

# EXTERNAL EVALUATION – SHORT VERSION

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## Upgrading of Quality Infrastructure in Africa

Country   Region:	Africa
Project number:	2016.2001.2
Implementation period:	July 2016 – June 2019
Executing agency:	Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB)
Political partner:	African Union Commission (AUC)
Implementing partner institutions:	Organizations of the Pan-African Quality Infrastructure (PAQI)
PTB   Working Group:	Sub-Saharan Africa
PTB   Project coordinator:	Kathrin Wunderlich; Interim coordinator: Stephen Virchow (from 02/2017 To 07/2017)
Date:	10.05.2019

This evaluation is an independent assessment. Its contents reflect the assessor's opinion which is not necessarily equivalent to PTB's view.

**List of abbreviations**

<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Agreement
<b>AFRAC</b>	African Accreditation Cooperation
<b>AFRIMETS</b>	Intra-Africa Metrology System
<b>AFSEC</b>	African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission
<b>AIDA</b>	Action Plan for Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa
<b>AMOT</b>	African Union Ministers of Trade
<b>ARSO</b>	African Organization for Standardization
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>AUC DREA</b>	African Union Commission, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
<b>AUC DTI</b>	African Union Commission, Department of Trade and Industry
<b>BIAT</b>	Boosting Intra African Trade
<b>BIMP</b>	Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
<b>BMZ</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>CAMOT</b>	Conference of African Ministers of Trade
<b>CD</b>	Capacity Development
<b>CFTA-NF</b>	CFTA Negotiation Forum
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>DREA</b>	AUC Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture

<b>DTI</b>	AUC Department of Trade and Industry
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FTA</b>	Free Trade Agreement
<b>ILAC</b>	International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation
<b>iSTE</b>	Intermittent Short-Term Expert
<b>LTE</b>	Long-term Expert
<b>MRA</b>	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
<b>NMI</b>	National Metrology Institute
<b>OIML</b>	Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale
<b>PAQI</b>	Pan-African Quality Infrastructure
<b>PAQI JC</b>	PAQI Joint Committee
<b>PTB</b>	<i>Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt</i> , National Metrology Institute Germany
<b>QI</b>	Quality Infrastructure
<b>REC</b>	Regional Economic Community
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SPS</b>	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
<b>TC</b>	Technical Committee
<b>TBT</b>	Technical Barriers to Trade

**WTO** World Trade Organization

**WTO TFA** WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

## 1. Project Description

The project “**Upgrading of Quality Infrastructure in Africa**” provides strategic and policy advice to the *African Union Commission* (AUC) to upgrade quality infrastructure (QI) in Africa and to support the negotiations of the *African Continental Free Trade Area* (AfCFTA). The objective of the project has been defined as follows:

**Economic integration in Africa through reduction of technical barriers to trade and unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary measures is supported.**

The project started in 07/2016 with an implementation period of 3 years and a budget of 3.0 Mio. EUR. There are three project objective indicators set to measure the objective (outcome level):

- (1) The draft Annex of technical barriers to trade is submitted to the *African Union Minister of Trade* (AMOT).
- (2) The draft sanitary - and phytosanitary measures (SPS) Annex is coordinated with AfCFTA-*Negotiation Forum* (AfCFTA-NF).
- (3) The Pan-African Quality Infrastructure (PAQI) institutions demonstrate their performance through active participation in relevant meetings of the AUC and international professional associations.

To achieve its objective the project has designed three output areas: Output A: Quality infrastructure embedded as a cross-cutting theme within AUC and AfCFTA negotiation process is supported. Output B: African experience with free-trade agreement negotiations utilized in shaping the AfCFTA and Output C: Institutional and technical capabilities to implement World Trade Organisation (WTO) requirements (TBT/SPS) enhanced. Political project partner is the AUC based in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). Main implementation partners are on the one hand the four pillar organisations of the PAQI network. And on the other hand, the *Department of Trade and Industry* (DTI) of the AUC functioning as strategic coordinator for the preparation and negotiations of the AfCFTA. Furthermore, it provides technical expertise (subject-related; facilitation and coordination tasks) for AfCFTA negotiations in the area of TBT and SPS. At the level of the PAQI network, focus is on improving processes, increasing efficiency and expertise in network management. The project also facilitates PAQI's four operational pillars: *African Accreditation Cooperation* (AFRAC), *Intra-Africa Metrology System* (AFRIMETS), *African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission* (AFSEC), and *African Organisation for Standardisation* (ARSO).

## 2. Assessment of the Project

Project interventions have been assessed on the basis of standardised evaluation criteria of PTB to ensure comparability of evaluations conducted. They are based on the following five OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) criteria<sup>1</sup>:

### Relevance

The project is closely aligned to the overall AUC goal of fostering continental economic integration in Africa. It fits well into the broad relevant strategic reference framework of the AfCFTA. The policy and technical expertise for the Annexes TBT and SPS of the AfCFTA has come at the right time with the right priorities. Due to the WTO membership of many African countries (42 out of 55 AU MS) there are special obligations under TBT and SPS. The concept of the project is closely aligned to the AfCFTA which forms an integral part of continental initiatives. The AfCFTA, along with the free movement of persons and the single air transport market, is a flagship component of the broader “Agenda 2063” program – the African Union’s framework for structural transformation and development. The support provided to the AfCFTA contributes to the overall objective of the AU strategies “*Action Plan for Boosting Intra-African Trade*” (BIAT) and “*Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa*” (AIDA). Moreover, it promotes creating awareness of quality infrastructure as a cross-cutting theme within the AUC and AU Member States (MS). Thus, in the long-run the project input will contribute to the core problem of overcoming technical barriers to regional and international trade. With its approach to provide tailor-made support (demand driven by each PAQI institutions) based on the strategic direction of ARSO, AFRIMETS, AFRAC and AFSEC it aligns also close to priorities of these institutions. A better integrated PAQI contributes to the *Abuja Treaty* 1991 (Chapter XI, Article 67). The project addresses priorities of the BMZ with the AUC on sustainable and inclusive growth, the achievement of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG<sup>2</sup>) and the AUC “Agenda 2063”. Furthermore, the project is embedded in PTBs long-term strategy “*Quality for Africa*” (2018). All involved stakeholders and partners acknowledged the support of international state-of-the-art QI expertise and making best use of lessons learnt from other RECs.

**The OECD DAC criterion “Relevance” is rated as “very good”.**

### Effectiveness

The criteria effectiveness assesses to which extent the project has achieved its objective measured against the objective indicators.

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<sup>1</sup> OECD-DAC Criteria: i) Relevance: Is the project doing the right thing?, ii) Effectiveness: Is the project achieving its objectives? iii) Impact: In which way is the project contributing to overarching development goals?, iv) Efficiency: Are the objectives achieved cost-effective? v) Sustainability: Are the positive results durable? For further details see: BMZ “Criteria for Evaluating the German Bilateral Development Assistance”: <https://www.bmz.de/en/ministry/evaluation/Evaluation/Principles/index.html>

<sup>2</sup> SDG 1: Overcoming Poverty; SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth; SDG 9: Industrial innovation and infrastructure; SDG 12: Responsible production system.

**Outcome indicator 1:** The draft TBT Annex is submitted to the AMOT.

**Justification:** The project supported the work of the *Technical Working Groups* (TWG) of the AfCFTA negotiations on „*Non-Tariff Barriers and TBT*“. This TWG was responsible for drafting the TBT/SPS Annex (including non-tariff-barriers). The repeated expert discussions among the TWG members have been conducted in a structured and result-oriented manner based on a first draft version. Moderation, facilitation and technical expertise provided has been closely aligned to the needs and requirements of the AUC AfCFTA Unit being in charge. The input consisted also of relevant background studies and analysis by PAQI and African *think tanks*. Moreover, input included also presentations by all four PAQI representative at the Kigali meeting as well as the presentation on *Non-Tariff-Measures* (NTMs) by UNCTAD done at the request of the project. The project has been successfully drawing on important lessons learned from RECs with free trade agreements and provided platforms to exchange on experiences made with experts from RECs. The consultation and negotiation process were well structured and participatory. Stakeholder acknowledged the expertise provided. The draft TBT Annex has been submitted to AMOT. With the signing of the consolidated text of the AfCFTA Agreement by 44 out of the 55 AU MS at the Kigali Summit already in March 2018 the process reached a point that exceeded expectations of many stakeholders and observers of the AfCFTA negotiation process.

**Outcome indicator 2:** The draft SPS Annex is coordinated with AfCFTA-NF.

**Justification:** More or less the same process and procedure as described under outcome indicator 1 has been applied also for drafting the SPS Annex. However, the stakeholder landscape at continental as well as REC level is more diverse with the different areas for standard setting (food safety, animal health and plant protection). Thus, more efforts had to be made for the consultation process by the AfCFTA Unit and the LTE at the AUC. The draft SPS has been successfully coordinated with AfCFTA-NF. Concerning embedding QI as cross-cutting issues at the AUC good progress has been made concerning awareness raising and sensitisation. Apart from the AUC *Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture* (DREA) being closely involved in drafting the SPS Annex, the project also interacted with a) the Department of “Social Affairs”, b) the Department of “Economic Affairs”, c) the Department on “HR, Science and Technology” and the Department “Energy & Infrastructure” were made (e. g. establishment of AU Food Safety Authority proposal; standards for pharmaceutical products and medicinal products under ARSO).

**Outcome indicator 3:** PAQI institutions demonstrate their performance through active participation in relevant meetings of the AUC and international professional associations.

**Justification:** The annual target values of this indicator are that at AUC level three and at international level six active participations take place. In 2017 and 2018 both targets have

been met (e. g. ILAC<sup>3</sup> IAF Meeting Frankfurt, meeting in Kigali PAQI with AUC; participation of AFRIMETS at BIPM<sup>4</sup> and OIML<sup>5</sup>; participation of ARSO at ISO<sup>6</sup> and AFSEC at IEC<sup>7</sup>). The monitoring systems documents mainly quantitative figures (number of events where PAQI institutions participated). Unfortunately, less qualitative information is collected about the mentioned active participation, such as e. g. presentations, inputs to discussions. However, there are good indications that representatives of PAQI got more actively involved in leading positions (e. g. AFRACs Chairman maintained the Vice-Chair of ILAC; the Secretary of AFRIMETS became permanent member of the International Committee for Weights and Measures of the BIPM and AFRIMETS Vice Chair became Head of OIML Technical Committee 6). The targets set for related activities of output C, indicators C2: *“Increased number of standards”* (target/achieved value: ARSO 1.000/1.194; and C 3 *“Increased number of African benchmarking processes”*:25/27) are met. There are some delays concerning the number of standards recommended for adoption at AFSEC with 182 achieved (targeted: 220). Concerning the output indicator C 4: *“Number of AFRAC full members”* progress made is on track. The number of full members is 9 (target value: 10 members). It also has to be appreciated that a mutual recognition arrangement (MRA) of AFRAC with ILAC was signed within the project period. This MRA is beyond expectations and it is a great success not only regarding the project, but of course for AFRAC.

Overall, the three outcome indicators are achieved; **the OECD-DAC criterion “Effectiveness” is rated with “very good”**. The project has made remarkable progress in achieving its objective to contribute to developing the TBT/SPS Annexes of the AfCFTA. It supported effectively strengthening AUC departments and PAQI institutions in accordance with international good practices. The project achievements are beyond expectations given the highly complex political context of African integration and supporting the AfCFTA (signing of the AfCFTA in 2018).

## Impact

The criterion “Impact” assesses to which extent higher-order impacts have been attained in terms of development policy. The project has contributed to raising awareness about QI issues. With the benchmarking tool (peer-review and self-assessment instrument “Stocktaking”) an important level of reflection has been introduced for QI organisations. The tool has been highly appreciated by the interview partners as it is instrumental to identify key areas where improvement is needed. It has the potential to motivate stakeholders to improve systems on a continuous basis. Benchmarking results function as a good reference system and they promote continuous improvements. Envisaged higher-order impacts are plausible to be achieved: TBT/SPS Annexes are key foundations (prerequisites) for creating better framework conditions

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<sup>3</sup> ILAC: International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation.

<sup>4</sup> BIPM: *Bureau International des Poids et Mesures* (International Bureau of Weights and Measures; France)

<sup>5</sup> OIML: *Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale*.

<sup>6</sup> ISO: International Organization for Standardization.

<sup>7</sup> IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission.

for: a) better quality products on the market and b) trade (intra-regional; globally) and c) creating a single African market. But at this point in time it is difficult to assess these overarching development effects as there are no close linkages with the industry side to assess any changes made. Moreover, one has to take into account that these are long-term impacts. With the subsequent operationalisation of the AfCFTA the Annexes will lead of course to create necessary underpinning structures of national and regional QI structures. Hence, it is reasonable to assume that the Annexes will be instrumental in overcoming technical barriers to trade and increase in a middle to long-term perspective African intra-regional and global trade.

**The OECD-DAC criterion “Impact” is rated as “good”.**

### **Efficiency**

The criterion “Efficiency” assesses whether the use of resources by the project deemed reasonable with regard to the performance and impacts reached (output and outcome). Apart from the standard project team set-up (project coordinator and project assistant; two short-term international experts (iSTEs) on an intermittent assignment) the project has a seconded LTE to the AUC. Both iSTE have been supporting the project continuously over a longer period of time (since 2002 respectively since 2007). The evaluation team perceived a good balance of joint flexible steering among the team which has also been confirmed by interview results. The resource allocation by Output has been as follows: 39 % on Output A “*AU and QI as crosscutting theme*”, 4 % on Output B “*African FTA experience*” and 38 % on Output 3 “*PAQI and its pillars*”. Project management has been able to match challenges that regional projects generally imply, that is avoiding dilution of efforts and fostering the linkages between its interventions and its counterparts. The project has used its resources adequately for subject-related project activities and for the two main outputs. Outcomes for the TBT/SPS Annex have been reached within a shorter period of time as there has been political momentum for the AfCFTA negotiation process. A key success factor for efficient implementation has been having a long-term expert at the ground and close to the main partner AUC. This has been crucial for working with an intergovernmental body as the AUC. Good communication and coordination mechanisms with other German development projects as well as with other PTB projects have been established which contributed to efficient resource allocation.

**The OECD-DAC criterion “Efficiency” is rated as “good”.**

### **Sustainability**

According to the interview partners, a positive effect has taken place, causing a general shift in the mindsets towards more cooperative and strategic thinking among involved stakeholders (AUC, PAQI and its members). For stakeholders also interlinkages between standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment have become more apparent. In addition, more awareness about matters of sequence regarding the development of a functioning continental QI has been raised. The support of the project also contributed to more receptiveness and ownership of QI issues at the level of the AUC. A crucial signal has been given by AUC commemorating the year 2017 as *African Year of Quality Infrastructure “Better*

*Quality, Better Life*". Also, the *"Intra-African Trade Fair"* in Cairo in 2018 hosted an important session on harmonisation of standards which drew considerable attention by public and private stakeholders.

Interview results show that capacity development measures have contributed to more professional attitude and performance of the respective staff of ARSO, AFRIMETS, AFRAC and AFSEC within their institutions. With its incremental approach to strengthen capacities (technical, institutional) geared to the level of development of each pillar organisation the project has contributed to sustaining its outcomes. Staff has also been participating in international fora and taking over leadership positions (e. g. AFRAC office bearers participate actively in relevant ILAC committees, AFRIMETS at BIPM and OIML level, ARSO members in ISO committees and AFSEC executives in correspondent IEC fora). The degree to which advisory contents, approaches, methods and concepts of the project are already anchored and/or institutionalized in the partner system is challenged by the prevailing lack of partner resources (e. g. staff; budget of PAQI institutions, etc.). However, there are also some good indications for ownership. The premises of the ARSO Secretariat and its technical infrastructure are provided by the MS Kenya. Financing of employees is made from membership fees. The MS South Africa provides the secretariat for AFRIMETS, AFRAC and AFSEC (AFSEC secretariat was transferred to MS Egypt in January 2019). Travel costs for board members, secretariats and members of the executive committee are partly taken over by the respective countries. Several more advanced countries regularly send executives to African and international meetings of professional associations and technical committees (TCs). Although there are good steps made concerning financial sustainability issues still substantial risks of long-term sustainability remain due to high dependence of PAQI structures and pillar organisations on PTB support. However, there is great awareness among interviewed stakeholders to find ways to work on these preconditions for sustained structural changes necessary at AUC level and the interplay with PAQI. Since 2013, the PAQI organisations are recognized as the subject matter related continental organisations for QI by the AU. All involved interview partners apparently are committed to continue the results achieved with own momentum.

**The OECD-DAC criterion "Sustainability" is rated as "good".**

### **3. Success factors for observed impacts and transformation processes**

As agreed with the PTB project team, the Capacity WORKS analysis focused on three of the five Capacity WORKS success factors: strategy, cooperation, learning and innovation.

#### **Strategy**

The project has designed its strategy on relevant existing AU policy documents, potentials and challenges for improving QI structure in Africa. With the PTBs long-term engagement with the QI organisations the project has successfully done a thorough analysis involving key institutions (e. g. jointly analysed the situation through bilateral and group consultations, developed intervention options based on peer-review exercise of the "Stocktaking Analysis"). Most of the partners contributed and know about the strategy. It has to be acknowledged that regional projects have to master the trade-off between interventions meant to foster changes on political

level (Output A) and more tangible (smaller) interventions related to enhancing the performance of relevant QI organisations on the ground (Output C). The project managed to support political consultation and coordination processes and at the same time to develop effective measures for more immediate support. Thus, with its long-term vision (functioning PAQI structures) and its good balance between interventions at political (system) level and institutional support the project follows a convincing strategic direction. The suitability of the strategy to match core needs of the stakeholders and partners is high. The design of the project is assessed as mostly adapted to the chosen objective. The strategy is coherent and comprehensible, and it has a long-term vision for designing QI in Africa. In future strategic considerations should also include more the interdependence of the four pillars and private sector interest.

### **Cooperation**

The project is cooperating with the right stakeholders at the Pan-African and regional level. The project has two powerful key stakeholders at the continental level - on the one hand the (political partner) AUC and its two departments DTI and DREA, on the other hand the implementing partner the network PAQI with its four pillars AFRAC, AFSEC, AFRIMETS and ARSO. AUC and PAQI have an interlinked relationship, e. g. the PAQI chairperson and representatives of the 4 pillars are frequently invited to report at ministerial meetings of the AUC concerning trade and industry and vice versa. Roles and responsibilities have been identified and clarified during the start of the project and adapted to changes emerging during the implementation like for example locating the office of the LTE inside DTI. The project team has established a relationship of great confidence and mutual understanding. The project team (project coordinator, iSTE) is participating at almost all annual General Assemblies of all four PAQI pillars and on relevant DTI and DREA meetings. At the regional level, relevant public stakeholders are the eight RECs, but with individually differing importance and influence on the project. During the project term, close relationships were established with COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS and SADC based on their participation in the PAQI Forum and their advanced QI capacities. The RECs are increasingly demanding PAQIs expertise on QI. At the national level, the MS of the AU are categorised as primary stakeholders of the project because they are directly affected and influenced by project activities and/or results in the middle to long-term perspective. Some MS play a stronger role as they are advanced on QI and some of them therefore hosting the secretariats of the four PAQI pillars (e. g. Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Tunisia). The private sector has had a limited involvement in the project, and is mainly involved in the area of standards. TCs of AFSEC and ARSO have realised that a stronger representation of the private sector is essential, and better integration is highly supportive for more demand-oriented TC's work. This is a lesson learned from the RECs experiences who partly missed the inclusion of private sector stakeholders. Additionally, public-private dialogue formats like the *COMESA Business Forum*, the *Cairo Trade and Industrial Week* and the *Inter-African Trade Fair* have been approached by PAQI representatives (e.g. Chairperson), but there is not yet a strategy of systematic involvement of private sector stakeholders and/or structures.

### **Learning and innovation**

The project has actively supported the adaptation of activities based on priorities of the partner institutions and showed high responsiveness to changes of their specific framework conditions.

By using a mechanism of “*special requests*” the project showed high flexibility and adaptation capacity to changes. The basis for decision-making of the project coordinator is the submitted proposal sheet with clear criteria filled by the project partners explaining the needs, envisaged activity and intervention area. Another positive consequence of the specific requests were increased ownership of the respective partner and additional learning processes by implementing the approved activities in a self-sufficient manner. This tool enabled partner institutions being somehow innovative in developing individual requests, planning, implementing activities and reporting which increases their learning experience. Results of the implemented or finalised activities were documented in reports and shared with the project team. After each conducted capacity development measure relevant material and a brief report are shared with the secretariats of the PAQI pillars. A systematic feedback mechanism (assessment) of the quality and the effects of capacity development measure is not in place yet (e. g. achievement of learning objectives, quality of training method, utilization of knowledge, etc.). The development of the partner’s project monitoring and evaluation capabilities have been supported by establishing the PAQI Joint Committee (JC) as the steering committee of the project. Within the institutionalisation process of the PAQI JC, the participants realised that stakeholders representing the RECs were missing due to their relevance in QI at the regional level. Therefore, the PAQI Forum was established, including the PAQI pillars plus representatives of the RECs like to date COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS and SADC. The PAQI Stocktaking was a self-assessment of the AU MS realised by the individual four PAQI pillars strengthening their monitoring capacities in the process of collecting data, coordination, planning and time scheduling. Additionally, all PAQI pillars added their specific knowledge into the AfCFTA Annexes on TBT and SPS.

#### 4. Recommendations

The recommendations to the partners and the project team refer to the entire project cycle:

- It is recommended to discuss the evaluation results with the main implementation partners, in particular the PAQI network and four pillar representatives in a joint meeting.
- The strategic direction to focus on issues to shape QI at continental level should be continued (topics, institutional set-up, collaboration between AUC, the RECs and PAQI).
- Carry on supporting the subsequent operational steps of the AfCFTA as there seems to be still political willingness and a window of opportunity to make progress. Given the limited resources it is recommended to either concentrate on TBT or SPS.
- Successful implementation in such a political sensitive context as the AUC and Pan-African economic integration is not possible without a LTE functioning as technical expert and advising on defining strategies for addressing trade challenges related to standards, metrology, accreditation and conformity assessment issues.
- Continue with institutional strengthening of the PAQI as a member-driven network promoting policy formulation in the field of continental QI and being a collective voice of the interests of its members (ARSO, AFRIMETS, AFRAC, AFSEC).

- By participating in international conferences, the individual PAQI pillars (AFRIMETS, AFRAC, AFSEC and ARSO) could enhance the representation of PAQI and the networks interests based on the high synergies and interlinkages of the quality infrastructure elements (accreditation, metrology, standardisation)
- Also, the step-wise approach of capacity development (CD) of the four QI organisations should be continued. Geared to strategic development goals and level of capacities clear targets should be jointly agreed with each organisation on. Moreover, it would be good to have annual CD milestones for the next project term.
- Some cooperation partners have shown pronounced interest in being further equipped with concrete inputs to engage closer with private sector and its interest and needs for adopting/complying with standards. Thus, it is recommended to further explore entry points to advocate for QI issues and to find allies in improving processes and services of QI in Africa (e. g. gap analysis along the cassava value chain, sensitization and advocacy work within the public-private dialogue formats of the AUC such as the annual “*Industrialisation Week*”; sharing case studies of success stories and good practices at enterprise level to motivate and facilitate SMEs to get involved with quality issue, etc.).
- Anchoring results of a regional project with punctual interventions in partner structures is always a challenge. Thus, it is recommended that the project team continues and expands its efforts to map additional opportunities linked with PTB cooperation projects at bilateral and REC level. This supports transfer of knowledge and deepening application knowledge into MS structures and procedures.
- The landscape of other international development partners providing funding in the field of QI is expected to change in future. There are a number of projects in the pipeline funded, among others by the EU and bilateral partners. Looking for opportunities to join forces and to clarify complementarities respectively to avoid duplication of efforts will be a crucial task for the extension of the project and the project team.
- Managing interlinkages between bilateral and regional PTB projects in Africa (e.g. setting clear targets for coordination, interconnected indicators) should be further explored).
- To further raise the project’s visibility, it is recommended that the project team (project coordinator, iSTE) becomes even more present at strategic events (e. g. events such as the *Intra-African Trade Fair*, Cairo).

## Annexes to the Evaluation Report – Short Version

- Interview Guidelines
- List of interview partners

### Annex 1: Interview Guidelines

Questions will be asked, during the stakeholder interviews along the following guiding questions, adjusted appropriately for the particular context of the interview partner:

<p><b>Relevance</b> <i>The extent to which the objectives of the project are consistent with the target groups' requirements, country needs, institutional priorities and partner and donor policies.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Has the project been working on the right issues and priorities within the field of QI (focus on Appendices for TBT and SPS)?</li> <li>▪ In which way has the project contributed to the ongoing process of the harmonization of standards, and technical regulations (e.g. adoption of standards by ARSO/AFSEC)?</li> <li>▪ In which way and to which degree has the project contributed to overcome TBT/SPS and to foster regional integration?</li> <li>▪ Has the project been working with the right stakeholders to achieve its objective (within AUC; priorities of working with the PAQI institutions)?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Effectiveness</b> <i>The extent to which the intended direct results (objectives) of the project are being achieved (comparison of actual situation with targets).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What changes are perceived by stakeholders and implementation partners due to the cooperation with the project regarding the main intervention areas:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical support for drafting the TBT and SPS Annex for the AfCFTA-NF</li> <li>○ Institutional and technical capabilities at partner level</li> <li>○ Incorporating QI as a cross-cutting issue within AUC and for the AfCFTA negotiations</li> <li>○ Drawing lessons learned from free trade negotiations from regional economic communities (international good practices)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Which results (inputs) of the PTB project are assessed as the most positive for the respective partner (regional/national level)?</li> <li>▪ How did the project activities correspond to the work priorities of the involved stakeholders?</li> <li>▪ In which way has the project contributed to an increase of AFRAC membership base?</li> <li>▪ What has been the most relevant support of the project pertaining to the benchmarking processes (e. g. intercomparisons, proficiency testing, etc.)?</li> </ul>

- Who and how has the selection of training participants taken place? Have the conducted trainings matched the actual training needs of the selected participants?
- How does the project secure that individuals benefiting from trainings, conference participation, etc. are sharing their new knowledge with their colleagues/peers within the respective QI institution?
- In which way are those who got training using their new skills and knowledge in their respective work/responsibilities?
- What has been supportive or hindering project implementation?
- Are any adjustments regarding project design and approach needed for extending/continuing the project?

<p><b>Impact</b> <i>Contribution of the project to overarching results.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What kind of contributions can the project realistically make to overarching development results?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Effective reduction/overcoming TBT/SPS</li> <li>○ Strengthening intraregional trade</li> <li>○ Better integration in global value chains?</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ In which way has the project dealt with social and ecological safeguards?</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Efficiency</b> <i>To which degree resources invested by the project are appropriate compared to the outputs and results achieved.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are communication and steering processes appropriate for project implementation?</li> <li>▪ What kind of mechanism are in place to agree and implement measures based on mutual interest?</li> <li>▪ What resources has the project been using for implementing activities and steering the project?</li> <li>▪ Is the budget distribution by output in line with partner priorities?</li> <li>▪ To which extent has the project coordinated with or been complementary to other donor projects for task-sharing (e.g. other PTB projects, other bilateral and regional projects of the German Development Cooperation, other international development partners, among others EU, UNIDO)?</li> <li>▪ Have the outputs been produced cost-efficiently (cost-benefit ratio)?</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Sustainability</b> <i>The likeliness that the positive results of the project will continue beyond the end of the project support.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What approaches, instruments, methods or concepts are likely to be lastingly used, institutionalized or further developed by the involved implementation partners: AUC (various departments) and PAQI institutions?</li> <li>▪ To what extent are - organizational, personnel, financial, economic - resources and capacities available at AUC, PAQI for maintaining the results achieved?</li> <li>▪ Has the project worked to overcome structural impediments for applying newly acquired technical knowledge?</li> </ul>
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**Annex 2: List of Interview Partners**

Partners	Name of interview partner	Name of institution / function
AUC	Albert Muchanga Treasure Maphanga Hussein Hassan Hussein Prudence Sebahizi Ron Osma Omar Rongai Chizema Dr. Simplicie Nouala Fonkou	Commisioner DTI Director DTI Head of Industry Division, DTI Head of AfCFTA Secretariat Senior Policy Officer Industry Division of DTI Chief Technical Advisor & Head of ICU – UNIDO, DTI Head of Division Agriculture and Food Safety, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA)
AFRIMETS	Denis Moturi Wynand Louw	Chairman Secretariat
AFRAC	Ron Josias Araya Fesseha	Chairman Former Chairman
ARSO	Hermogene Nsengimana Reuben Gisore Eve Gadzikwa	Secretary General Technical Director President (until 2018)
AFSEC	Claude Koutoua Omneya Sabry	President Executive secretary (since 2019)
PAQI	Nadine Umotoni Hermogene Nsengimana	PAQI secretariat PAQI Chairman
PTB Project staff and key technical experts	Kathrin Wunderlich	Project Coordinator at PTB Headquarter
	Dr. Oswald Chinyamakobvu	Long term Advisor of the project based at the AUC
	Alex Inklaar	PTB key technical expert (ARSO, AFSEC) until 12/2018
	Martin Kaiser	PTB key technical expert (AFRIMETS, AFRAC, PAQI)
German Embassy	Barbara Schäfer	Counsellor
Other German Development Cooperation projects	Jasmin Gohl	GIZ, Head of Programme Support to the AfCFTA
Total number of interviews	20	



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