



EVALUATION SUMMARY

COUNTRY: MULTI-COUNTRY



Program for Energy Efficiency in Building (PEEB)

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Evaluation Date: January 2025 – May 2026

KEY FFEM SUPPORT DATA

Amount financed by the FFEM : €2 million

Project approval date: October 26, 2016

Duration: 10 years

Project name: Building Energy Efficiency Program (PEEB)

Project number: CZZ2103

Background

Significant reductions in energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions are needed in the long term to effectively mitigate the effects of climate change; this requires, among other things, widespread adoption of energy-efficient buildings in new construction and the energy-efficient renovation of the existing building stock by 2050. Following COP21 (2015), the Ministry of Ecological Transition (MTE) initiated discussions with the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU) to launch a joint initiative, the Building Energy Efficiency Program (PEEB), under the auspices of the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC).

Participants and operating methods

The PEEB program is funded by the MTE, the BMU, the FFEM, and the AFD, and implemented by GIZ, the AFD, and ADEME. The PEEB is organized around a technical cooperation facility at the international level (notably in support of GlobalABC), the national level (support for public policies and regulations implemented by GIZ), and at the level of construction or renovation sectors and projects/programs (AFD, ADEME).

OBJECTIVES

The program's goal is to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions in building sector projects within the PEEB program's beneficiary countries.

Specific objectives:

The specific objectives of the program are (1) the implementation of energy-efficient building projects and (2) the development of a "energy efficiency in buildings " construction sector in each country participating in the program.

TESTED INNOVATION

The project combines both financial and technical aspects: it is not only about demonstrating technical reliability but also about fostering the emergence and sustainability of a viable market for financing energy-efficient buildings, for new construction and/or retrofitting.



Bioclimatic building housing the Essential Services Unit in Congo ©Pot@maï

EVALUATION RESULTS

Relevance

Despite clear needs for energy efficiency (EE), local demand was not sufficiently formalized. Requests and needs were primarily identified by AFD. The technical assistance (TA) resources mobilized were adequate for targeted analyses on a large number of projects, but not for monitoring them over the long term to achieve the desired outcomes. The insufficient amount of investment grants mobilized did not allow for financing the implementation phase of energy efficiency measures in projects that received TA support.

Coherence

Synergies among the implementing partners (AFD, GIZ, ADEME) were too limited to achieve sustainable impacts in the target countries. The collaboration established with Global ABC could be further formalized and leveraged to help achieve the objective of raising awareness on EE issues among Global ABC member countries. However, expanding partnerships to include new funders was successful.

Effectiveness

Technical cooperation structures were effectively implemented. Cross-cutting technical support enabled 18 countries to join, in addition to the initial 5. At the public policy level, the achievements were useful but did not enable the intended objective to be met. At the local level, support focused more on providing technical assistance than on developing eco-construction sectors. Although the mobilization of international funding dedicated to EE enabled the scaling up of the PEEB, little local public and private funding could be mobilized.

ADDED VALUE OF THE FFEM

FFEM support from the launch of the PEEB has enabled the structuring of a technical assistance unit within AFD, the promotion of an energy efficiency culture, and the mobilization of significant funding from the Green Climate Fund and the EU. It has also contributed to the dialogue with counterparts to propose concrete EE solutions during studies.

A successful scaling-up with the launch of 5 regional sub-programs (PEEB COOL, PEEB MED, PEEB ASEAN, PEEB OUTRE MER, and PEEB IKI)

Efficiency

The way the governing bodies operated did not allow the FFEM to be involved in the program's strategic direction. The lack of regular indicator-based reporting also affected FFEM's capacity to monitor the results of supported projects. This hindered ability to obtain documented feedback on the efficient use of funds.

Impact

Of the 58 projects that received PEEB technical assistance support, only 13 were at the completion phase at the time of the evaluation, due to the very long project cycle. No measurable final impact has been verified to date, due to the still pending completion of constructions and renovations on the one side and adequate monitoring of the performance of the constructed buildings on the other side.

Viability / Sustainability

The combination of targeted TA support for the design phase and the dispersion across countries did not allow confirming of the sustainability of the expected impacts for this first phase of the PEEB. However, sustainability is partly guaranteed in the long term by a successful scaling-up of international funding for the program (continuity of support in 4 of the 5 initial countries) and by a significant effort to capitalize on best practices at the global level. The level of local ownership will need to be strengthened to create a ripple effect in favor of sustainable construction in each country.

LESSONS LEARNED & RECOMMENDATIONS

The lessons learned and recommendations from the evaluation are intended to inform discussions on PEEB ongoing subprograms, funded through significant mobilization of international funding.

- Merge strategic (funders) and coordination (implementing agencies) bodies into a single steering committee; this SC would be informed by detailed *reporting* on activities carried out, and supported by a technical committee for project validation and methodological monitoring;
- In each country, conduct an initial analysis of local needs and demands, prioritize actions, and strengthen synergies between projects, public policies, and Global ABC partners;
- Depending on available resources, extend the ex-post evaluation of the 13 projects nearing completion to test an *on-site* impact measurement methodology for the EE, which could be replicated in PEEB COOL, PEEB MED, and PEEB ASEAN.

Scan the QR code to view the project details

