Implementation outcomes and achievements Intra-ACP GCCA

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Objective of assessment

- Task 1: Programme assessment using documents & interviews with key stakeholders
- Task 2: Work Order Review
- Task 3: Assessing regional implementation



Output

Summary document by 31st of May



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- Task 1: Programme assessment using documents & interviews with key stakeholders
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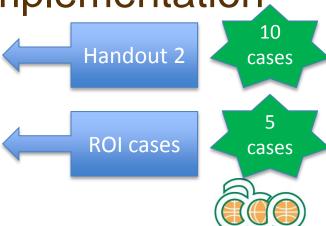


Objective of assessment

- Task 1: Programme assessment using documents & interviews with key stakeholders
- Task 2: Work Order Review

Handout 1 cases

Task 3: Assessing regional implementation



Task 1: Programme assessment

- Methodology: review programme implementation: documents, interviews, reports
- Review result areas (TA, Dialogue, Knowledge):
 - → Coordination mechanism
- → Key Achievements: Regional Technical Meeting, Policy Dialogue, Knowledge support, Brussels Based Sub-Committee, TA & CSF
 - → Lessons learned



Task 2: Work Order Review

- 80 work orders 48 finished
- Review work orders: outputs & outcomes
- Process: TA CSF
- Interviews to validate results
- Selection of success cases
 Methodology:



- → internal review : TA –CSF
- validate with beneficiaries



Task 3: Assessing regional implementation

- Methodology: reports, presentations, PSC minutes, interviews
- ACPC/ ClimDev, CILLS/AGRHYMET, COMESA,USP, CCCCC
 - What worked best
 - Challenges
 - Achievements
 - Lessons learned





Task 3: Assessing regional implementation

 Cooperation within and between regions and the ACP Secretariat

Methodology:

- → Review presentations
- → Interviews



GCCA & Return On Investment

- 1. Doubling maize yield in Zambia
- 2. Cereals ROI in West-Africa



- 3. Sustainable desalination in the Caribbean
- 4. PSIS training programme on LF in Niue
- 5. ACPC/ClimDev ROI model



Doubling maize yield in Zambia

220.000 SH farmers owning 1 ha each growing maize; investment \$ 22 m





Not using Conservation Agriculture

2

ton per ha

Using Conservation Agriculture

4

ton per ha



Cereals ROI in West-Africa

Country	surfaces cereal(ha)	Treatable surfaces with CSA techniques (ha)	Increase of production(t)	People nourrished in addition	stored carbon	cost M \$)	ROI
Bénin	1 050 000	105 000	90 000	700 000	480 000	45	60%
Burkina	4 025 000	355 000	280 000	1 250 000	1 880 000	170	50%
Niger	6 900 000	310 000	220 000	805 000	1 600 000	115	75%
Sénégal	800 000	300 000	225 000	1 030 000	2 000 000	125	70%
Tchad	2 100 000	210 000	120 000	765 000	180 000	90	55%



Sustainable desalination in the Caribbean

Net cumulative benefit of the project over 20 years without initial investment	
Market Valuation	512 136,36
Ability to Pay	-594 829,24
Willingness to pay	-636 762,82
Market Value + Energy	1 554 568,95
Ability to Pay + Energy	447 603,35
Willingness to pay + Energy	405 669,77
Market Value + Energy+Environmental and Social Benefits	2 107 505,70
Ability to pay + Energy+Environmental and Social Benefits	457 206,93
Willingness to pay + Energy+Environmental and Social Benefits	415 273,35

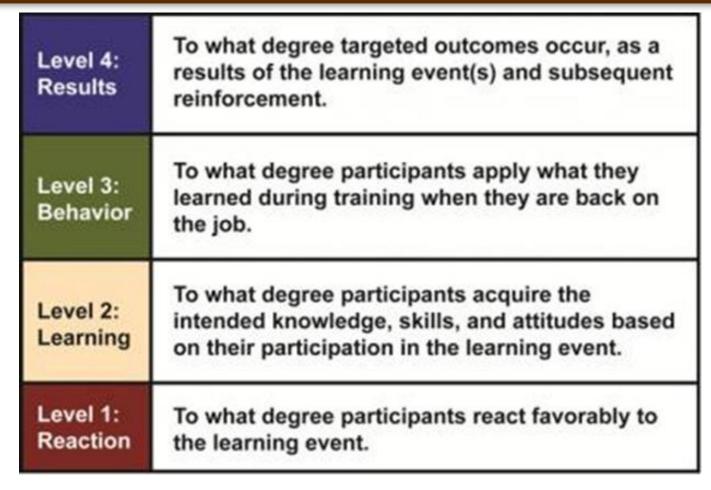


PSIS training programme on Logical Framework in Niue

Level 4: Results	To what degree targeted outcomes occur, as a results of the learning event(s) and subsequent reinforcement.
Level 3: Behavior	To what degree participants apply what they learned during training when they are back on the job.
Level 2: Learning	To what degree participants acquire the intended knowledge, skills, and attitudes based on their participation in the learning event.
Level 1: Reaction	To what degree participants react favorably to the learning event.



PSIS training programme on Logical Framework in Niue



33% used Logical Framework to prepare a project proposal



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25% received funding

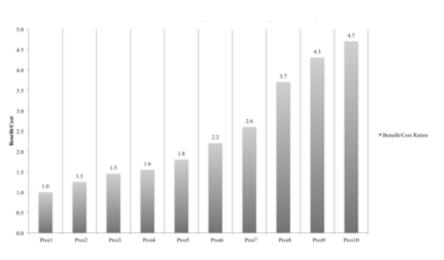
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ACPC/ClimDev ROI model

ClimDev-Africa Economic Assessment of Climate Information Services

ClimDev-Africa Case Study Evaluation Protocol, 2014



Cost Benefit Analysis of CIS

Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)

Bespoke Theories of Change (ToC) define the evaluation context, identify criteria for progress, and assists in the selection of indicators for baseline and iterative data collection.

TAMD highlights linkages between Climate Risk Management (Track 1) and development outcomes (Track 2) and is relevant in evaluating the contribution of CIS investments to increase resilience or development.

The outcome is an evaluation framework (indicators, baselines, risk and assumptions for the project's <u>ToC</u> pathway) to later carry out mid-term and ex-post evaluations that assess progress, impacts and achievements.

Surf the waves of your success



