**Evaluation process**

- **12 stakeholders participated in evaluation**
  - Response rate to complete survey: 5.3%
  - Response rate to key stakeholder interviews: 2 out of 9 (22%)

**Evaluation period:** May to September 2019

**Intended evaluation users**
- OAS, the U.S. Permanent Mission to the OAS, project stakeholders, and the U.S. taxpayers

**Evaluation purpose**
- Relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of C-SERMS
- Delivery of project results

**Evaluation results**

- **Relevance**
  - Relevant for OAS and U.S.
  - Caribbean Energy Policy/C-SERMS: no or marginal role in 5 national energy strategies developed since 2013
  - Donor initiatives still competing for scarce human resources in the region
  - Project built on wrong assumptions
  - Achieved: 67%

- **Efficiency**
  - Resource-intensive adaptive management approach: counterbalance shortcomings of suboptimal project design and implementation
  - Project design process: leading implementation partner absent
  - Regional project approach: little choices to select implementation partner
  - Achieved: 71%

- **Effectiveness**
  - Project achieved the planned results and showed good effectiveness
  - Project contributed to pockets within the CARICOM Regional Energy Policy
  - External factors mainly affected C-SERMS negatively such as the uneven buy-in from the CARICOM Member States
  - Achieved: 81%

- **Sustainability**
  - Regional Energy Policy is politically accepted in CARICOM but less used
  - Uncertainties about donor coordination
  - Continued implementation of projects under the C-SERMS Framework is less evident
  - No exit strategy: stakeholders uncertain of future of C-SERMS
  - Achieved: 50%

**Key achievements**

- **Leveraging of funds:** 65% for 2017 Caribbean Sustainable Energy Forum
- **Caribbean Energy Knowledge Hub:** OAS with World Bank and GIZ
  - Gateway to the energy portal
- **CXC Green Engineering Syllabus:**
  - Caribbean Examination Council’s (CXC) Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE) now provides certification in Green Engineering
  - OAS with GIZ and CARICOM Secretariat Certification
- **Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and CO2 indicators for the CARICOM Member States:** Tracking tool
  - Energy monitoring

**Theoretical contribution**

- **Microgrids for electrification**
  - Potential of reaching over 6.25m people in Guyana and Haiti. If contribution to microgrids for electrification: Over 3 million women in communities which have been electrified earn about four times more than women in more recently electrified communities

**CO2 reduction targets**

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

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

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

- **62% Reduction target Belize**
- **8% Reduction target Jamaica**
- **0.07m MT emission target Trinidad & Tobago**
- **15.45m MT Reduction target Trinidad & Tobago**

**Recommendations**

1. **Continue engagement in the energy sector in the Caribbean due to its geopolitical significance**

2. **Seek an alternative entry point to the regional level. No further C-SERMS support**

3. **Include goal level indicators to the OAS’ project document template: address underreporting**

4. **Include at least 1 gender indicator in all new OAS projects**

5. **Include national pilot projects in any future engagement in the energy sector in the Caribbean: more tangible results**

6. **Use exit strategies in all new OAS project documents**