc)
 - Evaluation of policies on effectiveness and cost-efficiency
- › Regulation on Periodic Evaluations (2018)
 - Evaluation of effectiveness, cost-efficiency and coherency of policies
 - Ministry is responsible



Regulation on Periodic Policy Evaluations

Policy evaluation

- Evaluation of effectiveness & cost-efficiency of (usually) single policy
- Indicators: policy specific interventions and targets
- Using reliable methods
- Transparent in how methods were (not) used
- Involvement & judgement from independent expert

Evaluation of policy coherence

- Evaluation of multiple policies in single policy area
- Motivation on policies in relation to policy targets
- Syntheses on results from policy evaluations
- Evaluation on coherence, economic growth and administrative burden
- Policy options for improvement
- Judgement from independent expert on quality of evaluation



Legal framework: Climate Act

> Targets

- 95% reduction of GHG by 2050 compared to 1990
- Fully CO₂-neutral power production by 2050
- 49% reduction of GHG by 2030

> Climate plan

- 1st plan (2019): 2021-2030 period
 - in line with final NECP (2019)
- Updated at least each 5 years





Climate Act: Planning, monitoring & evaluation

- › Climate policy plan (*each 5 years*)
- › Climate & Energy Outlook (*annual*)
 - Projections of GHG emissions and energy indicators
- › Climate policy brief (*annual*)
 - Progress achieving targets & expectations (*based on Climate & Energy Outlook*)
 - Progress on policy and transition indicators (*based on Climate policy Monitor*)
 - Announcement of new measures when needed
- › Consultation of Council of State

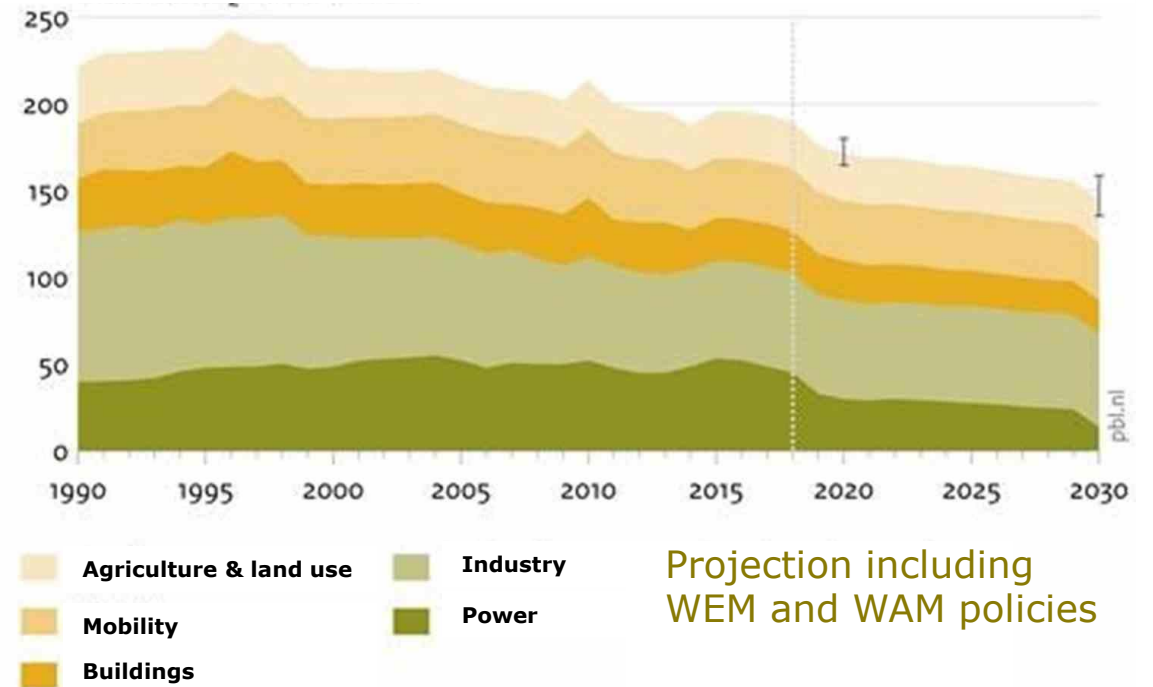
Since 2014



Climate and Energy Outlook



Figure: Emission of greenhouse gases in period 1990-2030 (Mt CO₂-eq)



Bron: Emissieregistratie (realisatie); KEV-raming

NEW



Climate policy monitor

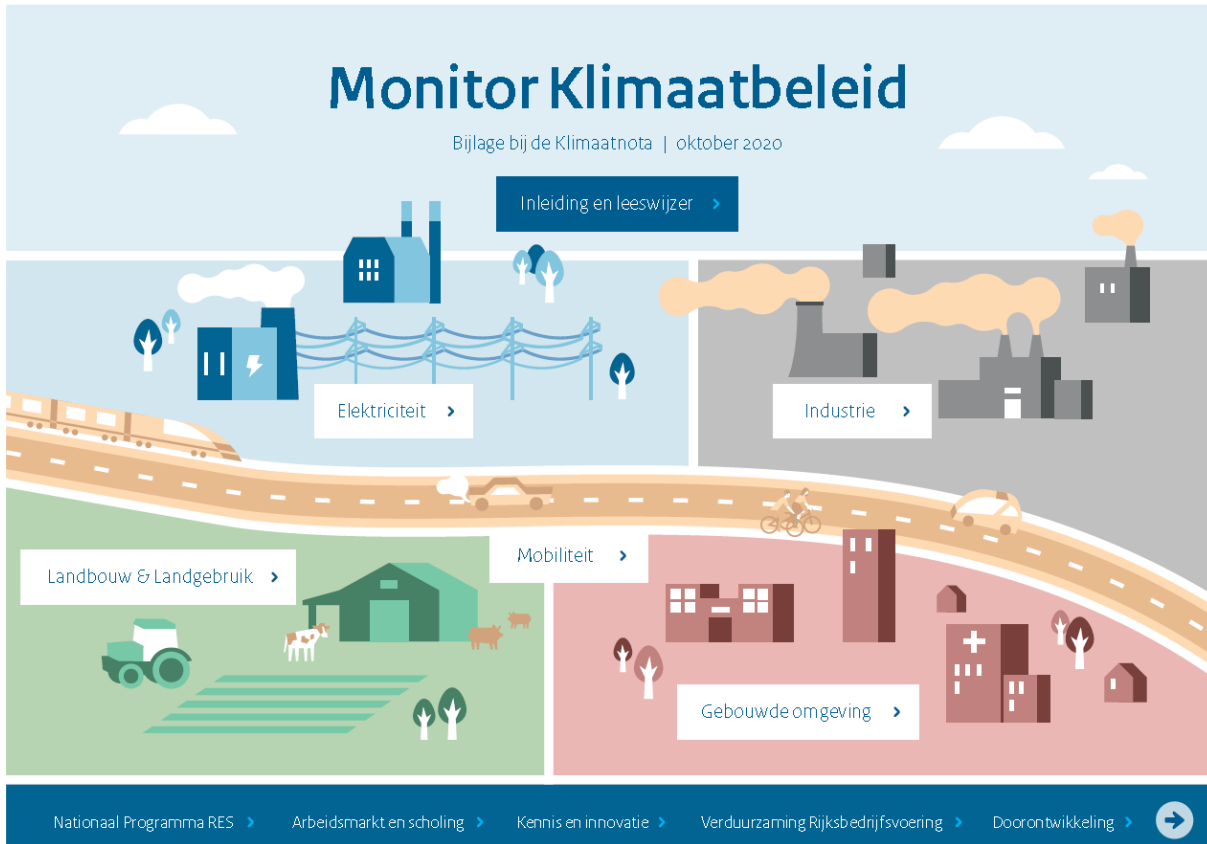


Figure: Current & planned capacity offshore wind (situation in 2019)

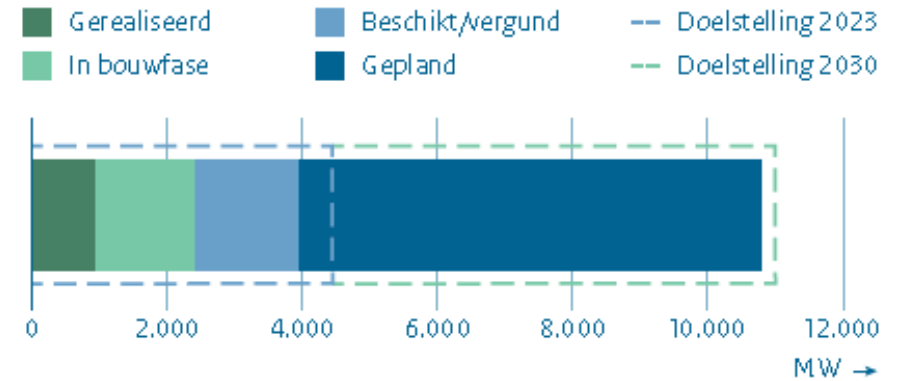
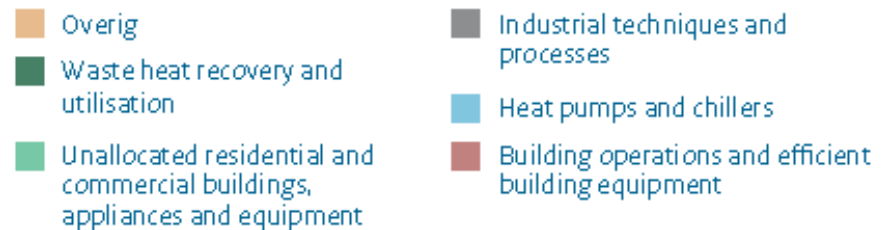
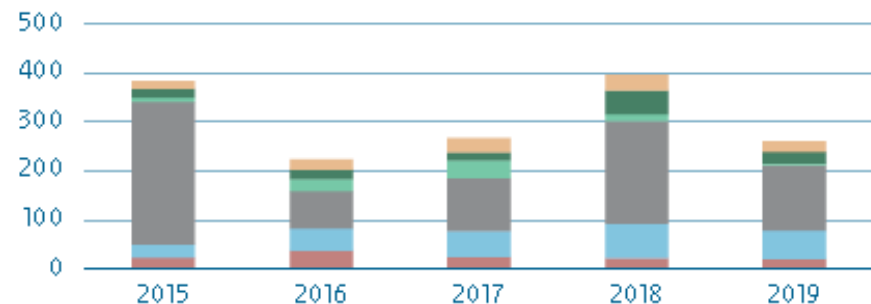


Figure: Investments in top-5 technologies by the Energy Investment Allowance (in period 2015-2019)

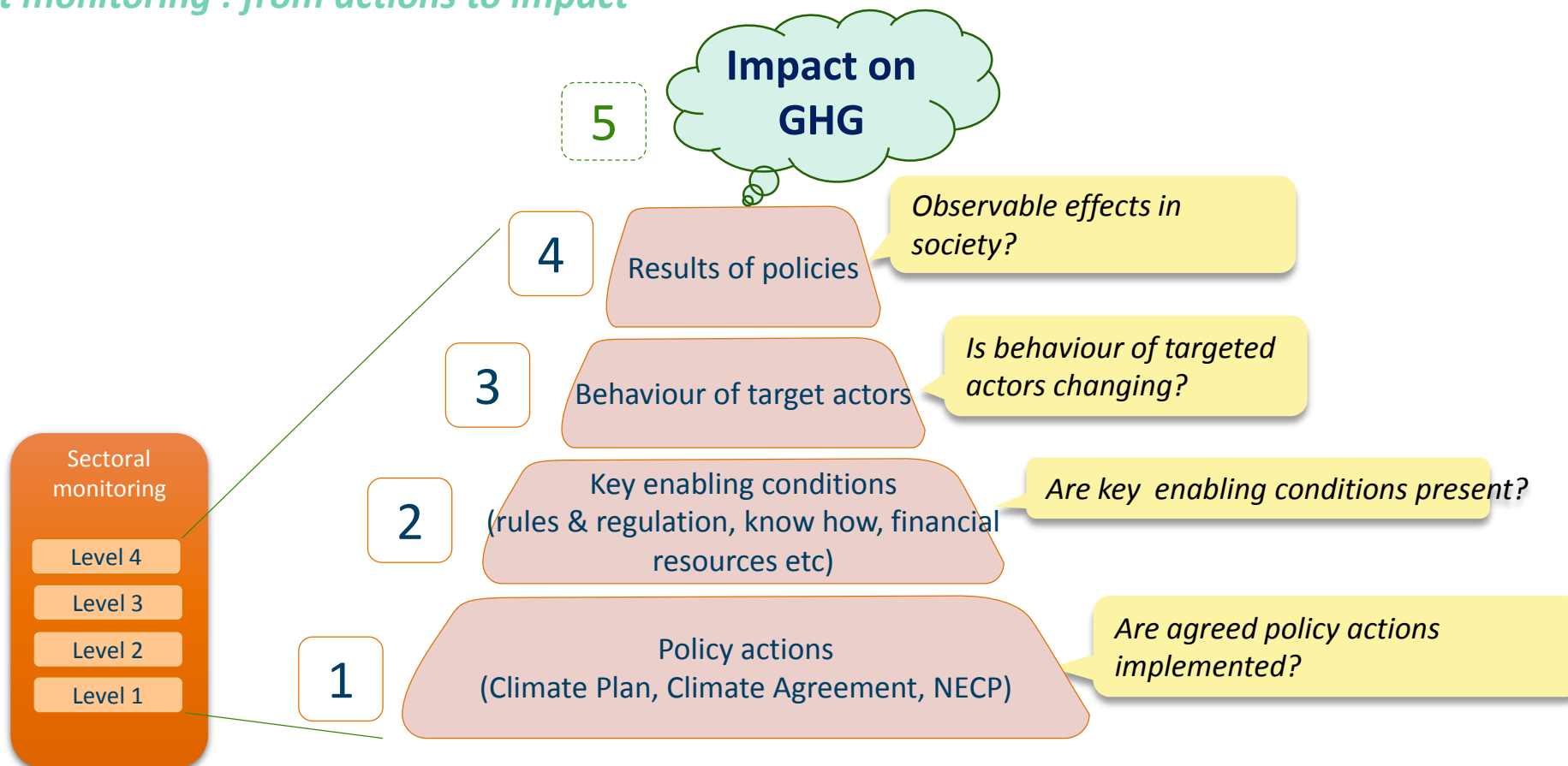


Committed budget (in mln euros)



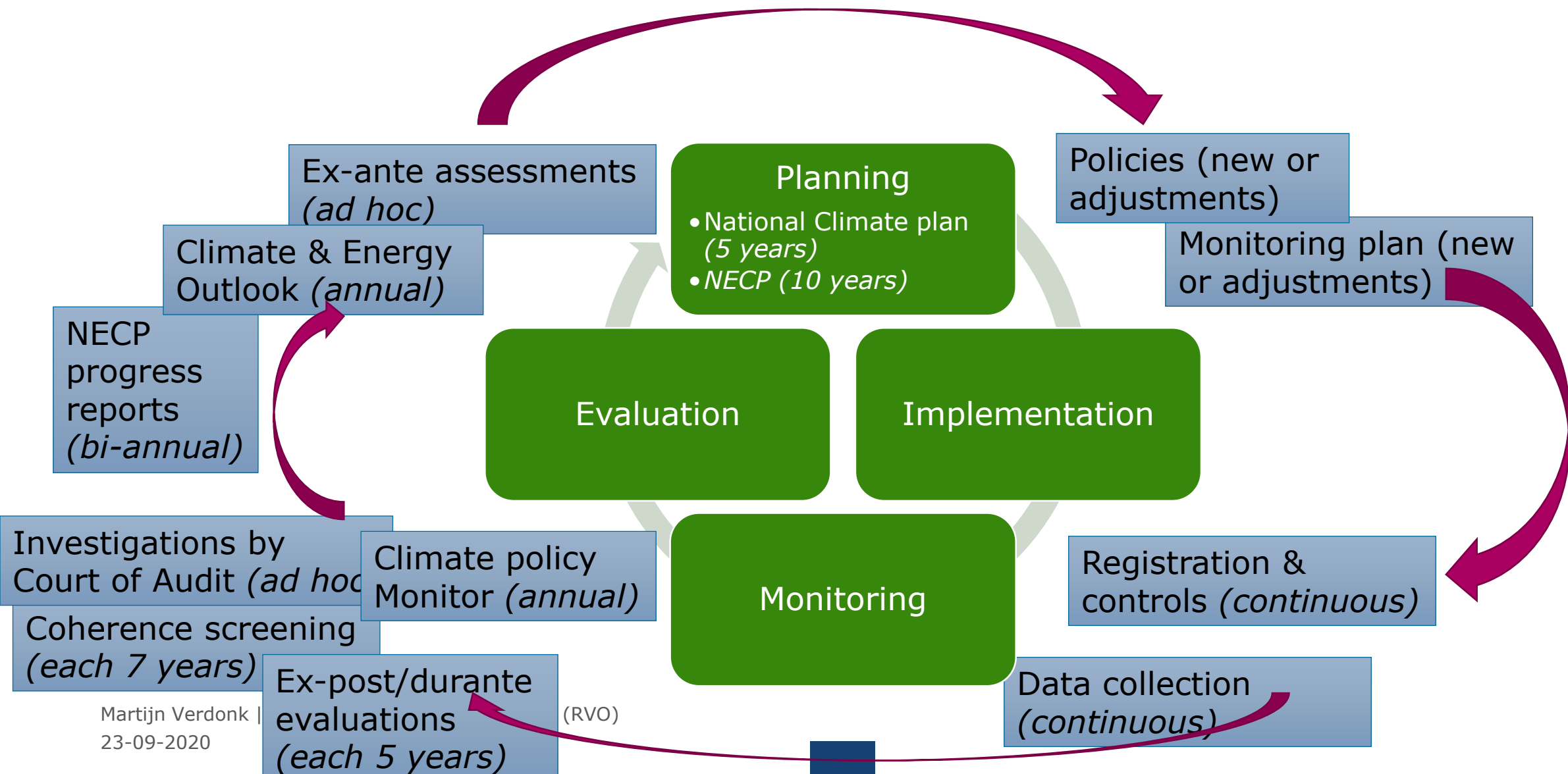


Policy relevant monitoring : from actions to impact





Monitoring & evaluations in the policy cycle





Some reflections and take-aways

> Benefits

- Strong legal framework for monitoring & evaluations
- Strong integration of monitoring & (ex-ante) evaluations in policy cycle
- Robust & integrated monitoring & evaluation

> Challenges

- Strengthening of ex-post evaluations in policy cycle
- Transforming monitoring & evaluation from policy-level to sectoral-level
- Availability of detailed & uniform data on all levels