Design and Implementation of Surveybased Studies in the Energy Sector

June 2024





Survey is an effective tool for studies.





Key energy studies have been conducted using surveys.





The Multi-Tier Framework and the national energy survey

- The Multi-Tier Framework (MTF) survey is a comprehensive national energy survey grounded in the MTF, implemented in more than 25 countries since 2016.
- The MTF is an exhaustive assessment method to measures access to electricity and clean cooking.
- The MTF approach considers *multiple attributes* of energy supply and evaluates energy access at six different levels, Tier 0 to Tier5, going beyond the traditional binary measurement of access (having access or not).

Attributes to Measure Energy Access Based on the MTF

Electricity Access Attributes	Clean Cooking Access Attributes
Capacity (ability to power appliances)	Exposure (exposure to stove emission)
Availability - All-day, Evening (available hours of electricity)	Convenience (convenience of fuel and stove preparation)
Reliability (connection reliability)	Availability (fuel availability)
Quality (voltage quality)	Affordability (cooking fuel affordability)
Formality (formality of connection)	Safety (stove safety)
Safety (safety of electricity)	

Energy Access Measurement

Traditional Approach

Multi-Tier Framework





Multi-Tier Framework Survey

• The MTF survey captures key attributes of energy supply based on the Framework and enables a comprehensive analysis of access to electricity and clean cooking.





The household survey collects data on energy and background information that allows disaggregated analysis.





With the survey data, household energy affordability can be analyzed with different approaches.

Approaches to Study Household Energy Affordability Analyze spending on lighting sources other than electricity

Compare household budget with energy spending and grid electricity cost

Analyze household willingness to pay for grid connections, solar devices, and improved cookstoves

Estimate demand for energy solutions, including the grid and off-grid solar solutions, using econometrics approaches



Implications from the enterprise energy survey





Supply-side Study

- Qualitative surveys (ex. Key Informant Interview)
- Implications from the survey:
 - Challenges of providing off-grid energy solutions and clean cooking solutions from the supply side
 - Local financing markets for standalone solar and mini-grid services
 - Review of enabling environment and public/donor-led initiatives
 - Barriers and opportunities to scale up the standalone solar and mini-grid markets

Demand-side Study

- Household survey
- Implications from the survey:
 - Household's off-grid and clean cooking technologies and their use
 - Expenditure on lighting sources including dry cell battery, kerosene, and candle
 - Expenditure and time spent on cooking fuels
 - Satisfaction with off-grid energy solutions









Challenges in implementing a national energy survey

Complexities in designing and implementing a national survey

Discrepancies in timelines between the survey and the project operation cycle

Challenges of tracking energy progress in a sustainable manner

Struggling with data analysis after finishing the survey

- Without proper sound design, data analysis results will be skewed and biased. Convincing governments of the survey approach is challenging.
- Operation teams need the MTF survey data to design projects and facilitate sector dialogue within a tight timeline, consuming a significant amount of time and resources.
- Even after establishing the baseline of energy access through the MTF survey, there is no sustainable way to track progress.
- High-quality data does not always lead to accurate interpretation and analysis of the data.



Complexities in designing and implementing a national survey

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- MTF team has ample experiences and expertise in designing and implementing the nationwide energy surveys.
- MTF team has collaborated with the Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) team.
- Streamlining throughout the MTF survey process will shorten the survey cycle and save costs (within 9 months).
- Capacity building activity for the national statistical office and ministry to improve the national energy statistical system.
- Development of the methodology to investigate various energy issues, including: 1) affordability, 2) PUE, 3) market assessment for cooking, and the off-grid energy sector.



Discussion & Q&A

