Corporate Unit Evaluation Central Project Evaluation

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Central Project Evaluation

Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region II
Project number 2016.2129.1

Evaluation Report

On behalf of GIZ by Josef Seitz (Global21 Consulting) and Jale Samuwai (independent expert)

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The Evaluation Unit commissioned external independent evaluators to conduct the evaluation. This evaluation report was written by these external evaluators. All opinions and assessments expressed in the report are those of the authors.

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Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific group
ACSE	Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CCCPIR	Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region
CROP	Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DEZA	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
DFAT	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EU	European Union
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
MSG	Melanesian Spearhead Group
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Finance Management
PIC	Pacific island countries
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestations and Forest Degradation
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities for Action
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-based
SPC	Pacific Community
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TC	Tropical cyclones
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USP	University of the South Pacific

The project at a glance

Pacific Island Region: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region II (CCCPIR II)

Project number	2016.2129.1
Creditor reporting system code(s)	41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management (100%)
Project objective	Climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) are improved.
Project term	May 2016 – May 2021
Project value	EUR 29,294,186
Commissioning parties	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), European Union (EU), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), German Federal Foreign Office (AA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Lead executing agency	Pacific Community (SPC)
Implementing organisations (in the partner country)	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) of Timor-Leste Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) University of the South Pacific (USP) Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) At the national level, partners are the ministries responsible for climate change (including the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries, Energy and Climate Change, Education, Land Use, etc.) or other agencies responsible for climate change (e.g. Office of the President in Kiribati) and their decentralised structures.
Other development organisations involved	EU, DEZA, DFAT, USAID, United Nations Development Programme
Target group(s)	Particularly vulnerable groups in the 14 independent member countries of the Pacific Community (SPC) plus Timor-Leste, especially those in rural and coastal communities.

1 Evaluation objectives and questions

This chapter aims to describe the purpose of the evaluation, the standard evaluation criteria, and additional stakeholders' knowledge interests and evaluation questions.

1.1 Evaluation objectives

Central project evaluations of projects commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) fulfil three basic functions: they support evidence-based decisions, promote transparency and accountability, and foster organisational learning within the scope of contributing to effective knowledge management. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH structures the planning, implementation and use of evaluations, so that the contribution the evaluation process and the evaluation findings make to these basic functions is optimised (GIZ, 2018a).

The project was randomly selected by the GIZ Evaluation Unit for a final evaluation within the Central Project Evaluations Section.

1.2 Evaluation questions

The project was assessed on the basis of standardised evaluation criteria and questions to ensure comparability by GIZ. This is based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) evaluation criteria (updated 2020) for international cooperation and the evaluation criteria for German bilateral cooperation (in German): **relevance, coherence, efficiency**, **effectiveness**, **impact** and **sustainability**.

Specific assessment dimensions and analytical questions have been derived from this framework. These form the basis for all central project evaluations in GIZ and can be found in the **evaluation matrix** (annexed to this report). In addition, contributions to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its principles are taken into account, as are cross-cutting issues such as gender, the environment, conflict sensitivity and human rights. Also, aspects regarding the quality of implementation are included in all OECD/DAC criteria.

During the inception mission, which was carried out remotely, stakeholders raised the following additional evaluation questions:

Table 1: Knowledge interests by main evaluation stakeholder groups

Evaluation stakeholder group	Knowledge interests in evaluation/ additional evaluation questions	Relevant section in this report
Pacific Community (SPC)	Was the GIZ/SPC partnership effective and how did this affect project design and delivery?	Chapter 4.4 (effectiveness), evaluation dimension 3
GIZ	How can the lessons learnt from the project be applied to other island states regions (e.g. the Caribbean)?	Chapter 5.2 (recommendations)
GIZ	What can we learn for other regional projects? Which project approaches of the project had impacts at regional level?	Chapter 4.5 (impact)included in impact criterion

2 Object of the evaluation

This chapter aims to define the evaluation object, including the theory of change, and results hypotheses.

2.1 Definition of the evaluation object

The project Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) II (PN 2016.2129.1) ran from 1 July 2016 to 31 May 2021. It was the continuation of an earlier project with a similar title (Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (PN 2007.2192.8)), which began in 2009 and ended in 2015.

The predecessor project received funding of EUR 4.2 million from BMZ and it covered just three Pacific island countries: Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu. During project implementation, there were several changes to its budget. In 2010, the budget was increased to EUR 14.2 million, as the project scope was extended to cover an additional nine Pacific island countries: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea (PNG), Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. There were further increases to the project budget in 2011 (EUR 3 million), 2012 (EUR 1.25 million) and 2013 (EUR 0.75 million). In 2012, the CCCPIR also received co-financing of more than USD 1 million from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for climate-change adaptation work in the province of Choiseul in the Solomon Islands. In 2015, a project evaluation exercise was carried out.

CCCPIR II started with the BMZ budget of EUR 5.9 million left over from the predecessor project. In 2014, two components co-financed by the EU were added: the EU-GIZ project Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE), operational in 14 Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste with a budget of EUR 18.6 million, and the EU-GIZ Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project in Timor-Leste, with a budget of EUR 1.9 million. Both components were supposed to end on 31 December 2018. To include all Pacific states in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group, as prescribed by the EU, CCCPIR II was extended to include the Cook Islands, Niue and Timor-Leste. In 2017, BMZ increased the project's budget by EUR 1.5 million to support Fiji's presidency of the 23rd conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2018, the project was extended to 31 December 2020, with another BMZ budgetary increase of EUR 2.04 million. In 2020, it was extended yet again, to 31 May 2021, to provide sufficient time for the closure of the project.

Regarding co-financing, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) provided co-funding of EUR 1.5 million in 2016 to cover the climate finance component of the project. Co-funding from the Swiss Development Cooperation (DEZA) of EUR 0.2 million was received by the project for relief efforts in the wake of Cyclone Pam. DEZA provided further co-funding in 2016, 2017 and 2018 of EUR 0.2 million each time for food security activities in Vanuatu.

Noting the similarities and the overlap of work between the CCCPIR II and its predecessor, this evaluation focused only on CCCPIR II (PN 2016.2129.1), with the relevant timeline being 31 May 2016 to 31 May 2021. Only the modifications regarding scope and budget that occurred during the timeline were considered.

Geographical delimitation

The project region included all independent Pacific island member states of the Pacific Community (SPC), i.e. the Cook Islands, the FSM, the Republic of Fiji, Kiribati, RMI, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The Pacific ACP countries also include the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, which has applied to become a member of the SPC.

Political and sectoral context and the general conditions

The Pacific island countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change in the world, albeit with significant differences between and within islands. The Pacific region's vulnerability is due to high population density and growth, scarce natural resources – especially land and safe drinking water on the small atoll islands – high exposure of low-lying land masses to natural disasters and rising sea levels, increasing poverty, underdeveloped public infrastructure and energy systems, and a high dependency on imports. The increasing pressure on natural terrestrial and marine resources for socio-economic returns is leading to their unsustainable use, reducing the natural resilience and buffering function of ecosystems, and threatening the livelihoods of the communities that depend on them.

Pacific people working in the agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine fishing, energy and education sectors have limited capacities to adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In the atoll countries in the Pacific, such as Kiribati, Palau, Nauru, Tuvalu, the FSM and RMI, as well as in other Pacific island communities, women and children are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as intense cyclones, prolonged droughts and other extreme weather patterns. Women in rural communities, in particular, because of their socially assigned role as carers, which includes gathering food and collecting water for the household, face extreme challenges in carrying out these responsibilities. In addition, the high cost of fossil fuel-generated energy, low energy efficiency, coupled with fragmented energy programmes and insufficient inter-governmental cooperation, affect the capacity to mitigate GHG emissions in Pacific island countries. Climate-change resilience and mitigation remain core problems for Pacific island countries.

Furthermore, the Pacific region lacks the human capacity and information base to identify and implement climate-change adaptation and GHG mitigation solutions. It also lacks the institutional capacity to plan and coordinate these measures effectively, and the financial resources to implement the solutions needed. Accessing international climate finance instruments continues to be a challenge for most Pacific island countries, as their public finance systems often do not meet the conditions and standards required by the providers of international climate finance. Donors such as Australia, New Zealand and the EU are present in the region, but their sometimes complex application procedures are largely beyond the capacity of the administrations of Pacific island countries, thus hampering the latter's ability to raise additional funds from other sources.

Moreover, the Pacific regional organisations – particularly the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the SPC and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) – have, so far, failed to provide sufficient support to Pacific island countries or fulfil their respective mandates effectively. These regional organisations are also highly dependent on third-party funding.

The important role of the education sector in raising awareness about the root causes of climate change and its impacts, and in building the capacity of future generations to adapt, is largely overlooked in the Pacific island countries (root causes). This lack of understanding and awareness increases the vulnerability of the people of the Pacific region to the effects of climate change and threatens their livelihoods. Rising poverty, internal and cross-border migration and an increasing loss of natural resources are the consequences, along with possible social upheaval and conflict (negative impacts).

The Pacific region is a major recipient of technical and financial assistance from the international donor community. There are several donor and partner coordination forums in the field of climate adaptation and mitigation that complement each other. However, systematic coordination among donors is still limited. The regional planning framework for climate-related activities is the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2017–2030 (FRDP). The FRDP provides guidance and support for building resilience to climate change and disasters in

the Pacific island region, as well as a framework for the Pacific Resilience Partnership. Membership of the Pacific Resilience Partnership is made up of organisations and agencies from across the region, including GIZ.

Experiences and lessons learnt from previous climate-change projects in the Pacific have helped Pacific island governments prepare their national positions on key climate-change issues and facilitated their participation in the UNFCCC and in international climate policy negotiations. Most Pacific island countries have developed and adopted their own national climate policy, strategy and plan. Most also have dedicated climate-change ministries, units and/or departments within the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Environment.

2.2 Results model, including hypotheses

Project objective

The CCCPIR II project was a contribution of German technical cooperation for the Pacific Islands region to cope with the challenges related to climate change. The project's objective was that climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) are improved.

Partner structure

The political implementing partner in the project was the Pacific Community (SPC). The SPC is the oldest and largest regional organisation in the Pacific. It is widely recognised and has comparatively high capacity as a technical services organisation for member countries, especially in the economic sectors affected by climate change. The SPC is the principal scientific and technical organisation in the Pacific and its work covers more than 20 sectors, including fisheries science, public health surveillance, and geoscience and food security. The project under evaluation closely worked with the SPC's Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Programme and with such sector divisions as the Land Resources Division and the Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division.

In Timor-Leste, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was the political implementing partner. With regard to climate finance activities, the implementing partner was the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS). Other key partners who cooperated in implementing the project were the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the University of the South Pacific (USP) and the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). SPREP is mandated to promote cooperation in the Pacific region and to help member countries protect and improve their environment and thus ensure sustainable development. PIFS is the regional political organisation and works directly at the heads of government level. USP has the mandate for sustainability and climate-change research and teaching for the entire Pacific. The MSG is an important sub-regional organisation that looks after the specific needs of the Melanesian countries. Project partners at the national level were the ministries or other agencies responsible for climate change (e.g. Office of the President in Kiribati, Ministry of the Economy in Fiji) and their decentralised structures. Personnel and financial capacities are low, especially in the very small Pacific island countries.

Target groups

The **direct target group** of the project were:

- officers at technical and managerial levels within the various regional stakeholder organisations (SPC, PIFS, SPREP, MSG) and at national level (e.g. Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Fisheries, Energy, Climate Change, Education, Land Use, etc.),
- officers at the provincial/divisional government levels,

- non-state actors, such as the private sector, civil society organisations and community non-governmental organisations, and
- local communities in which project measures were undertaken. Local communities own more than 90% of the land and therefore also constitute veto-players.

The **indirect target group** of the project included the particularly vulnerable population groups in the 14 independent Pacific island countries that are members of the SPC (12.3 million inhabitants) and Timor-Leste (1.3 million inhabitants), especially those living in rural and coastal communities. The capacities of women and women's groups to adapt were specifically promoted through pilot measures at the local level, the provision of gender-sensitive advice on relevant topics and approaches at the national level. The indirect target group also included primary-school students (through the incorporation of climate-change aspects into their learning content) and companies in the energy sector (through raising their awareness of the potential for greenhouse-gas reduction and adapting to climate change).

Output level

The project encompassed the following six outputs:

- Output A: Climate change policy and management at regional level.
- Output B: Mainstreaming climate change at national level.
- Output C: Adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Output D: Sustainable energy.
- Output E: Education and climate change.
- Output F: Climate finance readiness.

Output A aimed at improving advisory and governance capacities of regional organisations to promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in the region. To this end, Pacific regional organisations, in particular the SPC, SPREP, PIFS and MSG, received support in the form of institutional and technical development, and inter-agency coordination instruments. This support included advisory services, human-resource support, processing of experiences, training measures and workshops, as well as the development and introduction of an impact-oriented monitoring instrument. Coordination with member states, donors and between organisations involved in climate change issues was improved through advice and on-the-job support, e.g. in the formulation of statements and written coordination (**activities**). The underlying **hypothesis** for output A was that this would enable SPC and SPREP staff, departments and staff units to use the acquired institutional and technical capacities, networks, tools and monitoring systems to improve advice to member states and to effectively document, plan and coordinate their contributions and link with national and regional strategies (**result A1**). Strengthening the SPREP-based Pacific Regional Climate Change Portal was supposed to contribute to information and knowledge management on climate change in the region and strengthening the regional network (**result A2**).

The **assumption** regarding this output and its associated results was that SPC and SPREP would have an existing interest in strengthening their advisory and steering capacities on climate change issues and presenting them to the outside world. Additionally, it was supposed that the regional organisations would have an interest in close mutual coordination and cooperation in the climate field and complement their work according to their mandates. **Risks** to achieving output A were that the regional organisations would not be able to overcome their institutional silo way of thinking and would continue to see each other as competitors. The **instruments** used for output A included long-term and short-term experts.

Output B focused on the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into sector policies and strategies in selected Pacific ACP countries (national level). To this end, relevant line ministries and national stakeholders were supported through the provision of analyses, knowledge management, process and strategy

advice, tools and training measures. In Timor-Leste, governmental and civil society multipliers were sensitised to the consequences of climate change and adaptation options and supported in the further dissemination of this knowledge (**activities**). As **hypothesis**, it was supposed that through these activities, public administration staff and national stakeholders would be enabled to develop coordinated, high-quality adaptation strategies and to apply appropriate instruments for the systematic integration of climate aspects into planning processes (**result B1**). This was done for various climate policy issues, including mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions from reduced deforestation and forest degradation and from the energy sector, development and operationalisation of national adaptation strategies, climate-neutral management of natural resources and integration of climate change issues into education curricula.

The **assumption** for output B and its associated results was that national sector ministries would recognise the necessity of integrating climate change into their planning and implementation of development activities. No **risks** were identified for achieving output B. The **instruments** used included long-term and short-term experts as well as the acquisition of equipment.

Output C aimed at the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures at community level. To this end, the project supported the administrations responsible for natural resource management and the targeted sectors, as well as civil society actors in the design and implementation of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures on the basis of gender-specific surveys, carried out demonstration and pilot measures as well as trainings, and advised and supported the actors in the processing of experiences. Municipalities were advised on participatory planning and implementation as well as on the processing of learning experiences and "good practices". In order to acquire additional financial resources, especially from the EU, administrations of all 15 member states as well as other actors admitted to submit applications were supported through training and advisory measures in the preparation of project applications for climate adaptation and protection within the framework of the EU funding. After a successful application, they were also accompanied in an advisory capacity during the implementation of the approved projects (**activities**). The **hypothesis** for Output C was that the supported pilot measures for adaptation and GHG mitigation would be jointly implemented by line ministries, subordinate institutions and municipalities, evaluated and, if successful, prepared for further dissemination (**result C1**). In Fiji, the project also provided innovative pilot support for the climate-induced resettlement of a community. The experience gained was compiled and made available to other countries in the region (**result C2**). As a consequence, national institutions and municipalities in selected Pacific ACP countries were enabled to replicate successfully piloted adaptation measures (**output C**).

The **assumption** made for output C and its associated results was that municipalities in Pacific ACP countries would be convinced of the benefits and added value of climate change adaptation and the use of renewable/efficient energies (for security of supply) and would also be supported in their implementation by state institutions. A **Risk** for output C was the lack of human resources in municipalities to replicate good practices. The **instruments** used for output C included long-term and short-term experts, as well as finance for model projects and acquiring equipment.

Output D aimed to ensure that public and private service providers in selected Pacific ACP countries make their energy supply more sustainable, reliable and cost-efficient. To this end, the project provided policy advice, advice on financing and capacity building to support demand-driven promotion measures in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energies. Moreover, the project promoted policy impact assessments for energy policies, the development of strategies and implementation mechanisms to reduce and redesign subsidies, expert dialogues and the development of project proposals. In order to acquire additional funding from the EU, among others, administrations as well as other actors admitted to submit applications were supported through training measures and advice in the preparation of EU project applications in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energies. After a successful application, they were also supported in an advisory capacity during the implementation of the approved projects (**activities**). As **hypothesis**, it was supposed that political decision-makers and economic actors would have thus a better basis for drawing up financing and business plans and

for mainstreaming adequate evaluation methods (**result D1**) and would be in a better position to negotiate with donors/financing institutions (**result D2**).

The **assumption** regarding output D and its associated results was that public and private service providers would be interested in developing strategies and implementation mechanisms to reduce and redesign subsidies. No **risks** were identified to achieving output D. The **instruments** used included long-term and short-term experts.

Output E aimed at supporting education ministries and training institutions, including schools, in contributing to a better understanding of climate change adaptation and mitigation. To this end, ministries of education and regional and national training institutions for teachers at primary, secondary and vocational schools were supported to integrate climate change issues into policies, strategies, curricula and examination standards, taking into account Education for Sustainable Development activities. They were also supported in developing and offering appropriate education and training programmes and teaching materials (including content on local, gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and subject-specific adaptation knowledge (**activities**). The underlying **hypothesis** was that, as a consequence, ministries of education would integrate climate change aspects into policies and strategies (**result E1**) and work together with education and training institutions to ensure that climate change would be integrated into examination standards, curricula and syllabi (**result E2**). With the help of the project, vocational training institutions supplemented their training modules with subject-specific adaptation knowledge (**result E3**). The experiences from the pilot projects (output C) were also be incorporated here.

The **assumption** made for output E and its associated results was that teachers were willing to take up the education material. No **risks** were identified to achieving output E. The **instruments** used for output E included long-term and short-term experts, as well as finance for model projects and acquiring equipment.

Output F aimed at supporting Pacific Island States to improve their access to climate finance. To this end, the project advised the responsible authorities on how the handling of climate risks could be coordinated between finance, planning and technical ministries and documented in agreements/policy documents. In order to acquire additional funds from international climate finance, especially from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF), the responsible authorities were supported in coordinating with each other and in preparing project applications (**activities**). As **hypothesis**, it is supposed that these activities lead to the integration of climate risks into public budgets (**result F1**) and to the integration of climate financing into public finance management systems of selected Pacific island states (**result F2**). As a consequence, selected Pacific Island countries met the relevant conditions for access to climate finance (**output F**).
The **assumptions** regarding output F and its associated results were that finance, planning and technical ministries would be willing to cooperate with each other. No **risks** were identified to achieving output F. The **instruments** used for output F included long-term and short-term experts, as well as the acquisition of equipment.

Potentially unintended positive and negative results at output level were not monitored by the project and none was identified during this evaluation.

Outcome level

All outputs were supposed to contribute to improve climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (module objective), in particular by strengthening capacities of regional organisations (output A), mainstreaming climate change at national level (output B), implementing concrete adaptation and mitigation measures (output C), fostering sustainable energy (output D), integrating climate change into education (output E) and facilitating the access to international climate finance (output F).

Potentially unintended positive and negative results at outcome level were not monitored by the project and none was identified during this evaluation.

Impact level

Through all its outputs and by achieving the module objective, the project was supposed to contribute to combat climate change and its impacts (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13; DAC policy marker 'adaptation to climate change (KLA)'; DAC policy marker 'reduction of greenhouse gases (KLM)') and to protecting terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15; DAC policy marker 'environmental protection and resource conservation (UR)'). In addition, by promoting access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, the project was supposed to contribute to SDG 7.
By increasing climate resilience and food security and by improving energy supply the project should also contribute – at a longer term – to reduce poverty (SDG 1, BMZ policy marker "Poverty Orientation, AO). Moreover, by supporting the acquisition of new donor funds, financial resources were mobilised to achieve these goals; the project thus also contributed to SDG 17 (strengthening of means of implementation). No unintended positive and negative results at impact level were identified during the evaluation. Potentially unintended positive and negative results at impact level were not monitored by the project. The key underlying assumptions were that all stakeholders would show willingness to cooperate. Risks for achieving the outcome and impact were that climate change related extreme weather events (cyclones, floods, etc.) may be much stronger than foreseen and destroy already achieved infrastructure measures.

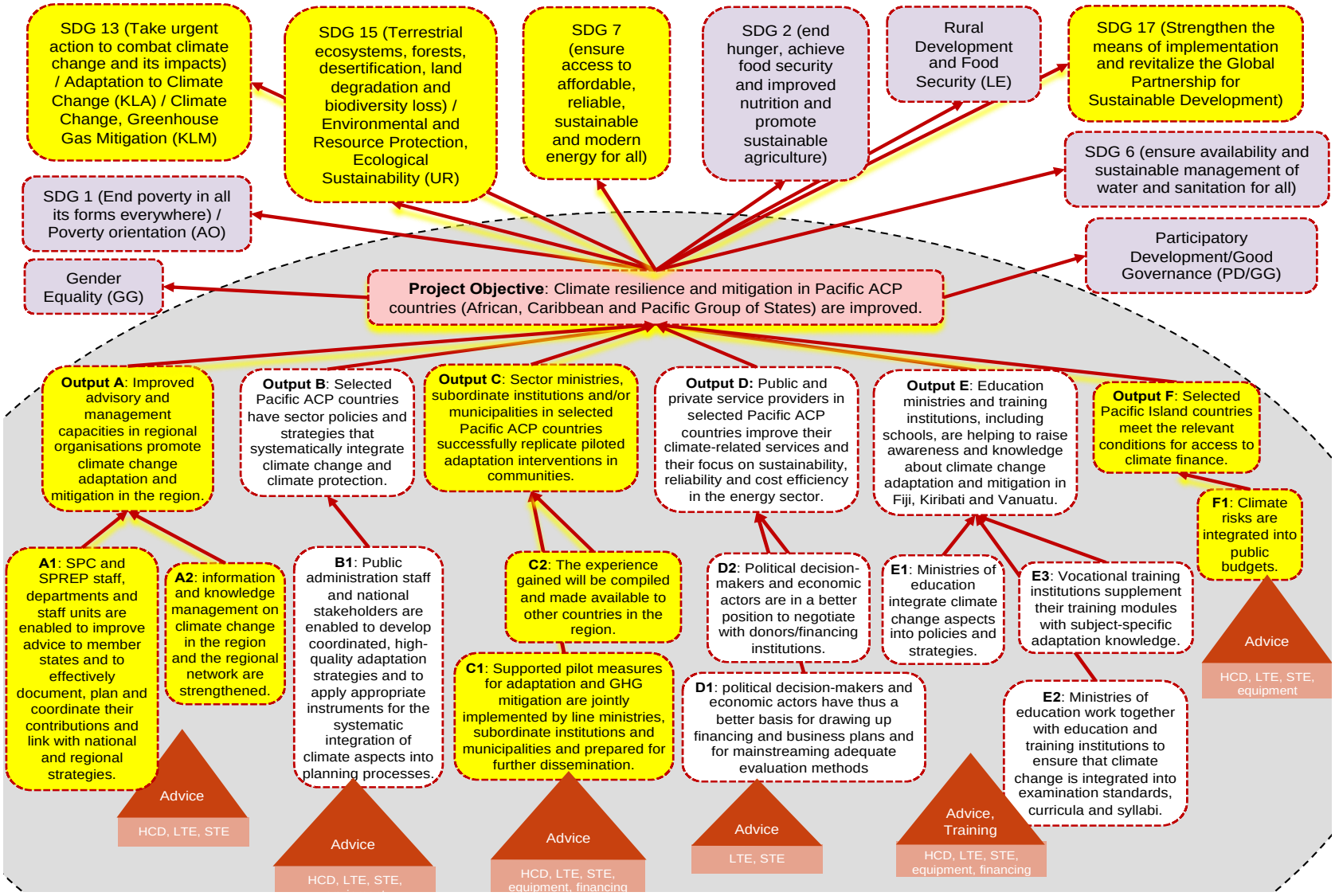
Cross-cutting issues

The evaluation also verified if essential cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, conflict sensitivity and human rights were appropriately addressed during the design and implementation of the project. According to project documentation, conflict and human rights issues were not of relevance in the Pacific islands region or for the CCCPIR project. Gender issues were, however, particularly relevant for the project, as women are more vulnerable to climate-change impacts. Moreover, climate change also has a strong impact on the environment – for instance, on coastal biodiversity – and mitigation of GHG may also lead to a reduction in air pollution. The evaluation did therefore take gender and environment issues into account.

System boundary

The system boundary of the project was clearly defined by the module objective, which referred to the improvement of climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries, and its related outputs. However, the project was also used as a 'hub' for encompassing other climate change-related topics and several co-financing contributions were made in this regard. The project therefore became more of a programme than a single project, which made things less clear cut for the evaluation process. External factors, such as risks at outcome and impact levels, e.g. climate change-related extreme weather events (cyclones, floods, etc.), were not within the sphere of responsibility of the project. The evaluation did, however, assess the risk management of the project at output level (see above).

Figure 1: Results model (as at December 2020), adapted during the evaluation



(HCD: Human capacity development; LTE: Long-term experts; STE: Short-term experts)

3 Evaluability and evaluation process

This chapter aims to clarify the availability and quality of data and the process of the evaluation.

3.1 Evaluability: data availability and quality

This section covers the following aspects:

- availability of essential documents,
- monitoring and baseline data, including partner data, and
- secondary data.

Availability of essential documents

All essential documents, in particular planning documents and progress reports, were available for the evaluation (see annex).

Monitoring and baseline data including partner data

The evaluation used the project's results-based monitoring system and the specific monitoring system for the EU co-financed ACSE activities, which were both created in Microsoft Excel and up to date. In addition, results were monitored on the basis of the annual progress reports to BMZ. The project did not use data from partner organisations and did not apply the KOMPASS approach. Partners were not formally involved in the monitoring process, but were kept informed through annual meetings. The objective and output indicators included clear baseline and target values and sources for verifying monitoring data. Initially, the baseline data did not refer, in the case of all indicators, to the project under evaluation but including to the predecessor project. Consequently, the baseline values and corresponding dates were updated by the project team. The sources used to verify the different indicators at outcome and output levels as described in the results matrix were made available by the project team. The monitoring system did not include risk monitoring.

Secondary data

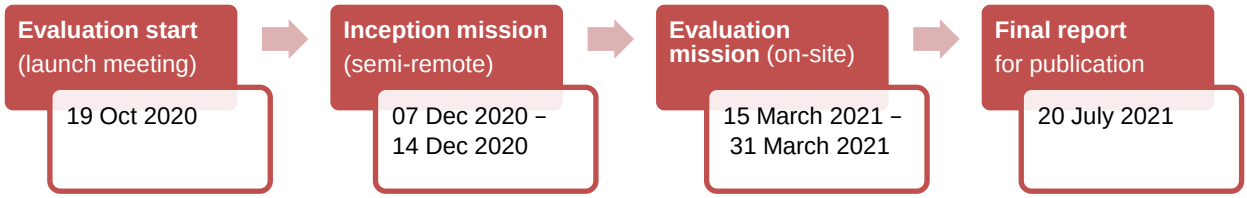
During the evaluation phase, secondary data were collected, e.g. from donor websites (BMZ, EU, DEZA, USAID, DFAT, World Bank) and other information portals (e.g. CIA factsheets). Owing to time constraints, the evaluation did not use data from national or regional statistical offices, but did include secondary data from regional and national reports, e.g. the 2020 *Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report* (PIFS, 2020).

3.2 Evaluation process

This section covers the following aspects:

- milestones of the evaluation process,
- involvement of stakeholders,
- selection of interviewees,
- data analysis process,
- roles of international and local evaluators, and
- (semi-)remote evaluation.

Figure 2: Milestones of the evaluation process



Involvement of stakeholders

During the inception mission, representatives from GIZ and BMZ were invited to express their specific interests in the evaluation of the project. The evaluation team has included the resulting additional evaluation questions in the evaluation matrix. Owing to travel restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, and logistical constraints, in particular a time difference of 11 hours between Europe and the Pacific region, other stakeholders or target group representatives could not be involved in the inception phase. However, the evaluation team, together with the GIZ team based in Fiji, worked out an acceptable representative sample of stakeholders for the evaluation mission. The evaluation team organised a face-to-face briefing and debriefing meeting with CCCPIR project staff and partner representatives to discuss the findings of the mission. The stakeholders who participated in the evaluation as interviewees during the field mission are listed in Table 2. In accordance with data protection requirements, the identities of interviewees have been anonymised using an 'interview coding list'. GIZ will ensure the dissemination of the evaluation results to partners, other stakeholders and other GIZ units (e.g. the sectoral unit).

Selection of interviewees

The evaluation of CCCPIR II was based on a participatory approach, i.e. involving key stakeholders during the initiation and implementation phases of the evaluation. With support from GIZ in Suva, stakeholders were selected based on several criteria:

- involvement in project activities,
- diversity of stakeholder groups (public, private, civil society, donor community),
- knowledge of the sectoral and political context, and
- direct beneficiaries (direct target group) of project activities.

The main stakeholders in the evaluation are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of evaluation stakeholders and selected participants

Organisation/company/ target group	Overall number of persons involved in evaluation (including gender disaggregation)	No. of interview participants	No. of focus group participants	No. of workshop participants	No. of survey participants
Donors	6 (3f + 3m)	5			
German embassy in Wellington (New Zealand)					
EU (Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy – ACSE), Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), EU (Global Climate Change Alliance – GCCA), World Bank, European External Action Service (EEAS)					
GIZ	12 (6f + 6m)	2 (1f + 1m)		10 (5f + 5m)	
GIZ project team, GIZ regional office, GIZ headquarters Germany					

Organisation/company/ target group	Overall number of persons involved in evaluation (including gender disaggregation)	No. of interview participants	No. of focus group participants	No. of workshop participants	No. of survey participants
Partner organisations (direct target group)	12 (8m + 4f)	12			
SPC, SPREP, PIFS, Timor-Leste, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Fiji), Ministry of Finance (Solomon Islands), Ministry of Finance (Tuvalu), Ministry of Finance (Republic of the Marshall Islands), Ministry of Forestry (Fiji), Ministry of Economy (Fiji)					
Civil society and private sector actors (indirect target groups)	2 (1m +1f)	2			
Soqosoqo Vakamarama (Fiji), Fiji Commerce and Employee Federation					
Final beneficiaries/indirect (direct) target groups (sum)					
Draubuta Village Nakoro Village Yasawa High School	53 (21m + 32 f)	9	44 (7 focus groups)		
Note: f = female; m = male					

Data analysis process

The evaluation referred to project documents such as the project proposals, results logic, results matrix, project annual reports, project presentations, press releases, working papers, policy briefs and operational planning. These documents were made available by GIZ via Microsoft Teams. Regional and national strategies and other reference documents were also used. In addition, the evaluation collected and assessed online information, including from partners' websites, news articles and YouTube videos related to the project. The documents and sources were assessed against the evaluation questions.

Opinions from selected project beneficiaries in Fiji, Tuvalu, RMI, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste were collected during the evaluation mission via semi-structured interviews based on the evaluation questions. The evaluation matrix (see annex) provided a series of guiding questions that were critical in collecting key information during the mission. Interview data were captured through note-taking by both the evaluators. After the interview sessions, the evaluators compared notes and discussed points of convergence and divergence as per the criteria. Clarification and/or confirmation of issues raised by an interviewee were triangulated to project-related documents and other public documents/sources. The evaluators also used follow-up interviews to confirm and/or clarify issues raised in a previous session.

Data obtained by document analysis were triangulated and validated against the opinions of the stakeholders interviewed. The evaluation team also used their expert judgement in vetting the reliability and quality of the findings and the results obtained from the evaluation mission.

Roles of international and local evaluators

The evaluation team consisted of an international evaluator, Mr Josef Seitz, and a regional evaluator, Mr Jale Samuwai. Mr Seitz is an international expert in the field of environment, climate change, energy, waste management and sustainable economic development. He has more than 25 years of experience in designing, supporting and evaluating international projects of varying size, scope and complexity. In 2006, Mr Seitz founded the consulting firm Global21 Consulting, based near Toulouse, France. Previously, he was programme director and technical advisor in GTZ development projects in Argentina and Morocco. On behalf of GIZ, KfW German Development Bank, the National Metrology Institute of Germany and the European Union, Mr Seitz has carried out numerous evaluations in all regions of the world.

Mr Samuwai is a Pacific-based expert in the fields of climate change, climate finance and sustainable development. He has a PhD in climate change and more than 12 years of experience in planning, designing and implementing regional climate-change programmes in the Pacific. He is currently the interim economic justice programming lead for the international NGO Oxfam in the Pacific, based in Suva, Fiji. He has also fulfilled several external, short-term engagements for the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, PIFS, the International Institute for Sustainable Development and Oxford Policy Management.

Collectively, therefore, the two evaluators had a comparative advantage based on their areas of interest and experience in project management and evaluation, climate change, energy and local governance. They complemented each other in terms of their appreciation and understanding of the cultural, political, social and economic environment of the Pacific islands region and of the project's target groups, and their long experience with vulnerable and disadvantaged populations. This level of appreciation and understanding was a key success factor for an evaluation of this scale.

During the evaluation exercise, Mr Seitz acted as team leader, with support from Mr Samuwai. Mr Seitz was ultimately responsible for the preparation, implementation, quality assurance and support of the evaluation. Mr Seitz was also responsible for directly reporting to GIZ. Mr Samuwai contributed to the inception report, its annexes and corresponding revisions, helped with data collection and interpretation, supported preparations for the evaluation mission, participated in the field evaluation mission and contributed to the evaluation report, its annexes and corresponding revisions.

During the initial phase of the evaluation, both evaluators took the necessary steps to ensure a high level of methodological quality. The evaluators collectively acquired a thorough understanding of the purpose of the evaluation, examined the logic of the project's results and reviewed the available data from relevant stakeholders. In addition, they collectively prepared the inception report. During the on-site evaluation mission, the evaluators jointly collected data by conducting online interviews through Zoom and Teams over a two-week period, from 15 March to 26 March 2021. Interviews and focus groups in communities, i.e. Nakoro, Draubuta and Yasawa High School, were conducted by Mr Samuwai over a three-day period, from 29 March to 31 March 2021. The two evaluators then analysed, triangulated and validated the data in a thorough and systematic manner, cross-checking the data’s validity with other key sources through document analysis and interviews with other relevant stakeholders. This process provided the basis for preparing the draft and final versions of the evaluation report.

(Semi-)remote evaluation

The evaluation was challenging, given that the project covered 15 island countries, which were costly to travel between, involved a wide variety of implementing partners, ranging from local communities to regional organisations, and featured a complex financing structure that included five different donor organisations. These challenges were addressed by selecting a representative sample of partner institutions and stakeholders to take part in the evaluation process.

The cost and complexity of travel to and within the region was not, ultimately, an issue, owing to the global COVID-19 travel restrictions in place at the time. Mr Samuwai was able to travel within Fiji, however, so he was able to conduct face-to-face interviews there – either in the GIZ conference room or in the interviewee's workplace – with Mr Seitz joining via video calls. For evaluation stakeholders outside of Fiji, a semi-remote mission using digital platforms was conducted. Mr Samuwai collected data from communities in the i-taukei language and translated it into English..

4 Assessment according to OECD/DAC criteria

This chapter aims to describe the basis and design of the evaluation and the assessment of the project according to the six evaluation criteria.

4.1 Impact and sustainability of predecessor projects

The following section describes the methodology for assessing the impact and sustainability of the predecessor project: Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region I.

Summarising assessment of predecessor project

In 2015, an evaluation of the first project phase (CCCPIR I) concluded that the project was successful (GIZ, 2015b). The evaluation found that the main challenges of the first project phase were to create impact and ensure the sustainability of the results. The present evaluation found that the impact and sustainability of the predecessor project have considerably improved in the meantime. Among other impacts, the present evaluation revealed that the predecessor project contributed to combating climate change and its impacts (SDG 13, 'adaptation to climate change (KLA)' and 'reduction of greenhouse gases (KLM)' policy markers) in particular by enhancing the partners' capacities at strategy level and regarding adaptation planning processes. Through its activities related to REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation) it contributed to protecting terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15, 'environmental protection and resource conservation (UR)' policy marker). Moreover, it clearly strengthened the partner countries' means of implementation (SDG 17), and the partner organisations continue to use the capacities developed and tools established. In conclusion, the present evaluation found that the results of the predecessor project are sustainable and continue to generate impact. In addition, the transition between the predecessor project and the project under review went smoothly and the results achieved by the predecessor were continued by the successor.

Analysis and assessment of predecessor project

The predecessor project started in 2009 and ended in May 2016. The results matrix was adapted for the project under evaluation, but many of the activities and some indicators from the predecessor project continued to be implemented or respectively applied. The predecessor's impact and sustainability were mainly assessed through specific evaluation questions addressed to the main stakeholders.

The predecessor project's support to the regional institutions SPC and SPREP enabled these organisations to increasingly advise their respective member countries on topics related to climate change. The predecessor project contributed to enhance the role of regional organisations as advisory bodies, such that they now have a much better standing and reputation (GIZ, 2007b; Int_8, 9, 12 with partner organisation). Moreover, at the strategy level, the project laid the groundwork for the creation of the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), which, today, constitutes a key document in addressing climate change and disaster risk management in the region. The FRDP process was established and remains operational (SPC et al., 2016; Int_9 with partner organisation).

At national level, the predecessor project advised the Pacific island countries (PICs) to establish climate-change adaptation processes. When the predecessor project began, in 2009, the PICs did not have adaptation plans in place. Today, the processes for drafting National Adaptation Plans for Action (NAPA) are in place and being implemented (Int_9 with partner organisation; Int_2 with GIZ). The predecessor project's support in this regard created a deep understanding of climate change in its partner countries. Consequently, all countries supported the setting up of the Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub, which aims to support the countries in reviewing, enhancing and fulfilling their climate commitments, and thus contribute to sustainable and resilient development and promote transition to a low-carbon development pathway in the Pacific (Regional Pacific NDC Hub; Int_12 with partner organisation; Int_5 with donor; Int_2 with GIZ). As a specific example, the predecessor project enabled Fiji to articulate its climate-change goals and to transform them into the country's NDCs. Moreover, Fiji's 5-year & 20-year National Development Plan now includes REDD+ and the country's REDD+ Agenda is now well established. The Fiji government's greater capacities in addressing climate change can clearly be attributed to the predecessor project activities (Int_7 with partner organisation; Int_5 with donor).

Photo 1: Coastal protection in Hihifo District (Tonga)

In 2015, an evaluation of the first project phase (CCCPIR I) concluded that that the project was successful (GIZ, 2015b). According to the 2015 evaluation, the main challenges of the first project phase were to create impact and ensure the sustainability of the results. The present evaluation stated that impact and sustainability of the predecessor project have considerably improved. In particular, the present evaluation revealed that – amongst other impacts – the predecessor project particularly contributed to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13, 'adaptation to climate change (KLA)' and 'reduction of greenhouse gases (KLM)' policy markers) and to protect terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15, 'environmental protection and resource conservation (UR)' policy marker). Moreover, it clearly strengthened the partner countries' means of implementation (SDG 17). The partner organisations continue to use the capacities developed and tools established. For instance, the online platform established by the predecessor project regarding REDD+ forest conservation in PICs is still online and being used (Int_2 with partner organisation).

In conclusion, the evaluation demonstrated that the results of the predecessor project are sustainable and continue to generate impact. In addition, the transition from the predecessor project to the successor project went smoothly and the results achieved by the former were continued by the latter.

Methodology for assessing predecessor project

Table 3: Methodology for predecessor project

Predecessor project: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Impact of the predecessor project	• 2015 evaluation of the predecessor project • Results model • Project proposals and progress reports • Agenda 2030 (SDGs) • FRDP 2017–2030, • Regional and national strategies • Online platform	**Evaluation design:** The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results models) and websites • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered good. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Sustainability of the predecessor project	• 2015 evaluation of the predecessor project • Content, approaches, methods, concepts developed within the intervention used and not used by the partners	**Evaluation design:** The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results models) and websites • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered good. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.

4.2 Relevance

This section analyses and assesses the relevance of the CCCPIR II project.

Summarising assessment and rating of relevance

Table 4: Rating of OECD/DAC criterion: relevance

Criterion	Assessment dimension	Score and rating
Relevance	Alignment with policies and priorities	30 out of 30 points
	Alignment with the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	28 out of 30 points
	Appropriateness of the design	20 out of 20 points
	Adaptability – response to change	20 out of 20 points
Relevance total score and rating		Score: **98 out of 100 points** Rating: **Level 1: highly successful**

In summary, the project design was strongly aligned and consistent with relevant international development strategies and frameworks, i.e. 1992 UNFCCC, 2015 Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), regional climate-change and development frameworks (Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) pathway, the Boe Declaration and the Kainaki II Declaration, as well as the respective Pacific island countries' national development strategies and sectorial plans, i.e. climate-change policies, national development strategies, NDCs. Importantly, the project was aligned and consistent with BMZ's strategic policy documents, particularly its programme of action on climate change and development, its climate policy in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Government of Germany's policy guidelines for the Indo-Pacific. Strong alignment was also evident between the project and other global climate change-related initiatives currently being supported by BMZ, particularly in Africa and the wider Asia-Pacific region.

The project was also aligned with the climate-change policies of other development partners in the Pacific (DFAT, the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, USAID, World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Green Climate Fund (GCF), regional partners (SPREP, SPC, PIFS)) who were also prioritising climate-change adaptation, climate finance, renewable energy and energy efficiency, and Redd+, with a clear focus on strengthening capacities at regional, national and community levels.

The project was closely aligned with Pacific island countries' respective climate-change priorities, particularly in terms of strengthening livelihood resilience in communities, climate finance and renewable energy. Despite its regional focus, the project adopted different implementation approaches for Pacific island countries, in line with each country's political set-up and institutional environment.

The design of the project corresponded well to the needs of the target groups and took into consideration the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups – for example, through targeted, gender-based and context-relevant interventions like intercropping initiatives and micro-business capacity-building initiatives. The project's Theory of Change (ToC), which included the project objective, outputs and activities, outcome assumptions, assumptions and risks, was adequately developed and expressed, and was realistic. The project design was found to be satisfactory with regard to achieving the chosen objective.

Relevant strategic changes were addressed by the project governance structure, and necessary changes (such as extending the project duration, adjusting indicators and capacity-building modules, etc.) were implemented by the project team management. The evaluation found that achieving the objective required greater participatory consultation and a stronger partnership and coordination with the regional and government partners.

In total, the relevance of the project is rated as Level 1: highly successful, with 98 out of 100 points.

Analysis and assessment of relevance

The evaluation of the relevance criterion was based on an analysis of the degree of consistency and conformity of the project design with the four assessment dimensions outlined below.

Relevance dimension 1: Alignment with policies and priorities

The evaluation was based on an analysis of the consistency of the project design with key national and regional strategic and development frameworks, strategic action plans and development policies, as well as with international standards and agreements, in particular the UNFCCC, SDGs of the UN Agenda 2030, Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, FRDP, SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) pathway, Boe Declaration and Kainaki II Declaration. BMZ's strategic documents, particularly its programme of action on climate change and development, its climate policy in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Government of Germany's policy guidelines for the Indo-Pacific region were also analysed. The evaluation also considered the extent to which the project complemented other GIZ projects and those of additional bilateral, regional and global donors focusing on climate change in the Pacific.

The evaluation recognised that the project was highly consistent with global strategic development frameworks that set the global agenda on climate change and disaster risk issues: the 1992 UNFCCC, 2015 Paris Agreement and 2015 Sendai Framework. Regarding the SDGs, the evaluation found that the project outcomes contributed to several, particularly SDGs 1, 2, 6, 7 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 (GIZ, 2020e).

There was consistency with the current priority action areas identified by BMZ in the field of climate change, specifically in energy and climate, migration and climate, climate risk assessment and management, and climate finance (BMZ, 2016; 2021). When evaluated against BMZ's climate policy in the context of the 2030 Agenda, the project was found to be consistent with five of the seven priority areas that BMZ has adopted to translate the Paris Agreement into action, namely: 1) fostering sustainable energy for development; 2) conserving forests; 3) promoting climate-smart food production; 4) adaptation to climate change – boosting resilience; and 5) advancing international climate finance (BMZ, 2021; GIZ, 2017b). The project was also consistent with the German government's seven key policy initiatives in the Indo-Pacific region, one of which is 'Tackling climate change and protecting the environment' by, among other things, 'expanding support for the Pacific island states…in addressing climate change-related risks, including security risks' (BMZ, 2020).

In terms of strategic regional documents, the evaluation showed consistency with the three goals of the FRDP, which are: 1) strengthened integrated adaptation and risk reduction to enhance resilience to climate change and disasters; 2) low carbon development; and 3) strengthened disaster preparedness, response and recovery (SPC et al., 2016). The three interrelated goals of the FRDP are to enhance resilience to disasters and climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty (SPC et al., 2016). More importantly, the project was consistent with the FRPD's principles of 'coordinated regional approach', 'all-stakeholder approach' and 'partnership' to building resilience to climate change (Int_1, 8, 12 with partner organisation).

The project was also consistent with: the SAMOA pathway, particularly paragraph 39, concerning the call for more support from developed countries for SIDS on climate change (UNDESA, 2021); the Boe Declaration on

Regional Security, which reaffirmed that climate change is the single biggest threat to the security of the Pacific (PIFS, 2018); and the Kainaki II Declaration for Urgent Climate Action Now (PIFS, 2019).

At the national level, the project was consistent with Pacific island countries' respective national development strategies/plans and their national climate-change policies. For example, in Fiji, the project was consistent with the government's 5-year and 20-year National Development Plan, particularly regarding the provision of electricity for all (Ministry of Economy, 2017a); the Republic of Fiji National Climate Change Policy (Government of the Republic of Fiji, 2012); and Fiji's NDC implementation roadmap 2017–2030 (Ministry of Economy, 2017b) (Int_7, 10, 11 with partner organisation).

The evaluation also confirmed that the project's intervention objectives aligned with most of the other ten GIZ projects that make up the GIZ Pacific portfolio, particularly in the areas of building resilience to climate-change impacts at community and national levels, low carbon development through renewable energy investments and strengthening national institutions to access climate finance. Projects with which CCCPIR II priorities were closely aligned included Low Carbon Sea Transport, REDD+ II (ended in December 2020), Blue Carbon (due to end November 2024), Human Mobility (due to end 2023), InsuResilience (ended in June 2020), Climate Finance Readiness (ended in December 2020) and the NDC Hub project (due to end 2022) (GIZ, 2020j). The Low Carbon Sea Transport, Blue Carbon and Redd+ II projects are/were funded by BMZ-IKI (GIZ, 2020j). The Human Mobility, Climate Finance Readiness and InsuResilience projects are/were funded by BMZ, while the NDC Hub is funded by BMZ and other multilateral donors (GIZ, 2020j).

The evaluation also confirmed that the project's intervention priorities were aligned with other bilateral, regional and global donors prioritising interventions in the fields of REDD+, climate finance, renewable energy and energy. Development partners that are actively investing in such areas include the EU Global Climate Change Alliance, DFAT, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, USAID, United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF, GCF, World Bank and ADB (Int_1, 8 with partners).

The project's priorities were also in alignment with SPREP and Nature for Conservancy priorities, particularly in the area of ecosystem adaptations for the North Pacific (GIZ, 2017b), and with the KfW German Development Bank funding implemented by SPC in Kiribati, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (GIZ, 2017b).

Relevance dimension 1 – Alignment with policies and priorities – scores **30 points out of 30.**

Relevance dimension 2: Alignment with the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders

The evaluation examined the extent to which the project design responded to the needs and capacities of beneficiaries and stakeholders, and determined the extent to which disadvantaged groups, particularly women and children, were directly targeted by specific interventions.

The evaluation noted that a participatory and consultative approach was adopted in the planning and design phase of the project, particularly in the form of community-based interventions (Int_8 with partners; FGD_2, 3 with final beneficiaries). The evaluation then examined the extent to which the project met the needs of the target groups and direct beneficiaries. The direct target group of the project comprised three layers: technical- and operational-level personnel of the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) agencies (SPC, PIFS, SPREP, USP); government staff in various ministries/agencies (Ministry of Finance, climate-change departments, energy departments, Ministry of Forests, etc.); and members of the communities, particularly women. The evaluation confirmed that the project was in alignment with the needs of the CROP agencies and governments in terms of building capacity, strengthening institutions and meeting resourcing needs, so that climate change in the region could be systematically addressed (Int_1, 8, 12 with partner organisation). The project has allowed Pacific island countries to strengthen their public finance management (PFM) systems, mainstream climate change in their national development policies and prepare their systems, i.e. institutions,

policies and capacities, to mobilise their climate finance (Int_1 with partners; Nacei, 2018). For example, in Tuvalu, the project provided the Ministry of Finance with technical assistance in its internal audit of the PFM, so that it would be accredited to the Adaptation Fund (Int_1, 5 with partner organisation). Accessing climate finance from multilateral sources, particularly the Adaptation Fund and the GCF, was identified as a national priority in the focus area of climate change in Tuvalu's National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016 to 2020 (*Te Kakeega III*) (Government of Tuvalu, 2016).

Moreover, the project contributed to the overall strengthening of government systems to implement pilot projects in communities. In Fiji, for example, the project played a significant role in supporting the climate-change department and other related agencies in their efforts to relocate vulnerable communities in a structured manner (Int_10, 11 with partner organisation; Boila, 2020).

The evaluation found that a few stakeholders were of the view that the project design did not sufficiently consider the issue of capacities in the Pacific region (Int_5, 8, 9 with partner organisation). These views were expressed from a national rather than regional perspective. Pacific island countries generally have very low technical capacities and high labour mobility. Pacific island governments find it challenging to retain technical staff, so they face a continuous cycle of losing staff to better-paying organisations and therefore require further capacity-building (Int_5, 8, 9 with partner organisation). The assessment of the overall impacts of the project (see section 4.5) clearly indicated that the approach adopted by the project to address limited capacities in Pacific island countries was adequate.

Some stakeholders were also of the view that the hierarchy of roles within the project needed to be reviewed, particularly regarding the roles fulfilled by external junior GIZ advisors, who tend to lack sufficient cultural understanding of the Pacific context (or ways of working) to be able to advise Pacific governments. This caused some tension among partners and was also seen as detrimental to efforts to build local capacity for these technical positions (Int_8, 9, 12 with partner organisation).

The evaluation also confirmed that the project addressed and was in alignment with the needs of communities that directly benefited from directly funded community-based initiatives (GIZ, 2019a; FGD_1, 2, 3 with final beneficiaries; GIZ, 2020e). More detail on this alignment can be found in sections 4.5 and 4.6.

Relevance dimension 2 – Alignment with the needs and capacities of beneficiaries and stakeholders – scores **28 points out of 30**.

Relevance dimension 3: Appropriateness of the design

The appropriateness of the project design for achieving the chosen objective was assessed by evaluating the theory of change (GIZ, 2020k). In particular, the evaluation examined whether the project objective was realistic and whether the activities, instruments and outputs were adequately designed to achieve that objective. It also examined the plausibility of the underlying outcome assumptions and system boundaries, and whether potential influences from other donors/organisations outside the project scope, as well as assumptions and risks to the project, were adequately considered and the extent to which these were comprehensive and plausible. Furthermore, the evaluation examined whether the project had conducted a risk assessment and considered the possibility of changing general conditions in its strategic direction.

The overarching objective of the project was 'climate-change resilience and mitigation are improved in the Pacific ACP' (GIZ, 2020k). The review of the project design showed that the objective was ambitious, given the special and unique circumstances of the Pacific in terms of climate change and the challenges of working in the Pacific island counties (SAMOA Pathway, BOE and Kainaki II declarations). However, the evaluation confirmed that the project adopted a holistic and practical design approach by targeting: 1) Policy support at national

level, 2) Mainstreaming climate change at the national level, and 3) Pilot project implementation on the ground (GIZ, 2020d).
The evaluation found that the project design, particularly the funding strategy, was appropriate and in line with the overall objective, because funding was able to be obtained from other donors, meaning all the costs did not have to be borne by the project alone (Int_2 with GIZ; Int_9 with partner organisation).

The activities, instruments and results were adequately designed to achieve the project objective (GIZ, 2020k). The evaluation found that the project built on and strengthened existing regional and national mechanisms and coordination structures to deliver its activities, rather than creating new or parallel channels (Int_1, 8, 12 with partner organisation). Moreover, the evaluation confirmed that the project was strategic and targeted in its design, as it was informed by detailed stakeholder and contextual analyses that had been carried out (GIZ, 2021b). In fact, the evaluation confirmed that the approach taken by the project to use SPC as the 'conduit' organisation in the region to implement its activities was not only strategic but effective, given the strong relationships SPC has with different actors in the region, as well as SPC's reach and experience in numerous development sectors (Int 8, 12 with partner organisation).

The results also showed that relevant strategic changes (such as extending the project duration, adapting indicators, adjusting capacity-building modules, conducting situation and contextual analyses) were addressed by the project governance structure, and that necessary changes (such as adapting indicators) were implemented by the project leadership team. The evaluation found that achieving the objective was guided not only by the lessons learnt from the project but also by stronger participatory and inclusive consultations during the design phase, as well as stronger partnership with government and regional partners and other stakeholders (Int_6, 10 with partners; Int_2, 5 with donors).

Relevance dimension 3 – Appropriateness of the design – scores **20 points out of 20**.

Relevance dimension 4: Adaptability – response to change

The responsiveness of the project to changes during implementation (e.g. local, national, international or sectoral changes, including advances in sectoral know-how, policy directives, global agreements, and new and emerging stakeholder needs) was assessed by analysing project documents and information and data obtained from project partners, target groups and other key stakeholder groups, particularly at the international and local policy and strategy levels. The evaluation noted numerous changes in the project document, particularly in the overall budget from 2016 to 2020. The trend of increasing the budgetary allocation of the project every year from 2016 to 2020 was indicative of how the project adapted its design to contextual needs that were arising as a matter of priority in the region. As an example, the project contributed towards supporting Fiji's presidency of UNFCCC COP 23, following a request from the Fiji government (Int_10, 11 with partner organisation). The project also supported relief efforts in the wake of natural disasters in the region, such as Tropical Cyclone (TC) Pam in Vanuatu (GIZ, 2017b; 2020e).

The evaluation also found that the monitoring and reporting of project progress were very efficient and there were regular updates of project progress, as well as country updates (GIZ, 2017b). Through this mechanism, the risks and changes in circumstances of countries were not only assessed in detail but the appropriate changes/interventions to the project were made in terms of requirements and durations (GIZ, 2016b).

The evaluation found that at least 15 change offers/project proposals were prepared during the project timeline (GIZ, 2020a). COVID-19 did have an impact on the progress of project activities and indicators, but, other than in the case of the severe travel restrictions that made overseas travel by experts impossible, it was not serious (Int_5 with GIZ).

In summary, the evaluation concluded that the project design was adapted to the changes in accordance with requirements and modified appropriately. The changes made were also considered relevant and took into consideration the external environment in which the project operated.

Relevance dimension 4 – Adaptability/response to change – scores **20 out of 20 points**.

Methodology for assessing relevance

Table 5: Methodology for assessing OECD/DAC criterion: relevance

Relevance: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Alignment with policies and priorities	• Project documents and outputs, such as annual progress reports, project proposal, presentations, visibility products and progress reports, stakeholder analysis and mapping • Paris Agreement 2015 • Agenda 2030 (SDGs) • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 • BMZ's programme of action on climate change and development • BMZ's climate policy in the context of Agenda 2030 • BMZ 2020 Policy Guidelines for the Indo-Pacific • Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) • SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Actions (SAMOA) pathway • Boe Declaration • 2019 Kainaki Declaration II • Fiji's 5-year & 20-year National Development Plan • Fiji's climate-change policy • Fiji's NDC implementation roadmap 2017–2030 • GIZ website	**Evaluation design:** The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents, international, regional and national policies • Semi-structured interviews with selected stakeholders and target communities • Triangulation of opinions of key stakeholders	• Travel restrictions limited data collection • Small sample of stakeholders interviewed (lack of representatives from specific stakeholder groups, such as elders and people living with disabilities) • Huge time difference between location of principal evaluator and the Pacific
Alignment with the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	Similar documents as above, but more emphasis on such project documents as project presentations, progress reports and project visibility products. The beneficiaries and stakeholders of the project are divided into two categories: • direct target groups, including the Pacific island partner countries, CROP agencies and local communities, • indirect target groups, including vulnerable populations, such as women in remote rural communities, who are the final beneficiaries of climate-change interventions.	**Evaluation design:** As above **Empirical methods:** As above	
Appropriateness of the design*	• Results models, progress reports • Results matrix	**Evaluation design:** As above	

	There were at least 15 change offers/project proposals. Additional information included: • official communication between GIZ and Pacific partner countries and/or implementing partners, • reviewed plans of operation, • budget amendments.	**Empirical methods:** As above	
Adaptability – response to change	There were at least 15 change offers/project proposals. Additional information included: • official communication between GIZ and Pacific partner countries and/or implementing partners, • reviewed plans of operation, • budget amendments.	**Evaluation design:** As above. **Empirical methods:** As above	
* The project design encompasses the project's objective and theory of change (GIZ results model, graphic illustration and narrative results hypotheses) with outputs, activities, instruments and results hypotheses, as well as the implementation strategy (e.g. methodological approach, capacity development strategy, results hypotheses).			

4.3 Coherence

This section analyses and assesses the coherence of the project. It is structured according to the assessment dimensions in the GIZ project **evaluation matrix** (see annex).

Summarising assessment and rating of coherence

Table 5: Rating of OECD/DAC criterion: coherence

Criterion	Assessment dimension	Score and rating
Coherence	Internal coherence	49 out of 50 points
	External coherence	48 out of 50 points
Overall score and rating		Score: **97 out of 100 points** Rating: **Level 1: highly successful**

In summary, the evaluation found strong evidence that the project was a good 'fit' for the region. Regarding internal coherence, the project was in alignment with other German government-funded projects that are/were also contributing to climate actions in the region. The project was also in alignment with initiatives that the German government is/was supporting globally, particularly those in Africa and the broader Asia-Pacific region. There is also clear evidence that the project was aligned with German government funding protocols regarding gender, marginalised groups and adherence to German and EU protocols and human rights. As for external coherence, the evaluation concluded that the project was strongly coherent with existing donor activities and projects (e.g. the World Bank's Redd+ project and the various renewable energy and efficiency projects it is currently supporting in Pacific island countries, the Institutional Strengthening in Pacific Island Countries to adapt to Climate Change (ISACC) project, GCF readiness project, the UNDP in the Pacific's Governance for Resilience (Gov4Res) project and DFAT's in-country projects, such as the Tuvalu Food Futures Project). Additionally, the project under evaluation acted as a hub for coordinating regional climate-change efforts and sourcing further finance from donors. The project played an essential role in coordinating donors and development partners, and making sure they were in harmony on climate change in the region. The project

created the space and mechanisms for exchanging information at the regional level, while, at the same time, ensuring that the countries themselves led the implementations in their respective contexts. Despite serving as a hub for other donors, the project faced challenges in trying to coordinate donors, given the increased activities and donor funding in the Pacific climate-change space and the greater number of agencies active in the region owing to additional funding opportunities.

In total, the coherence of the project is rated as Level 1: highly successful, with 97 out of 100 points.

Analysis and assessment of coherence

Coherence dimension 1: Internal coherence

The evaluation team assessed the internal coherence of the project in light of similar international and regional initiatives funded by BMZ and related German government agencies. Additionally, the existing project portfolio of GIZ Pacific was analysed. These assessments were then validated and triangulated with the outcomes of selected expert interviews.

The evaluation found the project to be consistent with international and its own national norms and standards to which it is committed. These norms and standards cover gender, marginalised groups and adherence to German and EU protocols on human rights (BMZ, 2016; 2020; GIZ, 2020e). BMZ's development policy explicitly states that 'climate and development are inextricably linked…and climate change is therefore a core area of the work of BMZ' (BMZ, 2021). The components of the project were also found to be in strong alignment with similar global initiatives funded by BMZ. For example, the project's energy component was in alignment with other BMZ energy initiatives implemented in Africa and Asia (BMZ, 2021). Other BMZ projects at global level with which the project was coherent are: 1) Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change, which is being implemented in the Caribbean, East and West Africa, the Pacific and the Philippines; 2) the Climate Risk Assessment and Management initiative that is currently being implemented in Africa; and 3) the InsuResilience Global Partnership in Africa and in the Pacific (BMZ, 2021). Regarding the climate finance component of the project, on average, 80%–90% of the funding came from BMZ's budget; other German ministries that contributed to climate finance include the Ministry of the Environment's International Climate Initiative (IKI), the Ministry of Economics and Technology, the Ministry of Education and Research, and the Foreign Office (BMZ, 2021).

The evaluation confirmed that the project complemented most of the other ten projects that make up the GIZ Pacific Portfolio, including Low Carbon Sea Transport, REDD+ II (ended in December 2020), Blue Carbon (due to end November 2024), Human Mobility (due to end 2023), InsuResilience (ended in June 2020), Climate Finance Readiness (ended in December 2020) and the NDC Hub project (due to end 2022) (GIZ, 2020j). In fact, climate finance readiness was part of the REDD+ II project, Low Carbon Sea Transport, Regional NDC Hub and Human Mobility, all of which resulted from the CCCPIR II project. Low Carbon Sea Transport, Blue Carbon and Redd+ II are funded by the IKI (GIZ, 2020j). Human Mobility and InsuResilience are funded by BMZ, while the NDC Hub is funded by BMZ and other multilateral donors (GIZ, 2020j). The project under evaluation also supported preparations and planning for, and worked closely with, the KfW German Development Bank-funded project implemented by SPC in Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu in the wake of TC Pam (GIZ, 2017b). The KfW project in these four countries supported activities to facilitate socio-economic recovery after natural disasters, build resilience and secure nutrition and health in the communities affected (SPC, 2016).

The evaluation found close synergies between the project under evaluation and existing projects in GIZ's global and Pacific portfolio. The project was found to have used the technical and financial (KfW, IKI, BMZ) instruments of German international cooperation effectively, in both technical and financial cooperation in its activities in Pacific island countries.

However, when it came to actually implementing the project, the evaluation found that internal communications and decision-making between BMZ and the German Foreign Office were difficult, owing to the current governance structure, which posed bureaucratic challenges and involved multiple points of decision-making, which contributed to delays in project implementation (Int_3 with donor). However, this issue might be outside the project's sphere of influence.

Coherence dimension 1 – Internal coherence – scores **49 out of 50 points**.

Coherence dimension 2: External coherence

To determine external coherence, the websites of other donors, such as DFAT, the EU and World Bank, were evaluated, and findings were then verified through selected expert interviews. Existing partners' activities were also analysed through project documentation, such as context and stakeholder maps, and interviews with relevant regional and national stakeholders.

The evaluation found strong external coherence between the project and other climate-related activities by donors in the region (World Bank, USAID, ADB, GCF, Global Environment Facility GEF, DFAT, SPC, SPREP, PIFS). As discussed in section 4.2, the project was aligned with regional policies (e.g. FRDP) and national development policies (climate-change policies, national development strategies and plans), which was also a strong indicator of the 'fit' of the activities in the region. The evaluation also found that the project adequately incorporated emerging national and regional priorities in its design and that it strengthened coordination with relevant national sector policies and strategies (GIZ, 2020e; Int_4, 5, 10, 11 with partner organisation).

The project was very successful in raising co-financing from active climate-change donors in the region, such as the EU and DFAT, as well as other donors, such as DEZA and USAID (GIZ, 2020c; 2020d; 2020e). The evaluation also confirmed the coherence of the project with those of other development partners in the region, such as the World Bank, particularly its projects in the fields of: energy and extractives, i.e. investments in renewable energy in Pacific island countries; governance, i.e. strengthening of PFMs; resilience and land (strengthening of policies and access to financing), water and sanitation, i.e. access to clean and safe water; and poverty and equity, i.e. welfare and social development (World Bank, 2020; Int_5 with donor).

From interviews with external donors and partners, the evaluation found that the project acted as a hub from which most regional climate finance efforts were coordinated (Int_1, 8, 12 with partner organisation). The project created spaces and mechanisms for donor coordination (e.g. bimonthly informal donors and partners round-table meetings chaired by GIZ) (Int_1 with partner organisation). Here, logistical coordination, such as joint country visits, were discussed, as were potential areas for collaboration and joint efforts in existing project activities (Int_5 with donor; Int_1, 8 with donor organisation; GIZ, 2020e).

The choice of the SPC as the lead executing agency for the project indicated that the design of the project made the most of the SPC's existing systems and structures, particularly in implementing activities in the fields of climate change, disaster management, agriculture, water, forestry and gender equality (Int_12 with partner organisation). The SPC shares 'deep relationships' with Pacific island country ministries that have been built up over more than 70 years. The project made the most of these 'strengths' of the SPC, with the result that the project was perceived by partners as one of the most successful regional projects implemented by the SPC (Int_12 with partner organisation).

The evaluation also found strong coherence between project activities and existing initiatives of government and regional partners. For example, rural electrification initiatives involving renewable technologies, such as solar-energy systems, have long been invested in by the Government of Fiji, where, in 2016–2017, 3,000 households were electrified through solar systems (Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, 2018). The project also supported existing regional climate-change work, such as the climate-change portal managed by

SPREP (Int_9 with partner organisation) and existing climate finance readiness work currently implemented by PIFS through the Green Climate Fund (Int_1 with partner organisation).

The evaluation found strong evidence of support by the project of the principle of subsidiarity. For example, in the case of the Marshall Islands, where various community water projects were being implemented, the construction, installation and maintenance of the water systems were lead and completed by public schools systems (Int_4 with partner organisation). This was also the case in Fiji, where the Department of Energy took the lead in the design and implementation of community energy systems (FGD_1, 2 with final beneficiaries). A similar approach was also evident in Fiji during the relocation of communities, where the construction of houses in the new village site was led by the Fijian government and the communities themselves (GIZ, 2019b).

The evaluation found that external coherence was limited mostly in terms of logistics and project implementation, as there were considerable challenges in implementing common monitoring and evaluation, and accountability systems (Int_6 with GIZ). The project sought to set up a joint monitoring and evaluation system with SPC, but was unable to do so because of the logistical challenges linked to the required frequent inputs from the partner organisations in the region (Int_6 with GIZ).

The project was also successful to a certain extent in serving as a hub for a number of key donors, as it managed to coordinate certain regional climate-change interventions. To successfully coordinate all donor activities in the Pacific region was quite a challenge, given the increasing number of projects and donors in the region operating in the climate-change space (GIZ, 2020e).

Coherence dimension 2 – External coherence – scores **48 out of 50 points.**

Methodology for assessing coherence

Table 6: Methodology for assessing OECD/DAC criterion: coherence

Coherence: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Internal coherence	• BMZ website • BMZ's climate policy in the context of 2030 Agenda • BMZ 2020 Policy Guidelines for the Indo-Pacific • Project documents (organigramme presentation) • Expert interviews	**Evaluation design:** The analysis follows the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of BMZ's strategic development documents • Semi-structured interview with GIZ staff based in headquarters (Germany), NZ embassy, Pacific office and project team	• Travel restrictions limited data collection. • Small sample of stakeholders interviewed (lack of representatives from specific stakeholder groups, such as elders and people living with disabilities). • Huge time difference between location of principal evaluator and the Pacific restricted access to data (limited interviews). • Strategic documents reviewed limited to what was available publicly on the internet.
External coherence	• Donors' websites • Project documents (Powerpoint presentation) • Regional partners' websites • Pacific governments' websites • National reports (e.g. Fiji's Ministry of Infrastructure Annual Report) • Expert interviews	**Evaluation design:** As above **Empirical methods:** As above	As above

4.4 Effectiveness

This section analyses and assesses the effectiveness of the project. It is structured according to the assessment dimensions in the GIZ project evaluation matrix (see annex).

Summarising assessment and rating of effectiveness

Table 7: Rating of OECD/DAC criterion: effectiveness

Criterion	Assessment dimension	Score and rating
Effectiveness	Achievement of the (intended) objectives	28 out of 30 points
	Contribution to achievement of objectives	30 out of 30 points
	Quality of implementation	18 out of 20 points
	Unintended results	20 out of 20 points
Overall score and rating		Score: **96 out of 100 points** Rating: **Level 1: highly successful**

The project objective was defined as follows: "Climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) are improved". All six project objective indicators were fully achieved, with just one project objective indicator slightly delayed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the project objective (outcome) is considered fully achieved (dimension 1). Regarding the degree of output achievement, the evaluation found that all six project outputs were achieved or mostly achieved. Two outputs were 100% achieved and one was almost 100% achieved. Three outputs were overachieved (between 113% and 184%). In addition, the evaluation demonstrated that the activities, results and outputs of the project contributed to the achievement of the project objective (outcome). Without the project (alternative scenario), the partner organisations would have far less capacity in the areas of climate change and climate finance. Moreover, relevant strategic documents would not exist, nor would relevant example projects (dimension 2). Regarding the quality of project implementation, the evaluation deemed this to be very high. The only area where there was potential for improvement was monitoring systems, which could have included risks, unintended results and impacts. The excellent cooperation management was also highlighted by several interview partners (dimension 3).

Additionally, the evaluation found that the only unintended negative results that occurred were minor, e.g. jealousy over the fact that not all countries or communities could benefit from all project activities. Moreover, some unintended benefits were identified, such as the development of partner organisations' capacities for planned relocation (dimension 4).

In total, the effectiveness of the project is rated Level 1: highly successful, with 96 out of 100 points.

Analysis and assessment of effectiveness

Effectiveness dimension 1: Achievement of the (intended) objectives

The project objective was defined as follows: "Climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States) are improved". The degree to which the project objective (outcome) was achieved was assessed on the basis of analysis of the extent to which the six project objective indicators (POI) were achieved. Table 8 summarises the assessment of the project objective indicators according to SMART criteria (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound).

Table 8: Assessed and adapted objective indicators for specific modules (outcome level)

Project's objective indicator according to the (last change) offer	**Assessment according to SMART* criteria**	**Specified objective indicator** (only if necessary for measurement or understanding)
Indicator 1: 25% of the priority measures of 9 supported adaptation strategies or sectoral policies/strategies at national and sub-national level (agriculture, forestry, land use planning, fisheries, tourism, energy, education) that explicitly take climate change into account are implemented. Base value (2015): no priority measures of 9 policies & strategies implemented Target value (2020): 25% of priority measures of 9 policies & strategies implemented Current value (2020): 47.5% Achievement in % (2020): 190% Source: Evaluation of national progress/development reports, sector reports, documentation of implemented measures from national adaptation strategies or sector policies and strategies	The indicator is considered SMART and can be used for the evaluation.	There is no need to specify the indicator.
Indicator 2: 50% of the inhabitants (of which at least 40% are women) in a total of 12 supported rural communities in 5 countries and in 10 communities in 3 particularly vulnerable sub-districts of Timor-Leste state that their resilience to the impacts of climate change has demonstrably increased. Base value (2015): Low resilience of 75% of residents (40% of whom are women) in 12 municipalities and 5 countries and of 75% of residents (40% of whom are women) in 10 municipalities of the 3 most vulnerable sub-districts of Timor-Leste; Target value (2020): Increased resilience of 50% of the inhabitants (40% of whom are women) in a total of 12 rural communities in 5 member countries and in 10 communities in 3 particularly vulnerable sub-districts of Timor-Leste. Current value (2020): 99.5% Achievement in % (2020): 199% Source: Quantitative-qualitative, gender-differentiated survey in the communities at the beginning and end of the phase duration; resilience measurement is based on 5 "livelihood assets": human, physical, financial, social and natural capital.	The indicator is considered SMART and can be used for the evaluation.	There is no need to specify the indicator.
Indicator 3: 100% of households in a total of 14 municipalities in 4 countries have an all-day energy supply (electricity and/or thermal energy for cooking). Base value (2015): 0-25% of households in 14 municipalities in 4 countries Target value (2020): 100% of households in 14 municipalities in 4 countries Current value (2020): 100% (details see below) Achievement in % (2020): 100% (details see below) Source: Evaluation of the implementation reports of the Adapting to Climate Change and Sustainable Energy (ACSE) project in the countries	The indicator is considered SMART and can be used for the evaluation.	There is no need to specify the indicator.
Indicator 4: Fiji meets 100% of the criteria and international standards for the implementation of the REDD+ process. Base value (2015): about 60%	The indicator is considered SMART and can be used for the evaluation.	There is no need to specify the indicator.

Project's objective indicator according to the (last change) offer	**Assessment according to SMART* criteria**	**Specified objective indicator** (only if necessary for measurement or understanding)
Target value (2020): 100% Current value (2020): 100% Achievement in % (2020): 100% Source: Evaluation of Fiji government reports and reports of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)		
Indicator 5: In a total of 6 selected pilot schools in Kiribati, Fiji and Vanuatu, the country-specific topics of climate adaptation and climate protection are part of the regular performance assessments (examinations and tests) in relevant subjects for primary school students. Base value (2015): 0 Target value (2020): 6 Source: Qualitative-quantitative survey in the pilot schools	The indicator is considered SMART. However, the project extended the scope to include higher school levels. The indicator was therefore adapted for the evaluation for the evaluation.	Indicator 5: In a total of 6 selected pilot schools in Kiribati, Fiji and Vanuatu, the country-specific topics of climate adaptation and climate protection are part of the regular performance assessments (examinations and tests) in relevant subjects for school students. Base value (2015): 0 Target value (2020): 6 Current value (2020): delayed Achievement in % (2020): 100% (exams will take place but are delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic) Source: Qualitative-quantitative survey in the pilot schools
Indicator 6: Within 5 Pacific Island countries, the respective ministries have submitted their recommendations to the national parliaments on the inclusion of climate finance in public financial management systems. Base value (2015): 0 Target value (2020): 5 Current value (2020): 5 Achievement in % (2020): 100% Source: Evaluations and documentation of proposals (e.g. new laws, guidelines), documentation of submission to parliament	The indicator is considered SMART and can be used for the evaluation.	There is no need to specify the indicator.
* SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound		

Project objective indicator 1 (POI1) implied that 25% of the priority measures of nine supported adaptation strategies or sectoral policies/strategies at national and sub-national level (agriculture, forestry, land use planning, fisheries, tourism, energy, education) that explicitly take climate change into account are implemented. The evaluation stated found that a total of ten supported strategies or policies taking into account climate change are being implemented across the region (Vanuatu Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policy 2016–2030; Vanuatu Agriculture Sector Policy 2015–2030; Fiji National Climate Change Policy (2019); Fiji Low Emissions Development Strategy; Fiji Green Growth Framework; Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2014–2023 and 2019–2028; Tonga Joint National Action Plan (JNAP II) on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management 2018–2028; and the Republic of Nauru Framework for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction). On average, 47.5% of the measures are already being implemented, including measures in food security (agriculture and fisheries), land-use planning, energy, education, forest management, coastal management and institutional measures. In conclusion, POI1 was 190% achieved (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c; Int_11 with partner organisation; Int_1 with GIZ).

POI2 defined that 50% of the inhabitants (of which at least 40% are women) in a total of twelve supported rural communities in five countries and in ten communities in three particularly vulnerable sub-districts of Timor-Leste state that their resilience to the impacts of climate change has demonstrably increased. A survey carried out by the project team showed that 100% of the rural community residents in Fiji and Papua New Guinea (Milne Bay Province) claimed increased resilience because of the project. This increased resilience was largely as a result of food and water security activities, which also improved the beneficiaries' socio-economic status and overall livelihoods. In Fiji, the adoption of climate-smart agriculture systems (like agroforestry systems, integrated cropping, soil conservation technologies) resulted in increased and diverse crop yields, with women taking the lead in adopting these practices. Owing to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the project team could not undertake an end-of-project survey for the Cook Islands, Papua New Guinea (Central Province), Tonga, Vanuatu, Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) or the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). Instead, the number of direct beneficiaries was used as a default value for the number of interviews, assuming that resilience was increased owing to the nature of the project intervention. Although this assumption is approximative, considering the pandemic situation it was accepted for the purpose of the evaluation. As a result, 99.5% of the inhabitants in the rural communities (of which 39.5% were women) confirmed that their resilience to climate change had increased. The fulfilment of the indicator was also confirmed by interview partners. In conclusion, POI2 was considered 199% achieved (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c; Int_11 with partner organisation; Int_4 with donor; Int_1 with GIZ).

POI3 determined that 100% of households in a total of 14 municipalities in four countries have an all-day energy supply (electricity and/or thermal energy for cooking). The evaluation revealed that the EU-ACSE co-financing fund contributed to the achievement of this indicator. Under this component, the project beneficiary countries should be 'in the driving seat' and able to define the type of assistance they need in the areas of climate-change adaptation and sustainable energy. They were asked to submit project proposals, which were then assessed, in terms of their quality, by an independent Quality Assessment Board. It turned out that, in many cases, the countries preferred energy supply for schools rather than for households. Although, the countries' requests did not fit exactly into the scope of POI3, which was aimed at households, the project decided to act in a demand-driven and flexible way to respond to the needs of the countries (Killmann, 2021b). While the evaluation team agrees with this decision, it considers that the indicator, which had been formulated before the project proposals from the countries were received, should have been adjusted accordingly during project implementation.

The evaluation demonstrated that the project carried out 30 energy-related sub-projects, one of which was for a whole village (Nakoro, Fiji), leading to a 100% energy supply. The site visit and focus group discussion with the inhabitants of Nakoro village found that there are approximately 47 households with a total population of close to 200 people. The inhabitants clearly showed their satisfaction with the energy system installed (FGD_2 with final beneficiaries). A total of 18 sub-projects were carried out in schools in Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Vanuatu. Most of these schools had initially depended on diesel generators for electricity and wood as fuel for cooking in schools with boarding facilities. The installation of solar-energy systems provided the schools with a much-needed reliable electricity source for lighting, computers and electrical school equipment. The installation of solar-power systems in schools and buildings on two Kiribati islands facilitated access to energy for 34% of the households. Regarding the introduction of community-based sustainable biogas schemes in seven municipalities in Tuvalu, no data are available on the percentage of households having access to energy. In addition, there was one sub-project on solar pumping of drinking water in Papua New Guinea and one sub-project for solar irrigation in Timor-Leste. These figures reveal that the project carried out 30 sub-projects rather than 14, suggesting an indicator achievement of 214%. However, based on the countries' requests, the sub-projects focused on different subjects, including schools, households, solar pumping and solar irrigation. The scope of POI3 therefore differed considerably from the initially planned scope and exclusive focus on households, which made a solid quantification based on the number of households impossible. In the case of Tuvalu, data on households were not even available (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c; Int_1 with GIZ). An all-day energy supply for 100% of households in a total of 14 municipalities could therefore

not entirely be confirmed. An exact quantification of the number of households benefiting from the sub-projects addressing schools or agriculture was not possible either. However, by assuming that all households have children benefiting from the electrification of schools and that all households benefit from electrification of agricultural systems (solar pumping, solar irrigation), the evaluation concluded that the sub-projects ultimately benefited all households. Moreover, the number of energy projects carried out was more than twice as high as originally planned. Additionally, the site visit revealed the inhabitants' satisfaction with the sub-project (FGD_2 with final beneficiaries). In conclusion, the evaluation considers that POI3 was 100% achieved. However, the evaluation team also took into account the failure to adapt the indicator during project implementation by reducing the score for this dimension by two points.

POI4 specified that Fiji meets 100% of the criteria and international standards for the implementation of the REDD+ process. In this regard, the evaluation showed that Fiji has undertaken the essential steps to meet these standards, in particular by addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, a national forest reference emission level (FREL) or forest reference level (FRL), a national forest monitoring system, procedures for measuring, reporting and verifying, a national REDD+ strategy and action plan, safeguards frameworks and guidelines, a safeguards information system and a work programme on results-based finance (GIZ, 2020e; 2021c; Int_7 with partner organisation; Int_1 with GIZ). In conclusion, POI4 was considered 100% achieved.

POI5 defined that in a total of six selected pilot schools in each of the three countries Kiribati, Fiji and Vanuatu, country-specific climate change adaptation and mitigation issues are a component of the regular assessments (exams and tests) in relevant subjects for school students. The project trained primary- and secondary-school teachers on climate-change education and education for sustainable development in Kiribati and Vanuatu in 2018 and in Fiji in 2019. As no exams took place in 2020, owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the indicator was unable to be fulfilled. Nevertheless, as teacher training is the precursor for teachers to be able to assess their students, it is very probable that these exams will take place in the future. The evaluation therefore concluded that POI5 is currently delayed but in all probability will be 100% achieved (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c; Int_1 with GIZ).

POI6 implied that within 5 Pacific Island countries, the respective ministries have submitted their recommendations to the national parliaments on the inclusion of climate finance in public financial management systems. The evaluation found that Samoa, Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands undertook the *Climate Change and Disaster Risk Finance Assessment* (CCDRFA) and *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review* (CPEIR). Recommendations from these have been endorsed and incorporated into these countries' public finance management (PFM) improvement programmes. In Kiribati, the 2020 CCDRFA report was approved by cabinet and due to be tabled in parliament in 2021. The Solomon Islands CCDRFA report was endorsed by cabinet in October 2017 and the project under evaluation supported research into the possibility of setting up a Climate Finance Unit. This was approved by the appropriate authorities and established within the Ministry of Finance and Treasury in November 2018, with budget allocation approved by parliament. In Samoa, the 2018 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability assessment report was completed and preparations were under way at the time of this evaluation for its submission to parliament by the Ministry of Finance. In Tuvalu, the establishment of the internal audit was funded by an allocation endorsed by parliament. In Tonga, the Resilient Development Financing Division was set up in January 2020 with funding endorsed by parliament (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c; Int_1 with GIZ). Although some interviewees stated that, apart from reports, climate change was not incorporated into budgeting processes (Int_6 with partner organisation), others expressed their satisfaction with the project (Int_1, 5 with partner organisation; Int_2 with donor). In conclusion, the evaluation considered the indicator 100% achieved.

The evaluation team concludes that all project objective indicators were fully achieved by the end of the project. Achievement of project objective indicator 5 has been slightly delayed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, but

will be fulfilled in all probability. Project objective indicator 3 should have been adapted during project implementation.

Effectiveness dimension 1 – Achievement of the (intended) objectives – scores **28 out of 30 points.**

Effectiveness dimension 2: Contribution to achievement of objectives

The contribution of the project to the achievement of its objectives was assessed by selecting three results hypotheses from the project's theory of change (ToC) and describing how the instruments, activities and outputs contributed to achieving the project objective. In addition, an alternative scenario describes what would have happened had the project not been set up. The degree to which the outputs were achieved was also briefly assessed.

Achievement of outputs

The project was structured into six outputs. The degree to which the project outputs have been achieved was analysed on the basis of the output indicators, as described in the project monitoring system and progress reports. As the project underwent several changes during the implementation period, including additional fund allocations reflected in additional indicators, the project design finally totalled 26 output indicators.

Output A aimed at improving advisory and governance capacities of regional organisations to promote and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in the region. Three out of four indicators were 100% achieved, but one indicator, based on surveys that could not be carried out because of the COVID-19 pandemic, was estimated to be 80% achieved, resulting in an overall output achievement of 95%. Output B focused on the integration of climate-change adaptation and mitigation into sector policies and strategies in selected Pacific ACP countries (at national level). Four out of five indicators were 100% fulfilled and one was overachieved (167%), resulting in a total output achievement of 113%. Output C envisaged the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures at community level. Most corresponding indicators were overachieved, and one indicator was slightly underachieved, giving a total average output achievement of 152%. Output D aimed to ensure that public and private service providers in selected Pacific ACP countries make their energy supply more sustainable, reliable and cost-efficient. One of its five indicators was 100% achieved, two were overachieved (120%), one underachieved (80%) and one achieved five times its target value, resulting in a total output achievement of 184%. Output E aimed to support education ministries and training institutions, including schools, in contributing to a better understanding of climate-change adaptation and mitigation. All three indicators of output E were 100% achieved. Finally, output F aimed to support Pacific island states to improve their access to climate finance. Here again, the two output indicators were 100% fulfilled. In conclusion, the evaluation considered that all six project outputs were achieved. Two outputs were 100% achieved and one was almost 100% achieved. Three outputs were overachieved (between 113% and 184%) (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c).

Selection of results hypotheses

The evaluation analysed the hypotheses from the theory of change of the following three outputs:

- Output A was selected, because it reflected the regional dimension of the project and focused on the macro/strategic level.
- Output C was selected, because it focused on the practical implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures, which was a core element of the project. Additionally, output C represented the micro level and directly referred to vulnerable population groups.
- Output F was selected owing to the high relevance of access to climate finance for the partner countries. Moreover, output C was mainly financed through co-financing.

All hypotheses were assessed from activities via outputs to outcome level.

Table 9: Selected results hypotheses for effectiveness

Hypothesis 1 (activity – output – outcome)	The sectoral and regional organisations, in particular SPC and SPREP as well as PIFS, were supported in organisational development, the development of technical expertise and coordination among themselves. This was done mainly through advisory services, human resource support, the processing of experiences, training measures and workshops as well as the development and introduction of an impact-oriented monitoring instrument. Coordination with member states, donors and between organisations involved in climate change issues was improved through advice and on-the-job support, e.g. in the formulation of statements and written coordination (**activities**). The underlying **hypothesis** for Output A was that this would enable SPC and SPREP staff, departments and staff units to use the acquired institutional and technical capacities, networks, tools and monitoring systems to improve advice to member states and to effectively document, plan and coordinate their contributions and link with national and regional strategies (**result A1**). Strengthening the SPREP-based Pacific Regional Climate Change Portal was supposed to contribute to information and knowledge management on climate change in the region and strengthening the regional network (**result A2**). Hereby, advisory and governance capacities of regional organisations to promote adaptation to climate change and mitigation of GHG emissions in the region were improved (**output A**), which contributed to improve climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**).
Main assumption	SPC and SPREP had an existing interest to strengthen their advisory and steering capacities on climate change issues and presenting them to the outside world. Additionally, it was supposed that the regional organisations had an interest for close mutual coordination and cooperation in the climate field and complement their work according to their mandates. The assumptions have been confirmed.
Risks/unintended results	The regional organisations could not overcome their institutional silo mentality and see each other as competitors. The risks did not occur and no negative results were observed.
Alternative explanation	Donor activities, such as the JICA funded project for Capacity Building on Climate Resilience in the Pacific also strengthened the Pacific Regional Climate Change Portal. Other donor activities took place (e.g. Australian Aid), but were complementary to the project activities.
Confirmed/partly confirmed/not confirmed	Hypothesis 1 was fully confirmed.
Hypothesis 2 (activity – output – outcome)	The project supported the administrations responsible for natural resource management as well as civil society actors in the design and implementation of appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures on the basis of gender-specific surveys, carries out demonstration and pilot measures as well as trainings, and advised and supported the actors in the processing of experiences. Municipalities were advised on participatory planning and implementation as well as on the processing of learning experiences and "good practices". In order to acquire additional financial resources, especially from the EU, administrations of all 15 member states as well as other actors, which are admitted to submit applications, were supported through training and advisory measures in the preparation of project applications for climate adaptation and protection within the framework of EU funding. After a successful application, they were also accompanied in an advisory capacity during the implementation of the funded projects (**activities**). The **hypothesis** for Output C was that the supported pilot measures for adaptation and GHG mitigation would jointly be implemented by line ministries, subordinate institutions and municipalities, evaluated and, if successful, prepared for further dissemination (**result C1**). In Fiji, the project also provided innovative pilot support for the internal resettlement of a community due to climate change induced impacts. The experience gained would be compiled and made available to other countries in the region (**result C2**). As a consequence, national institutions and municipalities in selected Pacific ACP countries were enabled to replicate successfully piloted adaptation measures (**output C**). This contributed to improve climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**).
Main assumption	Municipalities in Pacific ACP countries were convinced of the benefits/ necessity of climate change adaptation and the use of renewable/efficient energies (for security of supply) and would also be supported in their implementation by state institutions.
Risks/unintended results	Municipalities might lack human resources to replicate good practices.

Alternative explanation	Municipalities did not replicate successfully piloted adaptation measures by using their own resources, but with the help of donor organisations mainly.
Confirmed/partly confirmed/not confirmed	Hypothesis 2 was fully confirmed.
Hypothesis 3 (activity – output – outcome)	The project advised the responsible authorities on how the handling of climate risks could be coordinated between finance, planning and technical ministries and documented in policy documents, strategies or plans. In order to acquire additional funds from international climate finance, especially from the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund (AF), the responsible authorities were supported in coordinating with each other and in preparing project applications (**activities**). As **hypothesis**, it was supposed that these activities lead to the integration of climate risks into public budgets (**result F1**) and to the integration of climate financing into public finance management systems of selected Pacific island states (**result F2**). As a consequence, selected Pacific Island countries met the relevant conditions for access to climate finance (**output F**). which contributed to improve climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**).
Main assumption	Finance, planning and technical ministries were willing to cooperate.
Risks/unintended results	No risks were identified for achieving output F.
Alternative explanation	Strengthening of public finance management in PIC's by other institutions/donors, e.g. the Pacific Financial Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) with support of support of Asian Development Bank and International Monetary Fund
Confirmed/partly confirmed/not confirmed	Hypothesis 3 was fully confirmed.

Regarding hypothesis 1, the evaluation found that the project's activities enabled the regional organisations SPC, SPREP and PIDS staff to fulfil their advisory roles for the corresponding member states (Int_5 with GIZ). Interview partners particularly appreciated the adaptation planning tool and the improved knowledge regarding climate change (Int_9 with partner organisation). Moreover, the Pacific Climate Change Portal was considered a highly useful information system and is continuously used by member countries (Int_8,9,12 with partner organisation). Hypothesis 1 was fully confirmed.

With regard to hypothesis 2, the evaluation demonstrated that the design and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures were a core element of the project's work. The selection of the partner communities and the definition of the measures were done by governments at the national level through participatory workshops (Int_5 with GIZ). For instance, in RMI, the selection criteria for water-storage projects were the communities' capacity for maintenance, their most critical needs and the most vulnerable groups (Int_8 with partner organisation). The installation of water tanks in schools led to an increase in water-storage capacity. As schools are shelter points for communities, they now also assure water supply during natural disasters. In order to ensure water quality, the schools have received training on how to test the water quality. Moreover, the project activities also developed capacities at the RMI Ministry of Public Works in how to design and implement water-storage projects (Int_4 with partner organisation). Interview partners also confirmed that the project actively considered the needs of women, e.g. in the design and implementation of the relocation project (Int_5 with donor). The evaluation concluded that hypothesis 2 was also fully confirmed.

With regard to hypothesis 3, the evaluation found that the project successfully introduced climate finance-related tools, e.g. the Climate Finance Navigator Tool (Int_9 with partner organisation), set up working groups on public finance management and established PFM models, e.g. in Samoa, and developed guidelines for national implementing agencies (Int_1 with partner organisation). Several interview partners confirmed the benefits of the project results, in particular regarding institutional development (Int_1,5,9 with partner organisation). From a donor organisation point of view, the project results regarding output F clearly constituted a success story (Int_2 with donor). In conclusion, the evaluation found that hypothesis 3 was fully confirmed.

On the question of what the situation would have been without the project (alternative scenario), the interviewees clearly stated that the partner organisations would have far less capacity regarding climate change (Int_2, 8, 12 with partner organisation; Int_3, 5 with donor) and climate finance (Int_6 with partner organisation). Moreover, relevant strategic documents would not exist, nor would relevant demonstration projects (Int_10 with partner organisation).

Effectiveness dimension 2 – Contribution to achievement of objectives – scores **30 out of 30 points.**

Effectiveness dimension 3: Quality of implementation

The quality of project implementation was assessed based on the project documents and feedback from stakeholders on cooperation management.

Regarding project monitoring, the evaluation found that the project team had established and used two monitoring systems – one to follow the progress of the project outcome and output indicators according to the results matrix, and an additional monitoring system for the EU-ACSE co-financed parts. Both systems were created in Microsoft Excel. The monitoring data were disaggregated by gender. However, the systems did not include monitoring of unintended results, risks or impacts. Risks were nevertheless followed through annual reporting (GIZ, 2020d; 2020e; 2020i; 2021b; 2021c).

The project actively involved all relevant stakeholders, including organisations at regional and national levels, as well as communities, NGOs and the private sector. Many interview partners highly appreciated the project's participatory approach (Int_2, 8, 10, 11, 12 with partner organisation; Int_4, 5 with donor). In addition, the project team involved key stakeholders in decision-making processes, e.g. by signing memoranda of understanding with regional organisations, setting up inception workshops for planning activities in each country, including key stakeholders in annual formal steering-committee meetings, which also included all climate-change focal points and ministries at country level, and organising informal steering talks approximately every three months. The meetings were also used to share information on relevant change processes and lessons learnt during implementation (GIZ, 2020d; Int_4, 7, 8, 11 with partner organisation).

The evaluation also found that the CCCPIR II project's function as a hub for climate change-related activities in the region funded by other donors, such as the German Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Australian Aid, the EU and USAID, was essential. The project actively cooperated with these donor organisations. Considering the weak capacities of the beneficiary countries and institutions to carry out donor financed project (absorption capacities), this cooperation was essential to ensuring the efficiency of donor interventions for both the beneficiaries and the donors themselves (Int_9, 12 with partner organisation; Int_1, 5 with donor).

In conclusion, the evaluation found that the quality of project implementation was very high. The only aspect that could potentially have been improved was the monitoring systems, which could have included risks, unintended results and impacts. The excellent cooperation management was also highlighted by several interview partners, e.g. '*The project management had a dialogue-based approach. This was highly appreciated by the population.*' (Int_11 with partner organisation); '*This was the best project we had. It was very well managed.* (Int_4 with donor); '*This project is different from others. It really focused on population needs. They respect <u>our</u> priorities*.' (Int_10 with partner organisation).

Effectiveness dimension 3 – Quality of implementation – scores **18 out of 20 points.**

Effectiveness dimension 4: Unintended results

The extent to which negative and positive unintended results of the project occurred at output and outcome levels was identified, in particular by collecting data and opinions of key stakeholders. Moreover, the project monitoring system and progress reports were assessed regarding the degree to which unintended risks and

negative results at output and outcome levels were addressed, as were the project measures to counteract these risks and negative results. Finally, on the basis of an analysis of project documents and opinions collected from key stakeholders in the partner region, project measures to exploit potential positive results were identified.

The evaluation found that only minor unintended negative results occurred, namely jealousy over the fact that not all countries could benefit from all project activities (Int_1 with partner organisation). The project managed these unintended results well by letting the national governments handle the selection process and by promoting the multiplication of the positive results (see section 4.7).

Implementation risks were followed in the annual reporting. Major risks were natural disasters and extreme weather events, like cyclones, which might affect infrastructure and construction-related activities, especially for sites on the more remote islands. The project managed this risk by hastening the delivery of materials and construction work before the cyclone season, pre-booking more than one freight ship or barge to ensure reliable delivery of materials to the island community and by drawing up contracts with the private sector for efficient delivery of services to agreed deadlines. The risk that regional organisations might fail to overcome their institutional 'silo' way of thinking was managed by working with not only the SPC but also other regional organisations, such as PIFS, SPREP and the USP. The risk that the overall lack of national experts and capacity might delay effective project implementation was mitigated by pushing programmatic approaches forward, undertaking shared missions and jointly implementing measures. In addition, the project focused on developing local capacities. (GIZ, 2021b; Int_9 with partner organisation).

Regarding unintended benefits, interview partners mentioned that the project activities around relocation led to the development of relocation guidelines and the capacities of partner organisations to plan relocations were subsequently developed (Int_10, 11 with partner organisation).

Effectiveness dimension 4 – Unintended results – scores **20 out of 20 points.**

Photo 2: Solar home system in Draubuta village (Fiji)

Methodology for assessing effectiveness

Table 10: Methodology for assessing OECD/DAC criterion: effectiveness

Effectiveness: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Achievement of the (intended) objectives	Project objective and 6 objective indicators (please refer to table 8 regarding the assessment of the indicators with respect to SMART* criteria).	**Evaluation design:** The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results matrix) and websites • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Contribution to achievement of objectives	Selected results hypotheses from the project's theory of change: • Output A (regional dimension) • Output C (community project implementation) • Output F (climate finance) Hypotheses were assessed from activities via outputs to outcome level.	**Evaluation design:** A contribution story describes how the instruments, activities and outputs have contributed to achieving the project objective. An alternative scenario describes what would have happened had the project not been set up. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results matrix) and websites • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Quality of implementation	• Results model(s) • Data from the results-based monitoring system • Map of actors • Capacity development strategy/ implementation strategy • Project steering • Cooperation management (including feedback from stakeholders)	**Evaluation design:** • Monitoring system was established and used. • Data were disaggregated by gender and marginalised groups. • Unintended results were monitored. • A binding strategy communicated to and agreed with the partners was pursued. • All relevant actors were involved. • Decision processes involved key stakeholders and were transparent. • Relevant change processes were anchored in the cooperation system. • Learning processes were established. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results matrix) and	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. However, some safeguards documents (gender, environment, etc.) were lacking. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.

Effectiveness: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
		websites • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	
Unintended results	• Project proposal • Safeguards documents • Gender analysis • Environmental impact assessment • Video documentaries • Partner articles	**Evaluation design:** The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Analysis of the safeguards documents of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. However, some safeguards documents (gender, environment, etc.) were lacking. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
* SMART: specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound			

4.5 Impact

This section analyses and assesses the impact of the project. It is structured according to the assessment dimensions in the GIZ project evaluation matrix (see annex).

Summarising assessment and rating of impact

Table 11: Rating of OECD/DAC criterion: impact

Criterion	Assessment dimension	Score and rating
Impact	Higher-level (intended) development changes/results	24 out of 30 points
	Contribution to higher-level (intended) development results/changes	35 out of 40 points
	Contribution to higher-level (unintended) development results/changes	30 out of 30 points
Impact score and rating		Score: **89 out of 100 points** Rating: **Level 2: successful**

Due to its broad thematic and geographic approach, the project was supposed to contribute to a number of SDGs and other overarching results: SDG 13 (combat climate change and its impacts), policy marker KLA (adaptation to climate change) and policy marker KLM (climate change, greenhouse gas mitigation); SDG 15 (protection of terrestrial ecosystems) and policy marker UR (environmental and resource protection, ecological sustainability); SDG 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all); SDG 1 (reduce poverty) and policy marker AO (poverty orientation); SDG 17 (strengthening of means of implementation); SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture); and SDG 6 (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all). Owing to time and budget constraints, the evaluation focused on the project's contribution to the most relevant SDGs, namely SDGs 13, 15, 7 and 17. The 2020 *Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report* (PIFS, 2020) on SDG achievement in the region reveals progress in the Pacific region on all four of the SDGs focused on in this evaluation, but to varying degrees (impact dimension 1). In assessing the project's contribution to these four SDGs, the evaluation clearly confirmed all four contribution hypotheses. Owing to the limited capacities of the partner countries to replicate pilot measures, the project's impact is nevertheless somewhat reduced. On the question of what the overarching development results would look like had the project not been implemented (alternative scenario), the interviewees clearly confirmed the positive contribution of the project (impact dimension 2). The evaluation did not reveal any unintended negative results, while numerous examples of additional benefits were cited by the interview partners, e.g. pilot projects leading to enhanced adaptive capacities, lower incidence of water-related disease and more jobs created, generating additional revenues. Moreover, the negotiation skills of PICs were enhanced, which, in turn, strengthened their hand in international climate-change negotiations. Other major benefits of the project were its roles both as a coordination mechanism for 14 countries plus donors and as a flagship project for German international cooperation and German foreign affairs. The project was perceived as a highly relevant contribution by Germany to the region and has clearly raised Germany's reputation in the Pacific region (impact dimension 3).

In total, the impact of the project is rated Level 2: successful, with 89 out of 100 points.

Analysis and assessment of impact

Impact dimension 1: Higher-level (intended) development changes/results

The analysis of the project's higher-level (intended) development results was based on the project documents, in particular the results model (revised for the evaluation), project proposals and progress reports. Agenda 2030 (SDGs) was also used, as was the 2020 *Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report* (PIFS, 2020) regarding the degree of Agenda 2030 implementation.

Due to its broad thematic and geographic approach, the project was supposed to contribute to a number of SDG's:

- SDG 13 (combat climate change and its impacts), policy marker KLA (adaptation to climate change) and policy marker KLM (climate change, greenhouse gas mitigation),
- SDG 15 (protection of terrestrial ecosystems) and policy marker UR (environmental and resource protection, ecological sustainability),
- SDG 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all),
- SDG 1 (reduce poverty) and policy marker AO (poverty orientation),
- SDG 17 (strengthening of means of implementation),
- SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture), and
- SDG 6 (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all).

Leaders of the Pacific Islands Forum have made a commitment to full implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs. They directed that '*the global agenda be contextualised to national and regional priorities, and reporting be streamlined across the SDGs, SAMOA Pathway and Framework for Pacific Regionalism*'. The Pacific

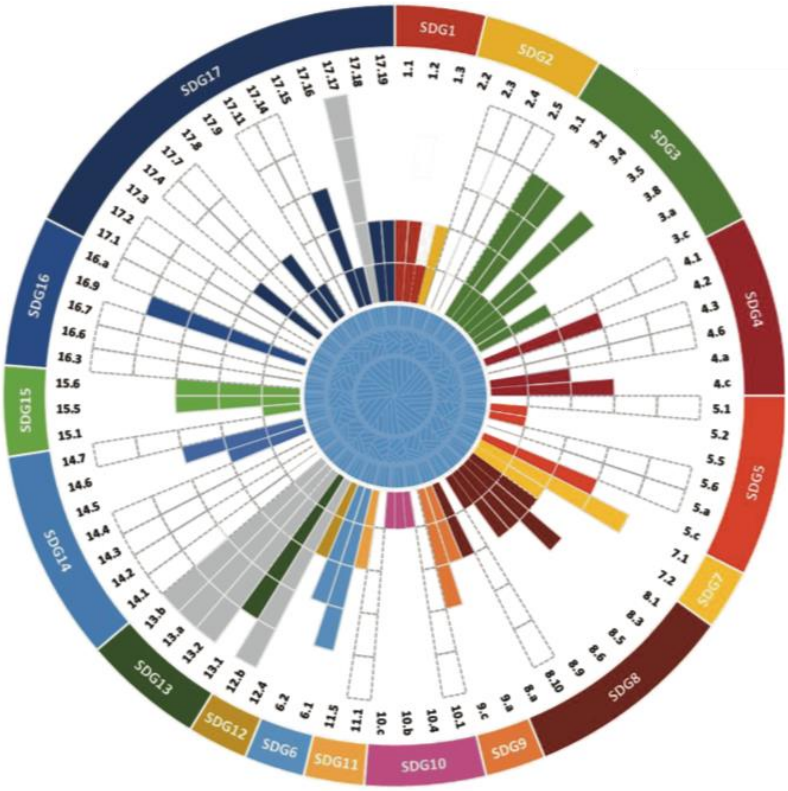
Roadmap for Sustainable Development constitutes a major framework aiming to '*guide regional responses for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals within the context of national plans and priorities, the SAMOA Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism*' (PIFS, 2017). In general, accountability for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is the domain of national governments and it is up to each country to establish its own set of indicators to measure progress against the SDGs, in a way that reflects their national priorities. Nevertheless, the PICs agreed on developing an additional regional reporting mechanism for SDGs (PIFS, 2017). Considering the regional nature of the CCCPIR II project and the fact that assessing the progress of 15 countries on their implementation of SDGs would exceed the scope of this evaluation, it was decided to base the assessment on the last available regional report (the 2020 *Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report*) and to focus on the most relevant SDGs defined for the contribution analysis (SDG 13, 15, 7 and 17).

Regarding SDG 13, the 2020 report states that there has been good progress on sub-goal 13.1 (strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters). For sub-goals 13.2, 13a and 13b, the assessment methodology (tier 3) or data are not available. With regard to SDG 15, sub-goals 15.5 (reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species) and 15.6 (promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources) show moderate progress, while sub-goal 15.1 (ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dryland) shows minimal progress. With regard to SDG 7, the report reveals that sub-goal 7.1 (ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services) shows good progress and sub-goal 7.2 (increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix) some progress. With reference to SDG 17, the report reveals a very varied picture, with moderate progress achieved on sub-goal 17.15, some progress on sub-goals 17.3, 17.8, 17.13 and 17.19, minimal progress on sub-goals 17.9 and 17.16 and no progress at all on sub-goals 17.1, 17.2, 17.4, 17.7, 17.11, 17.14, while no data are available for sub-goal 17.17 (PIFS, 2020). The lack of quantitative data at regional level meant the evaluation could not assess the degree of SDG achievement at the level of final beneficiaries.

In conclusion, the Pacific region shows progress on all four SDGs assessed, albeit to varying degrees.

Impact dimension 1 – Higher-level (intended) development changes/results – scores **24 out of 30 points.**

Figure 3: Degree of SDG achievement in the Pacific region (PIFS, 2020)



Impact dimension 2: Contribution to higher-level (intended) development results/changes

The contribution of the project to higher-level (intended) development results or changes was assessed by selecting four results hypotheses from the project's theory of change and describing how the project contributed to these results or changes. In addition, an alternative scenario describes what would have happened had the project not been set up.

Selection of results hypotheses

The evaluation assessed the project's contributions to achieving:

- SDG 13 (combat climate change and its impacts), policy marker KLA (adaptation to climate change) and policy marker KLM (climate change, greenhouse-gas mitigation), as they represent the central impact expected of the project,
- SDG 15 (protection of terrestrial ecosystems) and policy marker UR (environmental and resource protection, ecological sustainability), as these constitute a major co-benefit of the project,
- SDG 7 (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all), as this represents a highly relevant impact at community level, and
- SDG 17 (strengthening of means of implementation), as this facilitates assessment of the highly relevant implementation capacities of the partner countries and the cooperation with the international community.

Table 12: Selected results hypotheses for impact

Hypothesis 1 (outcome – impact)	By improving climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**), the project contributes to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13, policy marker KLA and KLM) (**impact**).
Hypothesis 2 (outcome – impact)	By improving climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**), the project contributes to protect terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15, policy marker UR) (**impact**).
Hypothesis 3 (outcome – impact)	By improving climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**), the project contributes to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7) (**impact**).
Hypothesis 4 (outcome – impact)	By improving climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries through better access to climate finance (**outcome**), the project contributes to strengthen the partner countries' means of implementation (SDG 17) (**impact**).
Main assumption	All stakeholders show willingness to cooperate.
Risks	Climate change-related extreme weather events (cyclones, floods, etc.) may be much more intense than anticipated and destroy infrastructure that had already been completed.
Alternative explanation	Support of other donor organisations (e.g. Asian Development Bank, Japanese International Cooperation Agency, International Monetary Fund) to regional organisations or the PICs have resulted in creating similar or even greater impact than the project.
Confirmed/partly confirmed/not confirmed	All four hypotheses were fully confirmed.

Regarding hypothesis 1, the evaluation found that the project contributed to combating climate change and its impacts (SDG 13, policy markers KLA and KLM) at different levels. The water-related pilot projects in Cook Islands, Fiji, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste increased adaptive capacities of the population, leading to an improved supply of fresh water for more than 7,500 rural people and 1.5 million litres of water-storage capacity (GIZ, 2020g; Int_4 with GIZ). Interview partners confirmed, for instance, that in RMI, 26 water tanks were installed, clearly improving the communities' access to water (Int_4 with partner organisation). Through the relocation project in Narikoso (Fiji), seven vulnerable coastal families were relocated to climate-proof homes, while, through improved coastal management in Fiji and Tonga, 900 vulnerable people were protected. The project results in Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu led to greater food security and improved livelihoods for 10,000 rural people (GIZ, 2020g; Int_4 with GIZ). Regarding mitigation of greenhouse gases, by strengthening REDD+ in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu, the project led to a reduction in total carbon-dioxide emissions of 840,000 tonnes (GIZ, 2020g; Int_4 with GIZ). Moreover, the project made a significant contribution to the integration of climate change into policies and strategies (Int_5 with donor) and played a major role in strengthening capacities for awareness-raising and advocacy (Int_10 with partner organisation).

With regard to hypothesis 2, the evaluation stated that the project clearly made a contribution to protecting terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15, policy marker UR). Through its results in strengthening REDD+ in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu, 1,500 hectares of degraded land were reforested and more than 8,000 hectares of natural forest protected (GIZ, 2020g; Int_4 with GIZ). The awareness among communities of the advantages of forest conservation has also considerably increased (Int_7 with partner organisation).

Concerning hypothesis 3, the evaluation found that the project definitely contributed to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (SDG 7). The energy-related pilot projects in Fiji, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu resulted in

more than 6,000 people having access to efficient and renewable energy sources (GIZ, 2020g; Int_4 with GIZ). Final beneficiaries of the pilot measures also confirmed the positive impact of these pilot projects (FGD_1, 2 with final beneficiaries). Nevertheless, as absorption capacities of PICs are limited, the governments have not yet actually replicated the energy-pilot measures, which reduces the project's impact (Int_1 with donor).

Regarding hypothesis 4, the evaluation revealed that by improving climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries through better access to climate finance the project made a clear contribution to strengthening the partner countries' means of implementation (SDG 17). The strengthening of the public financial management systems in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu definitely increased these countries' means of accessing climate financing (GIZ, 2020g; Int_4 with GIZ). Interview partners strongly confirmed that the project improved access to climate finance (Int_6 with partner organisation) and thus brought a great deal of benefit to the region (Int_2 with donor). In addition, the project strengthened the means of implementation of the regional organisations. For example, stakeholders confirmed that, thanks to the project, the SPC now has a better reach-out to member countries, but also to communities (Int_8 with partner organisation).

In conclusion, the evaluation clearly confirmed all four hypotheses. However, project impact was somewhat reduced by the limited capacities of the partner countries to replicate pilot measures.

Case study*: energy system in the village of Nakoro, Fiji

Background

There are approximately 47 households in Nakoro, which has a total population of just under 200 people. The energy system installed includes an AC-coupled hybrid system with 51 kW of ground-mounted solar PV panels in combination with a 60 KVA Cummins diesel engine and battery storage. Power is reticulated underground, buildings are internally wired and consumer metering is via wireless smart meters with a central server and online monitoring. The energy system is currently serviced by a private-sector energy company contracted by the Ministry of Energy. A committee consisting of village members, who are elected by the villagers, manages the monies generated from the use of the electricity system. Currently, a flat cash payment system of FJ$ 10 per month per household (reduced from FJ$ 20 to mitigate COVID-induced revenue losses) is in place, rather than billing according to units used. It is expected that the Department of Energy will closely work with the village in managing the system for the next two years, before the system is handed over to the village to manage on its own. The village aims to have FJ$ 40,000 (approximately EUR 16,000) in the accounts after three years. Monies collected from payments for electricity are yet to be deposited in a bank account and are currently earmarked as capital to invest in the system batteries in the future, as well as for urgent maintenance. Payments can be taken on credit by the village and will need to be paid back with interest. The committee reports on the system finances to the village on the first of every month. Use of electric equipment in households, such as for cooking, is strictly forbidden, as it consumes a lot of power and puts the whole system at risk.

Impact

- The system is like an 'answered prayer', as it is something that the villagers had been requesting for a long time, particularly the women.
- It made women's lives much easier:
    - no more going to the river to do washing, as most households now have washing machines,
    - availability of light means food can be prepared in the evening and at night, not just during daylight hours,
    - improved food storage thanks to refrigerators,
    - small canteens selling frozen goods now exist in the village,
    - small business ventures, such as sewing services, now exist,
    - walking about in the village at night is much safer.

Case study*: energy system in the village of Nakoro, Fiji

- Communication has improved, as villages can now recharge their mobile phones easily.
- School students now have lights to study at night (no need to use kerosene lanterns).
- The system is relatively cheap and clean compared with the 'old ways' of using fuel for energy.
- Negative changes:
    - more 'grog' sessions, or socialising, by the village men at night, causing women to be concerned about food security, because the men are not visiting their farms as often,
    - worse nutrition at the household level due to the change from an organic-based diet to one that increasingly features processed frozen food.

* Information gathered during a site visit and focus group discussion with 12 adults (eight women and four men) and five young people (two females, three males)

On the question of what the overarching development results would look like had the project not been implemented (alternative scenario), the interviewees said that forest degradation and devaluation due to logging and agriculture would have continued (Int_7 with partner organisation); the countries would have taken a different, less strategically clear approach to addressing climate change (Int_11, 12 with partner organisation); the knowledge and awareness of climate change would not exist (Int_2, 8 with partner organisation; Int_3 with donor); relevant experiences from pilot measures such as the relocation of vulnerable population groups would not exist (Int_10, 11 with partner organisation); direct benefits from pilot measures, such as water tanks, would not exist, so there would be no access to clean water for students and a higher incidence of water-related disease (Int_4 with partner organisation); the role of regional organisations would be weaker (Int_1 with partner organisation); there would be less dialogue on climate finance (Int_8 with partner organisation); and ministries of finance would not have a clear understanding of climate change and the financial mechanisms to address it (Int_6 with partner organisation).

Impact dimension 2 – Contribution to higher-level (intended) development results/changes – scores **35 out of 40 points**.

Photo 3: 50 kW solar PV-diesel hybrid power system in the village of Nakoro (Fiji)

Impact dimension 3: Contribution to higher-level (unintended) development results/changes

The extent to which negative and positive unintended results of the project occurred at impact level was identified, in particular by collecting data and opinions of key stakeholders. Moreover, the project monitoring system and progress reports were assessed regarding the degree to which unintended negative results at impact level were addressed, as were the project measures to counteract potential negative results. Finally, project measures to exploit potential positive results at impact level were identified by analysing project documents and collecting opinions from key stakeholders in the partner region.

With regard to unintended negative results, the evaluation did not reveal any. Interview partners also confirmed the absence of negative results at the social level (Int_6 with partner organisation) and the economic level (Int_4 with donor). One stakeholder did mention raised expectations within communities of receiving an 'endless flow of resources' as an unintended negative result.

Regarding unintended positive results at impact level, the evaluation found numerous examples of additional benefits, mainly offered by the interview partners. For instance, the installation of water tanks in schools led to an increase in water-storage capacity and, as schools constitute shelter points for communities during natural disasters, the installation improved not only the communities' access to water but also their capacity to adapt. In addition, the improvement in water quality reduced the incidence of water-related disease. Consequently, students' absence rates decreased and their learning capacity increased. Additionally, the construction work for the water tanks created jobs and generated revenue (Int_4 with partner organisation). The development of capacities in partner organisations, meanwhile, improved negotiation skills and thus enhanced the role of PICs in international climate-change negotiations. Moreover, the project succeeded in setting up a trust fund for disaster-induced relocation or migration, to which New Zealand made a contribution of NZ$ 2 million (Int_11 with partner organisation). Other major benefits of the project were its roles both as a coordination mechanism for 14 countries plus donors – for instance, the project chaired the Climate Finance Working Group at PIFS (Int_8 with partner organisation) – and as a flagship project for both German international cooperation and German foreign affairs. The project was perceived as a highly relevant contribution of Germany to the region and clearly raised Germany's reputation in the Pacific region (Int_1 with partner organisation; Int_3, 5 with donor; Int_7 with GIZ).

Impact dimension 3 – Contribution to higher-level (unintended) development results/changes – scores **30 out of 30 points**.

Methodology for assessing impact

Table 13: Methodology for assessing OECD/DAC criterion: impact

Impact: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Higher-level (intended) development changes/results	• Results model • Project proposals and progress reports • PIFS 2020 *Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report* • Agenda 2030 (SDGs) • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 • Policy markers • Regional integrated framework FRDP 2017–2030 • SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Actions (SAMOA) pathway • National strategies • Partner annual reports • National reporting to Rio conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCCD), including NDCs, national communication Aspects: • The project contributed to SDG 13, SDG 7, SDG 15, SDG 1 and SDG 17, and policy markers KLM, KLA, AO and UR.	**Evaluation design:** The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results models) and websites • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Analysis of strategic documents at national level, e.g. national Agenda 2030 implementation strategies, was restricted owing to high number of project countries. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Contribution to higher-level (intended) development results/changes	Selected results hypotheses from the project's theory of change: • By improving climate-change resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**), the project contributed to combating climate change and its impacts (SDG 13, policy markers KLA and KLM) (**impact**). • By improving climate-change resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries (**outcome**), the project contributed to protecting terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15, policy marker UR) (**impact**). • By improving climate-change resilience and mitigation in Pacific ACP countries through better access to climate finance (**outcome**), the project contributed to strengthening the partner countries' means of implementation (SDG 17) (**impact**). Hypotheses were assessed from outcome to impact level.	**Evaluation design:** A contribution story describes how the project outcome has contributed to achieving the higher-level development results. An alternative scenario describes what would have happened had the project not been set up. **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, results matrix) and websites • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Analysis of strategic documents at national level, e.g. national Agenda 2030 implementation strategies, was restricted owing to high number of project countries. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Contribution to higher-level	• Project proposal • Safeguards documents	**Evaluation design:** • Significant change model	• Quality and reliability of project documents were

(unintended) development results/changes	• Gender analysis • Environmental impact assessment	**Empirical methods:** • Analysis of the monitoring system of the CCCPIR project • Analysis of the safeguards documents of the CCCPIR project • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups	considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.

4.6 Efficiency

This section analyses and assesses the efficiency of the project. It is structured according to the assessment dimensions in the GIZ project evaluation matrix (see annex).

Summarising assessment and rating of efficiency

Table 14: Rating of OECD/DAC criterion: efficiency

Criterion	Assessment dimension	Score and rating
Efficiency	Production efficiency (Resources/Outputs)	63 out of 70 points
	Allocation efficiency (Resources/Outcome)	27 out of 30 points
Efficiency score and rating		Score: **90 out of 100 points** Rating: **Level 2: successful**

The project's mix of instruments, characterised by a high number of international and national experts, relevant use of financing tools to implement project activities through partner organisations and low procurement costs, was considered reasonable. Regarding the distribution of costs for achieving the outputs, the evaluation revealed that it was fairly equal and the costs themselves were very low: 4% to 6% for output A (climate-change policy and management at regional level), output E (education and climate change) and output F (climate finance readiness). This reflects the nature of the activities undertaken to achieve these outputs, which were mainly advisory and capacity development measures. The costs for output B (mainstreaming climate change at national level) were slightly higher (9%) owing to the high number of cooperation countries. The highest costs per output were for output C (adaptation and mitigation measures) and output D (sustainable energy), which can be explained by the cost of the material for the pilot projects. The distribution of resources to outputs seems reasonable and comprehensible. The share of overarching costs for general tasks, such as administrative services, backstopping, coordination and other project tasks is 10%. Overall, the evaluation considers that the inputs available were used very efficiently, given that all six project outputs were achieved (two outputs were 100% achieved, one was almost 100% achieved and three were overachieved – between 113% and 184% (GIZ, 2020e, 2021b, 2021c)). Many interview partners underlined the high value of the project management regarding cultural understanding and technical know-how. The evaluation identified this as a clear factor of success. Although the evaluation considers the distribution of international and local positions as appropriate, it also completely agrees that the profile of international experts must fit into the cultural context and hierarchical settings of the Pacific countries. The evaluation therefore concluded that there was room for improvement regarding the profiles of the junior international experts. Finally, the evaluation demonstrated that

the project produced its outputs on time and within the planned time frame, despite some challenges due to travel restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (efficiency dimension 1). Regarding alternative intervention designs, the evaluation found that the strategy of using financing instruments was very efficient, as it reduced the costs of employing long- and short-term experts and created additional ownership within the regional organisations. Moreover, the project's access to national governments was facilitated by the regional organisations, which further increased the project's efficiency. Regarding the alternative strategy of using consulting companies, the evaluation considers that the regional scope, complex partner structure and high number of cooperation countries entailed highly challenging project management needs, making a GIZ-led strategy a much better choice. In addition, the lack of German political representation in the Pacific region resulted in additional representative duties for the project, making it a highly visible 'German contribution' to the region. Given the political sensitivity, therefore, a GIZ-based implementation strategy was preferable to a consulting-based one. In terms of financing, the partners contributed approximately EUR 1.4 million, which is considered quite high. In addition, the evaluation found that the project was very successful in raising co-financing from various donor organisations. Interview partners expressed their clear satisfaction regarding the capacity of the project management to raise additional funds. Furthermore, considering the low absorption capacities of the PICs, the partners appreciated having several donors under one project 'umbrella', which reduced the effort and costs involved in donor coordination and project management (efficiency dimension 2).

In total, the efficiency of the project is rated Level 2: successful, with 90 out of 100 points.

Analysis and assessment of efficiency

Efficiency dimension 1: Production efficiency

The assessment of the project's production efficiency was mainly based on project proposals, progress reports and the project financial report (*Kostenträger-Obligo-Bericht*, KTR) by applying a 'follow-the-money' approach and using an 'efficiency tool' developed by GIZ.

The project's mix of instruments was characterised by a high number of experts, including international and national staff, GIZ office personnel and short-term experts. Considering the regional scope of the project, which involved cooperating with 15 countries, the cost of the experts employed by the project was evaluated as reasonable, as were the travel expenses, which were also quite high. Procurement costs were quite low, as the material for pilot projects in communities (output C) and in the field of energy field (output D) were acquired through financing agreements. A large part of the financing instruments were processed through partner organisations, which was in line with the project's focus on advisory services and capacity development. Given the regional nature of the project, implementation through partner organisations was considered reasonable (GIZ, 2016b; 2020a; 2020h; 2021b; 2021f; 2021g; 2021h).

The question of the extent to which the identified costs deviated from the projected costs was considered not relevant for this evaluation, as the project served as a hub for other development organisations, meaning cost planning was continually adapted. Indeed, the project budget went from around EUR 6 million at the beginning to approximately EUR 30 million by the end of the project (GIZ, 2020j; 2020c; 2021e).

The evaluation then focused on the extent to which the outputs could have been maximised with the same number of resources, under the same general conditions and with the same or better quality (maximum principle). To answer this question, the evaluation assessed whether the project managed its resources according to the planned costs for the agreed outputs. However, in accordance with valid procedures at the planning stage, the project design was not based on output-specific costs. Therefore, the costs for staff resources were allocated to the outputs based on information from the project manager. The other costs were allocated on the basis of estimations or were equally allocated to all five outputs (GIZ, 2016b; 2020a; 2020h; 2021b; 2021f; 2021g; 2021h). The resulting costs per output – including all co-financing funds and partner contributions – are as follows (GIZ, 2021h):

Table 15: Costs per output and overarching costs

Output A	6%
Output B	9%
Output C	37%
Output D	29%
Output E	4%
Output F	5%
Overarching costs	10%

These figures indicate that the costs for output A (climate-change policy and management at regional level), output E (education and climate change) and output F (climate finance readiness) were almost equal and very low, at between 4% and 6%. This reflects the nature of activities undertaken to achieve these outputs, which mainly involved advisory and capacity development measures. The costs for output B (mainstreaming climate change at national level) were slightly higher (9%) owing to the high number of cooperation countries. The highest costs per output were for output C (adaptation and mitigation measures) and output D (sustainable energy), which can be explained by the cost of financing the material for the pilot project. The distribution of resources to outputs seems reasonable and comprehensible. The share of overarching costs for general tasks, such as administrative services, backstopping, coordination and other project tasks is 10%. Considering the regional scope of the project and its highly complex donor and partner structure, these costs are evaluated as very reasonable.

In addition, the evaluation assessed the extent to which the project's outputs could have been increased through the alternative use of inputs. The evaluation found that all six project outputs were achieved (see section 4.4). Two outputs were 100% achieved, one was almost 100% achieved and three were overachieved – between 113% and 184% (GIZ, 2020e; 2021b; 2021c). These results indicate that the inputs available were used very efficiently. Nevertheless, one stakeholder interviewed considered that '*there was too much GIZ staff*' (Int_11 with partner organisation), while other interview partners expressed their satisfaction with having an international policy advisor and local expert available to their organisations (Int_1 with partner organisation; Int_2 with donor). In general, many interview partners underlined the high value of the project management regarding cultural understanding and technical know-how. The evaluation identified this as a clear factor of success. One interview partner, however, complained that some junior GIZ experts did not have the necessary cultural background and were placed into positions that were considered too high-ranking compared with the positions of some senior local experts in partner organisations, which led to tension (Int_8 with partner organisation). Although the evaluation considers the distribution of positions between international and local staff as appropriate, it also completely agrees that the profile of international experts must fit into the cultural context and hierarchical settings of the Pacific countries. The evaluation therefore concluded that there was room for improvement regarding the profiles of the junior international experts.

Finally, the evaluation demonstrated that the project successfully produced its outputs on time and within the planned time frame, despite some challenges due to the travel restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Efficiency dimension 1 – Production efficiency – scores **63 out of 70 points**.

Efficiency dimension 2: Allocation efficiency

The project's allocation efficiency was assessed based on project proposals, progress reports and interviews by following the analytical questions in the evaluation matrix.

First, the evaluation assessed the extent to which the project's results could have been attained more cost-effectively, had it been designed in a different way. Alternative designs include implementation without using financing instruments for the regional organisations or by sub-contracting consulting companies for implementing some parts of the project. Here, the evaluation found that the implementation strategy to use financing instruments was very efficient, as it reduced the cost of employing long- and short-term experts and created additional ownership within the regional organisations. Moreover, the project's access to national governments was facilitated by the regional organisations, which increased its efficiency. Regarding the alternative strategy of using consulting companies, the evaluation considers that the regional scope, complex partner structure and high number of cooperation countries entailed highly challenging project management needs, making a GIZ-led strategy a much better choice. In addition, the lack of German political representation in the Pacific region resulted in additional representative duties for the project, making it a highly visible 'German contribution' to the region. Given the political sensitivity, therefore, a GIZ-based implementation strategy was preferable to a consulting-based one.

Second, the evaluation assessed the extent to which the project outcome could have been maximised with the same number of resources, while maintaining the same or better quality (maximum principle). The evaluation found that all six project objective indicators were fully achieved by the end of the project, with just one being slightly delayed owing to the COVID-19 pandemic (see section 4.4).

Partner contributions were mainly in the form of staff time provided by personnel from the SPC, PIFS, SPREP and the respective line ministries with which the project worked in the 15 partner countries. Additionally, the Fiji Ministry of Forestry provided annual support for REDD+ readiness programmes, including activities in Draubuta. In total, the partners contributed approximately EUR 1.4 million, which is considered quite high (GIZ, 2021h; Killmann, 2021a).

In addition, the evaluation assessed the project's efforts to raise additional funds and found these to have been very successful in raising co-financing from various donor organisations.

Table 16: Co-financing of donor organisations (GIZ, 2020c; 2020h; 2021a)

Donor	Co-financing amount (in EUR millions)
DEZA	0.8
DFAT	1.5
EU (ACSE)	18.6
EU (Timor-Leste)	1.9
USAID	1.0

The following table illustrates the distribution of donor funds to the different outputs (GIZ, 2021e):

Table 17: Distribution of the donor funds to the different outputs in % (GIZ, 2021e)

Output	BMZ	EU (Timor-Leste)	EU ACSE	USAID	DEZA	DFAT
Output A	30					
Output B	20		5			
Output C	30	100	45	100	100	
Output D	5		50			
Output E	10					
Output F	5					100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Interview partners expressed their clear satisfaction regarding the capacity of the project management to raise additional funds. In addition, considering the low absorption capacities of the PICs, the partners appreciated having several donors under one project 'umbrella', which reduced the effort and costs involved in donor coordination and project management (Int_1, 8 with partner organisation; Int_1 with donor; Int_8, 9 with GIZ).

Efficiency dimension 2 – Allocation efficiency – **scores 27 out of 30 points**.

Methodology for assessing efficiency

Table 18: Methodology for assessing OECD/DAC criterion: efficiency

Efficiency: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Production efficiency (Inputs/Outputs)	• Project proposals and progress reports • *Kostenträger-Obligo-Bericht* Aspects: • Costs per output • Type of costs • Partner contributions • Deviations between planned and actual costs • Regular reflection by the project on resources used • Overarching costs • Alternative options for allocating resources • Shifts between outputs for output maximisation	**Evaluation design:** Follow-the-money approach: use of the GIZ 'efficiency tool' **Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents • Analysis of efficiency-tool results • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Last version of *Kostenträger-Obligo-Bericht* was available. • Data from monitoring system were available. • Benchmarking was limited owing to lack of comparative data. • Knowledge of key stakeholders in partner organisations regarding the project finance management was limited. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure.
Allocation efficiency (Inputs/Outcome)	• Project proposals and progress reports Aspects: • Approaches, activities and technical cooperation instruments compared with alternatives	**Evaluation design:** The analysis follows the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied.	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient • Data from monitoring system were available. • Benchmarking was limited owing to lack of comparative data.

Efficiency: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
	• Partner contributions • Regular reflection by the project on input-outcome relationships • Use of co-financing for outcome maximisation	**Empirical methods:** • Analysis of project documents • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders	• Complex co-financing structure hampered clear allocation of resources to outcome. • Remote data collection hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure.

4.7 Sustainability

This section analyses and assesses the sustainability of the project. It is structured according to the assessment dimensions in the GIZ project evaluation matrix (see annex).

Summarising assessment and rating of sustainability

Table 19: Rating of OECD/DAC criterion: sustainability

Criterion	Assessment dimension	Score and rating
Sustainability	Capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	18 out of 20 points
	Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities	27 out of 30 points
	Durability of results over time	43 out of 50 points
Sustainability score and rating		Score: **88 out of 100 points** Rating: **Level 2: successful**

The evaluation found the project results to be sustainable and durable within the constraints and challenges faced by Pacific island countries. The evaluation found that the sustainability of the results attained at the regional level were enhanced thanks to the project's strengthening of inter-agency cooperation and raising of additional funding from other donors in the region. At the national and community levels, the evaluation found not only that project results have been replicated in other communities or in other projects but future funding has also been secured from other sources. With regard to capacities and coordination mechanisms built by the project, the evaluation found that, in certain instances, these have been embedded in the partners' systems and are being funded by the partners as part of their existing core institutions or capacities. For most of the Pacific island countries, while they are relatively stable politically, their vulnerability to climate change, particularly to extreme weather events, poses significant risks to the durability of the results achieved. As extreme weather events are being forecasted for the Pacific island countries, the true test of the resilience of community infrastructure implemented by the project can only be determined after such events. The prolonged economic impact of COVID-19 also poses a risk to the sustainability of the results. As the global lockdowns continue in one form or another, Pacific island countries' domestic budgets are increasingly coming under pressure, which might lead to severe austerity measures that could roll back the gains from the project. Importantly, the pandemic might also lead to a reduction in climate-change aid to the region, as finance is diverted to COVID responses nationally.

In total, the sustainability of the project is rated Level 1: highly successful, with 88 out of 100 points.

Analysis and assessment of sustainability

Sustainability dimension 1: Capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders

The evaluation focused on the long-term results at regional, national and community levels. Project documents (results), project site visits and interviews with expert stakeholders and community members provided the basis for the evaluation.

At the regional level, the evaluation found that the project has achieved several key policy successes (Int_1, 8, 12 with partner organisation). These successes include the development of instruments such as the Regional Gender Tool Kit, which is now being used by other agencies and projects (GIZ, 2020e), and vulnerability assessment tools, and the development of approaches with regional organisations that are now being used by Pacific island countries, e.g. Abaiang Island in Kiribati (Government of Kiribati and Kiribati National Expert Group et al., 2016). Additionally, the project facilitated the transfer and insertion of technical experts into regional organisations, including the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), PIFS and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (GIZ, 2020e). Moreover, the activities that were undertaken with the SPC have been replicated in other external projects (GIZ, 2020e). Another example of the sustained capacities of stakeholders at the regional level to which the project contributed is the updating and revamping of the Pacific Climate Change Portal hosted by SPREP (Int_9 with partner organisations; SPREP, 2016). This portal is still operational and has been taken up by DFAT in terms of successive alternations and improvements in the future (Int_9 with partner organisation).

At the national level, the evaluation found that Pacific island countries such Fiji and Tonga are now able to successfully mainstream climate change in their national development approach/pathway on their own (Ministry of Economy, 2017a: 2017b; Department of Climate Change et al., 2018). Additionally, the evaluation found that the component on strengthening the capacity of Pacific island countries to address climate change has been a success in terms of accessing funding for the development/implementation/review of national, sectoral policies and programme interventions, e.g. Fiji's national relocation guidelines (Ministry of Economy, 2018; Int_10, 11 with partner organisation). Still in Fiji, the evaluation found that the predecessor project was instrumental in setting up the country's Redd+ programme in 2011, which it has been able to sustain, as evidenced by Fiji's signing of an agreement with the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility in January 2021. This is worth USD 12.5 million in results-based payments for increased carbon sequestration and emissions reduction from deforestation and forest degradation for the next five years (World Bank, 2021; Int_6, 7, 10 with partner organisation; Int_5 with donor).

At the community level, the evaluation found strong evidence that the project supported the capacities of communities to own and lead the project on their own (GIZ, 2020e; 2020f; 2020g). For example, in Fiji, the Ministry of Forestry was able to successfully incorporate REDD+ priorities in the National Development plan and provide extensive capacity-building for communities in sustainable farming and proper land use, one evident outcome of which is the increasing trend (more hectares) of degraded forest being reforested (GIZ, 2020e; Int_7 with partner; Int_5 with donor). In the Trobriand Islands, Papua New Guinea, the provincial works unit and the community carried out repairs on the water system after water security initiatives on the islands ended. The work was fully funded by the Milne Bay Provincial Administration (GIZ, 2020e). A similar situation arose in RMI, where schools management and the community are taking responsibility for the maintenance of the water infrastructure that was funded by the project (Int_4 with partner organisation). In Timor-Leste, the water and food security initiative funded by the project resulted in farmers being able to successfully market their produce, resulting in increased income, which contributed to community-managed funding (training was provided) to support water infrastructure maintenance (irrigation for crops and drinking water) (GIZ, 2020e).

Additionally, during field visits in Fiji, the evaluation found that in sites where physical infrastructure exists, communities have been trained in how to manage these systems and they have established formal

cooperatives and committees to manage and run the systems (FGD_1, 2, 3 with final beneficiaries; GIZ, 2020e). Given that most of the systems are still relatively new in these communities (e.g. solar energy in Fiji), the management model is a simple sinking fund, where money raised from the purchase of electricity is being used for short- and long-term maintenance of the system (FGD_1, 2 with final beneficiaries; GIZ, 2020e). The evaluation found in one project site that the beneficiaries have taken further steps by developing their own operating manual to ensure the safe running of their energy system (FGD_1 with final beneficiaries; GIZ, 2020e).

Sustainability dimension 1 – Capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders – scores **18 out of 20 points.**

Sustainability dimension 2: Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities

In assessing this dimension, the evaluation examined the extent to which the beneficiaries of the project have the required institutions, human and financial resources, as well as ownership to sustain the results and, more importantly, how the project has contributed to the resilience of the beneficiaries, particularly disadvantaged groups. The evaluation assessed these aspects at the regional, national and community levels.

The evaluation found that the capacities supported at the regional level were targeted in nature and were designed to strengthen the existing processes and systems of regional organisations, rather than duplicate them (In_1, 8 with partner organisation). The project adopted a clear exit strategy for each activity in which it invested and this was factored into the design of the activities to ensure partners would be able to manage the project on their own after the project support ends (Int_1, 4, 6, 8, 11 with partner organisations; FGD_1, 2, 3 with final beneficiaries). The project partnered and worked with regional organisations, i.e. the SPC, SPREP, PIFS, USP and MSG, which had established systems to sustain the results. These organisations also have different mandates and strengths in terms of providing technical assistance to Pacific island countries. For example, the evaluation found that the project delivered most of its climate finance component through PIFS, as it is the regional organisation that takes the lead in this type of work, and it hosts the Forum Economic Ministers meetings (FEMM), at which climate finance issues are discussed at the regional level (Int_1 with partner organisation).

The project also seconded positions and technical capabilities to PIFS, i.e. a PFM advisor, climate finance officer and an intern, and this technical-support team worked with the core PIFS teams specifically on climate finance (Int_1 with partner organisation; GIZ, 2020e). With the project ending, PIFS has created a core funded Resilient Advisor role within the PIFS structure to continue the work started by the project (Int_1 partner organisation). Additionally, the project's contribution to climate finance work in the Pacific helped ensure that the issue of accessing climate finance continued to be prioritised in the FEMM (GIZ, 2020e). Importantly, the technical support provided by the project played a critical role in shifting the focus of climate finance towards PFM (Int_1 with partner organisation) and, consequently, a regional technical working group on climate finance and PFM has been established (hosted by PIFS) to coordinate and facilitate key FEMM decisions relating to PFM and climate change (Int_1 with partner organisation; PIFS, 2021). Furthermore, the project provided technical assistance to SPREP in upgrading the Pacific Climate Change Portal, an ongoing regional project that has managed to secure further funding from DFAT (Int_9 with GIZ).

At the national and community levels, the results of the project have also been embedded in the partners' existing systems, so that they are able to manage the results of the project on their own (FGD_1, 2, 3 with final beneficiaries; GIZ, 2020e; 2019a). The evaluation found that some Pacific island countries have managed to successfully replicate some of the results in other communities, while some results are still at the infant stage and not yet ready to be replicated (Int_11 with partner organisation; GIZ, 2020e). For example, in supporting the relocation efforts in Fiji, the project helped the Department of Climate Change develop the Planned Relocation Guideline (Ministry of Economy, 2018), which provided the national framework for how an inclusive, gender-responsive, participatory relocation process should take place in Fiji. The Planned Relocation Guideline

also provided a coordination mechanism for all relevant stakeholders in Fiji (Ministry of Economy, 2018). Additionally, the project has helped the Fiji government develop and operationalise a new funding mechanism (Climate Relocation and Displacement Trust Fund for Communities and Infrastructure) to finance its relocation efforts (Int_10, 11 with partner organisation; Ministry of Communication, 2021) and the NZ government has already provided NZD 2 million for this trust fund (RNZ, 2020; Int_11 partner organisation). In Tuvalu, the evaluation found that the project supported the Ministry of Finance in strengthening its internal audit systems, which contributed to the Ministry's wider effort to bring the standards of its PFM into line with the Adaptation Fund accreditation criteria (Int_1, 5 with partner organisation). In the Solomon Islands, the project was instrumental in setting up and staffing the Climate Change Unit within the Ministry of Finance to drive the mainstreaming effort across various government departments (Int_6 with partner organisation; GIZ, 2020e). Meanwhile, in Fiji, Kiribati and Vanuatu, the project supported the education ministries in embedding a climate-change syllabus and the project is now being expanded through a DFAT-funded project, Accelerating Climate Education in the Pacific Island Region (GIZ, 2020e).

At the community level, the evaluation found strong evidence of project results contributing to the strengthening of community resilience, particularly among vulnerable groups, such as women The project provided numerous community training courses for women on livelihood and entrepreneurship, like, for example, in Draubuta, where women were trained in sewing techniques, agroforestry and bee-keeping for the purpose of making honey as a commercial activity (FGD_3 with final beneficiaries; GIZ, 2020e). In Tuvalu, the evaluation found that to ensure sustainability of results of the community biogas initiative that was being implemented, the project partnered with USP and conducted a ten-day training course for the 40 beneficiaries on the installation, operation and maintenance of the biogas systems (USP, 2019). The training course was accredited by USP (USP, 2019).

However, during the evaluation visit to Draubuta, the evaluator found that the bee-keeping initiative was at a standstill owing to damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Yasa in January 2021, and that the women were in need of further support to replace their bee-keeping infrastructure (FGD_3 with final beneficiaries).

Sustainability dimension 2 – Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities – scores **27 out of 30 points**.

Sustainability dimension 3: Durability of results over time

Predicting the sustainability of outcomes is a key element of the sustainability criterion and refers to the outcomes that have been identified under the effectiveness criterion and the impact criterion. At the regional level, the evaluation found that while the results of the projects have established durability over time, risks remain in most Pacific island countries because of extreme natural disasters.

Assessment of results durability at the regional level:
At the regional level, the most durable results relate to the policy and institutional mechanisms that have been created and strengthened, particularly those relating to coordination and partnership (Int_1, 8, 9 with partner organisation; GIZ, 2020e). Most importantly, the 'relationship' that the project built with regional organisations and governments on the issue of climate change has been very positive, to the extent that other donors are duplicating the activities conducted by the project, but also contributing finance to extend the activities beyond the project closure date (Int_12 with partner organisation; Int_2, 5 with donor; GIZ, 2020e). Capacities that the project built for regional institutions have, to a large extent, been absorbed by the institutions as core positions within their organisational structures (Int_1, 8 with partner organisation; GIZ, 2020e).The evaluation found, therefore, that sustainability was strengthened through cooperation with regional institutions, as they have taken up the results as part of their core activities and/or new programmes (Int_5 with GIZ). For example, in SPREP, the Pacific Climate Change Portal has been updated and further funding has been secured from DFAT to build on this existing work (Int_8, 9 with partner organisation). The project has been also influential in shaping the policy focus of the SPC, SPREP and PIFS by strengthening cooperation and coordination between

these organisations, as well as with regional countries and non-governmental stakeholders, i.e. civil society and the private sector (Int_1, 8, 9, 12 with partner organisation). Examples of coordination mechanisms that are still in operation include the Climate Finance working group, the Informal Technical Working Group on PFM, the Partners working group and the annual regional climate finance meetings, which bring all stakeholders at the regional, national and community levels together to share lessons learnt, updates on efforts in their different contexts and planning for the upcoming year (Int_1, 8, 9 with partner organisation; SPC, 2019). Additionally, DFAT has extended its Accelerating Climate Education in the Pacific Island Region programme until 2022, building on the work of the project (GIZ, 2020e; 2020k).

Assessment of results durability at the national level and community levels:
In the Solomon Islands, the project supported the establishment of the Climate Change Unit to be embedded in the Ministry of Finance, and the Unit now has a dedicated climate finance officer (core funded role) to support the climate-change mainstreaming effort across other ministries (Int_16 with partner organisation). Moreover, the capacity-building and institutional strengthening provided to governments have been durable to a larger extent, given that most Pacific island governments have prioritised climate change in their national development polices and plans, and have institutionalised these capacities. For example, in Timor-Leste, the Ministry of Agriculture extension workers that were part of the project have returned to the Ministry with skills, knowledge and outreach experience to support the replication of the project in other communities (GIZ, 2020e). Additionally, the training of lead farmers in agro-ecological technologies, who then go on to train other farmers in the district on the project, particularly the implementation of the watershed management plan, is now being funded by other partners, such as the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and the United Nations Development Programme (GIZ, 2020e). In the case of Fiji, the evaluation found that in the communities where the project supported solar-energy systems, the durability of the results in terms of consistent supply of electricity seems to be assured, as the project sites were located in the sunniest and driest parts of the Fijian islands, where the maximum temperature tends to be around 28˚C and there are around seven to eight hours of sunshine every day (Climatestotravel, 2021). Furthermore, the systems and processes in place to implement the Planned Relocation Guideline in Fiji stand a high chance of being duplicated in other future relocation efforts, given that relocation has been recognised as a national priority in the Fiji National Development Plan and the Fiji National Adaptation Plan, which identified some 830 communities already at risk of being relocated and 48 in urgent need of relocation (Ministry of Economy, 2017a).

The evaluation concluded that the project has produced relevant and valuable results and has made a good effort to lay a reasonably solid foundation for the sustainability of the results achieved. However, longer-term impact and sustainability depend on several factors. The Pacific island countries tend to have very low and highly fluid capacities, which poses a challenge to the sustainability of project results (Int_5, 8, 11 with partner organisation). It is very hard to retain qualified and experienced staff in government, as they tend to leave eventually, to work for better-paying organisations outside of government (Int_5 with partner organisation). The continued lack of access to predictable and long-term finance for climate-change programmes in the Pacific also hinders Pacific countries' abilities to ensure durability of the project results in general (Int_9 with partner organisation). Finally, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events forecasted for the Pacific in the future pose a serious threat to the durability of the results achieved, particularly at the community level, where infrastructure already exists. These risks are greater for women in remote rural areas (IPCC, 2018; UNEP, 2020).

The possibility of achieving sustainable, stable and resilient results in the long term is highly dependent on the availability of funds, access to finance, regulatory framework, additional capacity development activities, knowledge transfer and dissemination of useful information, good communication of project achievements, development of a local entrepreneurial base and, most importantly, continued donor support, political will and foresight at higher levels.

Most of the Pacific islands generally have politically stable economies, which is likely to have positive impacts on the durability of the results. However, Pacific island countries are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, particularly extreme natural weather events, such as cyclones, flooding and droughts, which pose high risks to the physical infrastructure established by the project. In the Pacific, tropical cyclones are a common annual natural disaster to which all Pacific islands, except Kiribati and Nauru, are vulnerable (Lough et al., 2016). In the December 2020 to January 2021 period alone, Fiji experienced two severe tropical cyclones (one was a Category five) that caused massive damage across the country (Talei, 2021). While most of the project results, particularly the solar-energy infrastructure, escaped damage, as they were not in the direct path of the cyclones, the unpredictability of the paths of cyclones in Fiji and their increasing intensity poses severe risks in the future (IPCC, 2018; UNEP, 2020).

There is growing evidence that the economic impacts of COVID-19 are beginning to affect public expenditure in Pacific island countries, as their economies begin to contract owing to the flatlining of the tourism industry. In Fiji, for example, the government has cut more than 30% of its public spending to avoid insolvency due to lack of tourism revenue, and such austerity measures will likely affect the government's commitments to sustaining climate actions (Prakash et al., 2020). As lockdowns of varying severity continue around the world, more austerity measures become inevitable (Howes and Surandiran, 2021), which poses a risk to the gains made by the project.

Sustainability dimension 3 – Durability of results over time – scores **43 out of 50 points**.

Photo 4: Pilot farming site in Draubuta village (Fiji)

Methodology for assessing sustainability

Table 20: Methodology for assessing OECD/DAC criterion: sustainability

Sustainability: assessment dimensions	Basis for assessment	Evaluation design and empirical methods	Data quality and limitations
Capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	• At regional level, the level of human capacities and institutional capacity. • For partner countries, institutional capacities and technical capacity to mainstream climate change. • At community level, resilience regarding climate-change effects and capacities of individuals to scale up and sustain interventions. • At institutional level, the capacity that now exists in schools in terms of expertise in climate change.	**Evaluation design:** The analysis follows the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Document analysis (progress reports) • Semi-structured interviews with relevant experts in government ministries and agencies • Semi-structured interviews with relevant non-state actors • Focus group discussions with communities	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities	• Project documents, learning experiences and good practices • References to the project's contribution by beneficiaries on social media platforms and in the mainstream media	**Evaluation design:** The analysis follows the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:** • Document analysis (progress reports) • Semi-structured interviews with relevant experts in government ministries and agencies • Semi-structured interviews with relevant non-state actors • Focus group discussions in communities	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.
Durability of results over time	• 2020 UNEP report • 2018 IPCC 1.5 Report • 2018 World Risk Report • Fiji meteorology website • Project documents (presentation) • SPC and USP websites	**Evaluation design:** The analysis follows the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. **Empirical methods:**	• Quality and reliability of project documents were considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from

		• Document analysis (progress reports) • Semi-structured interviews with relevant experts in government ministries and agencies	stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travel was not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hampered by geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.

4.8 Key results and overall rating

With an overall score of 93 out of 100 points, the CCCPIR II project receives an overall rating of level 1 (highly successful). The evaluation found the project to be highly relevant and coherent. It was also very successful in achieving its results. In terms of achieving overarching results (impact level) and the sustainability of its results, the project is considered successful. It is also considered successful in terms of its efficiency.

Photo 5: Water-storage tank and solar PV panels at Yasawa High School (Fiji)

Table 21: Overall rating of OECD/DAC criteria and assessment dimensions

Evaluation criteria	Dimension	Max.	Score	Total (max.100)	Rating
Relevance	Alignment with policies and priorities	30	30	**98**	Level 1: highly successful
	Alignment with the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	30	28		
	Appropriateness of the design	20	20		
	Adaptability – response to change	20	20		
Coherence	Internal coherence	50	49	**97**	Level 1: highly successful
	External coherence	50	48		
Effectiveness	Achievement of the (intended) objectives	30	28	**96**	Level 1: highly successful
	Contribution to achievement of objectives	30	30		
	Quality of implementation	20	18		
	Unintended results	20	20		
Impact	(Intended) Overarching development results	30	24	**89**	Level 2: successful
	Contribution to higher-level (intended) development results	40	35		
	Contribution to higher-level (unintended) development results	30	30		
Efficiency	Production efficiency	70	63	**90**	Level 2: successful
	Allocation efficiency	30	27		
Sustainability	Capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	20	18	**88**	Level 2: successful
	Contribution to supporting sustainable capacities	30	27		
	Durability of results over time	50	43		
Mean score and overall rating		100	**93**		**Level 1: highly successful**

Table 22: Rating and score scales

100-point scale (score)	6-level scale (rating)
92–100	Level 1: highly successful
81–91	Level 2: successful
67–80	Level 3: moderately successful
50–66	Level 4: moderately unsuccessful
30–49	Level 5: unsuccessful
0–29	Level 6: highly unsuccessful
Overall rating: The criteria of effectiveness, impact and sustainability are knock-out criteria: if one of the criteria is rated at level 4 or lower, the overall rating cannot go beyond level 4, although the mean score may be higher.	

5 Conclusions and recommendations

5.1 Key findings and factors of success/failure

Key findings

The CCCPIR II project was a flagship project in terms of combating climate change in the Pacific region and created very strong visibility for Germany in the region (Int_3 with donor; Int_7 with GIZ). It also made a huge contribution to the well-being of the population in the region (Int_3 with donor). Owing to its leading role in donor coordination, it also increased the reputation of Germany. A major success of the project is the translation of international climate-change discussion into practical experience on the ground in the Pacific region (Int_5 with donor).

Nevertheless, many stakeholders criticised the fact that the project had to close or that it was not replaced by another project in the field of climate change:

- '*Partners feel abandoned now that German cooperation ends.*' (Int_3 with donor)
- '*To abandon such a good cooperation now is a huge political risk for Germany. You really should reconsider the decision to move out of the Pacific region.'* (Int_1 with partner organisation)
- '*The project has done very well in this specific Pacific region context. China will now become stronger in the region.*' (Int_1 with donor)
- '*The project was a flagship project and considered as representation of Germany. It also somehow counterbalanced increasing Chinese influence in the region.*' (Int_7 with GIZ)

Challenges

The extreme remoteness of sites posed the biggest challenge to the implementation of climate-change adaptation and sustainable energy projects, especially in terms of the transportation of bulky and heavy materials to outer islands. The delays associated with sourcing materials from international markets also

hindered progress. These were necessary for the projects to meet required design standards, which locally available materials commonly did not meet (GIZ, 2021d). The diminutive size of some communities represented another challenge – there are more than 100 islands in Fiji, for instance (Int_11 with partner organisation).

The low absorption capacity of PICs is a major challenge for the PIC governments and donor organisations. One the one hand, there was criticism from one stakeholder that these very low capacities of the countries were not sufficiently taken into account at the project planning stage (Int_2 with donor). On the other hand, the role of the project as a hub for climate-change projects in the Pacific region was highly appreciated (Int_9 with GIZ).

Limited absorption capacities of PIFs usually means that countries cannot implement projects on their own. The EU therefore usually sets up independent project implementation units, but this GIZ-managed project prioritised implementation through partner organisations. While this meant it took longer to implement and was less efficient, it clearly led to strengthening the partners' capacities (Int_1 with donor).

Factors of success

The evaluation identified a number of factors that explain the success of the project.
First of all, the project was highly oriented to people's needs:

- '*The project did really take care of people's dimension.*' (Int_11 with partner organisation)
- '*The project was clearly oriented on the communities' needs.*' (Int_5 with donor)
- '*The GIZ approach focusing on population needs is different from others. They respect <u>our</u> priorities!*' (Int_10 with partner organisation)
- '*The project respected indigenous interests!*' (Int_2 with partner organisation)
- '*When engaging with communities, the project did not put all the focus on carbon but on food security and poverty alleviation.*' (Int_7 with partner organisation)
- '*The community-based resource management is a success.*' (Int_4 with donor)
- '*The very strong involvement of communities in Timor-Leste was clearly a success!*' (Int_4 with donor)

In addition, the evaluation identified several aspects of project implementation that were highly appreciated by the stakeholders:

- '*The project had a flexible "menu approach", which meant "not everything for everybody"!*' (Int_9 with partner organisation)
- '*Going through SPC was a door-opener to countries and to ministries.*' (Int_12 with partner organisation)
- '*The project's management approach to use financing contracts via regional organisations instead of bringing in experts was a success model.*' (Int_7 with GIZ)
- '*The inclusion of Ministries of Finance into steering committee meetings was very helpful.*' (Int_8 with partner organisation)

Numerous stakeholders also identified the technical knowledge and cultural communication skills of the project management as major factors of success:

- '*The project manager is a success factor! He knew how to make relationships. He knew how to solve problems!*' (Int_12 with partner organisation)
- '*The project manager really was highly appreciated.*' (Int_3 with donor)
- '*The project manager is a champion! He succeeded in bringing in all the different stakeholders. And he was the one who succeeded in organising additional funds.*' (Int_5 with donor)
- '*The project manager's knowledge of the region was very helpful.*' (Int_9 with partner organisation)

Findings regarding Agenda 2030

The project contributed to achieving several SDGs (GIZ, 2020g):

- SDGs 13 and 14: in Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu, the project reforested 1,500 hectares of degraded land and protected more than 800 hectares of natural forests, with the result that total carbon-dioxide emissions of 840,000 tonnes were avoided and 6,200 vulnerable people benefited.
- SDGs 6 and 13: in Cook Islands, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Niue, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste, the project improved the fresh water supply to more than 7,500 rural people by providing 1.5 million litres of water storage.
- SDGs 7 and 13: in Fiji, FSM, Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, the project provided more than 6,000 people with access to efficient and renewable energy sources.
- SDG 4: in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu, climate change has been incorporated into their education systems.
- SDGs 6, 7 and 13; in Fiji, the project supported the relocation of seven coastal-dwelling families to climate-proof homes.
- SDGs 13 and 14: in Fiji and Tonga, the project protected 900 vulnerable people through improved coastal management.
- SDGs 2 and 13: in Fiji, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu, the project benefited 10,000 people in rural communities through improved food security and livelihoods.
- SDGs 13 and 16: in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu, the project strengthened public finance management, thus improving their chances of accessing climate financing.

Universality, shared responsibility and accountability

The project was highly successful in being anchored not only in partners' systems and structures but also in other donors' project activities, as there was strong evidence that partners have institutionalised the results and have also secured further funding to continue (GIZ, 2020e). The evaluation also found evidence of donors replicating activities from the project in their own projects (GIZ, 2020e).

The project was highly successful in demarcating tasks with other donors and development partners, as it was able to create 'spaces' for coordination and harmonisation with its partners (GIZ, 2020e). The evaluation found that the project had strong elements of 'relationship' and 'partnership' in its design, which allowed partners to take the lead in implementing activities (GIZ, 2020e).

The project was less successful in sharing a monitoring and evaluation platform with its partners. However, it did create regular informal meeting spaces and working groups, where learning was discussed and best practices were shared.

Interplay of economic, environmental and social development

The project was highly successful in pursuing a holistic approach to sustainable development. This was evident in the wide range of SDG goals to which its activities managed to contribute (GIZ, 2020e; 2020g).

The evaluation did not reveal any unintended negative results. Interview partners confirmed the absence of negative results at the social level (Int_6 with partner organisation) and the economic level (Int_4 with donor). However, regarding unintended positive results at impact level, the evaluation found numerous examples of additional benefits. For instance, the installation of water tanks in schools led to an increase in water-storage capacity and as schools constitute shelter points for communities during natural disasters, the installation not only improved the communities' access to water but also enhanced their adaptive capacities. In addition, the improvement in water quality reduced the incidence of water-related disease. Consequently, the students'

absence rates decreased and their learning capacity increased. Additionally, the construction works for the water tanks created jobs and generated revenue (Int_4 with partner organisation).

Inclusiveness/leave no one behind

The project was highly successful in conforming to international norms and standards for participation and support of vulnerable groups. This was evident in the project design, the selected site of its project, i.e. remote and rural, and the testimonies of community beneficiaries regarding the benefits that the project has brought to their lives.

The project was particularly oriented towards vulnerable population groups, as it worked to enhance climate change adaptive capacities in one of the most vulnerable regions in the world. The project took the needs of women into account in particular, e.g. by creating and implementing guidelines on gender and climate change.

The project has successfully contributed to building the resilience of particularly vulnerable beneficiaries. There is strong evidence that the project supported numerous targeted and context-relevant capacity-building measures that were tied to the resilience needs of communities. However, most of these communities are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and given the intensity and frequency of natural-disaster events being forecasted for the Pacific islands, there is a risk that the gains from this capacity-building will be rolled back. In addition, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is being felt strongly at community level and the risk exists that the pandemic will erode the resilience of vulnerable communities, given its contribution to the economic burden.

5.2 Recommendations

For partners and GIZ

Private-sector cooperation:

- Increase cooperation with the private sector in the field of climate change, e.g. by strengthening financial mechanisms to enable businesses to seize opportunities in climate change and energy or by promoting networking in the private sector (Int_3 with partner organisation).

Absorption capacities:

- Make efforts to enhance the absorption capacities of the partner organisations through greater focus on governance (Int_1 with donor).

Pilot projects at community level:

- Technical site assessments during the design phase of projects are crucial in ensuring appropriate and site-specific technical solutions from the project's inception. They will also be a key factor in ensuring the timely delivery of projects, taking into consideration the geographic remoteness of project sites in the Pacific islands region (GIZ, 2021d).
- Consideration of governance and management during and after project implementation is central to ensuring a sustainable approach to water and energy security. Concrete governance structures at the community level are needed for effective management infrastructures (GIZ, 2021d).
- To better manage community expectations, the project beneficiary details must be clearly explained to communities from the outset. All projects implemented by GIZ were communally based and owned. It was essential for members of these communities to understand the collective ownership method and devise their own agreed management structures. Clearly outlining project outputs with the local population helps manage their expectations and ensures the sustainability of the projects (GIZ, 2021d).

- Use ‘community committee models’ that include representatives of women and young people, which allow for a diversity of views and solutions, facilitate the design of pilot projects and help solve potential problems. Including a range of different people in projects (women, men and young people) is important to ensure that the needs and views of all beneficiaries are being considered in design and implementation processes (GIZ, 2021d).
- Carry out detailed gender analysis and cost-benefit analysis during the feasibility assessment of the pilot project to help capture the differentiated needs of different beneficiaries. These analyses should be undertaken by the project team, rather than separately, by external consultants, and they should be part of the planning process (GIZ, 2021d).

For GIZ

Use of instruments:

- Use more senior local experts and review the GIZ approach to junior-expert roles in high-level national and regional meetings (Int_8 with partner organisation).

Gender:

- Gender obligations must be clearer in project design documents or implementation plans, and projects must monitor their fulfilment closely (GIZ, 2021d).
- Training in gender issues for project teams helps them better select and implement gender-sensitive actions (GIZ, 2021d).
- Gender should be incorporated as early as the planning stage and then further throughout the project’s activities (GIZ, 2021d).

Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region

The Pacific island countries are among the most vulnerable to climate change in the world. The project Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Island Region (CCCPIR) II aimed to improve climate resilience and mitigation in Pacific countries. It focused on strengthening climate-change policy and management at regional level, mainstreaming climate change at national level, implementing adaptation and mitigation measures, promoting sustainable energy, introducing climate change into education and enhancing the countries’ readiness for climate finance. The project was a multi-donor intervention, including funds from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), European Union (EU), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), German Federal Foreign Office (AA), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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Annex: Evaluation matrix

OECD-DAC Criterion Relevance - Is the intervention doing the right things? (max. 100 points)
The 'relevance' criterion focuses on the intervention's design. It refers to the extent to which the objectives and design of a development intervention are consistent with the (global, country and institution-specific) requirements, needs, priorities and policies of beneficiaries and stakeholders (individuals, groups, organisations and development partners). It also identifies the ability of the intervention's design to adapt to a change in circumstances. "Relevance" is assessed in relation to 1) the **time of the intervention design**[1] and 2) from **today's perspective**[2].

Assessment dimensions	**Filter - Project Type**	**Evaluation questions**	**Clarifications**	**Basis for Assessment / Evaluation indicators** *(e.g. module objective/programme indicators, selected hypotheses, or more generally a definition of the aspects to be used for evaluation)*	**Evaluation Design and empirical methods** *(Design: e.g. Contribution analysis, Follow-the-Money Approach) (Methods: e.g. interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, project/partner monitoring system, workshop, online survey, etc.)*	**Data sources** *(e.g. list of relevant documents, interviews with stakeholder category XY, specific data, specific monitoring data, specific workshop(s), etc.)*	**Data Quality and limitations** *(Description of limitations, assessment of data quality: poor, moderate, good, strong)*	**Data Quality Assessment** (weak, moderate, good, strong)
Alignment with policies and priorities	Standard	To what extent are the intervention's objectives aligned with the (global, regional and country specific) policies and priorities of the BMZ and of the beneficiaries and stakeholders and other (development) partners? To what extent do they take account of the relevant political and institutional environment?	• Orientation at BMZ country strategies and BMZ sector concepts • Strategic reference framework for the project (e.g. national strategies including the national implementation strategy for Agenda 2030, regional and international strategies, sectoral and cross-sectoral change strategies, in bilateral projects especially partner strategies, internal analytical framework e.g. safeguards and gender[4] • Orientation of the project design at the (national) objectives of Agenda 2030 • Project contribution to certain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) • Explanation of a hierarchy of the different policies, priorities (especially in case of contradictions)	Global priorities: - 2015 Paris Agreement goals of limiting temperature below 2C above the pre-industrial level & preferably to 1.5C and helping developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change. -2030 Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) -2015-2030 Sendai Framework in its reduction of risks goals as well as the principle of actions to be led by national governments. BMZ policies and priorites: -BMZ's Climate Policy in the Context of 2030 Agenda -BMZ's 2020 Policy Guidelines for the Indo-Pacific Region Pacific Regional Policies interests, principles and interventions - Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: 3 goals on stregthening resilience, low carbon development and stregthened disaster preparedness. -S.A.M.O.A Pathway call for coorperation and support from international community in addressing	Document Analysis,and interviews. Triangulations technics were also used to cross check and validate information from these three methods.	Policies: ▪2015 Paris Agreement ▪2030 SDG ▪2015-2030 Sendai Framewor ▪BMZ Climate Policy in the Context of the 2030 Agenda ▪BMZ 2020 Policy Guidelines for the Indo-Pacific Region ▪FRDP ▪S.A.M.O.A Pathway ▪2019 Kainaki II Declaration ▪BOE Declaration ▪Fiji 5 year- 20 Year National Development Plan ▪Fiji National Climate Change Policy ▪Fiji NDC Implementation Roadmap 2017-2020 ▪Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016 to 2020 (Te Kakeega III) Project Documents: ▪Presentation on GIZ Management and Coordination Structure in Pacific Island Countries ▪Project Progress Report 2016 Interviews: ▪Interview with Partners ▪Interview with GIZ	Quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to visit other Pacific islands and communities to evaluate their views of the project. As a consequence evaluators have to work with a small sample.	good

				SIDS vulnerabilities and sustainable development efforts. 2019 Kainaki II Declaration where Pacific leaders have identified climate change as a crisis and requires urgent actions. National Policies: -Climate Change Policies -Nationally Determined Contributions -National Development Strategy				
Alignment with the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders	Standard	To what extent are the intervention's objectives aligned with the development needs and capacities of the beneficiaries and stakeholders involved (individuals, groups and organisations)?	• Also: consideration of stakeholders such as civil society and private sector in the design of the measure	•Vision and Mission's of CROP agencies- PIFS, SPC, SPREP •FRDP's inter-related goals •Fiji National Climate Change Policy vision •SDG goals: SDG 1,2,5,7,10,13,15 etc	same approach as above	Policies: •FRPD •2030 SDG •Fiji National Climate Change Policy GIZ documents: •Presentation on CCCPIR evaluation criteria Interviews: •Interviews with Partners Others: •Website of PIFS, SPREP, SPC •Media/News articles/Press releases	Quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to visit other Pacific islands and communities to evaluate their views of the project. As a consequence evaluators have to work with a small sample.	good
	Standard	To what extent are the intervention's objectives geared to the needs and capacities of particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable beneficiaries and stakeholders (individuals, groups and organisations)? With respect to groups, a differentiation can be made by age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc. ?	• Reaching particularly disadvantaged groups (in terms of Leave No One Behind, LNOB) • Consideration of potential for human rights and gender aspects • Consideration of identified risks	•SDG Goals •Project Progress Report •Project Presentations •Project Socio Economic Analysis	same approach as above	Policies: •FRPD •2030 SDG •Fiji National Climate Change Policy GIZ documents: •Presentation on CCCPIR evaluation criteria Interviews: •Interviews with Partners •Focus group discussion with beneficiaries Others: •Website of SPC •Media/News articles/Press releases	quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to talk a variety of stakeholders particularly those that are classified as vulnerable such as those living with disabilities etc.	good

Appropriateness of the design[3]	Standard	To what extent is the intervention's design appropriate and realistic (in terms of technical, organisational and financial aspects)?	• Realistic project goal from today's perspective and in view of the available resources (time, finances, partner capacities) • Consideration of potential changes in the framework conditions • Dealing with the complexity of framework conditions and strategic reference frameworks and with possible overloading • Strategic focusing	▪Project proposal- Theory of Change ▪Project progress reports ▪Presentations of the Project by Project Team ▪Project modification proposals	same approach as above	GIZ documents ▪Project Proposal document ▪Annual Project Progress Report ▪Project Modification Proposal Interviews: ▪Interviews with project team (inception meetings) ▪Interview with GIZ ▪Interview with partners ▪Focus group discussion with beneficiaries	Quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to visit other Pacific islands and communities to evaluate their views of the project. As a consequence evaluators have to work with a small sample.	good
	Standard	To what extent is the intervention's design sufficiently precise and plausible (in terms of the verifiability und traceability of the system of objectives and the underlying assumptions)?	Assessment of the (current) results model and results hypotheses (Theory of Change, ToC) of the actual project logic: • Adequacy of activities, instruments and outputs in relation to the project objective to be achieved • Plausibility of the underlying results hypotheses • Clear definition and plausibility of the selected system boundary (sphere of responsibility) • Appropriate consideration of potential influences of other donors/ organisations outside the project's sphere of responsibility • completeness and plausibility of assumptions and risks for the project results • How well is co-financing (if any) integrated into the overall concept of the project and what added value could be generated for the ToC/project design?	same as above	same approach as above	same as above	Quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to visit other Pacific islands and communities to evaluate their views of the project. As a consequence evaluators have to work with a small sample.	good
	Standard	To what extent is the intervention's design based on a holistic approach to sustainable development (interaction of the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainability)?	• Presentation of the interactions (synergies/trade-offs) of the intervention with other sectors in the project design - also with regard to the sustainability dimensions in terms of Agenda 2030 (economic, ecological and social development)	same as above	same approach as above	same as above	Quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to visit other	good

							Pacific islands and communities to evaluate their views of the project. As a consequence evaluators have to work with a small sample.	
Adaptability – response to change	Standard	To what extent has the intervention responded to changes in the environment over time (risks and potentials)?	• Reaction to changes during project including change offers (e.g. local, national, international, sectoral changes, including state-of-the-art sectoral know-how)	same as above	same approach as above	same as above	Quality of data is ranked as GOOD as the evaluators were allowed accessed to project documents as well as access to beneficiaries and partners. The major limitation was the global travel restrictions that made it impossible for the evaluators to visit other Pacific islands and communities to evaluate their views of the project. As a consequence evaluators have to work with a small sample.	good

(1) The 'time of the intervention design' is the point in time when the offer/most recent modification offer was approved .

(2) In relation to the current standards, knowledge and framework conditions.

(3) The design of an intervention is usually assessed by evaluating its intervention logic. The intervention logic depicts the system of objectives used by an intervention. It maps out the systematic relationships between the individual results levels. At the time an intervention is designed, the intervention logic, in the form of a logical model, is described in the offer for the intervention both as a narrative and generally also on the basis of a results framework. The model is reviewed at the start of an evaluation and adjusted to reflect current knowledge. Comprehensive (re)constructed intervention logics are also known as "theories of change". In GIZ the 'project design' encompasses project objective (outcome) and the respective theory of change (ToC) with outputs, activities, TC-instruments and especially the results hypotheses as well as the implementation strategy (e.g. methodological approach, Capacity Development (CD) strategy). In GIZ the Theory of Change is described by the GIZ results model as graphic illustration and the narrative results hypotheses.

(4) In the GIZ Safeguards and Gender system risks are assessed before project start regarding following aspects: gender, conflict, human rights, environment and climate. For the topics gender and human rights not only risks but also potentials are assessed. Before introducing the new safeguard system in 2016 GIZ used to examine these aspects in seperate checks.

(5) Deescalating factors/ connectors: e.g. peace-promoting actors and institutions, structural changes, peace-promoting norms and behavior. For more details on ‘connectors’ see: GIZ (2007): ‘Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA). Ein methodischer Rahmen zur konflikt- und friedensbezogenen Ausrichtung von EZ-Maßnahmen‘, p. 55/135.

(6) Escalating factors/ dividers: e.g. destructive institutions, structures, norms and behavior. For more details on ‘dividers’ see: GIZ (2007): ‘Peace and Conflict Assessment (PCA). Ein methodischer Rahmen zur konflikt- und friedensbezogenen Ausrichtung von EZ-Maßnahmen‘, p. 135.

(7) All projects in fragile contexts, projects with FS1 or FS2 markers and all transitional aid projects have to weaken escalating factors/dividers and have to mitigate risks in the context of conflict, fragility and violence. Projects with FS1 or FS2 markers should also consider how to strengthen deescalating factors/ connectors and how to address peace needs in its project objective/sub-objective.

OECD-DAC Criterion Coherence - How well does the intervention fit? (max. 100 points)

This criterion refers to the intervention’s compatibility with other interventions in a country, sector or institution as well as with international norms and standards. **Internal coherence** addresses the synergies and division of tasks between the intervention and other interventions of German development cooperation and also the intervention’s consistency with the relevant international norms and standards to which German development cooperation adheres. **External coherence** considers the intervention’s complementarity, harmonisation and coordination with the interventions of other partners, donors and international organisations. The "coherence" criterion relates both to the intervention’s design as well as to the results it achieves.

Assessment dimensions	**Filter - Project Type**	**Evaluation questions**	**Clarifications**	**Basis for Assessment / Evaluation indicators** (*e.g. Modulziel-/Programmindikatoren, ausgewählte Hypothesen, oder allgemeiner eine Definition der Aspekte, die*	**Evaluation Design and empirical methods** (Design: e.g. Contribution analysis, Follow-the-Money Approach) (Methods: e.g. interviews, focus group discussions,	**Data sources** (e.g. list of relevant documents, interviews with stakeholder category XY, specific data, specific monitoring data, specific workshop(s), etc.)	**Data Quality and limitations** (Description of limitations, assessment of data quality: poor, moderate, good, strong)	**Data Quality Assessment** (weak, moderate, good, strong)

				zur Bewertung herangezogen werden)	document analysis, project/partner monitoring system, workshop, online survey, etc.)			
Internal coherence	Standard	Within German development cooperation, to what extent is the intervention designed and implemented (in a sector, country, region or globally) in a complementary manner, based on the division of tasks?	• Also analysis of whether the project takes the necessary steps to fully realize synergies within German development cooperation	▪German Government website, particularly other ministries in terms of their contribution to the overal government's effort to climate change ▪BMZ's Climate Policy in the Context of 2030 Agenda in terms of priority and focus areas on climate change ▪BMZ's 2020 Policy Guidelines for the Indo-Pacific Region in terms of the prinicples, and the intervention focus in the region	Document Analysis,and interviews. Triangulations technics were also used to cross check and validate information from these three methods	▪German Government website ▪BMZ's Climate Policy in the Context of 2030 Agenda ▪BMZ's 2020 Policy Guidelines for the Indo-Pacific Region ▪Interview with key GIZ and project staff ▪Project Presentations	These documents were easily accessible online and is up to date. Moreover, most of it are presented in English.	strong
	Standard	To what extent are the instruments of German development cooperation (Technical and Financial Cooperation) meaningfully interlinked within the intervention (in terms of both design and implementation)? Are synergies leveraged?	• if applicable, also take into account projects of different German ressorts/ministries	same as above	same approach as above	same as above	same as above	strong
	Standard	To what extent is the intervention consistent with international and national norms and standards to which German development cooperation is committed (e.g. human rights)?		same as above	same approach as above	same as above	same as above	strong
External coherence	Standard	To what extent does the intervention complement and support the partner's own efforts (principle of subsidiarity)?		▪FRDP principles ▪Project proposal/activity designs ▪Project Progress Reports on activity implementations ▪Situation Analysis	same approach as above	▪FRDP ▪National Climate Change Policies ▪Interview with Partners ▪Focus group with beneficiaries	These documents were easily accessible online and is up to date. Moreover, most of it are presented in English. Limitation is in the small sample size of interview due to the global restriction.	good
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention's design and implementation been coordinated with other donors' activities?	• Also: To what extent could synergies be achieved through co-financing (where available) with other bilateral and multilateral donors and organizations and how did co-financing contribute to improved	▪Project Progress Reports ▪Project proposal ▪Project presentations	same approach as above	▪Project Progress Reports ▪Project Presentations ▪Partners websites ▪Interviews with partners ▪Interviews with GIZ	Data needed to access this sections was easily accessible. Sample of partner interviews might be considered small due to travel restrictions.	good

			donor coordination?					
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention's design been designed to use existing systems and structures (of partners/other donors/international organisations) for implementing its activities? To what extent are these systems and structures used?	• Also analysis of whether the project is taking the necessary steps to fully realize synergies with interventions of other donors at the impact level	same as above	same approach as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	To what extent are common systems (together with partners/other donors/international organisations) used for M&E, learning and accountability?		same as above	same approach as above	same as above	same as above	good

OECD-DAC Criterion Effectiveness - Is the intervention achieving its objectives? (max. 100 points)
'Effectiveness' refers to the extent to which the intervention has achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives (at outcome level), including any differential results across beneficiary and stakeholder groups. It examines the achievement of objectives in terms of the direct, short-term and medium term results.

Assessment dimensions	**Filter - Project Type**	**Evaluation questions**	**Clarifications**	**Basis for Assessment / Evaluation indicators** (*e.g. Modulziel-/Programmindikatoren, ausgewählte Hypothesen, oder allgemeiner eine Definition der Aspekte, die zur Bewertung herangezogen werden)*	**Evaluation Design and empirical methods** (Design: e.g. Contribution analysis, Follow-the-Money Approach) (Methods: e.g. interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, project/partner monitoring system, workshop, online survey, etc.)	**Data sources** (e.g. list of relevant documents, interviews with stakeholder category XY, specific data, specific monitoring data, specific workshop(s), etc.)	**Data Quality and limitations** (Description of limitations, assessment of data quality: poor, moderate, good, strong)	**Data Quality Assessment** (weak, moderate, good, strong)
Achievement of the (intended) objectives[1]	Standard	To what extent has the intervention achieved, or is the intervention expected to achieve, the (intended) objectives as originally planned (or as modified to cater for changes in the environment)?	• Assessment based on the project objective indicators (agreed with BMZ) • Check whether more specific or additional indicators are needed to adequately reflect the project objective	Project's objective and 6 objective indicators	The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix; no specific evaluation design was applied. • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, result matrix) and websites; • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups; • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	Monitoring systems, progress reports, interviews, focus group discussions	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travels were not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.	strong

Contribution to achievement of objectives	Standard	*To what extent have the intervention's outputs been delivered as originally planned (or as modified to cater for changes in the environment)?*		Comparison planning documents and offers	same as above	Monitoring systems, project proposals, progress reports, interviews, focus group discussions	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travels were not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.	strong
	Standard	To what extent have the delivered outputs and increased capacities been used and equal access (e.g. in terms of physical, non-discriminatory and affordable access) guaranteed?		Comparison planning documents and offers	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention contributed to the achievement of objectives?	• Assessment based on the activities, TC-instruments and outputs of the project (contribution-analysis as focus of this assessment dimension and minimum standard, see annotatted reports) • What would have happened without the project? (usually qualitative reflection)	Selected results hypotheses from the project's ToC: • Output A (regional dimension) • Output C (community project implementation) • Output F (climate finance) Hypotheses were assessed from activities via outputs to outcome level.	A contribution story describes how the instruments, activities and outputs have contributed to achieve the project objective. An alternative scenario describes what would have happened if the project would not have been set up.	same as above	same as above	strong
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention contributed to the achievement of objectives at the level of the intended beneficiaries?		same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	strong
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention contributed to the achievement of objectives at the level of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups of beneficiaries and stakeholders? (These may be broken down by age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.)?		same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	*Which internal factors (technical, organisational or financial) were decisive for achievement/non-achievement of the intervention's intended objectives?*	• Internal factors = within the project's sphere of responsibility / system boundary. The project is implemented jointly by GIZ and the official partner(s).	Opinions of stakeholders	The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix; no specific evaluation design was applied. • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, result matrix) and websites; • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews	same as above	same as above	good

					with key stakeholders, in particular target groups; • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.			
	Standard	*Which external factors were decisive for achievement/non-achievement of the intervention's intended objectives (taking into account the anticipated risks)?*	• External factors = outside the project's sphere of responsibility / system boundary. The project is implemented jointly by GIZ and the official partner(s).	same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
Quality of implementation	Standard	What assessment can be made of the quality of steering and implementation of the intervention in terms of the achievement of objectives? What assessment can be made of the quality of steering and implementation of, and participation in, the intervention by the partner/executing agency?	Capacity Works considerations: - **Results-oriented monitoring (RoM / WoM)** is established and used, e.g. for evidence-based decisions, risk management. Data are disaggregated by gender and marginalized groups. unintended positive and negative results are monitored. Conflict-sensitive monitoring and explicit risk-safety monitoring are particularly important for projects in fragile contexts. - A bindingly communicated **strategy** agreed with the partners is pursued - Involvement and **cooperation** of all relevant actors (including partners, civil society, private sector) - **Steering**: decisions influencing the projects's results are made in time and evidence-informed. Decision processes are transparent. - **Processes**: Relevant change processes are anchored in the cooperation system; project-internal processes are established and regularly reflected and optimised. - **Learning and innovation**: There is a learning and innovation-friendly work culture that promotes the exchange of experience; learning processes are established; context-specific adjustments are possible	• Monitoring system was established and used, • Data were disaggregated by gender and marginalized groups. • Unintended results were monitored. • A bindingly communicated strategy agreed with the partners was pursued • Involvement of all relevant actors • Decision processes involved key stakeholders and were transparent. • Relevant change processes were anchored in the cooperation system. • Learning processes were established.	• Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, result matrix) and websites; • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups; • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	• Results model(s) • Data from the results-based monitoring system • Map of actors • Capacity development strategy/implementation strategy • Project steering • Cooperation management (including feedback from stakeholders)	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient. However, some safeguards documents (gender, environment, etc.) were lacking. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travels were not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.	good

Unintended results	Standard	To what extent can unintended positive/negative direct results (social, economic, environmental and among vulnerable beneficiary groups) be observed/anticipated?	• The focus is on the outcome level, but for the analysis the unintended effects can also be included on the output level	Project documents or stakeholders mention unintended positive/negative direct results	The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix (see annex); no specific evaluation design was applied. • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Analysis of safeguards documents of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups;	• Project proposal • Safeguards documents • Gender analysis • Environmental impact assessment • Video documentaries • Partner articles	same as above	good
	Standard	What potential benefits/risks arise from the positive/negative unintended results? What assessment can be made of them?	• also check whether the risks were already mentioned and monitored in the design phase	Project documents or stakeholders mention potential benefits/risks arising from the positive/negative unintended results.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	How has the intervention responded to the potential benefits/risks of the positive/negative unintended results?	• Check if positive results at the outcome level have been monitored and set in value	Project documents or stakeholders mention how the intervention responded to the potential benefits/risks of the positive/negative unintended results.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

(5) Risks in the context of conflict, fragility and violence: e.g. contextual (e.g. political instability, violence, economic crises, migration/refugee flows, drought, etc.), institutional (e.g. weak partner capacity, fiduciary risks, corruption, staff turnover, investment risks) and personnel (murder, robbery, kidnapping, medical care, etc.). For more details see: GIZ (2014): 'Context- and conflict-sensitive results-based monitoring system (RBM). Supplement to: The 'Guidelines on designing and using a results-based monitoring system (RBM) system.', p.27 and 28.

OECD-DAC Criterion Impact (higher-level development results) - What difference does the intervention make? (max. 100 points)

Based on recognisable higher-level development changes (at impact level), the criterion of "higher level development results (at impact level)" relates to the extent to which the intervention has already produced significant positive or negative, intended or unintended results at the overarching level (contributions to the observed changes), or is expected to do so in the future. This includes any differential results across different stakeholders and beneficiaries. This criterion refers to the results of the development intervention.

Assessment dimensions	**Filter - Project Type**	**Evaluation questions**	**Clarifications**	**Basis for Assessment / Evaluation indicators** (*e.g. Modulziel-/Programmindikatoren, ausgewählte Hypothesen, oder allgemeiner eine Definition der Aspekte, die zur Bewertung herangezogen werden)*	**Evaluation Design and empirical methods** (Design: e.g. Contribution analysis, Follow-the-Money Approach) (Methods: e.g. interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, project/partner monitoring system, workshop, online survey, etc.)	**Data sources** (e.g. list of relevant documents, interviews with stakeholder category XY, specific data, specific monitoring data, specific workshop(s), etc.)	**Data Quality and limitations** (Description of limitations, assessment of data quality: poor, moderate, good, strong)	**Data Quality Assessment** (weak, moderate, good, strong)

Higher-level (intended) development changes[1]	Standard	To what extent can the higher-level development changes (social, economic and environmental dimensions and the interactions between them) to which the intervention will/is designed to contribute be identified/foreseen)? (Specify time frame where possible.)	• Consider module proposal for suggested impact and program objective indicators (program proposal), if it is not an individual measure • Potential basis for assessment: program obejctive indicators, identifiers, connection to the national strategy for implementing 2030 Agenda , connection to SDGs	Pacific countries make progress regarding SDG 13, SDG 7, SDG 15, SDG 1 and SDG 17.	The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix ; no specific evaluation design was applied. • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, result models) and websites; • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups; • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	• Results model • Project proposals and progress reports • PIFS 2020 Biennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report • Agenda 2030 (SDG's) • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 • Policy markers • Regional integrated framework FRDP 2017-2030 • SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Actions (S.A.M.O.A) pathway • National strategies • Partner annual reports • National reporting to Rio conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, UNCCCD) including NDCs, National Communication	•Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient. •Analysis of strategic documents at national level, e.g. national Agenda 2030 implementation strategies was restricted due to high number of project countries. •Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travels were not possible to all countries. •Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. •Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.	strong
	Standard	To what extent can the higher-level development changes (social, economic, environmental dimensions and the interactions between them) be identified/foreseen at the level of the intended beneficiaries? (Specify time frame where possible.)		same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	To what extent can higher-level development changes to which the intervention will/is designed to contribute be identified/foreseen at the level of particularly disadvantaged/vulnerable groups of beneficiaries and stakeholders? (These may be broken down by age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.) (Specify time frame where possible.)		same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
Contribution to higher-level (intended) development changes	Standard	To what extent has the intervention actually contributed to the identified and/or foreseeable higher level development changes (social, economic, environmental dimensions and their interactions, taking into account political stability) that it was designed to bring about?	• Contribution analysis (evaluation design) as minimum standard and focus of this assessment dimension, further approaches are possible and welcome, see also annotated reports • Evaluation of the project's contribution to impacts based on an analysis of the results hypotheses from outcome to impact level	Project contributes to SDG 13, SDG 7, SDG 15, SDG 1 and SDG 17.	A contribution-analysis based assessment describes to what extent the results of the project on outcome level contributed or will contribute to the overarching results.	Monitoring systems, project proposals, progress reports, interviews, focus group discussions	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient. • Analysis of strategic documents at national level, e.g. national Agenda 2030 implementation strategies was restricted due to high number of project countries. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travels were not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical	strong

							distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good	
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention achieved its intended (original and, where applicable, revised) development objectives?	• This question can already be assessed in Dimension 1 Question 1, the contribution to impact is assessed in Dimension 2, Question 1	same as above	The analysis followed the analytical questions from the evaluation matrix ; no specific evaluation design was applied. • Analysis of project documents (e.g. proposals, result models) and websites; • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups; • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	same as above	same as above	strong
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention achieved its (original and, where applicable, revised) development objectives at the level of the intended beneficiaries?		Final beneficiaries confirm that the results have been obtained.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention contributed to higher-level development changes/changes in the lives of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups of beneficiaries and stakeholders that it was designed to bring about? (These may be broken down by age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.).		same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	*Which internal factors (technical, organisational or financial) were decisive for achievement/non-achievement of the intervention's intended development objectives?*	• Internal factors = within the project's sphere of responsibility / system boundary. The project is implemented jointly by GIZ and the official partner(s)	Internal factors for achievement/non-achievement of the intervention's intended development objectives are identified.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	*Which external factors were decisive for the achievement/non-achievement of the intervention's intended development objectives?*	• External factors = outside the project's sphere of responsibility / system boundary. The project is implemented jointly by GIZ and the official partner(s). • Take into account the activities of other actors or other policies, framework conditions, other policy	External factors for achievement/non-achievement of the intervention's intended development objectives are identified.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

			areas, strategies or interests (German ministries, bilateral and multilateral development partners)					
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention achieved structural or institutional changes (e.g. for organisations, systems and regulations)?		Structural or institutional changes achieved through the intervention are identified.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	To what extent did the intervention serve as a model and/or achieve broad-based impact?	• Scaling-up is a consciously designed process to anchor changes in organisations and cooperation systems (e.g. concepts, approaches, methods) to generate broad impact • There is vertical scaling-up, horizontal scaling-up, functional scaling-up or a combination of these[2] • also analyse possible potential and reasons for not exploiting it	The project's efforts to achieve broad-based impact are identified.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	*How would the situation have developed without the intervention?*	• usually qualitative refelction, quantitative approaches welcome	An alternative scenario describes what would have happened at impact level if the project would not have been set up.	same as above	same as above	same as above	strong
Contribution to higher-level (unintended) development changes	Standard	To what extent can higher-level, unintended development changes (social, economic and environmental dimensions and their interactions, taking into account political stability) be identified/foreseen? (Specify time frame where possible.)		Potential higher-level, unintended development changes are identified.	• Significant Change Model • Analysis of monitoring system of the CCCPIR project; • Analysis of safeguards documents of the CCCPIR project; • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, in particular target groups;	• Project proposal • Safeguards documents • Gender analysis • Environmental impact assessment Interviews	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient. • Collection of additional information from stakeholders depended on the geographical situation and travels were not possible to all countries. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure. • Representation of specific stakeholders was considered good.	good

	Standard	To what extent has the intervention brought about foreseeable/identifiable unintended (positive and/or negative) higher-level development results?	• Analyse whether the risks were already known in the design phase • Check how the assessment of risks in connection with (unintended) negative or (not formally agreed) positive results at the impact level in the monitoring system has been carried out (e.g. use of 'compass') • measures taken to avoid or counteract the risks/ negative effects/ trade-offs[3] • Determine relevant framework conditions for negative results and the project's reaction to them • Examine to what extent potential (not formally agreed) positive results and synergies between the ecological, economic and social development dimensions have been monitored and exploited	The project monitoring system is assessed regarding the degree of addressing unintended risks and negative results at impact level.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
	Standard	To what extent has the intervention contributed to foreseeable/identifiable unintended (positive and/or negative) higher-level development results at the level of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups of beneficiaries and stakeholders? (These may be broken down by age, income, gender, ethnicity, etc.)		The intervention's contribution to foreseeable/identifiable unintended (positive and/or negative) higher-level development results at the level of particularly disadvantaged or vulnerable groups of beneficiaries and stakeholders are described.	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

(1) The first and second assessment dimensions are interrelated: If the project's contribution to achieving the objective is small (2nd assessment dimension), this must also be taken into account when evaluating the first assessment dimension.

(2) See GIZ 2016 'Guidelines on scaling-up for programme managers (AV) and planning officers'

(3) Risks, negative effects and trade-offs are separate aspects that should be discussed individually at this point.

OECD-DAC Criterion Efficiency - How well are resources being used? (max. 100 points)

This criterion describes the extent to which the intervention delivers results in an economic and timely way (relationship between input and output, outcome and impact level). The evaluation dimension "**production efficiency**" refers to the appropriateness of the relationship between inputs and outputs. The evaluation dimension "**allocation efficiency**" refers to the appropriateness of the relationship between the inputs and the results achieved (project/development objective; outcome/impact level) by the intervention. The "efficiency" criterion relates both to the intervention's design and implementation and to the results it achieves.

Assessment dimensions	**Filter - Project Type**	**Evaluation questions**	**Clarifications**	**Basis for Assessment / Evaluation indicators** (*e.g. Modulziel-/Programmindikatoren,*	**Evaluation Design and empirical methods** (Design: e.g. Contribution analysis, Follow-the-Money	**Data sources** (e.g. list of relevant documents, interviews with stakeholder	**Data Quality and limitations** (Description of limitations, assessment	**Data Quality Assessment** (weak, moderate,

				ausgewählte Hypothesen, oder allgemeiner eine Definition der Aspekte, die zur Bewertung herangezogen werden)	Approach) (Methods: e.g. interviews, focus group discussions, document analysis, project/partner monitoring system, workshop, online survey, etc.)	category XY, specific data, specific monitoring data, specific workshop(s), etc.)	of data quality: poor, moderate, good, strong)	good, strong)
Production efficiency	Standard	*How are the intervention's inputs (financial, human and material resources) distributed (e.g. by instruments, sectors, sub-interventions, taking into account the cost contributions of partners/executing agencies/other beneficiaries and stakeholders etc.)?*	• Description of the data: Costs per output, type of costs, agreed and provided partner contributions • Description of the deviations between original planned costs and actual costs (with comprehensible justification, changes are certainly desirable for increased efficiency)	• costs per output, • type of costs, • partner contributions, • deviations between planned and actual costs, • regular reflection by the project on resources used • overarching costs • alternative options for allocating resources, and • shifts between outputs for output maximisation.	Follow-the-money approach: Use of 'Efficiency tool' • Analysis of project documents, • Analysis of efficiency-tool results, • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	• Project proposals and progress reports, • Kostenträger-Obligo-Bericht	• Last version of Kostenträger-Obligo-Bericht was available. • Data of monitoring system was available. • Benchmarking was limited due to lack of comparative data. • Knowledge of key stakeholders in partner organisations regarding the project finance management was limited. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure.	good
	Standard	To what extent have the intervention's inputs (financial, human and material resources) been used economically in relation to the outputs delivered (products, investment goods and services)? If possible, refer to data from other evaluations in a region or sector, for instance.	• Use of 'Efficiency tool' including instructions and use of the follow-the-money approach as evaluation design (may be combined with other high-quality approaches) • Output level: Analysis of approaches and activities as well as TC instruments (personnel instruments, financing, materials and equipment)[1] compared to possible alternatives with a focus on the minimum principle (use of comparative data if available) • The project is oriented on internal or external benchmarks in order to achieve its effects economically • Regular reflection of the resources used by the project with focus on economically use of ressources and cost risks • The overarching costs of the project are in an appropriate proportion to	same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

			the costs of the outputs					
	Standard	To what extent could the intervention's outputs (products, investment goods and services) have been increased through the alternative use of inputs (financial, human and material resources)? If possible, refer to data from other evaluations of a region or sector, for instance. (If applicable, this question adds a complementary perspective*) * This case is always applicable in the technical cooperation (TC), please answer the question bindingly	• Use of 'Efficiency tool' including instructions and use of the follow-the-money approach as evaluation design (may be combined with other high-quality approaches) • Output level: Analysis of approaches and activities as well as TC instruments (personnel instruments, financing, materials and equipment)[1] compared to possible alternatives with focus on output maximization (use of comparative data if available) • Analysis of alternative options for allocating resources and shifts between outputs for output maximisation • saved resources can and should be used to maximise outputs • Reflection of the resources during the design phase and regularly during the implementation of the project with focus on output maximisation (with comprehensible justification, changes are certainly desirable for increased efficiency) • 'imaximising outputs' means with the same resources, under the same	same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

			conditions and with the same or better quality					
	Standard	Were the outputs (products, investment goods and services) produced on time and within the planned time frame?		same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good
Allocation efficiency	Standard	*By what other means and at what cost could the results achieved (higher-level project objective) have been attained?*		• Approaches, activities and TC-instruments in comparison to alternatives, • partner contributions, • regular reflection by the project on input-outcome relation, and • use of co-financing for outcome maximisation.	The analysis follows the analytical questions; no specific evaluation design was applied. • Analysis of project documents, • Semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders • Triangulation with opinions of key stakeholders.	Project proposals and progress reports, interviews	• Quality and reliability of project documents was considered sufficient • Data of monitoring system was available. • Benchmarking was limited due to lack of comparative data. • Complex co-financing structure hampered clear allocation of resources to outcome. • Remote data collection was hindered due to geographical distances and poor communication infrastructure.	good
	Standard	To what extent – compared with alternative designs for the intervention – could the results have been attained more cost-effectively?	• Outcome level: Analysis of approaches and activities as well as TC-instruments in comparison to possible alternatives with focus on minimum principle (use of comparative data if available) • Regular reflection in the project of the input-outcome relation and alternatives as well as cost	same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

			risks • The partner contributions are proportionate to the costs for the outcome of the project					
	Standard	To what extent – compared with alternative designs for the intervention – could the positive results have been increased using the existing resources? (If applicable, this question adds a complementary perspective*) * This case is always applicable in the technical cooperation (TC), please answer the question bindingly	• Outcome level: Analysis of applied approaches and activities as well as TC-instruments compared to possible alternatives with focus on maximizing the outcome (real comparison if available) • The project manages its resources between the outputs in such a way that the maximum effects in terms of the module objective are achieved • Regular reflection in the project of the input-outcome relation and alternatives • Reflection and realization of possibilities for scaling-up • If additional funds (e.g. co-financing) have been raised: Effects on input-outcome ratio (e.g. via economies of scale) and the ratio of administrative costs to total costs • Losses in efficiency due to insufficient coordination and complementarity within German DC are sufficiently avoided	same as above	same as above	same as above	same as above	good

(1) see GIZ 2015: 'Integration of TC Instruments – Key Elements', based on BMZ 2014: Handbuch der bilateralen TZ Verfahrensinformation Nr. VI0362014 'Eckpunkte zur Instrumentenintegration'

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