

INDEPENDENT TERMINAL EVALUATION

Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) Project

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This independent terminal evaluation was conducted and led by the international consultant Mr. Seán J. Burke.

Acronyms and abbreviations

Acronyms	Definition
COP	UN Conference of the Parties
CP	Climate Parliament
DEVCO	International Cooperation and Development
DG	Directorate General
DGAI	Director General's Administrative Instruction
DGB	Director General's Bulletin
DG INTPA	European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships
EU	European Union
EAs	Emergency Alert System
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF OFP	Global Environment Facility/ Operational Focal Point
HC3	The Health Sector Cybersecurity Coordination Center
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ISID	Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MPs	Members of Parliament
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTR / MTE	Mid-term Review / Mid-term Evaluation
PACE	Parliamentary Action on Climate and Energy
PARE	Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy
PAP	Pan African Parliament
RBM	Results-based Management
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SPIPA	Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA)
TE	Terminal Evaluation
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIDO HQ	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Headquarters
UNIDO ODG/ EIO/ IED	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Evaluation and Internal Oversight
UNIDO RBM	United Nations Industrial Development Organization Result-Based Management

Glossary of evaluation-related terms

Term	Definition
Quality at Entry	It refers to the quality of the project design. Whether the defined timeframe, the identified stakeholders, and assigned roles were adequate, and the indicators were SMART, etc.
Coherence	Logical relationship between the parties so that there is no contradiction or opposition between them, including within the UN system.
Exit Strategy	A strategy established so that results persist in the future, after project completion.
Effectiveness	The extent to which objectives stated were achieved.
Efficiency	This is a measure of how the resources invested in the activities were converted into results.
Impact	Positive and negative intentional, and unintentional, direct and indirect effects produced by an intervention in the long-term.
Smart Indicators	The criterion used to assess whether the indicators to measure progress towards objectives are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, and time-bound.
Intervention	External action to support a national effort to achieve specific development goals.
Lessons Learned	Generalizations based on evaluation experiences to be applied in broader contexts.
Baseline	The pre-intervention status against which the impact of the intervention is measured.
Logical Framework	Planning and management tool used to guide the planning, implementation, and evaluation of an intervention, in keeping with an objectives/results-based management system.
Outputs	Outputs in terms of physical and human capacities resulting from an intervention.
Relevance	The extent to which the objectives of an intervention are consistent with the beneficiary's requirements, country needs, global priorities, and partners' and donors' policies.
Results	The expected effects of an intervention's outputs.
Risks	Factors, usually beyond the scope of the intervention that could affect the fulfilment of objectives.
Sustainability	The likelihood for a continuation of an intervention's benefits after completion.
Theory of Change	A tool to identify causal relationships between outputs, outcomes, and impacts, as well as the drivers and barriers to achieving them.

Executive summary

Evaluation Purpose and Approach

This document constitutes the final evaluation report of the independent terminal evaluation of the Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) project. The purpose of the evaluation is to independently assess the project to help UNIDO improve performance and results of ongoing and future programmes and projects. The terminal evaluation (TE) will cover the whole duration of the project from its starting date in 1 November 2019 to the foreseen completion date of 31 December 2022.

The report sets out the evaluation **findings, lessons learned, conclusions and recommendations**. The evaluation mandate was, above all, to conduct an evaluation of the **EU's contribution** to the PARE project. The evaluation commenced in July 2022, and the evaluation approach has comprised development of the evaluation methodology and evaluation framework, desk research, stakeholder consultation spanning both an online stakeholder consultation programme and some face-to-face consultations with Members of Parliament (MPs), following by the evaluation synthesis and reporting. The evaluation has been carried out over three phases – an inception phase, desk phase and stakeholder consultation, and evaluation synthesis and reporting. The face-to-face stakeholder consultations took place in Brussels during the PARE mission to Brussels and The Hague in September 2022.

Project Description – About the Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) Project

Funded by the European Commission's (EC) Directorate General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) to the tune of EUR 2 million, PARE also builds on a legacy of past EU support, such as the predecessor PARE project implemented by UNDP and Climate Parliament during 2012-2014. PARE is implemented by UNIDO and executed by the Climate Parliament. The PARE project's direct beneficiaries and stakeholders are the parliamentarians who are supported in becoming more active and effective on climate response, renewable energy and sustainable transport policies, with the ultimate beneficiaries being target MP's constituents, and more generally, the general public in these countries.

The Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) project's overall objective is to motivate legislators to support the energy transition and take action to integrate gender responsive climate and energy recommendations into national policies. The expected outcome of the project is to build the capacity of MPs from target countries on gender-sensitive climate and renewable energy policies for a more effective political dialogue, thereby allowing **MPs to take action on gender sensitive climate and energy policies**. This would be achieved through its unique output of **built capacity of MPs on gender sensitive climate and energy policies**, that has been built through a range of activities, including organisation of parliamentary roundtable meetings, development of policy briefs and toolkits to support MPs, and providing MPs with expert advice after and between meetings. The PARE project is based on the Climate Parliament¹ organisation's

¹ The Climate Parliament is a global network of legislators working to inform and mobilise Members of Parliament and Congress to take action on the climate emergency. It focusses on climate ambition, energy access, large-scale renewable energy, green grids and sustainable transport. The Climate Parliament is a cross-party network and collaborate with legislators from all mainstream political parties, seeking a balanced representation of gender, age, and political background. <https://www.climateparl.net/>

concept and network, whose main objective is to raise awareness and engagement of parliamentarians worldwide on climate change and energy related policies.

According to the initial project document, the PARE project's output of developed MPs capacities on gender-sensitive climate and energy policies is to be achieved through a range of activities: i) Organising six parliamentary roundtable meetings on three main topics (large-scale renewable energy and green grids, sustainable transport, and rural access to renewable energy through mini-grids); ii) Preparing policy briefs and climate and energy country factsheets; iii) Developing toolkits to support MPs in the uptake of action; and iv) Providing MPs with expert advice after and between meetings. Regarding thematic focus, the project has focussed on three thematic areas: i) **access to energy**, with a strong focus on the gender aspects of community energy solutions and productive uses of power from renewable energy minigrids; ii) **utility-scale renewable energy**, emphasising that clean energy is currently the cheapest source of energy in the world and highlighting policy and technical solutions such as auctions and regional green grids; and iii) **sustainable transport**, with special attention to electric mobility.

Evaluation findings

Relevance

The PARE project has shown itself to be very relevant to the needs of the beneficiary countries and the needs of parliamentarians in the beneficiary countries. Furthermore, is also relevant to EU and UNIDO policy goals in climate change and sustainable energy, as well in the promotion of gender-responsive development and in a gender-inclusive approach to climate change adaptation. Through the multi-partisan approach of the Climate Parliament that is at the heart of the PARE project approach, it is also relevant to EU policy goals around promoting and strengthening democracy and good governance.

Coherence

The PARE project is coherent with other country, regional and global policies, and is complementary with EU and UNIDO work at the global and regional level, such as for example UNIDO's work promoting sustainable industrial development and a green transition. However, more focus could have been made to exploring how to optimise complementarity and synergies with EU and UNIDO initiatives in the targeted PARE countries.

Effectiveness

Regarding **project results**, some of the results achieved have been in many respects positive. The number of virtual Round Tables organised has significantly exceeded the initial target, thanks in significant part to the move to online Round Tables and seminars following the reworking of the project implementation approach and work programme after the initial onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. This has seen the project organise some 76 Virtual Parliamentary Roundtables (VPRs), compared with a total of 6 in-country Parliamentary Roundtables (i.e. 3 per year) initially foreseen in the original project work plan. These VPRs have included national, international and regional VPRs, focusing on one aspect of the three focus themes of the project. Moreover, 98 MPs participated in the extensive Luxor Forum programme that took place over 2 days in Egypt. Similarly, the number of parliamentarians reached has significantly exceeded the initial targets, with a total of 991 in VPRs and a further 98 at the Luxor Forum (i.e., 1089 MPs in total) parliamentarians reached against a target of 260. Within this, the project has considerably exceeded its gender-related targets, including for example exceeding almost fourfold its target of participating women MPs, where the share of women MPs that participating in the virtual

roundtables increased from 30% in 2020 to 39% in 2021 and to 44% in 2022², and averaging approximately 42%.

The evaluation findings emanating from the desk research and stakeholder interviews show that the PARE project has proved itself to be an effective approach in promoting the take-up or renewable energy in many of the project countries. In some cases, results with regard to real legislative change have been very positive, for example in Nigeria and Uganda. In **Uganda**, a Climate Bill – the **Uganda Climate Change Act** – has been passed through Parliament during 2021, and has a number of far-reaching provisions, including the requirement that each Ugandan government department to have its annual budget approved by an independent expert committee to ensure that it fully addresses climate change. In Nigeria, the advocacy and lobbying work of the PARE cross-party parliamentary MPS group, with support from the PARE project, has played an important role in securing Presidential Assent in 2021 on the Climate Bill, the **Nigeria Climate Change Act**³, that had been passed through Parliament. The scale of this achievement can in part be gauged by the fact that on three previous attempts a draft Climate Bill failed at this last hurdle, and the learning extracted by the lead MEP and the facilitative support from Climate Parliament were key reasons for successfully getting the Climate Bill enacted at this fourth attempt.

To-date the PARE project has supported efforts in other countries to take account of, and be inspired by, the Uganda and Nigeria successes, with this including a **delegation of MPs from Zimbabwe to Uganda** to meet with local MPs and officials to learn about the Uganda Climate Change Act and parliament groups in **Djibouti, Egypt and Ghana** have during 2022 been working on their own respective **climate change legislation** modelled on these laws. This work, and the significant support from the PARE Project, has already borne results, with a draft bill on climate change⁴ having been submitted to the Egyptian Parliament, during November 2022, in the run up to the COP 27 in Luxor, Egypt. The last few weeks of the project implementation period have seen further results in Sierra Leone, where a notice of motion on Climate Change and its impact on the Sierra Leone economy was given on 8th December 2022. This notice of motion calls for a special Parliamentary session, of which the formulation of a Climate Resilience Bill is the target outcome during early 2023.

Progress Towards Impact

Regarding impact, the first main impact has been the increase in awareness among MPs regarding climate change issues, although the scale of this impact is difficult to assess as consistent monitoring has not been carried out⁵. A second area of impact has been the impact of legislation passed to-date, with any assessment of impact to-date needing to take account of the Climate Bills in Nigeria and Uganda enacted relatively recently, in 2021, but this should also not take away from the significance in itself of these bills being enacted by the Nigerian and Ugandan Parliaments. Similarly, in Egypt, if the draft Climate Bill is passed in the national parliament, the bill will represent Egypt's first (and likely, the Arab World's first) comprehensive standalone legislation that puts climate neutrality at its centre.

These legislative landmarks will create further knock-on impact, as these Climate Bills require government and others to create new practices and mechanisms. In the case of Uganda, for

2 The Luxor programme at COP 27 also had a very strong level of participation of women MPs (44% of the 98 MPs).

3 Nigeria's Climate Bill is titled 'Climate Change Act, 2021'.

4 Bill Title: 'Climate Adaptation and Reducing the Impact of Climate Change', 2022.

5 It should also be emphasised that there would in any case been clear attribution challenges, i.e. in assessing what impact was related to the PARE project's work and what was due to other factors, such as the impact of a global and/or local extreme weather event or climate-related challenge linked global warming.

example, the Climate Act contains provisions, which will impact into the future, through new obligations created for the government with regard to climate-related working practices and mechanisms - the Climate Act requires i) establishment of a Climate Change Fund; ii) the government (specifically the Ministry of Education and Sports) to integrate climate change education and research into the national curriculum: set out a time-frame when the Framework Strategy on Climate Change should be prepared after passing of the law; and ii) development of the National Climate Change Action Plan within one year after commencement of the Act, which is to set out assessment and management of risk and vulnerability, identify greenhouse gas mitigation potentials and prioritise appropriate adaptation measures for joint projects of national and local governments. The importance of initial flagship success stories, such as Nigeria and Uganda, in acting as a resource and knowledge transmission catalyst with other PARE countries, has not only been effective and validated this strategy as an effective peer-to-peer engagement strategy, but also represents good practice in terms of south-south cooperation.

COP 27 has also seen further impact, not least through the introduction of a Climate Act in the Egyptian Parliament in the run up to COP 27, while the project's Luxor event has also generated new prospects for impact, such as pledges to establish national Climate Parliaments in countries where hitherto there is not a CP network already formalised, for example in Ghana, while other national Climate Parliament groups also pledged to strengthen bi-partisan membership and representation across different strands of government.

Sustainability

The prospects for sustained impact appear promising with respect to countries that have developed new Climate-related legislation, such as Nigeria and Uganda, and the changes, actions and results that will flow from the provisions of these Climate Bills. The prospects for sustained impact appear promising in a number of areas, including future work and results that are likely to flow from the national parliamentary groups, such as the new commitments emanating from new and existing parliamentary groups at the Luxor pre-COP summit. Further prospects for follow-on impact may also flow from Climate Parliament's work on preparing a new collaboration initiative to involve Parliamentarians more heavily in global, regional and national decision-making on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The major risk to sustainability is the risk of significant loss of momentum in the absence of sufficient funding to continue the work and build momentum, linked to Climate Parliament's current model and relative reliance on donor funding.

Lessons Learned

The PARE project has also identified a number of useful learnings, and the project team at Climate Parliament has also been active in identifying its own learnings from the implementation experience to-date. During the project implementation the Climate Parliament team have identified what they see as the success factors in the project's implementation and results to-date⁶. These success factors are: i) Researching and engaging the right MPs, ii) using **multi-partisan**, gender-diverse networks, iii) a dialogue-centred approach; iv) appropriate **formats** for meaningful, productive engagement; v) **sharing success stories** to inspire other MPs and create a domino effect); and vi) a **Networking effect** through collaboration between MPs in other countries and learning from a global network of like-minded colleagues can make Egyptian MPs feel empowered and believe that their actions can make a difference in the fight to combat climate change.

⁶ See document 'Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy: Modus operandi and lessons learned, 2020-2022', Climate Parliament, 2022.

Within the above, the multi-partisan approach, the sharing of success stories, MP peer-2-peer knowledge exchange and learning (south-south learning) and networking appear particularly important. Moreover, the fact that Climate Parliament groups are driven by MPs is also important for transparency and fostering a sense of ownership. Other important learnings are the effectiveness of parliamentarians engaging on a peer-to-peer basis, the need for significant convening events or fora (such as around COP 27) to foster the networks' development and to continue to build momentum. For the Climate Parliament itself, the current risks to sustainability in the period following the end of the PARE project and EU funding underline the importance of reflecting on its model, and its overall strategy, value proposition and modus operandi. While its approach and value proposition are (already) relatively strong, there is scope to reflect on whether it can be made significantly stronger, and linked also to a focus on attracting bigger and more sustained financing flows and thus generate significantly increased impact.

Evaluation Conclusions

- I. **Relevance:** The PARE project is **highly relevant** to the needs of the beneficiary countries and the needs of Parliamentarians in these countries, and is also relevant to EU and UNIDO policy goals in climate change and sustainable energy, as well in the promote of gender-responsive development.
- II. **Coherence:** The project is coherent with other country, regional and global policies, and is complementary with EU and UNIDO work at the global and regional level. However, more focus could have been made to exploring how to optimise complementarity and synergies with EU and UNIDO initiatives in the target PARE countries.
- III. **Effectiveness:** The project has significantly exceeded most of its key targets, as well as facilitating enactment of Climate Legislation. The project's performance in respect of its gender-responsive targets has also been impressive, with the number of women MPs reached being nearly five times the initial target.
- IV. **Progress Towards Impact:** PARE has contributed to an increase in awareness among MPs regarding climate change issues, and is progressing to impact in the countries where climate legislation has been enacted, in particular Nigeria and Uganda, but with other countries at various stages of advancement. Furthermore, success stories such as Nigeria and Uganda, in acting as a resource and knowledge transmission catalyst with other PARE countries, have shown the effectiveness of MP peer-to-peer engagement strategy, and can be seen as good practice in terms of south-south cooperation.
- V. **Sustainability:** The prospects for sustained impact appear promising with respect to countries that have developed new Climate-related legislation, such as Nigerian and Uganda, and the changes, actions and results that will flow from the provisions of these Climate Bills. The prospects for sustained impact appear are promising in a number of areas, including future work and results that are likely to flow from the national parliamentary groups, such as the new commitments emanating from new and existing parliamentary groups at the Luxor COP meetings.
- VI. **Gender Mainstreaming:** The project has mainstreamed gender into its implementation, and its overall gender-related performance can be seen as **good practice** in the making.

- VII. **Lessons Learned:** The PARE project has also identified a number of useful learnings, including the importance of a multi-partisan approach, carefully curated and customised content and preparation of parliamentary roundtables, and it is important that Climate Parliament also considers learning points with respect to its own mission and modus operandi, in terms of maximising its potential going forward.
- VIII. **Reflections on Learning and Looking to the Future:** Linked to the point above, there is likely significant scope for Climate Parliament to reflect on its core mission, strategy and strategic ambition, in terms of how it goes about its work and realising its mission. Areas where reflection could usefully be carried out include mission definition, increasing the value of its core value proposition, MPs network definition, cultivation and support, development of a more detailed and medium-term strategic plan, strategic partnering and strengthened marketing, communications.

Evaluation Recommendations

The evaluation recommendations are summarised in the table below.

Table 1 – Overview Evaluation Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Targeted To:
A.	<i>Recommendations in respect of the PARE Project</i>	
R1	Create a sustainability strategy and action plan for the PARE project.	UNIDO, CP
R2	Launch a short communications and disseminations action to EU Delegations to disseminate PARE results.	UNIDO, CP
R3	Ensure PARE project learning is leveraged in Climate Parliament strategizing and planning for the future.	UNIDO, CP
R4	Leverage gender work and outputs to produce Gender Success Stories Profiles.	UNIDO, CP
R5	Develop strategy and proposal(s) on how to make (further) increased value offer to EU	UNIDO, CP
B.	<i>Reflection Points for Climate Parliament</i>	
	Climate Parliament reflect on the approach going forward, building on lessons and current and future needs.	CP

PARE project ratings

This table below sets out the evaluation ratings for the PARE project, in line with the UNDO Evaluation criteria and rating approach⁷.

⁷ In line with the practice adopted by many development agencies, the UNIDO Independent Evaluation Division uses a six-point rating system, where 6 is the highest score (highly satisfactory) and 1 is the lowest (highly unsatisfactory). The UNIDO rating legend is also set out in Section 6.2.

Table 2 - PARE Evaluation Rating (UNIDO Evaluation Rating)

#	Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory rating	Rating
A	Progress to impact	Yes	Satisfactory
B	Project design	Yes	
1	• Overall design	Yes	Satisfactory
2	• Logframe	Yes	Satisfactory
C	Project performance		
1	• Relevance	Yes	Highly Satisfactory
2	• Effectiveness	Yes	Highly Satisfactory
3	• Coherence	Yes	Moderately Satisfactory
4	• Efficiency	Yes	Highly Satisfactory
5	• Sustainability of benefits	Yes	Satisfactory
6	• Progress toward impact	No	Satisfactory
D	Cross-cutting performance criteria		
1	• Gender mainstreaming	Yes	Highly satisfactory
2	• M&E: ✓ M&E design ✓ M&E implementation	Yes Yes	Moderately Satisfactory
3	• Results-based Management (RBM)	Yes	Moderately Satisfactory
E	Performance of partners		
1	• UNIDO	Yes	Satisfactory
2	• National counterparts	Yes	Satisfactory
3	• Donor	Yes	Satisfactory
F	Overall assessment	Yes	Satisfactory

1. Introduction

1.1 About this report

This document constitutes the draft evaluation report of the independent terminal evaluation of the Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) project. The purpose of the evaluation is to independently assess the project to help UNIDO improve performance and results of ongoing and future programmes and projects. The terminal evaluation (TE) covers the whole duration of the project from its starting date of 1 November 2019 up until now, taking into account to the extent possible the contract extension period up to the end of December 2022.

1.2 PARE project factsheet

Table 3 – Project Summary

Project title	Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE)
Region	Global
Country(ies)	Global
Project donor(s)	European Union/ DEVCO (now: DG INTPA)
Project implementation start date	1 November 2019
Expected duration	24 months
Expected implementation end date	Initially planned: 31 November 2021; Extended to: 31 December 2022
Implementing agency(ies)	UNIDO
Executing Partners	Climate Parliament
UNIDO RBM code	HC3 Safeguarding the Environ. HC31 RECP & LowCarbonPrd
Donor funding	EUR 2,000,000
Total project cost (USD), excluding support costs and PPG	Project costs: EUR 1,869,159 Support costs (7%): EUR 130,841 Grand Total: EUR 2,000,000

1.3 Project Description: About the Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE)

The project also builds on a past legacy of EU support, such as the predecessor PARE project implemented by UNDP and Climate Parliament during 2012-2014. This project was funded by the EU (EUR 3 million), and to a lesser extent by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GIZ, and targeted 10 countries across Africa, (Congo-Brazzaville, Tanzania, Senegal, and South Africa), the Arab States (Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia) and Asia (Bangladesh, India).

The current PARE project is funded by the European Commission's (EC) Directorate General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA), to the tune of EUR 2 million. Regarding implementation arrangements, PARE is implemented by UNIDO and executed by Climate Parliament.

The Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) project's overall objective is to motivate legislators to support the energy transition and take action to integrate gender responsive climate and energy recommendations into national policies. The expected outcome of the project is I to build the capacity of MPs from target countries on gender-sensitive climate and renewable energy policies for a more effective political dialogue, thereby allowing MPs to take action on gender sensitive climate and energy policies.

The project's output of strengthened/developed MPs capacities on gender-sensitive climate and energy policies is to be achieved through a range of activities: i) Organising six parliamentary roundtable meetings on three main topics (large-scale renewable energy and green grids, sustainable transport, and rural access to renewable energy through mini-grids); ii) Preparing policy briefs and climate and energy country factsheets; iii) Developing toolkits to support MPs in the uptake of action; and iv) Providing MPs with expert advice after and between meetings. The PARE project is based on the Climate Parliament⁸ organisation's concept and network, whose main objective is to raise awareness and engagement of parliamentarians worldwide on climate change and energy related policies.

Regarding thematic focus, the project has focussed on three thematic areas: i) **access to energy**, with a strong focus on the gender aspects of community energy solutions and productive uses of power from renewable energy mini-grids; ii) **utility-scale renewable energy**, emphasising that clean energy is currently the cheapest source of energy in the world and highlighting policy and technical solutions such as auctions and regional green grids; and iii) **sustainable transport**, with special attention to electric mobility. The PARE project's direct beneficiaries and stakeholders are the parliamentarians who are Supported in becoming more active and effective on climate responsive, renewable energy and sustainable transport policies. While the ultimate beneficiaries were considered to be the MP's constituents, the general public has also been considered a beneficiary in the project. The PARE project has also been co-sponsored by the Pan-African Parliament for organising the virtual roundtable meetings.

The project's duration was initially was initially 2 years, from 1st November 2019 to 1st November 2021, but a no-cost extension was agreed in February 2021 to extend the project to the end of 2022.

1.4 Evaluation purpose, scope and use

This Terminal Evaluation aims to independently evaluate the Parliamentary Action for Renewable Energy (PARE) project to help the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) refine and enhance the efforts and results of ongoing and future programmes and projects. The two specific objectives of the evaluation, as per the ToR, are to:

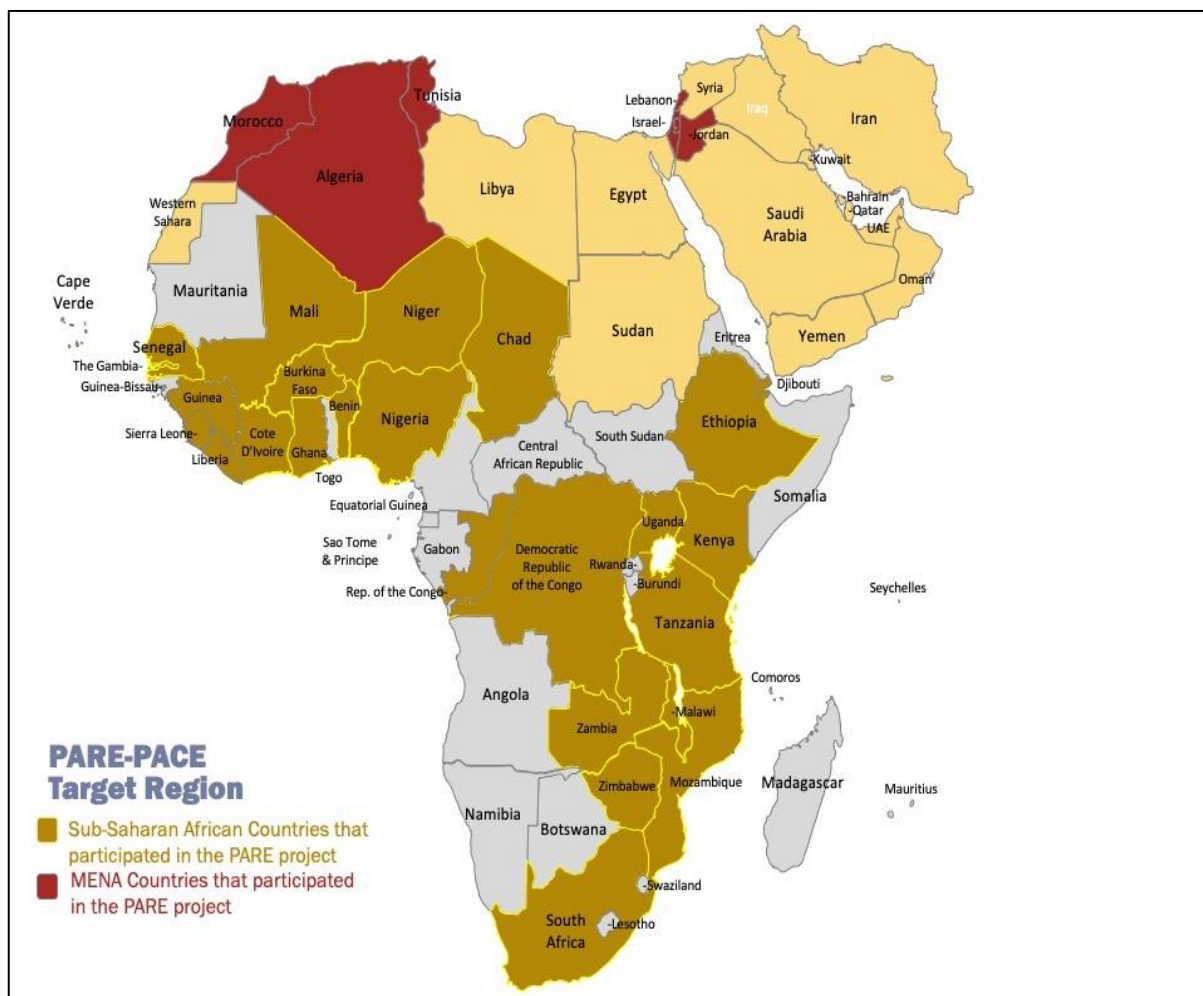
- **Specific Objective 1:** Evaluate the project's performance following the OECD DAC criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence, and progress to impact, in addition to the added value of the UNIDO intervention.
- **Specific Objective 2:** Elaborate on a series of findings, lessons and recommendations for improving the design of new initiatives and inform the implementation of ongoing projects by UNIDO. In particular, the findings from this evaluation will influence the design for the project's next phase.

This evaluation takes into account the full duration of the project, from 1 November 2019 to the projected completion date of 31 December 2022. The geographic scope of this evaluation will

⁸ The Climate Parliament is a global network of legislators working to inform and mobilise Members of Parliament and Congress to take action on the climate emergency. It focusses on climate ambition, energy access, large-scale renewable energy, green grids and sustainable transport. The Climate Parliament is a cross-party network and collaborate with legislators from all mainstream political parties, seeking a balanced representation of gender, age, and political background. <https://www.climateparl.net/>

cover the same as the PARE project geographic implementation MPs from sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Jordan and Lebanon from the MENA Region.

Figure 1 - Map PARE-PACE Target Region



This document constitutes the draft evaluation report of the independent terminal evaluation of the Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) project. The purpose of the evaluation is to independently assess the project to help UNIDO improve performance and results of ongoing and future programmes and projects. The terminal evaluation (TE) covers the whole duration of the project from its starting date in 1/11/2019 up until now, taking into account to the extent possible the contract extension period up to the end of 2022.

The evaluation mandate was, above all, to conduct an evaluation of the **EU's contribution** to the PARE project. The evaluation's specific objective was to evaluate the PARE project's performance following the OEDC DAC criteria – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence, and progress to impact, in addition to the added value of the UNIDO intervention, and develop a series of findings, lessons and recommendations i) for improving the design of a new initiative and ii) inform the implementation of ongoing projects by UNIDO.

The evaluation work programme has comprised an inception phase, a stakeholder consultation phase and a synthesis and reporting phase. The inception phase has involved the development of the evaluation framework, as well as a Theory of Change. The stakeholder consultation

programme has been carried out primarily using online consultation but also including face to face consultations during a Climate Parliament mission to Brussels during September 2022, as well as a group discussion with MPs during this mission. The final phase has been the current phase, involving the synthesis and analysis of the evaluation findings, and development of the draft evaluation report.

2. Evaluation findings

2.1 Quality of design

Overall, the quality of the project design of the PARE project is relatively satisfactory, although there are points for improvement.

Regarding the **coherence of the project design**, the project design overall shows a relatively good level of coherence. The logframe is clearly presented, and there is a relatively high level of coherence between the project's objectives, activities and expected results. While the project was significantly adapted during implementation, as a result of the onset of the Coronavirus pandemic, this risk was not one that one would have probably expected to manifest itself.

An area for improvement would have been to consider the flow of project inputs through activities to results and impact, using for example a Theory of Change. Furthermore, a greater focus on impact could have further strengthened the project's coherence.

Regarding the **clarity and quality of identification and analysis of barriers, obstacles and drivers in the project design**, the project objectives are relatively clearly set out. The project identifies key barriers and obstacles and drivers in the project design. The project document describes how the work will focus in the main on sub-Saharan Africa, as well as including legislators from North Africa, Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinian Legislative Council and small island developing states, and how an urgent need exists in these regions and countries for public policy, legislation, regulation and budget frameworks to be created and/or adapted to provide clean energy for their citizens and economies. However, no analysis or framework is provided to show why there is an urgent need in these countries, for example in terms of comparing their policy and regulatory frameworks to other countries and other regions, or comparing action taken in these countries to fulfil their commitments made at the Paris climate summit.

The project document does describe how low levels of awareness regarding the urgency of the climate issue also includes a lack of awareness of the opportunities opened by the transition to renewable energy, including for example best practices and strategic approaches to ensure access to renewable energy in rural communities that do not have access to modern energy supply. Moreover, it comments on how most MPS tend to not have a clear idea of what legislative and regulatory changes might encourage greater private investment in renewable energy, or in long-distance transmission and in village mini-grids in their own countries, and that this lack of awareness translates into slow action by governments and national parliaments.

However, there could also have been more analysis of barriers, obstacles and drivers in the project design, and how they are connected or influenced by each other. One example is the generally weaker institutional capacity of many national parliaments, and how this might (or might not) constrain securing an optimal impact from work with individual MPs (and groups of MPs). Regarding the target group, and the gender dimension in particular, it would have been interesting to have analysis as to whether there were any gender-based differentiated training needs of MPs. There is also a lack of a baseline, and even supposing that this was not possible during the project formulation, no plan to develop same following the project launch and inception work. It should be noted, however, that the short duration of the project (initially 48 months), may have been an influencing factor here.

A strength of the design is the consideration of the gender dimension across all aspects of the project.

2.2 Relevance

Overall, the **PARE project shows good alignment with target countries policies and needs in the Sub-Saharan and MENA Regions.**

Regarding **PARE project relevance to country policies on climate change and/or renewable energies**, the project is highly relevant. Increasing access to sustainable energy is a priority goal for all of the target countries, given energy's central role as a driver of sustainable development. However, as mentioned earlier, ensuring sufficient political and policy priority is given to optimising prospects for investment in renewable energy is sometimes constrained by limited awareness among MPs, and other groups, such as what relevant good practice and approaches to ensure access to renewable energy in energy-deprived rural communities. Thus, PARE's targeting of support to MPs, a key national decision-making group, can only be helpful in addressing this challenge.

Regarding **PARE's relevance to country needs**, PARE is relevant to addressing an-often low level of awareness of climate change. In interviews with MPs, some alluded to how climate change was sometimes seen as a preoccupation of the 'rich western world', with parts of the national population seeing limited connection to ordinary day-to-day lives, but that changes in the climate and extreme climate/weather events (e.g. drought, flooding) has been changing significantly this perception.

PARE is also relevant to national needs in that it offers one source of support for helping countries make legal changes to their national legal framework that allow them to comply with national government declarations on key international conventions and agreements around climate change, such as the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol or the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. As an example, at the time of enacting of the Uganda Climate Bill, Uganda had failed to implement identified climate change policy priorities due to lack of a legal framework governing climate change intervention: Uganda ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1994, the Kyoto Protocol in 2004 and the Paris Agreement in 2016, but no domestic legislation had been passed to give effect to these agreements, nor protocols to address the climate-related challenges.

Another manner in which PARE is relevant to country needs is that it helps support the development of knowledge and capacities in sustainable energy and climate change among a group of interested parliamentarians, who can then use this knowledge to further support parliamentary colleagues and take more effective action, as well as in some cases contributing to institutional strengthening in their national parliament, which can help to address the limited capacities in parliamentary systems in climate change, the PARE project can be seen as relevant to support for good governance and democratic systems.

Regarding **relevance to EC Sustainable Energy Policy Goals and EU Climate Change Goals, the PARE project is highly relevant** to EC Sustainable Energy Policy Goals and EU Climate Change Goals. Firstly, PARE's support for national groups of MPs to develop climate-related legislation helps address some countries failure to implement key international agreements or convention that they have signed up to. Another part of this relevance is that meaning progress on sustainable energy and climate change requires appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks. In the case of renewable energy investment, for example, attracting private sector and/or concessional funding requires that potential investors have confidence in a country's legal and regulatory framework, and that it will provide them with the requisite business certainty to make such investments and realise a return.

Relevance to UNIDO Policy and Goals

The PARE project is also relevant to UNIDO's vision of inclusive and sustainable industrial development in developing countries and economies. Firstly, progress on sustainable energy goals and climate goals increases prospects for sustainable development through increased use of sustainable and renewable energy, while renewable energy solutions offer the prospects of accelerating local economic development and poverty reduction. Not only can such development offer local economic development, it can also offer improved prospects for the poorest and most vulnerable sections of societies, as well as opening up opportunities for gender-responsive development.

It is also **relevant and coherent with UNIDO climate change strategy in terms of actions on the ground**, such as the UN Environment-UNIDO Climate Technology Centre & Network's (CTCN's) work on mobilising global expertise to deliver technology solutions, knowledge and financing for climate change action. As with PARE, where UNIDO is partnering with the Climate Parliament, the CCTN recognises that achieving large-scale and accelerated results requires strong partnerships and visionary support. Moreover, UNIDO is currently developing its Climate Change Strategy in close consultation with member states, with this Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan scheduled for presentation to the General Conference by the end of 2023. This new strategy will set a 2050 vision for UNIDO's climate action, and outline operational principles and areas of work. Furthermore, UNIDO is implementing a project portfolio with relevant climate impact, and the strategy will be the basis for increasing the organization's relevance further and sharpening its focus on addressing climate change in a comprehensive and integrated fashion, to further demonstrate UNIDO institutional commitment to climate action and raise the political profile of industry as a key provider of climate solutions and to accelerate internal efforts towards achieving net zero within UNIDO's own activities.

PARE's focus on increased awareness around renewable energy and climate change at national level to secure policy, legislative and renewable energy change, and in this regard, collaboration with Climate Parliament to support implementation of the PARE project is complementary to much of UNIDO's more 'operational' work in supporting climate adaptation and a green transition, such as for example its work with developing countries to support creation of new green industries, establishing national road maps for greening the supply chain, determining benchmarks and indicators, disseminating and sharing best practices, running clean technology programmes, undertaking various capacity-building exercises and contributing to international forums with the necessary research and expertise.

PARE relevance to Parliamentarians as a group

PARE relevance to Parliamentarians as a group / parliamentary ecosystem is high, as the project targets actors that are **critical in terms of the development and application of legislative and regulatory frameworks to support sustainable energy and climate change policy goals**. This is all the more the case as parliamentarians are more often than not supported by donor-supported initiatives.

PARE is relevant to the sometimes limited, or varying, levels of awareness around climate change and sustainable energy among MPs, and is particularly relevant to the challenges that MPs face in understanding what are complex issues, causes and effect, and also in making sense of the huge amount of information available online. Furthermore, MPs do not typically have access to significant institutional support in information access and capacity building on RE and CC topics from institutional sources, be this the national parliament or their political party. This weak institutional support is further contrasted with MPs being subject to significant lobbying and advocacy from interested groups and individuals on specific issues. The typical situation of MPs

is also characterised by regular change/career uncertainty (election turnover), which can mean that any knowledge and capacities developed in RE and CC issues might offer valuable new career prospects in the case where the leave a parliamentary career or fail to secure re-election.

The project document also describes how this low level of awareness regarding the urgency of the climate issue also includes a lack of awareness of the opportunities opened by the transition to renewable energy, including for example best practices and strategic approaches to ensure access to renewable energy in rural communities that do not have access to modern energy supply. Moreover, it comments on how most MPS tend to not have a clear idea of what legislative and regulatory changes might encourage greater private investment in renewable energy, or in long-distance transmission and in village mini-grids in their own countries, and that this lack of awareness translates into slow action by governments and national parliaments.

Moreover, its focus on a bi-partisan/multi-partisan to Parliamentarians to facilitate building a wider consensus and avoiding an over politicisation of climate change and sustainable energy issues makes it also very relevant to MPs needs, by providing information sources and experts that can be seen by MPs from different political groupings as politically neutral.

At a wider level, PARE is also relevant to EU and UNIDO policy goals beyond the spheres of sustainable energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable development. Through its support for building the knowledge and capacities of Parliamentarians, and doing this in an multi-partisan manner, PARE can be considered as relevant to promoting good governance and strengthening democracy in a number of ways, through the building of the knowledge and capacities of Parliamentarians (as key actors in the democratic process), as well as providing examples of Parliamentarians that advocate for action on sustainable energy and climate change issues, and thus are seen to be addressing concerns of key stakeholders groups.

2.3 Coherence

PARE is coherent with other interventions in the target countries in that there are few other initiatives or actors that are targeting or support national parliamentarians in renewable energy, or more generally climate change. Thus, in this respect PARE is complementary to most initiatives of development partners in the renewable energy and climate change areas.

An example of complementarity, in terms of thematic focus, is the EU-funded Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA). SPIPA was established as a means to mobilise European know-how to support peer-to-peer learning in selected partner countries, and seeks to build upon and complement climate policy dialogues and cooperation with major EU economies through fostering exchanges and collaboration among national and sub-national administrations, business communities, academia and civil society stakeholders, the SPIPA programme has encouraged and assisted EU and non-European major economies in progressing toward the Paris Agreement goals, harnessing international economic and political relations to move quicker collectively towards full implementation.

This includes i) facilitating exchanges on climate policy options and good practices between EU and target partner countries with a view to enabling policy changes, ii) advancing bilateral trade, investment and innovation in pursuit of the goals of the Paris Agreement and of nationally determined contributions; and iii) contributing to improving public awareness of the challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including for example in the business community. SPIPA's focus is complementary in that it is not focussed on

parliamentarians, but has to some extent the same goals, although scope for complementarity in terms of geographic focus is limited as it shares only one of its focus countries with PARE (South Africa). Another example is the recently completed EU- Gulf Cooperation Council (EU-GCC) Clean Energy Network II, which has existed under different phases over the past decade and has been focussed on fostering a network of EU and GCC energy stakeholders was established to catalyse and coordinate the cooperation on clean energy, including policy, research, industry and technology aspects.

From an operational perspective, PARE has not maximised the potential for complementarity, in terms of reviewing scope for synergies with other with EU and other donor-funded initiatives in the project's target countries. The relatively short time duration of the project, and resource imperatives, may have been a factor here, but in terms of exploring opportunities to complement and synergise with EU and other donor-funded initiatives in the PARE target countries, it may have been somewhat of a missed opportunity.

2.4 Efficiency

Regarding **project management**, this has for the most part been satisfactory. A particular strength of the project implementation has been the proactive pivot of the PARE project approach and work plan to react to onset of Covid-19, and redesigning the implementation approach and work programme by moving a significant proportion online. In this regard, PARE and Climate Parliament has benefitted from UNIDO's wider experience in reacting to the challenge of Covid-19, and within that the wider experience of the UN system.

A weakness in the **project structure (and monitoring)** is the lack of a clear process for setting out a baseline situation description of target countries. This could include for example key relevant sustainable energy and climate change adaption information and metrics (e.g. % of TES from RES, rural electrification level, trend in RES as % of national energy supply, national CC strategy, National Adaptation Plan), but also a description of the parliamentary system, current, past and future policy and legislative measures in the RE-CC domain, etc.

The above, however, should also be taken with some caveats. This PARE project had an initial duration of two years, prior to being extended, and given that the geographical scope was determined as part of the project formulation, one could to some extent argue that this reduced the necessity. However, creating a clearer baseline situation description – and in this respect, this finding could be seen as relevant not just to PARE, but in particular to the modus operandi of Climate Parliament, in terms of standard operational processes.

Developing such country summaries, and monitoring progress, would likely also generate some additional new learnings for Climate Parliament, and likely for MPs, and would in particular make the project more accessible for third-party users such as the EU and other donors and/or potential partners.

The project's effective response to the coronavirus crisis, in its significant pivot to working online, has also made the project **more cost-efficient**, in terms of increasing the reach (number of MPs reached) of the project as well as significantly **reducing the project's carbon footprint**. This was also a deliberate factor in the project partners thinking, and also in terms of allowing the project to develop new low/lower-carbon methods for enabling the elected representatives to work together on challenges such as clean energy and transport (see for example Climate Parliament's Concept Note '*Strategy for parliamentary engagement in 2020*' of 11 March 2020).

The project has also been efficient in putting in place guidance for the virtual Roundtables, with clear guidance provided for Climate Parliament staff on organising International and National Roundtables, as well as providing guidelines for Climate Parliament national groups⁹.

2.5 Effectiveness

Regarding **project results**, some of the results achieved have been in many respects positive. The number of virtual Round Tables organised has significantly exceeded the initial target, thanks in significant part to the move to online Round Tables and seminars following the reworking of the project implementation approach and work programme after the initial onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. This has seen the project organise some 76 Virtual Parliamentary Roundtables (VPRs), compared with a total of 6 in-country Parliamentary Roundtables (i.e. 3 per year) initially foreseen in the original project work plan. These VPRs have included national, international and regional VPRs, focusing on one aspect of the three focus themes of the project.

Table 4 - Overview Results Obtained To-date vs Target Results

Project Area/Output	Initial Target	Realised	% Over-achievement
No. countries targeted /reached	30	44	46+ %
No. Parliamentary Roundtables	6 (in-Country RTs)	76 (Virtual RTs)	1250+ %
No. MPs targeted/ to be reached	260 MPs	1029 MPs	378.5+%
No. women MPs targeted/to be reached	78 Women MPs	390 Women MPs	500%
No. women MPs targeted/to be reached (including Luxor Forum)	78 Women MPs	433 Women MPs	544%
% women MPs (as % of total MPs)	30.0%	42%	40%

It is important to note also that the speed of the pivot of the project's implementation approach towards online solutions, in particular the VPRs, has been an important factor in allowing the PARE project to significantly exceed key targets. This can perhaps be most clearly seen in the number of VPRs organised per year, with the largest number of VPRs organised in 2020.

Table 5 - Overview Results Obtained To-date vs Target Results

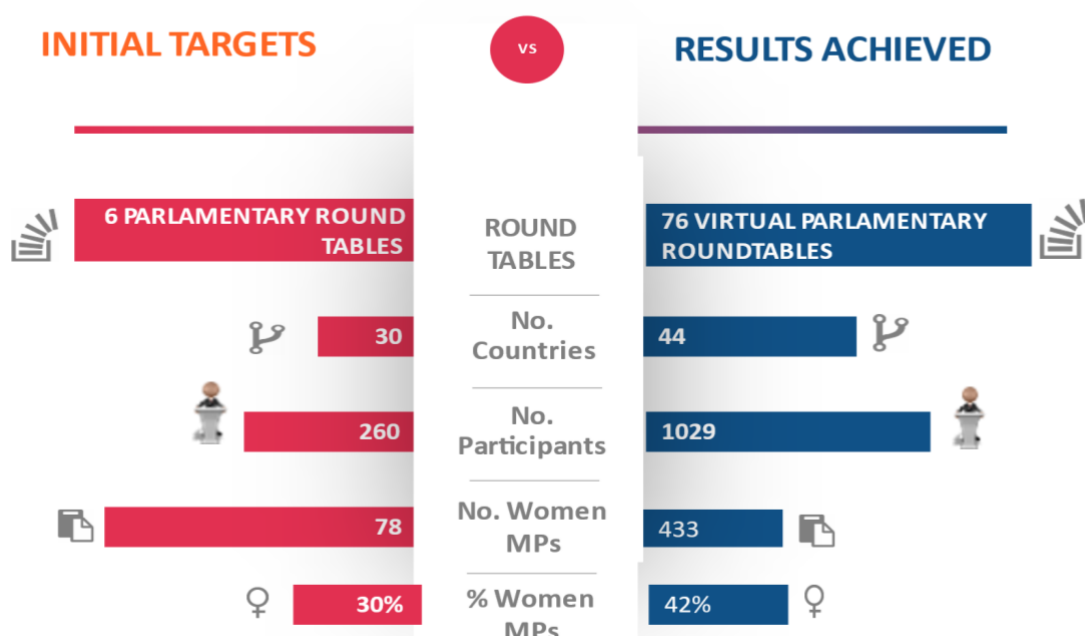
Project Area/Output	2020	2021	2022
No. Virtual Parliamentary Roundtables organised	29	24	23

The figure below depicts the results achieved, against the initial targets, in a more graphic manner.

⁹ See Climate Parliament's document 'Guidelines for Climate Parliament national groups'.

Figure 2 - Overview Results Obtained To-date vs Target Results (Graphic Depiction)

PARE Project Achievement of Results (Targets vs. Results Achieved)



Results regarding gender mainstreaming

Regarding **gender-responsive targets**, the project has achieved reached 433 women MPs, against a target of 78 women MPs, representing a more than five-fold surpassing of the initial project target. Regarding the percentage of women MPs to reached, 42% of the total number of MPs reached were women, compared with the target of 30%, representing approximately a 40% surpassing of the initial project target.

Furthermore, the proportion of women parliamentarians participating increased steadily over the three years, 98 MPs in 2020, to 118 MPs in 2021 and to 161 MPs in 2022 (see Table 4 below).

Table 6 - Overview Number of Women MPs Participating/Reached

Project Area/Output	2020	2021	2022
No. Male MPs	230	180	188
No. Women MPs participating	98	118	161

This increasing representation of women MPs, accounting for almost 50% in 2022, was in part driven by the Luxor meeting, and to a much lesser extent by the Brussels and The Hague meetings programme, with women comprising the majority of the Brussels and The Hague mission (4 women MPs from a delegation of 6 MPs) and 44% of the Luxor delegation of 98 MPs being women.

The project's implementation also has shown a strong effort to ensure implementation has been gender-sensitive. Beyond the project's results in exceeding its gender-inclusive targets regarding women's participation in national parliamentary groups, it has also mainstreamed gender considerations in core operating processes. One example are the requirements for setting up a

(Climate Parliament) national parliamentary group, requiring an overall requirement to strive for **gender balance** in the group, but also to aim for gender balance in the groups **steering committee**. Furthermore, the PARE project guidance also states that it is desirable for the national groups to include representatives from minorities.

The strong gender dimension can also be seen in the content of the PARE project’s thematic work, where VPRs were organised on the topic of gender in 2021 and 2022. Furthermore, the clean cooking VPR also included the gender dimension of clean cooking, while the Luxor forum also included gender dimensions in the programme discussions, as well as efforts made to have women experts, facilitators included in these discussions.

Project country coverage

The reach of the PARE project, in terms of the number of countries from which MPs participated in Roundtable meetings is also impressive, with MPs coming from 44 countries, with the largest participation coming from South Africa (36 MPs), Zimbabwe (32 MPs), and Nigeria (31 MPs). Regarding gender balance, the results are also impressive, with women MPs accounting for 50% or more of total participating MPs in 18 of the 44 countries (see table below).

Table 7 – Overview Country Origin of MPs participating in Roundtable meetings

No.	Countries participated	# MALE MPs	# WOMEN MPs	No.	Countries participated	# MALE MPs	# WOMEN MPs
1	Algeria	14	6	24	Morocco	12	7
2	Antigua and Barbuda	2	2	25	Mozambique	6	2
3	Bangladesh	3	2	26	Namibia	1	1
4	Benin	11	2	27	Niger	5	0
5	Burkina Faso	13	2	28	Nigeria	31	6
6	Chad	1	0	29	Pakistan	2	1
7	Congo-Brazzaville	2	1	30	Rwanda	2	2
8	Djibouti	14	3	31	São Tomé e Príncipe	1	0
9	DR of Congo	11	4	32	Senegal	19	8
10	Egypt	8	5	33	Seychelles	1	0
11	Ethiopia	1	0	34	Sierra Leone	16	4
12	Gabon	5	0	35	South Africa	36	26
13	Ghana	22	7	36	Tanzania	6	3
14	India	5	3	37	The Gambia	5	1
15	Ivory Coast	8	1	38	Togo	4	1
16	Jamaica	1	0	39	Tunisia	1	1
17	Jordan	1	1	40	Uganda	20	11
18	Kenya	17	10	41	UK	8	1
19	Liberia	4	0	42	Zambia	6	1
20	Malawi	19	19	43	Zanzibar	1	1
21	Mali	2	0	44	Zimbabwe	32	16

In some cases, results have been very positive, for example in Nigeria and Uganda. In **Uganda**, a Climate Bill – the **Uganda Climate Change Act**- has also been passed through Parliament during 2021, and has a number of far-reaching provisions, including the requirement that each Ugandan government department to have its annual budget approved by an independent expert committee to ensure that it fully addresses climate change. In Nigeria, the advocacy and lobbying work of the

PARE cross-party parliamentary MPS group, with support from the PARE project, has played an important role in securing Presidential Assent in 2021 on the Climate Bill, the **Nigeria Climate Change Act**, that had been passed through Parliament. The scale of this achievement can in part be gauged by the fact that on three previous attempts a draft Climate Bill failed at this last hurdle, and the learning extracted by the lead MEP and the facilitative support from Climate Parliament were key reasons for successfully getting the Climate Bill enacted at this fourth attempt. Moreover, PARE supported discussion efforts to bridge the gap from opposition to the Bill within the government. The Bill's provisions include a legal requirement for Nigeria to adopt annual carbon budgets.

More recently, in Sierra Leone, a notice of motion on Climate Change and its impact on the Sierra Leone economy was given on 8th December 2022 at the 56th sitting of the Sierra Leone House of Parliament. The value of the multi-partisan approach of Climate Parliament was in evidence, with the formal motion presented to the Office of the Clerk and the Speaker in a bipartisan spirit¹⁰. The notice of motion calls for a special Parliamentary session, of which the formulation of a Climate Resilience Bill is the target outcome. The motion referenced Sierra Leone as among the most-vulnerable countries to the negative impacts of climate change, stating that "if the current trends continue, all aspects of our economy, livelihood and human welfare will be adversely affected. It is imperative that the country builds resilience and taps into global climate finance schemes. The motion requests the Parliament to hold a special session in the first quarter of 2023 on climate resilience. The outcome of the session will be the formulation of a Climate Resilience Bill".

To-date the PARE project has supported efforts in other countries to take account of, and be inspired by, the Uganda and Nigeria successes, with this including a **delegation of MPs from Zimbabwe to Uganda** to meet with local MPs and officials to learn about the Uganda Climate Change Act and parliament groups in **Djibouti, Egypt and Ghana** working on their own respective **climate change legislation** modelled on these laws. The project has also been working to support efforts to ensure that Climate Bills enacted to-date can realise optimal implementation and application. One example of this work is the workshop organised in June 2022 by the Climate Parliament Nigeria Secretariat in Abuja. This two-day technical capacity-building workshop targeted at the National Assembly, the Clerks of the relevant Senate and House of Representative Committees, relevant Federal Ministries, Departments, Agencies, Civil Society Organisations, and the Private Sector, and aimed at increasing awareness and knowledge of the legislation among the identified stakeholders and their role in ensuring its implementation.

Overall, the evaluation findings emanating from the desk research and stakeholder interviews show that the PARE project has proved itself to be an effective approach in promoting the take-up or renewable energy in many of the project countries. In a considerable number of the target (project) countries the project has achieved its objectives, and considerable momentum has been created in terms of preparing the legislative and regulatory framework necessary to promoting increased uptake in renewable energy.

The PARE project has also been active in developing information products, toolkits and other guidance to support its work. This has included developing Country Factsheets for the PARE projects, setting out a summary of the sustainable energy situation, and linking these online in a 'Map of Green Ambition'. Other information products, toolkits and Policy Papers have been developed, providing guidance for MPS on a range of topic areas, including Clean Energy Mini-

¹⁰ The notice of motion was proposed by Hon. Kandeh Yumkella, (Constituency 062) NGC, and Hon Rebecca Yei Kamara (Constituency 029) C4C who is also Chair of the Climate Parliament Group of Sierra Leone, with the initiative also supported by the Leader of Government Business, Hon. Mathew Nyuma (SLPP) and Hon. Chernor Maju Bah, Leader of the main Opposition.

grid Policy Development Guide (2020), E-Mobility (2020) and Gender and Clean Cooking (2021, Updated 2020 Version), Gender, and Accelerating the Renewable Energy Transition: A win-win strategy to meet climate goals (2020),

2.6 Progress towards Impact

Regarding impact, the first main impact has been the increase in awareness among MPs regarding climate change issues. The scale of this impact is however difficult to assess, as consistent monitoring has not been carried out, even though it should also be emphasised that there would in any case be clear attribution challenges, i.e. in assessing what impact was related to the PARE project's work and what was due to other factors, such as the impact of a global and/or local extreme weather event or climate-related challenge linked global warming.

A second area of emerging impact has been the impact of legislation passed to-date., with any assessment of impact to-date need to take account that the Climate Bills in Nigeria and Uganda were enacted relatively recently, in 2021 and 2021 respectively, but this should also not take away from the significance alone of their being enacted by the Nigerian and Ugandan Parliaments. Similarly, in Egypt, if the draft Climate Bill is passed in the national parliament, the bill will represent Egypt's first (and likely, the Arab World's first) first comprehensive standalone legislation that puts climate neutrality at its centre.

These climate legislation successes will create further knock-on impact, as these Climate Bills require government and others to create new practices and mechanisms. For example, Uganda's Climate Act contains provisions which will impact into the future, through new obligations created for government with regard to climate-related working practices and mechanisms. For example, the Climate Act requires i) establishment of a Climate Change Fund; ii) require the government (specifically the Ministry of Education and Sports) to integrate climate change education and research into the national curriculum: set out a time-frame when the Framework Strategy on Climate Change should be prepared after passing of the law; and ii) development of the National Climate Change Action Plan within one year after commencement of the Act, which is to set out assessment and management of risk and vulnerability, identify greenhouse gas mitigation potentials and prioritise appropriate adaptation measures for joint projects of national and local governments. Regarding the above-mentioned Climate Change Fund, this fund represents a bid to create a special mechanism for climate change financing and management, and is to consist of fund appropriated by Parliament, fees and money charged by the Department under the Act, fines collected as a result of breach of the provisions of this Act, money collected from environmental levies as well as loans, grants, gifts or donations from Government and other sources made with the approval of the Minister.

It is worth devoting specific attention to the PARE Climate Parliament programme at Luxor prior to the recent COP 27 in Egypt. This has been the biggest PARE presence at an international event, and in particular stands out also because of the lack of such opportunities during the more pronounced periods of restrictions of the Covid-19 pandemic. The Luxor event was attended by more than 100 members of parliament from across Africa and South Asia. Co-sponsored by the Climate Parliament, UNIDO and the Pan-African Parliament and made possible by the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) of the European Commission. The project partners consider that the Luxor Forum was one of the largest ever gatherings of climate active parliamentarians.

The Luxor forum has also generated new prospects for impact, such as pledges to establish national Climate Parliaments in countries where hitherto there is not a CP network already

formalised. This has been the case for example for Ghana, where participating Ghanaian MPs arranged a meeting with the Honorary Speaker of Parliament which led to an agreement to i) formally recognise Climate Parliament Ghana as a parliamentary group; ii) the Speaker would provide a budget line in the 2023 budget for the Climate Parliament Ghana; and iii) MPs will make a statement on the floor of Ghana's Parliament on Climate change.

Other national Climate Parliament groups also pledged to strengthen bi-partisan membership and representation across different strands of government, with for example Senator Moses Kajwang (Kenya) committing to convening an in-person meeting of the Climate Parliament caucus in Kenya in order to recruit members of the House of Representatives to the caucus and define an agenda and priorities for action for the group during 2023.

The Luxor COP also saw progress and agreement on discussions between Climate Parliament and the **European Climate Foundation** that had started earlier this year, around a new initiative centred on Parliamentarians and the Paris Agreement. The initiative will aim to increase the role of legislators in global, regional and national decision-making on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, leveraging the fact that elected politicians have the strongest mandate to decide on an accelerated global energy transition.

Regarding **gender equality and implementing its work in a gender-sensitive** manner, the PARE project has shown impressive results and significantly exceeded its targets with regard to involvement of women MPs (see above). This will likely generate direct and indirect impact in a number of ways. A first such impact will be impact in terms ensuring women are seen to be visible in climate change awareness-raising, advocacy and policy and legislative action, thereby providing visibility and role models for women and girls. Egypt, where the Climate Parliament parliamentary groups and Climate Bill effort was led by a women MP, is a good example of this.

Secondly, it is likely to impact on the nature of climate change discussions, both at the level of national parliamentary groups and at the level of the national parliament in general, with a greater consideration of gender-specific issues in climate change and the specific vulnerabilities of women and children from climate change. However, more could be done with regard to more gender-responsive analysis, for example studying the specific situations of women MPs, their policy and change priorities (including women MPs from rural and urban elector areas), their training and support needs, their parliamentary career paths, and the impact of the PARE project on these women MPs.

The PARE project has also generated further prospects for impact with regard to the increased number of countries that have either a new or re-activated national parliament group, with 18 new national parliament groups and three national groups in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Uganda reactivated. The prospects for impact in the future from the groups that were reactivated also builds on past EU support to Climate Parliament, in particular under the predecessor PARE project.

Table 8 - Countries with New or Re-Activated National Parliament Group

Countries with a New or Re-Activated National Parliament Group	
1. Algeria	12. Mauritania
2. Benin (re-activated; #1)	13. Nigeria
3. Burkina Faso	14. Rwanda
4. Côte d'Ivoire (re-activated; #1)	15. Senegal ((re-activated; #1))
5. Democratic Republic of Congo	16. Sierra Leone
6. Djibouti	17. South Africa
7. Egypt	18. Tanzania
8. Gabon	19. Togo
9. The Gambia	20. Uganda ((re-activated; #1))
10. Ghana	21. Zambia
11. Kenya	22. Zimbabwe

Note #1: *RE-activation of an existing group supported in the context of an earlier EU grant)*

2.7 Prospects for sustainability

The PARE project shows some promising prospects for sustained impact, although assessing the scale and nature of impacts is difficult. It is reasonable to assume that impacts and benefits that flow from the new Climate Bills enacted in countries such as Nigeria and Uganda, with the legal obligations they will place on government actors. Examples of such impacts for national government ministries are new mechanisms (e.g. climate funds), new work practices and monitoring and reporting requirements, which will generate knock-on and sustained impacts that will help strengthen environmental safeguards, and in some cases may also have an impact on social inclusivity, for example where impacts support better protection of women and/or vulnerable groups from the adverse impacts of climate change. Similarly, improved focus on, and mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into national programmes, or new mechanisms such as new climate funding mechanisms (required for example under the Uganda Climate Act), should in time lead to accelerated focus on take up of renewable energy and new/emerging sustainable energy solutions, promoting possibly enhanced economic competitiveness, and/or improved innovation (and sustainable livelihoods).

Related to the above, another factor that is influencing the degree of application of new Climate legislation enacted is to what extent it will be used to take legal action against companies or individuals whose actions are considered to be generating negative climate impacts (e.g. increasing emissions, etc.). In Nigeria, the Climate Bill enacted allows for this, but likely constraints include a low level of awareness of a (human) rights-based approach (HRBA) among lawyers, while there is a need also to increase training of judges. This might be another area for Climate Parliament to focus on, and one where virtual and online delivery could also allow for significant reach and impact at a reasonable cost.

In countries where Climate Bills have been enacted likely sustained impact will be seen as such legislation takes effect, while other countries national parliament groups are likely to also secure adoption of Climate-related and sustainable energy legislation in the future. However, predicting the scale or nature of this sustained impact is very difficult, because of the number of variable factors, and because it is difficult to assess to what extent such legislation will be effectively enforced in the short-term, and the capacities to do so.

There will certainly be sustained impact through the 21 national parliament groups, even it is difficult to estimate the scale and nature of that impact. However, as the above findings show, it

is for example reasonable to consider that more countries will succeed in enacting new Climate Bills, and possibly some parliament groups will succeed in securing some financing (including some co-financing from national Parliament operating budgets) to increase their prospects for continuing to operate at a higher level of activity.

An example of further progress towards impact is Sierra Leone, where a notice of motion on Climate Change and its impact on the Sierra Leone economy was given on 8th December 2022 as mentioned above. This notice of motion calls for a special Parliamentary session, of which the formulation of a Climate Resilience Bill is the target outcome.

The visibility, networking and momentum generated at the Luxor event will most likely (if not certainly) produce further opportunities and lead to ways in which PARE's impact will be sustained. For example, further prospects for follow-on impact may also flow from Climate's Parliament work on preparing a new collaboration initiative to involve Parliamentarians more heavily in global, regional and national decision-making on the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Risks to Sustainability

A major risk that may work against the prospects for sustained impact from the PARE project is that Climate Parliament's current funding model has a significant reliance on donor-funded projects for much of its support to active national parliamentary groups, and in the absence of follow-up funding after the PARE project ends there is a **risk of significant loss of momentum due to decreased capacity and resources to actively support national MP groups and/or develop new ones**. This would represent a significant deacceleration in impact and prospects for sustained impact, for example in success story countries such as Nigeria and Uganda where the focus will need to switch to supporting effective enforcement and application of the provisions of the new Climate Acts. More worrying still, **PARE beneficiary countries that were starting to generate some momentum may risk losing such traction** in the absence of the same support level from Climate Parliament. A related risk to the above is the loss of momentum even in the case that some follow-up funding is secured but with a lag time, during which there is a loss of momentum.

It is also worth asking if enough attention is being paid to how sustainability can be strengthened in countries where PARE has been operating, independent of other/future funding from a donor? For example, in Bangladesh, one of the ways in which Climate Parliament was able to continue achieving some sustained impact following the end of previous EU Funding in 2014 was through some continued work from a local NGO that Climate Parliament had cooperated with. In this regard, it is worth reflecting on what mitigation actions can be taken to secure some sustainability, even in the absence of continued donor funding support.

Sustainability could also be strengthened by the PARE project team request MP groups to provide a short-term plan as to what impacts and sustained impacts they predict at this point in time (i.e. end 2022), what impacts they see continuing (or knock-on impacts, etc.), and what challenges/obstacles they see that may reduce or constrain future impact being sustained. This would then help Climate Parliament to reflect on what support could be provided during the coming 1-2 years, and possibly also strengthen planning for short-term future fund-seeking efforts, both in terms of having a more in-depth insight into how specific resource support will facilitate, or even, accelerate sustained impact, and indeed **facilitate or accelerate replicating or scaling of impacts and success** (an important consideration in UNIDO's monitoring and evaluation framework), and **build on the strong south-south learning, engagement and cooperation** that that has been fostered to-date.

2.8 Gender Mainstreaming

As mentioned above, the PARE Project has comfortably exceeded its core gender targets, including the number of women MPs involved and women's participation in national parliamentary groups. Moreover, there has also been a strong effort to ensure implementation of the PARE project has been gender-sensitive. Beyond the project's results in exceeding its gender-inclusive targets regarding women's participation in national parliamentary groups, it has also mainstreamed gender considerations in core operating processes, such as in its guidance and requirements for setting up a (Climate Parliament) national parliamentary group, which include an overall requirement to strive for gender balance in the group as well as encouraging that MPs strive to achieve a gender balance in the groups steering committee. Furthermore, the PARE project guidance also states that it is desirable for the national groups to include representatives from minorities.

The success of the PARE project with respect to exceeding its gender targets means that some aspects of the gender dimension of the project can be seen as emerging good practice. One such area of emerging good practice is the key role of some women MPs in progressing the work of their respective national parliamentary groups, or even leading the effort to develop a national Climate Act and introduce same in the national parliament, and it may be worth reflecting on how this can be disseminated in these closing stages of the project, or indeed in the months immediately following the project end.

3. Performance of partners

3.1 UNIDO (Implementing Agency)

UNIDO, in its role as implementing agency, has been responsible for overall contract and project management. As mentioned earlier, UNIDO's project management has been for the most part satisfactory. This has been beyond UNIDO's role in the content of the project, such as UNIDO contributing to identifying experts for VPRs and for the Luxor forum, as well working to strengthen the gender dimension of the project. A particular strength of the UNIDO team has been to be sensitive to the separate identify of Climate Parliament and its modus operandi and experience developed over the years, which is at the core of the PARE Project, and this has made for a positive working relationship despite the significantly different organisational settings (larger international UN agency and small non-governmental organisation)

One of the areas where UNIDO has possibly added most value is in discussing and working through with Climate Parliament how the PARE project should react and reconfigure to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, where it brought its own experience from with UNIDO's corporate response, and the wider experience of the UN system. UNIDO's experience in managing this kind of project has allowed for a near-seamless project implementation and a smooth working relationship with the EU, which has benefitted the PARE project in general and Climate Parliament, and has been appreciated by the EU.

Notwithstanding the overall satisfactory performance, possible areas for reflection and/or improvement could be a strengthened baseline in the project design, possibly a greater results orientation, and greater analytical and learning orientation in the project reporting.

3.2 Climate Parliament – Executing Partner

Climate Parliament has led operational implementation of a significant body of work over the initial two-year, and then three-year project implementation period. It has shown openness and flexibility in going about its work, in particular in the significant change in implementation approach and pivoting to organising virtual parliamentary roundtables in lieu of the initial in-country roundtables foreseen. The CP team has also developed good working relationships with UNIDO and the EU.

Possibly the most positive and stand-out aspect of Climate Parliament's performance has been the energy and passion it has brought to the implementation of the PARE project. Not only has this favoured an overall efficient implementation, it has generated a perception among MPs that the Climate Parliament team is there for them. MPs interviewed were fulsome in their praise of the CP team, and it was clear that the passion of the CP team feeds into, and feeds off, the dedication of many MPs across the national parliamentary groupings. It is easy to under-estimate the importance of this in an environment where the main target group (parliamentarians) tend to be highly personable people and value strong and positive connections and working relationships. At the same time, they often are left relatively unsupported in their national parliamentary and political environments, in terms of capacity and knowledge support and skills development, and in this respect the online and remote CP support during the pandemic period had made an even bigger impression.

Climate Parliament's backstopping support to the work of this terminal evaluation, in particular in organising the stakeholder consultation meetings schedule with MPs and the Brussels mission face-to-face meetings, has been very efficient.

Areas for improvement in Climate Parliament's work include considering a greater strategic focus, greater systemisation of their approach in some areas, and strengthened monitoring and

impact assessment of its work. This is discussed further in the section on lessons learned and looking to the future.

3.3 European Union (Donor)

The EU has provided ongoing feedback on a mostly low-key level to the project work, for example providing suggestions and advise on potential topics for Virtual Parliamentary Roundtables, contacts with EU Delegations to obtain input on the national energy situation, and suggestions on expert speakers. It has also helped in the organisation of some events, in particular the Brussels and The Hague meetings programme.

Overall, it has shown itself to be highly supportive, providing input where requested and sharing its views, but on the whole ensuring this was kept to a steering role and not micro-managing implementation work. It has also been open-minded and supportive, and agreeing to the PARE project partners suggestions on a significant pivot of the project implementation approach following the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, and this has contributed to the increased cost-efficiency and cost effectiveness of the project. It has also forged a good working relationship with UNIDO.

4. Lessons-learned and reflections going forward

4.1 Lessons Learned – Success Factors

During the project implementation the Climate Parliament team have identified what they see as the success factors in the project's implementation and results to-date¹¹. These success factors are: i) Researching and engaging the right MPs, ii) using **multi-partisan**, gender-diverse networks, iii) a dialogue-centred approach; iv) appropriate **formats** for meaningful, productive engagement, (both in-person and online); v) flexibility, openness; vi) nimbleness (in reacting rapidly and efficiently to requests from MPs and other stakeholders); vii) **Translation** (finding the right language to communicate with legislators); viii) **success stories (sharing success stories to** inspire other MPs and create a domino effect); ix) **Networking effect** Collaboration between MPs in other countries with and learning from a global network of like-minded colleagues can make MPs feel empowered and believe that their actions can make a difference in the fight to combat climate change; and xi) providing relevant, succinct material for MPs.

The above success factors all appear very valid, and reflect the effectiveness of the approach. Other dimensions worth emphasising, which are to some extent implied above, are that the approach is MP-led (i.e. led by MPs and not by Climate Parliament), and country-led where a local group of MPs. Another area of learning has been the importance in such donor-funded projects, where possible (and depending on the funding source), in retaining some flexibility in geographic /country targeting to allow Climate Parliament to target the most promising countries and to also bring in MPs from past flagship success countries such as Bangladesh and India.

4.2 Learning & reflection points for the future

A value-added of the approach is also the non-partisan (or multi-partisan) approach of Climate Parliament, which is mentioned in Climate Parliament's own analysis of success factors and has been a core tenet of Climate Parliament's approach from the outset of the organisation's work with parliamentarians. However, it is worth emphasising this feature of the approach again, in a current public context where social media and the widening range of information sources and platforms has created a shriller public discourse arena, and where increasingly climate change issues also appear to become increasingly weaponised. In this context, the multi-partisan approach of Climate Parliament would appear to have increased value, acting as one factor in working against such a divisive manner of discourse creeping into national parliaments discussion around climate change and related issues. In this regard, it is worth asking to what extent the PARE project is countering tendencies towards divisive discourse and factionalism in national parliamentary settings, and this might be an areas worth further research or survey work.

What has been possibly less underlined is PARE's relevance to good governance, through providing capacity support to MPs and in particular allowing MPs to foster increased understanding, discussion and then action but in a multi-partisan manner that helps reduce the danger of climate change and sustainable energy issues being weaponised or becoming a focus of culture wars. This is an aspect of the project that should possibly be further emphasised.

¹¹ See document 'Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy: Modus operandi and lessons learned, 2020-2022', Climate Parliament, 2022.

Going forward, there may also be other areas in which the relevance (and value proposition) of PARE could be increased. One area is exploring how the relevance to national parliaments could be strengthened, in terms of providing support for capacity development and institutional strengthening at the institutional level. This has also been the focus of initial discussions with the European Climate Foundation, with respect to EU-funded efforts to support implementation of the Paris Agreement under initiatives such as the Strategic Partnerships for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA).

The redesigning the implementation approach due to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic has also increased the learning and reflection points from the project, and serves as interesting reflection on how much can be done online, even if PARE (and specifically the momentum at the COP 27) showed the value and importance of in-person gatherings at major convenor fora in terms of fostering continued MPs engagement and Climate Parliament parliamentary network development.

It is understood that Climate Parliament has already started its own internal reflection process, and this is to be welcomed. Areas that are recommended for focus include mission definition and strategy development, defining core value proposition (or propositions), and how it will support parliamentarians (including for example individual support, group support, online and offline support), what the network of parliamentarians will offer, and how it will approach funding and partnering to achieve its mission and goals, including with donors and international organisations. An important reflection point relates to Climate Parliament's current funding model and modus operandi, as mentioned above, where there is a high reliance on project-related grant funding. As with the predecessor PARE project, this is again now creating a risk to securing optimal sustainability outcomes from the work done during the past three years. Expressed differently, it means that Climate Parliament's worth with MPs is to some extent characterised by somewhat of a i.e. stop-start dimension, affecting its ability to generate sustained impact.

UNIDO has been reflecting itself on the effectiveness of the approach used by Climate Parliament and whether this could be replicable in other sectors or focus areas. One possible area (or sub-set area) for further reflection might be with regard to promoting the development of the circular economy, which can sometimes also appear more 'hands on' to some stakeholder groups that the broader issues of climate change.

5. Evaluation conclusions

5.1 Evaluation conclusions

- I. **Relevance:** The PARE project is highly relevant to the needs of the beneficiary countries and the needs of Parliamentarians in these countries, and is also relevant to EU and UNIDO policy goals in climate change and sustainable energy, as well in the promote of gender-responsive development.
- II. **Coherence:** The project is coherent with other country, regional and global policies, and is complementary with EU and UNIDO work at the global and regional level. However, more focus could have been made to exploring how to optimise complementarity and synergies with EU and UNIDO initiatives in the target PARE countries.
- III. **Effectiveness:** The project has significantly exceeded most of its key targets, in particular in terms of the number of parliamentary roundtables organised (exceeded by a factor of 12.5) and the number of MPs that have been reached (exceeded by a factor of 3.5). The project's performance in respect of its gender-responsive targets has also been impressive, with the number of women MPs reached being nearly five times the initial target.
- IV. **Progress Towards Impact:** PARE has contributed to an increase in awareness among MPs regarding climate change issues, even if the scale of this impact is difficult to assess. A second significant impact will be in the countries where climate legislation has been enacted, in particular Nigeria and Uganda, but with other countries at various stages of advancement. Furthermore, success stories such as Nigeria and Uganda, in acting as a resource and knowledge transmission catalyst with other PARE countries, have shown the effectiveness of MP peer-to-peer engagement strategy, and can be seen as good practice in terms of south-south cooperation. The results and increased momentum at the Luxor COP gathering also highlighted again the importance of being visible at key regional and global climate change fora and events.
- V. **Sustainability:** The prospects for sustained impact appear promising with respect to countries that have developed new Climate-related legislation, such as Nigerian and Uganda, and the changes, actions and results that will flow from the provisions of these Climate Bills. The prospects for sustained impact appear are promising in a number of areas, including future work and results that are likely to flow from the national parliamentary groups, such as the new commitments emanating from new and existing parliamentary groups at the Luxor COP meetings. Further prospects for follow-on impact may also flow from Climate's Parliament work on preparing a new collaboration initiative to involve Parliamentarians more heavily in global, regional and national decision-making on the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- VI. **Gender Mainstreaming:** The PARE project has mainstreamed gender into its implementation, and its overall gender-related performance can be seen as good practice in the making.
- VII. **Lessons Learned:** The PARE project has also identified a number of useful learnings, including the importance of a multi-partisan approach, carefully curated and customised content and preparation of parliamentary roundtables. Going forward, it is important that

Climate Parliament also considers learning points with respect to its own mission and modus operandi, in terms of maximising its potential in the future.

VIII. Reflections on Learning and Looking to the Future: Following on from the above, there is likely significant scope for Climate Parliament to reflect on its core mission, strategy and strategic ambition, in terms of how it goes about its work and realising its mission. Areas where reflection could usefully be carried out include mission definition, increasing the value of its core value proposition, MPs network definition, cultivation and support, development of a more detailed and medium-term strategic plan, strategic partnering and strengthened marketing, communications.

5.2 Evaluation rating

This table below sets out the evaluation ratings for the PARE project, in line with the UNDO Evaluation criteria and rating approach. In line with the practice adopted by many development agencies, the UNIDO Independent Evaluation Division uses a six-point rating system, where 6 is the highest score (highly satisfactory) and 1 is the lowest (highly unsatisfactory).

Table 9 - PARE Evaluation Rating (UNIDO Evaluation Rating)

#	Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory rating	Rating
A	Progress to impact	Yes	Satisfactory
B	Project design	Yes	
1	• Overall design	Yes	Satisfactory
2	• Logframe	Yes	Satisfactory
C	Project performance		
1	• Relevance	Yes	Highly Satisfactory
2	• Effectiveness	Yes	Highly Satisfactory
3	• Coherence	Yes	Moderately Satisfactory
4	• Efficiency	Yes	Highly Satisfactory
5	• Sustainability of benefits	Yes	Satisfactory
6	• Progress toward impact	No	Satisfactory
D	Cross-cutting performance criteria		
1	• Gender mainstreaming	Yes	Highly satisfactory
2	• M&E: ✓ M&E design ✓ M&E implementation	Yes Yes	Moderately Satisfactory
3	• Results-based Management (RBM)	Yes	Moderately Satisfactory
E	Performance of partners		
1	• UNIDO	Yes	Satisfactory
2	• National counterparts	Yes	Satisfactory
3	• Donor	Yes	Satisfactory
F	Overall assessment	Yes	Satisfactory

Table 9.b - Legend (UNIDO Evaluation Rating Scale)

Score	Definition	Category
6	Highly satisfactory	SATISFACTORY
5	Satisfactory	
4	Moderately satisfactory	
3	Moderately unsatisfactory	UNSATISFACTORY
2	Unsatisfactory	
1	Highly unsatisfactory	

6. Evaluation recommendations

The recommendations below are set out in two categories. The first set of recommendations are made with respect to the PARE project, while a further recommendation - or more accurately reflection point or recommendation axe – is addressed to Climate Parliament. Regarding the recommendation to Climate Parliament, this is in part referred to as a reflection question, as it is not intended to be binding, and are generated from the evaluation work and learning only, as this evaluation is an evaluation of the PARE project and not of Climate Parliament.

The evaluation recommendations are summarised in the table below.

Table 10 – Overview Evaluation Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Targeted To:
A.	<i>Recommendations in respect of the PARE Project</i>	
R1	Create a sustainability strategy and action plan for the PARE project.	UNIDO, CP
R2	Launch a short communications and disseminations action to EU Delegations to disseminate PARE results.	UNIDO, CP
R3	Ensure PARE project learning is leveraged in Climate Parliament strategizing and planning for the future.	UNIDO, CP
R4	Leverage gender work and outputs to produce Gender Success Stories Profiles.	UNIDO, CP
R5	Develop strategy and proposal(s) on how to make (further) increased value offer to EU	UNIDO, CP
B.	<i>Reflection Points for Climate Parliament</i>	
	Climate Parliament reflect on the approach going forward, building on lessons and current and future needs.	CP

6.1 Recommendations in respect of the PARE Project

Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Create a sustainability strategy and action plan for the PARE project.

UNIDO and Climate Parliament should create a short sustainability strategy and action plan to ensure that prospects for post-project sustained impact are optimised. This could include, for example, actions to ensure knowledge and capacity resource materials are available online to MPs and communications and visibility actions to disseminate wide the project results.

Recommendation 2: Launch a short communications and disseminations action to EU Delegations to disseminate PARE results.

This could also include for example attractive visuals, such as Infographics/PowerPoint/Video, Success Story Profiles (and including Gender Success Stories. What is important is that it clearly highlights results and impact, is targeted to an EU audience, and shows how PARE's work can be complementary to the work of the EU/EU Delegations and development partners in their partner countries.

Recommendation 3: Ensure PARE project learning is leveraged in Climate Parliament strategizing and planning for the future. *This is a horizontal recommendation, simply to ensure that PARE-related learning is fully leveraged, going forward, in any follow-up project formulation and by Climate Parliament in general.*

Recommendation 4: Leverage gender work and outputs to produce Gender Success Stories Profiles. The success of the PARE project with respect to exceeding its gender targets means that some aspects of the gender dimension of the project can be seen as emerging good practice. One such area of emerging good practice is the key role of some women MPs in progressing the work of their respective national parliamentary groups, or even leading the effort to develop a national Climate Act and introduce same in the national parliament. An **attractive presentation of the project's gender results, including a part focus on women MPs empowerment and leadership and profile selected women MPs**, could help disseminate and **bring attention to these successes and examples of women leaders in mobilising efforts to address climate change.**

Recommendation 5: Develop strategy and proposal(s) on how to make (further) increased value offer to EU. Notwithstanding the value generated by PARE's results, there is further scope for Climate Parliament and UNIDO to develop increased potential to bring value added to the EU's climate transition efforts in partner countries, but this requires Climate Parliament to carry out a wider study of the EU's work across its partner countries and regions, its policy priorities and programmes and instruments, and based on this, develop a strategy on how Climate Parliament can make strong value propositions to the EU in specific countries or regions. In addition to the above work to understand better how it can deliver increased complementary and EU added value, and impact. In this regard, any support the EU can provide Climate Parliament in advancing in its own reflection process (see Recommendation 7 below) and in securing follow-on funding of sort or another, even if limited transitional funding, can only be welcomed.

6.2 Recommendations (Reflection Points) to Climate Parliament

Recommendation 7: Climate Parliament should reflect on the approach going forward, building on lessons and current and future needs. It is recommended that **Climate Parliament reflect on the approach going forward, building on lessons and current and future needs.** It is understood that Climate Parliament has already started its own internal reflection process, and this is to be welcomed. Areas that are recommended for focus include mission definition and strategy development, defining core value proposition (or propositions), and how it will support parliamentarians (including for example individual support, group support, online and offline support), what the network of parliamentarians will offer, and how it will approach funding and partnering to achieve its mission and goals, including with donors and international organisations. Furthermore, any support from the EU or UNIDO can only help in this process and is to be welcomed.

ANNEXES:

Annex 1 - Data collection instruments

Interview Guides for PARE Evaluation

Interview Guide for Stakeholders (NB MPs):

1. How has the information and lessons learned, from the roundtable meetings, directly affected the implementation of relevant policies?
2. What future plans have been identified and/or discussed regarding the continuation of this project among Members of Parliament (outside of roundtable meetings)?
3. What are the issues around the prevention of climate change and promotion of sustainable energy that were least addressed, and what do you think is required to address them fully?
4. How have the policy briefs aided the efforts toward upgrading and designing climate change and sustainable energy policies?
5. What results do you think were most relevant, and how would you move forward/build on these results?
6. Which aspects of the project are outside the control of MPs?
7. What area(s) of improvement would you focus on if you were to lead ongoing initiatives for this project?
8. Based on your experience, what are the project's key factors/drivers in contributing to/generating the results and outcomes seen?
9. Is there sufficient awareness among the i) general public and ii) among MPs to support the project's long-term objectives?
10. To what extent do you think the project's main impacts will be sustained beyond the project?
11. How relevant do you consider MPs' ownership/interest level(s) to the continuation and sustainability of this project?
12. How likely are these initiatives to continue outside of EU support? Could you give us some examples, please?

Interview Guide for UNIDO/ CP/ Implementing partners:

1. What have been the main challenges that you experienced during the implementation period?
2. What have been the lessons learned from this implementation?
3. With the insight knowledge of this implementation, if you could go back in time, what things would you change and why?
4. To what extent was the desired outcome for this project fulfilled?
5. Did the project design adequately address the needs of the target groups?
6. What issues or concerns do you think were not addressed? (What do you think is needed to address the issues you mentioned?)

- 7.** In your opinion, how relevant are this project's efforts toward gender-sensible climate change and renewable energy?
- 8.** What tangible results have you seen on MPs and Governments since the implementation of this project?
- 9.** Have you witnessed improvements in (national policies, incentives for private investment, and increased budget allocations for climate change mitigation and renewable energy)?
- 10.** To what extent do you think the project's main impacts will be sustained beyond the project?
- 11.** What learning/lessons learned can be drawn from the project's implementation?

Annex 2 - List of Documents received and reviewed

Documents received from UNIDO

Climate Parliament

PARE reports:

1. 200128 PARE Inception report.pdf
2. 200612 PARE progress report 1.pdf
3. 200904 PARE progress report 2.pdf
4. 210108 PARE progress report 3.psd
5. 210603 PARE progress report 4 final.pdf
6. 210715 CP PARE Inception report year 2 final.pdf
7. 210901 PARE progress report 5 final.pdf
8. 211118 PARE summary report.pdf
9. 220594 PARE progress report 6.pdf
10. PARE draft progress report (November 2022)
11. Virtual Parliamentary Round Tables (VPRs) 2022
12. Climate Parliament Nigeria Secretariat Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy (PARE) Project Report, December 2022

New Proposal PACE

13. 220322 PACE proposal UNIDO and Climate Parliament_v1

Policy Papers (empty)

14. Project Team and Stakeholders to be interviewed.xlsx

Videos (empty)

Documents Reviewed from Internet Search

From <https://open.unido.org/projects/M0/projects/190106> under Parliamentary action on climate and energy (PACE).

1. Final Project document PARE.pdf
2. Annex vi_PARE_Project_commvisibility plan.pdf
3. Annex I UNIDO CP Description of the action PACE pdf
4. SSS CP updated.pdf

Annex 3 - List of Stakeholders interviewed

No.	First Name	Surname	Position Role	Organisation
1	Rana	Ghoneim	Project Manager	UNIDO
2	Katharina	Proestler	Project Coordinator (Support to Project Manager)	UNIDO
3	Diane	Catherine	Contract Manager	European Commission
4	Georgios	Grapsas	Head of Section	European Commission
6	Sergio	Missana	Executive Director	Climate Parliament
7	Nick	Dunlop	Secretary General	Climate Parliament
8	Nkiruka	Maduekwe	National Coordinator, Nigeria	Climate Parliament
9	Amira	Saber	MP, Egypt	National Parliamentarian
10	Zanetor	Rawlings	MP, Ghana	National Parliamentarian
11	Monica	Chang'anamuno	MP, Malawi	National Parliamentarian
12	Juliette	Zingan	MP, Sénégal	National Parliamentarian
13	Rebecca	Kamara	MP, Sierra Leone	National Parliamentarian
14	Bantu	Holomisa	MP, South Africa	National Parliamentarian
15	Lawrence	Songa	MP, Uganda	National Parliamentarian
16	Jovah	Kamateeka	MP, Uganda	National Parliamentarian
17	Yacouba	Sangare	MP, Côte d'Ivoire	National Parliamentarian
18	Abdi	Issa	MP, Djibouti	National Parliamentarian
19	Ilaya	Ismaël Guedi	MP, Djibouti	National Parliamentarian
20	Didier Molisho	Sadi	MP, DRC	National Parliamentarian
21	Abshiro Soka	Halake	MP, Kenya	National Parliamentarian
22	Sam	Onuigbo	MP, Nigeria	National Parliamentarian
23	Brightness	Mangora	MP, Zimbabwe	National Parliamentarian
24	John	Houghton	MP, Zimbabwe	National Parliamentarian
25	Tali	Trigg	Speaker	Speaker

Annex 4 - List of PARE project virtual round tables organised

Date	Subject	Presenters	# of MPs	Language
December 9, 2020	Djibouti	Lea Hillaireau, Mohamed Komara, Climate Parliament	13	FR
December 15, 2020	Mozambique	Sergio Missana, Climate Parliament	6	Portugese
December 16, 2020	Sierra Leone	Mariatu Swaray, UNIDO and Alexandre Serres from EU delegation	12	EN
January 26, 2021	Kenya	Linet Luvai, UNIDO	13	EN
February 3, 2021	Green Grids	Nicholas Dunlop, Climate Parliament	19	EN
February 24, 2021	Zimbabwe	Tichaona Mushayandebvu and Alois Mhlanga, UNIDO	15	EN
March 10, 2021	Nigeria	Andre Kamga, ACMAD Sani Abubakar Mashi, Nigeria Meteorological Agency and WMO	15	EN
March 24, 2021	Ghana	Nurzat Myrsalieva and Fakhruddin Azizi, UNIDO	20	EN
March 30, 2021	Continental Power System Master Plan	Simbini, Tichakunda, AUDA-NEPAS and Thursos Hadjicostas, TAF	16	EN
March 31, 2021	Caribbean and African SIDs	Martin Lugmayr, UNIDO Gary Jackson, CCREEE and Kuda Ndhlukula, SACREEE	10	EN
April 14, 2021	Continental Power System Master Plan	Michel Caubet, TAF Lea Tatry, Stantec	19	FR
April 21, 2021	Mauritanea	Lea Hillaireau, Climate Parliament	11	FR
May 4, 2021	Egypt	Sergio Missana, Climate Parliament	4	EN
May 5, 2021	Sustainable transport	Pawan Goenka, Mahindra and Mahindra	17	EN
May 6, 2021	Benin	Lea Hillaireau, Climate Parliament	10	FR
May 11, 2021	Energy access and gender	Magi Matinga, Energia	15	EN
May 12, 2021	Minigrig policy options	Sylvain Boursier, Inensus	6	FR
May 17, 2021	South Africa	Bruce Whitson, University of Cape Town	20	EN
May 27, 2021	Burkina Faso	Clara Gobbe, Climate Parliament	10	EN
June 1, 2021	Uganda	Andre Kamga, ACMAD	10	EN
June 8, 2021	Nigeria	Paddy Padmanathan, ACWA power	10	EN
June 9, 2021	Clean Cooking	Simon Batchelor, MECS	16	EN
July 14, 2021	Energy Access	Nicola Bugatti, EU TAF	16	EN

Date	Subject	Presenters	# of MPs	Language
July 26, 2021	Kenya – cost of renewable energy	Paddy Padmanathan, ACWA power	4	EN
July 27, 2021	Energy access	Nicola Bugatti, EU TAF	22	EN
July 28, 2021	Zimbabwe	Andre Kamga, ACMAD	10	EN
September 23, 2021	Sierra Leone	Sergio Missana, Climate Parliament	7	EN
26.1.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Egypt	Rana Ghoneim, UNIDO	8	EN.FR
1.3.2022	National parliamentary roundtable - Sierra Leone: climate threats; National parliamentary roundtable - Sierra Leone: climate threats : Recording	Climate Parliament staff	5	EN
9.3.2022	Uganda Nigeria Climate Change Laws	Sam Onuigbo, MP; Nkiruka Maduekwe, Climate Parliament Nigeria; Lawrence Biyika Songa, MP	26	EN
30.3.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Malawi, Recording	Climate Parliament staff	16	EN
6.4.2022	Uganda Nigeria Climate Change Laws	Sam Onuigbo, Nkiruka Maduekwe, Lawrence Biyika Songa	44	EN
19.4.2022	Investment on minigrids	Nicola Bugatti, TAF	10	FR
26.4.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Zimbabwe; Recording	Climate Parliament staff	16	EN
27.4.2022	Investment on minigrids, Recording	Nicola Bugatti, TAF	30	EN
4.5.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Liberia; Recording ; Passcode: 2UM3C!2S	Climate Parliament staff	6	EN
9.5.2022	Green bonds; Recording Passcode: V.hL8XVM	Sean Kidney, Climate Bond Initiative, CEO	17	EN
10.5.2022	Sustainable transport; Recording	Kawtar Benabdelaziz, GIZ	22	FR
24.5.2022	Gender & energy access; Recording	Magi Matinga, ENERGIA; Katharina Proestler, UNIDO	23	EN
1.6.2022	GGI Africa WG	Crispen Zana, AfDB, AUDA-NEPAD; Daniel Schioth, TAF	18	EN.FR
7.6.2022	Green Hydrogen, Recording	Andris Piebalgs, former EU commissioner for Energy	23	EN

Date	Subject	Presenters	# of MPs	Language
8.6.2022	Clean cooking; Recording	Simon Batchelor, MECS; Jillene Connors Belopolsky, CCA	18	EN
13.6.2022	National parliamentary roundtable - Nigeria - price of electricity; Recording	Laura El-Katiri, UNIDO; Nkiruka Maduekwe, CP	4	EN
15.6.2022	Cuisson propre, Recording	Gary Philoctete, CCA	18	FR
28.6.2022	Role of private sector on minigrids in Africa; Recording	Irene Calvé Saborit, SUNKOFA; Camille André Bataille, ANKA Madagascar	7	FR
5.7.2022	Sustainable transport; Recording	Stefanie Sohm, CCG	22	EN
6.7.2022	Gender & energy access; Recording	Abdou Ndour, Enda energy	8	FR
18.7.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Egypt; Recording	Climate Parliament staff	8	EN
14.9.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Ghana; Recording	Sam Onuigbo, Nkiruka Maduekwe, Lawrence Biyika Songa	19	EN
7.12.2022	National parliamentary roundtable – Algeria	Lilia Chanaoui, Climate Parliament	5	FR

Source: PARE Project Reporting (Draft), December 2022

Annex 5 – Evaluation methodology

Data Collection Methods

The data collection will be based on i. a document review, ii. interviews with key stakeholders (including intended beneficiary groups), iii. stakeholders survey and iv. data analysis. The evaluation will be based on a mixed methods approach, collecting the information contained in the available documentation (progress reports and annual reports provided by the project manager), as well as the views and experiences of the key stakeholders and intended key beneficiaries. In addition, the evaluation will review the financial flow data both to address the cost-benefit (input-to-output) ratios, but also the allocative efficiency and how the EU funding agreement fits in the larger financing picture.

- (a) **Desk and literature review** (secondary data collection) of documents related to the project, including but not limited to:
- The original project document, monitoring reports (such as progress and financial reports, mid-term review report, output reports, end-of-contract report(s), and field progress reports, from UNIDO, Climate Parliament and other organisations involved in the implementation of the PARE project such as the Pan-African Parliament.
 - Notes from the meetings of committees involved in the project, if available
 - Internet
- (b) **Stakeholder consultations** (primary data collection) will be conducted through **structured and semi-structured interviews** (during the Field Mission or via video conferences). Key stakeholders to be interviewed will particularly include:
- UNIDO Management and staff involved in the project,
 - Climate Parliament (CP) staff involved in the project,
 - MPs that have participated and benefited from the project's capacity building,
 - Stakeholders are attached/ involved in implementing the international and national roundtable meetings.

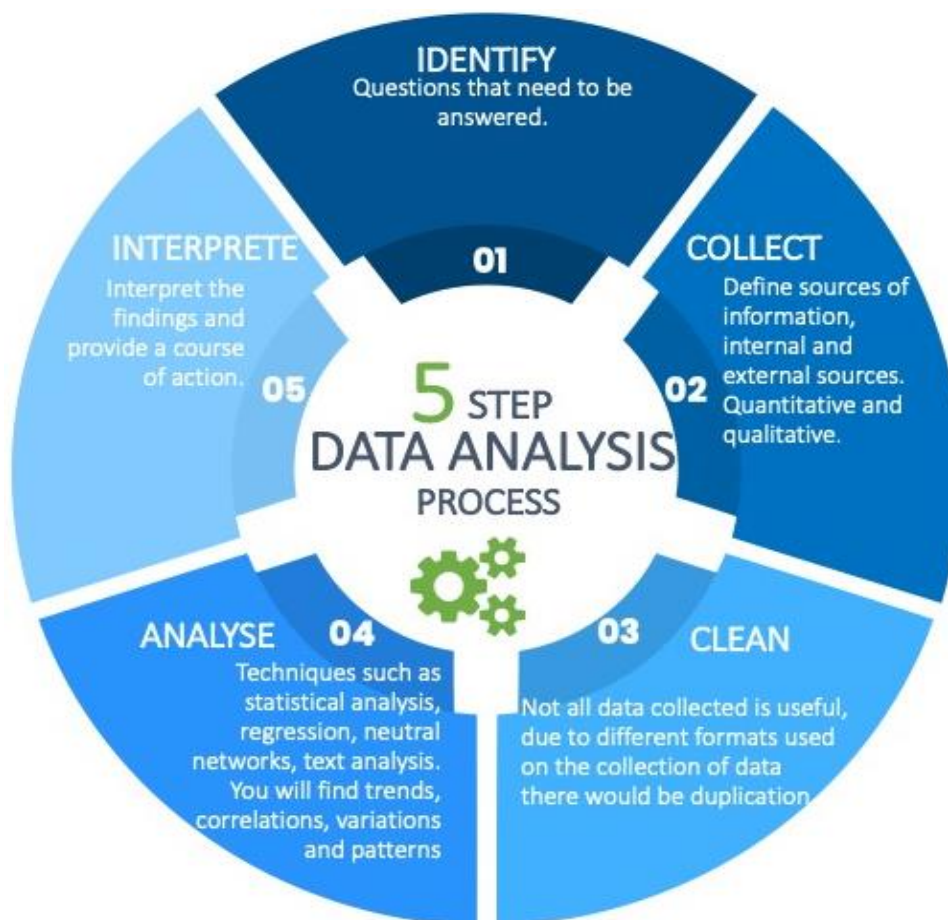
Given the number of MPs that have participated in the project's round tables, and to gather as many as possible feedback from different MPs besides the one-to-one interviews, (face-to-face/virtual) **focus groups** with maximum 6 people will be organised, when possible, as well as a **specific questionnaire/survey** will be carried to allow everybody to provide their feedback, satisfaction and how are they using the building capacity provided.

Data Analysis Methods

There are seven essential data analysis methods. As mentioned, the evaluation will carry a mixed approach that would help benefit from several methods, and try to obtain a more accurate data analysis.

Before presenting the selected methods, that the process of data analysis is composed of five (5) steps that need to be carried out to achieve a logical and clear interpretation of the findings. (Please see graphic on next page).

Figure Annex 4.1: 5 Step Data Analysis Process



This evaluation will use a descriptive analysis (What happened) to interpret the raw data from various sources and transform the information into valuable insight into project performance and impact. This analysis will allow an understanding of what happened and facilitate further analysis. A diagnostic analysis (why it happened) would be the next step with help to gain a firm contextual understanding of why some things happened and help to pinpoint the ways they were tackled the issues and challenges faced. Follow it by a predicted analysis to uncover future potential challenges and trends, allowing to unfold and develop initiatives that will enhance the operational processes and gain momentum in the promotion of gender-sensitive climate and renewable energy policies and a more effective political dialogue, through renewable energy and green grids, rural access to renewable energy through mini-grids and sustainable transport. The initial findings will determine if it would be pertinent to have cluster analysis. However, given the expected outcome of the PARE project, a Cohort analysis seems more pertinent as well as data mining, and decision trees.

Data Sources

The secondary data sources have been provided on the Logframe, and they are listed below.

- Sustainable Development Goals tracking
- UNFCCC reporting of concerned countries
- Reporting back to MPs during follow-up sessions and calls
- Meeting reports (if available)
- Meeting agendas
- Published policy briefs and toolkits
- Other reports

The primary data would be a selected representation of MPs, project managers, and coordinators for one-on-one interviews, focus groups and surveys.

Description of Sampling Approach

Using a specific MPs Interview Guide, the evaluation would try to gather feedback from the entire MP target population. Depending on the number of respondents, there were determined the sample, which would be a stratified sample for the interviews and a cluster sample for the focus groups. In all cases, voluntary response sampling is considered.

Indicators

The evaluation will cross-corroborate the indicators provided on the Logframe with the achieved targets reported, and the data gathered from the MPs. The indicators and targets provided in the Logframe and the progress reports are quantitative.

Choice of Site Visits

No field visits to beneficiary are foreseen under the evaluation ToR. Moreover, beyond any possible risk related to Covid 19 (any possible spike in Covid instance during the coming winter months in Europe), the nature of this project's activities and work (which is primarily around awareness-raising, capacity-building, discussion, advocacy and MP engagement etc.) means that online/remote interviews are likely to be as effective as in-country visits, which would arguably be not justified in terms of additional travel-related costs.

Moreover, the visit programme to Brussels and The Hague foreseen by the project during late September 2022 will also allow for a cost-effective opportunity for some face-to-face interviews with a selection of MPs and other project stakeholders. This is also similar to the approach used in the 2014 evaluation of the predecessor EU-funded PARE project, where interviews with stakeholder and MPs were carried out around the margins of a project event in Jordan, and which proved to be both an effective and cost-efficient approach.

Workshops Planned

Beyond presentation to UNIDO and the evaluation steering group, no other workshop is not planned.

Evaluation Matrix

The ToR provided a set of key evaluation questions gathered in the table below.

Table 1- ToR Key Evaluation Questions

EQ No.	ToR Key Evaluation Questions
Q1	What are the key drivers and barriers to achieve the long-term objectives? To what extent has the project helped put in place the conditions likely to address the drivers, overcome barriers and contribute to the long-term objectives?
Q2	How well has the project performed? Has the project achieved its results with good value for money?
Q3	What have been the project's key results (outputs, outcome and impact)? To what extent have the expected results been achieved or are likely to be achieved? To what extent the achieved results will sustain after the completion of the project?
Q4	What are possible unintended effects of the project, in particular with regard to social and environmental outcomes and impacts?
Q5	What lessons can be drawn from the successful and unsuccessful practices in designing, implementing and managing the project? Can the project approach to influence parliamentarians be replicated in other thematic areas of UNIDO?
Q6	Are there any lessons learned regarding the management and performance of implementing partners?

Based on these questions, the evaluation framework is set out below. The evaluation framework is presented as follows:

- i. Column 1: Evaluation Question (EQ) No., EQ Title, and Evaluation Criterion
- ii. Column 2: Judgement Criterion (JC) No. and Indicator Number
- iii. Column 3: Judgement Criterion and Indicator
- iv. Column 4: Information/evidence sources.

In addition to seeking to address the questions set out in the ToR, the evaluation framework also seeks to place an added importance on learning and lessons and insights that might be distilled from the PARE project's implementation experience. This relates to learning and lessons learned with regard to the PARE approach and processes, with regard to the energy sector and the climate and energy transition, but also to potentially other sectors.

Table 2 Draft Judgement Criteria and Indicators

Evaluation Question & Evaluation Criterion	JC & Indicator No.	Judgement Criteria and Indicators	Main Evidence Sources
<i>EQ 1: What is the overall quality of the project design?</i> <i>Evaluation Criterion: QUALITY OF DESIGN</i>	JC1.1:	<i>The quality of the project design of the PARE project is satisfactory</i>	
	I.1.1.1:	Clarity and quality of identification and analysis of barriers, obstacles and drivers in the project design	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.1.1.2:	Overall coherence of the project design (including the project logframe)	Desk Research, Interviews
<i>EQ 2: What is the relevance of PARE project to country Policies and Needs?</i> <i>Evaluation Criterion: RELEVANCE</i>	JC2.1:	<i>The PARE project shows good alignment with target countries policies and needs in the Sub-Saharan and MENA Region</i>	
	I.2.1.1:	PARE project relevance to country policies on climate change and/or renewable energies	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.2.1.2:	PARE project relevance to country needs	Desk Research, Interviews
	JC2.2:	<i>The PARE project is relevant to UNIDO and EU policies and initiatives, and to those of other key donors</i>	
	I.2.2.1:	PARE project relevance to UNIDO policies and strategies	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.2.2.2:	PARE project relevance to EU policies and strategies	Desk Research, Interviews
	JC2.3:	<i>The PARE project is relevant to MPs needs and role</i>	
	I.2.3.1:	PARE project relevance to MPs needs at the institutional level	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.2.3.2:	PARE project relevance to Parliamentarians individual needs	Desk Research, Interviews
<i>EQ 3: To what extent has the PARE project achieved its targeted results?</i>	JC3.1:	<i>The PARE project has reached its specific objective of raising awareness and engagement of parliamentarians in the target countries/regions on climate change and promoting renewable energy and sustainable transport.</i>	
	I.3.1.1:	Extent to which target outputs and outcomes achieved	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.3.1.2:	Overall quality of the results generated (including stakeholder views on same)	Desk Research, Interviews

Evaluation Question & Evaluation Criterion	JC & Indicator No.	Judgement Criteria and Indicators	Main Evidence Sources
<i>Evaluation Criterion: EFFECTIVENESS</i>	I.3.1.3:	Extent to which new climate change and renewable energy/ sustainable transport policies and action plans were developed/progressed	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.3.1.4:	Extent to which gender was appropriately mainstreamed	Desk Research, Interviews
<i>EQ 4: Has the PARE project been efficiently implemented?</i> <i>Evaluation Criterion: EFFICIENCY</i>	JC4.1:	<i>The PARE project management and implementation was efficient, allowing its optimal prospects to achieve its objectives</i>	
	I.4.1.1:	Quality of project implementation management (work planning, timeliness of delivery, troubleshooting, adaptability to changes, including Covid-19, etc.)	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.4.1.2:	Quality of project monitoring and reporting (use of SMART indicators, clear monitoring process)	Desk Research, Interviews
		Quality and adequacy of communication (internal and external)	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.4.1.3:	Cost-efficiency of activities implemented	Desk Research, Interviews
	JC4.2:	<i>PARE has provided and supported optimal capacity building and technical support to MPs</i>	
	I.4.2.1:	Quality of capacity building of management and staff (operational systems, procedures and processes)	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.4.2.2:	Adequacy of capacity building and support to meet requirements	Desk Research, Interviews
<i>EQ 5: What has been the impact of PARE and to what extent are impacts likely to be sustained?</i> <i>Evaluation Criterion: PROGRESS TOWARDS IMPACT & SUSTAINABILITY</i>	JC5.1	<i>The project's key impacts have been mostly expected</i>	
	I.5.1.1:	Extent to which impacts generated have been those targeted	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.5.1.2:	Extent to which unexpected impacts, positive or negative, have been generated	Desk Research, Interviews
	JC5.2	<i>The project's impacts are likely to be sustained</i>	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.5.2.1:	Extent to which impacts generated are likely to be sustained	
	I.5.2.2:	Extent to which project provides sufficient focus and effort to secure sustained impact	
<i>EQ 7: Is UNIDO support to PARE bringing additional value?</i> <i>Evaluation Criterion: UNIDO-EU ADDED VALUE</i>	JC6.1:	<i>The support to the PARE project provided by UNIDO has brought additional value</i>	
	I.6.1.1	Extent to which UNIDO support has brought additional benefits to what would have resulted from other international institutions	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.6.1.2	Extent to which EU Support to Climate Parliament had brought additional benefits to what would have resulted from other institutions	Desk Research, Interviews
<i>EQ 7: Is UNIDO support to PARE coherent with</i>	JC7.1:	<i>UNIDO support for the PARE project has been coherent with the UNIDO Policy, EU Policy and other donors' policies and support.</i>	

Evaluation Question & Evaluation Criterion	JC & Indicator No.	Judgement Criteria and Indicators	Main Evidence Sources
<i>UNIDO Policy and other donors' policies and support?</i> Evaluation Criterion: COHERENCE	I.7.1.1	Degree of coherence with UNIDO Strategy and policies with the Climate Parliament and the MPs needs and concerns	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.7.1.2	Degree of coherence & synergy with other international donors working in promotion of gender sensitive Climate change and renewable energy	Desk Research, Interviews
<i>EQ 8: What learning/lessons learned can be drawn from the project's implementation ?</i> Evaluation Criterion: LESSONS LEARNED	JC8.1:	<i>PARE's implementation has generated a number of lessons learned of value for the present and the future</i>	
	I.8.1.1	Lessons learned with regard to core project management processes and performance of implementing partners	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.8.1.2	Lessons learned with regard to PARE approach (w.r.t. effectiveness, strengths weaknesses)	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.8.1.3	Lessons learned with regard to PARE approach and co-ordination and impact optimisation with other EU and other initiatives	Desk Research, Interviews
	I.8.1.4	Lessons learned with regard to replication and/or scaling of the PARE approach	Desk Research, Interviews

Annex 6 – Work Programme

The proposed work programme activities are the following:

Activity 1: Review and Analyse project documentation

The evaluation and review of the PARE project will include a close examination of project documentation and relevant country background information for pre-field activities to validate preliminary findings and hypotheses developed from the desk sub-phase. This will also aid in identifying and defining technical problems and concerns to be addressed and prepare a logic model for project context comprehension. This will provide inputs for the formulation of a preliminary response to each evaluation question with its respective validity and limitations.

Activity 2: Prepare an Inception Report

The Inception Report will streamline the specific evaluation questions that address the critical issues mentioned in the ToR with the tailored methodology that will be implemented, along with what data should be prioritised to collect during interviews. Part of the preparatory work of the field phase will be in identifying the relevant stakeholders in the region, in coordination with the project team, and the tentative agenda for these interviews. The inception report will include a draft of the theory of change and evaluation framework, which will be submitted to the evaluation manager. The extent of achievements of project output will be included as part of a presentation in a later phase (activity 5).

Activity 3: Briefing with Stakeholders

A meeting will be organised with the UNIDO PM team, project managers and key stakeholders at UNIDO HQ to provide a detailed evaluation schedule and mission planning.

Activity 4: Conduct online Interviews with Stakeholders

The elaboration of a stakeholder consultation plan will aid us in gathering data and detailed information to determine lessons learned and best practices through one-on-one interviews, consultations and focus groups. A general Interview Guide will be developed, as well as a list of specific questions or points relating to particular interventions/Components and implementation actors. The information gathered during this activity will carry over to the following activity (activity 6), which is the compilation of relevant findings and results. These online interviews with the relevant stakeholders, project partners, and government counterparts will serve to collect data and clarify any doubts or concerns identified during the previous phase and activities.

Activity 5: Presentation

An elaborate and comprehensible presentation will highlight the overall findings and recommendations to the stakeholders. The evaluation presentation will also serve as a discussion to obtain intel, feedback and comments from stakeholders, including EU DEVCO.

Activity 6: Development of an Evaluation Report Draft

The development of the evaluation report will take into consideration the data and findings from the work of the desk review work stand and the stakeholder consultations. This will involve reviewing all of the evaluation findings, from the desk review work and the stakeholder consultations, and developing the synthesis of the findings with respect to the evaluation questions and indicators.

As per the ToR, the draft evaluation report will be shared with UNIDO HQ for feedback and comments. Particular attention will be paid to developing recommendations that are both targeted to specific issues and pragmatic enough to facilitate implementation going into the future, with consideration to the targeted stakeholders and future projects. Similarly, lessons learned and good practice will seek to clearly translate findings and good/emerging good practice into initiatives that can be comprehended and acted upon. The revision of this draft will take into account the comments and feedback from UNIDO's PM and stakeholders.

Activity 7: Final Evaluation Report

The evaluation's key outputs will be as described above and aligned with the ToR requirements, including the outputs (Inception Report, Desk Report, Field Report and related presentations, and the key overall report and Executive Summary). Compile lessons learned and best practices for the SIRF Fund. This activity will be based on the consolidation of the data collected and interpreted during the previous phases (desk and field phase) to answer the Evaluation Questions. This will also include the preparation of the overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation team. These results will be delivered and presented in a slide presentation will be prepared to illustrate intermediate/preliminary (Desk and Field) findings and preliminary conclusions to the Reference Group in order to share and discuss recommendations. As mentioned in the above section, this will be done by consolidating the comments from the Reference Group members and provide the consolidated Reference Group feedback to the evaluation team for the report revision, assessing the quality of the Draft Final Report. While potential quality issues, factual errors or methodological problems will be mitigated and corrected, when possible, suggestions will be either accepted or rejected with a clear and specific rationale that will be shared with the Reference Group.