Adding a New Country Part 2: Program Level Data

MALE SPEAKER: Hi, and welcome to the second part of our adding a country video. In the last video we just finished adding the inputs required on the advanced inputs EE measure database tab. And now we'll be continuing on the advanced inputs program tab.

So, in general, the data that we're going to be adding here is to help determine how applicable the measures that we want to examine are to our specific country and circumstances. So, as we go forth we'll kind of explain how these applicability factors can be, you know, addressed. So first, we want to get our measure names, and we'll paste them in. And so then our next step is to assign program names to our measure names. And there's no hard-and-fast rule for assigning program names. If you are, you know, looking at specific programs that people are considering implementing, obviously then you'll just roll up your measures into the different programs that are specified. But a general rule is that if you're just kind of doing an overall, you know, EE potential assessment, you can do it by the different end uses.

And so here, because we're looking at a representative measure for each end use, we'll just assign our program names to be the

same as the measure names. And since we're looking at two measures for our water heating end use, we'll assign this to a water heating program. So your first applicability factor is the distribution by efficiency or model. And what this is used to do is to break out a baseline opportunity across several different measures that you may be looking at. And this ensures that you don't double-count savings.

So, for instance, we have our two water heating measures, right. And so, these are both looking at the same baseline opportunity of just a standard water heater. And so, we need to break out our baseline opportunity between those, because otherwise, as we would just add more water heating measures, we'd just get more and more savings from looking at the same baseline, which is not realistic. So maybe, if we have some market data, we could say, okay, well, we know maybe 70 percent of people would be likely to implement a solar water heater and, you know, only 30 percent likely to implement the heat pump water heater.

For the other ones, since we're looking at just representative measures for each end use, we'll just put in 100 percent here. Our next applicability factor is the relevant percentage of the

end use, and this can be used, for instance, if you wanted to look at, you know, plug-in lighting versus all on-grid urban lighting. We could say, well, we know maybe 40 percent of lighting comes from plug-in lighting, and so, we're only going to look at that opportunity and maybe do a, you know, separate fixed lighting measure. But for this, again, we're just going to assume these measures are representative. So 100 percent of our end use is applicable there.

And our third applicability factor is to help scale what percentage of our end-use consumption is applicable based on high efficiency measures that have already been implemented. So say if we had a baseline for this measure of incandescent, and we knew that, okay, well, incandescent is responsible for only about 80 percent of the lighting in Uganda. And we put in 20 percent here as, you know, a reduction of, okay, well, that other 20 percent is not applicable to the baseline that we're, you know, assuming.

And so, if we assume that, you know--and what I've done here is all our baselines are kind of representative of the average existing baseline. And so, if you use average baselines, you can do 0 percent. But if you're looking at a non-average

baseline, you want to then scale or have a non-zero factor here for your existing penetration.

All right, so those are our applicability factors. So, lastly, we need to go over here and do some of our scoring weights. So we're only looking at energy savings, so we're going to weight that 100 percent. And, when it comes to examining for our likelihood of success, what do we want to have the most weight? We'll break it out evenly here between the cost-effectiveness of the programs, the energy and demand savings, and our indicators for the likelihood of success.

Okay, well, that's all the inputs required on this tab. We'll pick it back up in the next part. Thanks for watching.

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