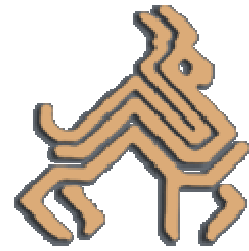


INRA CONSULT



Evaluation report

Accelerating the Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa (ACE)

and

Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa (PIPA)

Final version

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iii
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	iv
List of recommendations:	ix
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECTS.....	1
2.1. Context and relevance of the East Africa project	1
2.2. Context and relevance of the West Africa project.....	2
3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION IN WEST AFRICA.....	3
3.1. Introduction	3
3.2. Overall project level assessment.....	3
3.3. Status regarding key achievements and challenges of the ACE-WA project at the regional level.....	6
3.4. Status regarding key achievements and challenges in Burkina Faso.....	8
3.5. Status regarding key achievements and challenges in Senegal.....	10
3.6. Brief status regarding key achievements and challenges in Mali	11
4. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION IN EAST AFRICA.....	11
4.1 Summary table highlighting the overall performance assessment of the PIPA project against core indicators	11
4.2. Overall assessment of PIPA project's results and achievements (LFA status)	13
4.3. Status as regards influencing UNFCCC negotiations	15
4.4. Status regarding key results and challenges in Uganda coalition	16
4.5. Status regarding key results and challenges in Kenya coalition	18
4.6. Status regarding key results in Tanzania network	18
4.7. Remarks about the capacity of UCSD, SusWatch & TaTEDO	19
5. ASSESSMENT OF KEY ISSUES AND LESSON LEARNED	21
5.1. Preparation of the two projects	21
5.2. Selection of project partners	22
5.3. Partnership approach	22
5.4. Assessment of project implementation strategy	22
5.5. Advocacy and INFORSE.....	23
5.6. Similarities and differences between West and East Africa projects.....	24
5.7. Capacity building, learnings and exchange of experiences	26
5.8. Sustainability and future funding.....	26
6. MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND ADMINISTRATION.....	27
6.1. Functioning of Project Management.....	27
6.2. Monitoring and reporting.....	27
ANNEX A: Terms of Reference (ToR).....	29
ANNEX B: List of Interviewees.....	38

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	Accelerating the Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy (project)
AFHON	Actions en Faveur de l'Homme et de la Nature
CCCU	Climate Change Coordination Unit
CISU	Civil Society in Development (umbrella of Danish NGOs)
CODDAE	Collectif des organisations pour la Défense du droit à l'énergie
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Communities for West Africa States
ECREEE	ECOWAS Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
EEEP	Energy Efficiency Policy
ENDA	Environment and Development Action in the Third World
EREP	Renewable Energy Policy
FCE	Fund for Climate and Environment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
IRED	Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy
JVE	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement
LEDSs	National Low Emission Develop Strategies
LFA	Logical Framework Approach
MFC	Mali Folkcenter Nyeeta
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
OPED	Organisation pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable
PANEE	National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency
PANER	Senegalese National Action Plan on Renewable Energy
PIPA	Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement (project)
SE	Sustainable Energy (Denmark)
SE4All	UN initiative Sustainable Energy for All
SUSWATCH	Sustainable Environmental Development Watch
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization
UCSD	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WAEMU	West Africa Economic and Monetary

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Below is an overview of key findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation of the two projects for which the Danish NGO, SustainableEnergy (SE), has received funding from the Danish government's climate envelope through CISU:

1. Accelerating the Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa (ACE), cooperating with CSO networks with the following focal points: ENDA Energie in Senegal, CEAS-Burkina in Burkina Faso and Mali Folkcenter Nyeeta in Mali. The project period runs from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2018.
2. Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa (PIPA) with the following focal points for national networks: SusWatch Kenya, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), and Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO). The project period runs from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2018.

The evaluation team has visited these projects in the field in four countries: Senegal, Burkina Faso, Uganda and Kenya, aimed at assessing the two projects in relation to results, key lessons learned and insights into the two projects' commonalities as regards coalition building and advocacy.

Chapter 2. Context East Africa:

The PIPA project was implemented in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. All three countries have made a ratification of the Paris climate agreement, with Tanzania becoming the 176th country to have endorsed the 2015 pact aiming to avoid the most devastating effects of climate change in April 2018.

Kenya is the only one of the three countries to have a Climate Change Act, with the Act passing in 2016. Kenya's National Determined Contribution (NDC) sets out the country's contribution to abate emissions by 30% relative to the business as usual scenario. Tanzania intends to cut between 10-20% by 2030. Uganda's commitment is to cut emissions by 22% on a business as usual basis by 2030 through a series of policies and measures in the energy, forestry and wetlands sectors, to be complemented by climate-smart agriculture and transport. While Kenya ranks as a middle-income country, Tanzania and Uganda are least developed countries (LDCs), and therefore Article 4.3 and 4.6 in the Paris Agreement apply to understanding the different baselines of their respective NDCs.

Although these three countries have relatively strong CSO movements, the CSO role in drawing up the NDCs has been quite limited. This partly explains the weaknesses of the resulting NDCs, where governments mostly propose mitigation measures through large-scale solutions that can, for instance, generate power for the national electricity grid. These solutions would only indirectly benefit poor and vulnerable communities, most of which have *no* access to the electricity grid.

Context West Africa:

The promotion of regional policies on energy efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energy (RE) is done through the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) in West Africa. This is based on agreement on a White Paper on energy access, which has become a benchmark for modern energy access in West Africa in line with the UN initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All).

It is a general tendency in most of the ECOWAS countries that there is insufficient national ownership of implementation of regional policies among politicians, the private sector, and the CSOs. Many CSOs working in this area do *not* have sufficient knowledge and capacity to advocate for pro-poor implementation of regional policies, such as the above-mentioned strategies for RE and EE.

Chapter 3. Assessment of the results of the ACE project in West Africa:

- 1) The evaluation considers the ACE project to have made significant progress towards coalition building in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Mali. The average score of the immediate objectives, three outputs and related indicators is **2.9**, which is "good" on a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is poor and 5 is excellent). Yet it is slightly below expectations for a project supporting civil society

advocacy in three West African countries. Almost *no* advocacy proposals have been developed and documented during the first two years and four months.

- 2) The ACE project is well justified in contributing to intensifying national implementation of regional policies on renewable energies and energy efficiency in West Africa. The first project result has been sectorial baseline studies to document national implementation by the seven ECOWAS countries of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access. The project partners collectively considered that these baseline reports gathered a lot of documentation on national circumstances regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency, including the government's policies, ambitions and targets for energy mix, etc.
- 3) An encouraging outcome of the ACE project is that all three countries have established a coalition of CSOs for the purposes of advocacy and promotion of renewable energies. All coalition members interviewed by the evaluation team express that the project's training workshops were important for them.
- 4) The ACE project has played a particularly important role by building the Burkina coalition from the ground. Today 19 CSOs have signed coalition charters. The coalition has good outreach beyond the capital, as 9 of its members are province-based CSOs. The evaluation found that there is a good level of communication and collaboration among coalition members, which confirms that CEAS Burkina Faso's network facilitation is good and open.
- 5) The Senegalese coalition involves one government institution and private sector actors as members, which seems more like a multi-stakeholder forum than a CSO coalition. According to interviewees, it might be more efficient to clearly delineate one role for a CSO coalition and another role for a multi-stakeholder forum. The Mali coalition is coordinated by Mali-Folkecenter Nyetaa (MFC), which is also a multi-stakeholder entity made up of various organizations, including seven technical services under the state, six private sector organizations, 40 news organizations, seven NGOs, and three NGO networks, reaching a total of 62 members.
- 6) All three national coalitions have completed their *advocacy strategy* which was coordinated by their focal points: ENDA, CEAS Burkina and Mali Folkcenter. This has since been followed up by meetings with energy ministries and national agencies, parliamentary committees and other stakeholders. However, the evaluation found that the project has so far *not* achieved sufficient in the area of advocacy, whatever the increased knowledge of national and regional processes among the national coalition members after a number of completed training workshops. One of the reasons seems to be that the advocacy strategies are far too ambitious to be implemented and would benefit from focused and realistic advocacy targets in a one-year work plan, which could also detail the involvement and division of labour between the coalitions' member organisations.
- 7) The baseline study took up too much time during the first year of the project period, and although the second year saw the holding of training courses and the writing of good advocacy strategies in the three countries, the project participants have only to a limited extent been implementing these influencing strategies. During its visit to Senegal and Burkina Faso, the evaluation team asked for but could not obtain any position papers or policy briefs produced by ACE project resources for the purposes of advocacy. Unfortunately, the coalitions did not pursue a "fast track" to embark on such work, but waited for too long for the baseline studies and advocacy strategies to be completed.
- 8) Probably the most important result at the *regional level* in West Africa is that the sharing of experiences and learning from each other in project workshops and visits is appreciated by all three country focal points. Evidence presented in narrative progress reports highlights that ENDA was able to gather a representative of ECREEE to participate in one of the two regional workshops.

- 9) The evaluation found almost *no evidence* of any achievement regarding *regional* advocacy (output 3) in the first two years and four months, apart from informative and relevant exchange of experiences between the three country focal points. This failure to live up to expectations encompasses an absence of position papers and other written concrete proposals to be presented to decision-makers at the regional level and in the three countries: Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, as well as the four associated partners Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Benin, and Togo. This is despite the labour input of 1.8 full-time staff paid by the project for regional coordinator and advocacy staff at ENDA. Given the short time remaining until December 2018, urgent efforts are needed to comply with project objectives in the regional component in the project. It is positive that the project partners at the April 2018 meeting agreed to prepare policy briefs and undertake advocacy on the 2 topics – taxation and the social problems in relation to big renewable energy power plants in the region.
- 10) One intention in the project was to strengthen INFORSE in West Africa, as the three regional focal points are members of INFORSE with ENDA as the regional coordinator. At the April 2018 workshop in Dakar, the evaluation team asked why the INFORSE West Africa brand *not* has been utilized during project implementation. Apparently, it has *not* been a priority for ENDA, the regional INFORSE coordinator, to promote affiliation to INFORSE as an instrument to link national and regional West Africa work with international advocacy. Fortunately, INFORSE-WA has now started drafting a regional strategy and work programme.

Chapter 4. Assessment of the results of the PIPA project in East Africa:

- 11) The assessment focused on results, achievements and constraints in the SE supported project implemented by three coalitions in East Africa, namely UCSD in Uganda, TaTEDO in Tanzania and SusWatch in Kenya. The project was found to have been highly successful in East Africa, performing better than expected in view of its budget size and given that it took place over a period as short as 18 months. The average score of progress towards the immediate objectives and three outputs is **4.0** on a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is poor and 5 is excellent), which is 'very good'. Although more time is needed for achieving the outcomes, these coalitions in the three countries have done very good work and have good future potential.
- 12) In Tanzania, TaTEDO has pushed for strategic climate change policy issues through wider stakeholder engagement, which contributed to the government's ratification of the Paris Agreement, inclusion of the pro-poor local emission solutions in the LEDS, integration of climate actions in the sector and national development plans, and capacity building on NDCs, LEDS and GCF.
- 13) The evaluation team observed an extensive level of media advocacy conducted by the three partners, as evidenced by the various events, communication channels (electronic and print), and sharing of policy briefs, newsletters, fact sheets and media briefings. As a result, the partners all reached out and influenced more than the targeted 1500 stakeholders, with UCSD in Uganda most likely reaching significantly more people. UCSD adopted evidence-based advocacy and campaigning strategy, which enabled it to reach out to many duty bearers at the national and local level through planned thematic days, national events and celebrations.
- 14) There is a well-established working relationship between SusWatch Kenya, UCSD, TaTEDO and INFORSE on their national, regional and international joint work on the pro-poor focused NDCs and LEDSs advocacy programme. This good cooperation has been extended to INFORSE members in West Africa and South Asia through joint side events at the UNFCCC conferences.
- 15) In Uganda, the greatest achievement of the PIPA project is improved CSO knowledge of NDCs, LEDS and the Paris Agreement achieved through engagements with various media channels with

focus on NDCs, benefits of low-emission investments and development of more ambitious LEDS. As a result, UCSF influenced the national position on climate negotiations in regional and international negotiations. Additionally, the project contributed to the development of sector-specific climate actions, the creation of a platform for NDC stakeholder engagement, reflection on the NDC commitments, and the development of an accountability mechanism for the Paris Agreement and NDC implementation in Uganda.

- 16) In Kenya, achievements included the mobilization and formation of an active coalition of CSOs on climate change. The project laid the foundation for continuous stakeholder engagement and for a communication and learning platform for PIPA stakeholders to continue to push for a pro-poor agenda in NDC implementation. Good work has been done in linking national, regional and international work and at enhancing knowledge and filling information gaps that existed among CSOs with regard to NDCs, LEDS and the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, In Kenya, SusWatch Kenya and other coalition members influenced the incorporation of pro-poor climate solutions into Kenya's 3rd Medium Term Plan 2018-2022 and in the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan for Kenya, ensuring that it was in line with Kenya's NDCs.
- 17) In Tanzania, TaTEDO has supported the formation of the CSO coalition, developed the PIPA advocacy strategy and managed to raise public awareness of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement. The implementation approach ensured good CSO participation and ownership of the project. The coalition drew members from networks (such as TANGSEN, CAN-TZ), forums (Forum for Climate Change), associations (e.g. TAREA) and organizations. Furthermore, the project laid the foundation for continuous stakeholder engagement and for a communication and learning platform for PIPA stakeholders to continue to push for a pro-poor agenda in NDC implementation.
- 18) All the three national networks/focal points had a partnership with the Danish 92 Group in relation to the Johannesburg world summit in 2002, and it is interesting evidence of their organisational sustainability that they still exist today. The strengths of UCSF, SusWatch and TaTEDO have been their focus on advocacy and their strong capacity to facilitate local, national, regional and international networking. It is particularly positive that UCSF is a consolidated and stable coalition, although it is a matter of concern that the ad-hoc coalitions in Kenya and Tanzania are *not* institutionalised and the strategy is unclear about which national CSO networks could play the key role on renewable energy and mitigation.
- 19) The evaluation team found that the PIPA project in East Africa was timely, relevant, effective, efficient and important as regards the NDCs, Paris Agreement and CSO participation. While numerous actors had participated in the INDCs process, very few were knowledgeable on NDCs and the Paris Agreement. The PIPA project was a useful opportunity to distribute relevant information, raise awareness, build capacity and raise the profile not only of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement but also of national climate change policy, by creating an enabling environment for effective CSO participation.

Chapter 5. Assessment of key issues, lessons learned and commonalities between the two projects:

- 20) Partners from the coalitions in all six countries affirm that the design of the two projects was participatory. In particular, they commended the opportunities to take proper account of their own national realities and priorities due to the flexible planning element of SustainableEnergy.
- 21) The selection of partners for the PIPA project has functioned very well in East Africa against the background of fifteen years of cooperation between partners, SE and INFORSE. SE is also building on many years of collaboration with Mali Folkcenter and with ENDA (affiliated to INFORSE) for many years.

- 22) The evaluation team makes the general observation that there is a good reciprocal partnership between the CSO partner networks and SustainableEnergy in West and East Africa. SE's partnership approach is characterized by openness, trust and mutual respect. Partners and allies work for the same cause within sustainable energy. They also appreciate the INFORSE networking, influencing of the UNFCCC negotiations and information sharing. The evaluation team observed representatives for the three East Africa networks doing very good work as part of the INFORSE team at COP23 and the UNFCCC negotiations in May 2018.
- 23) The project has a robust and relevant implementation strategy that strengthens national CSO coalitions, thus influencing implementation of generally good pro-poor energy policies. A very relevant approach of the project is that advocacy should be rooted in national coalitions. However, it became a weakness for the ACE project that it was planned with a sequence of first undertaking sectorial baseline studies in the countries, followed by formulation of advocacy strategies. This has slowed down the realization of advocacy, lobbying and public information,, in particular in the ACE project.
- 24) The evaluation found that there are significantly more achievements at the national level than at the regional level, in both West and East Africa. ENDA is conducting only limited regional advocacy in the ACE project, although towards the relatively strong targets of ECOWAS and ECREEE. This is the opposite of East Africa that, where the good regional and international advocacy by the three coalitions has been affected by the weakness of the regional institution, the Eastern Africa Community (EAC), which receives little support from member states.
- 25) Another difference between the two projects is that the East African networks have been active in preparing policy briefs for ministries, parliaments and the press. This is different from West Africa, where the networks have *not* produced a single policy brief in the first two years and four months of the project. It has been difficult for them to operationalise their advocacy strategy in terms of concrete advocacy activities beyond relevant meetings and contacts with the ministries.
- 26) Another difference between the two projects is that the East African networks have utilised INFORSE actively as an important setup for following the international climate change negotiations. SusWatch Kenya, TaTEDO and UCSD have been part of the INFORSE team at the COP23 and May 2018 intersessionals in Bonn. This brought these networks into the engine room of the most important lobbying mechanism within the Climate Action Network (CAN International), alongside the big international NGOs, such as Greenpeace, WWF, Oxfam etc. They have also held meetings with their own government's delegates. In West Africa, ENDA missed the opportunity to use INFORSE a connector and '*brand*' to engage in regional and international advocacy.
- 27) The PIPA and ACE projects have served as good learning initiatives for the numerous organisations affiliated to the networks in the six countries. The national networks have carried out a number of training workshops, although it has been difficult for the evaluation team to find course evaluations filled out by participants after workshops and training sessions, which is a good practice to improve teaching methods and contents.
- 28) Good news is that SE succeeded with the new supplementary grant to expand its DaCCA programme in Kenya with PIPA related activities in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. And in Burkina Faso, CEAS has assured funding until 2020 from SNV. Nevertheless, as a general observation, the evaluation found that insufficient attention is being paid to the planning of fundraising activities for project continuity after July 2018 (PIPA) and December 2018 (ACE). It seems more difficult to fundraise for national advocacy than for projects on the ground.

Chapter 6. Project Management and Monitoring:

- 29) In general, SE has effective management, monitoring and administration of the two projects. The evaluation team has also observed committed and qualified staff working in the national focal points that are highly committed to environment and climate change. Furthermore, a Project Coordination Group is functioning well by means of frequent Skype meetings. The use of electronic tools for communication and sharing of documents makes for a cost-efficient way to manage the two projects.
- 30) At the level of each country, the evaluation team's impression from the interviews is that all focal point organisations have handled their responsibilities for administration, financial management and coordination of the national coalitions well.
- 31) The evaluation team finds that the progress reports contain valuable information on the activities undertaken in the six countries. However, there is clearly room for improvement in reporting on outputs and outcomes based on available progress reports and other documentation. There is also a lack of annual implementation status reports based on the LFA, which would turn the LFA into a management tool rather than merely a tool for submitting a final report to CISU. In this sense, the design of the ACE project was relatively weak regarding indicators of the achievement of immediate objective and outputs.

List of recommendations:

Below is a list of recommendations (gathered from the various chapters) for how to respond to the aforementioned findings and conclusions in this report.

Recommendation 1: Given that the project ends in December 2018, it is urgent that the three country networks and ENDA embark on concrete advocacy activities, preferably focused on one specific advocacy goal at the regional level with ENDA in charge of the coordination and preparation of a policy brief, campaign materials, press kit, etc.

Recommendation 2: It is suggested to add a concrete work plan to the advocacy strategies within the three country networks, including specific targets to be reached by December 2018 and describing activities to be carried out by each of the 19-member organisations in Burkina Faso. The elaboration of such a work plan with targets is also relevant to the networks in Senegal and Mali.

Recommendation 3: SusWatch, TaTEDO, and Sustainable Energy are suggested to have more clear strategies for the development of a stable national CSO coalition in Kenya and Tanzania that can be the key force for influencing sustainable energy and mitigation issues at national and international levels – as is already the case with UCSD in Uganda. Furthermore, it is recommended that Sustainable Energy improve their contact and coordination with others international agencies supporting these issues in the same countries, e.g. WWF Denmark (WWF Kenya).

Recommendation 4: The networks in West Africa could benefit from giving greater priority to their engagement and activities within the INFORSE West Africa network, which also needs more information in French. In the case of East Africa, it is recommended to continue to develop INFORSE-EA as a united force for sharing information, as well as for following and influencing the regional and international pro-poor climate change agenda.

Recommendation 5: The three networks and SE should make an effort to enhance their advocacy, fleshing out their strategies in terms of (action) plans with specific key messages and targets (e.g. annual or six-monthly). Such plans should complement other advocacy instruments, not just lobbying but also public campaigns, involving coalition member organisations and mobilising constituencies. Furthermore, SustainableEnergy should improve its delivery of advisory and mentoring services regarding advocacy plans through various instruments.

Recommendation 6: The national focal points should strengthen the evaluation practice when carrying out training and capacity building activities, aiming at improving the pedagogical methods, facilitation and content of activities.

Recommendation 7: The partner networks in the six countries should put high priority on fundraising for a continuation of the work in the networks. This includes resource mobilisation for each national

network as well as elaboration of funding for the three networks collaboration in East and West Africa respectively.

Recommendation 8: The national focal points and Sustainable Energy should in their project planning pay more attention to the elaboration of indicators that are realistic and possible to verify.

Furthermore, an annual status of the degree of implementation of the planned outcomes, outputs and indicators should be done, so LFA status beyond the reporting to the donor (CISU) can be seen as a tool for management in the focal points, coalitions and Sustainable Energy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Danish NGO, SustainableEnergy (SE) has worked since 1992 for a society free of fossil fuels, to be replaced by sustainable energy. Currently, it is among other things collaborating with partner organisations in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal in the 2 projects assessed in this evaluation.

The Danish government has from Danish Climate Envelope funded two specific advocacy projects to SE through the CISU funding mechanism:

1. Accelerating the Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa (ACE), cooperating with CSO networks with the following focal points: ENDA Energie in Senegal, CEAS-Burkina in Burkina Faso and Mali Folkcenter Nyeeta in Mali. The project period runs from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2018.
2. Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa (PIPA) with the following focal points for national networks: SusWatch Kenya, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) and Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO). The project period runs from 1 January 2017 to 30 June 2018.

Two objectives are being pursued in this Evaluation, as expressed in the Terms of Reference (ToR) in Annex A:

- Individual assessment and documentation of the two projects in relation to the stated objectives and expected results against the DAC criteria, including key lessons learned and recommendations for adjustments to future similar projects.
- Insights into and assessment of the commonalities of the two projects. The main emphasis should be on the approach of national and regional cooperation on joint advocacy.

The consultant team applied a methodology composed of three steps: i) Desk study; ii) field mission to Senegal and Burkina Faso, iii) field mission to Nairobi in order to meet representatives of the three networks; and iv) writing of the report.

The evaluation has been undertaken by the Danish firm INKA Consult and carried out by the consultants Hans Peter Dejgaard (team leader), Serge Eric Yakeu Djiam (West Africa) and Patrick Nganzi (East Africa). The team has conducted interviews with the persons listed in Annex B.

The team leader and the West Africa consultant attended an ACE workshop in Dakar from 9-11 April 2018 and visited Ouagadougou 12-16 April 2018. This was followed by a visit by the Team leader and the East Africa consultant to Nairobi, attending the PIPA partner meetings on 22-24 May 2018.

This report starts with a summary followed by the introduction in Chapter 1 and a brief context in Chapter 2. The results achieved and the constraints are described in Chapter 3 for the ACE project in West Africa, and in Chapter 4 for the PIPA project in East Africa. Chapter 5 analyse key issues and lessons learned. Finally, Chapter 6 analyses the management and monitoring of the two projects.

The views and findings expressed in this report are those of the Evaluation Team, and do *not* necessarily reflect those of the members of the implementing Consortium and its national networks.

The team would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to the partners interviewed from West Africa and East Africa, staff in SE and INFORSE as well as external stakeholders, who contributed valuable responses and participated in fruitful discussions throughout the evaluation process.

2. CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECTS

2.1. Context and relevance of the East Africa project

The Paris Agreement, with its aim to limit global greenhouse-gas emissions from 2020 in order to keep global warming below 1.5 – 2°C, was a major breakthrough in international climate negotiations. It features NDCs as cornerstones of international climate policies, and countries have urged each other

to develop LEDSSs before 2020. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have proposed national climate actions in their NDCs, combining plans for climate adaptation and for mitigation in the form of development with reduced growth in fossil fuel use and greater reliance on renewable energy.

In Kenya, the expected emissions reduction is 30% compared to the baseline, while in Tanzania it is 10-20%. Uganda's commitment is to cut emissions by 22% through a series of policies and measures in the energy, forestry and wetland sectors, to be complemented by additional measures in climate-smart agriculture and transport. Whereas Kenya ranks as a middle-income country, Tanzania and Uganda are least developed countries (LDCs). Therefore Article 4.3 and 4.6 in the Paris Agreement apply in understanding the different baselines of their respective NDCs.

The NDCs propose reducing vulnerability and embarking on adaptation in various priority sectors, including agriculture, water, infrastructure (including human settlements, social infrastructure and transport), health and risk management (particularly in urban areas). The three target countries are part of the East African Community (EAC), and the capacity of these countries' governments and state institutions is weak concerning pro-poor climate initiatives, which is evident in the NDCs.

Although these three countries have relatively strong CSO movements, the CSO role in drawing up the NDCs has been quite limited. This partly explains the weaknesses of the resulting NDCs, where governments mostly propose mitigation measures through large-scale solutions that can, for instance, generate power for the national electricity grid. These solutions would only indirectly benefit poor and vulnerable communities, most of which have *no* access to the electricity grid. As for those proposals that can be expected to contribute to poverty reduction, it is not clear from the current NDCs how the goal of halting deforestation will affect the energy access or livelihood of poor people. Thus, there is a need to work further on the NDCs, to consider more ambitious emissions reductions and a more pronounced pro-poor focus that will benefit the development of the countries.

2.2. Context and relevance of the West Africa project

The ACE project seeks to increase the implementation of regional policies on Energy Efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energy (RE) and ownership, at national level. The promotion of RE and EE started in 2008 with the establishment of the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) in West Africa as the unique regional centre to promote RE and EE with a public mandate, headquartered in Cape Verde. Its overall objective is to improve access to modern, reliable and affordable energy services, energy security and reduction of energy related externalities¹. ECREEE represents a regional policy response to rising energy security concerns, continued lack of access to energy services as well as the need for climate change mitigation.

In parallel with the creation of ECREEE, ECOWAS countries agreed on a White Paper on energy access, which has become a benchmark for modern energy access in West Africa in line with the UN initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All). ECOWAS countries have developed several policies, strategies and programmes with the assistance of international cooperation such as the Renewable Energy Policy (EREP); the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy (IREN); and the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy (EEEP). For instance, the EREP aims to increase the share of RE in the region's overall electricity mix to 35% in 2020 and 48% in 2030. These policies also include ambitious objectives for the rural and peri-urban populations to be reached by 2015, namely 100% of the population having access to modern and clean cooking facilities; 60% of the rural population having access to productive services; 100% of the population in urban and peri-urban areas and 36% in rural areas having access to electricity.

The ECREEE seeks implementation of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs), National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) and SE4ALL. However, some actions plans have yet to be included in national policies. Therefore, solid efforts to advocate for implementation are still needed in many cases. The accelerated deployment of RE and EE practices *cannot* be achieved without strong support from CSOs in West Africa, drawing on their close link to local populations, especially to meet the needs of the poor with the least access to adequate energy.

¹ Example of externalities include local pollution.

Finally, it is a general tendency in most of the ECOWAS countries that there is insufficient national ownership of implementation of regional policies among politicians, the private sector, and the CSOs. Many CSOs working in this area do *not* have sufficient knowledge and capacity to advocate for pro-poor implementation of regional policies, such as the above-mentioned strategies for RE and EE.

Stakeholders include governments of the seven countries and the governmental agencies, national CSO networks, and private sector actors. The ACE project targets national and regional decision-makers mainly ministries and government agencies including ministries of energy, ECREEE network, etc. The primary target group of the ACE project is CSOs working with climate change and access to clean energy in the involved countries.²

3. ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION IN WEST AFRICA

3.1. Introduction

This chapter sets out to present the results, achievements and constraints of the SE-supported project carried out by three networks in West Africa. The team compared the results of implementation to the project's planned objectives and outputs. The sources have been the progress reports, various papers produced, interviews with all networks as well as observations from the workshops in Dakar and field visits in Burkina Faso.






The next chapter looks at the East Africa project, which focuses on influencing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDSs). Since the two projects have differing objectives and planned outputs, they are addressed separately in one chapter each.

3.2. Overall project level assessment

The partners are reporting progress in Logframe in bi-annual progress reports. And mid-way also reporting on the logframe for the whole ACE project was finalized in March 2017. Moreover, there are sessions at each of the workshops and visits where the progress and challenges are discussed among the partners. Unfortunately, since the start of the project, SustainableEnergy has not attempted to make an annual status of the entire ACE project through measure progress towards the goals set out in the LFA.

The team has measured the progress of the project in West Africa towards the development and immediate objectives, as well as the three outputs with related indicators as written in the Logical Framework (LFA). The method is inspired by how Danida, in its overall Annual Report, measures goal fulfilment of all its bilateral programmes.

Rating is given on a scale from 1 to 5 (where 1 is poor and 5 is excellent). See the table below.

Rating		Explanation
5		Excellent The achievements are much higher than envisaged/planned/expected
4		Very good The achievements are higher than envisaged/expected/planned
3		Good The achievements are as planned /envisaged/expected
2		Fair The achievements are less than planned/envisaged/expected
1		Poor The achievements are much less than envisaged/planned/expected

The ratings set out below assess the level of progress at the time of evaluation (April 2018) compared to the start of the project (January 2016), i.e. over the past two years and four months.

² Refer to project application p. 13f for more information.

In the LFA table below, the Evaluation Team gives a rating and comments upon each of the planned indicators related to the objective and the three outputs. Furthermore, an indicator of the project's cost efficiency/effectiveness has been added.

Development Objective: <i>Contribute to strengthen the implementation of regional agreed policies and strategies on pro-poor climate mitigation in sustainable energy access in West Africa.</i>		
Project objective for West Africa: By the end of the project, the political agenda in ECOWAS concerning the implementation of regionally agreed pro-poor climate and energy policies has improved.		
2 indicators for project's objectives	Rating 1-5	Team's assessment
A. Increase of public statements and proposals on pro-poor sustainable energy access by decision-makers in the 7 countries.	2	Project progress reports and the workshop in Dakar have provided only limited evidence that the project has influenced decision-makers and media coverage.
B. Increased national prioritisation (budget and resources) of the implementation of pro-poor sustainable energy access in Senegal, Mali, and BF.	2	This indicator appears very ambitious by measuring project impact in terms of increased national budgets. The evaluation has not found evidence of achievement of this indicator. All three networks have developed influencing strategies and the three national coalitions have in several instances been included in relevant working groups with governments. However, insufficient advocacy has been implemented in almost 2,5 years up to May 2018 (with only seven months of the three-year project period remaining).
3 planned outputs and indicators		
Output 1: By December 2016, the extent of national implementation of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access in relation to climate mitigation is documented from 7 ECOWAS countries.	4	The process of finalising influencing strategies by taking account of feedback from constituencies took a long time. This resulted in a shorter timeframe for advocacy. The networks have been able to initiate their advocacy work from the second part of 2017 thanks to the clarity of the influencing strategies.
Indicator nr. 1.1: A report summarizing the findings from the 7 studies is available online.	4	All seven baseline reports as well as the ENDA regional baseline report have been drawn up and received technical feedback from an SE advisor.
Indicator nr. 2: Increased knowledge on the national and regional processes among all 7 partners.	3	The baseline studies were meant to be used as background documents for drafting the advocacy strategies and identifying training needs. The baseline studies were delayed and considerable resources were invested. Apparently, they have provided valuable information for the CSO networks in the seven countries involved although they could have been utilized more for advocacy and their dissemination appears to be limited.
Output 2: By December 2018, civil society in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Mali advocated more effectively for – and participated more in – the implementation of the regionally agreed pro-poor policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency related to climate mitigation.	3	All three national coalitions have drawn up their advocacy strategies with good participation of coalition members. Although some activities started in May 2017, most advocacy activities only have time to run from May 2018 until the project ends in December 2018.
Indicator nr. 2.1: At least 20 CSOs in each of the 3 partner countries participate in capacity building (CB) workshops.	4	The capacity building workshops were appreciated by the Evaluation Team's interviewees. One limitation is that the training approach does not involve the organisational level of member organisations. Furthermore, the trainees themselves have <i>not</i> evaluated these training sessions.

Indicator nr. 2.2: At least 15 of the CSOs in each country subsequently engage in relevant advocacy.	3	<p>More than 15 CSOs in each country are part of the coalition and play an active part in the activities.</p> <p>Interviews with staff of public institutions, e.g. within the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency, express positive attitudes to the creation of national networks in the three countries.</p> <p>As an example, in December 2017, the coalition in Burkina Faso held a meeting with members of the National Assembly's Finance and Budget Committee (COMFIB) and other commissions.</p> <p>Nevertheless, only limited advocacy activities are reported after two years and four months of project implementation (only 8 months remain). Why not carry out specific advocacy activities at the same time as the baseline studies and advocacy strategies are being prepared?</p>
Indicator nr. 2.3: Strategic alliance building: relevant CS networks are strengthened in each country.	4	The coalitions in all three countries have performed very well in involving relevant ministries, public institutions and the private sector in the sustainable energy area.
Indicator nr. 2.4: Increased involvement of CSOs in the implementation process.	3	It is <i>not</i> clearly defined what is meant by "the implementation process." As stated in the comment on the above indicator, there is good contact with public institutions and private sector organisations.
Output 3: By December 2018, regional policy advocacy initiatives for pro-poor sustainable energy access as related to climate mitigation are strengthened.	2	ENDA has gathered country focal points (ENDA Energie Senegal, CEAS Burkina Faso and Mali Folkecenter) and joined workshops together with ECOWAS and ECREEE (Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency). However, the Evaluation Team has almost not found written documentation of regional advocacy.
Indicator nr. 3.1. Regional decision-makers and/or institutions address the problem of national implementation of RE and EE targets and highlight CSO engagement.	2	<p>ENDA has good and frequent contact with ECOWAS structures in the field of sustainable energy, and is also active in the COPs (Paris Agreement). This seems to take place under the aegis of ENDA rather than utilising the potential of national coalition membership of INFORSE-West Africa for lobbying.</p> <p>Almost no regional advocacy work has been documented through position papers etc.</p>
Indicator nr. 3.2. Increase in number of CSOs participating, in representativeness, and activity level in relevant regional advocacy initiatives networks.	2	The ACE project has performed well in exchanging of experiences. The activity level vis-à-vis relevant regional advocacy initiative networks have been low and almost <i>not</i> documented.
<p>The project's cost efficiency and cost effectiveness</p> <p><i>Definition:</i> Cost efficiency refers to the ratio between the input to run a project and the output gained from the project.</p> <p><i>Definition:</i> Cost effectiveness is the relationship between financial inputs and the desired outcome.</p>	3	The project's cost efficiency/effectiveness is best at the national level and relatively poor at the regional level. The focal points in the three countries and SE hold frequent Skype meetings and share documents on Google Drive. Nevertheless, a considerable part of the project budget has been spent on regional workshops. Almost no joint advocacy proposals have been developed during the first two years and four months (for increased effect).
Average and overall conclusion	2.9	In general, the team considers the project to have made significant progress towards coalition building in the three countries. However, the project has not progressed satisfactorily, when measured against the objective, three outputs and indicators, particularly regarding advocacy.

Table: Progress towards indicators rated by the Evaluation Team

The average score of the immediate objectives and three outputs is **2.9**, which is close to "good", yet slightly below expectations for a project supporting civil society coalition building and advocacy in three West African countries.

3.3. Status regarding key achievements and challenges of the ACE-WA project at the regional level

Globally, the intention of the ACE WA project is to contribute to intensifying national implementation of regional policies on renewable energies and energy efficiency in West Africa. The Evaluation Team can affirm that the project objectives are clearly relevant and aligned to both national and regional policies³ on access to renewable energy and energy efficiency climate. The regional policies agreed among ECOWAS member states are linked to the Sustainable Development Goal 7 of taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Output 1 seeks by December 2016 to achieve (sectorial) baseline studies to document national implementation by the seven ECOWAS countries of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access.

The Evaluation Team can affirm that sector baseline studies for the 7 countries were drawn up by local consultants in line with each country context and presented to the CSO networks⁴. However, few efforts can be observed to disseminate the reports (or summaries) more widely to regional organisations and in individual countries. Copies of the seven national and one regional baseline studies are available on ENDA's website⁵, but has yet to be made available on a number of regional websites, such as those of the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) and ECOWAS, as no agreement has been made with these institutions to publish the reports on their websites. The ACE WA project partners collectively considered that the findings of these baseline reports serve as guidelines for the design of the advocacy strategy to better influence national and regional policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Output 2 aims to have CSOs in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Mali advocate more effectively for and participate more vigorously in the implementation of the regionally agreed pro-poor policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency related to climate change mitigation to be achieved by December 2018.

A good result of the project is that all three countries of cooperation have established a coalition of CSOs. The review found that the CSO coalition members in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Mali have signed the "Charter of Members" (statutes).⁶ The establishment of national coalitions in the three countries for the purposes of advocacy and promotion of renewable energies is encouraging, which is further described in the following sections. The development of the advocacy strategy is completed in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali and region-wide, while certain activities started in June 2017, e.g. meetings with energy ministries and parliamentary committees.

Each of the three country networks have organised and attended a number of awareness meetings with government representatives as well as with national agencies for renewable energy and energy efficiency in Dakar (ENDA), Ouagadougou (CEAS) and Bamako (MFC).

The increased knowledge of national and regional processes among the seven country partners from a number of training and workshop sessions have been useful for members of the three national coalitions. Nevertheless, the evaluation found that the project has so far *not* achieved sufficiently in the area of advocacy in the three countries almost 2,5 years after project start.

³ Key regional policies include the Renewable Energy Policy, the Regional Initiative for Sustainable Energy, and the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy.

⁴ ENDA, SustainableEnergy, and INFORSE developed a National and a Regional Guideline for making the baseline studies, which are available in English and French

⁵ <http://endaenergie.org/accelerating-implementation-of-regional-policies-on-clean-energy-in-west-africa/>

⁶ Fifteen, nineteen and twenty-member organisations have signed the charter of the coalition respectively in Mali, Burkina Faso, and Senegal.

Output 3 aims to strengthen the regional policy advocacy initiatives for pro-poor sustainable energy access. The project was *not* designed for the promotion of linkages from the national/regional to the international level of advocacy.

Probably the most important result at the regional level is that the sharing of experiences and learning from each other in project workshops and visits are appreciated by all three country focal points. Evidence presented in narrative progress reports highlights that ENDA was able to gather private actors as well at two training workshops.

Originally, three regional project meetings were scheduled: i) an inception meeting, ii) meeting after conducting the baseline studies after the first year, iii) final project meeting at the end of the project period. These meetings are intended to boost regional cooperation among the three partners and to enable the exchange of experiences.

At the second regional so-called Knowledge-Sharing Workshop from 6th to 9th February 2017, ENDA succeeded in persuading a representative of ECREEE to participate for two full days. Moreover, ECREEE has appointed two contact points to this project and agreed on a Memorandum of Understanding with a view to implementing certain joint activities, although these have yet to materialise. In general, reporting from the ACE project seems to be relatively appreciated among strategic allies at the regional level.

Representatives of the coalitions attended two regional and international meetings in Dakar, one organised by ECOWAS at their Sustainable Energy Forum in October 2017, and the “*Salon international des Energies Renouvelables et de l’Environnement en Afrique*” by the National Agency for Renewable Energies (ANER). It was an opportunity for coalition partners to lobby for sustainable energy issues and sharing of the project baseline studies.

Probably, the SE monitoring and support visit to Burkina and Mali in November 2017 was a useful learning opportunity. It was agreed to focus advocacy at the regional level on seeking to lower taxes on renewable energy equipment, so as to facilitate its adoption by the population, which is generally failing to take place in Senegal and Mali. However, the first two years and four months of implementation of the planned regional activities has achieved relatively little as measured in terms of LFA indicators, which is also reflected in the low rating in the table above with the overall assessment of project performance.

Speed up advocacy

The evaluation found almost *no evidence* of any achievement regarding regional advocacy (output 3). The baseline study points to various needs for pro-poor policies in terms of accessibility to efficient energy at the lowest costs. However, these studies have *not* been fleshed out in concrete advocacy efforts at the regional level.

It is unfortunate that the project, during its two years and four months thus far, has achieved so little at the regional level apart from informative and relevant exchange of experiences between the project's three country focal points (ENDA, CAES and Mali Folkecenter). Only limited activities can be observed in the area of regional advocacy by the regional coordinator and advocacy staff at ENDA, even with 1.8 full time staff paid by the project. This failure to live up to expectations encompasses an absence of position papers and other written statements and/or concrete proposals for pro-poor sustainable energy access to be acted upon by decision-makers at the regional level and in the three countries: Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, as well as the four associated partners Cote d’Ivoire, Niger, Benin, and Togo.

Given the short time remaining until December 2018, urgent efforts are needed to comply with project objectives for regional policies, at least enforcing the regulatory framework to accelerate the sustainable energy transition. Hopefully the focal points and SE project meeting from 9th to 12th April 2018 in Dakar (with the presence of the Evaluation Team) followed by the participants visits to ENDA activities in Kolda can put new dynamic to the advocacy endeavour. Through an agreement on one common advocacy goal for the remaining eight months, a joint advocacy campaign could be based on evidence from regional baseline study and target decision-makers, media and journalists, conducted alongside public information activities carried out by CSOs affiliated to the coalitions in each country.

Recommendation 1: Given that the project ends in December 2018, it is urgent that the three country networks and ENDA embark on concrete advocacy activities, preferably focused on one specific advocacy goal at the regional level with ENDA in charge of the coordination and preparation of a policy brief, campaign materials, press kit, etc.

Two topics have been agreed during the April 2018 project meeting in Senegal, one on taxation and the other on the social impacts of solar plants on neighbourhoods. ToRs for the taxation project have already been developed.

The Paris Agreement from December 2015 was forged shortly after the project was designed. A decision at the second project workshop (February 2017) led to DKK 75,000 being reallocated from the contingency budget item to support for three participants at the COP24 in Poland in December 2018. During the workshop in April 2018, it was suggested that they should concentrate their participation on the Talanoa Dialogue. The Evaluation Team finds that the ideas for COP24 reflect the lack of specialisation and clear focus in the collaboration within the three-country network. This has been a problem since the project (network) was initiated in the beginning of 2016, which is a factor that may have weakened its regional advocacy efforts. The ACE-WA project could benefit from the experiences of the PIPA project, which has been well focused e.g. on NDCs, guidelines, and/or on energy efficiency in its lobbying activities at the UNFCCC conferences and in the countries.

INFORSE

One intention in the project was to strengthen INFORSE in West Africa, as the three regional focal points are members of INFORSE with ENDA as the regional coordinator. At the April 2018 workshop in Dakar, the Evaluation Team asked: Why has the INFORSE West Africa brand *not* has been utilized during project implementation? Apparently, it has *not* been a priority for ENDA to take this opportunity for linking the national and regional to the international agenda. The Evaluation Team raised this discussion at the workshop, where all three focal points agreed to promote affiliation to INFORSE among member organisations of the national networks in the remaining project period.

Fortunately, INFORSE-WA has after the April 2018 project meeting started drafting a regional strategy and work programme. According to the website⁷, INFORSE-Africa currently has 39 affiliated NGOs in 19 countries in Africa. These include Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, and Togo, which have all been involved in the implementation of the ACE project in West-Africa.

3.4. Status regarding key achievements and challenges in Burkina Faso

The establishment of a coalition of CSOs and NGOs was successful in Burkina Faso, and it remains a key achievement of the project with potential for influencing national policies within specific thematic areas.

Output 1: As in Senegal and Mali, key achievements include the publication of the national baseline study on renewable energy and energy efficiency. The government institutions were very helpful to provide information to the baseline development that was made by consultancy. Hence, CSOs are playing a significant role in Burkina Faso in supporting public institutions in the implementation of national policies. Some of them may influence the creation, review or implementation of national policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The needs of the poor are summed up in terms of access to reliable and low-cost energy facilities. Energy access is very expensive for poor families, and few of them can afford to invest in such equipment. Since 2013, the tax-reduction policy is helping to reduce prices and make such equipment more commonly available in local markets, including in rural areas.

The Evaluation Team has *not* found any position papers or policy briefs from the coalition or others that can document the use of the baseline study.

The *Output 2* has been the most important part of ACE project in Burkina Faso, where CEAS Burkina Faso has established focal points for the national coalition of 19 capital- and province-based CSOs. It is great that 19 CSOs have signed coalition charters and now networking. Before the project, CSO had

⁷ <http://www.inforse.org/africa/membership.php3>

never worked jointly in a network in Burkina Faso on climate change and renewable energy. Accordingly, coalition members interviewed by the team express that the workshop training on renewable energy and energy efficiency advocacy approaches was important for them. They say the coalition fills a gap in civil society work in favour of access to renewable energy.

During the first two years of the project, considerable time and resources were spent on mobilization of coalition members and building up of relationships with the Ministry of Energy and ANERE. This is very positive. However, the baseline study took up too much time during the first year of the project period, and although the second year saw the holding of training courses and the writing of a good advocacy strategy, the 19 members of the coalition have only to a limited extent been implementing their influencing strategies.

Furthermore, the CEAS leaders revealed that the support from SNV and SE was essential for carrying out the training workshops for members of the network. Both the ACE-WA and the "Voice for Change" project of SNV have a common goal, which is to strengthen the CSOs and the coalition to promote and accelerate the implementation of national policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency in Burkina Faso.

Importantly, the Burkina Faso coalition has participated in public debates on access to renewable energy and the National Assembly has pledged to consult the coalition in drafting policies. The coalition is also part of a committee drafting texts for quality control of renewable energy equipment.

Its close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy enabled the coalition to become involved in the implementation of a government project, which aims to distribute 1,500,000 LED lamps to subscribers of the National Burkinabé Electricity Company (SONABEL) in 13 regions of Burkina Faso.

The Evaluation Team found that the advocacy strategy is well formulated and of good quality. It has the following objective and five concrete advocacy goals:

The overall objective of this advocacy is to accelerate the implementation of reforms in the field of renewable energies for better access to quality renewable energy equipment. Concrete goals are:

- Encourage the State to involve and empower the CNPDER in developing and adopting a better regulatory policy for the renewable energy sector;
- Encourage the State to increase the capacity of state structures for quality control of renewable energy equipment;
- Encourage the State to improve the subsidy system for renewable energy equipment;
- Formulate a specific objective on strengthening the quality control of products;
- To make importers aware of the respect of the regulatory policy in the field of renewable energies.

The last section in the advocacy strategy is "*7. Planning activities for 2018*", which has many good elements, but is far too ambitious to be implemented by the end of December 2018. The Evaluation Team would suggest realistic advocacy targets in a one-year work plan, which should also detail the involvement and division of labour between the 19 member organisations.

The coalition led by CEAS could *not* produce any position papers or policy briefs for the purposes of advocacy. Unfortunately, the coalition did not apply a "fast track" to embark on such work, but waited for too long for the baseline studies and advocacy strategies. The good news is that the coalition is planning to write position papers using the baseline study and the other three studies on access to renewable energy made by expert consultants in the field of renewable energies. Training is planned from 9 to 11 July 2018 to work on these three position papers.

Another constraint is the limited professional capacity of CSO members, which is itself a justification for SNV and SE providing resources for the training. There are other CSO coalitions for education, health, or agriculture/food security in Burkina Faso with somewhat greater expertise.

Another area with room for improvement springs mostly from shortcomings in the project document design and in the definition of indicators, which is further analysed in the section about monitoring in Chapter 6.

Certainly, local ownership of the advocacy strategy can be appreciated. However, there is *no* assurance that the coalition networks can handle the agreed advocacy activities over the short remaining project period until December 2018. It is important that the SNV supported "Voice for change" continues until 2020.

Finally, the evaluation found that there is a good level of communication and collaboration among coalition members, which confirms the good and open network facilitation made by CEAS.

Recommendation 2: It is suggested to add a concrete work plan to the advocacy strategies within the three country networks, including specific targets to be reached by December 2018 and describing activities to be carried out by each of the 19 member organisations in Burkina Faso. The elaboration of such a work plan with targets is also relevant to the networks in Senegal and Mali.

3.5. Status regarding key achievements and challenges in Senegal

The national coalition coordinated by ENDA was able to achieve various results in Senegal, including the development and publication of the national baseline study, the establishment of a coalition of CSO members, and the preparation of the national advocacy strategy.

Regarding *Output 1*, the baseline study in Senegal gathered a lot of documentation on national circumstances regarding RE and EE, including the government's ambitions and targets for energy mix, implementation of regional policies, content of national RE/EE policies, etc.

Meetings with project stakeholders served to confirm how awareness has been raised and knowledge has been spread regarding national policies and strategies in Senegal. For example, a number of minutes of internal coalition meetings show that the following policies have been emphasized: i) providing ground support for the Senegalese National Action Plan on RE (PANER) and the National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency (PANEE); ii) ensuring the regulatory framework for law enforcement to accelerate access to clean energy for poor people; iii) maintaining the energy mix dynamic with a view to diminishing the future status of nationally drilled oil and gas, and making a plea for oil revenues to be spent on renewable energies; and iv) enabling local authorities to integrate renewable energy and energy efficiency into their local development planning framework.

Output 2 with Coalition building in Senegal network, where ENDA did a good job in coordinating the creation of a coalition of 20 CSOs, private sector and public institutions with interest in renewable energy and energy efficiency policies. The review notices the signing of the coalition charter in particular.

The broad participation of different stakeholders is promoting participation and consensus building. However, a particular case is the Senegalese coalition, which involves government institutions and private sector as members, giving rise to confusion about their individual roles and interests. The Evaluation Team found that this has made the coalition relatively inefficient. Meetings in such a multi-stakeholder forum could be more cost-efficient if the CSO had their own space – their own network - for discussion and preparation of themes prior to presentation to private sector and public entities. In the view of the Evaluation Team, this seems more like a multi-stakeholder forum than a CSO coalition. It could be more efficient to clarify the roles of a CSO coalition and another role of a multi-stakeholder forum.

CSO network members in Senegal have been exposed to ECOWAS and national policies through three training (capacity building) workshops organized with women entrepreneurs, media and journalists. ENDA sees the collaboration with journalists as important information. Furthermore, CSO are playing a crucial role in holding government and policy-makers accountable and in pushing for implementation of those good policies. However, the planning process and implementation of the action plan are proceeding very slowly, despite the government's willingness to prioritise renewable energy and energy efficiency in favour of adequate access to pro-poor and low-cost energy.

No position papers or policy briefs has been produced to date by the coalition in Senegal. Apparently, ENDA has not planned inputs to meet this important expectation. The advocacy plan in Senegal looks too vague and would, like in Burkina Faso, have benefited from a concrete work plan with specific targets to be reached by December 2018 as well as descriptions of activities to be carried out by each of the coalition's member organisations in Burkina Faso.

3.6. Brief status regarding key achievements and challenges in Mali

The network in Mali has carried out activities similar to those in Burkina Faso and Senegal. The Mali multi-stakeholder coalition is made up of various organizations, including seven technical services under the state, six private sector organizations, 40 news organizations (written and broadcast media), seven NGOs, three NGO networks and two partners specialised in technical and financial work, reaching a total of 62 members. The coalition is coordinated by Mali-Folkecenter Nyetaa (MFC).

As the Evaluation Team did not visit Mali, this section will only contain a brief overview in bullet points about activities undertaken by MFC and the Mali network.

- 1) Advocacy was conducted for the insertion of the feed-in tariff (connected small power producers) or systems of preferential repurchase in the new energy policy of Mali. The promotion of decentralized renewable electricity systems for the reduction of operating expenses.
- 2) The coalition was involved in developing the CDN Investment Plan as part of the implementation of the ECOWAS White Paper Policy. Furthermore, in partnership with the AEDD, the MFC and the secretariat of the RCM participate in drawing up the financing plan of the CDN of Mali by contributing to the process of the MRV, which makes it possible to measure civil society participation in the implementation of the CDN Roadmap.
- 3) Enhancing Renewal Innovation for the Creation of Green Jobs. MFC drew up an analysis of the Malian preliminary country report about a research project called "*Skills for Green Jobs II*". And the coalition drafted an advocacy note for the promotion of green jobs.
- 4) MFC was appointed member of the Mali Green Climate Fund Committee. Furthermore, through some member organizations, the coalition sits on the commission for the revision of the energy policy being implemented by the government of Mali.
- 5) The MFC took the opportunity of COP 23 in Bonn to exchange experiences with PIPA East Africa regarding its approach, strategy and achievements. It was also an opportunity for the MFC to animate the campaign for off-grid communities' access to low-carbon energy solutions. This greatly contributed to 'SE4 All' and also to the implementation of the ECOWAS White Paper.

4. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION IN EAST AFRICA

This chapter presents the results, achievements and constraints of the SE-supported project implemented by three coalitions in East Africa, namely UCSD in Uganda, TaTEDO in Tanzania and SusWatch in Kenya. The PIPA East Africa project started in January 2017 and focused on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and on influencing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDSSs) to include the voices of CSOs.

4.1 Summary table highlighting the overall performance assessment of the PIPA project against core indicators

The table below gives a measure of what has been achieved by the PIPA project compared to the objectives, and the three output indicators within the LFA. The table below presents scores from the self-assessment exercise and the evaluation team's comments on each of the indicators and three outputs.

Development Objective: To contribute to strengthen the pro-poor focus and climate change ambitions in the implementation of the Paris Agreement (PA) in East Africa

Intervention Objective: To ensure that Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations.

3 indicators for project's objectives	Teams rating	Team comments
I.1: At least 10 policy elements from policy briefs / advocacy attempts are incorporated or are in the process of being incorporated in the targets of NDCs and LEDSS.	5	<p>The project implementation partners in the three countries have clearly performed very well, judging from the number of policy briefs, fact sheets, media briefings, high-level meetings etc. 6 joint policy briefs have been developed (3 regional and 3 in relation to the UNFCCC negotiation (May 2017, November 2017, and May 2018). In addition, 9 national policy briefs have been developed (3 per country).</p> <p>A lot has been achieved as regards lobbying of policy actors, influencing country positions on Paris Agreements and NDCs.</p>
I.2: At least 1500 duty bearers have been informed and attempted influenced.	4	<p>This output was clearly achieved. The implementation partners in the three countries have done well, judging from the various high-level lobby meetings, events, communication channels (electronic and print), media engagements and briefings, as well as sharing of policy briefs and factsheets.</p>
I.3 SusWatch & INFORSE members have established a long-term cooperative relationship to maintain focus on NDCs and LEDSS processes.	4	<p>This outcome has been abundantly achieved, as evidenced by the well-established working relationship between SusWatch Kenya and INFORSE members - UCSD and TATEDO. There has been joint work on pro-poor-focused NDCs and LEDSS in the advocacy programme in East Africa. And together, the project implementers have championed climate action in East Africa through knowledge-sharing workshops.</p>
Output 1: Nationally, CSO networks are strengthened and participate actively to influence the NDCs and LEDSS.	4	<p>This was successfully achieved, for example beginning with the successful formation of coalitions, such as UCSD made up of 18 CSOs, while SusWatch Kenya formed a coalition of 8 and TATEDO a coalition of 20 CSOs.</p> <p>All the coalitions underwent capacity building, participated in the baseline studies, development of the PIPA advocacy strategies and actual lobbying and advocacy activities, such as production of policy briefs, media engagements, fact sheets etc. The capacity of coalition members to relate, network, lobby, engage and mobilise was strengthened by the PIPA project.</p>

Output 2: Regional CSO cooperation to influence the NDCs and LEDSS, including financing has been strengthened.	3	There has been very good progress towards this output, especially on regional cooperation and influencing, although climate financing is still a challenge.
Output 3: Increased coordinated CSO advocacy for an improved international framework, including funding of NDCs and LEDSS.	4	A very good level of coordination has been reached, especially with participation in international forums and influencing UNFCCC.
<p>The project's cost efficiency and cost effectiveness</p> <p><i>Definition:</i> Cost efficiency refers to the ratio between the input to run a project and the output gained from the project.</p> <p><i>Definition:</i> Cost effectiveness is the relationship between financial inputs and the desired outcome.</p>	4	<p>The project's cost efficiency/effectiveness is good, particularly because the coalition member organisations in the three countries have contributed considerably to carrying out activities (mostly <i>not</i> paid by the PIPA project).</p> <p>The focal points in the three countries and SE hold frequent Skype meetings and share documents on Dropbox.</p> <p>A lot has been implemented in a project lasting only 18 months, including a number of joint advocacy policy briefs. Furthermore, there has been lobbying of decision makers in the three countries and at UNFCCC negotiations in Bonn in close collaboration with INFORSE and CAN International.</p>
Average (team) and overall conclusion	4.0	In general, the team considers the project to have performed very well as measured against all the indicators and given the 18 months' timeframe and relatively few resources invested. While more time is needed to achieve the full outcomes, the coalitions in the three countries have good future potentials.

The average score of progress towards the immediate objectives and three outputs is **4.0**, which is 'very good' (the achievements are higher than envisaged and expected). This is a successful project in East Africa with many results achieved in as little as 18 months.

4.2. Overall assessment of PIPA project's results and achievements (LFA status)

I.1: At least 10 policy elements from policy briefs / advocacy attempts are incorporated or are in the process of being incorporated into the targets of NDCs and LEDSS.

An assessment of the achievements under PIPA's LFA indicator no. 1 reveals that in Tanzania, TaTEDO, under the aegis of the project, pushed for strategic climate change policy improvements through a wider stakeholder engagement, which contributed significantly to the government's ratification of the Paris Agreement, inclusion of the pro-poor local emission solutions in the LEDSS, the government's allocation of domestic funds to support climate interventions, integration of climate actions in sector-wide and national development plans, capacity building on NDCs, LEDSS and Green Climate Fund as well as pressure in favour of a balance in climate financing between mitigation and adaptation NDCs.

The achievements of SusWatch Kenya, under the PIPA project, include having published factsheets and policy briefs, shared information on NDCs, the Paris Agreement, LEDSS, climate financing etc. with government officials, civil society, academia, the private sector and the media. This engagement

contributed to SusWatch and coalition members participating in the development and incorporation of pro-poor climate solutions into Kenya's 3rd Medium Term Plan 2018-2022.⁸ Another important achievement of the PIPA project is SusWatch Kenya's and other CSOs' participation in the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan for Kenya 2018-2022 (NCCAP), where CSO views were presented particularly as regards the appropriateness of streamlining projects. This action plan will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry over the next five years, and SusWatch has ensured that the action plan is in line with Kenya's NDCs and GESIP and has incorporated the views of the marginalised communities.

The Director of the Climate Change Directorate in the Ministry of Environment invited SusWatch Kenya to a Pre-COP 23 meeting that formulated Kenya's position ahead of formal consultations at the COP 23, where an analysis of the APA agenda item APA 1-4 was developed by the PIPA partners. SusWatch was fully represented in all the working groups during the pre-COP meetings i.e. Mitigation, Adaptation and Means of Implementation (Finance). The UCSD coalition in Uganda carried out a number of lobbying activities, where CSO views were incorporated into the NDC and into how to shape Paris Agreement implementation in Uganda. For example, UCSD developed a policy brief entitled "*A call to action to scale up stakeholder engagement in Implementation of Uganda's Climate Action through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*", which was published and distributed on World Environment Day 2017. This further highlighted the wide variety of NDC stakeholders in Uganda, what was at stake with the country's NDC, and what could be done to accelerate NDC implementation.

Other publications by the PIPA project included a policy brief entitled "*Unsustainable Urban Development in Uganda's Wetlands is a time bomb*", which highlighted the Uganda National Climate Change Policy and Wetlands, promoting Wetlands Conservation as part of Uganda's Climate Action Plan, Concerns for Uganda's Wetlands in relation to a sustainable Urban Future and recommendations to stakeholders⁹. Another policy brief on climate finance is "*Delivering Climate Finance to Implement Uganda's National Determined Contributions (NDCs)*" from May 2018. This publication looks at the various sources of climate finance, strategic investment and financial management decisions at the national level. It also highlights the challenges of accessing climate finance and issues recommendations on how to address them.¹⁰

I.2: At least 1500 duty bearers have been informed and attempted (to be) influenced

As for the achievement of indicator 2, the three partner organisations and their coalition members achieved a great deal. In Uganda, UCSD adopted "*The event-based advocacy and campaigning strategy*", which enabled UCSD to reach out to many duty bearers at the national and local level through planned thematic days, national events and celebrations. The coalition complemented its advocacy approach with face-to-face meetings, on-line meetings, media briefings, and webinars, which shared climate-focused discussions widely. This strongly influenced and shaped issues for duty bearers, particularly the legislators, policy analysts and other stakeholders in the areas of climate law, sector climate actions and implementation of NDCs in Uganda.

For example, UCSD developed and distributed three policy briefs and two factsheets, conducted five media briefings and presented several exhibitions, which reached over 10,000 stakeholders. A UCSD-led PIPA regional (East Africa) monthly e-bulletin was circulated to more than 1000 influential people on a list, thus reaching local, national, regional and international stakeholders on a monthly basis, highlighting issues of climate change and related news.

UCSD also contributed to issue no. 81 of November 2017 and issue no. 82 of April 2018 of the Sustainable Energy Newsletter with an article called "A call to Climate Action from Northern Uganda", while another entitled "Civil Society Stakeholder Pioneer Input to Talanoa Dialogue" appeared in Sustainable Energy News published by INFORSE, a worldwide network of 145 non-governmental organizations in 60 countries. This reached many duty bearers across the globe, as the

⁸ The plan is a constitutional process in Kenya to inform budgetary spending in five year phases

⁹ <http://www.ugandacoalition.or.ug/content/uganda-pipa-project-wetlands-day-2018-policy-brief-february-2018>

¹⁰ <http://www.ugandacoalition.or.ug/content/policy-brief-delivering-climate-finance-implement-uganda%E2%80%99s-national-determined-contributions>

publications were circulated during the COP23 meeting in Bonn and during the side event organized by INFORSE and Partners. UCSD campaigns through television and videos aired through the Uganda Broadcasting Corporation (UBC), CGTN, Nation Television Network (NTV) and Bukedde Television, having reached more than 15 million viewers countrywide.¹¹

Finally, UCSD training sessions on the Paris Agreement and NDCs, targeting 90 participants from CSOs and District Local government officials from 21 districts¹², have exerted significant influence on duty bearers, who have continued to access information through the PIPA project's information-sharing infrastructure.

SusWatch Kenya, under the aegis of the PIPA project, reached out and influenced more than 1500 stakeholders, first through the inception meeting with duty bearers to inform them about the PIPA project and their role in its implementation, and secondly by sharing policy briefs as well as the SusWatch newsletters with various ministries in Kenya. Other events include NDCs and LEDS implementation follow up meetings, the launch of the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan July 2017, where a policy brief was shared with the Cabinet Secretary of Environment and the Director of the Climate Change Department, among other duty bearers. Other meetings with duty bearers include post- and pre-COP 23 meetings, national youth workshops on implementation of SDGs and Paris Agreement, United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA3), Nile Basin Initiative meetings (NBI), Sustainable Energy Forum, and Africa Carbon Week, among others. Radio talk shows were also aired through national radio stations, social media (Facebook) and Twitter in order to reach a wider audience in the country, including duty bearers.

I.3 SusWatch & INFORSE members have established a long-term cooperative relationship to maintain focus on NDCs and LEDSS processes

The team assessed the extent to which SusWatch and INFORSE members had established a long-term cooperative relationship to maintain focus on NDCs and LEDSS processes. The findings show a very strong relationship between INFORSE and UCSD, TaTEDO and SusWatch. This relationship is evidenced by joint work in implementation of pro-poor-focused NDCs and LEDSS in different countries, as well as by the development of a joint advocacy strategy, which has played a critical role in guiding advocacy in East Africa. Furthermore, the organisation has joined forces to champion climate action in East Africa through knowledge-sharing workshops, which have been held in the three organizations' respective countries. These workshops have been used to foster stronger partnership within the region and share best practices that can be replicated to curb climate change and accelerate the realisation of ambitious NDC in East Africa.

SusWatch Kenya has also worked with Umande Trust (INFORSE member) at the national level in implementation of the PIPA project. It is through this collaboration that SusWatch Kenya has managed to document best practices of small-scale solutions aimed at cutting down emissions, i.e. biogas and briquettes, which Umande Trust is advocating for at the local level.

4.3. Status as regards influencing UNFCCC negotiations

A feature of the PIPA project is participation in climate negotiations in Bonn with a focus on following negotiations regarding NDCs, LEDSS and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Representatives from TaTEDO, UCSD and SusWatch Kenya participated in COP23 held in November 2017 in Bonn, Germany. The team participated in negotiations, exhibition and side events to share the policy briefs and newsletters. In addition, the side event¹³ at COP23 provided opportunities to showcase village-based solutions from East Africa and South Asia, how NDCs & LEDSS can promote these solutions, and how a good Paris Rulebook can facilitate this.

At the intersessional in Bonn in SB48, May 2018, INFORSE and the three coalitions organised a new side event with the title: *"Include local actions for poverty reduction & village developments in NDCs*

¹¹ Lake Wamala News article on UBC TV (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zUPh8X9RxwU> and CGTN article on World Food Day (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b3eAs5CKmj>).

¹² Kagadi, Kibaale, Kyegegwa, Hoima, Mbale, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Bududa, Manafwa, Namisindwa, Bukwo, Lira Apac, Dokolo, Lira, Oyam, Kole, Otake and Amolatar

¹³ http://www.inforse.org/doc/COP23_10_Side_Event_PIPA_Uganda_Nov9_2017.pdf

and Paris Agreement”.¹⁴ The side-event included presentations from all three project partners, and they also managed to have an intervention from the Kenyan chief negotiator Dr. Charles Mutai and a dialogue with the audience after the presentations. Before the side-event they advertised it in a number of ways, including with roll-ups, cards and the program, which were designed to advertise it, as well as, on Twitter and Facebook as a message and as an event. The PIPA participants and Sustainable Energy were present at particular negotiations on NDC guidelines, where they took part as observers at the so-called “informal” negotiation sessions. They also met the African Group of Negotiators’ spokesperson on NDC Guidelines and three of her colleagues, who listened to the proposals for including poverty reduction as well as issues such as human rights, biodiversity as well as the focus on local solutions.

Furthermore, the UCSD coordinator participated as one of the selected civil society speakers for the Talanoa Dialogue on 6 May 2018, where he presented some of the work and proposals in his intervention. Prior to that, UCSD /PIPA project participated in the pre-Talanoa planning meeting as one of the CAN International Partners to lay down the strategy for common messaging and advocacy before and after the Talanoa Dialogue sessions. As a result, CAN International assisted in disseminating quotes by UCSD, which was picked up by some media houses.¹⁵ UCSD also participated in the African CSO network PACJA Press Conference to pass on expectations from the Talanoa Dialogue and link to other issues of the Paris Agreement Work Programme.¹⁶

Regarding the cooperation between the INFORSE members in East Africa, West Africa and South Asia, the networks have worked jointly in hosting side events and exhibitions at the COP 23 and the May inter-sessional in Bonn. The joint activities have proved to be to a great platform for future cooperative relationships between SusWatch Kenya, TaTEDO, UCSD and INFORSE members.

4.4. Status regarding key results and challenges in Uganda coalition

UCSD, the PIPA implementing agency in Uganda, conducted a baseline study, formed a coalition of 18 CSOs to participate in the PIPA project implementation, held several inception meetings with different stakeholders, and eventually launched the PIPA advocacy according to interviews with the UCSD management team.

The PIPA coalition formed a campaign group bringing together different CSOs and media houses to champion the PIPA agenda on the Paris Agreement and NDCs, and to insist on the need for more ambitious LEDS. In a period of 1 year and 3 months, the biggest achievement of the PIPA project is to have informed on NDCs, LEDS and the Paris Agreement, of which CSOs in Uganda had far too little knowledge.

The coalition members interviewed by the evaluation team spoke highly of the benefits that they obtained individually from participation in the PIPA project. The coalition members participated in all petitions, face-to-face meetings, on-line meetings and webinars, sharing and joining in the climate discussions. The ideas contributed by the coalition members through the petitions and face to face meetings helped influence and shape the content of the proposed climate law, pro-poor climate actions within sectors and the implementation of NDCs in Uganda.

The PIPA project also launched an on-line campaign that championed the enactment of the climate law in Uganda. Code named “*Enact a Fair and Equitable Climate Change Law for Uganda*”, the campaign was successfully carried out. Over 500 people signed the petition submitted to the Speaker of Parliament, Prime Minister and the Minister of Water and Environment. The petition featured in the monthly e-bulletin, which reaches more than 1000 people¹⁷. During the Energy week in 2017, a

¹⁴ http://inforse.org/doc/1_SB48_side_event_May_1_2018_PIPA_EastAfrica_presentations.pdf

¹⁵ Media coverage: Environewsnigeria.com <https://bit.ly/2IDV1Uf>, LinkedIn (Kofi Adu Domfeh): <https://bit.ly/2ILZ54L>, Angst vor der Minimallösung (Benhard Potter): <http://www.taz.de/!5504943/>, Climate reporters: <https://bit.ly/2ImAhwD> and Development ARENA: <https://bit.ly/2jZToSB>

¹⁶ More: <https://bit.ly/2rK6rLF>. The PIPA project manager / UCSD director continue to provide personal reflections as a Non State Actor from the Global South at the Talanoa Dialogue in Bonn: <https://tinyurl.com/y9w4pdvh>

¹⁷ <http://www.ugandacoalition.or.ug/content/final-lvempiics-watch-ebulletin-august-2017>). Find more at (<http://tinyurl.com/y89zb6ha>).

factsheet was produced and circulated by UCSD¹⁸. It highlighted the progress towards increasing the use of modern renewable energy from 4% to 61% of total energy consumption in Uganda, the challenges of promoting renewable and clean energy as part of Uganda's climate action, and the priority sectors for implementing the NDCs.

According to the project implementation and management team at UCSD, the success of the PIPA project in Uganda could be attributed to the advocacy and lobbying strategy adopted by UCSD coalition members. They took advantage of events, such as the World Environment Day, Energy Week, World Food Day, and World Wetlands Day to share information, lobby and advocate for the inclusion of CSO voices in the implementation of the NDCs and Paris Agreement.

Through the PIPA project, UCSD developed and distributed relevant and thematically focused policy briefs, factsheets, and conducted media briefings and several exhibitions relevant to those events, which have raised awareness among stakeholders of the need to generate sector-specific actions against climate change. This strategy was very successful and significant in accelerating climate actions in the sectors.

The PIPA project deliberately moved to mobilise and proactively engage the media houses, both in print and electronic media, particularly news reporters, editors, managers of radio and television stations, as well as on-line media. According to the progress reports, this enabled the project to reach more than 10,000 people including duty bearers at different levels and sectors. Interviews with the coalition members revealed that training of coalition members was an important part of the project, all the trainings were designed based on the gaps identified through the baseline study, and the trainings were conducted to address the information and knowledge gaps on the Paris Agreement, NDCs and LEDS. A review of the baseline report and training reports by the consultants confirms the members assertions on the significance of the trainings conducted by UCSD under the PIPA project. The training sessions were equally important in strengthening the advocacy skills and abilities of the coalition members, enabling them to play a key role in development of advocacy products, such as policy briefs and factsheets. These communication materials have been used by coalition members and UCSD to influence knowledge levels of key sector staff by targeting specific sector specific issues and how they relate with climate change, thereby calling for climate action from duty bearers.

The PIPA project was timely, relevant and important given the Uganda context, where there was insufficient knowledge of the NDCs, Paris Agreement and CSO participation. While many actors had participated in the INDCs process, very few were knowledgeable on the NDCs and the Paris Agreement. The PIPA project was opportune by providing relevant information, raising awareness, building capacity and raising the profile not only of the NDCs and the Paris Agreement, but also the national climate change policy and climate law, thus creating an enabling environment for effective CSO participation.

According to the PIPA project management team, and the coalition members, the PIPA project helped develop the accountability mechanism for the Paris Agreement and NDC implementation in Uganda by engaging CSOs in holding the government accountable and in keeping it focused on the 30% contribution¹⁹. The PIPA project contributed to upholding a continuous stakeholder engagement and a communication and learning platform for PIPA stakeholders to continue to push for a pro-poor agenda in NDC implementation.

Although the coalition members credit the PIPA project for having achieved a lot in a short time, and PIPA advocacy activities have been performed in several districts, the interviewed coalition members feel that the impact of the PIPA project is yet to be felt in the whole country because advocacy results take a long to be observed. Indeed, the communities where pro-poor actions are most needed have yet to be engaged. Crucially, project actions have yet to yield their full results, bearing in mind that advocacy goals are generally long-term.

¹⁸ "Uganda's Transition to Clean Energy Equals Implementing its Climate Action-The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement"

¹⁹ Ugandan target on low emission

4.5. Status regarding key results and challenges in Kenya coalition

Progress reports from SusWatch Kenya revealed that inception meetings were held with government and CSOs, conducted a baseline study, developed the PIPA advocacy strategy, carried out training sessions, produced a number of policy briefs and factsheets, conducted a green energy campaign, published joint media briefs on the pro-poor agenda with full participation of the eight coalition members in order to influence the government to listen to CSO voices as regards the NDCs and implementation of Paris Agreement.

Interviews with SusWatch Kenya and coalition members confirmed that the most significant achievement of PIPA in Kenya was to mobilise active CSO coalition members to promote specific pro-poor climate policies, which continue to be coordinated by SusWatch. In their interviews with the evaluation team, the CSOs were very positive about the PIPA project and liked to take credit for their total participation and ownership of the outcomes. The PIPA project laid the foundation for continuous stakeholder engagement and communication, serving as a learning platform to continue to push for a pro-poor agenda in NDC implementation.

The PIPA project implementation has been efficient and effective, the results of the PIPA project can be traced. For example, the project has been excellent at linking national, regional and international work. It has also addressed issues of knowledge and information gaps that existed among CSOs with regard to NDCs, LEDS and the Paris Agreement.

SusWatch and the coalition have created a very active platform for NDC stakeholder engagement, reflection on the NDC commitments, and stimulated debate and action on climate finance with different stakeholders. The PIPA project helped in developing the accountability mechanism for the Paris Agreement and NDC implementation, by engaging CSOs in holding the government accountable. Although the PIPA project is coming to an end, it has stimulated a number of research projects channelled through coalition members, such as “*re-orienting education systems to improve lives of the indigenous youth*” by Kenyatta University. A project called “*Log-in Forestry for mitigating climate change*” has also come about.

SusWatch and the coalition members indicated that the PIPA project has insufficient duration and funding. SusWatch in Kenya are beginning to document key lessons for sharing. At the regional level, however, the project is struggling to make inroads.

4.6. Status regarding key results in Tanzania network

TaTEDO, the implementing agency for the PIPA project in Tanzania, is a highly active organization with a track record of over 25 years in clean energy. TaTEDO played an instrumental role in implementation of the PIPA project in Tanzania, where knowledge about NDCs and the Paris Agreement was very scanty.

TaTEDO conducted several meetings to sensitise various stakeholders, including getting the government and CSOs to appreciate the project and secure support, which TaTEDO duly obtained. The following activities were completed: a baseline study, information of the CSO coalition, drawing up of a PIPA advocacy strategy, and capacity building sessions for CSOs and staff, in addition to the production of a number of policy briefs, factsheets, joint media briefings, radio programmes, exhibitions, roundtable discussions on the pro-poor agenda and awareness-raising on NDCs and the Paris Agreement.

The team’s interview with the CSO coalition in Tanzania underlined the satisfaction with the project’s strengthening of national-regional-international linkages, and with its dissemination of knowledge with regard to NDCs, LEDS and the Paris Agreement in Tanzania. The PIPA project was useful to raise awareness. It provided relevant information and raised the profile not only of the NDCs but also of the Paris Agreement in general. The PIPA project has been well timed, coinciding with the ratification of the Paris Agreement by the Parliament of Tanzania in April 2018.

In interviews with the evaluation team, CSO representatives acknowledged a good ownership of project results. The PIPA project serving as a learning platform and continue to push for a pro-poor agenda in NDC implementation.

TaTEDO has done very well in facilitating the platform for NDC stakeholder engagement and reflection on NDCs, and in stimulating debate on climate finance with different stakeholders. However, as in the other countries under the PIPA project, the organisation was constrained by the short duration of the project and limited financial resources.

4.7. Remarks about the capacity of UCSD, SusWatch & TaTEDO

The two projects have emphasis on networking and CSO coalition building. The ToR for this evaluation lists the following underlying assumptions which must hold true for the joint advocacy to be successful: 1) a short project duration is no hindrance for joint regional advocacy campaigns on rather complex topics; and 2) meaningful relationships capable of engaging and sharing can be established among the partners within the first year of implementation.

In this section, the evaluation team briefly describes the coalitions and focal points that implemented the PIPA project in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The consultants received information from interviews conducted on the occasion of the PIPA conference held in Nairobi on 22nd May 2018, and obtained further insights into the workings of the Uganda coalition through interviews carried out in Kampala.

The **Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD)**, formerly the Uganda NGO Rio+10 Coalition) started in 2001 with support from the Danish 92 Group's Rio+10 project in the runup to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg 2002. It was formally registered in 2004. UCSD is a member of INFORSE. UCSD has a fully established secretariat with 5 qualified fulltime staff (Programme Manager, Programme Officer, Communications Officer, Accountant and occasional volunteers).

UCSD has established functional governance and management bodies that include its General Assembly, a nine-person Executive Committee and a secretariat with the overall objective of *“increasing public participation and civil society network’s advocacy in order to influence and enhance implementation of national, regional and international levels of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.”*

UCSD emphasizes key development approaches and concepts in its work, such as ‘organization of organizations’, an incremental and multi-pronged approach, strong networking and partnerships i.e. working with and through thematic groups or specialized issues, e.g. water, trade, energy, or agriculture. In the implementation of the PIPA project, UCSD has drawn on its 21 CSO member organisations to move forward the PIPA implementation agenda (see box below).

Youth Plus Network, Africa Partnership on Climate Change Coalition, Hands on Action, National Association of Professional Environmentalists, Albertine Rift Conservation Society Water-Aid Uganda, Environmental Manâpsaagement for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility, Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment, CARITAS Uganda, TEENS Uganda, Joint Energy and Environment Projects, National Association for Women's Action in Development , African Center for Trade and Development, Climate Action Network Uganda, Rural Development and Media Communications, Uganda Environment Education Foundation , Kikandwa Environment Association, Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change – Uganda.

TaTEDO is a Tanzanian NGO founded in 1990 with the aim of promoting development of sustainable energy. The mission of TaTEDO is to facilitate access to sustainable energy technologies and services in Tanzania. TaTEDO has its strengths in policy advocacy on behalf of the rural poor, women and youth, and in promoting low-emission solutions such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Among other things TaTEDO is involved with promotion of sustainable energy technologies and services, implementation of sustainable energy programmes and projects at the local levels, development of networking and partnership with local and international organizations, advocacy and lobbying to influence energy related policies, legislations and strategies.

It is a member based organization managed by the board and the annual general meeting. TaTEDO has cooperated with SE since 2013 and was among partners involved in implementation of the project named *“Promoting Low Carbon Development Strategies”* which ended in 2016 under the support of CISU. TaTEDO is the INFORSE coordinator in East Africa. TaTEDO is currently working on obtaining consultative status at the UNFCCC.

Furthermore, the project inception workshop held on 7th March 2017 formed a loose kind of coalition with 20 members composed of networks, forums and organizations working in the area of climate change and environmental conservation. The coalition formed by TaTEDO drew members from networks (such as TANGSEN, CAN-TZ), forums (Forum for Climate Change), associations (e.g. TAREA) and organizations. Most of the members of the PIPA coalition were also members of the coalition involved in implementation of the LCD project in 2016. See the list of coalition members in the box below.

Tanzania Civil Society Forum on Climate Change (FORUM CC), Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), National Gender and Sustainable Energy Network (NGSEN), Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN-TZ), Mtandao wa Jamii wa Usimamizi wa Misitu Tanzania (MJUMITA), WWF-Tanzania, AGENDA for Environment and Responsible Development, Tanzania Environmental Friendly Association (TEFA), Eastern and Southern African University Research Programme (ESAURP), Tanzania Specialists Organization on Community Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (TASONABI), Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), The Green Icon, Youth Climate activist Network (YCAN), Human Rights Care and Gender organization (Envirocare), Lawyer's Environmental Action Team (LEAT), Tanzania Renewable Energy Association (TAREA), Women Research Development Group (WRDG), Journalist' Environmental association of Tanzania (JET), Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) and Tusonge Community development organization.

TaTEDO is also hosting national and regional networks and is affiliated to several local and international sustainable energy development partners and networks. TaTEDO is also a co-founder of the Tanzania Renewable Energy Association (TAREA) and Tanzania Gender and Sustainable Energy Networks (TANGSEN), which are also members of the PIPA coalition. TaTEDO is also a national focal point and a regional coordinator of INFORSE East Africa. It is good to observe the efficient coordination of the ad-hoc coalition carried out by TaTEDO, nevertheless, the evaluation team questions why a more stable CSO network is not established on climate change in Tanzania.

Sustainable Environmental Development Watch (or SusWatch) Kenya was also formed during and after the WSSD in 2002 and again with support from the Danish 92 Group's Rio+10 project. After the summit, it took the name Sustainability Watch, and was composed of regional and national nodes containing a large number of networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

SusWatch Kenya was officially registered in Kenya as an NGO in March 2011. It is a network composed of 30 CSO members engaged in various thematic issues that contribute towards sustainable development. It is a member and the current Chair of East Africa Sustainability Watch Network (EA SusWatch), which, in addition to SusWatch Kenya, consists of UCSD and the Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD). Through its members, EA SusWatch has been proactive in holding East African governments to account for their policy commitments related to climate change, e.g. by pushing for implementation of the East Africa Community Climate Change Policy (EACCCP) and the Lake Victoria Transport Act (2007). The organization also has observer status to the UNFCCC, UNCCD and UNEP and is therefore able to influence international policy processes.

Related to the PIPA project, a Kenyan consortium held its first meeting on 25th of May 2017 with eight member organisations (see box below).

Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG), Kenya Forest Working Group (KFWG), Community Action for Nature Conservation (CANCO), Kenya Climate Justice Women Champion, Institute of Environment and Water Management (IEWM), KIJANI (Forests for change), Onkaru Water Resource Users Association, Gender and Climate Change Working Group (GCCWG), Regional Center of Expertise (Kenyatta University),

The PIPA Coalition partners are not entirely new to SusWatch Kenya. Some of the coalition partners have had a long standing relationship with the organization and thus sustainability of the PIPA coalition. The partners are engaged in climate change mitigation projects and this actually formed the basis of their selection to the coalition.

On the occasion of the 2nd capacity building session in PIPA, which was centered on climate finance training, the Kenya Climate Change Working Group took the lead in establishing a small CSO consortium, independent of the PIPA Coalition, to be able to tap into the GCF funds under the direction of the National Designated Authority (i.e. The National Treasury). However, further meetings to follow up its progress have failed to materialise due to the political instability in Kenya

related to the election. The evaluation team has the impression that the consortium has become more active in the first months of 2018, which was clearly illustrated by the PIPA conference held on 22 April 2018.

Conclusion about the three networks

No less than 16 years have passed since the WSSD was held in Johannesburg in 2002, which is interesting evidence of the sustainability of the networks in Uganda and Kenya that were born out of the partnership with the Danish 92 Group (with MS-Denmark field offices involved in Eastern Africa).

The PIPA project has underlined the strength of UCSD, TaTEDO and SusWatch in their leadership, management, qualified staff and good handling of member organisations and volunteers. They are highly committed to environment and climate change and good on networking at national, regional and international levels. The evaluation team considers it very positive that UCSD is a consolidated and stable coalition that has worked for many years.

On the other hand, it would be a matter of concern if the ad-hoc coalitions in Kenya and Tanzania survive after the end of the PIPA project. The strategy is unclear about which national CSO networks could play the key role on renewable energy and mitigation. As an example, WWF Denmark is supporting Sustainable Energy Access Forum Kenya (SEAF-K), which is related to Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) and influencing the Ministry for Energy. The evaluation team has observed very limited contact between the two Danish NGOs supporting the same sector in Kenya.

Recommendation 3: SusWatch, TaTEDO, and SustainableEnergy are suggested to have more clear strategies for the development of a stable national CSO coalition in Kenya and Tanzania that can be the key force for influencing sustainable energy and mitigation issues at national and international levels – as is already the case with UCSD in Uganda. Furthermore, it is recommended that SustainableEnergy improve their contact and coordination with others international agencies supporting these issues in the same countries, e.g. WWF Denmark (WWF Kenya).

A matter of concern discussed in greater detail in Chapter 5 is that UCSD, SusWatch and TaTEDO have difficulties raising adequate resources for advocacy initiatives, let alone for continuity of the PIPA project ideals within East Africa.

5. ASSESSMENT OF KEY ISSUES AND LESSON LEARNED

This chapter contains assessments of project design, selection of partners, project implementation strategy, and the partnership approach. Furthermore, coalition advocacy influencing public policies, learning's and sustainability strategy will be analysed.

5.1. Preparation of the two projects

SustainableEnergy has been involved with a similar policy network project since 2011, which followed the COP15 negotiations in 2009 under the name: "Southern Voices on Climate Change". Two phases were funded by Danida; phase 1 in 2011-2012 and phase 2 in 2012-2014. In Western Africa the activities were coordinated by ENDA, Senegal and Mali Folkecenter and in East Africa by the Climate Development Initiative (CDI) in Uganda.

After Southern Voices followed the project "*Promoting Pro-poor Low-carbon Development Strategies*" (LCD) in East & West Africa, South Asia and Latin America (April 2014 - April 2016), where the regional coordinator from West Africa was ENDA Energy and the regional coordinator for East Africa was TaTEDO. MFC was a national coordinator in Mali. This aimed at strengthening climate-policy networks to carry out national and regional climate campaigns and advocacy.

Discussions during the LCD project led to the basic idea for the current project that implementation of good regional policies from ECOWAS was lacking in the member countries. This idea in turn led to the current project, which runs until December 2018, with the participation of ENDA Energy, MFC and CEAS Burkina, SE and INFORSE.

In the case of East Africa, the PIPA project was approved by CISU for the period January 2017 to June 2018 with the participation of TaTEDO, SusWatch Kenya and UCSD Uganda. These networks were interested in a follow-up on the Paris agreement from December 2015, in particular to work in a more structured fashion with NDCs and LEDSS, over regional and international scales. The proposed project was built on the national coalition formed in Tanzania during the LCD project. For both Uganda and SusWatch Kenya were built on a long track record with Danish NGOs since the World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002. Tanzanian TaTEDO also has a long history with INFORSE.

Partners from all six countries affirm to the evaluation team that the design of the two projects were participatory and in particular praised the opportunities to incorporate their own national realities and priorities due to the flexible planning element of SustainableEnergy. Many emails and Skype calls were undertaken to discuss the applications to CISU.

5.2. Selection of project partners

The partners selected for the PIPA project in East Africa have functioned very well due, in part, to the fifteen year old relationship between SE and these partners (some being part of the Sustainable Watch follow-up to the 2002 Johannesburg Summit made in collaboration with member organisations of the Danish 92 Group).

The criteria for partner selection cannot be found in the two project documents, and Sustainable Energy has not elaborated on its criteria for choice of partner organisations. This could, for example, be about their legitimacy and ability to reach the target groups, their values and principles, their capacity for policy influence, etc.

The evaluation team has discussed with Sustainable Energy about seeking a good match between SE and partner organisations, where two situations have been observed in West Africa:

- CEAS in Burkina Faso, Mali Folkecenter and TaTEDO are like-minded to SE and have histories with sustainable energy policies and technologies.
- ENDA has gone through significant growth; from the Dakar headquarters it has expanded to a worldwide representation today, with branches in Africa, South America, Asia and Europe.

ENDA is a respected NGO that has been known in Denmark for many years. However, as observed in Chapter 3 in this report, ENDA placed relatively low priority on the implementation of the ACE project, likely as it was too small in size for them.

5.3. Partnership approach

The evaluation team has the general observation that the two comprise good partnerships between the CSO partner networks and Sustainable Energy in West and East Africa. The partner organisations have been contractually delegated responsibility for daily implementation.

The evaluation team observing the workshop in April in Dakar and in Nairobi in May, based on individual interviews, finds that the Southern partners are appreciative of the work and attitude of the Danish staff that has promoted a collaboration characterized by openness and mutual respect.

SE's partnership approach is characterized by openness, trust and mutual respect, which reflects an organisational effort and culture taking shape over many years of field experience. Partners are allies working for the same cause and are aware of SE being active within renewable energy and energy efficiency in Denmark. They also appreciate the INFORSE networking, influencing of the UNFCCC negotiations and information sharing via INFORSE newsletters/website.

5.4. Assessment of project implementation strategy

The project has a robust implementation strategy that strengthens national CSO coalitions, thus influencing implementation of generally good pro-poor policies at national level regarding access to renewable energy and energy efficiency - in ECOWAS and in the Paris agreement. It is important to move implementation higher up the political agenda in the respective countries.

The evaluation team agrees that coalitions of CSOs as the dynamic tool for advocacy can play a crucial role in holding government and policy-makers accountable and pushing the implementation of national and regional policies in countries in West and East Africa. The programme's implementation strategy also relates well to Danida's Civil Society Policy.

The project has been planned in a sequence which first undertakes sectorial baseline studies in the countries, followed by training, coalition building and formulation of advocacy strategies, taking into account the different national context in the countries. As analysed in Chapter 3, this sequential order has slowed down the performance on advocacy, lobbying and public information and in particular the ACE project in West Africa.

5.5. Advocacy and INFORSE

The evaluation found that in both West and East Africa there are significantly more achievements at the national level compared to the regional level. ENDA only to a very limited extent doing regional advocacy in ACE project and utilizing the signed MoU with the relatively strong ECOWAS and ECREEE beyond gathered them to a workshop in Dakar with certain contacts at national level from ECREEE. This is the opposite of East Africa that, where the good regional and international advocacy work by the three coalitions were affected by a weak regional institution EAC, with limited support from member states in relation to climate change and other agendas.

Another difference between the two projects is that the East African networks have utilised INFORSE actively as an important structure to follow the international climate change negotiations within the UNFCCC. INFORSE has recently marked its 25th anniversary, and counts on extensive experience utilised by SusWatch Kenya, TaTEDO and UCSD as part of the INFORSE team at COP23 as well as some of the intersessionals in Bonn (May 2018). This brought these networks into the "machine room" of the most important lobbying mechanism in Climate Action Network (CAN-international), e.g. their daily morning meetings have access to information from the big international NGOs such as Greenpeace, WWF, Oxfam etc, and have also had meetings with their own government's delegates.

Although the international negotiations were *not* built into the ACE project, ENDA missed the opportunity to use and promote the regional INFORSE group as a connecting point in West Africa (surprisingly as ENDA holds the regional coordination). The evaluation team put that for discussion at the workshop in Dakar, which lead to an agreement that there needs to be greater promotion of INFORSE-WA in the countries as part of the continuation of regional cooperation among national networks. It was also agreed to develop more information on INFORSE-WA in French for members.

The 2 projects have continuously been used as inspiration for PIPA and ACE partners, which has especially been the case from ACE to PIPA, as the ACE project started 1 year before the PIPA project. As an example, the PIPA inception meeting had a session with inspiration from the ACE project, where the regional ENDA coordinator participated. Moreover, the 2 projects have exchanged experiences and lessons learned at COP23 in November 2017.

Almost no joint policy initiatives have been seen between the two projects. As an example of possible advocacy opportunities, the networks should have approached the proposal from CAN-International to influence regional renewable energy conferences coming up in June 2018, aiming at re-strengthening of the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) with a target of 300 GW new renewable capacity by 2030.

Recommendation 4: The networks in West Africa could benefit from prioritising their engagement and activities within INFORSE West Africa network that also needs more information in French. In the case of East Africa, continue and further develop INFORSE-EA as a united force for sharing information that is also following and influencing the regional and international pro-poor climate change agenda.

Another difference between the two projects is that the East African networks have been active on the elaboration of policy briefs (both in the three countries and regionally), which has synthesised evidence from the baseline etc. in well formulated papers distributed to ministries, parliament and the press. This is very different from West Africa, where the networks have *not* produced one policy brief in the first two years and four months of the project. It has been difficult for them to operationalise

their advocacy strategy into concrete advocacy activities. There remains a lot to do in the remaining eight months.

Although many good activities are carried out in East Africa, they could be sharper on their advocacy work. The day after the 22 May 2018 conference in Nairobi, the evaluation team discussed with the three networks and the SE conference that there was a lack of clear communication of one or two key messages linked to a concrete proposal that could have been presented at the conference. The conference, with about 70 participants, served for discussion of PIPA activities and delivery of a good speech from the Kenyan government's deputy for Climate Change Directorate, however with its cost of 10,000 USD it could have been a more cost-effective conference. It would have been obvious to connect the conference to national activities, e.g. launch the same day a small campaign in all three countries with the same "key message" (with a prepared info-package).

Another observation is that the three networks could do more advocacy with various instruments instead of mostly doing lobbying in contact to ministries, parliament and the press.²⁰ The elaborated advocacy strategies have a lot of good information; however, they have not served sufficiently as a concrete Advocacy Action Plan providing campaigns, workplans with tasks for member organisations and adequate mobilisation of constituencies. They could learn from how Greenpeace produce efficient advocacy and campaign work containing a clear key message (key recommendation and concrete proposal) with backing from baseline, policy briefs, fact sheets, media briefs, social media, etc.

Recommendation 5: The three networks and SE should make an effort to be sharper on advocacy, where they operationalise their advocacy strategies into advocacy (action) plans containing concrete key messages and targets (e.g. annual or semester). Such plans should, beyond lobbying, complement other advocacy instruments such as campaigns, involve coalition member organisations and mobilise constituencies. Furthermore, Sustainable Energy could improve on advisory and mentoring regarding advocacy plans through various instruments.

5.6. Similarities and differences between West and East Africa projects

Participating CSOs in the six countries have many similarities when promoting the Paris agreement, including the implementation of low emission solutions such as renewable energy and energy efficiency interventions, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Having said that, there are also differences among CSO organisations through diversity in approach and language.

When reading the assessment tables in Chapter 3 and 4, the evaluation team has found higher performance in the PIPA project in East Africa with an average rating of **3,9** than in the case of the ACE project in West Africa with an average rating of **2,85**.

Follows some explanations:

- Long-term partnerships have been an advantage, which for some of the partners build on more than 15 year old relationships with SE, INFORSE and other Danish organisations, some of them established with the World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002 and through INFORSE networking. The partners with which SE has had the longest relationships with are MFC, SusWatch, ENDA and TaTEDO.
- West Africa, with its French history, language and traditions, has a relatively centralised public administration, the region has implemented different development goals in comparison to East Africa, which generally has higher capacities of governments and citizen's organisations.
- The PIPA project provided more momentum in approach to the annual cycle of international negotiations that will follow-up on the Paris agreement. This can be compared with the ACE project's close connection to ECOWAS policies, which has had much fewer mechanisms for involvement of civil society organisations.

²⁰ Advocacy can be a mix of research, lobbying, mobilization, organisations' legitimacy, networks and alliances, campaign, media and social media.

The ACE project had been ongoing for six months by the time the PIPA project began. Thus, the preliminary learnings from ACE were integrated into the design of PIPA. This included abandoning the idea of using ‘associated partners’ and an increased emphasis on cooperation among the project partners at the regional level in the PIPA project, as compared to the ACE project. The PIPA and ACE projects have a similar network approach and share a set of four assumptions, which the evaluation team has assessed in the below table.

Assumptions (from ToR)	Consultant’s assessment
<p><u>a. Partnerships with small to medium sized CSOs:</u> The partnership set-up in the projects are characterized by relatively short project durations with partners located in several countries. Some of the partners have cooperated prior to these projects, other partners have had fewer previous interactions. Two important underlying assumptions for this approach are; 1) administrative and reporting capacities at partner levels are functioning from the outset of the project; and 2) that the right mix of partners have been found in terms of being able to inspire and complement each other.</p>	<p>As stated above in section 5.2., the selection and mix of partners for the PIPA project has functioned very well in East Africa based on relationships forged over many years.</p> <p>The model, paired with supporting national coalitions/networks, is a good way to involve several small and medium sized CSOs as opposed to only supporting a single (often bigger) CSO. In this sense, CEAS was a good choice for promoting a new network in Burkina Faso.</p>
<p><u>b. Regional networking and advocacy in loose CSO coalitions:</u> The partners in both projects cooperate on baseline studies, the issuing of newsletters, joint regional advocacy interventions (including shared policy briefs) and when participating in regional and international events. Important underlying assumptions for the success of the joint advocacy are; 1) that short project durations are no hindrance for joint regional advocacy campaigns on rather complex topics; and 2) that meaningful relationships capable of promoting engagement and sharing can be established among the partners within the first year of implementation.</p>	<p>A positive discovered during evaluations was the project’s use of relatively loose CSO coalitions, which allowed for less administrative burden than making a network a formalised legal entity. As these responsibilities often fell to the legalised focal point organisation.</p> <p>Comparing the two projects, a shorter project duration (PIPA) has not provided fewer results than previous projects of longer duration (ACE). The East African networks demonstrated good capability throughout the undertaken regional and international advocacy work.</p>
<p><u>c. National coalitions of CSOs can influence national policies:</u> at the national level, both projects build on CSO coalition modalities around joint advocacy campaigns pushing for adjustment and implementation of policies. The coalitions either did not exist, or in some cases existed to a limited degree, prior to the projects. An important underlying assumption is that the project partners in the respective countries have the capacity to lead these national CSO coalitions. Moreover, that the partners have the capability to measure impact of the campaigns and can find a relevant audience.</p>	<p>The evaluations impression is that national coalitions of CSOs with joint advocacy and lobbying can influence national policies more than single CSOs (working alone).</p> <p>It has been positive observing how fast the network in Burkina Faso has establishing itself and its work. Among the reasons allowing this trajectory are the good partnerships with SE and SNV as well as the open and transparent facilitation by CEAS coordination. The capacity of the focal points (coordinators) have general been good in the six countries. Nevertheless, recommendation no. 5 reflects that the networks may have room for improvement on advocacy instruments such as campaigns.</p>
<p><u>d. Advocacy at several levels:</u> Both projects assume that it is an advantage to advocate at several levels simultaneously (national, regional, international) to seek to influence both context specific national climate change and energy related policies as well as regional level climate change interventions.</p>	<p>The evaluation has highlighted the strength of the PIPA partners in connecting local, national, regional and international levels that seek to influence climate change policies.</p>

The above table highlights the learnings of the two projects and shows that they have responded well to the four assumptions mentioned in the ToR for the evaluation. These can hopefully be useful lessons for future projects supported by SustainableEnergy.

5.7. Capacity building, learnings and exchange of experiences

The PIPA and ACE projects have served as good learning initiatives for the many organisations affiliated with the networks in the six countries. The organisations have learned from, among others, the Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREE in West Africa and EACREEE in East Africa).

The focal points in the six countries and within Sustainable Energy extensively use Skype and have documents structures in archives on google-drive (West Africa) and dropbox (East Africa).

Furthermore, the national networks have carried out a number of training workshops on how to accelerate national and regional policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency in the two regions. In almost all partners the term ‘capacity building’ is used, while the evaluation team observe that the projects are using a “training approach” for capacity building of individuals.

When dealing with advocacy, it would be relevant to complement training courses with an approach involving the organisational level, e.g. set out a simple evaluation of strengths and weaknesses, leading to improvements of both the involved persons and the organisation concerned, including the Board/management of each organisation.

It has been difficult for the evaluation team to find course evaluations filled out by participants to workshops and trainings, which aim at improving the pedagogical methods and content of activities.

Recommendation 6: The national focal points should strengthen evaluation practices when carrying out training and capacity building activities, aiming at improving the pedagogical methods, facilitation and content of activities.

5.8. Sustainability and future funding

A good example to mention regarding the aid effectiveness agenda is how ACE and the “Voice for Change” project, which is supported by the Dutch SNV, have a common goal to strengthen the CSO coalition in Burkina Faso. The alignment of the two projects to the advocacy strategy is a major advantage for the coalition coordinated by CEAS. There is no doubt that the SNV-supported “Voice for change” is very helpful, as it will last until 2020.

The evaluation found that insufficient attention is being paid on the planning of fundraising activities for project continuity after July 2018 (PIPA) or December 2018 (ACE). As CISU funding runs out for Climate in December 2018, almost no evidence has been recorded from the three country partners on any ongoing initiative to discuss sustainability and new fundraising from other sources. Good news is that SE succeeded with the new supplementary grant to expand its DaCCA programme in Kenya with PIPA related activities in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. And in Burkina Faso, CEAS has assured funding until 2020 from SNV.

It seems more difficult to fundraise for national advocacy than for projects on the ground. The future situation is different from network to network, briefly described in the following:

- ENDA has strong capacity to fundraise from many international donors.
- Mali Folkecenter is handling a major Sida supported civil society fund, where local CSOs can apply.
- The Burkina Faso network counts on support from the Dutch SNV “Voice for change” until 2020 and also on valuable advisory from the same SNV.
- TaTEDO has achieved funding from WWF and other international organisations.
- SusWatch Kenya is implementing a number of projects.

- UCSD Uganda seems in a more difficult situation as a policy network that is not running development projects (and therefore not earning overheads).

Recommendation 7: The partner networks in the six countries should put high priority on fundraising for a continuation of the work in the networks. This includes resource mobilisation for each national network as well as elaboration of funding for the three networks collaboration in East and West Africa respectively.

6. MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND ADMINISTRATION

6.1. Functioning of Project Management

Sustainable Energy (SE) is responsible overall for the project including administration, financials, monitoring, reporting and contact to CISU. SE has through direct contracts delegated the day-to-day execution responsibility to the respective focal point organisations in each of the six countries.

In general, SE has well functioning management, monitoring and administration of the two projects, which is managed in accordance with the required standards, rules and regulations set down by CISU and Danida. Furthermore, SE and INFORSE function as technical advisers to partners.

The project has *not* established a formalised Steering Committee for decision-making between SE and project partners. Nevertheless, a Project Coordination Group is functioning well through frequent Skype meetings, where minutes have been made in a good way. The use of electronic tools for communication and sharing of documents implies a cost-efficient functioning of the management of the two projects.

At country levels, the impression from the interviews is that all focal point organisations have handled their responsibilities for administration, financial management and coordination of the national coalitions well.

6.2. Monitoring and reporting

With three network partners in East Africa and three in West Africa, the two projects have taken into account the potentials of the various partners through flexible planning and management, and transparent and open communication. Sustainable Energy is observed to have engaged in an interactive and mutually supportive approach in the delivery of the progress and financial reports. The travel reports from SE have generally been of good quality, which has contributed well to the provided advisory and monitoring of the project implementation.

From reading all (semester) progress reports from the partners, the evaluation team finds that they generally contain valuable information on the situation and the activities undertaken in the specific projects in the countries. What is weaker is the reporting on outputs and outcomes with evidence from documentation (which could often be done in annexes to the progress reports). There is also lacking an annual consolidated project status of the implementation using LFA, so it can serve as a management tool to a higher degree.

The evaluation team finds that the design of the ACE project was relatively weak on indicators for immediate objective and outputs. Some of the project indicators are too ambitious for a modest CSO project. For instance, the project does *not* have the capacity within three years to achieve an increased national prioritization in terms of budget and resources for the implementation of pro-poor sustainable energy access in Senegal, Mali or/and Burkina Faso.

Indicator to immediate objective. Increased national prioritisation (budget and resources) of the implementation of pro-poor sustainable energy access in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso.

At the second project meeting on 6-9th February 2017, a whole day was allocated with the focal point partners to discuss the level of achievement of the project objectives, outputs and indicators. This workshop reconfirmed the defined indicators. The evaluation team finds it problematic that the indicators were not made more realistic and easier to verify at this stage.

In the case of the PIPA project, it is easier to measure the objectives "*LEDSs and NDCs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations*" through three indicators:

I.1: At least 10 policy elements from policy briefs/advocacy attempts are incorporated or are in the process of being incorporated in the targets of NDCs and LEDSSs.

I.2: At least 1500 duty bearers have been informed and attempted influenced.

I.3 SusWatch & INFORSE members have established a long-term cooperative relationship to maintain focus on NDCs and LEDSSs processes.

In general, the quality of the progress reports will be important in improving the quality of the coming project completion reports that all partners will have to fill in. This improvement would enable a better trace of where and how the project has made most change through advocacy, inclusive approaches to generating policy ideas and policy monitoring and awareness raising.

At the PIPA workshop in May 2018 in Nairobi, the three focal points and SE spent one day using the Outcome Harvesting method, which resulted in good discussions about the outcomes of the project.

Beyond the planned outputs and indicators, the partners in the two projects are also reporting on the CISU indicators, which provide data for the number of participating organisations, capacity building sessions, meetings with policymakers and policy briefs. The evaluation team have analysed these in relation to PIPA East Africa in chapter 4.

Partners in the ACE projects are francophone with limited skills in English for reporting. They affirmed to the evaluation team that the language barrier was important in the reporting steps. If SE one day wants to continue in West Africa, it is suggested that francophone skills be included at SE headquarters to overcome the language barrier.

Recommendation 8: The national focal points and Sustainable Energy should in their project planning pay more attention to the elaboration of indicators that are realistic and possible to verify. Furthermore, an annual status of the degree of implementation of the planned outcomes, outputs and indicators should be done, so LFA status beyond the reporting to the donor (CISU) can be seen as a tool for management in the focal points, coalitions and Sustainable Energy.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Terms of Reference (ToR)

Terms of Reference for the evaluation of the 2 projects: Accelerating Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa and Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa

Revised Version (27.02.2018) with adjusted Time Schedule (8) and Timing (9) page. 8

1. Background

These terms of reference concern the evaluation of two projects;

1. ***Accelerating the Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa (ACE)***. The project focuses on climate change mitigation and poverty reduction through access to sustainable energy. The project seeks to increase knowledge and ownership of regional policies on energy efficiency and renewable energy amongst civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector actors, media, and decision makers nationally in Senegal, Mali, and Burkina Faso and regionally in West Africa.
2. ***Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa with a focus on pro-poor low emission development (PIPA)***. The project aims to ensure that National Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDSS) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania incorporate CSOs viewpoints and recommendations that will ensure the reduction of climate change impacts on communities and enhance their livelihoods.

Both projects are financed through the Fund for Climate and Environment (FCE)²¹ for Danish CSOs' interventions in partnership with CSOs in the Global South. The fund supports Danish CSOs' cooperation with partner organizations, networks, and alliances to advocate for climate and environmental themes primarily at regional and international levels.

Accelerating Implementation of Regional Policies on Clean Energy in West Africa (ACE)

The ACE project runs from January 2016 to December 2018 and has partners in seven West African countries: ENDA Energie in Senegal, the Centre Ecologique Albert Schweitzer (CEAS-Burkina) in Burkina Faso, Mali-Folkcenter Nyeeta (MFC) in Mali, Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement (JVE) in Benin, Actions en Faveur de l'Homme et de la Nature (AFHON) in Côte d'Ivoire, the Collectif des organisations pour la Défense du droit à l'énergie (CODDAE) in Niger, and the Organisation pour l'Environnement et le Développement Durable (OPED) in Togo.

²¹ <http://www.cisu.dk/puljer-stottemuligheder/puljen-for-klima-og-miljo#Retningslinjer>

The ACE project has the following development objective: Contribute to strengthen the implementation of regionally agreed policies and strategies on pro-poor climate mitigation in sustainable energy access in West Africa. Intervention Objective: By the end of the project, the political agenda in ECOWAS concerning the implementation of regionally agreed pro-poor climate- and energy-policies has improved.

The ACE project focuses on three dimensions:

Firstly, the project will analyse national practices, and identify bottlenecks, gaps and best practices in the seven countries. The expected result is: By December 2016, the extent of national implementation of regionally agreed policies on pro-poor sustainable energy access in relation to climate mitigation is documented from 7 ECOWAS countries.

Secondly, national CSOs, media and community-based organizations' knowledge of and capacity to conduct advocacy for clean energy is improved, and national coalitions and cooperation on advocacy will be strengthened as well. The expected result is: By December 2018, civil society in Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Mali advocate more effectively for – and participate more in – the implementation of the regional agreed pro-poor policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency related to climate mitigation.

Thirdly the project focuses on increasing joint regional advocacy towards institutions and decision makers in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that address poverty reduction through access to sustainable energy. The expected result is: By December 2018, regional policy advocacy initiatives for pro-poor sustainable energy access as related to climate mitigation are strengthened.

The project started with an inception workshop in Dakar, May 2016 to introduce all project partners (both main and associated). From June to December 2016, the main emphasis was on conducting national baseline studies in the 7 countries, introducing the project to potential national partners, and identifying members for the national coalitions. The baseline studies analyse the status of implementation of the regional agreed policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as national practices and challenges in the 7 countries. In addition to the 7 national baseline studies, a regional baseline study summarizing the results and identifying best practices and potentials was conducted (finalized March 2017). During the first year of the project, there were 2 support visits to CEAS-Burkina and one visit to MFC to participate in the national launch of the project.

A second workshop for all project partners was held in Dakar February 2017. The workshop focused on presenting the baseline studies from the 7 countries and discuss with the representative from the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), the institution which is identified as the main partner and target in the region, how to address the identified challenges. After the workshop, the project activities were centred on fully establishing the national coalitions, developing the advocacy campaign based on the recommendations identified in the baseline studies, and capacity building of the coalition partners to participate in the development and implementation of the advocacy campaign.

In addition to capacity building of the CSO coalition partners, there has been a focus on raising awareness among journalists and other stakeholders on the issues related to access to renewable energy. At the regional level, focus was on further establishing the cooperative relationship with ECREEE. The regional advocacy activities include strengthening of the regional networking, and developing the regional advocacy strategy. In October 2017, there was a visit by SE, ENDA, and INFORSE to CEAS in Burkina and MFC in Mali to monitor progress and liaise with coalition members and stakeholders.

Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa (PIPA)

The PIPA project has 3 local partners in East Africa: Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Kenya (SusWatch Kenya); Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), and Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO).

The PIPA project's development objective is to '*Contribute and strengthen the pro-poor focus and climate change ambitions in the implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa*'. The intervention objective is

‘LEDSs²² and NDCs²³ in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania are incorporating civil society viewpoints and recommendations’. The PIPA project has 3 outputs areas with the following expected results: 1) *Nationally, CSO networks are strengthened and participate actively to influence NDCs and LEDSS;* 2) *Regional CSO cooperation to influence the NDC and LEDSS including financing have been strengthened;* 3) *Increased coordinated CSO advocacy for an improved international framework including funding of NDCs and LEDSS.* The PIPA project runs from January 2017 to June 2018.

After a brief administrative inception period (January – February 2017) including an inception workshop⁶ in Nairobi with participants from all 3 local partners as well as SE and INFORSE, the project started implementing activities in mid-February 2017.

At the national level, the 3 local partners have conducted national baseline studies on the status of implementation and adjustment process of the NDCs including how the implementation of the NDC targets are covered in national legislation and how civil society is / has been involved (published in final versions April 1st, 2017). In all 3 countries, there have been national project launches organized by the local partners (February and March 2017) with stakeholders from relevant ministries, potential CSO partners, media, and private sector stakeholders. The local partners have all managed to establish national coalitions composed of 15-20 CSOs (April 2017). Each partner has conducted 3 capacity building workshops for the coalition members (April – September 2017) based on the needs and shortages identified in the baseline studies. The coalition members participated with ideas and inputs in the drafting of the development of the national advocacy strategies (finalized July 2017). Finally, each partner, in cooperation with the national coalition, has developed policy briefs targeting the national authorities.

At the regional level, a baseline study was conducted focusing on regional cooperation on implementation of NDCs and development of LEDSS as well as identifying the relevant regional institutions to target (May 1st 2017). The East African Community’s (EAC) Climate Change Coordination Unit (CCCU) under the Department of Environment and Natural Resources in Arusha was identified as the main target of the advocacy effort. A first meeting was held in March 2017 with representatives from TaTEDO and SusWatch Kenya. In addition to the EAC CCCU, meetings have been held with the newly established East African Centre for Renewable energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE). The 3 partners have cooperated closely to develop a regional advocacy strategy (June 2017). Each of the 3 partners are responsible for coordinating the development of one regional policy brief and hosting a regional meeting – the next is scheduled to be in Kampala in February 2018.

At the international level, the project participated in the UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change Conference in May 2017 where SusWatch Kenya as regional coordinator together with INFORSE represented the project. For the conference, a policy brief was developed focusing on introducing the project and summarizing the recommendations / findings from the 4 baseline studies. Recently, the project partners participated in the COP23 in Bonn (November 2017). Prior to the COP23, there were dialogues with the national official negotiators to the UNFCCC climate negotiations to influence the national contributions. A policy brief was prepared by the 3 local partners to be presented and distributed at a side event at the COP23.

²² Low Emission Development Strategies (at national level)

²³ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each country to prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve.

Commonalities between the projects

The design of the two projects is inspired by the experiences gathered in the completed project “*Promoting Pro-Poor Low-carbon Development Strategies*” (2014-2016) also financed through FCE. This includes a refinement of the idea of working in coalitions and a realization of realistic numbers of partners. For instance, was the number of partners decreased from 13 main partners in four regions (Latin America, West Africa, East Africa, South Asia) to three main partners one region (West Africa) in the ACE project. The ACE project had been ongoing for six months when the PIPA project was designed. Thus, preliminary learnings from ACE was integrated into the design of PIPA. This included abandoning the idea of using ‘associated partners’ and increasing emphasis on cooperation among the project partners at the regional level in the PIPA project compared to the ACE project. The PIPA and ACE projects have a similar network approach and share a set of assumptions:

- Partnerships with small to medium sized CSOs: The partnership set-up in the projects are characterized by resting on relatively short project durations with partners located in several countries. Some of the partners have cooperated prior to the projects, other partners have had less previous interactions. Both projects are managed through a combination of joint regional workshops and individual partner visits combined with monthly joint skype calls and sharing through emails. Two important underlying assumptions for this approach are; 1) administrative and reporting capacities at partner levels are functioning from the outset of the project; and 2) that the right mix of partners have been found in terms of being able to inspire and complement each other.
- Regional networking and advocacy in loose CSO coalitions: The partners in both projects cooperate on baseline studies, issuing newsletter, and joint regional advocacy interventions including shared policy briefs and participation in regional and international events. Important underlying assumptions for success of the joint advocacy are; 1) that short project durations are no hindrance for joint regional advocacy campaigns on rather complex topics; and 2) that meaningful relationships capable of engaging and sharing can be established among the partners within the first year of implementation.
- National coalitions of CSOs can influence national policies: at the national level, both projects build on CSO coalition modalities around joint advocacy campaigns pushing for adjustment and implementation of policies. The coalitions did not or in some cases to a limited degree exist prior to the projects. An important underlying assumption is that the project partners in the respective countries have the capacity to lead these national CSO coalitions. Moreover, that the partners have the capability to measure impact of the campaigns and can find a relevant audience.
- Advocacy at several levels: Both projects assume that it is an advantage to advocate at several levels simultaneously (national, regional, international) to seek to influence both context specific national climate change and energy related policies as well as regional level climate change interventions.

2. Objectives of the consultancy

- 1) Individual assessment and documentation of the two projects in relation to the stated objectives and expected results against the DAC criteria including including key lessons learned and recommendations for adjustments to future similar projects’.
- 2) Insights into and assessment of the commonalities of the 2 projects. The main emphasis should be on the approach of national and regional cooperation on joint advocacy including assessing the underlying assumptions behind the design of the projects (examples of assumptions mentioned in the above section).

3. Outputs

1. Report (max 25 pages) which reflects the above-mentioned objectives based on the evaluation focus and key questions defined below.
2. Debriefing sessions in each region in relation to the 2 visits and one at SustainableEnergy in Aarhus, Denmark.

4. Evaluation Focus and Key Questions

The evaluation will be guided by a number of key evaluation questions. A set of tentative questions organized according to the OECD DAC evaluation criteria is presented in the table below. The evaluation team should review these questions during the planning phase and where necessary adjust and expand them further in cooperation with SustainableEnergy. The questions are to a certain extent interlinked, e.g. questions of assessment of efficiency also relate to issues affecting achievement of results (effectiveness). Similarly, there are important inter-linkages between sustainability and prospects for long-term impact.

Evaluation Criteria	Description of criteria	Evaluation questions
Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of the interventions are consistent with beneficiaries' requirement, country needs, global priorities and partners' and do-nors' policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent do the findings show linkages between the national, regional, and international level of advocacy? - How well is the needs of the poor included in the policy recommendations developed by project partners? - To what extent is the PIPA project relevant vis-à-vis the national and regional strategies for NDC implementation and adjustment? - To what extent is the ACE project relevant vis-à-vis the implementation of regional policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency?

<p>Efficiency</p>	<p>A measure of how economically resources / inputs (funds, expertise, time etc.) are converted to results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the actual implementation in line with the strategies stated in the project documents? - Is the balance between support to capacity building, strengthening networks and cooperation relations, and advocacy appropriate? - Have the different implementing arrangements been cost-effective for the regions and partners in question? - Is the division of responsibilities between the staff in the partner organizations, between the partners, and in the national coalitions clear and appropriate? Could any possible alternatives be suggested based on wider experiences, best practices examples? - Do the staff and partners have the necessary qualifications to implement the project? - Is there good governance at all levels with sound financial management and adequate measures to avoid corruption? - Is the current overall approach of the PIPA and ACE projects appropriate and efficient?
<p>Effectiveness</p>	<p>The extent to which the project' objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In which institutions are the ACE and PIPA projects influencing change? And to what degree can they expect to do that until the end of the projects? - Have the supported activities had the intended effects/likely to achieve the intended effects? An overall assessment of results as well as a more in-depth assessment of the specific expected project results should be done by the mission. - To what extent has monitoring been appropriate and efficient to document results and possible impacts from the interventions? - To what extent are PIPA and ACE activities leading to capacity development of national CSOs and regional networks?

Impact	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by the interventions, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there indications of early impacts related to the PIPA and ACE interventions? (i.e. is the PIPA intervention likely to lead to increased ambitions and include a strong focus on poverty alleviation in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania? Are the ACE and PIPA intervention likely to lead to strengthened national and regional cooperation among civil society on joint advocacy of access to energy and poverty alleviation?) - To what extent do the results represent patterns of progress towards the objectives of the ACE and PIPA project?
Sustainability	The continuation of benefits from the intervention after the projects have been completed. Probability of long-term benefits, the resilience to risk of the net benefit flows over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there an appropriate exit strategy involving a plan for future cooperation among the project partners and the national coalitions on joint advocacy? - To what extent has the cooperation with, and involvement of, national CSOs and other stakeholders been sufficient to create national/regional ownership? (give examples where possible). - Is there transparency and accountability towards the coalition partners – are there support for the continuation of the coalitions after the end of the projects?

5. Methodology

The review will be based on:

3. Desk review of key documents e.g. progress reports to CISU and progress reports from partners to SE, mission and workshop reports, policy briefs, advocacy strategies, meeting reports etc.
4. Interviews in person with main partners, key targeted decision makers, and coalition partners in relation to partner meetings in Nairobi (PIPA) and Ouagadougou (ACE) and visit to Dakar (ACE).
5. Interviews (in person or Skype) with key officials in ECREEE and EAC CCCU at the regional level.
6. Interviews through Skype and/or questionnaire through email with key targeted decision makers, coalition members, and other stakeholders (e.g. media, private sector actors, academia) in Kenya, Burkina Faso, and Senegal.
7. Interviews with project staff in Denmark from SustainableEnergy and INFORSE

6. Management of the Evaluation

The evaluation team will report to Maria Graversen, project coordinator for PIPA and ACE at SustainableEnergy on issues concerning the management of the assignment. The responsibilities of the management include:

- Finalize the TOR for the evaluation.
- Identify and contract and the consultants.

- Comment on and approve the work-plan and field schedule of the evaluation.
- Comment on the draft evaluation report.
- Ensure Q/A is carried out throughout the evaluation process.

The team leader of the evaluation team is responsible for:

- Planning of the evaluation including drafting of a detailed work plan for the mission and coordination with relevant partners.
- Contact to and involvement of relevant partners in all phases of the evaluation.
- In close collaboration with local partners' staff coordinate meetings, field visits, debriefing sessions and other key events.
- Reporting, proper quality assurance and organization of the work of the team.
- The internal organization of the work of the team and individual responsibilities.
- Maintaining close contact to SustainableEnergy throughout the evaluation.

The PIPA and ACE project partners will each appoint a resource person who will be the primary contact for the evaluation team. The resource persons in the partner organizations are responsible for:

- Provide requested materials including all relevant documents developed through the ACE and PIPA projects in the respective country and/or for regional use.
- Assist the consultant with contacts to relevant stakeholders, officials, and coalition members as well as assisting in setting up the meetings.
- Assist with potential logistical issues during the consultant's visit including arranging transportation and accommodation if needed.
- Assisting with planning and coordination of the local debriefing.
- Drafting detailed work plan for the missions and coordination with relevant partners.

A reference group comprising of staff from SustainableEnergy in Denmark will be established and mandated to advise on methodological issues and comment on the draft evaluation report.

7. Composition of the Evaluation Team

The evaluation team shall consist of at least one international consultant (team leader) and potentially local consultant(s) with experience in evaluating development assistance managed by civil society. The organization of the evaluation team's work is the responsibility of the team leader who is also responsible for the reporting and communication to Maria Graversen. The team leader may choose to engage two different local consultants for the field work undertaken in East and West Africa.

Between them, the team must demonstrate the following: Experience with evaluating complex development projects

- Experience with national, regional, and international directed advocacy and network approach with multiple partner set-up.
- Experience with the civil society sector in West and East Africa
- Knowledge of the status of the international climate negotiations including climate finance, Paris Agreement, and the national determined contributions (NDCs).
- Working proficiency in French and ability to write in a clear English.

8. Tentative Time Schedule

Time	Activity
January 2018	Identification of the reference group and partner resource persons
February 16 th 2018	Submission of notes of interest with focus on methodology and including CV and estimation of price and time
March 2 nd 2018	Recruitment of evaluation team and signing contract
March 6 th 2018	Meeting between the evaluation team and the reference group. Key documents are shared with the evaluation team and preparation phase starts.
March 7 th – 9 th	Internal meetings and elaboration of the inception report
March 20 th 2018	The evaluation team submits a detailed evaluation program including a clear methodology, adjusted evaluation questions, and areas of responsibilities of individual team members (if more persons are involved). The reference group will submit their comments and any suggestions for adjustments within 1 week.
April 3 rd – 6 th 2018	Carry out first phone / Skype interviews
April 9 th – 16 th 2018	Field visit to Ouagadougou and Dakar including elaboration of local debriefing note and debriefing during workshop with project partners
May 2018	Internal team sharing of experiences from West Africa field visit.
May 21 st – 25 th 2018	Field visit to Nairobi including local debriefing during workshop
June 8 th 2018	Submission of draft report
June 12 th 2018	Debriefing in Aarhus
June 15 th 2018	Deadlines for comments for reference group and partners
June 22 nd 2018	Submission of final report

9. Estimated Budget and Timing

36 working days expected from March 5th to June 22nd, 2018.

- Preparation and planning of review: meeting (Aarhus) with SustainableEnergy reference group, assessing existing documents, presentation and discussion of initial programme, preparing field visits (5 days, March 2017).
- Field visit 1: Interview partners and main stakeholders and attend parts of project partner workshop in Ouagadougou (April 9th-12th) including local debriefing session at workshop – continue to Dakar to interview regional coordinator ENDA as well as coalition partners, and national and regional decision makers and stakeholders including ECREEE including drafting inputs to ACE report (13 days).
- Drafting ACE report (2 days)
- Field visit 2: Attend final PIPA project meeting in Nairobi and interview partners and main stakeholders including local debriefing session at workshop including Skype interviews prior to visit drafting inputs to PIPA report (8 days).
- Drafting PIPA report (3 days)
- Comparison of the 2 projects (1 day)
- Debriefing of SE based on draft report and finalizing report (4 days).

ANNEX B: List of Interviewees

Denmark

Gunnar Boye Olesen. Coordinator INFORSE network

Maria Graversen. Project coordinator. Sustainable Energy

PIPA List of Interviewees:

Kenya

Dr. Charles Mutai. Kenyan chief climate change negotiator. Director, Climate Change directorate. Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Augustine Kenduiwo. Deputy Director, Climate Change directorate. Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Philip Odhiambo. Programme Coordinator for Energy & Climate Change. WWF Kenya

Frank Msafiri Chairman SusWatch Kenya

Nobert Nyandire. National Coordinator SusWatch Kenya

Velma Oseko. PIPA Project Coordinator

Vincent Ondieki. PIPA project Advocacy Officer

Jackson Bambo. Kenya Forest Working Group (KFWG)

Justus Munyoki. Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG)

Marlene Achoki. Institute of Environment and Water Management (IEWM)

Erick Ogallo. Kijani Forest For Change

Janet Njoroge. Onkaru WRUA

Diana Mochoge. Gender and Climate Change Working Group (GCCWG)

Dr. Mary Otieno. Regional Center of Expertise (Kenyatta University)

Eva Cherotich. Conservation Action for Nature

Uganda

Richard Kimboowa UCSD-PIPA coordinator (Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development)

David Mwayafu. Networking Officer. UCSD

Collins Saabwe. Youth Plus -Uganda

Kamese Geoffrey. National Association of Professional Environmentalists

Philbert N. Albertine Rift Conservation Society

Ms. Namubiru Jaliah. EMLI

Richard Hamba. TEENS Uganda

Thomas Kentos. Joint Energy and Environment Projects (JEEP)

Ms Patience Muramuzi. NAWAD

Ms. Suzan Nandudu. ACTADE

Ms. Mariam Talwis. CAN Uganda

Ms. Sarah Kisolo. RUDMEC

Mr. D. Nkwanga. Nature Palace Foundation

Mr. John Kaganga. Kikandwa Environment Association

Ms C. Kaaya. Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change Uganda

Ms. Harriet Nakasi Evelyn. Advocacy Coalition on Sustainable Development

Tanzania

Mr. Jonathan Sawaya. Tanzania Civil Society Forum on Climate Change (Forum CC) Programme Officer

Ms. Betty Luwuge. Tanzania Forest conservation group (TFCG) Communication information Officer

Mr. Gerald Kitabu. The Guardian Newspaper Journalist

Mr. Onditi Msololo. Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN-TZ) Programme Officer

Mr. Roy Namgera. WWF-Tanzania Energy & Climate Change coordinator

Ms. Adelaide Tillya. Vice President's Office, Division of Environment (VPO-DoE) Principal Environmental officer

Mr. Abbas Kitogo. United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Programme Specialist (Energy, Climate Change and extractives)

Regional level

Eng. Ladislaus Kyaruzi. East African Community (EAC) Principal Environment and Natural Resources Officer

Dismiss Mwikila. East African Community (EAC) Climate Change Adaptation Specialist.

Senegal – From 08 to 12 April 2018

Name and first names	Position	Organisation	Contacts	Type of interviews
1. Dr. Gora Niang	Technical Adviser	ANER (National Agency for Renewable Energy)	Dakar, +221 77 55 10 382	Face-to-face
2. Daniel Vidal	President	AMES, Dakar	+221 7741 729 46 amesenegal@hotmail.com	
3. Issa Thiaw	Programme Officer	Green Senegal	Thiès	
4. Birame Diouf	Coordinator	RED/CONGAD	Dakar, +221 775287559	
5. Yvonne Faye	Director	FESELEC / Energie R, Dakar	+221 3383 56878 energier@orange.sn	
6. Djimingue Nanasta	Coordinador	ENDA Energie, Dakar	dnanasta@yahoo.fr	
7. Moussa Diop	Project Officer	ENDA Energie	Moussa8diop@gmail.com	
8. Secou SARR	Director	ENDA Energie	Secou.enda@hotmail.com	
9. Ousmane Ouattara	Executive Secretary	MFC Mali	+223 7634 2867. O.ouattara@malifolkcenter.org	
Joseph Ko Gbe	Executive Director	OPED Togo	+22890386204 Skype: josephkogbe	Skype call
Coulibaly Davy Wohary	Executive Director	AFHON, Côte d'Ivoire	+225 8833866 /+225 01013147. skype: wahory	
Malam Issa Rabiou	President	CODDAE, Niger	+227 96877631 rabioumi@yahoo.fr Skype: 5298bbec0815d452	

Burkina Faso – From 12 to 16 April 2018

Name and first names	Position	Organisation	Contacts	Type of interviews
BELEMSIGRI Séraphin	General Director	Ministry of Energy (DGER/DGEE/DGEC)	+226 79497429, sbelemsigri@hotmail.com	Face-to-face
RAMDE/ZONGO Gilbertine	General Director		+226 70248817, gilzongo@yahoo.fr	
BULGO Julien	General Director		+226 70147020, jbulgo@gmail.com	
Mme PARE/NABIE Viviane	Focal Point Adviser	Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Facilities (MAAH)	00226 70233349, Nabieviviane80@yahoo.fr	
ZOUNGRANA Amadou	SP-CNDD	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development	00226 70715967, zoungramadou@gmail.com	
BELEM Ibrahim	Focal Point Adviser	National Agency for Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency (ANEREE)	00226 70 05 95 23, ibrossler@yahoo.fr	
Mme Juliette Compaoré, PCA	Focal Point	Permanent Secretariat of NGOs of Burkina Faso	76649742/25473566, spong.ouaga@gmail.com	
Tuina Olivier	President	Youth Volunteer Association for the Environment JVE-BF	otuina@gmail.com	
Gregoire B. Bazie	President	Association of Journalist and Communication for Energy & Sustainable D.	+226 70 33 96 59.	
VANDAM Martin	Country Sector Lead Renewable Energy	SNV Burkina Faso	00226 66 05 02 31, mvandam@snv.org	
Henri Ilboudo	Director	CEAS Burkina	+226 78 20 08 24. ilboudohenri@yahoo.fr	
Charles Konseibo	Head of Department		+226 76 61 09 24. pidace@yahoo.fr	
Soulama Yamako	Technical Assistant		+226 71 32 01 59. soulamayamako@yahoo.fr	
Osée Yelkouni	Engineer		yelkounio@gmail.com	