Evaluation process

12 stakeholders participated in evaluation

Response rate to complete survey: 5.3%
Response rate to key stakeholder interviews: 2 out of 9 (22%)

Evaluation period: May to September 2019

Including field visit to Guyana: CARICOM Secretariat and Guyana Energy Agency

Intended evaluation users

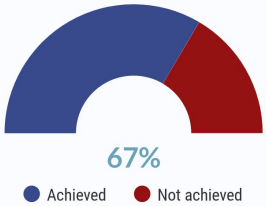
OAS, the U.S. Permanent Mission to the OAS, project stakeholders, and the U.S. taxpayers

Evaluation purpose

Relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of C-SERMS

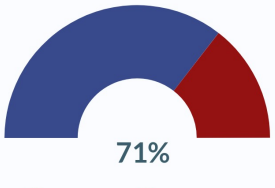
Delivery of project results

Evaluation results



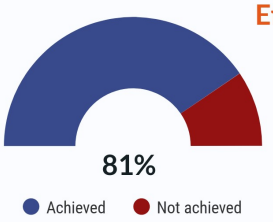
Relevance

- Relevant for OAS and U.S.
- Caribbean Energy Policy/C-SERMS: no or marginal role in 5 national energy strategies developed since 2013
- Donor initiatives still competing for scarce human resources in the region
- Project built on wrong assumptions



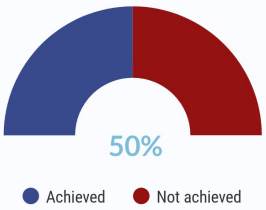
Efficiency

- Resource-intensive adaptive management approach: counterbalance shortcomings of suboptimal project design and implementation
- Project design process: leading implementation partner absent
- Regional project approach: little choices to select implementation partner



Effectiveness

- Project achieved the planned results and showed good effectiveness
- Project contributed to pockets within the CARICOM Regional Energy Policy
- External factors mainly affected C-SERMS negatively such as the uneven buy-in from the CARICOM Member States



Sustainability

- Regional Energy Policy is politically accepted in CARICOM but les used
- Uncertainties about donor coordination
- Continued implementation of projects under the C-SERMS framework is less evident
- No exit strategy: stakeholders uncertain of future of C-SERMS

Key achievements

Leveraging of funds: 65% for 2017 Caribbean Sustainable Energy Forum

$70K + $ 130K = $ 200K
OAS + Partners = Total

Caribbean Energy Knowledge Hub:

OAS with World Bank and GIZ

Gateway to the energy portal

CXC Green Engineering Syllabus:

Caribbean Examination Council's (CXC) Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE) now provides **certification in Green Engineering**

OAS with GIZ and CARICOM Secretariat

Certification

Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and CO2 indicators for the CARICOM Member States: Tracking tool

Energy monitoring

Theoretical contribution

Microgrids for electrification

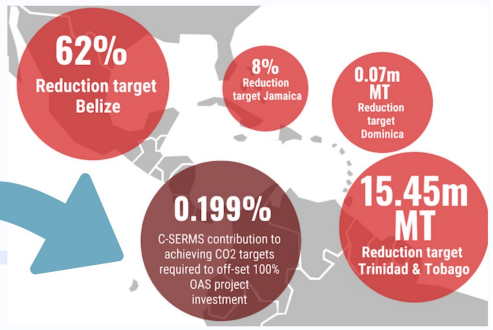
Potential of reaching over 6,26m people in Guyana and Haiti. If contribution to microgrids for electrification: Over 3 million women in communities which have been electrified **earn about four times more** than women in more recently electrified communities

33% CO2 reduction
Median of 10 CARICOM Member States by 2030

18.57 m MT
CO2 emissions avoided if 2030 targets are achieved in CARICOM

Min. $ 687m economic damage
avoided by reaching CO2 reduction targets in CARICOM

CO2 reduction targets



Recommendations

1. Continue engagement in the energy sector in the Caribbean due to its geopolitical significance
2. Seek an alternative entry point to the regional level. No further C-SERMS support
3. Include goal level indicators to the OAS' project document template: address underreporting
4. Include at least 1 gender indicator in all new OAS projects
5. Include national pilot projects in any future engagement in the energy sector in the Caribbean: more tangible results
6. Use exit strategies in all new OAS project documents

Source: OAS/A. Engelhardt, 2019: External evaluation of C-SERMS
Design: A. Engelhardt, 2019