

Terminal Evaluation of the IKI grant
“Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production
(SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in
Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries”
(which contributed to the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer
Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” -
PIMS ID 2011)
(2016 – 2022)

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



Evaluation Office of the United Nations Environment Programme

Distributed: March 2024

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Front cover:

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Project title: “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries”
(which contributed to the project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” - PIMS ID 2011)

March 2024

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Acknowledgements

This Terminal Evaluation was prepared for UNEP by Francisco Arango, as an independent consultant.

The evaluator would like to express his gratitude to all persons who contributed to this evaluation, as listed in Annex II. The evaluator would like to thank the project team and in particular Ms. Laetitia Montero, UNEP Project Manager; Ms. Tatiana Francisco, UNEP Programme Analyst; Mr. Fabio Fisicaro, UNEP Evaluation Officer, and Mercy Mwangi, Evaluation Programme Assistant for their contribution and collaboration throughout the evaluation process.

The evaluation consultant hopes that the findings, conclusions, and recommendations will contribute to the successful finalisation of the current grant, to the formulation of activities to scale up and replicate the results achieved by the grant, and to the continuous improvement of similar projects in other countries and regions.

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Brief consultant biography

Mr. Francisco Arango is an international climate change and environment consultant with more than twenty years of international professional experience in countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Francisco has expertise on policy development, project design and evaluation, climate and carbon finance, training and capacity development, greenhouse gas accounting, and climate change vulnerability and risk assessment. Francisco has held staff positions at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As a consultant, he has contributed to the work of multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies and programmes, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and international NGOs. Francisco holds degrees in Industrial and Mechanical Engineering, and a M.Sc. degree in Environmental and Resource Management. Francisco holds the Project Management Professional (PMP)[®] credential by the Project Management Institute (PMI).

About the Evaluation

Joint Evaluation: No

Report Language: English

Evaluation Type: Terminal Evaluation

Brief Description: This report is a Terminal Evaluation of the IKI grant on “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries”, implemented between 2016 and 2022. The grant’s overall development goal was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the adoption of sustainable consumption and production policies, tools, and practices in participating countries, enabled by improved access by consumers and policymakers to information on sustainable products and services, and by targeted technical assistance to policymakers and businesses. The evaluation sought to assess the grant’s performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency) and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the grant activities, including their sustainability. The evaluation had two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, and the relevant agencies of participating countries.

Key words: Climate change, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency, consumer information, sustainable public procurement, ecolabelling, 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).

Primary data collection period: June – September 2023

Field mission dates: Lima (Peru), 17 July 2023. Brasilia (Brazil), 19 August 2023

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

10YFP	10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
AAA	<i>Alianza Ambiental de América</i>
ABNT	Brazilian National Standards Organization (<i>Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas</i> (ABNT))
Advance SCP	Grant on “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries”
BMU	Germany Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CERES	<i>Corporación Ecuatoriana para la Responsabilidad Social & Sostenibilidad</i>
CI-SCP	Consumer Information Programme under 10YFP
CI Project	Project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011)
EA	Expected Accomplishment
EO	Evaluation Office of the United Nations Environment Programme
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
Ibict	Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology
ICSAL	Driving Sustainable Consumption in Latin America with Better Product Information and Design (ICSAL)
IKI	International Climate Initiative
IKI Grant	Grant on “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries”
LCA	Life-cycle assessment
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEF	Ministry of Environment and Forest (Ethiopia)
MMA	Ministry of the Environment (Chile)
MRV	Measurement, reporting, and verification
MTR	Medium Term Strategy (UNEP)
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PoW	Programme of Work (UNEP)
PRC	Project Review Committee (UNEP)
PRF	Project results framework
ProDoc	Project document
PSG	Project Steering Group
PUCP	<i>Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú</i>
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SEDECO	Consumer protection agency (Paraguay)
SERNAC	Consumer protection agency (Chile)
SIS	Sustainability information system
SME	Small- and medium-sized enterprise
SPP	Sustainable public procurement
SPPEL	Project on Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling

SSFA	Small-scale funding agreement
TE	Terminal evaluation
ToC	Theory of change
ToR	Terms of reference
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Project identification

Table 1: Project Identification Table

UNEP PIMS ID:	01700 ¹ - 02011
Implementing partners:	<p>Brazil: AKATU, Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (<i>Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia</i> (Ibict))</p> <p>Chile: <i>Fundación Chile</i>, Chilean consumer protection agency (<i>Servicio Nacional del Consumidor</i> (SERNAC))</p> <p>Ecuador: <i>Corporación Ecuatoriana para la Responsabilidad Social & Sostenibilidad</i> (CERES)</p> <p>Ethiopia: Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF)</p> <p>Morocco: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Paraguay: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)</p> <p>Peru: <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú</i> (PUCP)</p>
Relevant SDGs:	<p>Direct contribution to:</p> <p>SDG 12. Targets 12.1, 12.2, 12.7, 12.8, 12.C</p> <p>SDG 13. Targets 13.3, 13.b</p> <p>SDG 17. Targets 17.9, 17.14</p> <p>Indirect contribution to:</p> <p>SDG 2. Targets 2.3, 2.4; SDG 3. Targets 3.8, 3.9; SDG 5. Targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.5; SDG 6. Targets 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.b; SDG 8. Targets 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, SDG 9. Target 9.4; SDG 12. Targets 12.5, 12.6, 12.a; SDG 13. Target 13.1; SDG 14. Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.b; SDG 15. Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 15.c, SDG 17. Targets 17.11, 17.16, 17.17, 17.19</p>
Sub-programme:	Resource Efficiency. Currently Finance and Economic Transformations Subprogramme in UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2025

¹ In the period 2016-2018 the IKI grant was Implemented under the PIMS ID 01700 "Internationally recognized sustainability information tools to enable individual and institutional consumers to make informed choices".

Expected Accomplishments:	Expected Accomplishment (c) - (ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality.		
	Secondary: Expected Accomplishment (a) - Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels.		
	Expected Accomplishment (a) - (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.		
UNEP approval date:	January 2016	Programme of Work Output(s):	N.A.
Expected start date:	October 2015	Actual start date:	January 2016
Planned completion date:	September 2018	Actual operational completion date:	December 2022
Planned total project budget at approval:	EUR 2,499,878.00	Actual total expenditures reported as of December 2022:	EUR 3,558,089.30
Planned Environment Fund allocation:	N.A.	Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of December 2022:	N.A.
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:	EUR 2,499,878.00 (USD 2,760,463.48)	Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:	EUR 3,739,878.00 (USD 4,169,626.11)
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of December 2022:	EUR 3,558,089.30
First disbursement:	EUR 690,952 1 July 2016	Planned date of financial closure:	30 June 2023
No. of formal project revisions:	4 (including three no-cost extensions)	Date of last approved project revision:	August 2021 (no-cost extension)
No. of Steering Committee meetings:	6	Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last: June 2020 Next: N.A.
Mid-term Review (planned date):	N.A.	Mid-term Review (actual date):	N.A.
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):	September 2018	Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	May 2023

Coverage Countries:	GiZ: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand. UNEP: Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Morocco, Paraguay, and Peru.
Coverage Regions:	GiZ: Asia UNEP: Africa, Latin America
Dates of previous project phases:	N.A.
Status of future project phases:	Greening supply and demand: Advancing Eco-Labels and Sustainable Public Procurement for climate and biodiversity protection. (Eco-Advance) Funded by IKI (2023-2026)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project background

1. The IKI grant “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (hereinafter referred to as “Advance SCP” or “IKI Grant”) received funding from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU) under the International Climate Initiative (IKI). Advance SCP was implemented jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) from January 2016 to December 2022. Advance SCP included five outputs: UNEP was responsible for outputs I and II, GIZ implemented outputs III and IV, and both UNEP and GIZ contributed to output V. Similarly, UNEP was responsible for achieving the results under outcome indicators 0.1 and 0.3², while GIZ reported against outcome indicator 0.2. Activities under the outputs implemented by GIZ concluded in December 2020, while the implementation by UNEP continued until December 2022. Funding approved to Advance SCP totalled EUR 3,739,878.
2. From 2016 to 2018, the IKI Grant was implemented under UNEP’s project “Internationally recognized sustainability information tools to enable individual and institutional consumers to make informed choices” and, from 2018 to 2022, under UNEP’s project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PIMS ID 2011)” (CI Project). Other grants implemented under this project were “Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design (ICSAL)” and “Using Green and Digital Technologies to Reduce Food Waste at Consumer Level”.
3. Advance SCP was designed to contribute to the Consumer Information Programme (CI-SCP) under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP). The IKI grant sought to promote SCP tools and practices as a mean to contribute to climate change mitigation. Advance SCP aimed at supporting Sustainability Information Systems (SIS), developing policy frameworks, building capacities, and formulating Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) related to SCP and sustainability information. Activities implemented by UNEP focused initially on four countries (Chile, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Peru), with activities in three more countries (Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay) added as part of a grant extension approved in December 2019.
4. Advance SCP was implemented by the Consumption and Production Unit of the UNEP’s Industry and Economy Division in Paris (France), supported by UNEP staff from the regional offices for Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama City) and Africa (Nairobi), and UNEP’s country office in Brazil. In-country activities were implemented by one or more implementing partners in each of the seven participating countries. Grant activities and

² Outcome indicator 0.3. was included during the 2019 cost-extension to Advance SCP.

resources were planned and disbursed to implementing partners by means of small-scale funding agreements (SSFAs) and UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreements.

This evaluation

5. This Terminal Evaluation (TE) was conducted to assess the grant's relevance and performance, and to determine its outcomes or results, and their sustainability. The TE involved an in-depth evaluation on the grant's outputs that were under the direct responsibility of UNEP (as opposed to outputs implemented by GiZ). The grant's performance was evaluated in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency. Other aspects of the evaluation included quality of design, nature of external context, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and factors affecting performance.
6. The TE had two main purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing among UNEP and GiZ, as well as among country partners. Accordingly, the TE identified lessons learned that are relevant to future project development and implementation by UNEP and other development partners. The TE involved an in-depth evaluation on the grant's components that were under the direct responsibility of UNEP. The evaluation was based on (i) a desk-review of project documentation, (ii) semi-structured, remote interviews with key informants and members of the project team, and (iii) interviews during on-site visits to implementing partners and project stakeholders in Brazil and Peru.

Key findings

7. **Strategic relevance.** Advance SCP was well aligned to UNEP's 2014–2017 Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) under the resource efficiency subprogramme and contributed to the uptake of SCP concepts by government authorities and businesses. The grant was also aligned to the climate change subprogramme, seeking an impact on low-carbon development pathways. Advance SCP was submitted and approved under IKI's 2014 call for proposals. The grant was aligned to the call's priority on climate change mitigation. However, during implementation, the focus of Advance SCP on climate change mitigation was gradually lost and its contribution to climate change mitigation was only marginal. The grant contributed to the SCP plans of the participating countries that had adopted such plans (e.g., Chile, Morocco) and to regional SCP strategies. Rating: Satisfactory (see *Section 5.1, page 46*).
8. **Quality of project design.** The Project Document (ProDoc) followed IKI's template, which required short and concise descriptions of key aspects of project design but limited detailed presentations of other important aspects, including an analysis of barriers, the elaboration of a theory of change (ToC), and the definition of a monitoring plan. The main shortcomings of the ProDoc were related to the project results framework (PRF) that created challenges to the monitoring and reporting of grant results. These challenges prevailed during grant implementation. Rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory (see *Section 5.2, page 50*).
9. **Nature of external context.** Grant activities were affected by political instability and government staff turnover in Chile, Peru, and Ethiopia. These circumstances delayed the start of activities and, to some degree, limited country ownership of grant activities and

results. After the cost-extension of November 2019, the travel and social distancing restrictions adopted as a response to the global COVID-19 pandemic had a limited impact on the implementation of grant activities. Rating: Moderately Favourable (see *Section 5.3, page 51*).

10. **Effectiveness.** Advance SCP delivered relevant results under most outputs, and most output targets were met. On the other hand, given the grant's limited contribution to climate change mitigation and the fact that grant's outcome and impact were defined in terms of GHG emissions reductions, this TE concluded that the IKI Grant fell short of its stated objectives. Rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory (see *Section 5.4, page 52*).
11. **Financial Management.** All budgets and financial reporting by UNEP were done following IKI's templates and budget categories. The financial management practices followed by the project team were adequate, with some opportunities for improvement. Expenditures were not disaggregated by output, implementing partner or country and no accompanying notes explained expenditures, risks, or other factor affecting the financial performance of the grant. The financial reporting by implementing partners provided for this TE was only partially complete. Communication and collaboration between the project and financial management staff was adequate. Rating: Satisfactory (see *Section 5.5, page 72*).
12. **Efficiency.** BMU approved the IKI Grant in October 2015 with an original duration of 36 months. Advance SCP received three no-cost extension and a fourth cost extension. Grant activities concluded in December 2022, more than four years after the initially planned closing date of September 2018. The cost-effectiveness and timeliness of grant activities varied significantly from country to country. This TE concluded that the cost extension in 2019 did not contribute to meeting the original grant objectives. On the one hand, activities in the newly added countries of Ecuador and Paraguay were not aligned to the original grant design and did not contribute to the grant's objectives, including the stated objective of contributing to climate change mitigation. On the other hand, resources from the 2019 cost-extension that were added to activities in Peru and Chile did not deliver results that brought the IKI Grant closer to its intended objectives, especially the objective of contributing to climate change mitigation. Rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory (see *Section 5.6, page 77*).
13. **Monitoring and reporting.** The definition of indicators at the outcome and output levels in the PRF were inadequate and that created challenges to monitoring and reporting during the implementation of Advance SCP. Moreover, these shortcomings were not addressed during implementation. IKI's template did not require the elaboration of a monitoring and reporting framework. No budget was set aside for monitoring and the grant approved in 2016 did not include a budget for mid-term or terminal evaluations. However, prior to 2022, UNEP practices stipulated that monitoring was included as a component of overall project management costs and no separate budget was allocated to the monitoring function. A budget for a terminal evaluation was included as part of the 2019 cost extension. Advance SCP reported in accordance with IKI's procedures, submitting annual interim reports by April of each year. Interim reports included short (one-page) financial reports that provided information on the use of funds against the main budget categories used by IKI (e.g., personnel, external services, travel, etc.). Rating: Moderately Unsatisfactory (see *Section 5.7, page 79*).

14. **Sustainability.** At the level of participating countries, Advance SCP's strategy to sustain and build on the results from grant activities relied primarily on incorporating SCP policies and tools in NAMAs for prioritized sectors. In Morocco, the IKI Grant succeeded in incorporating SCP tools in a NAMA on sustainable tourism. Provided that the NAMA is implemented, the prospects for the sustainability of grant's results in that country are positive. In countries that did not pursue the strategy of integrating SCP policies and tools into NAMAs, the question on the sustainability of grant's results is harder to answer, as these results are presented as isolated results that need to be assessed individually. The evaluation could identify individual results with good prospects for sustainability (e.g., Chile's SPP National Plan, Brazil's ecolabelling criteria for coffee). The evaluation also concluded that the sustainability of other results was unlikely (e.g., technical assistance to individual businesses). At a global scale, Advance SCP contributed to strengthening the CI-SCP. Today, CI-SCP is well positioned to continue supporting SCP efforts by governments, private sector companies and civil society. Advance SCP contribution to the work of CI-SCP produced results that, with financial support from partners, are deemed to be sustainable. At all levels, the TE concluded that heavy staff turnover in partner institutions has a strong a negative effect on sustainability of grant's results. Rating: Moderately Unlikely (see Section 5.8, page 81).
15. **Factor affecting performance.** The evaluation assessed the effect of the following factors that affected the performance of Advance SCP: i. preparation and readiness, ii. quality of project management and supervision, iii. stakeholder and cooperation, iv. responsiveness to human rights and gender equity, v. environmental and social safeguards, vi. country ownership and drivenness, and vii. communication and public awareness. Other than preparation and readiness, all other factors were rated either satisfactory or moderately satisfactory. The factor on preparation and readiness was rated moderately unsatisfactory given the long time needed for activities to start in some participating countries. This TE also found that the dissemination of grant results through the OnePlanet Network was a notable highlight of Advance SCP. Rating: Moderately Satisfactory (see Section 5.9, page 83).

Strategic questions

16. **To what extent was the IKI grant "Advance SCP" complementary with the other grants of UNEP's CI Project, e.g., the EU grant "Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design"?** From 2018 to 2022, the IKI Grant was implemented under UNEP's CI Project. In addition to Advance SCP, two grants were implemented under this project: "Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design (ICSAL)", and "Using Green and Digital Technologies to Reduce Food Waste at Consumer Level".
17. ICSAL and Advance SCP were designed to be complementary around two groups of activities common to both grants: (a) providing technical assistance to private sector companies to improve product design and capacities to provide product sustainability information, and (b) supporting the development of the regional ecolabelling initiative *Sello Ambiental Americas*. Activities to provide technical assistance to private sector companies built on Advance SCP results related to the preparation of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information (Advance SCP indicator I.1.). Both Advance SCP and ICSAL shared the same approach and pitfalls delivering this technical assistance,

as the modality to provide this assistance had limitations regarding impact, sustainability and replicability (see section 5.4.1, paragraph 177; section 5.6 paragraph 228; section 5.8.2 paragraph 252, lesson learned 4, and recommendation 1.).

18. ICSAL was expected to support the development of the regional ecolabelling initiative *Sello Ambiental Americas*, including elaborating criteria for the certification of products, and the building the capacities of accreditation and certification bodies under the scheme. In turn, following the 2019 grant extension, Advance SCP was expected to support countries joining the regional initiative. However, under ICSAL, the development of the regional ecolabelling scheme was slower than expected as no supporting institutional framework was formally established, and no criteria for the certification of products was adopted. Countries supported by Advance SCP did not formally join the initiative.
19. The grant on food waste had a narrow scope focused on assessing food waste in five cities, elaborating a global study on information technologies to reduce food waste, and elaborating and delivering outreach materials to raise awareness on food waste. Participating cities in the grant activities were in countries that were different from those under Advance SCP. In this context, there were few opportunities for synergies or complementarity between Advance SCP and the grant on food waste. However, Advance SCP did produce a report on communicating food sustainability to consumers that includes considerations on food waste³ and guidance on consumer information tools in food systems and other sectors⁴. Also, the report on the global study on information technologies to reduce food waste refers to the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information elaborated under Advance SCP and to the role of other consumer information tools, including ecolabelling.⁵
20. **To what extent did the IKI grant “Advance SCP” contribute to the intervention strategy of UNEP’s CI Project?** The IKI Grant was an integral part of the CI Project. Expected deliverables from Advance SCP, especially those related to the development and dissemination of knowledge products, were incorporated into the PRF of the CI Project, and the delivery of those results by the IKI Grant duly contributed to its achievements. The work by Advance SCP supporting the activities of the CI-SCP was another valuable contribution to the objectives of the CI Project. However, this TE noted that the focus on climate change mitigation that characterized Advance SCP was not incorporated into the design of the CI Project. Because the objectives on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP were not common with the project on strengthening consumer information, the incorporation of the IKI Grant into this host project may have contributed to the gradual loss of the grant’s intended focus on the links between SCP and climate change mitigation. This evaluation concluded that, while Advance SCP contributed to the

³ UNEP. 2022. Communicating Food Sustainability to Consumers: Towards more effective labelling. Available under <<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/communicating-food-sustainability-consumers-towards-more-effective>>.

⁴ UNEP. 2019. Consumer Information Tools and Climate Change. Facilitating low-carbon choices in Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems. Available under <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/consumer_information_tools_and_climate_change.pdf>.

⁵ UNEP DTU Partnership and United Nations Environment Programme (2021). Reducing Consumer Food Waste Using Green and Digital Technologies. Copenhagen and Nairobi. Available under: <<https://unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/reducing-consumer-food-waste-using-green-and-digital-technologies.pdf>>.

objectives of the CI Project, the way the objectives of that project were defined may have contributed to weakening the focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP, limiting its potential to meet its stated objectives.

21. **What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might any changes affect the project's performance?** The travel and social distancing restrictions adopted as a response to the global COVID-19 pandemic had a limited impact on the implementation of grant activities, especially activities requiring travel and in-person meeting and training. Actual grant disbursements under the travel and events categories were less than half of planned budgets (40% and 37% respectively). To some extent, these discrepancies can be explained by the travel and social distancing restrictions adopted as a response to the global COVID-19 pandemic. However, the slow use of grant resources under these two budget categories was already evident before the 2019 outbreak. The restrictions brought by the COVID-19 pandemic had also the unintended consequence of reducing the grant's carbon footprint. Worldwide, the response to the global pandemic has improved the tools available for remote meetings and work collaboration and it has increased the social acceptance of these modalities of work. Projects like Advance SCP can build on these tools and modalities of work to reduce the cost and carbon footprint of activities, and to reach out to wider audiences who, otherwise, would miss opportunities to participate, share their views, and learn.
22. **Based on the lessons learned from the IKI Grant, how can similar interventions in the future contribute to a systemic change and increase the demand and consumption of sustainable products?** Influencing the production and consumption of sustainable products is an inherently complex issue that involves policies, regulations, technologies, financing, consumers' attitudes, and other enabling conditions. It can be argued that no single project can simultaneously address all aspects of market development effectively and measurably. However, a lesson from the implementation of Advance SCP is that fragmented efforts and isolated actions can in fact diminish the impact from interventions on SCP. A sound selection and sequencing of activities can progressively address (some of) the various aspects of market development that are needed to promote SCP. Conversely, inadequate activity prioritization and design can lead to isolated efforts that reduce the probability of meaningful impacts. For example, in Morocco, activities by Advance SCP were focused on a comparatively small number of issues related to the development of *one market* (sustainable tourism) and it is likely that the grant will have an impact on that one market. On the flip side, in Peru, Advance SCP pursued activities in several areas that were not related to each other, resulting in isolated results unlikely to have an influence on the decisions by consumers or producers.
23. **What were the co-benefits (environmental, socio and economic) that the grant contributed to, as well as any other unintended positive effects that became apparent during the implementation?** Under the original strategy, the delivery of tangible environmental, social, and environmental co-benefits by Advance SCP was closely linked to the implementation of actions included in NAMAs. Therefore, co-benefits are more likely to be delivered through the NAMAs in Morocco and Ethiopia. In Morocco, the implementation of the NAMA on sustainable tourism would bring environmental benefits related to energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, improved waste management, and others. The NAMA may also contribute to the generation of decent jobs (including jobs for women), and to an increase the number of tourist arrivals in Morocco thus

contributing to economic growth and foreign exchange. In Ethiopia, the NAMA in the agriculture sector would contribute to, e.g., sustainable land management, improved fertilizing practices, and better waste and wastewater management. Agriculture, including coffee growing, is a labour-intensive sector in Ethiopia and the NAMA may contribute to improve farmers' income levels and generate rural jobs. In other countries, the assessment of the co-benefits that Advance SCP may deliver is less straightforward. In Brazil, the activities on ecolabelling in the coffee sector may contribute co-benefits that are similar to those discussed for Ethiopia, *if* the uptake by coffee producers of the practices and certification scheme promoted by the IKI Grant increases. In Chile, the adoption of the SPP National Plan may contribute to co-benefits linked to the production and use of the sustainable products and services procured by government entities. For instance, low-carbon vehicles would contribute to improve air quality in Chilean cities and reduce the country's dependency on fossil fuels. Also, improved environmental practices by companies reporting to the *Huella Chile* platform may deliver economic, environmental, and social co-benefits, but this evaluation cannot assess the likelihood of that. In other countries (i.e., Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru), the IKI Grant is expected to deliver little co-benefits other than some benefits related to enhanced capacities by a relatively small group of stakeholders.

24. **To what extent did the grant ensure that stakeholders can use the project results and products after the end of the implementation? Will other actors and stakeholders build on the successes of the grant and continue the work undertaken by it?** Advance SCP's initial strategy to sustain and build on the results from grant activities relied primarily on incorporating SCP policies and tools in NAMAs for prioritized sectors. These NAMAs were intended as a vehicle to build country ownership over the grant results and to provide a means for scaling up the work on SCP initiated by the IKI Grant in participating countries. For example, in Morocco, the NAMA on sustainable tourism was able to incorporate the grant's work on ecolabelling for tourism facilities and provided the groundwork for further work on promoting SCP and low-carbon practices in the sector. In countries that did not pursue the strategy of integrating SCP policies and tools into NAMAs, the question on the sustainability of grant's results is harder to answer. In this context, the TE could identify examples of grant outputs for which the expectation for sustainability is promising including Chile's SPP National Plan. However, grant results at the country level are highly dependent on the continuous support by government institutions, especially those results related to SPP and ecolabelling. In the absence of well-established SCP policies and programmes in participating countries, enduring institutional support for the results delivered by Advance SCP depends heavily on individual government officials who are the guardians of institutional memory and act as SCP champions in their respective countries. For a discussion of the sustainability of results at a global scale, see the discussion of the role of the CI-SCP and OnePlanet Network in paragraph 25.
25. **How can strategic partnership with key stakeholders (the UN System, Global Compact, the 10 YFP) further leverage the impact of the knowledge produced and activities implemented?** Advance SCP support to the CI-SCP under the 10YFP was effective at convening and kickstarting work under the programme. CI-SCP, with financial support from partners, is expected to continue its work in the future. Also, the partnership with the online platform maintained by the OnePlanet Network contributed decisively to the wide dissemination of the knowledge products delivered by Advance SCP. The platform is a

valuable clearinghouse for information on SCP that enabled Advance SCP reaching a wider audience and is expected to continue disseminating the knowledge products delivered by the grant. At a global level, Advance SCP successfully developed or strengthened strategic partnerships with various organizations and initiatives. These partnerships contributed to the delivery of grant results and are expected to continue supporting the work of the CI-SCP.

26. **Was the resource allocation adequate between programme manager, expert support, administrative support to achieve results?** Advance SCP was implemented by a core project management team at UNEP's Industry and Economy Division in Paris (France), supported by UNEP staff from the regional offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa, and UNEP's country office in Brazil. Approximately EUR 1 million, or 28% of the grant was disbursed under the personnel budget category during the seven years of grant implementation. All stakeholders interviewed for this evaluation rated the project team's inputs as relevant and timely. Still, in light of the challenges posed by the monitoring of Advance SCP, this TE concluded that a part-time monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist would have contributed to improving the implementation of the grant. In the future, UNEP may wish to consider including the role of a part-time M&E specialist in the design of projects that are similar to Advance SCP.

Conclusions

27. **Conclusion 1.** Advance SCP played a relevant role supporting the CI-SCP. In collaboration with other initiatives, the IKI Grant was effective at convening stakeholders and kickstarting work under CI-SCP. As a result, the number of CI-SCP partners increased steadily and working groups created under CI-SCP engaged in relevant activities to promote SCP worldwide. Working groups supported by Advance SCP produced guidelines and knowledge products that have proven relevant and valuable and continue to be disseminated by UNEP and other CI-SCP partners.
28. **Conclusion 2.** The partnership with the online platform maintained by the OnePlanet Network contributed decisively to the wide dissemination of the knowledge products delivered by Advance SCP. The platform was also key to host and promote knowledge dissemination events delivered by the grant. The platform is a valuable clearinghouse for information on SCP that enabled Advance SCP reaching a wider audience and contributed to the sustainability of the results achieved by the IKI Grant.
29. **Conclusion 3.** Advance SCP was conceived as a climate change mitigation project intended to develop SCP policies and tools to reduce GHG emissions in participating countries. However, the focus on climate change mitigation was gradually lost. The deviation by Advance SCP from its original focus on climate change mitigation was accentuated following the 2019 grant extension.
30. **Conclusion 4.** The IKI Grant results, especially those related to the development and dissemination of knowledge products and trainings contributed to the achievement of the objectives of UNEP's CI Project. The work by Advance SCP supporting the activities of the CI-SCP was another key contribution to the objectives of this project. However, the way the objectives of the project on consumer information were defined may have contributed to weakening the focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP, limiting its potential to meet its stated objectives.

31. **Conclusion 5.** The design of Advance SCP prioritized flexibility with regards to activities in participating countries. This approach had negative effects on efficiency and effectiveness. The start of the activities in individual countries experiences long delays and the selection of activities often diverged from the grant's intended objectives on climate change mitigation.
32. **Conclusion 6.** The approach to the selection, prioritization, and sequencing of activities under Advance SCP varied from country to country, with different effects on the grant's results and the likelihood of impact. A conclusion from the implementation of Advance SCP is that fragmented efforts and isolated actions can in fact diminish the impact from interventions on SCP. Conversely, a sound selection and sequencing of activities can progressively address (some of) the various aspects of market development that are needed to promote SCP.
33. **Conclusion 7.** Advance SCP demonstrated serious shortcomings regarding the monitoring function. These shortcomings originated with a PRF that defined indicators and targets that were ill-suited to guide and evaluate the grant's performance. The challenges to the adequate monitoring of Advance SCP were exacerbated by the absence of a dedicated budget and the allocation of responsibilities to support the monitoring function.
34. **Conclusion 8.** Given the scope of the activities, Advance SCP did not have strong opportunities to have influence on Human Rights, gender equality, or the rights and participation of Indigenous Peoples, youth, and/or marginalized groups. No gender score was assigned to Advance SCP at approval.
35. **Conclusion 9.** External factors had a moderate influence on the implementation of Advance SCP. Political and social unrest, and government staff turn-over offered challenges that the project team was able to navigate. The COVID-19 global pandemic had also an impact on grant implementation, requiring that most training and dissemination activities be held online. These restrictions resulted in cost savings and provided an opportunity to reach broader audiences.
36. **Conclusion 10.** Co-benefits are more likely to be delivered through the NAMAs in Morocco and Ethiopia. These include environmental benefits related to energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, and improved waste management (Morocco), and sustainable land management, improved fertilizing practices, better waste and wastewater management, and rural jobs (Ethiopia). In other countries, the assessment of the co-benefits that Advance SCP may deliver is less straightforward.
37. The overall performance rating, as assessed by this TE, is **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Advance SCP scored highly on criteria related to i) alignment to UNEP and country priorities, ii) financial management, and (iii) quality of project management and supervision. The grant scored low on criteria related to i) alignment to donor priorities, ii) likelihood of impact, iii) efficiency, and iv) monitoring design, and budgeting.

Lessons learned

38. **Lesson learned 1.** Changes to project strategy must be tested against the project's original objectives to ensure that the project stays on track to meet those objectives.

39. **Lesson learned 2.** Limitations to project design that are imposed by donor's requirements should not prevent the project team from developing and adopting relevant project management processes and tools.
40. **Lesson learned 3.** A mid-term review can be a valuable tool to inform project decision making, especially at strategic turning points such as cost-extensions.
41. **Lesson learned 4.** Opportunities to have incidence on gender equality and human rights can be enhanced by project design.

Recommendations

42. **Recommendation 1.** UNEP should systematize the experience providing technical assistance under Advance SCP and ICSAL and produce recommendations to improve the sustainability and scalability of initiatives that include technical assistance activities to the private sector.
43. **Recommendation 2.** UNEP should produce climate-specific guidance and criteria for the prioritization of products and services to be included in activities to promote SCP tools like SPP and ecolabelling.
44. **Recommendation 3.** The Ministry of Tourism of Morocco should discuss the inclusion of low-carbon, climate-resilient development of the tourism sector in Morocco's country programme with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and explore funding opportunities, including funding under the GCF Readiness Programme and existing funding proposals.
45. **Recommendation 4.** The Brazilian National Standards Organization (ABNT) and stakeholders in the coffee sector of Brazil should include requirements on zero deforestation in a revised version of the ecolabelling standard for agricultural products.

Note: The Evaluation Office of UNEP (EOU) notes that the dissemination of the draft report generated a significant number of comments. Those comments that were not fully accepted by the evaluator are recorded in Annex I. The EOU further notes that representatives from the donor of the grant 'Advance SCP' – the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) - and the International Climate Initiative (IKI) were interviewed as part of this evaluation in February 2024 and their perspectives considered. The EOU also acknowledges the fact that IKI objected to the publication of the report and that no written comments on the report were provided by BMUV and IKI.

1 INTRODUCTION

46. The IKI grant “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (hereinafter referred to as “Advance SCP” or “IKI Grant”) received funding from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU)⁶ under the International Climate Initiative (IKI). Advance SCP was implemented jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) from January 2016 to December 2022. Activities under the outputs implemented by GIZ concluded in December 2020, while the implementation by UNEP continued until December 2022.
47. From 2016 to 2018, the IKI Grant was implemented under UNEP project “Internationally recognized sustainability information tools to enable individual and institutional consumers to make informed choices” and, from 2018 to 2022, under the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PIMS ID 2011)” (hereinafter referred to as “CI Project”). That project contributed to the sub-programme 6 on resource efficiency (SP6) of UNEP’s Programme of Work (POW) 2018–2019, under the organization’s Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) 2018–2021. The project aimed at contributing primarily to the Expected Accomplishment (EA) (c).(ii) of the POW “increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality” and, secondarily, to EA (a) of the POW on “science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels”.⁷
48. Advance SCP was implemented by the Sustainable Consumption and Production Unit of the UNEP’s Industry and Economy Division in Paris (France), supported by UNEP staff from the regional offices in Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama City) and Africa (Nairobi), and UNEP’s country office in Brazil.
49. Grant activities and resources were planned and disbursed to implementing partners by means of small-scale funding agreements (SSFAs) and UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreements, including agreements with: (i) AKATU (Brazil), (ii) Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict), (iii) Chilean consumer protection agency (*Servicio Nacional del Consumidor* (SERNAC)), (iv) *Corporación Ecuatoriana para la Responsabilidad Social & Sostenibilidad* (CERES, Ecuador), (iii) Fundación Chile, (iv) Ministry of Environment and Forest (Ethiopia), (v) *Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú* (PUCP, Peru), (vi) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, Morocco), and (vii) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF, Paraguay).

⁶ Now the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV).

⁷ UNEP. Project document for “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011). Page. 22.

50. This terminal evaluation (TE) was conducted to assess the grant's relevance and performance, and to determine its outcomes or results, and their sustainability. The grant's performance was therefore evaluated in terms of strategic relevance⁸, effectiveness⁹ and efficiency¹⁰. Other aspects of the evaluation included sustainability, quality of design, nature of external context, financial management, monitoring and reporting, and factors affecting performance. This TE had two main purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing among UNEP and GiZ, as well as among country partners. Accordingly, the TE identified lessons learned that are considered relevant to future project development and implementation by UNEP and other development partners.
51. Advance SCP included five outputs: UNEP was responsible for outputs I and II, GiZ implemented outputs III and IV, and both UNEP and GiZ contributed to output V. Similarly, UNEP was responsible for achieving the results under outcome indicators 0.1 and 0.3¹¹, while GiZ reported against outcome indicator 0.2. The scope of this TE was limited to the components, activities, and budget of the IKI Grant under the direct responsibility of UNEP, excluding the components, activities and budget implemented by GiZ. The target audience for this TE is UNEP staff, government partners, development partners and donors, and stakeholders interested in the promotion of actions on SCP and climate change mitigation and in the design and implementation of related project, programmes, and initiatives. Key users of the findings of this TE are stakeholders of the Consumer Information Programme (CI-SCP) under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP).
52. Advance SCP was designed to contribute to the CI-SCP under the 10YFP. The 10YFP was adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 (Rio+20) to develop and scale-up SCP policies through multi-stakeholder partnerships. The 10YFP includes six programmes on (i) sustainable public procurement (SPP), (ii) consumer information for SCP, (iii) sustainable tourism, (iv) sustainable lifestyles and education, (v) sustainable buildings and construction, and (vi) sustainable food systems.¹² The programme on consumer information is led by Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) of Germany, Consumers International, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).¹³
53. BMU approved the IKI Grant in October 2015 with an original duration of 36 months. In January 2016, UNEP approved the grant, and UNEP and BMU signed a grant agreement in

⁸ Relevance is defined here as "the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies" OECD. Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management. 2010. Available under <<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/OECD-Glossary-of-Key-Terms-in-Evaluation-and-Results-based-Management-Terminology.pdf>>.

⁹ Effectiveness is defined here as "the extent to which the development intervention's objectives were achieved, or are expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance." (*ibid.*)

¹⁰ Efficiency is defined here as "s measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results." (*ibid.*)

¹¹ Outcome indicator 0.3. was included during the 2019 cost-extension to Advance SCP.

¹² UNEP. 2017. Find your Way around the 10YFP. Available under <<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/find-your-way-around-10yfp-toolkit-10yfp-national-focal-points>>.

¹³ Consumer Information for SCP Programme. Partners. Website: <<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/programmes/consumer-information-scp/about/partners>>, retrieved 3 January 2024.

January/February 2016. BMU approved a first no-cost extension on 19 January 2018, extending the implementation period for six months, until 30 June 2019. On 12 June 2019, BMU approved a second no-cost extension for six additional months. In November 2019, BMU approved a 24-month extension to the implementation period and a budget addition of EUR 1,240,000, bringing the total budget to EUR 3,739,878. On 29 July 2021, BMU approved a final no-cost extension for an additional 15 months, until 31 December 2022. A Mid-Term Review/Evaluation was not conducted for the IKI Grant.

2 EVALUATION METHODS

54. The TE involved an in-depth evaluation on the grant's components that were under the direct responsibility of UNEP (as opposed to components implemented by GiZ). The evaluation was based on (i) a desk-review of project documentation, (ii) semi-structured, remote interviews with key informants and members of the project team, and (iii) interviews during on-site visits to implementing partners and project stakeholders in Brazil and Peru.
55. The nine factors assessed by this evaluation are (i) strategic relevance, (ii) quality of project design, (iii) nature of external context, (iv) effectiveness, (v) financial management, (vi) efficiency, (vii) monitoring and reporting, (viii) sustainability, and (ix) factors affecting performance and cross-cutting issues. These factors were rated in accordance with UNEP's evaluation criteria matrix and guidance.¹⁴ Most criteria were rated on a six-point scale that includes: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Sustainability and likelihood of impact -a sub criterion under effectiveness- are rated from Highly Likely (HL) to Highly Unlikely (HU). The criterion on nature of external context is rated from Highly Favourable (HF) to Highly Unfavourable (HU). The overall performance rating is obtained as a weighted average of the ratings assigned to each individual criterion. Individual weights are those in UNEP's guidance for TEs.
56. The evaluation framework was the main tool to guide the evaluation process (see Annex III). The evaluation framework had been prepared based on the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the TE, UNEP evaluation policy, UNEP's Evaluation Manual, and the results from the initial desk-review completed as part of the preparation of the inception report. The evaluation sought to respond to the key strategic questions listed in the ToRs:
- a. To what extent was Advance SCP complementary with the other grants of the CI Project?
 - b. To what extent did Advance SCP contribute to the intervention strategy of the CI Project?

¹⁴ UNEP. Evaluation Criteria Rating Matrix. Version dated 11 March 2023.

- c. What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might any changes affect the grant's performance?
 - d. Based on the lessons learned from the IKI Grant, how can similar interventions in the future contribute to a systemic change and increase the demand and consumption of sustainable products?
 - e. What were the co-benefits (environmental, socio and economic) that the grant contributed to, as well as any other unintended positive effects that became apparent during the implementation?
 - f. To what extent did the IKI Grant ensure that stakeholders can use the project results and products after the end of the implementation? Will other actors and stakeholders build on the successes of the grant and continue the work undertaken by it?
 - g. How can strategic partnership with key stakeholders (the UN System, Global Compact, the 10 YFP) further leverage the impact of the knowledge produced and activities implemented?
 - h. Was the resource allocation adequate between programme manager, expert support, administrative support to achieve results?
57. The TE followed a five-step process including: 1. planning and initiation, 2. elaboration of an inception report, 3. data collection and analysis, 4. elaboration of an evaluation report, and 5. seeking and addressing a management response. The grant's Theory of Change at evaluation (ToC) was elaborated during the inception phase and was used throughout the evaluation. The ToC is discussed in detail in section 4 of this report.
58. The desk-review of the project documentation included (i) the project document (ProDoc) and annexes, (ii) revisions or amendments to the ProDoc, (iii) project reports including Interim Reports, Biannual Update Reports, Current Project Information, etc., (iv) minutes of Project Steering Group (PSG) meetings, (v) annual financial reports, (vi) SSFAs, (vii) technical reports of project outputs, and (viii) publications and outreach materials produced with grant support. See Annex III for a complete list of documents consulted during the TE.
59. Interviewees were selected from a list of stakeholders provided by the project team. Individual interviewees were selected to provide a wide range of opinions and insights into the grant design and implementation. Interviewees included members of the project team (including former members), representatives from implementing partners, members of the PSG, and beneficiaries (including government officials of participating countries). Interviews were guided by questionnaires tailored to each individual interviewee. Given the relatively large number of participating countries, many interviews were conducted remotely by videoconference. In many cases, email communications with interviewees were held to gather additional information and clarifications. The key stakeholders interviewed for this TE are listed in Annex II.
60. Interviews in Brazil and Peru were held on-site, in the premises of stakeholders contributing to the TE. Brazil was selected as the destination for the evaluation mission because it provided evidence of a variety of activities and results delivered by Advance SCP. During the planning stages, Morocco was also proposed as a destination for the

evaluation mission, but no suitable stakeholders were identified by the implementing partner or the project team. Interviews in Peru were held on-site because no travel by the evaluator was required.

61. Documents provided by the project team were complemented with information obtained from Internet searches and documents obtained from stakeholders contacted for this TE. The information obtained from these different sources was triangulated and assessed against Advance SCP ProDoc (including the project results framework (PRF)), grant reports, and the reconstructed ToC. The findings from this TE are supported by the evidence obtained from these documents and sources, and from interviews and email communications with grant stakeholders (including current and former members of the project team at UNEP).
62. The scope of the TE was slightly limited by the unavailability of stakeholders who could not be interviewed for this evaluation. In some cases, including Ethiopia and Morocco, no suitable stakeholders could be identified by the project team or the implementing partners in those countries. In other cases, stakeholders identified by the project team were unresponsive or did not agree to an interview. To a certain extent, this limitation can be explained by staff turnover at government agencies in participating countries and to a relatively long grant implementation period.
63. While conducting this TE, efforts were made to represent the views of women and marginalised groups. Data were collected with due regard for ethics and human rights issues. All information was gathered with the consent of interviewees and presented in this report in such a manner that preserves the anonymity of the source. All activities required for this TE, including data collection, were completed in accordance with the UN Standards of Conduct.

3 THE PROJECT

3.1 Context

64. The consumption and production of goods and services demand natural resources and contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In middle-income countries, as populations are lifted from poverty, the demand for goods and services increase, putting pressure on natural resources and increasing the contribution to global GHG emissions from these countries. SCP can contribute to the challenge of meeting development goals, while preserving natural resources and limiting the increase of global temperature to within the target set by the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
65. Two key tools to promote SCP are SPP policies, and consumer information tools (e.g., ecolabelling schemes). SPP enables government agencies to incorporate criteria on sustainability and climate change in their procurement procedures and decisions. Given that governments are the single largest consumer in a country, SPP can exert a large influence on product design and production practices. Governments adopting SPP practices can also influence other consumers and lead market transformation towards

sustainability. Ecolabels can be an effective means to convey information on the environmental (and social) attributes of a product or service. Consumers rely on ecolabels to inform their purchase decisions and producers include them as part of their strategies to differentiate their products or to access markets with higher environmental (and social) standards.

66. NAMAs are transformative initiatives to reduce GHG emissions through a combination of actions to create enabling policy and regulatory environments, build capacities, and mobilize investments from national and international sources of climate finance. NAMAs are implemented with support from national governments, usually address entire economic sectors, and are a cornerstone of national climate action goals in nationally determined contributions (NDC) under the UNFCCC.
67. Advance SCP sought to integrate SCP policies and tools, including SPP and ecolabelling, in sectoral NAMAs in participating countries. This approach was intended to test SCP policies and tools as instruments for climate change mitigation. Integrating SCP concepts into NAMAs was also a cornerstone of the grant's strategy for scaling up, mobilizing resources for, and contributing to the sustainability of the grant's results.
68. Beyond activities in participating countries, Advance SCP also sought to support the CI-SCP. The grant set to produce and disseminate SCP guidelines and knowledge products, and promote international collaboration, including through working groups operating under the umbrella of the CI-SCP.

3.2 Results Framework

69. Advance SCP include five outputs that contributed to the grant's outcome that was defined as "increased awareness, institutional support and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns". UNEP reported against one outcome indicator (O.1) on "climate friendly and SCP policy framework put in place in four countries contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors". Following the grant extension in 2019, Advance SCP included an additional outcome indicator under UNEP's responsibility. The additional indicator was related to countries in Latin America joining the regional ecolabelling initiative *Sello Ambiental America* (indicator O.3).
70. UNEP was responsible for outputs I and II and, jointly with GiZ, contributed to results under output V. GiZ was directly responsible for outputs III and IV, which are outside the scope of this TE.
71. Under output I, Advance SCP sought to produce guidelines and knowledge products related to consumer information tools (indicator I.1), and to the links between SCP and NAMAs (indicator I.2). After 2019, output II included activities to produce training materials on ecolabelling (indicator I.3), and to disseminate a key guideline developed by Advance SCP (i.e., Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information) (indicator I.4). Activities under output I aimed at global audiences.
72. Activities under output II focused on in-country activities for the promotion of SCP policies and tools for climate change mitigation. Output II included actions related to the

identification of priority sectors for actions on SCP and climate change mitigation (indicator II.1) and to the development of various SCP-related policies, tools, and actions in participating countries (indicator II.2). After 2019, output II included activities on capacity building related to ecolabeling and product sustainability information (indicator II.3), technical assistance to private sector companies to communicate product sustainability information (indicator II.4), providing product sustainability information through Chile's platform *Mi Código Verde* (indicator II.5), and producing policy recommendations to facilitate the adoption of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information (indicator II.6)

73. Lastly, UNEP's activities under output V contributed to the delivery of knowledge sharing events and to the dissemination of knowledge products on SCP (indicators V.1. and V2, respectively). After 2019, output V also included support to activities by the CI-SCP (indicator V.5).
74. Table 2 (overleaf) summarizes the PRF of Advance SCP, noting the changes introduced during the grant's 2019 cost-extension.

Table 2. Project results framework

Outcomes/output	Indicator	Baseline target	and	Means of verification
Outcome: Increased awareness, institutional support and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low-carbon consumption and production patterns.	Outcome indicator 0.1. Climate friendly and SCP policy framework put in place in four countries contributing to GHG emissions reductions in targeted sectors.	Baseline: Target:	N.I. <10%	NAMA proposals including mitigation estimates together with MRV and baselines.
	Outcome indicator 0.3. Three new countries in LAC committed to join <i>Sello Ambiental America</i> . <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: Target:	0 3	Letter of commitment, memorandum of understanding or similar attesting to the countries' willingness to access <i>Sello Ambiental America</i> .
Output I: Core analytical tools, conceptual work and improved knowledge base are developed for supporting decision making towards SCP patterns and GHG emissions reductions.	Indicator I.1: Number of guidelines for reliable consumer information.	Baseline: Target:	0 5	Finalized guidance documents.
	Indicator I.2: Number of guidelines on NAMA opportunities in SCP sectors/10YFP programmes and practical NAMA design in selected 10YFP programme/SCP sector developed.	Baseline: Target:	0 2	Finalized NAMA handbook and practical NAMA development guidance for specific sector.
	Indicator I.3: Ecolabelling training material developed and effectiveness (knowledge gain by participants) tested and confirmed <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: Target:	0 1	Published training material.
	Indicator I.4: Views of the video on the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information and posts/integrations of the video on third party platforms. <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: Target:	0 2000	Published video and website statistics.
Output II: Technical assistance and capacity building provided for SIS conducive environment, fostering SCP and mitigating of GHG in four countries in LAC and Africa.	Indicator II.1: High impact areas for SCP and GHG emission reductions identified in each target country based on mapping of national SCP landscape, consultation and collaboration with policy makers and relevant stakeholders, and application of methodologies such as hotspot analysis.	Baseline: Target:	0 4	Finalized NAMA proposals including MRV and baseline ready for submission to UNFCCC registry.

	Indicator II.2: Number of consumer information tools or actions developed and implemented in target countries. <i>Target updated in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 0 Original target: 10 Updated target: 20	Ecolabels, behavioural change campaigns, SPP plans, etc.
	Indicator II.3: Capacity development events provided through which participants improved their understanding of (and ability to implement) ecolabelling and product sustainability information. <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 0 Target: 8 220 participants trained	Workshop reports, including list of participants.
	Indicator II.4: Number of companies enabled to implement consumer information tools. <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 28 Target: 45	Reports from technical assistance to private sector companies.
	Indicator II.5: Number of products uploaded to the <i>Mi Código Verde</i> platform, in-forming an increasing number of users about these products' sustainability attributes. <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 143 Target: 386	Website statistics.
	Indicator II.6: Policy recommendations to facilitate the uptake of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information' 10 principles at national level. <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Report with policy recommendations.
Output V: Dissemination of best practices and knowledge exchange of the 10YFP/SCP including its climate relevance across the three regions.	Indicator V.1. UNEP Knowledge Sharing Events <i>Target updated in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 0 Original target: 5 Updated target: 10	Meeting minutes, participant lists, presentations, feedback from participants.
	Indicator V.2. UNEP Disseminated Knowledge Tools <i>Target updated in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 0 Original target: 8 Updated target: 10	Knowledge tools made available through the SCP Clearinghouse.
	Indicator V.5. UNEP Consumer Information Programme events held to share knowledge and experiences and take strategic decisions on the Programme's work plan. <i>Indicator added in 2019.</i>	Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Workshop /event reports.

Source: UNEP, IKI grant proposal, pp. 14-21; UNEP, Draft updated IKI grant proposal (2019), pp. 20-34.

3.3 Stakeholders

75. The ProDoc of Advance SCP identified potential stakeholders under various categories. However, not all categories of stakeholders were actively engaged in every participating country during the implementation of the grant. Two categories of stakeholders that were active in all participating countries were partner institutions and implementing partners. Partner institutions were the main grant counterparts in each target country. They provided policy and technical guidance to the implementation of grant activities.
76. Implementing partners were organizations based in target countries who took on responsibilities for the implementation of grant activities. Implementing partners managed grant resources and operated under the supervision of the project team at UNEP.
77. Table 3 (overleaf) lists partner institutions and implementing partners in the seven participating countries.
78. One category of stakeholders that was engaged in most countries was 10YFP national focal points. National focal points for the implementation of the 10YFP are entry points to national governments on issues related to SCP. Focal points facilitate the coordination with and engagement of line Ministries and government agencies on matters related to the promotion of SCP in their respective countries. The role of national focal points varied according to the scope of the activities of Advance SCP in each participating country. In some countries, focal points were directly involved in the design and implementation of grant activities (e.g., Paraguay's consumer protection agency, *Secretaría de Defensa del Consumidor y el Usuario*, (SEDECO)), while, in others, focal points were consulted and provided feedback during grant implementation (e.g., Ministries of the Environment in Chile, Morocco and Peru).
79. Table 3 lists 10YFP national focal points of participating countries.
80. The ProDoc of Advance SCP defined a diverse group of potential direct beneficiaries. During implementation, the types of actual direct beneficiaries differed from country to country, as the focus and activities of the IKI Grant were tailored to the specific national contexts and priorities of participating countries. The types of direct beneficiaries that participated directly in grant activities and benefited from grant results included: i. organizations implementing SIS, ii. authorities responsible for setting SPP policies and providing SPP guidelines, iii. ecolabelling organizations, iv. businesses adopting SCP practices to comply with criteria of ecolabelling schemes and displaying ecolabels on their products and services, v. businesses interested in providing product sustainability information, and vi. stakeholders in NAMAs supported by Advance SCP.
81. Table 3 lists direct beneficiaries in participating countries.
82. Lastly, indirect beneficiaries were a category of stakeholders that did not participate directly in grant activities, but nevertheless benefited from grant results. Indirect beneficiaries included:

- Consumers (including governments) and consumers’ associations with interest in SCP.
- Businesses, retailers, cooperatives, and producers with an interest in SCP.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) are partners for the promotion of SCP and provided inputs to the implementation of grant activities.
- Academia and research organizations are partners for the promotion of SCP and provided inputs to the implementation of grant activities.
- Women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, vulnerable, underrepresented and/or marginalized groups. The ProDoc stated that activities would target the youth to raise awareness about SCP and empower this segment of the population. However, only in Ethiopia did Advance SCP include activities to specifically target this segment of the population.

Table 3. Advance SCP stakeholders

1. Partner institutions	
Brazil	Ministry of Economy
Chile	Ministry of the Environment
Ecuador	Ministry of the Environment
Ethiopia	Ministry of the Environment and Forests
Morocco	Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development Ministry of Tourism
Paraguay	Consumer Protection Agency (<i>Secretaría de Defensa del Consumidor y el Usuario</i> (SEDECO))
Peru	Ministry of the Environment
2. Implementing partners	
Brazil	AKATU Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict)
Chile	Fundación Chile Consumer Protection Agency (<i>Servicio Nacional del Consumidor</i> (SERNAC))
Ecuador	<i>Corporación Ecuatoriana para la Responsabilidad Social & Sostenibilidad</i> (CERES)
Ethiopia	Ministry of Environment and Forests
Morocco	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Paraguay	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
Peru	<i>Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú</i> (PUCP)
3. 10YFP focal points	
Brazil	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brazilian Embassy to France
Chile	Ministry of the Environment
Ecuador	Ministry of the Environment
Ethiopia	N.A.
Morocco	Department of Sustainable Development (Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development)
Paraguay	SEDECO
Peru	Ministry of the Environment

4. Direct beneficiaries	
Organizations implementing SIS	PUCP (Peru) SERNAC (Chile)
Authorities responsible for setting SPP policies and/or providing SPP guidelines	ChileCompra Ministry of the Environment (Peru)
Organizations managing ecolabelling schemes or developing criteria for ecolabelling schemes	SEDECO (Paraguay) Brazilian National Standards Organization (<i>Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas</i> (ABNT))
Businesses adopting SCP practices to comply with criteria of ecolabelling schemes and displaying ecolabels on their products and services	Tourism facilities (Morocco) Coffee producers (Brazil, Ethiopia)
Businesses receiving technical assistance on how to provide product sustainability information	Companies from various economic sectors in Brazil (8), Ecuador (10), and Paraguay (10).
Stakeholders in NAMAs supported by Advance SCP	Ministry of Tourism (Morocco) Ministry of Environment and Forests (Ethiopia)
Others	
5. Indirect beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries included consumers (including governments) and consumers' associations with interest in SCP, businesses, retailers, cooperatives, and producers with an interest in SCP.
6. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs).	NGOs and CSOs are partners for the promotion of SCP and provided inputs to the implementation of grant activities.
7. Academia and research organizations	Academia and research organizations are partners for the promotion of SCP. In certain cases (e.g., PUCP), academic organizations participated directly in the implementation of grant activities.
8. Women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, vulnerable, underrepresented and/or marginalized groups.	The ProDoc states that activities will target the youth to raise awareness about SCP and empower this segment of the population. The ProDoc does not address gender considerations, the participation of Indigenous Peoples, or the role of other vulnerable, underrepresented and/or marginalized groups.

83. The following is a stakeholder analysis prepared with information contained in the ProDoc and grant reports, complemented with additional details elicited during interviews with stakeholders. The analysis classifies groups of stakeholders based on each group's level of influence over the grant direction and their interest in grant activities (see Figure 1).

84. The summary of the analysis is shown in table 4, overleaf.

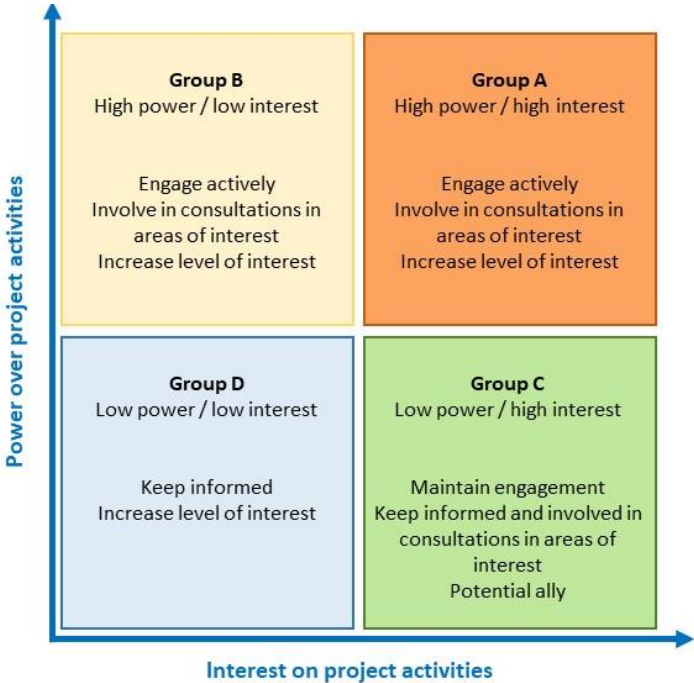


Figure 1. Classification of stakeholders' groups

Table 4. Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders (numbers refer to list on preceding pages)	Power over the grant implementation and results Level of interest in grant activities	Participation in grant design	Potential roles and responsibilities during grant implementation	Expected changes in behaviour due to grant activities
Group A: High power / high interest				
1. Partner institutions	Provided policy and technical guidance to the selection and implementation of grant activities. Their institutional agendas and missions coincide with the grant's objective of promoting SCP.	Partially	Provided policy and technical guidance to the implementation of grant activities.	Partner institutions were expected to increase their technical and coordination capacities to promote an SCP-policy agenda and to influence government and private sector stakeholders in their respective countries.
2. Implementing partners	Implemented grant activities under the direction and supervision of UNEP and partner institutions. Some of their institutional priorities are aligned to the grant's objectives.	No	Implemented grant activities in their respective countries in accordance with a scope of work agreed with UNEP.	Implementing partners were expected to increase their technical and coordination capacities to implement SCP-related policies and mechanisms in their respective countries.
4. Direct beneficiaries	Changes in behaviour of direct beneficiaries in response to grant activities are the most determinant factor of the success of Advance SCP. The level of interest of individual beneficiaries may have varied significantly and the project team was expected to assess and respond accordingly to maintain adequate levels of engagement by beneficiaries.	No	Served as counterparts for the implementation of grant activities. Beneficiaries received technical assistance, training, and other types of support.	<p><u>Overall</u>: Increased technical capacities and level of interest in SCP-related policies and mechanisms.</p> <p><u>Policymakers</u>: Increased technical and coordination capacities to promote an SCP-policy agenda and to influence government and private sector stakeholders in their respective countries.</p> <p><u>Government agencies implementing SPP policies and guidelines</u>: Increased awareness and interest in including sustainability criteria in the public procurement of products and services.</p> <p><u>Ecolabelling organizations and networks</u>: Increased awareness of SCP-related attributes of products and services and interest in incorporating such attributes in ecolabelling criteria.</p>

				<p><u>Businesses and producers</u>: Increased awareness and interest in the adoption of SCP practices.</p> <p><u>NAMAs' stakeholder</u>: Increased awareness of SCP policies and mechanisms, and interest in including SCP considerations in NAMAs in their respective countries and sectors.</p>
Group B: High power / low interest				
3. 10YFP focal points	<p>In most cases, 10YFP focal points are the same as partner institutions and their classification and analysis is provided above.</p> <p>For Brazil and others, the level of interest of 10YFP focal points in the grant activities may be lower than that of partner institutions. In that cases, focal points are to be maintained informed of grant progress.</p>	Partially	Facilitate coordination with government agencies in their respective countries.	Focal points were expected to increase their technical and coordination capacities to promote an SCP-policy agenda and to influence government and private sector stakeholders in their respective countries.
Group C: Low power / high interest				
5. Indirect beneficiaries	Users of knowledge generated by the grant and early adopters of practices promoted by the grant. Little direct influence over grant activities.	No	Target audience for general outreach and awareness raising activities.	Indirect beneficiaries were expected to gain awareness of and interest in the adoption of SCP practices.
6. NGOs and CSOs	Users of knowledge generated by the grant and early adopters of practices promoted by the grant. Little direct influence over grant activities.	No	Potential partners for the grant's policy advocacy activities.	NGOs and CSOs were expected to gain awareness of SCP and improve their capacities to advocate for SCP policies and practices.
7. Academia and research institutions	Users of knowledge generated by the grant and potential resource people/organizations for the implementation of grant activities. Some of their institutional priorities are aligned to the objectives of the IKI Grant.	No	Potential partners for the implementation of activities that are technical in scope.	Academia and research institutions were expected to gain awareness of SCP and improve their capacities to generate knowledge and science-based evidence to support decision-making in areas relevant to SCP.

Group D: Low power / low interest				
8. Women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, vulnerable, underrepresented and/or marginalized groups	Potential users of knowledge generated by the grant and possible early adopters of practices promoted by the grant. Little direct influence over grant activities.	No	Potential target audience for general outreach and awareness raising activities, especially youth groups.	Targeted activities, especially those proposed to be addressed to the youth, can raise awareness about SCP and empower specific segments of the population.

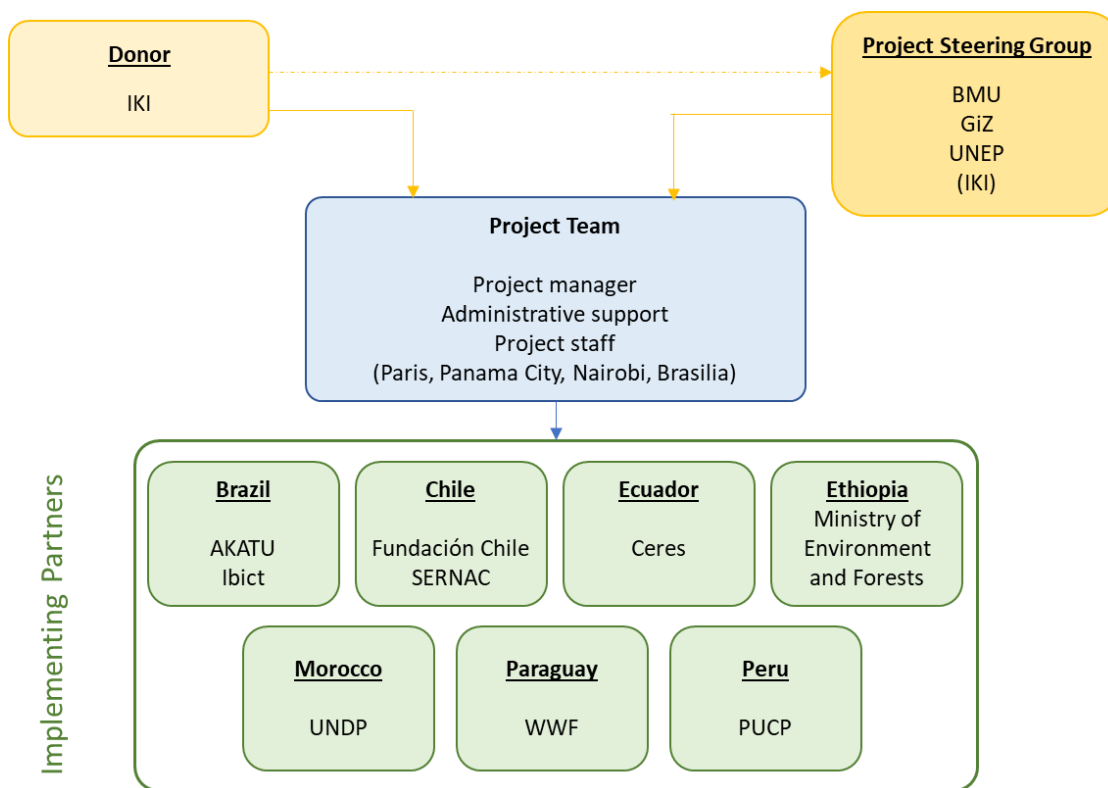
3.4 Project implementation structure and partners

85. Advance SCP was implemented under a relatively complex structure, with one or more implementing partner in each of the seven participating countries. Implementation was led by the Sustainable Consumption and Production Unit of the UNEP’s Industry and Economy Division (based in France), supported by UNEP staff from the regional offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa (Nairobi), and UNEP’s country office in Brazil. Grant activities and resources were planned and disbursed to implementing partners by means of SSFAs and UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreements.

86. A Project Steering Group (PSG) was established to plan and oversee grant activities. Most notably, the PSG facilitated overall coordination of activities under the responsibility of both UNEP and GiZ. The PSG did not adopt a formal membership or procedures for decision-making. Participation in PSG meetings varied from meeting to meeting, but in general it included: i. representatives from BMU, ii. representatives from IKI, iii. UNEP’s project manager, iv. GiZ’ project manager, v. representatives from the Secretariat of the 10YFP, vi. staff from UNEP’s offices in Paris, Panama City, and Nairobi, and vii. staff from GiZ’ Thailand office. The PSG met from 2016 to 2020; stakeholders interviewed for this evaluation could not provide the reasons why no meetings were held during the two final years of grant implementation.

87. Figure 2 illustrates the implementation structure adopted by Advance SCP.

Figure 2: Organigram of Advance SCP



3.5 Changes in design during grant implementation

88. A key change adopted at the start of grant implementation was the introduction of implementing partners. The grant proposal, as approved by IKI, stated that activities were to be implemented directly by UNEP, supported by consulting firms and individual consultants with expertise in distinct areas that were relevant to the grant objectives (e.g., SIS, SPP, NAMAs, etc.). As described in subsection 3.4. on the implementation structure and partners, in-country activities of Advance SCP were instead entrusted to implementing partners through SSFAs and UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreements. The introduction of implementing partners modified the original implementation arrangements, budget, and procurement plans. However, no updated budget or procurement plans were formally elaborated and approved.
89. Advance SCP went through significant changes during grant implementation, especially at two key moments: i. definition of SSFAs for implementing partners in the four original participating countries (i.e., Chile, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Peru), and ii. grant extension to include three additional participating countries (i.e., Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay).
90. At project design, the IKI Grant was set to develop activities on the promotion of SIS, SPP, ecolabelling, life-cycle assessments (LCAs), and NAMAs in all four participating countries. As individual SSFAs for implementing partners were defined, activities in each country emphasized certain types of activities over others. For example, the SSFA signed in 2016 with PUCP in Peru focused almost exclusively on LCAs and NAMAs, with no activities related to SPP or ecolabelling. Similarly, the SSFA signed in 2018 with the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of Ethiopia included activities on ecolabelling, education of young consumers and NAMAs, and did not include obligations related to SIS, SPP, or LCA. These changes to the original grant scope occurred gradually and were reported at PSG meetings and interim reports, albeit not systematically. However, taken together, these incremental changes amounted to a significant change to the original grant design that should have been reflected in updated PRFs, budgets, and procurement plans.
91. In 2019, the addition of three countries introduced further changes to the original grant design and scope. Activities in Ecuador and Paraguay focused almost exclusively on ecolabelling and on technical assistance to private sector companies to improve the communication of product sustainability information. This technical assistance was to support the implementation of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information, a key knowledge product developed with support from Advance SCP. The intention to implement activities to support the implementation of the guidelines was laid out in a draft revised ProDoc at the time of grant extension in 2019.
92. A very significant change to the grant design and strategy was ceasing to pursue the integration of SCP considerations into NAMAs. As discussed in section 4 on the ToC, linking grant activities to proposals on NAMAs was the cornerstone of the grant's strategy to contribute to climate change mitigation and to ensure the sustainability of grant results. Efforts to integrate SCP in NAMAs were abandoned in all countries but

Morocco and Ethiopia, and only Morocco achieved meaningful results in this aspect of the IKI Grant.

3.6 Project financing

93. Total funding provided by IKI to Advance SCP was EUR 3,739,878. This total includes the initial grant for EUR 2,499,878, and an additional EUR 1,240,000 approved in 2019. All resources used by Advance SCP were provided by IKI, as no co-financing by participating countries or other partners was provided. A total of EUR 3,558,089.30 (95% of approved funds) was disbursed by the end of the implementation period in December 2022. Table 5 and Table 6, below, provide a summary of the grant funding and expenditure details. Budget and financial reports by Advance SCP did not classify expenditures by output, but in accordance with IKI's budget categories (see discussion in section 5.5).

Table 5. Project funding sources

Funding source	Planned funding	% of planned funding	Secured funding ¹⁵	% of secured funding
<i>All figures in Euros (€)</i>				
<i>Cash</i>				
Funds from the Environment Fund	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
Funds from the Regular Budget	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
Extra-budgetary funding:				
BMU (total)	€ 3,739,878.00	100%	€ 3,739,878.00	100%
BMU (2015)	€ 2,499,878.00	67%	€ 2,499,878.00	67%
BMU (2019)	€ 1,240,000.00	33%	€ 1,240,000.00	33%
<i>Sub-total: Cash contributions</i>	€ 3,739,878.00	100%	€ 3,739,878.00	100%
<i>In-kind</i>				
Environment Fund staff-post costs:	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
Regular Budget staff-post costs:	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
Extra-budgetary funding for staff-posts:	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
<i>Sub-total: In-kind contributions</i>	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
<i>Co-financing</i>				
Co-financing cash contribution:	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
Co-financing in-kind contribution:	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
<i>Sub-total: co-financing contributions</i>	€ 0	0%	€ 0	0%
Total	€ 3,739,878.00	100%	€ 3,739,878.00	100%

¹⁵ Secured funding refers to received funds and does not include funding commitments not yet realized.

Table 6. Advance SCP total grant expenditure

Budget categories	Planned budget	Actual expenditure	Fraction
<i>All figures in Euros (€)</i>			
Personnel	€ 936,550.00	€ 1,014,257.71	108%
External services	€ 1,626,200.00	€ 1,826,384.48	112%
Travel	€ 475,642.00	€ 188,545.69	40%
Events	€ 220,400.00	€ 82,348.57	37%
Printing	€ 50,835.00	€ 37,215.14	73%
Administrative expenses	€ 430,251.00	€ 409,337.71	95%
Total	€ 3,739,878.00	€ 3,558,089.30	95%

4 THEORY OF CHANGE AT EVALUATION

94. The ProDoc of Advance SCP did not include a full-fledged discussion of the grant's ToC and the section of the proposal that describes the IKI Grant's rationale and intervention strategy (section 4.2.) lacked key elements of the presentation of a ToC (e.g., objective, drivers, risks, assumptions, etc.). These shortcomings, however, resulted from the specific information requirements in the proposal template used by IKI during the 2014 call.
95. The ProDoc stated that the long-term impact of the IKI Grant was climate change mitigation and provided a description of the various avenues that Advance SCP intended to follow to contribute to reducing GHG emissions: adoption of SCP policies, implementation of SPP policies and procedures, developing/strengthening ecolabelling schemes, adoption of SCP technologies and practices by businesses, and development of NAMAs in sectors that are relevant to SCP.¹⁶ This rationale was a starting point for the identification of impact pathways and key intermediate states that are needed for the reconstruction of the ToC. The resulting ToC at evaluation is represented graphically in Figure 3 (page 44, below).
96. During the reconstruction of the ToC, some impact, outcome and outputs statements were revised to improve clarity and evaluability. Also, objective and intermediate state statements (missing in the ProDoc) were defined to support the definition of the ToC at evaluation. Table 7 shows the original and reformulated statements.

Table 7. Original and revised result statements

Formulation in original ProDoc	Reformulated statement	Justification for reformulation
Objective		
Missing	To reduce GHG emissions through the adoption of SCP policies, tools, and practices in participating countries, enabled by improved access by consumers to information on products and services, and by awareness raising as well as targeted technical assistance to policymakers and businesses.	A concise objective statement facilitates the understanding and communication of the grant's intended goals.
Long-term impact ¹⁷		

¹⁶ ProDoc, section 4.2.2.

¹⁷ Impacts are long-lasting, direct or indirect intended results from the implementation of a project. Impacts are positive changes that should be related to UNEP's mandate. Source: Glossary of results definitions relevant for harmonized results-based approach in UNEP. Version 6. 2021.

<p>The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of SCP policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers. Baselines will be measured and high impact opportunities for GHG reductions in key sectors will be identified, taking into account potential trade-offs, as well as economic and social impacts.</p>	<p>GHG emissions related to the production and consumption of products and services in selected sectors in participating countries are reduced.</p>	<p>The long-term impact is revised to link GHG emissions reductions to the promotion of SCP in selected sector in participating countries.</p>
<p>Intermediate states¹⁸</p>		
<p>Missing</p>	<p>Shifts are made towards sustainable consumption and production patterns in selected sectors in participating countries.</p>	<p>Intermediate states were missing in the proposal but are necessary to reconstruct the ToC.</p>
<p>Outcomes¹⁹</p>		
<p>Increased awareness, institutional support, and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns.</p>	<p>Climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors implemented in participating countries.</p>	<p>The outcome statement groups different intended changes, some of which reflect results at the output level. The indicator and target for this outcome is measured as a change in levels of GHG emissions. Given the scope of the activities of Advance SCP, it is unlikely that the grant could have had a measurable impact on GHG emissions. The TE will assess this indicator and targets at the impact level and instead, assess the achievement of the outcome based on the number of countries that implemented</p>

¹⁸ Intermediate states are changes that are required for the achievement of the long-term impact of the project. (*ibid.*)

¹⁹ Outcomes are “the use (i.e., uptake, adoption, application) of an output by intended beneficiaries, observed as a change in institutions or behaviours, attitudes or conditions”. (*ibid.*)

		climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks with support from Advance SCP.
Outputs²⁰		
Output I. Core analytical tools, conceptual work and improved knowledge base are developed for supporting decision-making towards SCP patterns and GHG emission reductions.	Output I. Guidelines and training materials are developed to support decision-making towards SCP patterns and GHG emissions reductions.	A more straightforward output statement facilitates the understanding of the grant's intentions.
Output II. Technical assistance and capacity building provided for SIS conducive environment, fostering SCP and mitigating of greenhouse gases in four countries in LAC and Africa	Output II. Decision-makers in government and the private sector received technical assistance and have improved capacities related to SCP policies and tools for mitigation of climate change.	The output is formulated from the perspective of the beneficiaries.
Output V. Dissemination of best practices and knowledge exchange of the 10YFP/SCP including its climate relevance across the three regions.	Output V. Knowledge and tools related to the 10YFP/SCP, including its climate relevance, disseminated and best practices shared.	The scope of output V is global rather than focused on the three regions targeted by UNEP and GiZ.

97. **Outcomes.** The ProDoc listed one single outcome that grouped different intended changes, some of which would take place at the output level. The outcome was monitored against an indicator and target that was measured in terms of changes in GHG emissions, which is rather a result at the impact level. As discussed in this report, this TE concluded that this outcome statement, indicator, and target represented a significant shortcoming of the grant design and presented challenges during grant implementation, monitoring and reporting (see sections 5.2, 5.4.2, and 5.7).

98. **Intermediate states.** The ProDoc did not discuss intermediate states. However, these are necessary given that the grant's interventions are focused on SCP policy advocacy, technical assistance, and knowledge dissemination, with little on-the-ground activities. The intermediate state denotes the expected changes in consumption and production patterns as a result from the adoption of the SCP policies, tools, and practices promoted by Advance SCP.

99. **Long-term impacts.** The long-term impact of Advance SCP was reformulated to link GHG emissions reductions to the grant's actions to promote SCP policies, tools, and practices in selected sectors in participating countries. Hence, the revised long-term impact is stated as:

²⁰ Outputs are defined as "the availability (for intended beneficiaries/users) of new products and services and/or gains in knowledge, abilities and awareness of individuals or within institutions". (*ibid.*)

100. **Assumptions and drivers.** The ProDoc did not identify assumptions and drivers. This is a significant omission in the ProDoc given that many factors that were needed for the IKI Grant to deliver its intended results were not addressed directly through grant activities but remained largely as (unidentified) assumptions and drivers. The key assumptions and drivers are listed below:

Table 8. Assumptions and drivers

Assumptions²¹
A1. Funding for the implementation of NAMAs promoted by the grant is available.
A2. Technologies needed to implement NAMAs are available.
A3. The scale of the impact from the adoption of SPP policies has a tangible effect on GHG emissions.
A4. The scale of the impact from consumers preferring products and services that display eco-labels has a tangible effect on GHG emissions.
A5. The scale of the impact from businesses adopting SCP technologies and practices has a tangible effect on GHG emissions and on consumption and production patterns.
A6. Monitoring and reporting of NAMAs promoted are timely and adequate.
A7. Women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, vulnerable, underrepresented and/or marginalized groups are interested and willing to participate in grant activities.
Drivers²²
D1. NAMAs promoted by the grant are prioritized for implementation.

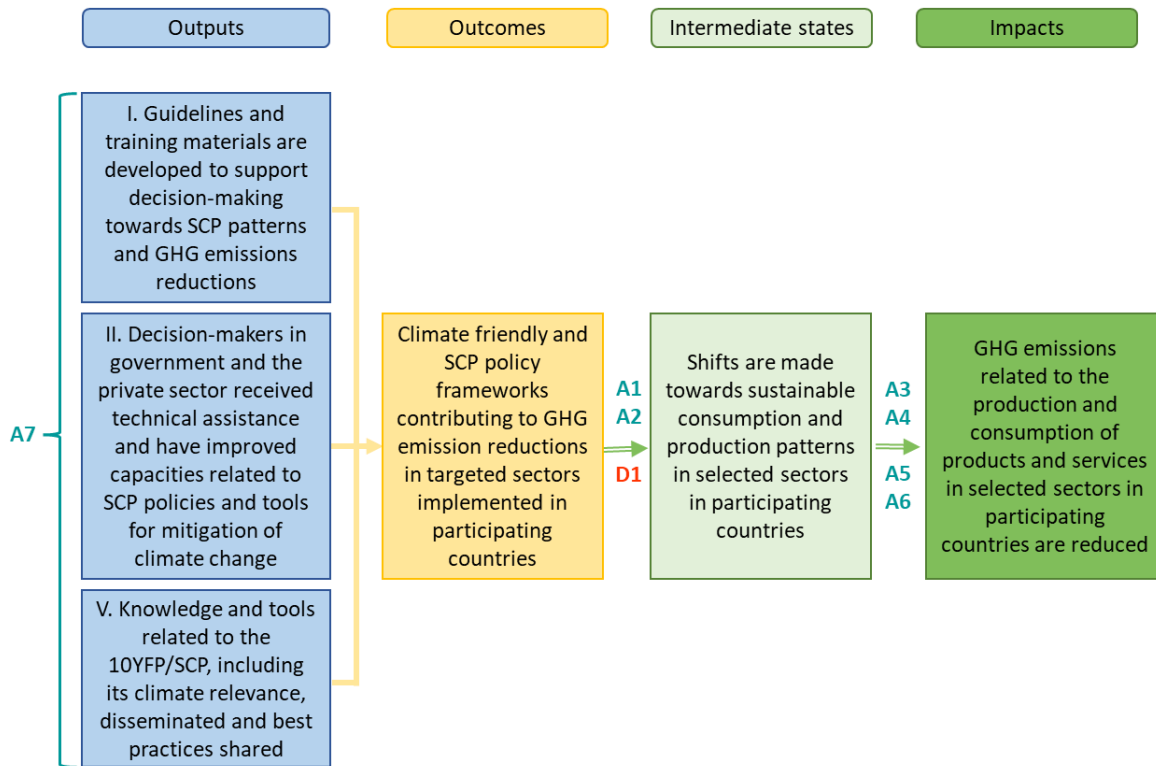
101. Advance SCP relied on one causal pathway that linked outputs to outcomes, and outcomes to intermediate states and to the grant’s ultimate impacts. This pathway required that the SCP policies and tools promoted by the grant’s activities were incorporated into NAMAs that reduce GHG emissions. The development of guidelines on SCP and NAMAs (output I), and SCP-related capacities and tools (output II), together with an improved access to SCP-related knowledge (output V) converged in an outcome that was defined as the implementation of climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors of participating countries. An assumption underlying these three outputs is related to women, Indigenous Peoples, youth, vulnerable, underrepresented and/or marginalized groups being interested and willing to participate in grant activities (A7). The effective incorporation of these tools into NAMAs led to shifts towards SCP patterns in the selected sectors and countries (intermediate state), provided that the NAMAs supported by Advance SCP were prioritized for implementation (driver 1 (D1)), that funding for those NAMAs was available (assumption 1 (A1)), as were the technologies needed to implement the

²¹ “An assumption is a significant external factor or condition that needs to be present for the realization of the intended results but is beyond the influence of the project and its partners. Assumptions are often positively formulated risks.” Source: UNEP Glossary of Results Definitions. Version 6. April 2021.

²² “A driver is a significant external factor that, if present, is expected to contribute to the realization of the intended results of a project. Drivers can be influenced by the project and its partners.” Source: UNEP Glossary of Results Definitions. Version 6. April 2021.

NAMAs (A2). NAMAs supported by the Advance SCP would reduce GHG emissions if the adoption of SPP (A3), ecolabelling (A4), and SCP technologies and practices by businesses (A5) under those NAMAs had an effect on the levels of GHG emissions at a scale commensurate with the target set for the outcome (i.e., 10% GHG emissions reductions). The implementation of the NAMAs supported by Advance SCP would have to be monitored and reported (A6) for these results to be verifiable.

Figure 3. Theory of change at evaluation



102. From 2018 to 2022, Advance SCP was implemented under UNEP’s CI Project. Following the 2019 cost extension, the PRF of Advance SCP was revised to include new outcome and output indicators, and to increase the target of some of the original indicators. This revision to the PRF further aligned Advance SCP to the objectives and expected results from the CI Project. In this context, it is relevant to provide in this section also the diagram of the ToC of the CI Project. Figure 4 and Table 9 provide the diagram of the ToC of the CI Project, and the list of assumptions and drivers used in that ToC. Note the similar basic structure of the ToC of both Advance SCP and the CI Project based on a first output on generation of knowledge, a second output to provide technical assistance, and a third output to support the CI-SCP. Also relevant to the evaluation of the IKI Grant is the fact that the impact of the CI Project was defined in general terms as environmental, economic and social benefits, unlike the impact of Advance SCP that was focused on climate change mitigation benefits.

Figure 4. Theory of change of the CI Project (PIMS ID 2011)

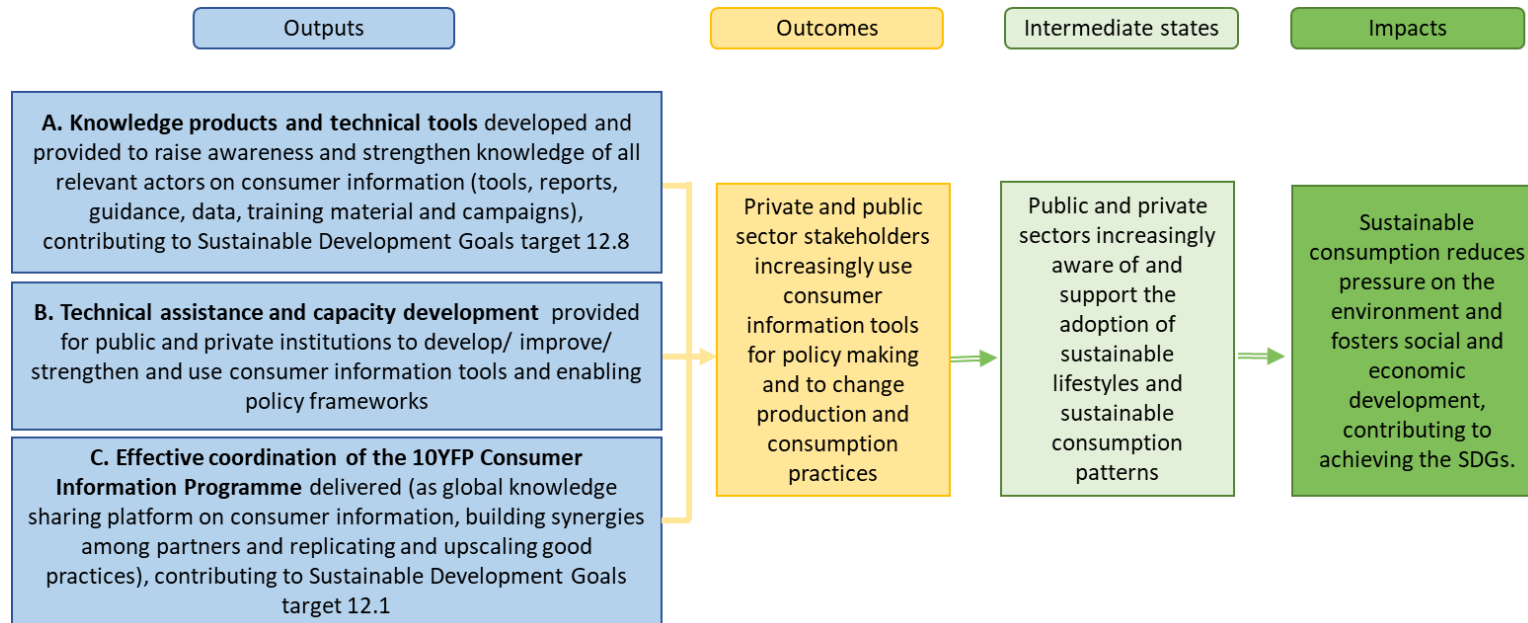


Table 9. Assumptions and drivers of the CI Project (PIMS ID 2011)

Assumptions
Private sector able to change production processes.
Availability of technology, data and methodologies.
Policies are monitored.
Certification costs decrease.
Consumers increasingly educated.
Financial resources are available.
Stakeholders have will to change productions processes and policies.
Marketing is increasingly considering sustainability.
Transparent value chains allow to gather relevant and reliable information.
Drivers
Increasing private sector ability to comply with certification.
Stakeholder collaboration and monitoring to reduce fragmentation of consumer information landscape.
Enabling policy incentives, frameworks and institutions, including SPP.
Finance and investment choices increasingly consider consumer information.

5 EVALUATION FINDINGS

5.1 Strategic Relevance

5.1.1 Alignment to UNEP MTS, POW and Strategic Priorities

103. Advance SCP was well aligned to UNEP’s 2014–2017 MTS under the resource efficiency subprogramme, contributing to the expected accomplishment two, on the uptake of SCP instruments and management practices in sectoral policies and by businesses.²³ The grant was also aligned to the climate change subprogramme, seeking an impact on low-carbon development pathways.²⁴ Advance SCP remained well aligned following the adoption of UNEP’s 2018–2021 MTS (published in May 2016), as the subprogramme on resource efficiency focused on providing “support to the public and private sectors with policy options and capacity development across sector and value chains”.²⁵

104. The IKI Grant was part of UNEP’s CI Project. That project contributed to subprogramme 6 on resource efficiency (SP6) of UNEP’s Programme of Work (POW) 2018–2019. That project reportedly aimed at contributing primarily to EA (c).(ii) of the POW on an “increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality” and, secondarily to EA (a).(i) of

²³ UNEP. 2015. Medium Term Strategy 2014-2017. p. 36.

²⁴ *ibid.* p. 27.

²⁵ UNEP. 2016. Medium Term Strategy 2018-2021. p. 42

the POW on an “increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.”²⁶

105. Expected deliverables from Advance SCP, especially those related to the development and dissemination of knowledge products, were incorporated into the PRF of the CI Project and the delivery of those results by the IKI Grant duly contributed to the achievements of that project. The work by Advance SCP supporting the activities of the CI-SCP was also a valuable contribution to the objectives of the project on strengthening consumer information. However, this TE noted that the focus on climate change mitigation that characterized Advance SCP was not incorporated in the design of the CI Project. Because the objectives on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP were not in common with the project on strengthening consumer information, incorporating the IKI Grant into this new host project may have contributed to the gradual loss of the grant’s intended focus on the links between SCP and climate change mitigation. This evaluation report describes how the loss of its focus on climate change mitigation was a deviation from the objectives of the IKI Grant and a significant shortcoming of its implementation. In that context, this TE concluded that, while Advance SCP contributed to the objectives of the CI Project, the manner in which the objectives of that project were defined may have contributed to weakening the focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP, limiting its potential to meet its stated objectives (*strategic questions (a) and (b)*).
106. While Advance SCP was well aligned to SP6, the choice of EAs (i.e. (c).(ii), (a).(i)) did not adequately reflect the scope of the proposed activities of the IKI Grant. The IKI Grant contribution to communication or education campaigns to promote sustainable lifestyles was very limited (EA (c).(ii)), with only some activities with a limited scope in Ecuador, Ethiopia, and Paraguay (see discussion on drivers for behavioural changes on page 61). Also, the scope of EA (a).(i) exceeded the expected impact from Advance SCP. Other EAs under SP 6 would have been a better fit to Advance SCP, including EA (c).(i) on the number of countries implementing SPP policies. Lastly, Advance SCP also contributed to EA (b).(iii) on countries implementing sustainable tourism policies (i.e., grant activities in Morocco).
107. **Rating for alignment to UNEP MTS, POW and strategic priorities: Satisfactory.**

5.1.2 Alignment to Donor Strategic Priorities

108. Advance SCP was submitted in response to the 2014 call for proposals by IKI. The call focused on four thematic priorities: i. climate change mitigation, ii. climate change adaptation, iii. conservation and sustainable forest management, and iv. biodiversity.

²⁶ UNEP. Project document for “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011). Page. 22.

The design of Advance SCP was well in line with key features of the first thematic priority on climate change mitigation, including addressing targeted policy instruments (i.e., NAMAs), and sectors (i.e., SCP). However, during implementation, the focus of Advance SCP on climate change mitigation was gradually diluted, including abandoning the objectives related to NAMAs. Eventually, the grant's activities largely ceased to focus on supporting efforts to reduce GHG emissions in participating countries (see discussion in section 5.4 on effectiveness). The grant's contribution to climate change mitigation was only marginal and therefore the contribution of Advance SCP to IKI's stated objective was minimal.

109. **Rating for alignment to UNEP/GEF/Donor strategic priorities: Moderately Satisfactory.**

5.1.3 **Relevance to Global, Regional, Sub-regional and National Priorities**

110. The IKI Grant was relevant to the national policies and plans related to SCP of Chile and Morocco:

- CHILE. SCP national action plan 2017-2022.²⁷ The grant contributed to the plan's goals on promoting consumer information tools and adopting SCP policies and practices in the public sector (incl. SPP).
- MOROCCO. National framework plan for SCP. 2015.²⁸ The grant contributed to the plan's objectives on promoting sustainable production practices among businesses and developing ecolabeling and environmental certification schemes.

111. Other participating countries have yet to adopt or update SCP-specific policies or plans. Brazil's SCP action plan for 2011-2014 had not been updated and the activities of Advance SCP were not a good fit to the priorities of the expired plan.²⁹ Ecuador, Ethiopia, Paraguay, and Peru have not adopted SCP policies or action plans.

112. Advance SCP also contributed to regional SCP actions plans:

- AFRICA. African Regional Roadmap for the 10-YFP on SCP.³⁰ The grant contributed to the roadmap's priorities on food systems and the tourism sector.

²⁷ Government of Chile. No date. *Plan de Acción Nacional de Consumo y Producción Sustentables 2017 – 2022*. Available under <<https://ccps.mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Plan-Nacional-de-Accion-CPS-2017-2022.pdf>>

²⁸ Government of Morocco. 2016. *Plan Cadre National pour la Consommation et Production Durables. Maroc. 2015*. Available under

<oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/scp_national_plan_maroc.pdf>

²⁹ Government of Brazil. No date. *Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis no Brasil. 2011 – 2014*. Available under <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/plano_de_acao_para_producao_e_consumo_sustentaveis_-_ppcs.pdf>

³⁰ African Regional Roadmap for the 10-YFP on Sustainable Consumption and Production. 2014. Available under <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/african_regional_roadmap_for_scp_0.pdf>

- MEDITERRANEAN. Regional action plan on SCP in the Mediterranean.³¹ The grant contributed to the plan's priorities on the tourism sector, including the promotion of ecolabels.
 - LATIN AMERICA. Regional SCP strategy Latin America and the Caribbean. 2015-2022.³² The grant contributed to the strategy's priorities on SPP, consumer information tools, and technical support to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
113. The IKI Grant was aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contributed to various Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially SDG 12 on SCP.
114. **Rating for relevance to global, regional, sub-regional and national priorities: Highly Satisfactory.**

5.1.4 Complementarity with Existing Interventions and Coherence

115. The IKI Grant was implemented as part of UNEP's CI Project, contributing most secured extrabudgetary funds for the project (85%) at the time of project approval in March 2018. From a perspective of SCP and consumer information tools, Advance SCP and the CI Project were well aligned. In fact, several outputs expected to be delivered by Advance SCP were incorporated into the PRF of that project. However, an important omission of the CI Project is that the explicit focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP was not carried over to the design of that project. The CI Project did not have a focus on climate change mitigation and it did not include climate change related indicators and targets as part of its PRF. Moreover, the ProDoc of the CI Project included a long list of related initiatives and themes (page 23), but climate change was not among those.³³ In conclusion, while Advance SCP was a key component to the CI Project, embedding the IKI Grant in that project contributed to the grant's losing its focus on climate change mitigation (*strategic questions (a), (b)*).
116. Advance SCP also shared goals with other initiatives implemented by UNEP, most notably the project on "Sustainable Public Procurement and Eco-labelling (SPPEL)". Both SPPEL and Advance SCP had participating countries, implementing partners, and goals in common, leading to complementing efforts. For example, in Peru, products selected under SPPEL were the subject of LCAs completed under Advance SCP (i.e., office furniture, office paper, cleaning products and services) (*strategic questions (a), (b)*).
117. **Rating for complementarity with existing interventions: Moderately Satisfactory.**

³¹ UNEP. 2017. Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean in the Mediterranean. Available under

<https://switchmed.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/uneppmap_SCPAP_eng_web.pdf>

³² UNEP. 2015. Estrategia Regional de Consumo y Producción Sostenibles (CPS) para la implementación del Marco Decenal de CPS (10YFP) en América Latina y el Caribe (2015-2022).

³³ UNEP. 2018. ProDoc for the project on "Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production".

5.2 Quality of Project Design

118. The quality of project design was evaluated in detail as part of the inception report and gain during the data collection and analysis phases of the TE. The analysis concluded that the main shortcomings of the ProDoc were related to the PRF. For instance, the single outcome statement, indicator, and target under UNEP's responsibility were defined in terms of a seemingly arbitrary 10% reduction of GHG emissions, without further context or details (e.g., sector, baseline, target year, etc.). Given the limits set by the grant scope, budget, and duration, measuring results in terms of GHG emissions did not provide a clear and feasible objective for grant implementation and monitoring, since the results of Advance SCP were hardly going to have an impact on GHG emissions during the implementation period. As discussed in section 5.4.2., the challenges to measure and report against that indicated prevailed during grant implementation.
119. A shortcoming that was common to all outputs under UNEP's responsibility was that they were defined in a rather general manner, without a close and explicit link to the activities and expected results, especially activities and results in individual countries. It seems that the intention during design was to provide flexibility to grant implementation, as opposed to narrowing down the intended actions and providing more detailed guidance for grant implementation. Given the comparatively short duration and small budget of Advance SCP, the underlying risk of that approach was that requiring that too many details be filled in during grant implementation delayed implementation and reduced efficiency, since the scope of many activities had to be discussed and agreed during implementation (see also sections 5.6 on efficiency and 5.9.1 on preparation and readiness).
120. The ProDoc followed IKI's template, which required short and concise descriptions of key aspects of project design but limited detailed presentations of other important aspects, including an analysis of barriers, the elaboration of a ToC, and the definition of a monitoring plan.
121. The ProDoc provided a sound presentation and justification for the relevance and need of the grant based on the national strategies and priorities for SCP of participating countries, and the alignment of Advance SCP to the 10YFP, including the CI-SCP. The ProDoc also made an adequate presentation of the partnerships to be sought during grant implementation, especially partnerships to promote ecolabelling tools in participating countries and to disseminate the knowledge produced by Advance SCP through existing initiatives and platforms. The list of potential partners and existing tools to be leveraged by the IKI Grant was comprehensive and relevant. Moreover, partnerships with existing initiatives were at the core of Advance SCP strategies to ensure the sustainability, replication, and upscaling of results.
122. Table 10 provides a summary of the assessment of the quality of project design.

Table 10. Summary table for project design quality assessment

Section	Rating ³⁴	Weighting	Total
A Operating Context	2	0.4	0.08
B Project Preparation	3	1.2	0.36
C Strategic Relevance	5	0.8	0.40
D Intended Results and Causality	2	1.6	0.32
E Logical Framework and Monitoring	2	0.8	0.16
F Governance and Supervision	2	0.4	0.08
G Partnerships	4	0.8	0.32
H Learning, Communication and Outreach	5	0.4	0.20
I Financial Planning / Budgeting	4	0.4	0.16
J Efficiency	5	0.8	0.40
K Risk identification and Social	3	0.8	0.24
L Sustainability / Replication and Catalytic Effects	5	1.2	0.60
M Identified Project Design	3	0.4	0.12
Total Weighted Score		3.44 (MU)	

Rating for project design: Moderately Unsatisfactory

5.3 Nature of External Context

123. Grant activities were affected by political instability and government turnover in Chile, Peru, and Ethiopia. For example, since 2016, Peru has sworn in six different presidents, none of which has remained in their role for the entire duration of their mandate. In Chile, political instability and unusually intense street protests led to the relocation to Spain of the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC, originally planned to be hosted by Chile in 2019. These circumstances delayed the start of activities and, to some degree, limited country ownership of grant activities and results. In Ethiopia, activities were also impacted by social unrest that delayed and prevented field work related to technical assistance and certification activities benefiting agricultural producers.

124. After the cost-extension of November 2019, the travel and social distancing restrictions adopted as a response to the global COVID-19 pandemic had a limited impact on the implementation of grant activities, especially activities requiring travel and in-person meeting and training (*strategic questions (c)*).

³⁴ The following ratings are used: Highly satisfactory (HS) (6), Satisfactory (S) (5), Moderately satisfactory (MS) (4), Moderately unsatisfactory (MU) (3), Unsatisfactory (U) (2), Highly unsatisfactory (HU) (1).

5.4 Effectiveness

125. This section provides an analysis of the level of achievement of the results planned for Advanced SCP. Section 5.4.1 discusses the delivery of the grant's proposed outputs, following the statements in the (updated) PRF, and the ToC at evaluation. Section 5.4.2 analysis the challenges to Advance SCP arising from the definition of grant outcome in terms of climate change mitigation results. Lastly, section 5.4.3 discusses the likelihood that the impact from Advance SCP will be achieved following the grant's observed results during the implementation period. The analysis in this section is guided by the reconstructed ToC, as discussed in section 4. For a discussion on the grant's approach to gender equality, vulnerable and/or marginalised groups, see section 5.9.4 (page 86) of this report.

5.4.1 Availability of Outputs

126. Advance SCP reported results under three outputs:

- **Output I.** Guidelines and training materials are developed to support decision-making towards SCP patterns and GHG emissions reductions.
- **Output II.** Decision-makers in government and the private sector received technical assistance and have improved capacities related to SCP policies and tools for mitigation of climate change.
- **Output V.** Knowledge and tools related to the 10YFP/SCP, including its climate relevance, disseminated and best practices shared.

Output I. Guidelines and training materials are developed to support decision-making towards SCP patterns and GHG emissions reductions.

127. Output I included two indicators in the approved ProDoc (I.1. and I.2.). These indicators were modified during the implementation of the grant and two additional indicators were added during the review of Advance SCP in 2019 (I.3. and I.4.). These changes were described in a draft ProDoc submitted to IKI in March 2019.

Table 11. Output I. Indicators and targets

Indicator	Target	Revisions
I.1. Number of guidelines for reliable consumer information	5	None
I.2. Number of guidelines on NAMA opportunities in SCP sectors/10YFP programmes and practical NAMA design in selected 10YFP programme/SCP sector developed	2	Activities (not the indicator or target) modified to: Activity I.2. Develop one guideline on Consumer Information and Climate Action in 10YFP sectors: Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems Activity I.3. Develop infographics and factsheets on opportunities for climate change mitigation through the use of SCP tools in the tourism value chain.
I.3. Ecolabelling training material developed and effectiveness (knowledge gain by participants) tested and confirmed	1	Indicator, target, and activity added in 2019.
I.4. Views of the video on the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information and posts/integrations of the video on third party platforms	2,000	Indicator, target, and activity added in 2019.

Indicator I.1. Number of guidelines for reliable consumer information

128. The following guidelines and knowledge products were developed by Advance SCP:

1. **Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information.** The guidelines were elaborated by a working group of the CI-SCP, with input from more than 35 international experts and 125 stakeholders. A survey was conducted to assess the impact of the guidelines on business practices. The guidelines are available on the website of the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.
2. **Ready to Drive the Market: Experiences from Road Testing the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information.** The report is available on the website of the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.
3. **Shout it Out. Communicating Products' Social Impacts.** The report was produced by a working group of the CI-SCP and is available on the website of the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.
4. **Hotspots Analysis. An overarching methodological framework and guidance for product and sector level application.** The guidelines were developed jointly by the

CI-SCP and the Life Cycle Initiative³⁵. The guidance is available on the website of the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.

5. **Guidance for communicating hotspots: The effective use of sustainability information to drive action and improve performance.** The guidance is announced on the website of the OnePlanet Network, but the guidance itself is not available <[link](#)>. The guidance is available on the website of the Life Cycle Initiative <[link](#)>.
6. **Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in E-Commerce.** These guidelines are also available on the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.
7. **Communicating Food Sustainability to Consumers: Towards more effective labelling.** The report is available on the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.

129. The quality of these knowledge products is good and some, especially the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information, have been disseminated to wide audiences.

130. The target for indicator I.1. in the PRF was five and thus it is considered to have been achieved.

Indicator I.2. Number of guidelines on NAMA opportunities in SCP sectors/10YFP programmes and practical NAMA design in selected 10YFP programme/SCP sector developed

131. Output I originally included two activities and a target for the development of two guidelines for including SCP considerations in the design of NAMAs. In 2018, activities were reported as modified to include the following two products:³⁶

1. **Consumer Information Tools and Climate Change. Facilitating low-carbon choices in Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems.** The guidelines are available on the website of the OnePlanet Network <[link](#)>.
2. **Infographics on climate change and SCP.** Four infographics were produced related to climate action and SCP on the [aviation](#), [buildings](#), [food](#), and [tourism](#) sectors. A fifth infographic on [carbon labels and certifications](#) was also delivered.

132. These changes were adopted at the fourth meeting of the PSG (June 2018), but were not documented in a revised ProDoc or PRF.

133. The agreed knowledge products were delivered by Advance SCP. However, these deliverables were produced in isolation from other grant activities and therefore their immediate relevance to the grant's overall intervention strategy was limited. Also, given that there are many resources readily available to inform stakeholders about climate change action in these sectors (i.e., buildings, food systems, tourism, etc.), the need to develop these products under Advance SCP may not had been fully justified.

³⁵ Life Cycle Initiative: <<https://www.lifecycleinitiative.org>>.

³⁶ Interim report, April 2018.

Indicator I.3. Ecolabelling training material developed and effectiveness (knowledge gain by participants) tested and confirmed

134. As part of the extension granted in 2019, Advance SCP included an additional target (I.3) under output I related to the development of a training course on ecolabelling. The activity was implemented in collaboration with the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) to update UNEP's 2009 ecolabelling handbook.³⁷ The updated training is available in English and Spanish on GEN's website: <link>. Based on this training materials, Advance SCP delivered two trainings on ecolabelling for stakeholders in Latin America (41 participants), and a third training for stakeholders in Asia and Europe (37 participants). The evaluation by the participants reported that trainings were relevant and useful to their roles.

135. This TE noted that the training materials prepared by Advance SCP are not a stand-alone course and do not use teaching resources such as videos, voice-overs, assignments, and online evaluations. Instead, the course is intended to be delivered by a facilitator, a feature that may limit the immediate usability and audience of the materials (i.e., a guidebook and slides) that otherwise seem to be of high quality.

136. Advance SCP delivered the training materials, training sessions, and the evaluation of these sessions. Therefore, the target for indicator I.3. was fully met.

Indicator I.4. Views of the video on the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information and posts/integrations of the video on third party platforms

137. An additional indicator (I.4) related to the reproduction of a video to disseminate the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information was included in 2019. The underlying activity was related to the dissemination of a tool produced with support from the IKI Grant and thus the new indicator was unnecessary, as it could have been reported under indicator V.2. on the dissemination of knowledge tools.

138. The video on the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information was published in March 2021 and is available on YouTube <link>.³⁸ The English version of the video published on YouTube reported 3,900 views by 6 May 2023. The target for the number of views of the video was 2,000, and thus the target was met and exceeded.

Output II. Decision-makers in government and the private sector received technical assistance and have improved capacities related to SCP policies and tools for mitigation of climate change.

³⁷ UNEP. Training handbook. 2009 Eco-labelling: what it is and how to do it. Available under: <https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sites/default/files/from-crm/unep_el_training_handbook.pdf>

³⁸ Video on "Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information". Available under: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wOOBn_RUKVE>

139. Output II included two indicators in the approved ProDoc. Four additional indicators were added in 2019 with the approval of the scope and cost expansion of Advance SCP. The indicators and targets are listed on Table 12.

Table 12. Output II. Indicators and targets

Indicator	Units and target	Comments
II.1. High impact areas for SCP and GHG emission reductions identified in each target country based on mapping of national SCP landscape, consultation and collaboration with policy makers and relevant stakeholders, and application of methodologies such as hotspot analysis.	Units: Number of NAMA proposals. Target: 4	Note that the value of the target was not increased with the addition of three countries in 2019.
II.2. Number of consumer information tools or actions developed and implemented in target countries.	Units: Consumer information tools and actions. Target:10 Updated to 20	The target for indicator II.1. was increased from 10 to 20 during the expansion of the project scope in 2019.
II.3. Capacity development events provided through which participants improved their understanding of (and ability to implement) ecolabelling and product sustainability information.	8 (220 participants)	These indicators and targets were added in 2019.
II.4. Number of companies enabled to implement consumer information tools.	45 (Baseline 28)	
II.5. Number of products uploaded to the <i>Mi Código Verde</i> platform, informing an increasing number of users about these products' sustainability attributes	386 (Baseline 143)	
II.6. Policy recommendations to facilitate the uptake of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information' 10 principles at national level	1	

Indicator II.1. High impact areas for SCP and GHG emission reductions identified in each target country based on mapping of national SCP landscape, consultation and collaboration with policy makers and relevant stakeholders, and application of methodologies such as hotspot analysis.

140. The following areas for SCP and climate change mitigation were selected for each of the four originally participating countries:

- Chile: Cities, agroindustry, transport

- Ethiopia: Coffee
- Morocco: Tourism
- Peru: Hydropower, refineries, and landfills

141. The selection of these sectors was not informed by an analysis of the relevance to climate change mitigation of the SCP tools to be promoted by the IKI Grant, and methodologies such as hotspot analysis were not deployed. A thorough analysis of priority sectors for the development of SCP tools to support climate action may have contributed to better activity identification and prioritization by Advance SCP. That became increasingly relevant as the grant increasingly lost sight of its original focus on climate change mitigation. For instance, the selection and prioritization of products and services for activities on the development of SPP criteria may have benefited from an analysis of the potential sectors (or products) where such a tool could have meaningful impacts on climate change mitigation efforts.

142. While Advance SCP selected sectors in each of the four initial countries, the lack of an analysis to inform that selection limited the relevance of and impact from follow up activities pursued by the grant. It is noteworthy that no sectors were prioritized in either Ecuador or Paraguay.

Indicator II.2. Number of consumer information tools or actions developed and implemented in target countries.

143. Indicator II.2. was defined very broadly, without a clear statement of what was expected to be delivered by the grant and counted towards the target of the indicator. This flexibility at the stage of project design and approval was an acceptable compromise, given that most details about in-country activities were unknown on that moment. However, as implementation progressed and the activities in each participating country were agreed, the scope of what was expected to be reported under indicator II.2. was not narrowed down and made explicit. As a result, there were discrepancies in the grant reporting as to what was considered a result under this indicator. As communicated by a team member during this evaluation, during implementation, each project manager had to report according to their interpretation of what was to be counted toward the target. That uncertainty led to significant overreporting, where activities were reported as results at the output level (e.g., webinars), and relatively minor products were reported as multiple results counting towards the indicator's target (e.g., videos and flyers).

144. While the original target for output II.2 was ten, by 2020, Advance SCP had reported 19 items, including several results at the activity and lower levels that should not have been counted towards the target of this output. At the end of the implementation period, Advance SCP had listed in annual interim reports 44 results that counted towards the target of indicator II.2. (the revised target for the indicator was 20). As discussed above, in some cases these products did not meet the standard for an output level result and, in others, minor products were reported as multiple results. For example, five training workshops on SPP in Chile each counted towards the target, as well as five individual pieces of outreach materials produced in Peru. Lastly, this TE noted large discrepancies between the results reported against indicator II.2. in annual interim reports, and the

results listed against this indicator in the final report by Advance SCP. This again demonstrates the challenges to accurate monitoring and reporting against this vague indicator and target. Table 13 (page 62, below) lists side-by-side the results reported against indicator II.2. in annual interim reports and in the grant's final report.

145. The following paragraphs present the results achieved by Advance SCP under indicator II.2. Results are organized in accordance with the main type of SCP tool or action supported by these results.

Sustainability information systems

146. Peru. The IKI Grant supported the development of a website to provide information on LCA in Peru. The website, *PeruLCA*³⁹, is maintained by PUCP and is linked to the Global LCA Data Access network (GLAD)⁴⁰. GLAD is a global network of LCA databases that is maintained by UNEP as part of the Life Cycle Initiative. The grant initially supported the development of three LCAs in Peru: hydropower plants <[link](#)>, refineries <[link](#)>, and landfills <[link](#)>.

147. The sectors for these three LCAs were selected by PUCP in consultation with UNEP and the Ministry of the Environment of Peru. The main argument for prioritizing these sectors is that LCAs in these sectors provide basic information that can inform other LCAs of products that use electricity and/or fuels, and that are disposed in landfills. However, as observed by the PSG at its third meeting (2018), the relevance of LCAs in these sectors to the work on consumer information tools is not direct. The expectation that these LCAs would inform further grant activities in Peru did not materialize (albeit a paper with an assessment of the Peruvian NDC based on the input from the three LCAs was completed).

148. The reports and databases of these three LCA are publicly available on *PeruLCA*, together with a couple of other reports on LCAs and LCA-related information (e.g., cement, fisheries, etc.). A database on environmental inputs and outputs related to LCA was also developed with support from the IKI Grant.

149. Advance SCP commissioned six additional LCAs in Peru: (i) residues from scallops (*Argopecten purpuratus*), (ii) construction bricks, (iii) office paper, (iv) particle boards, (v) cleaning products, and (vi) cleaning services. The relevance to climate change mitigation and SCP of the LCAs on cleaning products and services, and residues from scallops is questionable.

150. The grant provided training on LCAs and SIS to stakeholders in Peru. The trainings took place in February and March of 2017. A total of 25 participants were trained. A second training on LCA, SIS, and ecolabelling was delivered in June 2018. Two

³⁹ PeruLCA: <<https://perulca.com>>.

⁴⁰ Global LCA Data Access network: <<https://www.globalcadataaccess.org>>.

workshops to disseminate the LCAs and database were held in May and July 2019. A training workshop on LCA was delivered in September – October 2020.

151. Chile. A report for a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system linked to Chile's carbon footprint programme *-Huella Verde-* was prepared⁴¹ and a dissemination workshop was held in April 2019. The report discusses climate change mitigation actions and GHG emissions accounting rules in the three sectors prioritized in Chile: cities, agroindustry, transport. An analysis and proposal for a national environmental information system was also produced.⁴² An environmental information system for products based on the law on extended producer responsibility in Chile was proposed but it was not completed.

Sustainable public procurement

152. Chile. Advanced SCP supported the development of an SPP National Plan.⁴³ The grant also delivered five workshops to procurement officials in Chilean municipalities.
153. Paraguay. Activities on SPP in Paraguay included the development of sustainability criteria for the public procurement of pick-up trucks, gen-sets, catering services, dry-markers, and light bulbs. The potential to contribute to GHG emissions reduction was not an explicit criterion used for the selection of these products⁴⁴, and the relevance to climate change mitigation of catering services and dry markers is deemed low by this evaluation. Training material on SPP was also developed, but not delivered.
154. Brazil, Ecuador. The IKI grant delivered training on SPP to representatives from government institutions, private sector and academia in Ecuador and Brazil.
155. Peru. In Peru, Advance SCP developed LCAs for office furniture, office paper, cleaning products, and cleaning services. The LCAs and guidelines provided input to the elaboration of purchasing criteria by the Peruvian public procurement authority - *PeruCompra*-. In 2021, the Ministry of Environment of Peru adopted SPP criteria for office paper and cleaning services using inputs from the LCA. A guideline on SPP that was planned under Advance SCP was not finalized. The Ministry of Environment has resumed that activity with resources from a different donor.
156. Ethiopia, Morocco. No activities on SPP in Ethiopia or Morocco were implemented under Advance SCP.

Ecolabeling

⁴¹ UNEP, Fundación Chile. 2019. Reglas de contabilidad de GEI para la implementación de un sistema MRV de acciones de mitigación implementadas a nivel organizacional

⁴² UNEP, Fundación Chile. 2019. Generación de antecedentes para la creación de un sistema de información ambiental para materiales y productos

⁴³ Government of Chile. n.d. Plan Nacional de Compras Públicas Sustentables 2019-2021.

⁴⁴ Ciclo Ambiente. Priorización 5 productos o servicios. Progress report July 2022.

157. Morocco. The IKI Grant adapted a methodology and criteria for ecolabelling and promoted an ecolabelling scheme for tourism facilities in Morocco. The scheme was piloted in thirteen hotels (ten in Marrakech, and three in Casablanca).⁴⁵ A related environmental performance monitoring and evaluation systems for the Ministry of Tourism was implemented.⁴⁶
158. Ethiopia. Advance SCP supported the development a baseline study for an ecolabelling scheme for shaded coffee in Ethiopia.⁴⁷ The grant also delivered training to experts from the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Ethiopian Commodity Exchange, Ethiopian Standard Agency, Coffee and Tea Authority.⁴⁸ Further trainings were delivered to farmers and cooperatives of farmers in the Sheka zone of Ethiopia.⁴⁹
159. Brazil. A baseline study⁵⁰ and a manual⁵¹ for ecolabelling and climate change action in the coffee sector Brazil were delivered in 2021. The Brazilian ecolabelling standard for agricultural products (i.e., ABNT technical standard 399.01) was revised to include criteria on climate change mitigation. The revised standard was formally adopted by the Brazilian National Standards Organization (*Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas* (ABNT)) in 2022. This TE noted that the revised criteria in technical standard 399.01 do not require producers to demonstrate that the products under certification are produced without contributing to deforestation. Ensuring that agricultural commodities do not contribute to deforestation is critically important to global efforts on climate change mitigation. Moreover, the European Union (EU) has recently adopted regulations to require that certain agricultural commodities entering the EU common market are free from deforestation.⁵² In this context, ABNT technical standard for agricultural products could have a role in facilitating compliance with the EU regulation by Brazilian producers. Aligning the criteria of technical standard 399 with requirements on zero-deforestation agricultural commodities could also provide a strong incentive for coffee producers to pursue certification.

⁴⁵ 10 hotels and tourism facilities in Morocco received technical assistance under activities of Advance SCP: Hôtel & Ryads Barrière le Naoura, Hôtel du golf Palmeraie Resorts, Hôtel Hapimag Palmeraie Marrakech, Hôtel Tigmiza Suite & Pavillons Marrakech, Ibis Palmeraie Marrakech, Kasbah du Toubkal, Les jardins de la Koutoubia, Palais Aziza & Spa Marrakech, Royal Mansour Marrakech, Sofitel Palais Imperial Marrakech.

⁴⁶ UNEP. Betterfly Tourism. 2017. Elaboration of methodology to assess the performance of tourist accommodation establishments in Morocco

⁴⁷ UNEP. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia. n.d. Report on Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Ethiopia for a Low-Carbon Economy

⁴⁸ UNEP. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia. 2018. Report on Capacity Building for Eco-Labeling and Certification of Organic Forest Coffee

⁴⁹ UNEP. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia. 2018. Report on Field Mission and Training

⁵⁰ UNEP. Ibict. 2021. Estudo de linha de base sobre a certificação ambiental do café brasileiro, percepção dos stakeholders e estimativa da pegada de carbono.

⁵¹ UNEP. Ibict. 2021. Rotulagem ambiental Tipo I do café brasileiro para uma economia de baixo carbono. Manual Operacional para Obtenção do Rótulo Ecológico.

⁵² European Union. Deforestation-free products. Website available under:

<https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/forests/deforestation/regulation-deforestation-free-products_en>

160. An online training on ecolabelling targeting the coffee sector was delivered in March 2017, and a training workshop on ISO standards for ecolabeling for the general public was held in May 2021. Ten coffee producers, two coffee roasters and two coffee exporting companies received technical assistance related to ecolabelling. However, of these, only one company confirmed their interest in pursuing certification.
161. Ecuador. Two training webinars (90 min each) for representatives from private sector companies, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Production, Trade, Investment and Fisheries, Ecuadorean standardization organization, and CERES. The webinars were focused on disseminating the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information, and on providing basic information on ecolabelling. The webinars were held on 28 October (37 participants) and 9 November (24 participants), 2020.
162. Chile. An assessment of ecolabelling schemes for consumer goods was completed in 2018.⁵³ A proposal for a national ecolabelling system planned as part of the activities of Advance SCP was not finalized.
163. Paraguay. Advance SCP supported SEDECO developing the national ecolabelling scheme -*Sello Ambiental Paraguayo*- with the intention of harmonizing that scheme and the regional scheme *Sello Ambiental de América*. The IKI Grant also supported a review of *Sello Verde Paraguayo*, a business's certification scheme administered by the Ministry of the Environment.

Drivers for behavioural changes

164. Ethiopia. Advance SCP implemented actions to reach out to youth groups, including the development of a manual for school environmental groups in English <[link](#)> and Amharic.
165. Ecuador. Advance SCP supported an online consumer information campaign <[link](#)>.
166. Paraguay. WWF-Paraguay reported two videos as the result of a consumers information campaign in Paraguay.⁵⁴ However, the quality of these videos and the number of times they were reproduced are very low: <[link](#)> and <[link](#)>.

Implementation of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information

167. In 2019, the scope of activities under output II and reported under indicator II.2 was expanded to included activities to support the implementation of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information. The grant reported that online trainings were delivered in Brazil (4), Ecuador (3) and Paraguay (1).
168. Table 13 lists the results reported under indicator II.2. during grant implementation (left column) and those reported under the indicator in the final grant report (right

⁵³ UNEP. Fundación Chile. Diagnóstico del uso de sellos y certificaciones de sustentabilidad en productos de consumo masivo en Chile.

⁵⁴ WWF-Paraguay. 2022. Informe Narrativo Final.

column). The discrepancies in both columns reflect the challenges of reporting against this indicator. Footnotes on selected items discuss examples of results that do not necessarily meet the standard for a result at the output level or that are listed as duplicate results.

Table 13. Reported results under indicator II.2. in annual interim reports and final report

Results listed in annual interim reports	Results listed in final report
Brazil	
N.A.	1. Assessment of ecolabelling schemes for coffee products
	2. Ecolabelling criteria for coffee
	3. Roadmap for ecolabelling and climate change action
	4. SPP and ecolabelling training
Chile	
1. SPP National Plan – 2018	5. SPP National Plan
2. Database of consumer products – 2019	6. Proposal for national ecolabeling scheme
3. Training workshop SPP (1) ⁵⁵ – 2019	7. MRV system <i>Huella Chile</i> platform
4. Training workshop SPP (2) – 2020	8. Assessment of ecolabeling schemes for consumer products
5. Training workshop SPP (3) – 2020	9. Methodology to assess sustainability of producers
6. Training workshop SPP (4) – 2020	
7. Training workshop SPP (5) – 2020	
8. Dissemination workshop carbon footprint methodology – 2020	
9. GHG baseline for municipalities ⁵⁶ – 2020	
10. GHG baseline for agroindustry – 2020	
11. GHG baseline for transport – 2020	
12. Proposal for a national environmental information system – 2020	
13. Grant closing workshop ⁵⁷ – 2020	
Ecuador	
14. Webinar to launch Advance SCP ⁵⁸ – 2021	10. Support to join AAA

⁵⁵ Items 3 to 7 should not have been counted as separate results.

⁵⁶ Items 9 to 11 are activities that were needed to set the baseline for the outcome indicator. They should not count again towards the target for outcome II.

⁵⁷ A closing workshop is a routine project management activity, not an output-level result.

⁵⁸ A webinar to kick-start a project is a routine project management activity, not an output-level result.

15. Online campaign on sustainable consumption – 2020	11. Support to review AAA criteria for cleaning products
	12. Online campaign on sustainable consumption
	13. SPP trainings
Ethiopia	
16. Analysis of coffee ecolabelling schemes – 2019	14. Manual for school environmental clubs
17. Training on ecolabelling for coffee sector – 2019	15. Baseline study and training to support implementation of NAMA
18. Manual for school environmental clubs – 2020	16. Training on ecolabelling for coffee sector
19. Manual for school environmental clubs (Amharic language) ⁵⁹ – 2020	
Morocco	
20. Adaptation of methodology for ecolabelling in hotels – 2018	17. Environmental evaluation system for the tourism sector
21. Training on methodology for ecolabelling in hotels – 2018	18. Evaluation of GHG emissions from the tourism sector
22. Grant closing workshop ⁶⁰ – 2019	
Paraguay	
23. Support to join <i>Alianza Ambiental de América (AAA)</i> ⁶¹ – 2021	19. Support to join AAA
24. Work plan to launch national ecolabelling scheme “ <i>Arandú</i> ” ⁶² – 2021	20. Support to review AAA criteria for cleaning products
	21. Selection of products for SPP
	22. SPP trainings
	23. Outreach activities to promote ecolabelling
Peru	
25. LCA hydropower plants – 2018	24. LCA office furniture
26. LCA refineries – 2018	25. LCA office paper
27. LCA landfills – 2018	26. LCA cleaning products
28. Input Output LCA matrix – 2019	27. LCA cleaning services
29. Dissemination workshop on LCAs – 2019	28. LCA seashell residues
30. Training workshop on LCA database – 2019	29. LCA bricks

⁵⁹ A translation should not be considered an additional output-level result.

⁶⁰ A closing workshop is a routine project management activity, not an output-level result.

⁶¹ This result contributes to outcome indicator O.3.

⁶² A work plan should not be considered an output-level result.

31. Training workshop on LCA – 2020	30. Website to disseminate LCA information (PeruLCA)
32. LCA office furniture – 2020	31. Paper on the role of LCA improving NDCs
33. LCA office paper – 2020	32. Communication materials on LCA
34. LCA cleaning products – 2020	33. Training workshop on LCA
35. LCA cleaning services – 2020	34. Training workshop on LCA database
36. Guidelines on criteria for SPP based on life-cycle information – 2020	
37. Paper on the role of LCA improving NDCs – 2020	
38. Dissemination webinar on LCAs and Input Output LCA matrix (Spanish) ⁶³ – 2020	
39. Dissemination webinar on LCAs and Input Output LCA matrix (English) – 2020 ⁶⁴	
40. Communication materials on LCA – 2020	
41. Videos and flyers (1) – 2020 ⁶⁵	
42. Videos and flyers (2) – 2020	
43. Videos and flyers (3) – 2020	
44. Videos and flyers (4) – 2020	

Sources: Advance SCP interim reports and final report.

169. Despite inconsistencies in reporting and the relative low relevance to climate change mitigation of some individual outputs, Advance SCP did deliver several relevant outputs related to SCP. The TE concluded that the IKI Grant met the target of indicator II.2.

Indicator II.3. Capacity development events provided through which participants improved their understanding of (and ability to implement) ecolabelling and product sustainability information

170. Indicator II.3. was added during the grant extension in 2019. The indicator had a target of eight events with a total of 220 participants. The TE noted that capacity building related to ecolabelling and product sustainability information was already included in the scope of the original output II and its indicator II.2, and that the target for that indicator was increased as part of the grant extension. Also, activities to disseminate knowledge products delivered by Advance SCP were also accounted under output V. Therefore, an additional indicator seemed unnecessary, as the additional training activities could have been reported under those indicators.

⁶³ A webinar should not be counted as an output-level result.

⁶⁴ A webinar should not be counted as an output-level result.

⁶⁵ Items 41 to 44 should not have been counted as separate results.

171. The following activities were delivered by Advance SCP:
1. One training to the Ministry of Environment of **Ecuador**, and the Ecuadorean standardization⁶⁶ and accreditation⁶⁷ organizations (August 2020, 40 participants) (reported as one event contributing towards the target).
 2. Support to meetings of AAA (one event).
 3. Five dissemination webinars in **Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay** on the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information (five events).
 4. One session of train-the-trainers for **African stakeholders** (November 2021, 52 participants) (one event).
 5. Five unspecified events addressed to the private sector in **Paraguay** (August - September 2021, one event).
 6. Two events addressed to SMES (November 2021, 21 participants, one event).
 7. One training workshop in **Paraguay** targeting staff from the national government, standardization and accreditation organizations (May 2021, 63 participants) (one event).
 8. One online training on ecolabeling for the coffee sector in **Brazil** (63 participants) (March 2021, one event).
 9. One training workshop on ecolabelling targeting the general public in **Brazil** (May 2021, 123 participants) (one event).
 10. Two trainings by the International Consumer Protection Enforcement Network (ICPEN) (one event. 117 participants).
172. By the end of grant implementation, Advance SCP had reported fourteen events to disseminate knowledge on ecolabelling and product sustainability information. Against the target of eight, the IKI Grant met this objective.

Indicator II.4. Number of companies enabled to implement consumer information tools.

173. Indicator II.4. was added during the grant extension in 2019. The indicator had a baseline of 28 companies and a target of 45. The baseline 28 refers to the number of entities that participated in the road testing of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in 2018.
174. In Morocco, ten hotels received technical assistance to assess their carbon footprint and to identify energy saving measures (see footnote 45).
175. The IKI Grant reported that fourteen coffee producers, roasters and exporting companies in Brazil received technical assistance to meet the criteria of Type I ecolabels. However, only one company had expressed interest in pursuing certification under Brazil ecolabelling standards for agricultural products (PE 399.01).⁶⁸ Eight

⁶⁶ Servicio Ecuatoriano de Normalización (INEN).

⁶⁷ Servicio de Acreditación Ecuatoriano (SAE).

⁶⁸ Ibict, 2022. Report of the follow-up workshop for companies receiving technical assistance to pursue Type I accreditation. 11 May 2022.

additional companies from various economic sectors (foods, infrastructure, consumer products, etc.) received technical assistance to implement the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information. Total companies 22.

176. In Ecuador and Paraguay, ten companies in each country received technical assistance to implement the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information. Total companies 20.
177. With the exception of activities in Morocco, the relevance to the grant's objective of the technical assistance provided to companies by Advance SCP is questionable. As noted above, in Brazil, with one exception, companies that received technical assistance on ecolabelling indicated no interest in pursuing certification. Companies in Brazil that received technical assistance on product sustainability information were almost exclusively large companies (incl. transnational corporations) with the means to address these issues with no need for grant support. Interviews with grant stakeholders did not provide evidence of a link between technical assistance to private companies and the grant's stated objectives on climate change mitigation. The contacts at private companies that received technical assistance in Ecuador and Paraguay, which were provided to the evaluator, did not make themselves available for an interview.
178. While Advance SCP exceeded the target for the number of companies receiving technical assistance on consumer information tools, it is unlikely that this group of activities contributed to the overall objectives of the IKI Grant, including the objective to contribute to climate change mitigation.

Indicator II.5. Number of products uploaded to the *Mi Código Verde* platform, informing an increasing number of users about these products' sustainability attributes

179. Indicator II.5. was included as part of the 2019 grant extension. The activities linked to indicator II.5. were proposed without a clear articulation of the contribution of these activities to the grant's overall strategy and objectives, especially to the objectives related to climate change mitigation.
180. The baseline for the indicator was 143 and the target 386. This TE noted that the draft revised ProDoc did not specify what it meant for a product to be uploaded to the Chilean sustainable consumption platform *Mi Código Verde* and did not describe the activities that the grant would implement to facilitate that new products were uploaded. This TE also considered that activities related to the Chilean ecolabelling scheme were well covered by the original scope of output II and its indicator II.2.
181. The IKI Grant was also expected to elaborate a business plan to ensure the financial sustainability of *Mi Código Verde*. While the grant produced recommendations to entrust the management of the platform to SERNAC, the recommendations were deemed unpractical, and the platform has ceased to operate. In addition, the transfer of the platform from Fundación Chile (the former administrator) to SERNAC was challenged by poor coordination.
182. The target of indicator II.5 was not met.

Indicator II.6. Policy recommendations to facilitate the uptake of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information’ 10 principles at national level

183. The indicator II.6 was added in 2019 with a target of 1. This TE noted that indicator II.6. and the activity listed under it were already well covered by the original indicator I.1.

184. Advance SCP supported a working group under CI-SCP that produced a report on “Regulatory Frameworks to Combat Greenwashing”. The report is available on the website of the OnePlanet Network <link>. Therefore, the target of indicator II.6. was met.

Output V. Knowledge and tools related to the 10YFP/SCP, including its climate relevance, disseminated and best practices shared

185. Output V included two indicators in the approved ProDoc. A third indicator (V.5) was added during the 2019 grant extension. The indicators are listed on Table 14.

Table 14. Output V. Indicators and targets

Indicator	Units and target
V.1. Knowledge Sharing Events	Target: 5 Updated to 10
V.2. Disseminated knowledge tools	Target: 8 Updated to 10
V.5. Consumer Information Programme events held to share knowledge and experiences and take strategic decisions on the Programme’s work plan	Target: 4

Indicator V.1. Knowledge sharing events

186. Indicator V.1. was part of the proposal approved in 2015. The original target of five events was updated to ten during the extension of the grant scope in 2019.

187. Advance SCP reported the following results under indicator V.1.:

- **Morocco.** Launch of the grant activities at the International Tourism Week in Morocco (January 2016, 1 event) and presentation at a side-event during the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1 event).
- **Latin America.** Presentations at training events by the project on “Driving Sustainable Consumption in Latin America” (3 events), and at the conference on “Sustainable Food Systems Programme” (1 event).
- **Global.** Presentations at a side-event during UNFCCC COP 23 (1 event) and meetings of the Global Ecolabelling Network (2 events), German ecolabelling scheme Blue Angel (1 event), ISO technical committee 207 (1 event), working groups of the CI-SCP (8 events), and the Sustainable Brands conference (1 event). A global knowledge exchange event organized by Advance SCP was held in Thailand in September 2019 (1 event). Webinars organized in collaboration with other initiatives (5 events).

188. By the end of the grant implementation period, annual interim reports listed a total 26 outreach activities. Under indicator V.1., the grant again incurred in over-reporting of results with comparatively small relevance at the output level (e.g., five webinars and eight meetings of working groups under the 10YFP). In comparison, the final report of Advance SCP listed only 10 events under the target for indicator V.1. Still, the target of indicator V.1. was met.

Indicator V.2. Disseminated knowledge tools

189. Indicator V.2. was included in original proposal with a target of eight tools to be disseminated. The target was revised to ten tools during the grant extension in 2019. The target for indicator V.2. referred to the number of tools that had been disseminated (i.e., 10 tools disseminated by the end of the grant). In 2018 and 2019, the grant reported results based on that understanding of indicator V.2. As such, indicator V.2. was redundant, as it only reflected the fact that the tools reported under indicator I.1. had been uploaded to the website of the OnePlanet Network. From 2020 onwards, the standard for reporting results under indicator V.2. changed and a variety of seemingly minor actions were reported against the target of the indicator.

190. During implementation, the IKI grant reported the following results under indicator V.2.:

- **Tools finalized and uploaded to the website of the OnePlanet Network** (reported in 2018 and 2019) (see also discussion under output I, above):
 1. Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information (1 tool).
 2. Hotspots Analysis. An overarching methodological framework and guidance for product and sector level application (1 tool).
 3. Guidance for communicating hotspots: The effective use of sustainability information to drive action and improve performance (1 tool).
 4. Ready to Drive the Market: Experiences from Road Testing the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information (1 tool).
 5. Shout it Out. Communicating Products' Social Impacts (1 tool).
- **Other dissemination activities** (reported in 2020 - 2022):
 - Letters to SCP focal points (1 unit towards the indicator's target).
 - Webinars (4 units).
 - Dissemination to UNEP Regional Offices of Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in four languages (4 units).
 - Publication of results of a survey on consumer information tools (1 unit)

191. In the final report, Advance SCP lists thirteen knowledge product and other grant results under the target for indicator V.2. Most entries in the final report correspond to the tools finalized and uploaded to the OnePlanet Network (see list in paragraph 189). Others are grant results reported under indicators I.2. (i.e., report on "Consumer Information Tools and Climate Change. Facilitating low-carbon choices in Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems" and infographics on climate change), I.3. (ecolabelling training material), or II.2. (e.g., Peru's LCA database, and Ethiopia's Manual for school environmental clubs).

192. As discussed above, based on the understanding that indicator V.2. referred only to the fact that grant results were published on the website of the OnePlanet Network, the indicator and target was not an effective measure of the grant’s activities and results. The differences between the results in annual reports and final report highlights again the challenges faced by Advance SCP with the monitoring and reporting functions.

193. The guidelines and tools produced with support from Advance SCP were published and disseminated. Therefore, with the consideration discussed in the preceding paragraph, the TE concluded that the target for indicator V.2. was met.

Indicator V.5. Consumer Information Programme events held to share knowledge and experiences and take strategic decisions on the Programme’s work plan⁶⁹

194. Indicator V.5. was included in 2019 to reflect the grant’s intention to support four meetings of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) of the CI-SCP. Three meetings were held on 28 – 29 April 2019, 11 – 12 March 2020, and 12 – 13 September 2022. In addition, four working groups of CI-SCP met twice a year (i. Product Sustainable Information, ii. Ecolabels, iii. Product Lifetime Extension, and iv. Biodiversity). The relevance of these indicator, target and meetings to the IKI Grant’s overall strategy and objectives, especially those related to climate change mitigation, was not straightforward.

195. **Rating for availability of outputs: Moderately Satisfactory.**

5.4.2 Achievement of Project Outcomes

196. Advance SCP included one outcome on “climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors implemented in participating countries” (Outcome I). This outcome included one indicator (O.1) in the approved ProDoc, and an additional indicator (O.3) was added during the cost-extension of Advance SCP in 2019.⁷⁰ Indicators and targets under outcome I are listed in Table 15.

Table 15. Outcome I. Indicators and targets

Indicator	Target	Revisions
O.1. Climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks formulated in 2 countries in LAC and 2 countries in Africa contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors. GHG emissions reductions.	10%	None

⁶⁹ Indicator V.3. and V.4. were related to outputs implemented by GiZ and thus are not covered by this evaluation.

⁷⁰ Outcome indicator O.2. was applicable only to activities implemented by GiZ and is therefore not covered by this evaluation.

O.3. Three new countries in LAC committed to join the Sello Ambiental America	3	Indicator O.3. was included as part of the cost-extension in 2019.
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Indicator O.1. Climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks formulated in 2 countries in LAC and 2 countries in Africa contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors.

197. Most notably, the units and target for indicator O.1. were defined in the ProDoc in terms of GHG emissions reductions. In section 5.2., this TE concluded that the definition of this indicator and target was inadequate, given that the scope and duration of the activities of Advance SCP would not results in a measurable impact on GHG emissions levels. Also, the target of achieving a 10% reduction was arbitrary, since at the stage of project design the relevant sectors where activities were going to be implemented had not been selected. Lastly, the IKI Grant did not include provisions to adequately measure levels of GHG emissions in the countries and sectors where activities were implemented. Still, the grant reported progress against that indicator, but that progress was not substantiated. This evaluation did not find evidence that the grant contributed to GHG emissions reductions in a real and measurable manner.

198. In a broader sense, outcome I referred to participating countries adopting SCP and climate policy frameworks that contributed to climate change mitigation. As discussed in section 4 on the ToC, the outcome statement was reformulated to refer to the adoption of climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks by participating countries. Based on this reformulated outcome statement, the TE assessed the achievement of the outcome based on the number of countries that implemented climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks with support from Advance SCP.

199. Out of four participating countries in the original proposal, only three (75%) adopted policies and plans with support from the IKI grant: a. Morocco adopted a NAMA for the tourism sector, b. Ethiopia updated a NAMA for the agriculture sector, and c. Chile adopted an SPP national plan. These initiatives may eventually influence GHG emissions in their respective countries, but that effect had not been measured by the grant.

200. Based on the considerations discussed in the preceding paragraphs, this TE concluded that Advance SCP achieved 75% of the target under outcome indicator O.1.

Indicator O.3. Three new countries in LAC committed to join the Sello Ambiental América

201. *Alianza Ambiental América (AAA)* is an initiative by Colombia, Costa Rica, and Mexico to develop a regional voluntary ecolabel. UNEP has supported AAA through the project on “Driving Sustainable Consumption in Latin America with Better Product Information and Design (ICSAL)”. The governing body of AAA was established in 2019, however, currently there are no standards for the certification of products or services that have been adopted under AAA and no products or services display the initiative’s label, *Sello*

Ambiental de América.⁷¹ Stakeholders interviewed for this evaluation reported that the AAA initiative is making slow progress towards implementation and incorporation of additional members.

202. Advance SCP reported three countries committing to join AAA: Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay. However, according to interviews conducted for this evaluation, the relevance of joining AAA is not clear to their respective authorities, and they are not pursuing actively their participation in this initiative. The evaluation noted that the communication of the commitment by Ecuador to join AAA *predates by more than one year* the approval of the 2019 cost-extension to Advance SCP.⁷² In that context, the contribution by Advance SCP to securing that commitment is unclear and that country should most likely have been included as part of the baseline, not the target of indicator O.3. In November 2022, one month before the closing date of Advance SCP, Brazil sent UNEP an email indicating their interest in participating in AAA. AAA has not yet included Brazil, Ecuador or Paraguay as full members of the initiative.
203. The target for the number of countries committing to join AAA was three. If Ecuador is counted towards that target, the target was nominally achieved. However, the relevance to the outcome is questionable.
204. This TE concluded that the outcome indicators for Advance SCP were not adequately defined and were not useful to assess the grant's results. The grant should not have been expected to have a measurable effect on GHG emissions and countries joining AAA was not an adequate measure of grant's results. Lastly, the grant results related to the adoption of SCP and climate policies were limited.

205. **Rating for achievement of project outcomes: Moderately Unsatisfactory.**

5.4.3 Likelihood of Impact

206. The likelihood of impact of the results achieved by Advance SCP was assessed in accordance with UNEP's tool "Guide for the rating of likelihood of impact". Following the guide, the assessment determined whether the drivers, assumptions, outputs, outcomes and intermediate states defined the reconstructed ToC were in place or not by the end of grant implementation.
207. The impact of Advance SCP was defined in terms of the grant's contribution to climate change mitigation: "GHG emissions related to the production and consumption of products and services in selected sectors in participating countries are reduced" (see paragraph 99 in section 4). Section 4 on the ToC discussed how that contribution required SCP policies and tools to be incorporated into NAMAs in the prioritized sectors in each participating country. For the grant to contribute to GHG emissions reductions,

⁷¹ AAA website: < <https://alianza-ambiental.org> > (site visited on 13 June 2023). The project team provided a draft document with ecolabelling criteria for cleaning products with little or no relevance to GHG emissions.

⁷² Memo by the Ministry of the Environment of Ecuador dated 10 April 2018.

those NAMAs would have to be prioritized for implementation (driver 1), and the funding and technologies needed for the implementation of those NAMAs would have to be available (assumption 1 and 2). However, with the exception of Morocco and partially also Ethiopia, in no other participating countries did the IKI Grant effectively incorporate SCP policies and tools into new or existing NAMAs.

208. Activities by Advance SCP promoting ecolabelling in the coffee sectors of Brazil and Ethiopia *may* ultimately have an impact on net levels of GHG emissions, but these activities were not consolidated around a policy or programme that would lead to a widespread adoption of low-carbon technologies and practices that would eventually deliver GHG emissions reductions at scale. By the time the grant closed, the interest and uptake of ecolabelling and low-carbon production practices by grant beneficiaries in the Brazilian coffee sector was very low (e.g., only one company supported by the grant indicated an interest in pursuing certification).
209. In Chile, activities to promote SPP were not formally incorporated into a NAMA, but it is likely they will have an impact on GHG emissions from, e.g., low-carbon vehicles and IT equipment purchased by government entities.
210. This TE did not find a discernible path linking the grant's activities in Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru to meaningful GHG emissions reductions in those countries.
211. Under the original strategy, the delivery of tangible environmental, social, and environmental co-benefits by Advance SCP was also closely linked to the implementation of actions included in NAMAs. Therefore, similarly to climate change mitigation benefits, co-benefits are more likely to be delivered through the NAMA in Morocco and Ethiopia. In Morocco, the implementation of the NAMA on sustainable tourism would bring environmental benefits related to energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, improved waste management, and others. The NAMA may also contribute to the generation of decent jobs (including jobs for women), and to increase the number of tourist arrivals in Morocco thus contributing to economic growth and foreign exchange. In Ethiopia, the NAMA in the agriculture sector would contribute to, e.g., sustainable land management, improved fertilizing practices, and better waste and wastewater management. Agriculture, including coffee growing, is a labour-intensive sector in Ethiopia and the NAMA may contribute to improve farmers' income levels and generate rural jobs. In other countries, the assessment of the co-benefits that Advance SCP may deliver is less straightforward. In Brazil, the activities on ecolabelling in the coffee sector may contribute co-benefits that are similar to those discussed for Ethiopia,
212. **Rating for achievement of likelihood of impact: Unlikely.**

Rating for effectiveness: Moderately Unsatisfactory

5.5 Financial Management

5.5.1 Adherence to UNEP's Financial Policies and Procedures

213. Financial management by UNEP followed the organization's policies and procedures. As per UNEP's practices, Advance SCP was managed as a counterpart contribution and not as an activity funded by a trust fund. Accordingly, budgeting for Advance SCP was done in accordance with the amount of grant resources received from the donor, as opposed to annual budgets of planned expenditures. As reported by UNEP's staff interviewed for this evaluation, internal monthly reports included financial resources available and committed that were classified by output and in accordance with U.N. standard budget categories. However, all reporting by UNEP to IKI was done following IKI's templates and budget categories (only these reports to IKI were available for this evaluation). Following these templates, expenditures were classified following IKI's own category of expenditures (e.g., personnel, external consulting services, travel, etc.). The reclassification of budget categories for the purpose of reporting to IKI introduced discrepancies in aggregated disbursements, as the criteria for reclassifying these expenditures evolved over time. Following IKI's template, annual financial reporting by UNEP consisted of one-page reports of the use of funds according to IKI's categories of expenditures. Expenditures were not disaggregated by output, implementing partner or country, and no accompanying notes explained expenditures, risks, or other factor affecting the financial performance of the grant. The characteristics of financial reports, as required by IKI, limited the comparability of information and the type of analysis that this TE could undertake.
214. Budgets included in the ProDoc at the stages of grant approval and cost-extension listed proposed expenditures at the level of individual contracts, however, during implementation, most disbursements followed provisions in SSFAs and UN to UN Contribution Agreements. Based on the information available to this evaluation, it is not possible to evaluate the level of correspondence between the approved budget (i.e., per individual contract) and the activities funded by SSFAs and UN to UN Contribution Agreements.
215. Representatives of implementing partners interviewed during this TE reported no material delays in the disbursement of funds.
216. **Ratings for adherence to UNEP's financial policies and procedures: Satisfactory.**

5.5.2 Completeness of Financial Information

217. The financial information made available to this evaluation included annual financial reports by UNEP to IKI, and unsigned budgets at the time of grant approval and cost-extension (2019). No evidence of fund transfer from UNEP to implementing partners was available to this evaluation.
218. The financial reporting by implementing partners provided for this evaluation was incomplete. No financial reports by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (Ethiopia) or PUCP (Peru) were made available to the evaluator. The reports by Fundación Chile (Chile) and Ibict (Brazil) that were made available did not cover the entire duration of the SSFAs with these implementing partners. Financial reports by implementing partners did not include evidence of contracts, invoices, or receipts, as requested SSFA's clauses (financial reports by Fundación Chile did include this supporting information). Table 16

summarizes the SSFAs and UN to UN Contribution Agreements financed by the IKI Grant and the financial information available to this evaluation.

Table 16. SSFAs UN to UN Contribution Agreements funded by the IKI Grant

Organization	Date/Amount	Duration	Financial reports
Adelphi	24 October 2022 USD 39,445	October – December 2022	October – December 2022
BRAZIL, AKATU	27 June 2022 USD 16,068	June - November 2022	June - November 2022
BRAZIL, Ibict/FUNDEP (1)	8 September 2020 USD 95,317	September 2020 – June 2021	March – June 2021
BRAZIL, Ibict/FUNDEP (2)	28 March 2022 USD 59,745	March – September 2022	None
CHILE, SERNAC	19 July 2022 USD 35,000	July – December 2022	July – December 2022
CHILE, FUNDACION CHILE (1)	26 July 2017 USD 52,888	July 2017 – December 2018	July 2017 – December 2018
CHILE, FUNDACION CHILE (2)	11 September 2020 USD 54,969	September 2020 – April 2022	None
ECUADOR, CERES	18 August 2020 USD 47,000	August 2020 – February 2022	Octobre 2021, January 2022
ETHIOPIA, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	14 February 2018 USD 110,000	January 2018 – September 2018	None
GLOBAL ECOLABELLING NETWORK	10 August 2021 USD 30,000	August – November 2021	August – November 2021
MOROCCO, UNDP	30 June 2016 USD 150,000	June 2016 – July 2019	January – July 2019
PARAGUAY, WWF	18 February 2021 USD 47,000	February 2021 – July 2022	February 2021 – July 2022
PERU, PUCP (1)	6 December 2016 USD 144,430	December 2016 – April 2018	None
PERU, PUCP (2)	15 March 2018 USD 155,489	March 2018 – December 2018	None
PERU, PUCP	27 April 2020 USD 49,614	April 2020 – September 2021	None
United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)	18 October 2022 USD 40,286	October – December 2022	October – December 2022

219. As discussed in section 5.5.1, information contained in annual financial reports to IKI did not allow for an analysis of grant disbursements according to the original budget, grant outputs, or annual planned budgets. Still, the information in these reports allow for a summary of total grant disbursements classified in accordance with IKI's own budget categories. This summary is provided in Table 6 (page 39 of this report).

220. Table 6 shows that Advance SCP disbursed 95% of the IKI grant amount. The travel and events categories have a large discrepancy between the planned budget and actual disbursements. To some extent, these discrepancies can be explained by the travel and social distancing restrictions adopted as a response to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

However, the slow use of grant resources under these two budget categories was already evident before the 2019 outbreak.

221. The rate of annual grant disbursement by Advance SCP was not uniform, as some years reported disbursements as high as EUR 848,000 (2018) and others reported disbursements as low as EUR 192,000 (2019). The rate of disbursements is affected by the fact that financial commitments are recorded on the year agreements with implementing partners were finalized, not on the years activities were implemented. Also, the amount of resources available following the initial grant approval in 2015 was higher than the resources available following the grant extension in 2019, explaining the lower rates of annual grant disbursements during the 2020s (see Figure 5).

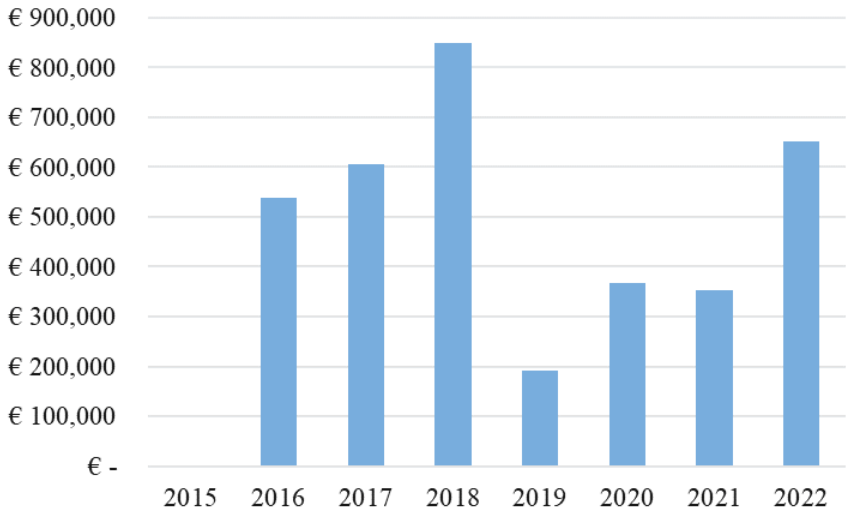


Figure 5. Advance SCP annual grant disbursements

222. **Ratings for completeness of financial information: Moderately Satisfactory.**

5.5.3 Communication Between Finance and Project Management Staff

223. UNEP, through a Project Support Unit, supported the financial planning, monitoring, and reporting of Advance SCP. Monthly reports to the project team included up-to-date information on financial commitments and the availability of financial resources under the IKI Grant. Interviews with UNEP staff members indicated that communications on matters related to the financial management of the grant were periodic and that no major issues were identified during grant implementation. Minor issues reported by staff interviewed for this evaluation included challenges during the migration to new software (UMOJA) and smaller amounts in the budget that were still available at the end of grant implementation but had not been fully identified before.

224. **Ratings for communication between finance and project management staff: Satisfactory.**

225. Table 17 provides a summary of the evaluation of the financial management of Advance SCP.

Table 17. Findings of the evaluation of financial management

Financial management components		Rating	Evidence/ Comments
1. Adherence to UNEP's policies and procedures:		S	In accordance with UNEP practices, annual budgets reflected availability of resources, not planned expenditures.
Any evidence that indicates shortcomings in the project's adherence ⁷³ to UNEP or donor policies, procedures or rules.		No	In accordance with IKI's templates, budgets and expenditures were reported by budget category, and not by output. No annual budgets or workplans were prepared at the grant level or by individual implementing partners.
2. Completeness of project financial information:		MS	
Provision of key documents to the evaluator (based on the responses to A-H below).			
A.	Co-financing and project cost's tables at design (by budget lines).	Yes	A budget by category of expenditure (e.g., UNEP staff, external consulting services, travel, etc.) and disaggregated by individual contract was provided at grant approval and cost-extension. However, the budget was not aggregated by output or country.
B.	Revisions to the budget.	No	The budgets provided at grant approval and cost-extensions were not followed during grant implementation and no revised budgets were produced to reflect the changes in scope and implementation arrangements.
C.	All relevant project legal agreements (e.g. SSFA, PCA, ICA).	Yes	SSFAs and UN to UN Contribution Agreements, including amendment were available.
D.	Proof of fund transfers.	No	No proofs of funds transfers from UNEP to implementing partners were available.
E.	Proof of co-financing (cash and in-kind).	N/A	No co-financing was foreseen under Advance SCP.
F.	A summary report on the project's expenditures during the life of the project (by budget lines, project components and/or annual level).	Yes	Annual financial reports aggregated by category of expenditure (e.g., UNEP staff, external consulting services, travel, etc.) were available. Financial reporting by implementing partners was incomplete.
G.	Copies of any completed audits and management responses.	N/A	No financial audits were completed.
H.	Any other financial information that was required for this project.	N/A	
3. Communication between finance and project management staff		S	

⁷³ If the evaluation raises concerns over adherence with policies or standard procedures, a recommendation may be given to cover the topic in an upcoming audit, or similar financial oversight exercise.

Project Manager and/or Task Manager's level of awareness of the project's financial status.	S	Project team received monthly reports with information on financial commitments and the availability of financial resources. UNEP staff interviewed reported periodic and effective communication between the financial management staff and the project team.
Fund Management Officer's knowledge of project progress/status when disbursements are done.	S	
Level of addressing and resolving financial management issues among Fund Management Officer and Project Manager/Task Manager.	S	
Contact/communication between by Fund Management Officer, Project Manager/Task Manager during the preparation of financial and progress reports.	S	
Project Manager, Task Manager and Fund Management Officer responsiveness to financial requests during the evaluation process	S	
Overall rating	S	

Rating for financial management: Satisfactory

5.6 Efficiency

226. BMU approved the IKI Grant in October 2015 with an original duration of 36 months. In January 2016, UNEP approved the grant, and UNEP and BMU signed a grant agreement in January/February 2016. BMU approved a first no-cost extension on 19 January 2018, extending the implementation period for six months, until 30 June 2019. On 12 June 2019, BMU approved a second no-cost extension for six additional months. In November 2019, BMU approved a 24-months cost extension to the implementation period and a budget addition of EUR 1.24 million. On 29 July 2021, BMU approved a third and final no-cost extension for an additional 15 months, until 31 December 2022. Grant activities concluded in December 2022, more than four years after the initially planned closing date of September 2018.

227. The cost-effectiveness and timeliness of grant activities varied significantly from country to country. In Morocco, activities started early (signature of SSFA in June 2016), progressed in accordance with the grant design, and met the expected results, albeit requiring an 18-months, no-cost extension until July 2019. In Ethiopia, activities only started in full after signing the SSFA in February 2018, 27 months after grant approval by IKI (see Figure 6 in section 5.9.1. for a graphical representation of the start and end dates of activities in individual countries). In the context of these two countries, the

no-cost extensions were justified. However, activities in Peru and Chile were not on target to meet the expected grant results since the objective of integrating SCP policies and tools into climate change mitigation actions was no longer pursued. For that reason, the cost-extension in these two countries is deemed unjustified.

228. The 2019 extension included activities on ecolabelling for the coffee sector in Brazil. Since similar activities in Ethiopia were facing challenges due to external factors (i.e., political instability and social unrest), pursuing a similar approach in Brazil seemed like a worthwhile opportunity to build on the progress achieved in Ethiopia and deliver additional benefits from the grant activities. There is, however, little evidence of experiences or lessons learned being transferred from Ethiopia to Brazil that would have leverage that earlier experience. Also, the grant activities in Brazil were not incorporated into national, subnational or sectorial policies or plans, and the uptake by the private sector was weak (only one participating company expressed interest in pursuing certification). Therefore, the ultimate contribution to climate change mitigation of this group of activities was only marginal. Other activities implemented in Brazil, especially activities on technical assistance to businesses to provide product sustainability information had little relevance to climate mitigation and a limited overall impact.
229. Activities in the newly added countries of Ecuador and Paraguay were not aligned to the original grant design and did not contribute to the grant's objectives, including the stated objective of contributing to climate change mitigation. While the budget allocated to activities by implementing partners in these two countries was comparatively small (USD 47,000 in each country), the effort to engage with two additional countries and the administrative cost of implementing two additional SSFAs were not justified by the limited scope of activities that did not contribute to climate change mitigation.
230. Lastly, resources from the 2019 cost-extension that were added to activities in Peru and Chile did not deliver results that brought the IKI Grant closer to its intended objectives, especially the objective of contributing to climate change mitigation. In Peru, the initial SSFA with PUCP (USD 144,430) required two follow-up agreements in 2018 (USD 155,489), and 2020 (USD 49,614). These two additional SSFAs did not bring results closer to the stated result of integrating SCP policies and tools into climate change mitigation actions, despite more than doubling the allocated resources. The third SSFA sought to produce two additional LCAs, but the products selected -scallops' residues and construction bricks- had no strong connection to preceding or subsequent grant activities and, in the case of scallops' residues, did not have a clear link to climate change mitigation, SPP, ecolabelling, or any other of the grant's result areas.
231. In Chile, the two SSFAs awarded as part of the cost-extension sought to ensure the sustainability of a Chilean sustainable consumption platform (i.e., *Mi Código Verde*). The SSFA with Fundación Chile had the objective of producing a feasible business model for the platform and the SSFA with SERNAC was to deliver a website to host information on the scheme. While SERNAC delivered the website, no feasible business model for the scheme was produced and the platform is currently on-hold. Even if the activities under the extension in Chile had been successful, these were not intended to integrate SCP

policies and tools into climate change mitigation actions, and thus their relevance to the overall objectives of Advance SCP was not straightforward.

232. Advance SCP team members argue that, following the 2019 extension, while the relevance to climate change mitigation of some grant activities was weak, the IKI Grant delivered results that were relevant to advancing SCP in developing countries. This TE noted that, enabled by the 2019 extension, the IKI Grant did deliver limited results that were relevant to SCP. However, the evaluation points out that the assessment of whether a grant extension is justified is based on a determination of how the time and resources made available by that extension bring a grant closer to its intended results. Since the intended results of Advance SCP were defined in terms of climate change mitigation benefits, and the grant extension of 2019 did not contribute to delivering climate change benefits, this TE deemed the 2019 cost-extension unjustified.
233. All stakeholders interviewed for this evaluation rated the project team's inputs as relevant and timely. Still, in light of the challenges posed by the monitoring of Advance SCP, this evaluation concluded that a part-time monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialist would have contributed to improving the implementation of the grant. In the future, UNEP may want to consider including the role of a part-time M&E specialist in the design of projects that are similar to Advance SCP (*strategic question (h)*).
234. The travel and social distancing restrictions brought by the COVID-19 pandemic limited grant activities that required travel and in-person event. These restrictions contribute to reducing the grant's carbon footprint (*strategic question (c)*).

Rating for efficiency: Moderately Unsatisfactory

5.7 Monitoring and Reporting

5.7.1 Monitoring Design and Budgeting

235. Section 5.2 discussed the shortcoming of the ProDoc's PRF, noting that the definitions of indicators at the outcome and output levels were inadequate. These shortcomings posed challenges to the monitoring and reporting during the implementation of Advance SCP. Section 5.4.2 analysed how the definition of outcome I and its indicator O.1. created obstacles to an adequate grant monitoring and evaluation. Section 5.4.1, paragraphs 143 - 168, further discussed the challenges to monitoring and reporting against output indicator II.2. Section 5.4.2 also detailed how changes to the PRF during the 2019 grant extension did not improve the grant's monitoring and reporting framework.
236. IKI's template did not require the elaboration of a monitoring and evaluation framework to be followed by approved grant. Neither did it require the allocation of a dedicated budget for these activities. Consequently, the ProDoc of Advance SCP did not include a monitoring plan and no budget was set aside for these activities. However, prior to 2022, UNEP practices stipulated that monitoring was included as a component of overall project management costs and no separate budget was allocated to the

monitoring function. No formal monitoring plan was elaborated at the time of grant approval or inception.

237. The grant approved in 2016 did not include a budget for mid-term or terminal evaluations. A budget for a terminal evaluation was included as part of the 2019 cost extension.

238. **Rating for monitoring design and budgeting: Highly Unsatisfactory.**

5.7.2 Monitoring of Project Implementation

239. The shortcomings of the grant's PRF were not fully addressed during implementation. For instance, Advance SCP reported meeting the target for indicator O.2. on GHG emissions reductions, when in fact grant activities did not have an effect on levels of GHG emissions and the baselines produced did not provide information that was relevant to the grant activities and results. As shown in Table 13 (page 62), monitoring and reporting against output indicator II.2. was rather arbitrary and subject to interpretations that changed between reporting periods. Similar ambiguity prevailed during the reporting against output indicator V.2. (paragraphs 189 - 192).

240. As reported in annual interim reports, activities under Advance SCP evolved constantly, as new activities were announced, and others were abandoned. However, these changes were not registered and tracked with support from adequate monitoring tools such as a monitoring plan, or annual work plans at the grant level. Indeed, annual work plans were not prepared and presented to the PSG for their consideration and approval. However, grant managers did develop informal working documents to track progress of grant activities.

241. Financial reports of Advance SCP and implementing partners did not provide details on funds used on monitoring and reporting.

242. **Rating for monitoring of project implementation: Moderately Unsatisfactory.**

5.7.3 Project Reporting

243. Advance SCP reported in accordance with IKI's procedures, submitting annual interim reports by April of each year. Interim reports included short (one-page) financial reports, that provided information on the use of funds against the main budget categories used by IKI (e.g., personnel, external services, travel, etc.). Bi-annual summaries of grant activities were prepared and submitted to IKI. A final report to IKI by Advance SCP was completed in August 2023.

244. Interim reports by Advance SCP were complete and delivered by the stipulated deadlines. The reports captured activities planned and underway, and listed the results achieved against the indicators in the PRF. Data reported was not consistently disaggregated by gender and/or vulnerable groups but, given the characteristics of the activities and results reports, there were in fact few opportunities to report data disaggregated in a meaningful way.

245. The evaluation noted discrepancies between the final report submitted in 2023 and information previously reported in annual interim reports (see for example Table 13, and the discussion of indicator V.2. in page 68).

246. **Rating for project reporting: Satisfactory.**

Rating for monitoring and reporting: Moderately Unsatisfactory

5.8 Sustainability

5.8.1 Socio-political Sustainability

247. Advance SCP's initial strategy to sustain and build on the results from grant activities relied, to a large extent, on incorporating SCP policies and tools in NAMAs for prioritized sectors. These NAMAs were intended as a vehicle to build country ownership over the grant results and to provide a means for scaling up the work on SCP initiated by the IKI Grant in participating countries. For example, in Morocco, the NAMA on sustainable tourism was able to incorporate the grant's work on ecolabelling for tourism facilities and provided the groundwork for further work on promoting SCP and low-carbon practices in the sector. Provided that the implementation of the NAMA continues to be pursued by stakeholders in Morocco, the prospects for the social and political sustainability of grant's results in that country are positive.

248. On the other hand, in countries that did not pursue the strategy of integrating SCP policies and tools into NAMAs, the question on the social and political sustainability of grant's results is harder to answer, as these results are presented as isolated outputs that need to be assessed individually. In this context, the evaluation could identify examples of grant outputs for which the expectation for social and political sustainability is promising. For instance, there is evidence that Chile's SPP National Plan has been adopted by national authorities (chief among them *ChileCompra*, Chile's public procurement platform) since, based on the inputs from the plan, the Chilean government is considering the adoption of incentives to government officials who perform well against SPP-based metrics. Another example of a grant output that has been effectively adopted by stakeholders is Brazil's ecolabelling criteria, formally incorporated in a new version of the standard PE.399 on sustainable agricultural production. In this case, however, the true measure of the social sustainability of this grant result will be the number of businesses that choose to pursue certification against the revised standard. By the time of grant closure, the expected number of businesses pursuing certification was low.

249. At a different scale, Advance SCP support to the CI-SCP under the 10YFP was effective at convening and kickstarting work under the programme. Activities by the IKI Grant contributed to increasing the number of CI-SCP partners and rolled out four

working groups under the programme.⁷⁴ CI-SCP, with financial support from partners, is expected to continue its work in the future. In the ProDoc, the work by Advance SCP supporting CI-SCP featured less prominently than in-country work, and that support was underreported in interim reports. However, the support was a key result of the IKI Grant that will persist following the grant's closure (*strategic question (f)*).

250. **Rating for socio-political sustainability: Moderately Likely.**

5.8.2 Financial Sustainability

251. The assessment of the financial sustainability of grant results follows an argument that is similar to that presented in section 5.8.1. on socio-political sustainability: the original strategy of Advance SCP was to incorporate SCP policies and tools into sectoral NAMAs and those NAMAs would mobilize the financial resources needed to scale up the work on SCP. In the absence of NAMAs that integrate the SCP policies and tools supported by the IKI Grant, the financial sustainability of grant results needs to be assessed for individual results.

252. Very few areas supported by Advance SCP included activities to produce a financial strategy or arrangements to secure the permanence of grant result. One example of an attempt at devising such a strategy was the development of a business model to support the ongoing operation of Chile's sustainable consumption platform *Mi Código Verde*. However, as discussed in paragraph 231, the IKI grant could not produce a feasible model. Other than Morocco's NAMA and Chile's business plan for *Mi Código Verde*, this evaluation did not find other examples of attempts at devising strategies to secure the financial sustainability of grant results (*strategic question (f)*).

253. **Rating for financial sustainability: Moderately Unlikely.**

5.8.3 Institutional Sustainability

254. The grant results at country level are highly dependent on the continuous support by government institutions, especially those results related to SPP and ecolabelling. In the absence of well-established SCP policies and programmes in participating countries, enduring institutional support for the results delivered by Advance SCP depends heavily on individual government officials who are the guardians of institutional memory and act as SCP champions in their respective countries. While this evaluation found evidence that such individuals were strong partners during the implementation of Advance SCP, it also found that heavy staff turnover in partner institutions has had a negative effect on institutional support to the grant's results. Staff turnover has had a particularly strong negative effect on the grant's results related to training and capacity building at government and partner organizations.

⁷⁴ WG1 on product sustainable information, WG2 on ecolabelling, WG3 on product lifetime extension, and WG4 on biodiversity.

255. In most cases, results from grant activities were not incorporated into proposed or adopted SCP or climate change related policies or plans. As mentioned earlier in this report, Morocco’s NAMA and Chile’s SPP National Plan stand out in this regard as positive results. The fact that results were not incorporated into policies and plans has a strong negative effect on the institutional sustainability of grant results. Furthermore, this TE did not find evidence of proposed exit strategies linked to most individual grant results, which adds to the factors negatively affecting the sustainability of results achieved by Advance SCP.

256. At a global scale, Advance SCP contributed to strengthening the CI-SCP. Today, CI-SCP is well positioned to continue supporting SCP efforts by governments, private sector companies and civil society. Therefore, CI-SCP is a factor that contributes positively to the institutional sustainability of Advance SCP results at a global scale (*strategic question (f)*).

257. **Rating for institutional sustainability: Moderately Unlikely.**

Rating for sustainability: Moderately Unlikely

5.9 Factors Affecting Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues

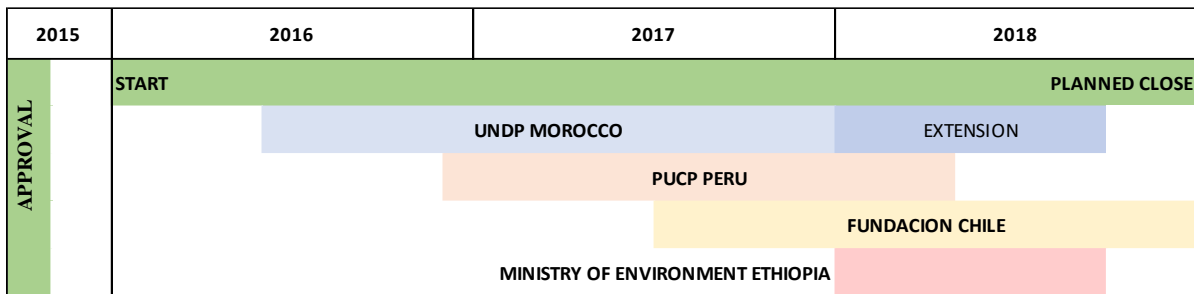
5.9.1 Preparation and Readiness

258. The start of grant activities, especially activities in participating countries, was affected by a number of changes to the grant design. Chief among those were changes to the implementation arrangements. The grant had been originally designed to be implemented based on contracts with individual consultants and consulting firms, and a detailed budget had been included as part of the approved grant proposal to that effect. However, the actual implementation of in-country activities relied on SSFAs and UN to UN Contribution Agreements signed with implementing partners. As shown in Figure 6, the negotiation and signature of SSFAs took up to 27 months from the date of grant approval, thus delaying the start of grant activities. No capacity assessments of prospective implementing partners were completed prior to the finalization of SSFAs.

259. Following the approval of the grant and the changes to the implementation arrangements, no revised budget, procurement plan and annual plans were produced and adopted by the project team.

260. The PSG was convened, and a first meeting was held by the end of the first year of grant implementation, on 7 December 2016. No inception workshop/meeting was held.

Figure 6. Grant implementation timeframe (excl. 2019 grant extension)



261. **Rating for preparation and readiness: Moderately Unsatisfactory.**

5.9.2 Quality of Project Management and Supervision

5.9.2.1. UNEP/Implementing Agency

262. UNEP set up a project team that included a Project Manager, and staff members from each of UNEP’s regional offices for Africa and Latin America. Following the grant extension in 2019, a staff member from UNEP’s country office in Brazil joined the project team to support grant activities in that country. All stakeholders interviewed for this evaluation rated the project team’s inputs as relevant and timely. A stakeholder interviewed highly praised and thanked UNEP for the collaboration and high quality of their partnership in Brazil. The fact that Advance SCP had three different Project Managers had a moderate impact on the quality and consistency of grant reporting.

263. The PSG met biannually during the first two years of grant implementation, and then annually until the last meeting in March 2020.⁷⁵ No PSG meetings took place in 2021 or 2022, as the activities implemented by GiZ had ended. Membership in the PSG was not formalized, and representation of partner institutions changed from meeting to meeting. Most notably, beneficiaries were not represented in the PSG.

264. PSG meetings had an informative role, rather than an oversight function. At the meetings, GiZ and UNEP shared information on progress and upcoming activities, but the PSG did not review annual work plans or reports. A stronger PSG oversight role, especially during the final years of grant implementation (when no PSG meetings were held), could have prevented and addressed some of the issues that affected Advance SCP, including the progressive weakening of the grant’s focus on climate change mitigation.

265. **Rating for UNEP: Satisfactory.**

⁷⁵ First meeting, 7 December 2016; second meeting, 27 June 2017; third meeting, 18 December 2017; fourth meeting, 28 June 2018; fifth meeting, 14 May 2019; and sixth meeting, 4 March 2020.

5.9.2.2. Implementing Partners

266. Advance SCP adopted a complex implementation structure supported by nine implementing partners in the seven participating countries (see discussion in section 3.4). The responsibilities and expected deliverables of each implementing partner were defined in SSFAs and UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreements (see Table 16 on page 74). The main responsibilities of implementing partners included preparing technical products (e.g., assessments and proposals for ecolabelling schemes, LCAs, etc.), provided technical assistance to government officials and private sector companies, and organizing and delivering awareness raising and knowledge dissemination activities. Implementing partners were selected based on the previous experience of the organizations, and conversations with partner institutions of participating countries. No competitive selection processes were used for the selection of implementing partners, and no capacity assessments of potential implementing partners were carried out.

267. The assessment of implementing partners was based on the contents of their respective SSFAs and UN to UN Agency Contribution Agreements, a review of a sample of deliverables and reports produced by implementing partners, and interviews with stakeholders, members of the project team and, when possible, representatives from the implementing partner organizations. This TE noted that no interviews could be conducted with representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Forests of Ethiopia (no contact person was identified by UNEP project team), Fundación Chile and WWF (contact people were unresponsive), and UNDP (declined the invitation for an interview).

268. The TE noted that the quality of project management by implementing partners varied significantly. In some cases, stakeholders interviewed consistently praised the quality of the contribution to grant activities by implementing partners, and that perception by stakeholders was corroborated by the quality of reporting and deliverables produced by implementing partners. One such example was Ibict that was considered by stakeholders as effective managing grant activities in Brazil, convening a diverse group of stakeholders, and providing high quality technical inputs. This TE also concluded that the quality of deliverables and reporting by Ibict was satisfactory. On the flip side, stakeholders interviewed for this TE were dissatisfied with the quality of the work and collaboration with WWF in Paraguay. The review of deliverables and reports by this TE confirmed the impressions shared by interviewees in that the quality of deliverables and reporting by WWF was unsatisfactory. WWF was contacted by this TE in repeated opportunities to conduct an interview, but the organization was unresponsive.

269. **Rating for quality of project management and supervision by implementing partners: Moderately Satisfactory.**

270. **Rating for quality of project management and supervision: Satisfactory.**

5.9.3 Stakeholders' Participation and Cooperation

271. At a global level, Advance SCP successfully developed or strengthened strategic partnerships with organizations and initiatives including the Global Ecolabeling Network (GEN), International Consumer Protection Enforcement Network (ICPEN), Consumers International (CI), and the consumer protection branch at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). These partnerships contributed to the delivery of grant results and are expected to continue supporting the CI-SCP under the 10YFP.
272. At the national level, the level of stakeholders' outreach and engagement varied from country to country. In Morocco, for example, the grant was able to work closely with national authorities (i.e., Ministry of Tourism) and the tourism sector to implement jointly grant activities in a manner that contributed to building ownership over grant activities and results. In other countries, activities had less engagement from stakeholders other than implementing partners and grant counterparts, thus producing results that failed to have effective incidence on behaviours, policies or processes that reached beyond the production of grant deliverables. In Chile, stakeholder engagement had mixed results, with positive outcomes related to SPP, as national and subnational authorities with responsibility over public procurement could be effectively engaged in the discussion and promotion of SPP. However, results on the promotion of SIS (i.e., *Mi Código Verde*) were limited by, among others, a lack of understanding of the capacities and limitations of the stakeholders engaged in these activities, especially those related to the technical and financial barriers preventing SERNAC from taking over and effectively managing the platform. In Ethiopia, the ownership of grant results seemed to have been notoriously poor, as not a single stakeholder could be identified to provide information for this evaluation.
273. A detailed stakeholder analysis at the grant level during project design would have been impractical, however, activities by individual implementing partners could have benefited from such analyses at levels that were appropriate to the scope of the activities in each country. SSFAs with implementing partners did not include requirements to produce stakeholders' analyses and no examples of such analyses were identified during this evaluation.

274. **Rating for stakeholders' participation and cooperation: Moderately Satisfactory.**

5.9.4 Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equality

275. The ProDoc for Advance SCP did not include an analysis of Human Rights, gender equality, Indigenous Peoples, or vulnerable groups and it did not identify risks or concerns related to these topics. The IKI Grant was not given a gender score at project appraisal and approval.
276. Considerations on Human Rights, gender equality, Indigenous Peoples, or vulnerable groups did not figure prominently during grant implementation. SSFA's signed with implementing partners did not include specific requirements or provisions related to these topics. Grant deliverables included gender considerations only to a limited extent, in part because opportunities to include these considerations were in most cases scarce. Examples of deliverables that did include these considerations are the guidelines on "Shout it Out: Communicating Products' Social Impacts", Chile's SPP National Plan,

and (partially) Morocco's NAMA proposal. In most cases, reports from training and dissemination events included statistics of participants disaggregated by gender.

277. **Rating for responsiveness to Human Rights and gender equality: Moderately Satisfactory.**

5.9.5 Environmental and Social Safeguards

278. The ProDoc of Advance SCP did not include a discussion of environmental and social safeguards (ESS) (i.e., section 4.3.2. of the IKI template was marked as not applicable). While the environmental and social impacts of the grant's activities were most likely to be small, the ProDoc should have defined a framework to monitor and respond to emerging ESS-related risks. Given that the scope of in-country activities was unknown at the time of grant approval, there was a less than negligible risk that the grant could come across environmental or social impacts that would have to be identified and addressed during grant implementation.

279. From 2017 to 2020, interim reports for Advance SCP did not include a discussion of ESS. Later, in 2020 and 2021, reports did include a section on this topic. Those reports identified risks related to the COVID-19 global pandemic. No other risks were identified in grant reporting. However, social unrest in Ethiopia posed a risk to the personal safety of project personnel and should have been included as an emerging risk to be monitored and managed. Still, overall, ESS-related risks from Advance SCP were small and the approach followed by the team was deemed adequate by this TE.

280. The restrictions brought by the COVID-19 pandemic limited grant activities that required travel. These limitations on travel had the unintended consequence of reducing the grant's carbon footprint (*strategic question (c)*).

281. **Rating for environmental and social safeguards: Satisfactory.**

5.9.6 Country Ownership and Driven-ness

282. As discussed in section 5.9.3, the level of engagement by public sector entities varied from country to country, affecting the level at which these authorities took ownership of the grant activities and results. The fact that Advance SCP abandoned plans to link SCP policies and tools to NAMAs removed the grant's main mechanism to align its activities to country-driven initiatives on climate change mitigation. Given that this mechanism was not replaced by alternative means to link grant activities to publicly endorsed climate change policies and plans, it resulted in some activities and results by Advance SCP being delivered in relative isolation and, in some cases, without strong governmental backing and ownership. Examples of these activities are the technical assistance to companies in Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay on providing product sustainability information. On the other hand, there are also good examples of grant activities and results that were driven by country priorities and that have been appropriated by national authorities. Examples of such activities include Morocco's NAMA in the tourism sector and Chile's SPP national plan (*strategic question (f)*).

283. As noted before in this report (sections 3.3. and 5.9.2), beneficiary countries were not represented in the PSG. Including representatives from beneficiary groups in a project's PSG is a common practice to enhance country ownership and ensure that project activities adequately reflect the beneficiaries' priorities and needs.

284. **Rating for country ownership and driven-ness: Moderately Satisfactory.**

5.9.7 Communication and Public Awareness

285. Advance SCP had a strong focus on communication and public awareness. This focus was evidenced not only under output V on dissemination of best practices and knowledge, but also throughout the range of in-country activities which, in most cases, relied heavily on training and knowledge dissemination activities (e.g., webinars, workshops, etc.).

286. The dissemination of grant results through the website of the OnePlanet Network is a distinct highlight of Advance SCP. While not all results from Advance SCP have been made available on the site of the OnePlanet Network, many are available, thus contributing to their dissemination to wider audiences. If adequately maintained, the site will continue to provide a useful platform to disseminate knowledge on SCP and is a relevant component of Advance SCP's approach to promote the sustainability of grant results (*strategic question (f)*).

287. Advance SCP included activities to deliver consumer information campaigns in Ecuador and Paraguay. However, in Paraguay, the quality and number of reproductions of the videos produced by the campaigns are very low⁷⁶ (see also paragraph 166). While the resources invested in these activities were comparatively small, the limited impact and quality of the results raise questions about their relevance and contribution to the grant's objectives.

288. **Rating for communication and public awareness: Satisfactory.**

**Rating for factors affecting performance and cross-cutting issues:
Moderately Satisfactory**

⁷⁶ Around 150 reproductions of videos produced in Paraguay and posted on Facebook.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

289. **Conclusion 1.** Advance SCP played a relevant role supporting the CI-SCP under the 10YFP. In collaboration with other initiatives, including activities under UNEP's CI Project, the IKI Grant was effective at convening stakeholders and kickstarting work under CI-SCP. As a result from these actions, the number of CI-SCP partners has increased steadily and working groups created under CI-SCP have engaged in relevant activities to promote SCP worldwide. Working groups supported by Advance SCP produced guidelines and knowledge products that have proven relevant and valuable, and continue to be disseminated by UNEP and other CI-SCP partners (e.g., Guideline for Providing Product Sustainability Information) (see discussion in paragraphs 52, 128, 187, 194, 249, and 256) (*strategic questions (b), (f), and (g)*).
290. **Conclusion 2.** The partnership with the online platform maintained by the OnePlanet Network contributed decisively to the wide dissemination of the knowledge products delivered by Advance SCP. The platform was also key to host and promote knowledge dissemination events delivered by the grant. The platform is a valuable clearinghouse for information on SCP that enabled Advance SCP reaching a wider audience and contributed to the sustainability of the results achieved by the IKI Grant (see discussion in paragraphs 128, 190, and 286) (*strategic questions (f) and (g)*).
291. **Conclusion 3.** Advance SCP was conceived as a climate change mitigation grant intended to develop SCP policies and tools to reduce GHG emissions in participating countries. However, the focus on climate change mitigation was gradually lost. First, by abandoning the initial strategy to link SCP policies and tools to NAMAs. Mainstreaming SCP in NAMAs was not only the means to achieve the intended climate change mitigation impacts of Advance SCP, but it was also at the centre of the grant's strategy to scale up and ensure the sustainability of results. Abandoning the original plans to link SCP policies and tools to NAMAs and not replacing it with an alternative strategy left Advance SCP without a coherent framework to prioritize, organize and give cohesion to the grant's activities in participating countries. As a result, many activities in countries other than Morocco (the only country to pursue in full the original strategy and to incorporate results in a NAMA) appear as isolated actions with no clear, direct, and measurable contribution to climate change mitigation.
292. A second factor that contributed to Advance SCP losing its climate change mitigation focus was a process to identify and prioritize grant activities that did not ensure that selected activities were relevant to climate change mitigation action in participating countries. As a result of this selection process, Advance SCP invested in, for example, SPP criteria for products with little or no climate change mitigation potential (e.g., cleaning products, dry-markers), and LCAs for products that are not a priority for climate change mitigation action (e.g., sea-shell residues). Other activities supported by the IKI Grant were too separated from actual climate action and thus their impact on GHG emissions remains uncertain (e.g., support to countries joining AAA, and

technical assistance to companies to provide product sustainability information). The deviation by Advance SCP from its original focus on climate change mitigation was accentuated following the 2019 grant extension (see discussion in paragraphs 67, 92, 95-101, 105, 108, 141, 149, 153, 178, 197-198, 204, 206-211, 229-231, and 282).

293. **Conclusion 4.** The IKI Grant was an integral part of UNEP's CI Project. Expected deliverables from Advance SCP, especially those related to the development and dissemination of knowledge products and trainings, were incorporated into the PRF of the CI Project, and the delivery of those results by the IKI Grant duly contributed to its achievements. The work by Advance SCP supporting the activities of the CI-SCP was another key contribution to the objectives of this project. In that context, results from Advance SCP and the CI Project were aligned and Advance SCP made a significant contribution to the expected results from that project (*strategic question (b)*).
294. On the flip side, the CI Project did not incorporate the focus on climate change mitigation that characterized Advance SCP. Because the objectives on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP were not in common with the project on strengthening consumer information, the incorporation of the IKI Grant into this new host project may have contributed to the gradual loss of the grant's intended focus on the links between SCP and climate change mitigation. This TE concluded that the way the objectives of the CI Project were defined may have contributed to weakening the focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP, limiting its potential to meet its stated objectives (see detailed discussion in Annex VII) (*strategic question (b)*).
295. ICSAL and Advance SCP were designed to be complementary around activities to provide technical assistance to private sector companies and to support the development of the regional ecolabelling initiative Sello Ambiental Americas. Both Advance SCP and ICSAL shared the same approach and pitfalls delivering the technical assistance to private sector companies, as the modality to provide this assistance had limitations regarding impact, sustainability, and replicability. The development of the regional ecolabelling scheme under ICSAL was slower than expected and that may have limited Advance SCP success supporting countries to formally join the initiative. Given the relatively narrow scope of the grant "Using Green and Digital Technologies to Reduce Food Waste at Consumer Level", there were little opportunities for synergies or complementarity between that grant and Advance SCP (*strategic question (a)*).
296. **Conclusion 5.** The design of Advance SCP prioritized flexibility for activities in participating countries. The ProDoc provided only a general framework for the type of activities that would be implemented in-country and left most of the details of the specific activities to be decided during grant implementation. This approach to project design is valid, especially when the time and resources available for project preparation are limited. However, in the case of Advance SCP, the approach had negative effects on efficiency and effectiveness. The start of the activities in individual countries experienced long delays and, as discussed above, in many cases the selection of activities diverged from the grant's intended objectives on climate change mitigation. Interviews with UNEP staff indicated that the organization is exploring alternative approaches to project design and implementation, including options that emphasize

detailing the scope of eligible activities during project design, and selecting beneficiary countries or partners through calls for expressions of interest held during the implementation phase.

297. Advance SCP faced challenges that limited the opportunities to have a detailed project design. These challenges were marked by a lack of resources for project design (i.e., project preparation grant) and by limited time for project preparation. Fortunately, these challenges have been addressed by IKI and now calls for proposal by the initiative follow a two-step process (i.e., (i) selection of project outlines, and (ii) appraisal of project proposals) that provides time and grant resources for project preparation (see discussion in paragraphs 90, 119, 143, 227, and 258).
298. **Conclusion 6.** The approach to the selection, prioritization, and sequencing of activities under Advance SCP varied from country to country, with different effects on the grant's results and the likelihood of impact. For example, in Morocco, activities by Advance SCP were focused on a comparatively small number of issues related to the development of *one market* (sustainable tourism) and it is likely that the grant will have an impact on that one market. On the flip side, in other countries, for example Peru, Advance SCP pursued activities in several areas that were not related to each other, resulting in isolated results unlikely to have an incidence on the decisions by consumers or producers. A conclusion from the implementation of Advance SCP is that fragmented efforts and isolated actions can in fact diminish the impact from interventions on SCP. Conversely, a sound selection and sequencing of activities can progressively address (some of) the various aspects of market development that are needed to promote SCP (*strategic question (d)*).
299. **Conclusion 7.** Advance SCP demonstrated serious shortcomings regarding the monitoring function. These shortcomings originated with a PRF that defined indicators and targets that were ill-suited to guide and evaluate the grant's performance. These shortcomings were not addressed through appropriate project management practices, including appraisal by the Project Review Committee (no review was completed), discussion and finalization of the PRF at an inception workshop (no inception workshop was held), elaboration and update of a monitoring plan (no monitoring plan was produced), and elaboration and approval of annual work plans by the PSG (no annual work plans were discussed and approved by the PSG). The challenges to the adequate monitoring of Advance SCP were exacerbated by the absence of a dedicated budget and the allocation of responsibilities and resources to support the monitoring function (see discussion in paragraphs 97, 118, 137, 143-144, 168-170, 183, 188-189, 192-194, 197, 202-204, 233, and 235-246) (*strategic question (h)*).
300. **Conclusion 8.** Given the scope of the activities, Advance SCP did not have strong opportunities to have incidence on Human Rights, gender equality, or the rights and participation of Indigenous Peoples, youth, and/or marginalized groups. An analysis of these issues during the initiation of certain grant activities may have proactively generated opportunities to have a positive incidence on these issues. No gender score was assigned to Advance SCP at approval (see discussion in paragraphs 82, 164, and 275-276).

301. **Conclusion 9.** External factors had a moderate influence on the implementation of Advance SCP. Political and social unrest, elections, and government turn-over offered challenges that the project team was able to navigate. The COVID-19 global pandemic had also an impact on grant implementation, requiring that most training and dissemination activities be held online. These restrictions resulted in cost savings and provided an opportunity to reach broader audiences (see discussion in paragraphs 123-124, 219, 228, 234, 254, and 279-280) (*strategic question (c)*).
302. **Conclusion 10.** Under the original strategy, the delivery of tangible environmental, social, and environmental co-benefits by Advance SCP was closely linked to the implementation of actions included in NAMAs. Therefore, co-benefits are more likely to be delivered through the NAMAs in Morocco and Ethiopia. In Morocco, the implementation of the NAMA on sustainable tourism would bring environmental benefits related to energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, improved waste management, and others. In Ethiopia, the NAMA in the agriculture sector would contribute to, e.g., sustainable land management, improved fertilizing practices, and better waste and wastewater management. Agriculture, including coffee growing, is a labour-intensive sector in Ethiopia and the NAMA may contribute to improve farmers' income levels and generate rural jobs (*strategic question (e)*).
303. The overall performance rating, as assessed by this TE, is **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. As shown below in Table 18, Advance SCP scored highly on criteria related to i) alignment to UNEP, global, regional and country priorities, ii) financial management, and (iii) factors affecting performance. Advance SCP scored low on criteria related to i) alignment to donor priorities, ii) likelihood of impact, iii) efficiency, and iv) monitoring design, and implementation.

Table 18. Summary of project findings and ratings

Criterion	Summary assessment	Rating
Strategic Relevance		S
1. Alignment to UNEP MTS, POW and Strategic Priorities	The grant was well aligned to UNEP's priorities and subprogrammes on resource efficiency. The grant's original alignment to climate change priorities was gradually lost.	S
2. Alignment to Donor strategic priorities	While the grant was approved under IKI's climate change mitigation priority, the grant's focus on this issue was not maintained during implementation and the contribution to climate change mitigation was only marginal.	MS
3. Relevance to global, regional, sub-regional and national environmental priorities	The grant contributed to the national and regional policies and plans on SCP of Chile, Morocco, Africa, Latin America, and the Mediterranean. Other participating countries have not adopted similar policies and plans.	HS

Criterion	Summary assessment	Rating
4. Complementarity with existing interventions/coherence	Advance SCP was included as a main component of the project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” and made a solid contribution to that project’s objectives and resources. However, the climate change objectives of Advance SCP were not reflected in that project’s design.	MS
5. Quality of Project Design	The ProDoc provided a solid presentation of the need and justification for activities linking SCP and climate change. The main weaknesses of the ProDoc were related to the fact that outputs, activities, and the PRF were not defined with sufficient level of detail thus affecting implementation, monitoring, and reporting.	MU
Nature of External Context	The grant was affected by political instability, staff turnover in partner institutions, and by the travel and social distancing restrictions following the COVID-19 global pandemic.	MF
Effectiveness		MU
1. Availability of outputs	Knowledge products under output I were delivered as planned. Most products planned under output II were delivered, however, the relevance to climate change mitigation of some of these outputs is only marginal. Some outreach activities reported under output V had a limited scope and relevance.	MS
2. Achievement of project outcomes	The grant’s contribution to climate change mitigation is only marginal, and the scope of the adoption of policies on climate change and SCP by participating countries was limited.	MU
3. Likelihood of impact	The focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP was gradually lost, and the expected impact on climate change mitigation is unlikely to materialize.	U
Financial Management		S
1. Adherence to UNEP’s financial policies and procedures	Financial management followed UNEP’s practices, financial reports followed IKI’s requirements.	S
2. Completeness of project financial information	Financial reporting was in accordance with IKI’s requirements and that limited the completeness and usefulness of financial reports.	MS
3. Communication between finance and project management staff	Internal communications and reporting were frequent and effective. No issues were reported by UNEP staff interviewed for this evaluation.	S
Efficiency	Advance SCP was granted three no-cost extensions and one cost extension. Activities had a slow start in most countries and ended four years after the planned closing date of September 2018. This evaluation concluded that the 2019 cost-extension did not contribute effectively to meeting the original objectives of Advance SCP related to climate change mitigation.	MU
Monitoring and Reporting		MU

Criterion	Summary assessment	Rating
1. Monitoring design and budgeting	The shortcomings in the grant's PRF created challenges to the monitoring and reporting of Advance SCP. IKI's template for the grant proposal did not require a monitoring and evaluation plan. No budget was set aside for monitoring and the grant approved in 2016 did not include a budget for mid-term or terminal evaluations. However, prior to 2022, UNEP practices stipulated that monitoring was included as a component of overall project management costs and no separate budget was allocated to the monitoring function. A budget for a terminal evaluation was included as part of the 2019 cost extension. No formal monitoring plan was elaborated at the time of grant approval or inception.	HU
2. Monitoring of project implementation	The shortcomings in the PRF were not addressed during grant implementation and no monitoring and evaluation plan was formally adopted. Monitoring against the PRF was subject to interpretation by individual Project Managers and those interpretations changed between reporting periods.	MU
3. Project reporting	Reports by Advance SCP followed IKI's requirements and were submitted on time. The evaluation noted discrepancies between the final report submitted in 2023 and information previously reported in annual interim reports.	S
Sustainability		MU
1. Socio-political sustainability	The socio-political sustainability of grant results varies from country to country. In Morocco, where Advance SCP could effectively integrate SCP actions in a NAMA, the grant results are likely to be sustainable, provided that the NAMA is implemented as proposed. In other countries, in the absence of an alternative to the strategy to integrate the grant's results into NAMAs, the assessment of the sustainability of results is not straightforward. Still, the evaluation could assess the sustainability of individual grant results as likely (e.g., Chile's SPP National Plan). At the country level, the sustainability of grant results is at high risk from staff turn-over and changes in priorities in partner institutions, including government institutions. Advance SCP contribution to the work of the CI-SCP produced results that, <i>with financial support from partners</i> , are deemed to be sustainable.	ML
2. Financial sustainability		MU
3. Institutional sustainability		MU
Factors Affecting Performance		MS
1. Preparation and readiness	Grant activities in most participating countries were delayed by the need to negotiate the scope of SSFAs and UN to UN Contribution Agreements. No inception workshop was held and no revised budget, procurement plan and annual plan were produced at the start of grant implementation.	MU
2. Quality of project management and supervision		S

Criterion	Summary assessment	Rating
2.1 UNEP/Implementing Agency	Advance SCP had a project team that included a Project Manager, and staff members from the regional offices for Africa and Latin America, and the Brazilian country office. Stakeholders interviewed for the evaluation rated the team's collaboration and inputs as valuable, timely and effective.	S
2.2 Implementing Partners	The implementation of the IKI Grant was supported by nine implementing partners in the seven participating countries. The quality of project management by implementing partners varied significantly. In some cases, implementing partners were effective managing grant activities, convening a diverse group of stakeholders, and providing high quality technical inputs. In another, stakeholders were dissatisfied with the quality of the work by and collaboration with an implementing partner and this TE also concluded that the quality of the deliverables and reporting of that partner was unsatisfactory.	MS
3.Stakeholders' participation and cooperation	At a global level, Advance SCP developed effective partnerships that could continue supporting the CI-SCP under the 10YFP. At the country level, the engagement with stakeholders, including government institutions, varied from country to country and had mixed results.	MS
4.Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality	Human rights and gender equality did not figure prominently in the ProDoc or during grant implementation. In part, because the scope of the activities under Advance SCP offered only limited opportunities to have effective incidence on these issues. The evaluation could find examples of grant activities that incorporated considerations on gender and human rights (e.g., guidelines on "Shout it Out: Communicating Products' Social Impacts").	MS
5.Environmental and social safeguards	The ProDoc of Advance SCP did not include a discussion of ESS. From 2017 to 2020, interim reports for Advance SCP did not include a discussion of ESS. Later, in 2020 and 2021, reports did include a section on this topic. The ESS-related risks from Advance SCP were small and this evaluation considered the approach followed by the team as adequate.	S
6.Country ownership and driven-ness	The level of engagement by public sector entities varied from country to country, affecting the level at which these authorities took ownership of the grant activities and results. The evaluation could find examples of satisfactory ownership of grant results (Morocco's NAMA in the tourism sector).	MS
7.Communication and public awareness	The grant had a strong focus on communication and public awareness and the dissemination of grant results through the OnePlanet Network is a highlight of Advance SCP.	S
Overall Project Performance Rating		MU

6.2 Lessons learned

Lesson learned 1	Changes to project strategy must be tested against the project's original objectives to ensure that the project stays on track to meet those objectives.
Context / comment	<p>During grant implementation, the interest of participating countries in NAMAs decreased, triggering a change of strategy by Advance SCP. However, the resulting strategy did not define realistic pathways that integrated in a cohesive manner the different actions to promote SCP policies and tools, and that linked those actions to climate change mitigation action. As a result, several activities by Advance SCP lacked cohesion and failed to contribute to climate change mitigation in a convincing and measurable manner.</p> <p>While changes to project strategy are a challenge to project teams and partners, they can be addressed through adequate adaptive project management. Developing alternative strategies and testing them against the original objectives contributes to keeping a project on track.</p>
Lesson learned 2	Limitations to project design that are imposed by donor's requirements should not prevent the project team from developing and adopting relevant project management processes and tools.
Context / comment	<p>Even though the IKI's proposal template did not require common project design features such as a ToC, monitoring plan, or procurement plan, these are valuable project management tools that a project team can develop to support their management role. Developing and updating a ToC would have assisted the project team assessing changes to the strategy of Advance SCP, ensuring that it did not lose focus on climate change mitigation (see conclusion 3 and lesson learned 1).</p> <p>Developing and updating a monitoring plan and discussing annual work plans at PSG meetings would have supported the project team's monitoring role and provided input to the selection and prioritization of grant activities.</p>
Lesson learned 3	A mid-term review can be a valuable tool to inform project decision making, especially at strategic turning points such as cost-extensions.

Context / comment	<p>The 2019 cost-extension was a key turning point for Advance SCP as it expanded the scope of work to three additional countries and extended the implementation period, ultimately until 2022 (four years after the original planned closing date). Moreover, the activities implemented after the cost-extension accelerated the departure of Advance SCP from its original stated objectives related to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>A mid-term review conducted <i>before</i> the negotiation of the cost-extension would have provided evidence and recommendations to inform a discussion by the project team, PSG, IKI, and others of key issues including: i. Advance SCP focus on climate change mitigation, ii. alternative strategies to ensure the sustainability and scaling up of grant results, and iii. grant monitoring, reporting and evaluation (incl., possible revisions to the PRF).</p>
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Lesson learned 4	<p>Opportunities to have incidence on gender equality and human rights can be enhanced by project design.</p>
Context / comment	<p>Advance SCP had little opportunities to promote gender equality and human rights. However, these opportunities could have been enhanced by purposefully targeting female beneficiaries during the implementation of certain activities, including activities to provide technical assistance to private sector companies that were female-owned or led. Targeting private sector companies (incl. SMEs) that are female-owned or led recognizes the role of women as agents of change and contributes to removing existing gender gaps and barriers for the economic development of women.</p> <p>An immediately available tool to move in that direction is to adopt context-appropriate, gender-disaggregated indicators and targets for project activities that provide technical or financial assistance to beneficiaries, including private sector companies. Similarly, when appropriate, indicators and targets that focus on vulnerable or marginalized groups, Indigenous Peoples, and/or specific age cohorts can help direct project resources to address existing gender, racial, or social gaps or biases.</p>

6.3 Recommendations

Recommendation 1	<p>The modalities to provide technical assistance to private sector companies adopted by Advance SCP and ICSAL proved to have limitations related to sustainability and scalability.</p> <p>UNEP should systematize the experience providing technical assistance under Advance SCP and ICSAL and produce recommendations to improve the sustainability and</p>
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	scalability of future initiatives that include technical assistance activities to the private sector. Those recommendations may include options to develop capacities and build longer-term partnerships with key stakeholders including chambers of commerce, business associations, universities, and non-for-profit organizations (incl. National Cleaner Production Centres) in developing countries and developing business models to ensure the financial sustainability and scalability of the partnerships.
Challenge or problem to be addressed	Low uptake of grant products (see discussion in paragraphs 177 and 228). Sustainability of grant results (see lesson learned 4 and paragraph 252.).
Priority level	Medium (Important)
Type of recommendation	Project level
Responsibility:	UNEP project team
Proposed implementation time-frame:	12 months

Recommendation 2	<p>Climate change action and the promotion of SCP offer real and meaningful opportunities to exploit synergies through the implementation of actions that reduce GHG emissions, reduce the vulnerability to climate change, and improve resource efficiency. SCP tools like SPP and ecolabelling can promote markets transformation towards products and services that contribute to global and national commitments on climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Based on the experience of Advance SCP, UNEP should produce climate-specific guidance and criteria for the prioritization of products and services to be included in activities to promote SCP tools like SPP and ecolabelling. These criteria may include climate change mitigation potential, contribution to climate change adaptation, and alignment to NDC. UNEP and GiZ may also want to pilot the proposed guidance and criteria during the implementation of the recently started IKI grant on “Greening supply and demand: Advancing Eco Labels and Sustainable Public Procurement for climate and biodiversity protection (Eco-Advance)”.</p>
Challenge or problem to be addressed	Low relevance on climate change mitigation of grant activities and results (see discussion on grant outputs, e.g., paragraphs 141, 149-150, 153, 177-179).

	Low likelihood of impact (see discussion in section 5.4.3.).
Priority level	Medium (Important)
Type of recommendation	Project level
Responsibility:	UNEP project team
Proposed implementation time-frame:	12 months

Recommendation 3	<p>The Ministry of Tourism of Morocco should explore the inclusion of low-carbon, climate-resilient development of the tourism sector in the Morocco's country programme with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and explore funding opportunities with the Fund, including funding under GCF Readiness Programme and existing funding proposals (e.g., FP194: Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (PEEB) Cool).</p> <p>An immediate next step for consideration by the Ministry of Tourism is to initiate conversations with the Moroccan national designated authority (NDA) for GCF, i.e., the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development-Department of Sustainable Development.⁷⁷</p>
Challenge or problem to be addressed	Sustainability of grant results (see discussion in Section 5.8, page 81).
Priority level	Low (Opportunity for improvement)
Type of recommendation	Partners
Responsibility:	UNEP project team to pass on the recommendation to the Ministry of Tourism of Morocco
Proposed implementation time-frame:	12 months

Recommendation 4	<p>ABNT and stakeholders in the coffee sector should include requirements on zero deforestation in a revised version of the ecolabelling standard for agricultural products. Including those requirements would facilitate compliance with the EU regulations on deforestation-free agricultural commodities</p>
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⁷⁷ Contact information of the NDA is available on the GCF website under: <<https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/morocco>>.

	and provide an incentive for coffee producers to pursue certification
Challenge or problem to be addressed	Low uptake of grant products (see discussion in Section 5.4.1, paragraph 159 and 160). Sustainability of grant results (see discussion in Section 5.8, paragraph 248).
Priority level	Low (Opportunity for improvement)
Type of recommendation	Partners
Responsibility:	UNEP project team to pass on the recommendation to ABNT
Proposed implementation time-frame:	12 months

ANNEX I. RESPONSE TO STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS

Response to stakeholders' comments received but not (fully) accepted by the evaluator, where appropriate.

Table I.1. Response to stakeholders' comments received but not (fully) accepted by the evaluator

Paragraph number	Reviewer	Comment	Response by the Evaluation Consultant
Acknowledgement	Laetitia Montero (LM)	Delete "contribute to the successful finalisation of the current grant" as the grant is already finished	The findings from the evaluation did or should have informed the final activities of the grant. For example, the evaluation found significant discrepancies in the grant reporting of results under indicator II.2 that could/should have been explained and addressed during the preparation of the final grant report completed in August 2023.
General comments	Elisa Tonda and Djaheezah Subratty (ET, DS)	<p>The evaluation focused on GHG emissions reduction and NAMAs and only marginally considered the SCP and Consumer information benefits.</p> <p>The evaluator states that the success of Advance SCP should be analyzed considering its contribution to climate change mitigation and its contribution to developing NAMAs. This had a negative impact on 4 criteria: quality of project design, effectiveness, efficiency, monitoring and report. We agree with the conclusion that the link with climate change should have been strengthened during the implementation of the project, but we do not agree that all activities led under the project that have no direct impact on GHG reduction are not valuable and in the scope of the project. Improved Consumer information contributes to SCP that in turn contributes to GHG reduction. The outcome of this project is "Increased awareness, institutional support and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns".</p>	<p>The outcome target of Advance SCP was defined as a 10% reduction in GHG emission in targeted sectors of participating countries. The ProDoc and periodic and final reports of Advance SCP stated unrealistic claims about the grant's contribution to GHG emissions reductions in various sectors: e.g., 10% reduction of GHG emissions from hydropower generation in Peru, 20-70% reduction of GHG emissions from the agriculture in Chile. Those claims are unsubstantiated and should not be attributed to Advance SCP, not the least because the grant did not undertake activities to have incidence on GHG emissions from several of these sectors. For that reason, <u>these unrealistic claims were not taken into consideration for the evaluation of the grant.</u> Instead, the evaluation developed an alternative approach to assess the grant's results at the outcome level that was based on the number of countries adopting SCP policies and plans. For example, the SPP plan adopted by Chile, which is neither a NAMA nor a climate change policy, was counted towards the target of the outcome indicator. <u>This alternative approach resulted in higher effectiveness and sustainability ratings than those ratings that would have resulted had the grant been evaluated against the results framework approved in the ProDoc and reported against by the project team (i.e., GHG emissions reductions).</u></p> <p>The evaluation acknowledged the relevance to climate action of consumer information tools, even when the impact was not direct, for example: "In Chile, activities to promote SPP were not</p>

			<p>formally incorporated into a NAMA, but it is likely they will have an impact on GHG emissions from, e.g., low-carbon vehicles and IT equipment purchased by government entities.” (evaluation report, paragraph 209).</p> <p>However, the report also noted when the relevance to climate change mitigation of grant activities was not significant, either because a product category was not linked to meaningful sources of GHG emissions (e.g., dry-markers (SPP criteria in Paraguay), or office cleaning services (SPP criteria in Peru)), or because the grant did not work on realistic pathways to link the chosen sectors or products to climate action (e.g., hydropower generation in Peru, agriculture in Chile).</p>
General comments	ET, DS	<p>The evaluator concludes that NAMA were the cornerstone of the project. The implementing team do not agree with this statement. Only one government out the initial 4 countries decided to work on a new NAMA. Three countries explained early in the project that this was not of interest to them. The implementation team did provide an alternative and supported them in activities contributing to climate change mitigation (see detailed argumentation in comment 23). The IKI annual report for 2017 states “As previously reported, most target countries chose to advance on meeting their Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs) instead of developing new NAMAs (...) In agreement with the IKI office, activities I.2 and I.3 were changed to provide guidance on climate change opportunities in SCP more widely, instead of a focus on NAMAs only.”</p>	<p>The evaluation report states that NAMAs were a cornerstone of the grant’s strategy to contribute to climate change mitigation and to ensure the sustainability of grant results (evaluation report, paragraph 92). The strategy based on NAMAs could have been changed at any time during grant implementation, but it was not, leaving the grant without a strategy to remain relevant to climate action and to secure the sustainability of grant results.</p> <p>There should not have been an expectation for Advance SCP to lead to new NAMAs and the grant was not evaluated against such an expectation. On the contrary, it would have been wiser and more effective to link the work of Advance SCP to existing climate change policies and plans (NAMAs or otherwise) in participating countries. For example, the evaluation report acknowledged that the activities of Advance SCP in Ethiopia were linked to the development of an already existing NAMA.</p> <p>The evaluation does not suggest that the only strategy available to Advance SCP was to pursue new NAMAs. Instead, the report states, repeatedly, that a shortcoming of Advance SCP was that the strategy to contribute to NAMAs was <i>not replaced</i> with an alternative strategy. For example, one linking grant activities to existing climate action policies and plans, including those prioritized in NDCs.</p>
General comments	ET, DS	<p>The evaluation did not consider the contribution of the project to the wider international agenda through the 10 YFP (Outputs I and V), focusing mainly on activities at national level (Output II)</p>	<p>All reporting by Advanced SCP, including the final report, had a strong bias towards in-country activities. That bias was identified early on during the evaluation and the findings of the evaluation</p>

		<p>The evaluator recognizes the success of the Consumer Information Programme but his assessment and rankings focus largely on results at the national level. This has a negative impact on the rating on sustainability, effectiveness, and efficiency.</p>	<p>are a balanced reflection of the contents of the ProDoc and the grant results at both national and global level: "In the ProDoc, the work by Advance SCP supporting CI-SCP featured less prominently than in-country work, and that support was underreported in interim reports. However, the support was a key result of the IKI Grant that will persist following the grant's closure". (evaluation report, paragraph 249). The evaluation provides a balanced discussion of the results at Advance SCP at the various levels, including those at the national and global level. For instance, the <i>first</i> conclusion of the evaluation report reads, literally "Advance SCP played a relevant role supporting the CI-SCP. In collaboration with other initiatives, the IKI Grant was effective at convening stakeholders and kickstarting work under CI-SCP. As a result, the number of CI-SCP partners increased steadily and working groups created under CI-SCP engaged in relevant activities to promote SCP worldwide. Working groups supported by Advance SCP produced guidelines and knowledge products that have proven relevant and valuable and continue to be disseminated by UNEP and other CI-SCP partners." (evaluation report, paragraph 27). Also, the fourth conclusion reads, in part "The IKI Grant results, especially those related to the development and dissemination of knowledge products and trainings contributed to the achievement of the objectives of UNEP's CI Project. The work by Advance SCP supporting the activities of the CI-SCP was another key contribution to the objectives of this project." (evaluation report, paragraph 30). The evaluation of effectiveness was conducted against the outcomes, outputs, indicators, and targets in the approved ProDoc (except for the stated target for outcome O.1. on quantified GHG emissions reductions, which was not evaluable). Results under outputs I and V were evaluated with the same rigour as those under output II. The ProDoc failed to list results at the outcome level related to the international 10YFP agenda and that may put some emphasis on in-country results at that level.</p>
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			<p>The evaluation also provided a balanced assessment of the sustainability of grant results, including results related to the Consumer Information Programme. For example:</p> <p>"At a different scale, Advance SCP support to the CI-SCP under the 10YFP was effective at convening and kickstarting work under the programme. Activities by the IKI Grant contributed to increasing the number of CI-SCP partners and rolled out four working groups under the programme. CI-SCP, with financial support from partners, is expected to continue its work in the future. In the ProDoc, the work by Advance SCP supporting CI-SCP featured less prominently than in-country work, and that support was underreported in interim reports. However, the support was a key result of the IKI Grant that will persist following the grant's closure." (evaluation report, paragraph 249).</p> <p>"At a global scale, Advance SCP contributed to strengthening the CI-SCP. Today, CISCOP is well positioned to continue supporting SCP efforts by governments, private sector companies and civil society. Therefore, CI-SCP is a factor that contributes positively to the institutional sustainability of Advance SCP results at a global scale". (evaluation report, paragraph 256).</p>
General comments	ET, DS	<p>The revised evaluator's Theory of Change, including result statement, long term impact, intermediate states and outcomes, added "Participating countries" at each level. This was not the case in the ToC and project document signed with IKI, thus the UNEP team does not agree with this revision that puts a systematic emphasis on the national activities, which only comprised 1 of 3 Outputs.</p>	<p>The outcome in the ProDoc was defined as "Climate friendly and SCP policy framework put in place in <i>four countries contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors</i>." (ProDoc, emphasis added.). The outcome indicator was defined as a 10% reduction in GHG emissions in <i>targeted sector of participating countries</i>. In the final report of Advance SCP, UNEP stated that the grant results at the outcome level were GHG emissions reductions in Morocco, Chile, Peru and Ethiopia: e.g., "Peru: 10% reduction to be confirmed when NAMA implementation actions are defined" (Advance SCP, final report).</p> <p>The description of the impacts in the ProDoc also referred to in-country results: "The <i>identification and development of NAMA proposals in each participating country</i> in sectors covered by SCP/10YFP programmes will contribute to reducing GHG emissions in the areas that have the most significant mitigation potential." (ProDoc, emphasis added.).</p> <p>Any expected contribution of outputs 1 or 5 to the grant's results at the outcome or impact level were not elaborated in the original</p>

			ProDoc or in the 2019 revised ProDoc, and no indicators or targets to measure those expected contributions were proposed at grant approval or at any time during grant implementation. The draft inception report, including the ToC, was shared with the project team, including the current project manager, for their input before it was finalized. The inception report stated repeatedly that the grant was going to be evaluated against the ToC.
General comments	ET, DS	Out of three outputs, only Output II (on technical assistance and capacity building) was designed to focus on national implementation. Output I (on developing knowledge product) and V (on global outreach) have a global scope. The budget reflects similar investment and resources spent for global and for national activities (43 % of the budget was spent in the 7 participating countries).	The statement on the budget allocation in the comment cannot be corroborated with the information provided to his evaluation. The financial information provided for this evaluation did not disaggregate expenditures by participating country or global activities. The evaluation report does not include statements in this regard.
General comments	ET, DS	<p>The current evaluation report inadequately reflects the central role of the Consumer Information Programme of the One Planet network (CI-SCP).</p> <p>The statement that the support to the CI-SCP was added only during the 2019 is not shared by the implementing team. The 2016 PRODOC states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 3, on the structured brief description mentions: "The project will contribute to the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP), more specifically to the Consumer Information Programme. " - Section 4.4.3 Securing sustainability after termination of funding mentions: " The project will be implemented under the 10YFP (2012-2022) which will provide opportunities to expand its results" - Output V refers explicitly to the 10 YFP: Output V. Knowledge and tools related to the 10YFP/SCP, including its climate relevance, disseminated and best practices shared. -As well as Indicator I.2 (Clearing house being the previous designation of One Planet network). - Budget was allocated for CI-SCP Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee meetings since 2015 which means a direct support to the governance of the CI-SCP. 	<p>It is unclear what this comment is referring to (the paragraph number in the evaluation report is not provided with the comment). There is no doubt that the support to the CI-SCP was included in the ProDoc approved by IKI in 2015.</p> <p>The evaluation report is explicit about when each indicator was included in the project results framework and how targets were updated (or not) during the 2019 grant extension:</p> <p>"Indicator V.1. was part of the proposal approved in 2015. The original target of five events was updated to ten during the extension of the grant scope in 2019 (evaluation report, paragraph 186)."</p> <p>"Indicator V.2. was included in original proposal with a target of eight tools to be disseminated. The target was revised to ten tools during the grant extension in 2019. The target for indicator V.2. referred to the number of tools that had been disseminated (i.e., 10 tools disseminated by the end of the grant). I" (evaluation report, paragraph 189)."</p> <p>"Indicator V.5. was included in 2019 to reflect the grant's intention to support four meetings of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) of the CI-SCP." (evaluation report, paragraph 194)."</p>

		<p>Knowledge products generated within the output I, were developed in the framework of the Consumer Information Programme and reported to the donor as such since 2016.o</p> <p>The 2019 extension, also confirms these linkages with the CI-SCP: "The Advance SCP project is part of the portfolio of the One Planet network Consumer Information Programme (CI-SCP) (...). Advance SCP has funded the annual in person CI-SCP multi-stakeholder advisory committee meetings, thus contributed critically to the governance mechanism of the programme. (...) Further, the global knowledge tools under Output 1 form part of the adopted CI-SCP work plan, their development thus having been signed off by the programme's advisory committee."</p>	
General comments	ET, DS	<p>The evaluator did not interview key stakeholders that were suggested in the contact list, including donor, members of the CI-SCP and senior management at UNEP. This would have provided an overall understanding of the project's relevance for the international agenda on SCP, and harmonization of environmental labels that contribute to climate literacy and knowledge on consumer information.</p>	<p>The evaluation included over 25 interviews, including <i>nine</i> with members of UNEP staff. More UNEP staff were contacted but did not respond. Over ten additional potential interviewees from other organizations were contacted but either declined to be interviewed or did not respond.</p> <p>Interviews with representatives from the donor organizations are not common during terminal evaluations, however, representatives from both BMUV and IKI were interviewed before the finalization of the evaluation report (BMUV on 15 February 2024, and IKI on 22 February 2024).</p> <p>Senior management of UN Agencies are not routinely interviewed during the evaluation of small grants like Advance SCP. If UNEP had expectations that senior management had to be interviewed, that should have been flagged by UNEP <i>before</i> the conclusion of the draft evaluation report. For example, during the discussion and finalization of the inception report that includes the list of proposed interviewees.</p> <p>Still, the evaluation report already recognizes that the scope of the evaluation was limited by the unavailability of stakeholders who could not be interviewed. For instance, no stakeholders in Ethiopia or Morocco could be identified by the project team. Two implementing partners declined to be interviewed and private sector beneficiaries, hand-picked by the project team as potential interviewees, did not remember having participated in the grant activities.</p>

			While the unavailability of stakeholders does limit the scope of an evaluation, the fact that so many stakeholders declined to be interviewed tells about how those stakeholders valued their participation in a project and hints at risks to the sustainability of project results.
General comments	ET, DS	The UNEP team recognizes that the evaluation provides several valid recommendations which will strengthen the EcoAdvance project (i.e. new project under implementation, with financial support of IKI). However, for the above-mentioned reasons the team does not agree with some of the ratings such as Effectiveness, Efficiency, Monitoring and reporting and Sustainability.	The disagreement with the ratings is noted, however, the comments do not provide substantive arguments that support revising the ratings.
Brief description	LM	<p>The impact of the project (P20) starts by explaining how SCP reduces pressure on CC, emphasizing that this project intends to promote SCP which will in turn reduce pressure on GHG. It goes on by explaining that the impact on GHG emission will be achieved by promoting SCP and uptake of SIS.</p> <p><i>Sustainable consumption reduces pressure on climate change and fosters social and economic development, contributing to achieving the SDGs.</i></p> <p><i>The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, and the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers.</i></p> <p>The outcome of this project is "Increased awareness, institutional support and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns"</p> <p>The grant's overall development goal was to "develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns ..."</p> <p>Also the description mentions only "participating countries" an important (if not the most) part of this project was to support activities at the global level through the CIP.</p>	<p>A ToC of the grant was elaborated and agreed at the stage of inception. The ToC included an objective statement (missing in the ProDoc) and a revised outcome statement (the statement in the ProDoc mixed different results at the output level and had inadequate indicators and targets).</p> <p>The draft inception report, including the ToC, was shared with the project team, including the current project manager, for their input before it was finalized. The inception report stated repeatedly that the grant was going to be evaluated against the ToC.</p> <p>In the ProDoc, the <u>outcome and outcome indicator and target are defined in terms of GHG emissions in participating countries</u>, not in terms of the work to support the CI-SCP. As indicated above, the outcome statement, indicator and target were modified to provide a meaningful evaluation framework since the grant did not deliver any tangible results against the original outcome statement and indicator.</p> <p>The approved ProDoc does not mention explicitly the work to support the CI-SCP. At the most, it can be inferred indirectly from the wording of activities under output V, but those were limited to <i>dissemination</i> of knowledge under 10YFP/SCP. That does not support the claim that the support to the CI-SCP was the most important objective or result of the grant. In any case, the evaluation does acknowledge the contribution of the grant to the work of the CI-SCP (see for example conclusion 1 and section 5.8 on sustainability).</p>

4	LM	Consider adding : “was designed by the 10 YFP and implemented by the sustainable Consumption and Production unit”	The ProDoc does not state that the 10YFP designed the grant. Instead, it reports that “The project will contribute to the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP), more specifically to the Consumer Information Programme.” (ProDoc section 3.1.). The name of UNEP’s unit was revised.
10, effectiveness	LM	<p>“On the other hand, given the grant’s limited contribution to climate change mitigation and the fact that grant’s outcome and impact were defined in terms of GHG emissions reductions, this TE concluded that the IKI Grant fell short of its stated objectives.”</p> <p>We do not agree on assessing the effectiveness of a project intended to strengthen consumer Information globally based on GHG reduction.</p> <p>We agree that one of the unit chosen for one of the outcome indicator (0.1) was not adequate because consumer information tools cannot have a massive impact on GHG emissions. This is already reflected in the “Quality of project design” section. But the paragraph is on Effectiveness and the “project delivered on most outputs and most targets”. We do not agree with the rating. See detailed comments below on effectiveness section.</p> <p>Effectiveness should also refer to global activity that have been implemented through the CIP.</p> <p>At the global level, the project was instrumental to the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, a multi-stakeholder network that is building the global movement for sustainable consumption and production. Through the Consumer Information Programme (CIP), the project developed key knowledge products and tightened partnership with strategic actors working on consumer information such as the Global Ecolabeling Network (GEN), International Consumer Protection Enforcement Network (ICPEN), Consumers International (CI), the consumer protection Branch at UNCTAD, ministries of Environment, businesses representatives, etc. UNEP, together with the 117 partners of the Consumer Information Programme, raised the importance of consumer information tools in the global agenda.</p>	<p>Advance SCP was a climate change mitigation project, financed by a climate change initiative, and approved under a call for proposals that had the objective to “support partner countries in preparing and conducting actions that make a significant contribution to the prevention of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.” (IKI, 2015 call for proposals). Funding provided to this grant was reported by donors as international climate finance. The use of international climate finance <i>must</i> be relevance to climate change action.</p> <p>The project’s rationale and justification, as provided in the ProDoc, are explicitly and exclusively based on the expected grant contribution to <i>climate change mitigation</i> (ProDoc, section 4.2). For example:</p> <p>“The target groups of the proposed project are all stakeholders involved in <i>formulation and implementation of green economy and development of low carbon policies</i>” (emphasis added)</p> <p>“Contributions to <i>climate change mitigation</i>.</p> <p>-<i>The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of SCP policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers...</i></p> <p>- The identification and development of NAMA proposals in each participating country in sectors covered by SCP/10YFP programmes will <i>contribute to reducing GHG emissions in the areas that have the most significant mitigation potential.</i>” (emphasis added)</p> <p>“<i>Middle-income countries can contribute to climate change mitigation and leapfrog towards becoming low-carbon economies (long-term impacts) by addressing the challenges of sustainable consumption and production.</i>” (emphasis added).</p>

			In section 5.4.2., the evaluation report discusses how GHG emissions reductions estimated and reported by Advance SCP were arbitrary and unsubstantiated. <u>The report explains that those claims of emissions reductions were not taken into consideration for assessing the achievement of grant outcomes.</u> The main conclusion of the evaluation is that Advance SCP lost focus on its intended objectives related to climate change mitigation. That conclusion stands and has effects on various aspects of the evaluation.
12, efficiency	LM	<p>Efficiency should also refer to global activity that have been implemented through the CIP.</p> <p>At the global level, the project was instrumental to the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, a multi-stakeholder network that is building the global movement for sustainable consumption and production. Through the Consumer Information Programme (CIP), the project developed key knowledge products and tightened partnership with strategic actors working on consumer information such as the Global Ecolabeling Network (GEN), International Consumer Protection Enforcement Network (ICPEN), Consumers International (CI), the consumer protection Branch at UNCTAD, ministries of Environment, businesses representatives, etc. UNEP, together with the 117 partners of the Consumer Information Programme, raised the importance of consumer information tools in the global agenda.</p> <p>Same comment as above regarding assessing efficiency in the light of GHG reduction emission. The objective of this project was to promote consumer information tools that only have an indirect impact on CC.</p> <p>We do not agree that the 2019 extension did not contribute to the grant objective. IKI and UNEP did have the same understanding of the grant objective given that an additional 1.240.000 USD was approved.</p>	The activity and indicator on support to CI-SCP meetings, added during the 2019 cost-extension, is discussed in paragraph 194 of the evaluation report. However, the evaluator believes that one activity did not justify extending the grant activities in Peru and Chile or adding activities in three new countries (i.e. Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) that did not contribute to the original grant objectives.
12, efficiency	LM	<p>The CIP is an efficient way to increase visibility and impact.</p> <p>Dissemination of best practices and knowledge exchange were increased through the support made available by the 10YFP and the One Planet network Consumer Information Programme (CIP), often in collaboration with the Sustainable Lifestyles, Sustainable</p>	As discussed in section 5.6. of the evaluation report, the rating for the efficiency criterion takes into consideration several factors, including the fact that Advance SCP was granted <i>four no-cost extensions</i> , and one additional cost extension that extended the grant implementation period more than <i>four years</i> after the planned closing date of September 2018.

		<p>Tourism, Sustainable Buildings & Construction and Sustainable Food Systems Programmes.</p> <p>The One Planet network was proved to be a valuable partner to Advance SCP. The project benefitted from the wide expertise of the network, as well as from synergies with other similar initiatives. Joint development of global knowledge tools through the Consumer Information Programme was an effective process for strengthening the sense of co-creation and ownership.</p> <p>The collaboration with the Global Ecolabelling Network on the development and delivery of the ecolabelling trainings is an example of a fruitful collaboration made possible by the Consumer Information Programme.</p> <p>News on the project as well as key publications and events were shared through quarterly newsletters reaching out to more than 2,200 people. Under the CIP, four working groups were constituted covering a wide range of relevant topics. They have proven to be a good mechanism for developing and increasing the outreach of consumer information knowledge products.</p>	<p>The role of the OnePlanet Network disseminating information is duly acknowledged, for example, in paragraph 15 and in section 5.9.7.: "This TE also found that the dissemination of grant results through the OnePlanet Network was a notable highlight of Advance SCP" (paragraph 15 of the evaluation report).</p>
13	LM	<p>"no formal monitoring plan or annual work plans were produced during the implementation of the IKI Grant"</p> <p>While there was no formal monitoring plan at project design, project managers did produce a monitoring plan during project implementation.</p> <p>Also 3 reports (2 biannual reports and the comprehensive annual report) were sent annually to Iki which is part of the monitoring process and 2 monitoring report for the CI Project were prepared annually.</p> <p>In addition to the 3 IKI reports, we had periodical meetings of the project steering committee – together with GIZ, BMU and IKI, to monitor activities and re-align priorities, when needed.</p> <p>Progress under the project was also shared with all Multi-stakeholder advisory committee (MAC) members of the CIP at their regular meetings.</p> <p>On the financial side a financial report was prepared on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>No formal (or informal) monitoring plan or annual work plans were provided to this evaluation. Paragraph 240 of the evaluation report states that grant managers did develop informal working documents to track progress of grant activities.</p> <p>Producing and presenting such plans at meetings of the PSG is a standard project management practice. Minutes of the PSG do not reflect the discussion of annual work plans.</p> <p>This shortcoming was discussed with former and current project managers during the evaluation and the finding are as discussed in the evaluation report.</p>
13	LM	<p>"No budget was set aside for monitoring and evaluation activities"</p>	<p>The grant approved in 2016 did not include a budget for the terminal evaluation. This has been clarified in the report.</p>

		A dedicated budget line was set aside for final evaluation (30K). As per UNEP contracts, monitoring and evaluation function is taken by the project manager, and is therefore part of the person's salary and not listed as a separate budget line.	The evaluation function should be independent from the role of project manager.
13 and page 93	ET, DS	UNEP has its own monitoring systems which are the Programme Information Management System (PIMS) and Umoja, whereby activities were monitored and reported as per UNEP corporate requirements (biannually at output and outcome levels; and monthly at activity level whereby deviations in the financial and implementation timelines were reviewed by UNEP senior management with UNEP's portfolio Quarterly Business Reviews. In addition, project managers used a monitoring plan to follow up on activities, and at the annual project steering committee (with the participation of the donor, GIZ and UNEP) reviewed project implementation progress, whereby activities and milestones were discussed. Dedicated project budget for monitoring and reporting was only introduced in UNEP project budget design requirements in 2022, prior to that it was an integral part of project management costs. A dedicated budget for evaluation was set aside in 2019 (not mentioned in page 93 of the evaluation report). Finally, UNEP provided 3 monitoring reports annually to IKI (the annual report and 2 biannual reports).	The clarification on the budgeting of monitoring and evaluation functions was included in paragraphs 13 and 236, and in Table 18.
14, sustainability	LM	Activities at the global level were as important as activities at national level. Two outputs (I and IV) refers to global activities while, only one output (III) focuses on national activities. For the reader it appears that activity at the national level were the core aspects of the project. This was not the case. Sustainability within the CI-SCP is great. Following the launch of the Guidelines, between 2018 and 2019, 28 organizations from across the world and more than 10 industry sectors participated in a practical application of the Guidelines, called the 'road testing'. Each of the companies received technical support throughout the process, providing assistance to self-assessed one of their product sustainability claims through an online tool. This allowed to collect feedback and real-life case	Please note that the scope of the evaluation was limited to those outputs under the direct responsibility of UNEP, as opposed to those implemented by GiZ: "UNEP was responsible for outputs I and II and, jointly with GiZ, contributed to results under output V. GiZ was directly responsible for outputs III and IV, which are outside the scope of this TE." (paragraph 70 of the evaluation report). Contrary to the statement in the comment, output II, implemented by UNEP, focused exclusively on activities at the country level. Paragraph 14 of the evaluation report already acknowledges the contribution to CI-SCP and its role on sustainability: "At a global scale, Advance SCP contributed to strengthening the CI-SCP. Today, CI-SCP is well positioned to continue supporting SCP

	<p>studies from small, medium and multinational organizations. The objectives were to have the Guidelines applied in the field by the end-user and establish a community of practice on product sustainability information.</p> <p><i>"The use of a global standard where all companies and products use the same basic framework and criteria will be very helpful. This will ensure that we do not miss anything as we develop claims and try to use one basic set of principles." – Colgate-Palmolive</i></p> <p>The Guidelines have been downloaded over 6000 times, making them by far one of the most requested resources of the One Planet network.</p> <p>More than 68 workshops and webinars were conducted in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia offering training on the application of the Guidelines in around 38 countries: Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guinea, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom, Ukraine, United States, Zambia and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>The Guidelines have been also presented at numerous events such as Trade for Sustainable Development Conference in 2021, COP23, OECD Forum on Due Diligence in the Garment and Footwear Sector, World Resources Forum 2017, India Sustainability Standards Conference, among others. The Guidelines received international high-level consideration when they were addressed in the Environment and Health Resolution of the third UN Environment Assembly in 2017.</p> <p>In addition, other organizations have developed different publications or tools using the Guidelines as a reference, adapting them to specific contexts or sectors, such as chemicals of concern, e-commerce, food, plastics, and textile. The table at the end of this</p>	<p>efforts by governments, private sector companies and civil society. Advance SCP contribution to the work of CI-SCP produced results that, with financial support from partners, are deemed to be sustainable." (paragraph 14 of the evaluation report).</p> <p>The elaboration and dissemination of the "Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information" are discussed extensively throughout the evaluation report. See, for example, paragraphs 126, 128, 137, 138, 161, 167, 171, 173, 175, 176, 184, 189, 289). It does not seem necessary to expand this discussion in paragraph 14, especially since it is unclear if the additional results listed here are directly attributable to the IKI Grant. For instance, the information provided by the project team for this evaluation did not include details on results from grant activities related to Colgate-Palmolive or in the various countries and territories listed in the comment.</p>
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		<p>document provides a list of publications that are referenced or based on the Principles of the Guidelines.</p> <p>The Guidelines have been used by many other entities (without any funding support from UNEP). Recently Peru used it as a basis to launch their own national Guidelines. Global compact in Chile did the same and trained businesses.</p> <p>In addition, UNEP in collaboration with United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) developed an online challenge directed to marketing professionals and students to learn how to make reliable, relevant and clear green claims. The training tool consist of an online gamification based on the Guidelines, it drives the participants through each one of the principles under a quiz format to improve companies' communications and marketing practices. The Online Green Marketing challenge is one of the most successful training of UNSSC platform (top 10).</p> <p>To increase the impact of the Guidelines, UNEP worked at the policy level, making recommendations to governments willing to improve their regulation against greenwashing. A policy brief reviewed existing regulations on binding and non-binding policy instrument in the field of product sustainability information in 10 countries and identified good practices. In addition, the policy brief established how the Guidelines can contribute to these instruments.</p>	
14	LM	<p>See previous comment on the Guidelines.</p> <p>Also the training developed in partnership with GEN is being used by GEN, a train the trainer took place at their annual meeting in November 2023. This training is also used systematically by UNEP, and has been shared with key partners such as ILO training center or ICAP in Costa Rica.</p> <p>"Advance SCP's strategy to sustain and build on the results from grant activities relied primarily on incorporating SCP policies and tools in NAMAs for prioritized sectors."</p> <p>NAMAs were not the main vehicle for impact in this project, it was only "one of the objectives" and was officially discarded in the 2019 extension. I am pasting the description of the project here for ease of reference as written in the PRODOC.</p>	<p>See response to comments expanding the discussion on the "Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information".</p> <p>The ecolabelling training is but one comparatively minor activity result that required 0.7% of the total grant resources. The training is already discussed in paragraphs 134 and 135. However, that one training does not have a large effect on sustainability. In fact, as discussed in paragraph 135, unfortunately, the training is not a stand-alone course which limits its usability.</p> <p>NAMAs were <i>not</i> "officially discarded" in 2019. All original references, objectives and targets related to NAMAs remained as part of the ProDoc when the cost-extension was granted. Moreover, the ProDoc submitted to request the cost extension now listed <i>quantified GHG emission reduction targets</i> (see</p>

		<p>“Activities will focus on institutional strengthening, the design of integrated policy frameworks, technical capacity development, implementation of SIS and knowledge transfer. One of the objectives of the project will also be to identify and develop proposals for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in relation to SCP and sustainability information.”</p> <p>The Prodoc even says “The identification and development of NAMA proposals in each participating country (except for Brazil and two new countries in LAC) in sectors covered by SCP/10YFP programmes will contribute to reducing GHG emissions in the areas that have the most significant mitigation potential. P19</p> <p>With regard to implementation of SIS, the project will further support the creation of a market for climate-friendly products which will lead to less pollution of the environment. Regional and global trade and investments are promoted through the harmonization of eco-labels. Through the mediation of knowledge dissemination, access to training and further education, countries are enabled to generate new jobs and eco-friendly products to increase their competitiveness. Public authorities gain lower life-cycle-costs of purchased services and products.</p>	<p>outcome indicator 01. In the revised ProDoc). For example, the ProDoc stated that, <i>by the end of the implementation period</i>, the grant would reduce 70 million tonnes of CO₂e per year in Peruvian refineries. (Note that <u>total</u> GHG emission from the <i>entire</i> energy category in Peru are <i>less</i> than the GHG emissions reductions claimed by the ProDoc of Advance SCP (i.e. 50 MtCO₂e)).</p> <p>As discussed in detail in the inception report, the ToC of Advance SCP used for the evaluation states that NAMAs were the mechanism chosen to have a tangible effect on climate change mitigation. A key finding of the evaluation is that, once NAMAs were abandoned in all countries but Morocco and Ethiopia, the grant lost a coherent strategy to link activities on SCP to the grant’s climate change mitigation objectives (see conclusion 3 of the evaluation report). As a result, many activities in countries other than Morocco appear as isolated actions with no clear, direct, and measurable contribution to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The last paragraph of the comment is unclear. If the comment is claiming that Advance SCP created a market for climate-friendly products, promoted global trade and investments, created jobs, and reduced the cost of publicly procured goods and services, then the evaluator could not find evidence for those claims.</p>
Paragraph 14, and Table 18 sustainability section 5,8,2 on financial sustainability	ET, DS	<p>The rating on sustainability reflected in Table 18 only refers to activities at the national level, and does not mention activities undertaken globally. The same applies to financial sustainability, as described in section 5.8.2. The assessment that technical assistance provided to businesses was a "one-off" activity is not shared by the implementing team (on this point see detailed comments Lesson learned 4.)</p>	<p>The ratings for sustainability provide a balanced assessment of the grant results at the national and global level. For example: “At a global scale, Advance SCP contributed to strengthening the CI-SCP. Today, CI-SCP is well positioned to continue supporting SCP efforts by governments, private sector companies and civil society. Advance SCP contribution to the work of CI-SCP produced results that, with financial support from partners, are deemed to be sustainable.” (evaluation report, paragraph 14).”</p> <p>“At a different scale, Advance SCP support to the CI-SCP under the 10YFP was effective at convening and kickstarting work under the programme. Activities by the IKI Grant contributed to increasing the number of CI-SCP partners and rolled out four working groups under the programme. CI-SCP, with financial support from partners, is expected to continue its work in the future. In the ProDoc, the work by Advance SCP supporting CI-</p>

			<p>SCP featured less prominently than in-country work, and that support was underreported in interim reports. However, the support was a key result of the IKI Grant that will persist following the grant's closure." (evaluation report, paragraph 249.)</p> <p>"At a global scale, Advance SCP contributed to strengthening the CI-SCP. Today, CISCOP is well positioned to continue supporting SCP efforts by governments, private sector companies and civil society. Therefore, CI-SCP is a factor that contributes positively to the institutional sustainability of Advance SCP results at a global scale." (evaluation report, paragraph 256)."</p>
18	LM	Under AAA, criteria for 2 product categories were developed (productos de limpieza y papel)	<p>AAA's website does not inform of those standards. Several interviews conducted for the evaluation addressed the status of AAA, but no stakeholder recalled that there were certification standards in place. The project team provided a draft document with ecolabelling criteria for cleaning products (not paper products) with little or no relevance to GHG emissions.</p>
18	LM	Tools (the Guidelines) and training (GEN training on Ecolabel) developed under Advance SCP were used in ICSAL	<p>The role of the "Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information" under ICSAL was already discussed in the paragraph immediately before.</p> <p>Please note that the guidelines cannot be discussed in every paragraph of the evaluation report.</p>
19	LM	Advance SCP had a very important global level focus. Two outputs (I and IV) refers to global activities while, only one output (III) focuses on national activities. This is not clear in many part of the evaluation here again "Participating cities in the grant activities were in countries that were different from those under Advance SCP. In this context, there were few opportunities for synergies or complementarity between Advance SCP and the grant on food waste." For the reader it appears that activity at the national level were the core aspects of the project, and that because Advance SCP was supporting initiatives in other countries, no linkages was possible. This was not the case.	<p>Please note that the scope of the evaluation was limited to those outputs under the direct responsibility of UNEP, as opposed to those implemented by GiZ: "UNEP was responsible for outputs I and II and, jointly with GiZ, contributed to results under output V. GiZ was directly responsible for outputs III and IV, which are outside the scope of this TE." (paragraph 71 of the evaluation report).</p> <p>Contrary to the statement in the comment, output II, implemented by UNEP, focused exclusively on activities at the country level.</p>
21	LM	Online activities also allowed us to increase participation and dissemination at no cost.	<p>The paragraph already states that fact: "The restrictions brought by the COVID-19 pandemic had also the unintended consequence of reducing the grant's carbon footprint. Worldwide, the response to the global pandemic has improved the tools available for remote meetings and work</p>

			collaboration and it has increased the social acceptance of these modalities of work. Projects like Advance SCP can build on these tools and modalities of work to reduce the cost and carbon footprint of activities, and to reach out to wider audiences who, otherwise, would miss opportunities to participate, share their views, and learn.”
23	LM	<p>They were plenty of co-benefits. I can not see any reference to global activities (as said previously 2 out of 3 outcome are on global activities) . Section 27 brings information on co benefits at global level. For example the guidelines was used by other entities (without UNEP co funding) and they developed their own activities and publications (Global Compact Chile, Hej Support, Government of Peru etc...)</p> <p>“Under the original strategy, the delivery of tangible environmental, social, and environmental co-benefits by Advance SCP was closely linked to the implementation of actions included in NAMAs”. NAMA, was discarded at a very early stage of the project. “One of the initial strategies of the project was to identify and develop proposals for NAMAs. In the first phase of the project, when engaging with national counterparts a decrease in the interest to develop new NAMAs was observed in Ethiopia, Chile and Peru. As a result, Chile focused on sustainable public procurement (SPP) as well as private and public sector emission reporting, Peru developed life cycle analysis for products relevant to existing NAMAs and NDCs, and Ethiopia proposed a MRV to contribute to a NAMA in the deforestation sector.”</p> <p>The fact that governments decided not to work on NAMAs in 2016 onwards is not a surprise as the Paris Agreement in Dec 2015 (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve, with NDCs being the vehicle to pursue domestic mitigation measures, hence less interest and a gradual phase out of the NAMAs approach.</p> <p>Regarding co-benefits in Ecuador and Paraguay, this might be a relatively small group of stakeholders, but equally this was purposefully designed to be very targeted. For example, a training and technical assistance on SPP in Ecuador and Paraguay indeed targeted very narrowly government experts in this space. Once such</p>	<p>The comment does not state which co-benefits were delivered by the grant’s activities at the global level or in Ecuador or Paraguay. No evidence provided for this evaluation points towards those co-benefits.</p> <p>The comment on the Paris Agreement reflects unfamiliarity with NAMAs, NDCs and overall climate action by Parties to the UNFCCC. NDCs under the Paris Agreement by no means lead to the “phasing out” of NAMAs. NDCs inform the climate change mitigation initiatives and goals by Parties. These initiatives can take different forms and are labeled in various ways, <i>including</i> NAMAs. The NDCs of several countries, including Ecuador, list NAMAs as part of their mitigation effort. Other countries, including Peru, include NAMAs in their biennial update reports to the UNFCCC. NAMAs by Peru are listed in the country’s registry of climate change mitigation actions and several of them (as well as other types of mitigation actions) could have provided a solid ground for the IKI Grant to develop and integrate SCP tools to support their implementation.</p>

		government experts indeed change behavior on SPP processes, the co-benefits for a wider group of stakeholders is considerable (Public procurement accounting for over 20% of GDP in public spending in the countries mentioned!)	
24	LM	<p>"initial strategy to sustain and build on the results from grant activities relied primarily on incorporating SCP policies and tools in NAMAs for prioritized sectors."</p> <p>This gives a wrong impression to the reader. Most countries said early on in the project that they were not interested by NAMA (see comment above). We got an agreement with IKI and BMUV to no longer focus on the NAMAs, as the countries were, back then, already focusing on NDCs.</p> <p>Project products were shared with member states in the region at the SCP Regional Council, further ensuring project sustainability</p>	<p>See response to comment on paragraph 23 about the misunderstanding of the nature of NDCs and the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>There is no evidence of the agreement with IKI to exclude the work on NAMAs. See response to comment on paragraph 14 and the evidence that, as late as 2019, the revised ProDoc in 2019 still contained all targets and activities related to NAMAs:</p> <p>Expected Outcome: "NAMA proposals including mitigation estimates together with MRV and baselines; Bi-annual update reports (BUR) to the UNFCCC; result of hot spot analysis"</p> <p>Output II: "Finalized NAMA proposals including MRV and baseline ready for submission e.g. to UNFCCC registry and GCF."</p> <p>Activity II.3.: "Activity II.3 Identify and develop NAMA opportunities in four countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on findings under II.1 identify opportunities for NAMAs in selected sectors, including policy NAMAs. • Apply and test NAMA guidance tool developed under Work Package 1 • Develop in four countries NAMA proposals in relevant SCP sectors in view of registration under e.g. the NAMA registry (at UNFCCC) or GCF or update existing NAMAs in relevant SCP sectors." <p>Paragraph 24 provides a nuanced discussion of the sustainability of grant results, giving examples of results that are linked to NAMAs (e.g., tourism NAMA in Morocco) or not (e.g., Chile's SPP National Plan).</p> <p>The key finding from this evaluation, that seems to be missing from the comment, is that given that some countries had chosen not to work on NAMAs under Advance SCP, the project team</p>

			<p>failed to put in place an alternative strategy to ensure that the grant activities would follow a coherent and cohesive logic that could lead to meaningful climate change mitigation results. That strategy could have been based on policies, plans, or planned investments that linked SCP tools to climate change mitigation goals. Advance SCP failed to produce and implement such alternative strategy and, as a result, too many activities appear as isolated actions with no clear and meaningful contribution to climate change mitigation and weak prospects for enduring impact and sustainability.</p> <p>Sharing a product, by itself, does not ensure the sustainability of a project's results.</p>
24	LM	<p>In Brazil activity GHG criteria were included in ABNT (the national Ecolabel).</p> <p>By training businesses through implementing partners the idea is that the IP will in turn promote further this knowledge. This has been happening in Brazil. Akatu is also using the Guidelines in their ongoing work to promote SCP.</p> <p>Regarding the training on the Guidelines, for example in the case of Brazil, one of the company Grupo Boticario requested an extra workshop for their sustainability, p&d, and mkt teams. It was done in Dec 2020 with 35 participants. This was not done by Advance SCP but directly by our implementing partner AKATU.</p> <p>From 2021 to July 2023, Akatu participated in more than ten events and/or webinars where they presented or mentioned the Guidelines to business and society (consumers).</p>	<p>The adoption of PE.399 by ABNT is discussed in section 5.8. on sustainability. However, given that only one of the companies that received technical assistance by Advance SCP showed interest in pursuing certification, PE.399 is not the best example of sustainability of project results.</p> <p>Total activities by AKATU, including technical assistance to private sector companies, had a budget of USD 16,000 or <i>0.4% of the total budget of Advance SCP</i>. That is hardly representative of the impact or sustainability of the project results. Still, this technical assistance is already discussed in 5.4.1. under indicator II.4.</p>
25	LM	<p>CI-SCP is not defined as an "online platform maintained by the OPN". Definition of the CI-SCP available on the website: "The Consumer Information Programme (CI-SCP) implements and supports projects; undertakes research; identifies and encourages policies; and provides collaboration opportunities for anyone looking to engage and assist consumers in sustainable consumption." Currently there are 219 partners.</p>	<p>Paragraph 25 does not define CI-SCP as an online platform. The paragraph states that the OnePlanet Network <i>maintains</i> an online platform (<i>i.e., website</i>) to share information on SCP.</p>
28	LM	See comment 25	See response to comment to paragraph 25.
29	LM	<p>Advance SCP was NOT conceived as a climate change mitigation project intended to develop SCP policies and tools to reduce GHG emissions in participating countries.</p>	<p>The stated objective of Advance SCP was to reduce GHG emission, hence it was a project on climate change mitigation. Those objectives were reiterated in the revised ProDoc prepared by UNEP in 2019 that included quantified emission reductions</p>

		Advance SCP was conceived as a SCP project that contributed indirectly to climate change mitigation by developing and strengthening sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns.	targets by country and sector, to be achieved by the end of the project. The estimation of these expected climate change mitigation results was flawed and unrealistic and for that reason the grant was not evaluated against them. Still, the project rationale and justification provided in the 2016 and 2019 ProDocs are explicitly and exclusively based on the expected grant contribution to <i>climate change mitigation</i> . The grant was financed by a climate change initiative, and approved under a call for proposals that had the objective to support climate mitigation action. The main conclusion of the evaluation is that Advance SCP lost focus on its intended objectives related to climate change mitigation. That conclusion stands and has effects on various aspects of the evaluation.
Paragraph 29, Conclusion 3.	Beatriz Carneiro	The deviation from its original focus was accentuated in the 2019 granted extension. The activities in Brazil considered GHG emissions criteria for the EL, and therefore are aligned with the original focus of the project. In percentage of funds invested in Brazil is higher than in the 2 other countries, where in theory we did not have a GHG reduction impact. I think this assumption can be questioned, because the amount of funds invested in a given activity should also be taken into consideration.	The contribution to the grant's objectives of the activities on ecolabelling in Brazil are duly acknowledged and reflected in the evaluation report. The extension in 2019 was not limited to ecolabelling in Brazil and activities in Ecuador and Paraguay. The extension also covered activities in Chile and Peru. Many activities implemented after 2019 had little relevance to climate change mitigation. For example, LCA and SPP criteria for cleaning services in Peru and SPP criteria for dry markers in Paraguay. Other activities lacked a clear link to the grant's strategy and also failed to meet their objectives. For example, activities related to <i>Mi Código Verde</i> in Chile.
31	LM	While there were delays encountered, this could be considered as part of an important and required process to fit into redirected country priorities. Priorities of countries do change, and it is important that the project aligns to those new priorities. The launch of a project is a lengthy process. Is the recommendation of the consultant to work on NAMA in all countries even without the political buy in of the countries?	As an example, the SSFA with the Government of Ethiopia was only signed in February 2018 (<i>27 months after the grant approval</i>) and the scope the SSFA was on a NAMA on the agriculture and forestry sectors. That is an unquestionably long delay and the alleged changes of government priorities related to NAMAs cannot be the reason for it. The project team could not identify any stakeholders in Ethiopia who could be interviewed for this evaluation. This is further evidence that the long delays were not to secure the buy-in from the government or any other group of stakeholders. Nowhere does the evaluation recommend implementing activities on NAMAs or on any other subject that do not have the support from the beneficiaries. The evaluation states that the

			<p>project team was expected to implement adaptive project management to adjust to changing circumstances. The project team of Advance SCP did not adjust the strategy and scope of the grant and that had detrimental effects on the grant effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability. Those effect are duly reflected throughout the evaluation.</p>
35	TD	<p>Suggest increasing scoring on 'likelihood of impact': ecolabelling and SPP are two very concrete tools to support change in consumption and production behaviour, and the project had concrete impact in increasing a more effective use of such tools, globally and at country level, and therefore also contributing to GHG reduction (indeed not being verified through NAMA proposals).</p> <p>At this time of writing, one of the two outcome indicators has been surpassed ("three new countries in LAC committed to join Sello Ambiental America"), and the new countries joined the in-person workshop to confirm their commitment. How can this make the project moderately unsuccessful as per donor outcome indicators?</p>	<p>In the revised 2019 ProDoc, the impact of Advance SCP is defined as: "Sustainable consumption reduces pressure on climate change and fosters social and economic development, contributing to achieving the SDGs.</p> <p><i>The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, and the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers.</i>" (emphasis added).</p> <p>SPP was an opportunity to contribute to climate change mitigation that was missed by Advance SCP. Instead of focusing on products with an impact on GHG emissions, Advance SCP focused on products such as dry markers and cleaning products and services. A better-informed selection of products would have improved the likelihood of impact. Recommendation 2 of this evaluation seeks to address this shortcoming in future projects. Still, the evaluation took into consideration the activities on SPP (e.g., Chile) and their <i>possible</i> contribution to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>The report already discussed the <i>possible</i> contribution of activities on ecolabelling, especially in Ethiopia and Brazil. The likelihood of any impact in Ethiopia could not be verified because the project team could not provide the name of any stakeholder in that country who could be interviewed. In Brazil, the evaluation noted the very low interest in the ecolabelling standard supported by Advance SCP: of all the companies that received direct support from the grant, only one has indicated an interest in pursuing certification. The evaluation also noted that the certification standards produced by Advance SCP overlooked the two main sources of GHG emissions from coffee production (i.e.,</p>

			deforestation and use of fertilizers) and the main climate change mitigation action linked to coffee production (i.e., agroforestry). These shortcomings are addressed by recommendation 4. Countries "expressing interest" in joining AAA has no discernible effect on the likelihood of impact. More so if, as stated in the comment to paragraph 18, AAA will focus on ecolabelling of cleaning products.
Paragraph 42, recommendation 2.	BC	The recommendation should make a reference to the criteria already established, such as the one in Brazil.	The recommendation does not refer to ecolabelling criteria such as those developed in Brazil. The recommendation refers to developing criteria for the <i>selection of product categories</i> that are relevant to climate action. Adopting such criteria for the selection of product categories should prevent using climate finance for the development of SPP or ecolabelling criteria for product categories like cleaning services or dry markers.
44	LM	This recommendation is really specific to one activity. In addition to criteria on deforestation we could add one on biodiversity, social aspects etc... Also it is not clear how the EU will implement this but it is highly probable as per last information shared that the EU will not recognize sustainability standards (or ecolabels such as ABNT). This means that it might be counterproductive to ask the same company to do	The certification standards produced by Advance SCP overlooked the two main sources of GHG emissions from coffee production (i.e., deforestation and use of fertilizers) and the main climate change mitigation action linked to coffee production (i.e., agroforestry) and that could be corrected. The EU has adopted requirements related to zero deforestation, not to biodiversity, social aspects, etc. It has already been decided that market operators will perform due diligence of products they bring into the EU market.
64	LM	Consumer information is more than ecolabel. Reference to self declaration as an environmental label should be added as an important part of the project was focusing on this.	Ecolabelling is provided as an example ("e.g.") of consumer information.
66	LM	"66. Advance SCP sought to integrate SCP policies and tools, including SPP and ecolabelling, in sectoral NAMAs in participating countries." "Integrating SCP concepts into NAMAs was also a cornerstone of the grant's strategy for scaling up, mobilizing resources for, and contributing to the sustainability of the grant's results." I do not agree that this was the strategy / objective of Advance SCP project. NAMA were not the cornerstone of the grant strategy. Extract from the prodoc "In addition, the project will explore innovative strategies to promote SCP tools, for example the	NAMAs were a cornerstone of the grant's original strategy. Evidence of it is that, without NAMAs, too many activities appear as isolated actions with no clear and meaningful contribution to climate change mitigation and weak prospects for enduring impact and sustainability. The project team should have replaced that cornerstone of the grant's original strategy once circumstances changed. See extended response to comments to paragraphs 10, 14, 23, 24, 29, and 31.

		<p>formulation of NAMAs and implementation of National Determined Contributions - NDCs.”</p> <p>“The identification and development of NAMA proposals in each participating country (except for Brazil and two new countries in LAC) in sectors covered by SCP/10YFP programmes will contribute to reducing GHG emissions in the areas that have the most significant mitigation potential.”</p>	
67.	LM	Support to the CI-CSP was not in addition to support at the country level. It was equally important.	<p>What paragraph 67 states is that Advance SCP delivered activities that were focused on disseminating knowledge and supporting CI-SCP and that those activities went beyond in-country activities.</p> <p>Support to the CI-SCP was added explicitly to the project results framework only as a single indicator (V.5.) and activity (V.7.) during the 2019 cost-extension. That does not support the claim that the support was equally important to the rest of the grant activities.</p>
74, 76, 79 Table 3	LM	<p>Give the impression the project was focusing on activities at national level. This was not the case, the CI-SCP was equally important.</p> <p>10 YFP, co-leads of the coordination Desk, MAC members, WG members did benefit from the project</p>	<p>Support to the CI-SCP was added explicitly to the project results framework only as a single indicator (V.5.) and activity (V.7.) during the 2019 cost-extension. That does not support the claim that the support was equally important to the rest of the grant activities.</p> <p>Paragraphs 74 -79 discuss the stakeholder analysis that is based on the ProDoc. SCP and 10YFP are mentioned in the ProDoc and in the stakeholders’ analysis.</p> <p>The list of potential interviewees provided by the project team included approximately 60 individuals in participating countries, but none was listed as a MAC or WG members.</p> <p>The ProDoc and reports by Advance SCP and the rest of the evidence provided by the project team and stakeholders for this evaluation <i>do not support</i> the claim that the support to CI-SCP was equally important to the rest of the grant activities.</p>
83, and figure 2	LM	Role of CI-SCP is not reflected. It should appear	The information provided by the project team for this evaluation does not support including the CI-SCP in figure 2. According to the evidence provided, CI-SCP was a beneficiary of the grant not an implementing partner.
86	LM	“The grant proposal, as approved by IKI, stated that activities were to be implemented directly by UNEP, supported by consulting firms	The finding is based on the content of the ProDoc prepared by UNEP and approved by IKI. Annex I of the ProDoc requested information on <i>implementing partners</i> , even if they were to be

		<p>and individual consultants with expertise in distinct areas that were relevant to the grant objectives (e.g., SIS, SPP, NAMAs, etc.)”</p> <p>Can you justify why you are making this statement? In the extension one of the IP is even mentioned. Since the start of the project (design phase) it was clear that UNEP was not going to implement directly activities. The way UNEP works is by partnering with implementing partners. We train them on the ground, and this contributes to replicability and sustainability.</p> <p>There might be different wording for IKI (consulting firms, consultants) and UNEP (IP) but UNEP never intended to implement directly all activities.</p>	<p>identified at a later stage. No implementing partners or the need for those was indicated in the ProDoc.</p> <p>The project budget, prepared by UNEP and approved by IKI, lists 39 individual contracts with UNEP staff, independent consultants and consulting firms. There are no references in the budget to implementing partners.</p> <p>Annex 4 to the ProDoc, prepared by UNEP and approved by IKI, describes the implementing arrangements. The annex has no indication of the expected role of implementing partners.</p> <p>Section 5.4. of the ProDoc states that “The United Nations Environmental Programme and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) jointly <i>assume the role as implementing organisation</i> commissioned by the BMUB” (emphasis added). This section does not have any reference to other implementing partners, however, GiZ correctly disclosed the fact that they would partner with an external organization for the delivery of technical advice.</p> <p>If, as you say, UNEP never intended to implement directly the activities, <u>UNEP should have disclosed that in the ProDoc.</u></p>
88	LM	<p>Reader can understand that changes were made based on SSFA agreements with partners. The governments decided where they wanted the Advance SCP project to focus.</p> <p>Also on Ethiopia, Ecolabel are a SIS system based on LCA.</p>	<p>That is not what paragraph 88 states. The paragraph states that activities in each country were defined (no attribution on who made those definitions) and those activities were reflected in SSFAs.</p> <p>Ecolabeling activities in Ethiopia are not based on LCA. The report includes the term LCA in the titles, but the analysis is in no way based on LCA. The report itself states that “this GHG emissions study and analysis focuses on plant maintenance, wet processing, and sequestration potential.” That significant discrepancy should have been addressed by the project team as part of their quality control.</p>
90	LM	NAMAs were one (of many objectives) it was not the cornerstone	See responses to comments to paragraphs 10, 14, 23, 24, 29, 31 and 66.
91	Ian Vázquez-Rowe (IV)	It is surprising that LCA is considered so unattached to ecolabelling, as life cycle thinking has become the basis for many ecolabelling certification schemes, especially in the EU, but also in other parts of the world. Hence, to be able to develop appropriate ecolabelling schemes, first it is important to have functional LCA databases with inventories and methods, which was the aim of PeruLCA. Moreover,	It is true that LCA can be an input to the elaboration of ecolabelling criteria. However, what paragraph 91 is stating is that the activities agreed in the SSFA signed with PUCP did not go beyond the elaboration of LCAs and, using the information generated by the LCAs, produce ecolabelling criteria.

		building the Peruvian LCA database was an important consensus made between Peruvian Environmental Agency, UNEP and PUCP.	As noted by members of the PSG at its third meeting (2017), the relevance of LCAs to the work on consumer information tools is not direct: “BMUB on Peru: Question on relevance of Peru activities to consumer information. UN Environment clarified that the information generated during this year (from the three sectors) and the foundations of the National LCA database will be key instruments for future policies and criteria for selection of products and services and for the development of consumer information tools, planned for 2018.” (minutes of the third PSG meeting, December 2018). The promised linking of the results on LCAs on hydropower, landfills, and refineries to activities on ecolabeling did not materialize, as no activities on ecolabelling were implemented by Advance SCP in Peru and further activities by Advance SCP were not related to these industries.
Table 5, Objective	LM	Objective should not focus on “participating countries” because there is also the objective of influencing on the global agenda	The ProDoc did not include an objective statement and so one was defined during the reconstruction of the ToC. The objective of a project must be consistent with its outcomes and outputs. The ProDoc does not define an objective, but the outcome refers to results in participating countries: “Climate friendly and SCP policy framework put in place in four countries contributing to GHG emission reductions in targeted sectors.” There is no mention in the project results framework, of a “global agenda” or how the grant was going to influence it. If the “global agenda” referred to in the comment is related to the work of the CI-SCP, note that the support to the CI-SCP was only added explicitly to the project results framework as a single output indicator (V.5.) and activity (V.7.) during the 2019 cost-extension. That could not lead to a change in the grant’s stated outcomes. The revised ProDoc did not change the scope of the outcome from national to global, it merely added an indicator related to three countries “committing” to join AAA. Please note that the objective statement was included in the reconstructed ToC during the inception phase. The reconstructed ToC is the basis for the evaluation.
Objective	LM	Reduction of GHG is indirect . It is not pertinent to assess the impact of consumer information tools on GHG reduction. Note this comment applies at all level of the ToC	The ProDoc stated that the “project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production

			<p>policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, and the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers.”</p> <p>Moreover, in the revised 2019 ProDoc, UNEP included quantified GHG emissions reductions targets to be achieved by the of the project. Those targets were expressed as a 10% reduction based on the following baselines:</p> <p>“Morocco: 75 kg CO2e/ overnight stay Peru: Hydro- power plants: 160,6 mega tons (MT) CO2e/annual Peru: Landfilling:3,33 MT CO2e/100 years Peru: Refineries: 717 MT CO2e/annual Chile: Municipalities: 585 kilo tons (kt) CO2e/annual Chile: Land-Transportation (organizational): 18,742 kt CO2e/annual Chile: Agriculture: 11,801 kt CO2e/annual”</p> <p>Those targets are arbitrary and speculative and therefore were <i>not taken into consideration for evaluation purposes</i>. Still, that does not change the fact that Advance SCP requested and was approved funding to contribute to climate change mitigation. The main finding from the evaluation is that Advance SCP diverted from its stated objectives to contribute to climate change mitigation. That was a profound shortcoming by the project team and that is reflected throughout the evaluation.</p>
Long term impact and outcomes	LM	Should not be linked to specific sector (many tools and policies we are supporting are not linked to any specific sectors), no reference should be made on participating countries	<p>The impact of the grant is defined in the ProDoc as:</p> <p>“The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of SCP policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers. Baselines will be measured and high impact opportunities for GHG reductions in <i>key sectors</i> will be identified, taking into account potential trade-offs, as well as economic and social impacts.</p> <p>The identification and development of NAMA proposals in each <i>participating country in sectors covered by SCP/10YFP programmes</i> will contribute to reducing GHG emissions in the</p>

			<p>areas that have the most significant mitigation potential.” (emphasis added).</p> <p>According to the ProDoc, the outcome is to be measured as: “Climate friendly and SCP policy framework put in place in <i>four countries</i> contributing to GHG emission reductions in <i>targeted sectors.</i>” (emphasis added).</p>
Table 5	Output I	<p>Some of the works are not guidelines nor training materials. For examples: https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/consumer-information-tools-and-climate-change</p>	<p>In the ProDoc, the indicator for output I is: “Number of <i>guidelines</i> for reliable consumer information” (emphasis added).</p> <p>The subtitle of the report linked in the comment is “<i>Guidance to Policy Makers and Business Leaders</i>”. (emphasis added). That falls under the category of “guidelines”.</p>
Table 5	Output II	<p>“SCP policies and tools for mitigation of climate change” is too broad for the scope of this project at the output level. output should refer to SIS (consumer information tools only)</p> <p>Also we also supported Standard-setting and labelling schemes and research institutions, consumer organizations and NGOs not only “Decision-makers in government and the private sector”</p>	<p>The recommendation would arguably leave out of the project scope activities that were in the original proposal (e.g. SPP) and others that were added during implementation (e.g. extended product lifetime).</p>
	LM	<p>NAMAs were not the corner stone of the project. It is even made explicit for the cost extension</p>	<p>At the time of grant extension, the project team should have proposed an alternative strategy to NAMAs. Not adjusting the strategy to changing circumstances was a shortcoming of Advance SCP.</p> <p>See responses to comments to paragraphs 10, 14, 23, 24, 29, 31, 66 and 90.</p>
131	LM	<p>To the best of my knowledge there are no many resources on the impact of Consumer Information on Climate change. The need to develop those products was fully justified.</p>	<p>The guidelines produced by Advance SCP discuss, for example, green building certification schemes, and sustainable/organic certification of food products. Experts in these fields have access to vast numbers and types of information and resources on those exact topics.</p>
148	IV	<p>On what basis are they not related to consumer information? These inventories, but also others from other projects we have developed, have been included in PeruLCA, to promote open access of inventories that can be used worldwide by LCA practitioners who work on, among other things, on ecolabelling, public procurement, policy support or consumer awareness. Also, it is essential to note the relevance of the supply chain in LCAs and how core processes are required for several goods. This was one of the main criteria when selecting the objectives of this project.</p>	<p>As noted by members of the PSG at its third meeting (2017), the relevance of LCAs to the work on consumer information tools is not direct: “BMUB on Peru: Question on relevance of Peru activities to consumer information. UN Environment clarified that the information generated during this year (from the three sectors) and the foundations of the National LCA database will be key instruments for future policies and criteria for selection of products and services and for the development of consumer information tools, planned for 2018.” (minutes of the third PSG meeting, December 2018).</p>

			The promised link of the results on LCAs on hydropower, landfills and refineries to activities on ecolabeling or other activities on consumer information tools in Peru did not materialize, as no activities on ecolabelling were implemented by Advance SCP in Peru and further activities by Advance SCP were not related to these industries (e.g., office cleaning services).
167	LM	This analysis is not pertinent in the effectiveness section but in the reporting and monitoring section. Table 13 is not correct because there was no annual interim report in 2022. This should be made explicit. It is normal that both columns are not similar. Also the final report had a more conservative approach on the reporting based on a joint agreement with Iki. The reduction of outputs reflects our capacity to improve our reporting and be aligned with the requests of the donor.	Paragraph 167 and table 13 discuss the discrepancies in how the project team planned for and recorded grant outputs. Outputs reported as achieved should not change from year to year based on arbitrary criteria. Outputs should be carefully planned for, allocating resources to the relevant activities, and their achievement should be adequately monitored and reported. Paragraph 167 and table 13 show that this was not the case under Advance SCP. That is an important finding of the evaluation.
196	LM	“Still, the grant reported progress against that indicator, but that progress was not substantiated.” The agreement with IKI was that the grant would develop measures that would have an impact on GHG reduction if they were implemented (and this was not going to be achieved by the project). The grant did not report on achieving GHG reduction, the grant reported on having developed measures that could (if countries decide to implement it) to reduce by 10 % GHG emissions.	The final report of Advance SCP implies that a 22% GHG emissions reduction in overnight stays in Morocco was achieved. That statement could not be verified by this evaluation because the project team did not identify any stakeholders in Morocco who could be interviewed and provide information to this evaluation. The final report also claims potential GHG emissions reduction that are not substantiated. For example, the final report of Advance SCP claims a “potential” to reduce 10% of GHG emissions from three sector in Peru: hydropower, waste disposal and oil refining. However, the claims are unsubstantiated and unrealistic: The report claims a potential to reduce 10% of GHG emission from the oil refineries in Peru. The total GHG emissions reductions are 70 million tCO ₂ e. However, TOTAL annual GHG emissions from the energy category in Peru (including power generation and transportation) are actually less (i.e., 50 million tCO ₂ e) than the potential emissions reduction claimed in the final report by Advance SCP. The potential GHG emissions reductions measures have no link to consumer information tools (i.e. biofuels).
196	LM	This evaluation did not find evidence that the grant contributed to GHG emissions reductions in a real and measurable manner The grant never intended to achieve those reduction of GHG.	Paragraph 196 discusses the outcome indicator and target, as defined in the ProDoc and as reported by the project team in the interim and final reports. The indicator and target are defined in

		WE agree the selection of the unit was not pertinent (this should be reflected in the “design” assessment) but is we are measuring effectiveness, Advance SCP did develop “ Climate friendly and SCP policy frameworks formulated in 4 countries”	terms of GHG emission reductions, but the grant did not deliver any GHG emissions reductions in a real and measurable manner. Paragraph 196 concludes that the selecting and maintaining that indicate throughout the grant implementation period was a mistake. The facts stated are all true and the argument is solid. The two paragraphs immediately after 196 provide an alternative for the evaluation of the achievement of the outcome. Such alternative should have been developed by the project team during grant implementation by they failed to do so. That is additional evidence of poor adaptive management by the project team.
200 - 202	Tomas Declercq	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The three countries are not actively pursuing their participation in this initiative” and therefore “the indicator is not met”. While the statement is correct, the responsibility doesn’t lie with the three countries to further pursue participation; rather, it falls to the alliance to establish the correct legal and institutional framework for these countries to join as a full member. Unfortunately, the Alliance hasn’t responded adequately to the formal communications from these three countries. Nonetheless, these communications should be sufficient to meet the outcome indicator. • “the Alliance has been making slow progress”. The point is valid, well taken, and all Alliance members would agree. It is important to manage expectations, considering that the few well-known regional type I ecolabels worldwide took 20 years to reach their current status. • “The relevance of joining the AAA is not clear to their respective authorities”: there has been turn-over in staffing in Ecuador and Paraguay, and the persons being interviewed might indeed not have had the full context on the Alliance (while there has been a lack of capacity from the Alliance to take up conversations with new government actors). <p>The following Alliance focal points from Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay attended the Alliance workshop in November, and would not have the same conclusions:</p>	<p>The stakeholders listed by the project team were interviewed for this evaluation. Those interviewees confirmed that they were the appropriate stakeholders to share their views on AAA and those views are duly reflected in the evaluation report.</p> <p>Advance SCP closed in 2022; a workshop held in November 2023 is outside the scope of the grant and this evaluation.</p> <p>Based on the information provided by the project team for this evaluation, the “commitment” to join AAA by Ecuador <i>predates by 18 months</i> the approval of the 2019 cost extension to Advance SCP. Still, the baseline for that number of countries committing to join AAA was reported as zero in the ProDoc and the project team counted Ecuador towards the target of the indicator.</p> <p>Paragraphs 200 – 202 do not set any kind of expectation regarding AAA, but state that AAA is not an operational certification scheme, which is an objective fact.</p> <p>The relevant point regarding indicator O.3. is stated in paragraph 203. That paragraph questions the relevance of assessing the outcome of the grant by counting the number of countries “committing” to join an initiative that is not operational and does not have a legal standing. As stated by a team member interviewed for this evaluation, the focus of UNEP’s work related to AAA should be on strengthening AAA and only then focus on new members. Strengthening AAA was part of the scope of ICSAL.</p>

		<p>Antonio Juliani, Coordinación General de Suministros Estratégicos de Salud, Coordinador</p> <p>Andrea Santana, Servicio Ecuatoriano de Normalización, INEN, Técnico de Normalización, Ecuador</p> <p>Miriam Romo Orbe, Sistema de Acreditación Ecuatoriano, SAE, Coordinadora General Técnica, Ecuador</p> <p>Alba Cabrera Urbieto, Organismo Nacional de Acreditación de Paraguay, ONA, Secretaria Ejecutiva, Paraguay</p> <p>Elisa Fletschner, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología, Normalización y Metrología, INTN, Paraguay</p>	
200	LM	<p>“there are no standards”</p> <p>Criteria have been developed (see earlier comment)</p>	<p>No evidence of certification standards adopted by AAA was provided by the project team for this evaluation. AAA’s website does not inform of those standards. Several interviews conducted for the evaluation addressed the status of AAA but no stakeholder recalled that there were certification standards. The project team provided a draft document with ecolabelling criteria for cleaning products (not paper products) with little or no relevance to GHG emissions.</p>
201	LM	<p>We cannot accept that the indicator was not met.</p> <p>Advance SCP reported 3 countries committed to join: Ecuador Paraguay and Brazil.</p> <p>Ecuador and Paraguay joined as observer (see AAA website)</p> <p>Brazil sent a letter expressing its interest to join the AAA</p> <p>This evaluation is not meant to assess the effectiveness of the AAA (it is not the scope of this evaluation because it was not part of Advance SCP objective). Advance SCP raised interest for 3 countries to join the AAA. All those 3 countries participated in the workshop organized in November 2023.</p> <p>Now if when the evaluator had interviews with representatives of those 3 countries, their interest was not clear, this is might be reflected in the sustainability assessment (and again those 3 countries have joined the AAA workshop and recently signed a letter of interest)</p>	<p>Advance SCP was closed in December 2022. A workshop in November 2023 falls outside the scope of Advance SCP. Based on the information provided by the project team for this evaluation, the “commitment” to join AAA by Ecuador <i>predates by 18 months</i> the approval of the 2019 cost extension to Advance SCP. Still, the baseline for that number of countries committing to join AAA was reported as zero in the ProDoc and the final project report. Still, the evaluation counted it towards the target. The evaluation did not assess the effectiveness of AAA. The report provides context for the assessment of the number of countries that have “committed” to join AAA.</p>
205 - 5.4.3	LM	<p>No reference to the impact at the CI-SCP level which had a real impact.</p>	<p>The comment is not stating what the real impact was and no evidence of that impact was provided for this evaluation.</p>
206	LM	<p>We do not agree with Assessing the impact of Advance SCP based on GHG emissions reduction and the role of NAMA.</p>	<p>The assessment of impact is not based on GHG emissions from NAMAs: “Activities by Advance SCP promoting ecolabelling in</p>

			<p>the coffee sectors of Brazil and Ethiopia may ultimately have an impact on net levels of GHG emissions, but these activities were not consolidated around a policy or programme that would lead to a widespread adoption of low-carbon technologies and practices that would eventually deliver GHG emissions reductions at scale.” (paragraph 208 of the evaluation report.)</p> <p>“In Chile, activities to promote SPP were not formally incorporated into a NAMA, but it is likely they will have an impact on GHG emissions from, e.g., low-carbon vehicles and IT equipment purchased by government entities.” (paragraph 209 of the evaluation report.)</p> <p>“This TE did not find a discernible path linking the grant’s activities in Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru to meaningful GHG emissions reductions in those countries. (paragraph 210 of the evaluation report.)</p>
209	LM	<p>Ecuador Paraguay and Brazil received SPP trainings</p> <p>In Paraguay: The project supported the boosting and implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement criteria to be integrated into public purchases process. In order to start the process of prioritizing the 5 products, initial meetings were held with the National Directorate of Public Procurement (DNCP). In these meetings the objectives of the project were presented, experiences were exchanged and the necessary information for the development of the prioritization was collected. Based on the information and experience shared, social and environmental criteria was identified for the following products and services: Trucks, Electricity generators, Catering services, Ink markers or markers. and T8 lamps for lighting. Additionally, market readiness analysis recommendations were developed and aligned to the public purchases process. In addition, six online training modules on Sustainable Public Procurement were developed and have been integrated in the national public training system for public government officials.</p> <p>In Ecuador, training sessions were held on Sustainable Public Procurement with the opening of the Minister of Urban Development and Housing, and the Director General of Public Procurement of the National Agency of Public Procurement of Ecuador. The training was coordinated through the National Public Procurement Service</p>	<p>The impact of Advance SCP was defined as “The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, and the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers”. The evaluation of the likelihood of impact <i>must</i> assess the likelihood that grant results lead to GHG emissions reductions.</p> <p>Trainings on themselves do not secure an impact.</p>

		(SERCOP) and counted with the participation of 81 attendees from 19 organizations of the Ecuadorian State. In Brazil , the project supported 3 online training sessions. The three events were attended by 184 people from Federal Government and Embassies; State, Municipal and District Government; Private Sector and Academy We do not agree with assessing impact of activities with GHG reduction	
210	LM	No analysis on impact regarding the CIP programme. See suggestions above	The comment is not stating what the real impact was and no evidence of that impact was provided for this evaluation.
226	LM	In Brazil, one of the achievement is to included GHG criteria in the ecolabel scheme for food products We do not agree on assessing efficiency based on GHG emissions reduction for this project	The adoption of the revised standard 399.01 is discussed in paragraph 159. What paragraph 228 states is that the uptake of that standard is very low (only one of the 15 companies that received technical assistance from Advance SCP to obtain the certification indicated an interest in pursuing that certification). Also, that there were no results from Advance SCP to integrate that SCP tool in a policy or plan that would increase the likelihood that these results would have a meaningful impact. Sadly, a standard that nobody uses has no real impact. The impact of Advance SCP was defined as "The project will contribute to climate change mitigation by promoting the development or mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, and the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and tools to reduce GHG emissions through better informed decisions among consumers". The evaluation of the likelihood of impact <i>must</i> assess the likelihood that grant results lead to GHG emissions reductions.
227	LM	Support to private sector was also strategic to test the Guidelines that we had designed by the CIP.	Technical assistance to companies for the adoption of "Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information" was provided as isolated actions and many of the products chosen are not relevant for climate change mitigation. There is no discernible contribution to climate change mitigation from those isolated activities. Many of the beneficiaries of the technical assistance were large companies, including multinational corporations, that could have arguably tested the guidelines without the need from grant resources.

			The scope of the activities in Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay was very small and the results did not justify the financial and administrative cost of extending the grant.
230	LM	This TE noted that, enabled by the 2019 extension, the IKI Grant did deliver limited results that were relevant to SCP. A lot was done at the level of the CI-SCP that was relevant to SCP.	"A lot was done" is not a statement that can be objectively evaluated.
235	LM	See above comments on monitoring and evaluation	The grant approved in 2016 did not include a budget for the terminal evaluation. This has been clarified in the report.
237	LM	"when in fact grant activities did not have an effect on levels of GHG emissions" Activities of the grant reported under Outcome 0.1 had a direct link with Climate change. "the baselines produced did not provide information that was relevant to the grant activities and results " Baselines produced under this outcome had a direct link with GHG reduction and are needed to assess the situation in each specific sector.	With very few exceptions, Advance SCP did not take any concrete action to address GHG emissions in the countries and sectors reported under outcome indicator 0.1. The baselines in many cases are not realistic and the targets are arbitrary. For example, the final report of Advance SCP claims the potential to reduce 10% of GHG emissions from three sectors: hydropower, waste disposal and oil refining. However, the claims are unsubstantiated and unrealistic: The report claims a potential to reduce 10% of GHG emission from the oil refineries in Peru. The total GHG emissions reductions are 70 million tCO ₂ e. However, TOTAL annual GHG emissions from the energy category in Peru (including power generation and transportation) are actually <i>less</i> (i.e., 50 million tCO ₂ e) than the potential emissions reduction claimed in the final report by Advance SCP. These potential GHG emissions reduction estimations have no direct or indirect link to consumer information tools. Also, the activities of Advance SCP were not aimed at realizing the GHG emissions reductions potential reported arbitrarily by the project team. For instance, there were no actions to address GHG emissions from hydropower dams or landfills and no role for consumer information tools was proposed.
237	LM	What is described reflects an error at the designing phase, but not at the monitoring stage. Monitoring was done regularly with IP, and among staff members, and with IKI.	The project team should have proposed a revision to inadequate indicators (e.g., 0.1.) instead of reporting arbitrary and, in some cases, incorrect data. The discrepancies in reporting against indicators II.2. and V.2. are evidence of poor planning, monitoring and reporting by Advance SCP.
238	LM	Project coordinator had formal exchange with IKI regarding reallocation of fundings, and new activities (supported by email). Suggested new activities were presented with a budget and timeline.	As discussed in paragraph 240, Advance SCP did not produce formal monitoring and annual work plans to keep track of activities, outputs and progress towards targets. That is a

		Also among UNEP staff several planning discussion took place with monitoring plan and chronogram.	common project management practice. The failure to implement that practice is a shortcoming of the project managers of Advance SCP and so it is noted in the evaluation report. No evidence of documented changes to the project scope was provided for this evaluation. Maintaining those records is responsibility of the project manager.
238	LM	“as new activities were announced, and others were abandoned” please justify. It seems that there were no continuity. Activities described in the project document were implemented and if not (or if additional activities were agreed), there was an email exchange with IKI to agree upon them (including with budget information). The fact that new budget was not approved by a formal amendment (which was not needed by IKI because UN is an international organization) does not mean we had no planning. We had annual workplan.	According to interim reports, activities under Advance SCP were constantly evolving. The project team often committed to do certain activities, only to cancel, and replace them with others. Such changes are permissible, but the accepted practice is to record them in formal annual work plans, preferably discussed and approved by the Steering Committee. No such formal plans were produced. No annual workplans were provided by the project team for this evaluation. Still, based on interviews with project team members, paragraph 240 of the evaluation report states that “However, grant managers did develop informal working documents to track progress of grant activities”.
250	LM	The CI-SCP was our strategy to ensure sustainability. Most products developed do not seek to be financially sustainable (trainings, guidelines...), this is not how UNEP works. Joint development of global knowledge tools through the Consumer Information Programme was an effective process for strengthening the sense of co-creation and ownership hence ensuring sustainability. The collaboration with the Global Ecolabelling Network on the development and delivery of the ecolabelling trainings is an example of a fruitful collaboration made possible by the Consumer Information Programme. We worked with Global compact who adapted our guidelines to the chilean context and trained businesses. We also developed the online green marketing challenge to ensure that training on the topic will remain available and free to access. Finally developing the publication on Regulation to fight against greenwashing is also a way to secure that businesses will apply our guidelines when making green claims	The statement that CI-SCP was the grant’s strategy to ensure sustainability is not supported by the ProDoc or the grant reports. None of the examples provided in the comment speak to the financial sustainability of the grant results. Partnerships, including with GEN, are discussed in paragraph 271 of the evaluation report.
285	LM	In Ecuador, several communication channels that range from social networks to an online television program with recommendations, tips, and relevant information were part of the communication	The quality of the videos produced by WWF in Paraguay, including the interview mentioned in the comment, is

		strategy of the campaign. Due to the importance of the campaign, 44 organizations from civil society, public and private sector have joined. The campaign reached more than 2 million people. The video in Paraguay includes the interview of Juan Marcelo Estigarribia, Ministry of SEDECO .	exceptionally poor and the number of reproductions is as stated in the report. The number of 2 million people is questionable, since most of that refers to TV audiences of news clips. Still, the reference in the report to the low number of reproductions of the YouTube videos from Ecuador was removed from the evaluation report.
Annex III	LM	On sustainability: Scope for assessing sustainability is completely missing everything related to Consumer information and green claim based on self declaration. The project did not focus on NAMA as there was no interest from most countries. It is not possible to assess the sustainability of activities that countries did not want to implement.	As discussed in section 5.8. of the evaluation report, the sustainability of grant results was not assessed solely based on NAMAs given that the grant did not achieve any results related to NAMAs in most countries. Annex III to the evaluation report contains the evaluation framework <i>agreed at the inception stage</i> . The evaluation framework was provided to the project team, including the project manager for their input. Sadly, no member indicated an interest in assessing the sustainability of any individual result.
11	Fuaad Alkizim (FMO)	<i>"Expenditures were not disaggregated by output, implementing partner or country and no accompanying notes explained expenditures, risks, or other factor affecting the financial performance of the grant. The financial reporting by implementing partners provided for this TE was only partially complete."</i> Where as more detailed reporting is available through UNEP the reporting is based on IKI standard format which did not require breakdown by outputs nor implementing partners. Also the financial reports received from implementing partners are as per UNEP standard templates which are output / activity based, see sample attached.	The evaluation is based on the financial reports provided by the project team and the findings reflect the contents of those reports. As stated in the evaluation report, financial reports by implementing partners provided by the project team were incomplete.
215	Fuaad Alkizim (FMO)	<i>"No evidence of fund transfer from IKI to UNEP or from UNEP to implementing partners was available to this evaluation"</i> . Attached are details of funds transferred from IKI to UNEP provided during the evaluation. Payments to implementing partners is available in the Financial system. With the deployment of Umoja Extension 2 (Grantor Module) has made transactions with partners even more available	As stated in the report no evidence of the transfer of funds from UNEP to implementing partners was made available. The screenshot provided with the comments does not state the origin or destination of the transfer of funds, but it is accepted that these funds were transferred from IKI to UNEP. The statement in paragraph 217 was amended accordingly.
p.12, paragraph 12	Ignacio Sanchez	This is related to the same problem highlighted in the effectiveness and due to the design of the project. Activities in Ecuador and Paraguay were related to the core mandate of the consumer information but again did not create any direct impact on the	The 2019 ProDoc emphasized the climate change mitigation focus and objectives of Advance SCP. For example, an impact statement in the ProDoc (missing from the 2016 document) reads: "Sustainable consumption <i>reduces pressure on climate</i>

		reduction of GHG emissions. That does not mean that the activities in these two countries were not relevant or impactful	<p><i>change</i> and fosters social and economic development, contributing to achieving the SDGs.</p> <p><i>The project will contribute to climate change mitigation</i> by promoting the development or mainstreaming of Sustainable Consumption and Production policy frameworks supportive of low carbon economies, and the strengthening and uptake of Sustainability Information Systems and <i>tools to reduce GHG emissions</i> through better informed decisions among consumers.” (emphasis added).</p> <p>As stated in the ProDoc, Advance SCP was supposed to develop consumer information tools “to reduce GHG emissions”. Climate change mitigation should not have been dropped from that core mandate.</p>
p.16, paragraph 23	Ignacio Sanchez	<p>I Cannot agree that the group of stakeholder was small. Without the numbers on top of my mind but in Peru more than 100 people were trained in LCA methodology. This may look like little but for the use of LCA methodology already having that amount of people placed in Ministries and Public institutions is a lot.</p> <p>Both in Ecuador and Paraguay all relevant people related to the accreditation and standardization services were engaged</p>	<p><i>All</i> people working on LCA in Peru, or <i>all</i> people working on accreditation in Ecuador and Paraguay would still be a <i>relatively</i> small group of stakeholders.</p> <p>No doubt these stakeholders benefitted, and no doubt they are relevant stakeholders, but they are still a relatively small group of people.</p>
p.72, paragraph 209	Ignacio Sanchez	<p>In the case of Peru, the 3 sectors selected in the first place had a high potential of GHG emission. this is reflected in the LCA studies. But fully agreed that these studies did not produce a direct reduction of GHG emissions</p>	<p>In 2018, the Steering Committee questioned the selection of the three sectors for LCAs in Peru given their poor relevance to consumer information tools. At the meeting, UNEP stated that the LCAs in those sectors would be the basis for the next activities under Advance SCP, including the selection of products for SPP. However, the products selected for SPP were office paper, particle boards and cleaning products/services. Those products do not lead to GHG emissions reductions from hydropower, landfills or refineries.</p> <p>Further activities on LCA were focused on scallop residues which have no connection to GHG emissions from hydropower, landfills, or refineries.</p> <p>The LCA for hydropower does not discuss mitigation measures. The LCAs for landfills and refineries do not discuss mitigation measures that are linked to consumer information tools (i.e., biofuels, landfill gas capture).</p>

p.91, paragraph 296	Ignacio Sanchez	I don't agree. the 3 sectors were selected on their GHG potential and relevance for the country. Then the priority products were selected based on the conclusions of SPPEL	In 2018, the Steering Committee questioned the selection of the three sectors for LCAs in Peru given their poor relevance to consumer information tools. At the meeting, UNEP stated that the LCAs in those sectors would be the basis for the next activities under Advance SCP, including the selection of products for SPP. However, the products selected for SPP were office paper, particle boards and cleaning products/services. Those products do not lead to GHG emissions reductions from hydropower, landfills or refineries. Further activities on LCA were focused on scallop residues which have no connection to GHG emission from hydropower, landfills or refineries.
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ANNEX II. PEOPLE CONSULTED DURING THE EVALUATION

Table II.1. provides a list of all persons interviewed for this terminal evaluation.

TABLE II.1. List of people interviewed for the evaluation

Organisation	Name	Position	Gender
Partner institutions			
Ministry of the Environment, Chile	BRICEÑO, Sandra	Head of Information and Environmental Economics Unit	Female
SERNAC	CORTÉS, Francisco	Head of the Projects and Services Design and Innovation Unit	Female
Ministry of the Environment, Peru	EGOAVIL, Carmen	Environment management and eco-efficiency specialist	Female
SEDECO	ESCURRA, Esther	Head of the Transparency and Anti-corruption Unit	Female
Ministry of the Environment, Peru	ESTRADA, Ricardo	Environment management and eco-efficiency specialist	Male
Ministry of Economy, Brazil	FONTANELE, Gustavo	General coordinator for decarbonization	Male
Accreditation agency of Ecuador (SAE)	MAFLA, Myriam	Head of Certification Services	Female
SERNAC	MARTÍNEZ, Tamara	Institutional Projects Coordinator	Female
Implementing agency			
UNEP	ALKIZIM, Fuaad	Administrative Officer Financial management	Male
	CAVINI, Regina	Senior Programme Officer Project team member in Brazil – 2020 - 2022	Female
	DECLERCQ, Tomas	Programme Management Officer Project team member in Latin America – 2022	Male
	FRANCISCO, Tatiana	Programme Analyst Project team member in Brazil – 2020 –2022	Female
	HELLER, Bettina	Programme Management Officer Project Manager – 2016 – 2019	Female
	KIKWE, Ruth	Administrative Officer Financial management	Female
	MARTINS CARNEIRO, Beatriz	Programme Management Officer Project Manager – 2017 – 2020	Female
	MONTERO, Laetitia	Associate Programme Management Officer Project Manager –2021 – 2022	Female
	PIERRE, Fabienne	Programme Management Officer Preparation of concept note – 2015	Female
Implementing partners			

Organisation	Name	Position	Gender
CERES	BALARES, Luis	Sustainability specialist	Male
UNDP	ELIBRAHIMI, Souad	Project manager	Female
PUCP	KAHKAT, Ramzy	Researcher	Male
PUCP	QUISPE, Isabel	Researcher	Female
Ibict	RODRIGUES, Thiago	Lead Researcher	Male
CERES	SARZOSA, Andrés	Sustainability specialist	Male
Other			
German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV)	JAECKEL, Ulf	Head of the Division T III 2 "European and International Adaptation to Climate Change".	Male
IKI Office at Zukunft – Umwelt – Gesellschaft (ZUG)	REIBER, Juliane	Project Manager at ZUG	Female
N.A.	SCHWENSEN, Carsten	Principal Evaluator CI Project	Male

ANNEX III. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The following table describes the key criteria, questions, sources of information and methodology that will be used for the TE.

Table III.1. Evaluation framework

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
Key Strategic Questions			
To what extent was Advance SCP complementary with the other grants of the UNEP project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011)?	Level of coherence and consistency between the scope and objectives of each grant.	Project document of each grant. Project teams of each grant.	Desk review Interviews with project teams
To what extent did Advance SCP contribute to the intervention strategy of the UNEP project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011)?	Degree of alignment of grant results with the results framework of the project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production”	Project document of each grant. Project teams of each grant. Project reports and outputs (Advance SCP)	
Were changes made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 effective and did those changes affect grant performance?	Delays to grant implementation. Changes to the approved budget. Use of remote work and Internet tools (e.g., videoconferences) to substitute for in-person activities.	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project stakeholders Interviews with project team
Based on the lessons learned from the IKI Grant, how can similar interventions in the future contribute to a systemic change and increase the demand and consumption of sustainable products?	Evidence of changes to SCP patterns induced by Advance SCP activities.	Project reports Press releases	
What were the co-benefits (environmental, socio and economic) that the grant contributed to, as well as any other unintended positive effects that became apparent during grant implementation?	Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders.	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
(assessed under effectiveness)			beneficiaries and stakeholders
Was the resource allocation between programme manager, expert support, and administrative support adequate to achieve results? (assessed under efficiency)	Evidence of complementarity and coordination between various grant resources.	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team
To what extent did the grant ensure that stakeholders can continue using grant results and products after the end of the implementation period? (assessed under sustainability)	Evidence of availability and relevance of grant results. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Press releases Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Internet research Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Will other actors and stakeholders build on the successes of the grant and continue the work undertaken by the IKI Grant? (assessed under sustainability)	Evidence of agreements, statements, and other expressions of interest and support from stakeholders. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.		
How can strategic partnership with key stakeholders (the UN System, Global Compact, the 10YFP) further leverage the impact of the knowledge produced and the activities implemented by the IKI Grant? (assessed under factors affecting performance and cross-cutting issues)	Evidence of partnerships to leverage the impact of the knowledge and results generated by the IKI Grant.	Project reports Press releases	Internet research Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries and stakeholders
What opportunities are there to improve the integration of gender and human rights considerations in SCP, and what are the foreseeable benefits of that to the sustainability of results? (assessed under factors affecting performance and cross-cutting issues)	Evidence of opportunities to integrate of gender and human rights considerations in SCP.	Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders.	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Strategic relevance			
i. Alignment to UNEP's MTS, POW and strategic priorities			

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
To what extent was Advance SCP aligned to UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy ⁷⁸ (MTS), Programme of Work (POW) and Strategic Priorities?	Consistency between Advance SCP's objectives/results and MTS, POW, and Strategic Priorities.	ProDoc Project reports UNEP's MTS, POW, and Strategic Priorities	Desk review Interviews with project team
ii. Alignment to donor/partner strategic priorities			
To what extent was Advance SCP aligned to IKI's strategic priorities?	Consistency between Advance SCP's objectives/results and IKI's call for proposals.	ProDoc Project reports IKI's call for proposal	Desk review
iii. Relevance to regional, sub-regional and national environmental priorities			
How relevant was to Advance SCP to global, regional, sub-regional and national environmental priorities?	Consistency between Advance SCP's objectives/results and participating countries' NDC, SCP national plans, etc.	ProDoc Project reports NDCs, SCP national plans, etc.	Desk review
iv. Complementarity with relevant existing interventions			
To what extent was Advance SCP complementary to other SCP initiatives, especially those under the 10YFP?	Consistency between Advance SCP's objectives/results and other SCP initiatives.	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review
Nature of external context			
How did the project team cope with government change and instability in participating countries?	Evidence of communications with participating governments to plan and implement grant activities.	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team
How well did the project team anticipate and adjust to social conflict in participating countries?	Evidence of contingency plans and adjustments to grant activities.		
How well did the project team implement and document adaptive management measures?	Evidence of documented revisions to the ProDoc and/or annual work plans to adjust grant activities to changing		

⁷⁸ UNEP's Medium-Term Strategy (MTS) is a document that guides UNEP's programme planning over a four-year period. It identifies UNEP's thematic priorities, known as Sub-programmes (SP), and sets out the desired outcomes, known as Expected Accomplishments (EAs), of the Sub-programmes. <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/evaluation-office/our-evaluation-approach/un-environment-documents>

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
	circumstances and risks.		
Effectiveness			
i. Availability of Outputs			
Output. 1.1. i. Were the guidelines on SCP finalized and disseminated? ii. Were policy recommendations for the uptake of the guidelines for providing product sustainability information finalized and disseminated? iii. Were the guidelines on NAMAs finalized and disseminated? iv. Were the training materials on ecolabelling produced and disseminated? v. Was the video on the guidelines for providing product sustainability information finalized and disseminated?	Evidence of published guidelines, training, and dissemination materials. Statistics on site visits, number of downloads and video reproductions.	Project deliverables Website statistics	Desk review Interviews with project team
Output II.1. i. Which countries received technical assistance on SIS? ii. How do recipients of technical assistance perceive the quality and usefulness of the assistance provided? iii. How has the technical assistance influenced the development of policies or tools in recipient countries?	Evidence of technical inputs and/or training activities provided to decision-makers and stakeholders. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Project deliverables Project beneficiaries and stakeholders Website statistics	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Output II.2. i. Which countries received technical assistance on SPP? ii. How do recipients of technical assistance perceive the quality and usefulness of the assistance provided? ii. How did grant activities influence SPP policies and procedures in beneficiary countries?	Evidence of technical inputs and/or training activities provided to decision-makers and stakeholders. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.		
Output II.3.	Evidence of technical inputs and/or training activities provided to		

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
i. Which countries received technical assistance on ecolabelling? ii. How do recipients of technical assistance perceive the quality and usefulness of the assistance provided? iii. How did grant activities influence ecolabelling schemes in beneficiary countries? iv. How many products were listed on the platform of <i>Mi Código Verde</i> and how many people have visited the platform?	decision-makers and stakeholders. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.		
Output II.4. i. Which countries received technical assistance to businesses? ii. How many businesses received technical assistance in each country? iii. How do recipients of technical assistance perceive the quality and usefulness of the assistance provided? ii. How did grant activities influence the awareness of and adoption of SCP technologies and practices by businesses in beneficiary countries?	Evidence of technical inputs and/or training activities provided to decision-makers and stakeholders. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Project deliverables Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Output II.5. i. Which countries received technical assistance to develop NAMAs that include considerations on SCP? ii. How did grant activities influence the development or improvement of NAMAs that include considerations on SCP?	Evidence of technical inputs and/or training activities provided to decision-makers and stakeholders. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.		
Output. V. i. Which knowledge products on SCP were finalized and disseminated by the IKI Grant? ii. Which events on SCP were organized or supported by the IKI Grant?	Evidence of published guidelines, training, and dissemination materials.	Project deliverables	Desk review Interviews with project team
ii. Achievement of Project Outcomes			

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
<p>Outcome A.</p> <p>i. To what extent did grant activities improve the capacities of policymakers?</p> <p>ii. How did these improved capacities impact the development of SCP policies and tools?</p>	<p>Evidence of new/updated SCP policies and tools. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.</p>	<p>Project deliverables Project beneficiaries and stakeholders</p>	<p>Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders</p>
<p>Outcome B.</p> <p>i. To what extent did grant activities improve the capacities of businesses?</p> <p>ii. How did these improved capacities impact the adoption of SCP technologies and practices?</p>	<p>Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.</p>		
<p>Outcome C.</p> <p>i. Did participating countries adopt NAMAs that incorporate considerations on SCP?</p>	<p>Evidence of NAMAs published or submitted to UNFCCC. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.</p>		
iii. Likelihood of Impact			
<p>Impact 1.</p> <p>i. To what degree is Advance SCP likely to generate long-term impacts on GHG emissions in participating countries?</p> <p>ii. Are those impacts going to be linked to the implementation of NAMAs or otherwise?</p> <p>iii. To what degree are impacts on GHG emissions attributable to Advance SCP's activities?</p>	<p>Outcome indicator 0.1. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.</p>	<p>Project reports. Project beneficiaries and stakeholders. Countries biennial update reports (BURs) to UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders</p>
<p>Impact 2.</p> <p>i. To what degree is Advance SCP likely to promote shifts towards SCP patterns in target countries and sectors?</p> <p>ii. To what degree are impacts on SCP patterns attributable to the grant's activities?</p>	<p>Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.</p>	<p>Project reports. Project beneficiaries and stakeholders.</p>	
Financial management			
<p>To what extent was the grant financial management in</p>	<p>Evidence of adherence to financial policies and standards.</p>	<p>Project reports</p>	<p>Desk review</p>

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
accordance with UNEP's financial management standards?			Interviews with project team
Were there appropriate financial controls and mechanisms in place to allow effective grant management?	Adequacy of financial control mechanisms Findings from auditors	Project report Audit reports	
How complete and accurate was the grant's financial reporting?	Quality of financial reports.	Project reports	
To what degree did grant expenditures match the approved budget?	Degree of alignment of grant expenditures to approved budget.		
Were changes to the grant budget adequately approved and documented?	Evidence of approval and documentation of changes to grant budget.		
Efficiency			
Were grant funds spent according to plans?	Degree of consistency between grant expenditures and grant budget and annual work plans.	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team Desk review Interviews with project team
To what extent was the grant implemented in a cost-effective and timely manner?	Adherence of grant activities to grant budget and schedules.		
How well were significant delays managed by the project team and implementing partners?	Evidence of actions taken to anticipate and respond to sources of delay to the implementation of grant activities.		
Did Advance SCP leverage partnerships with partner organizations and related projects and initiatives to improve efficiency?	Evidence of cost-efficient collaborations.		Desk review Interviews with project team
Are there any relevant lessons or recommendations regarding efficiency to be codified?	Lessons and recommendations identified by stakeholders.		ProDoc Project reports
Monitoring and Reporting			
i. Monitoring Design and Budgeting			
Did the monitoring plan have SMART indicators?	Smart indicators in results framework.	ProDoc	Desk review

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
Did the budget include resources for monitoring and reporting activities?	Budget includes adequate budget lines for monitoring and reporting activities.		
ii. Monitoring of Project Implementation			
Was the monitoring plan implemented as intended?	Project reports submitted in accordance with provisions in the monitoring plan	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team
Were resources allocated for M&E expended as planned?	Grant budgets and expenditures conform to provisions in monitoring plan		
iii. Project Reporting			
Were project reports produced on a timely manner and in accordance with requirements from IKI and UNEP?	Evidence of submission of reports in accordance with requirements and agreed schedule.	ProDoc Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team
Was the quality of project reports adequate to assess progress and risks to implementation?	Assessment of quality of project reports. Evidence of shortcomings in project reports.		
H. Sustainability			
i. Socio-political Sustainability			
What is the likelihood that policies on SPP and ecolabelling will remain after Advance SCP's end?	Evidence of adoption of policies and regulations to support SPP and ecolabelling in participating countries. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Press releases Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Internet research Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries and stakeholders
What is the likelihood that NAMAs supported by Advance SCP will be implemented and monitored as proposed?	Evidence of actions undertaken for the implementation of NAMAs supported by Advance SCP.		
Are there any social or political risks to the permanence of the grant's outcomes?	Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
			and stakeholders
ii. Financial Sustainability			
Are there financial mechanisms in place to support ecolabelling schemes in participating countries?	Evidence of financial mechanisms to support ecolabelling schemes. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.	Press releases Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Internet research Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Have the NAMAs supported by Advance SCP received funding from national or international sources of climate finance?	Evidence of secured funding to NAMAs from national or international sources of climate finance. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.		
Are there financing options identified to support businesses adopting SCP technologies and practices in target sectors of participating countries?	Evidence of financing options available to businesses. Statements provided by decision-makers and stakeholders.		
iii. Institutional Sustainability			
<i>See strategic questions to be assessed under the sustainability criteria.</i>			
I. Factors Affecting Project Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues			
i. Preparation and Readiness			
Were the different types of support listed in the ProDoc (i.e., SIS, SPP, ecolabelling, NAMAs, etc.) adequate to prompt-start grant implementation?	Evidence of preparations for grant start. Evidence of significant implementation delays.	Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Were provisions made to ensure a prompt start of grant implementation following approval, including securing agreements on the scope of activities in each participating country? Were there any significant, unexpected delays to grant start?			
How adequate were the processes for the selection of grant implementing partners?	Evidence of adequate selection processes.	Minutes of selection processes	Desk review

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
Were the capacities of implementing partners evaluated?	Evidence of the evaluation of capacities of implementing partners.	Reports of capacity evaluations	Interviews with project team
ii. Quality of Project Management and Supervision			
How effective were implementing partners in the execution of their assigned activities?	Extent to which implementing partners adhered to work plans, budgets, and schedules.	Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team
Was the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP's team effective and timely?	Oversight missions were conducted as planned. Evidence that responses to emerging issues were clear and timely	Mission reports Project reports	Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
iii. Stakeholder Participation and Cooperation			
Were all relevant stakeholders adequately identified at grant design?	Extent to which the stakeholders' analysis in the ProDoc was complete and adequate.	ProDoc	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Did the grant develop effective partnerships?	Evidence of continuous support to and participation in grant activities by stakeholders.	Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	
How transparent, inclusive, and effective were the processes for the selection of businesses receiving technical support from Advance SCP?	Evidence of adequate selection processes for businesses participating in grant activities.	Project communications Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	
iv. Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equality			
How well did the IKI Grant contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Levels of participation of women in grant activities. Incorporation of gender considerations in the planning and execution of grant activities.	Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
How well did the project team take into consideration the specific needs and roles of women,	Evidence of consideration of women, disadvantaged		

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
disadvantaged individuals, and vulnerable groups in the implementation and monitoring of grant activities?	individuals, and vulnerable groups in the design, implementation, and monitoring of grant activities.		
v. Environmental and Social Safeguards			
Were risks related to environmental and social safeguards (ESS) adequately screened at the stages of grant design and approval?	Evidence of ESS risks screening and ratings during grant design and approval.	ProDoc	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Were ESS risks adequately monitored and reported during grant implementation?	Evidence of ESS risks monitoring and reporting.	Project reports	
Were there any issues related to ESS that had to be addressed during grant implementation? If that was the case, how adequate was the response by the project team and relevant partners and stakeholders?	Evidence of adequate response by project team and relevant partners and stakeholders to ESS-related issues.	Project reports Project communications	
To what extent did the project team minimize the grant's environmental footprint?	Evidence of measures to reduce the grant's environmental footprint	Project reports	Desk review Interviews with project team
vi. Country Ownership and Driveness			
What was the level of commitment and interest by government agencies beyond the Ministries of Environment in the implementation SPP policies?	Evidence of commitment and interest by government agencies in the implementation of SPP policies.	Project reports Press releases	Desk review Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries and stakeholders
What was the level of interest by government agencies in the incorporation of SCP considerations in NAMAs?	Evidence of interest by government agencies in incorporating SCP considerations in NAMAs.		
What was the level of participation of representatives from government agencies in training and knowledge sharing activities delivered by Advance SCP?	Evidence of participation from representatives of government agencies in training and knowledge sharing activities.	Project deliverables	
vii. Communication and Public Awareness			
Did project team communications with stakeholders have a positive	Evidence of timely and appropriate	Project communications	Desk review

Evaluation criteria and questions	Indicators	Sources of information	Methodology
effect on stakeholder engagement and participation in grant activities?	communication to a diversity of stakeholders	Project reports Project beneficiaries and stakeholders	Interviews with project team Interviews with key project beneficiaries and stakeholders
Will the knowledge materials, including trainings, continue to be available to the public after grant end?	Evidence of availability of knowledge materials	Internet sites of Project partners	Internet research Interviews with project team Interviews with key Project beneficiaries and stakeholders

ANNEX IV. KEY DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

The following table lists the documented consulted during the evaluation.

Table IV.1. List of documents consulted for this evaluation

Project document
Project proposal (ProDoc)
Draft revised ProDoc (dated 28 March 2019)
Project outputs / deliverables
<p>Knowledge and communication products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP. 2017. Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information • UNEP. 2017. Hotspots Analysis An overarching methodological framework and guidance for product and sector level application • UNEP. 2018. Shout it Out: Communicating Products' Social Impacts • UNEP. 2019. Facilitating low-carbon choices in Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems Guidance for Policy Makers and Business Leaders • UNEP. 2019. Ready to Drive the Market: Experiences from Road Testing the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information. • UNEP. 2022. Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information in E-Commerce • UNEP. 2022. Communicating Food Sustainability to Consumers: Towards more effective labelling • UNEP. 2023. Regulatory Frameworks to Combat Greenwashing • UNEP. n.d. Guidance for Communicating hotspots: The effective use of sustainability information to drive action and improve performance • UNEP. n.d. Infographics on climate change and SCP. <p>Technical reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP, Fundación Chile. 2019. <i>Reglas de contabilidad de GEI para la implementación de un sistema MRV de acciones de mitigación implementadas a nivel organizacional</i> • UNEP, Fundación Chile. 2019. <i>Generación de antecedentes para la creación de un sistema de información ambiental para materiales y productos</i> • UNEP. Fundación Chile. <i>Diagnóstico del uso de sellos y certificaciones de sustentabilidad en productos de consumo masivo en Chile</i> • Ciclo Ambiente. <i>Priorización 5 productos o servicios</i>. Progress report July 2022. • UNEP. Ibict. 2021. <i>Estudo de linha de base sobre a certificação ambiental do café brasileiro, percepção dos stakeholders e estimativa da pegada de carbono</i>. • UNEP. Ibict. 2021. <i>Rotulagem ambiental Tipo I do café brasileiro para uma economia de baixo carbono. Manual Operacional para Obtenção do Rótulo Ecológico</i> • UNEP. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia. n.d. Report on Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in Ethiopia for a Low-Carbon Economy • UNEP. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia. 2018. Report on Capacity Building for Eco-Labeling and Certification of Organic Forest Coffee

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of Ethiopia. 2018. Report on Field Mission and Training • UNEP. UNDP. n.d. Towards a climate friendly accommodation sector through energy efficiency and renewable energy • UNEP. Butterfly Tourism. 2017. Elaboration of methodology to assess the performance of tourist accommodation establishments in Morocco • PUCP. 2019. <i>Actividad 8. Contribuciones Nacionales y NAMA. Reporte Final.</i> <p>Policies and plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Chile. n.d. <i>Plan Nacional de Compras Públicas Sustentables 2019-2021.</i> <p>Training materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEN, UNEP. GEN Ecolabelling Training Programme
Project monitoring and reporting
<p>Interim reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 2017 • April 2018 • April 2019 • April 2020 • April 2021 • April 2022 <p>Biannual project update reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2019 • September 2020 <p>Current project information reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 2016 • April 2017 • September 2017 • April 2018 • October 2018 <p>Final report, August 2023</p>
Project financial reports
<p>Financial statements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016, 28 April 2017 • 2017, 30 April 2018 • 2018, 24 April 2019 • 2019, 23 April 2020 • 2020, 24 April 2021 • 2020, 26 April 2022 • 2022, 19 July 2023 (Interim)
Project procurement
<p>Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adelphi research gGmbH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SSFA, 24 October 2022 ○ Final report, 16 December 2022

- Financial report, 16 December 2022
- Brazil. Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa
 - SSFA, 28 March 2022
 - Amendment to SSFA, 31 August 2021
 - Final report, 30 June 2021
 - Financial report, 16 December 2022
- Brazil. AKATU Institute
 - SSFA, 27 June 2022
 - Final report, 16 December 2022
 - Financial report, 9 January 2023
- Chile. Fundación Chile.
 - SSFA, 26 July 2017
 - Amendment to SSFA, 15 September 2021
 - Final report, 31 January 2019
 - Financial report, 29 December 2017
 - Financial report, 29 June 2018
 - Financial report, 26 December 2018
 - Report objective 1. 21 December 2022
 - Report objective 2. 21 December 2022
 - Report objective 2. 21 December 2022
- Chile. Servicio Nacional del Consumidor (SERNAC).
 - SSFA, 19 July 2022
 - Final report, 10 December 2022
 - Financial report, 21 December 2022
 - Report objective 1. 21 December 2022
 - Report objective 2. 21 December 2022
 - Report objective 2. 21 December 2022
- Ecuador. Consorcio Ecuatoriano para la Responsabilidad Social y Sostenibilidad (CERES)
 - SSFA, 18 August 2020
 - Amendment to SSFA, 3 September 2021 (UNEP)
- Ethiopia, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
 - SSFA, 14 February 2018
- Global Ecolabelling Network
 - SSFA, 10 August 2021
 - Final report, 15 November 2022
 - Financial report, 15 November 2022
- Paraguay. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
 - SSFA, undated
 - Amendment 1 to SSFA, 7 September 2021 (UNEP)
 - Amendment 2 to SSFA, 7 March 2022 (UNEP)
 - Final report, undated
 - Financial report, 31 August 2022
- Peru. Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP)
 - SSFA #1, 6 December 2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SSFA #3, 27 April 2020 ○ Amendment 1 to SSFA #3, 14 September 2021 (PUCP) <p>UN Agency to UN Agency Contribution Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Morocco. United Nations Development Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreement, 30 June 2016 ○ Final report, 31 July 2019 ○ Financial report, 8 August 2019 ● United Nations System Staff College <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreement, 18 October 2022 ○ Final report, 11 January 2023 ○ Financial report, 11 January 2023
Project governance and oversight
<p>Agenda, materials and minutes of project steering committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First meeting, 7 December 2016 ● Second meeting, 27 June 2017 ● Third meeting, 18 December 2017 ● Fourth meeting, 28 June 2018 ● Fifth meeting, 14 May 2019 ● Sixth meeting, 4 March 2020
UNEP medium, term strategies, programmes of work and other information,
UNEP Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 2014 - 2017
UNEP Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 2018 - 2021
UNEP Programme of Work (POW)
UNEP. Project document for "Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production"
UNEP Evaluation policies and standards
UNEP. 2022. Evaluation Policy.
UNEP. 2023. Evaluation Criteria Rating Matrix.
International Climate Initiative (IKI)
<p>IKI call for proposals 2014 ("Information on support for projects under the International Climate Initiative of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety". 25 April 2014)</p> <p>IKI's 2015 call for proposals</p>
National and regional strategies and plans on sustainable consumption and production
Government of Chile. No date. <i>Plan de Acción Nacional de Consumo y Producción Sustentables 2017 – 2022.</i>
Government of Morocco. 2016. <i>Plan Cadre National pour la Consommation et Production Durables. Maroc. 2015</i>
Government of Brazil. No date. <i>Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis no Brasil. 2011 – 2014.</i>
UNEP. 2015. <i>Estrategia Regional de Consumo y Producción Sostenibles (CPS) para la implementación del Marco Decenal de CPS (10YFP) en América Latina y el Caribe (2015-2022)</i>

UNEP. 2017. Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean in the Mediterranean.
African Regional Roadmap for the 10-YFP on Sustainable Consumption and Production. 2014.
Other information
UNEP. 2017. Find your Way around the 10YFP.
UNEP DTU Partnership and United Nations Environment Programme. 2021. Reducing Consumer Food Waste Using Green and Digital Technologies. Copenhagen and Nairobi.
UNEP. Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design. Concept note.
UNEP. Using Green and Digital Technologies to Reduce Food Waste at Consumer Level. Concept note.

ANNEX V. BRIEF CV OF THE EVALUATOR

Name	Francisco Arango
Profession	Environment and climate change consultant
Nationality	Colombian
Country experience	Africa: Kenya, Tanzania Americas: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America Asia: India, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand
Education	M.Sc. Environmental and Resource Management Industrial Engineering, Mechanical Engineering Project Management Professional (PMP) [®] LEED [®] Green Associate [™]

Francisco is an international climate change and environment consultant with more than twenty years of international professional experience in countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. Francisco has expertise on policy development, project design and evaluation, climate and carbon finance, training and capacity development, greenhouse gas accounting, and climate change vulnerability and risk assessment. Francisco has held staff positions at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As a consultant, he has contributed to the work of multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies, the secretariat of the Green Climate fund (GCF) and international NGOs.

Expertise:

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

- Design and evaluation of climate change policies, programmes, and projects
- Technology assessment, economic analysis of mitigation and adaptation measures
- Vulnerability and risk assessment
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting
- Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)

Sectoral expertise

- Sustainable cities
- Sustainable transportation
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Agriculture, forestry and other land use

Selected evaluation assignments:

Terminal evaluation of the project on “Brazil’s Fourth National Communication and Biennial Update Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)” financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Mid-term review of the project on “Energy Efficiency Improvement in Public Sector Buildings in China (PSBEE)” financed by GEF.

Terminal evaluation of the project on "Greening the Logistics Industry in Zhejiang Province, China" financed by GEF.

Terminal evaluation of the project on "Assisting non-LDC Developing countries with Country Driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)" financed by GEF.

Evaluation of the climate change mitigation impact of the project on "Integrated watershed management in lakes Apanás and Asturias (Nicaragua)" financed by GEF.

ANNEX VI. EVALUATION TOR

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terminal Evaluation of the IKI grant “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (contributing to the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” - PIMS ID 2011)⁷⁹

Section 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

1. Project General Information

Table 1. Project summary

UNEP PIMS ID:	01700 ⁸⁰ - 02011
Implementing Partners	<p><u>Chile</u>: Ministry of Environment (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente – MMA) and Fundacion Chile, SERNAC</p> <p><u>Peru</u>: Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru (PUCP)</p> <p><u>Brazil</u>: Ministry of Economy; AKATU; Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict)</p> <p><u>Ethiopia</u>: Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF);</p> <p><u>Morocco</u>: UNDP</p> <p><u>Ecuador</u>: CERES</p> <p><u>Paraguay</u>: WWF</p>
Relevant SDG(s) and indicator(s):	<p>Direct contribution to Sustainable Development Goals:</p> <p>12 – targets 12.1, 12.2, 12.7, 12.8,</p> <p>13 – targets 13.3, 13.b</p> <p>17 – targets 17.9, 17.14,</p> <p>Through the various standards, labels and criteria developed and implemented in the project, indirect contribution to Sustainable Development Goals:</p> <p>2 - 2.3, 2.4</p> <p>3 - 3.8, 3.9</p> <p>5 - 5.1, 5.2, 5.5</p> <p>6 - 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.b</p> <p>8 – 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9</p> <p>9 – 9.4</p>

⁷⁹ This grant was implemented as part of the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011).

Note: The UNEP Evaluation Office decided that instead of conducting a Terminal Evaluation of the overall PIMS ID 2011, it will conduct separately yet concurrently the Terminal Evaluations of its two main grants, namely, “Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design” and “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (Advance SCP).

Annex 2 presents the results (outputs and outcomes) of the project (ID 2011) and of its grants.

⁸⁰ In the period 2016-2018 the IKI grant was Implemented under the PIMS ID 01700 “Internationally recognized sustainability information tools to enable individual and institutional consumers to make informed choices”.

	12 – 12.5, 12.6, 12.a 13 – 13.1 14 - 14.1, 14.2, 14.4, 14.b 15 - 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 15.c 17 - 17.11, 17.16, 17.17, 17.19		
Sub-programme:	Resource Efficiency, now Finance and Economic Transformations Subprogramme in the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2025.	Expected Accomplishment(s):	Expected Accomplishment (c) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that implement campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality Secondary: Expected Accomplishment (a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels Expected Accomplishment (a) (i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies.
UNEP approval date:	January 2016	Programme of Work Output(s):	N/A
<i>Expected</i> start date:	October 2015	Actual start date:	January 2016
<i>Planned</i> operational completion date:	September 2018	Actual operational completion date:	December 2022
<i>Planned</i> total project budget at approval:	EUR 2,499,878.00	Actual total expenditures reported as of Dec.2022:	USD 3, 887, 325.15
<i>Planned</i> Environment Fund allocation:	N/A	Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:	N/A

Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:	EUR 2,499,878.00 (USD 2,760,463.48)	Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:	EUR 3,739,878.00 (USD 4,169,626.11)
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of Dec. 2022	USD 3,887,325.15
First disbursement:	EUR 690,952 (USD 757,622.81)	Planned date of financial closure:	30/06/2023
No. of formal project revisions:	4 (including 3 no-cost extension)	Date of last approved project revision:	August 2021 (no-cost extension)
No. of Steering Committee meetings:	6	Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last: 03/2020 Next: n.a
Mid-term Review/Evaluation ⁸¹ (planned date):		Mid-term Review/Evaluation (actual date):	n.a
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):	September 2018	Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	January 2023
Coverage - Country(ies):	GIZ: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines UNEP: Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Paraguay, Brazil, Morocco, Ethiopia ⁸²	Coverage Region(s):	- Africa, Latin America
Dates of previous project phases:	n/a	Status of future project phases:	Greening supply and demand: Advancing Eco-Labels and

⁸¹ UNEP policies require projects with planned implementation periods of 4 or more years to have a mid-point assessment of performance. For projects under 4 years, this should be marked as N/A.

⁸² The IKI grant "Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries" (Advance SCP) was jointly implemented by UNEP and GIZ.

UNEP implemented the project in five Latin American (Chile, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) and two African (Ethiopia, Morocco) countries. GIZ implemented the project in four Southeast Asian countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines).

Note: The UNEP Evaluation Office will conduct an assessment of the project component implemented by UNEP. GIZ has conducted an assessment of the project component implemented in the four Southeast Asian countries (<https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/iki-medien/publikation/dritter-iki-evaluierungszyklus-abschluss-reviews-fuer-projekte-der-internationalen-klimaschutzinitiative-1491/>)

			Sustainable Public Procurement for climate and biodiversity protection (Eco-Advance) Funded by IKI 2023-2026
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2. Project Rationale

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns constitute an essential building block of a low-carbon economy. Access to credible, reliable and ‘user-friendly’ sustainability information is one of the essential conditions for the shift towards SCP.

The project “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (Advance SCP) aimed to contribute to the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP), more specifically to the Consumer Information Programme. Based on the level of advancement of pilot countries with regard to SCP and their specific needs, the project supported the development and implementation of Sustainability Information Systems (SIS). Supporting enhanced access, communication and use of information related to the environmental, social and economic impacts of goods and services, SIS form the basis for informed consumer decisions, which result in decreased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and improved resource efficiency all along the value chain.

The project focused on eleven countries across three regions (Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia). UNEP and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) were the implementing agencies and worked in close cooperation. UNEP implemented the project in five Latin American (Chile, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) and two African (Ethiopia and Morocco) countries, while GIZ implemented the project in four Southeast Asian countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines).

Activities focused on institutional strengthening, the design of integrated policy frameworks, technical capacity development, implementation of SIS and knowledge transfer.

With regard to implementation of SIS, the project supported the creation of a market for climate-friendly products which is expected to lead to less pollution of the environment. Regional and global trade and investments were promoted through the harmonization of eco-labels. Through the mediation of knowledge dissemination, access to training and further education, countries are enabled to generate new jobs and eco-friendly products to increase their competitiveness.

In Africa, the project aimed to support the development of the eco-labelling mechanism and the piloting and implementation of the sectoral standards at country level. It also aimed to foster mitigation opportunities aligned to sustainable development agendas through the development of NAMAs.

In Latin America, the project focused on the development and strengthening of national Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) policies and eco-labelling systems (including reinforcing the synergies between the instruments). The project focused on the sectors/goods and services with high SCP benefits and high mitigation potential.

3. Project Results Framework⁸³

To guarantee an effective implementation of sustainable consumption patterns, it was deemed necessary to:

- Promote the supply and demand for sustainable products for the LAC region and ensure companies make reliable and clear claims to consumers on product-related sustainability information;
- Increase the availability of certified products in the market, helping consumers to make informed decisions; and
- Raise awareness among society on sustainable lifestyles generating agents of change towards more sustainable consumption practices.

Therefore, the project focused on:

- Building local capacity on reliable communication of sustainability of products.** This aimed to increase companies' knowledge on how to improve their sustainability performance and enable consumers to make sustainable decisions based on reliable information.
- Building local capacity on eco-labelling.** This aimed to increase the number of certified products in the market, as well as the availability of national and regional labelling schemes, aligned with international best practices.

The project Theory of Change (ToC) presented the following **impact** statement: "Sustainable consumption reduces pressure on climate change and fosters social and economic development, contributing to achieving the SDGs" (Project Proposal, 2017).

The table below reports the project outcome and outputs, as presented in the Project Proposal⁸⁴.

Table 2. Logical Framework (IKI Project Proposal, 2017)

Outcome	[UNEP & GIZ] Increased awareness, institutional support and technical capacities to develop and strengthen sustainability information policies and tools for sustainable and low carbon consumption and production patterns.
Output 1	[UNEP] Core analytical tools, conceptual work and improved knowledge base are developed for supporting decision making towards SCP patterns and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission reductions.
Output 2	[UNEP]

⁸³ Note: the project's effect on equality (i.e. promoting human rights, gender equality and inclusion of those living with disabilities and/or belonging to marginalised/vulnerable groups) should be included within the TOC as a general driver or assumption where there is no dedicated result within the results framework. If an explicit commitment on this topic is made within the project document, then the driver/assumption should also be specific to the described intentions.

⁸⁴ **Note:** UNEP was responsible for the achievement of the 1st and 3rd Outcome indicators, Output I, Output II and their respective indicators. Instead, GIZ was responsible for the achievement of the 2nd Outcome indicator, Output III, Output IV and their respective indicators. Both GIZ and UNEP were responsible for Output V, with UNEP responsible for indicators V.1, V.2 and V.5 and GIZ for V.3 and V.4.

	Technical assistance and capacity building provided for SIS conducive environment, fostering SCP and mitigating of greenhouse gases in seven countries in LAC and Africa.
Output 3	[GIZ] Climate friendly criteria are integrated into the eco-labels (Type I) of the target countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines) and mutual recognition of the eco-labels has improved in the Southeast Asian region.
Output 4	[GIZ] Innovative strategies and concepts of political, economic or financial incentives for climate friendly public procurement or eco-labels are developed and introduced in selected Asian countries (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia or Philippines).
Output 5	[UNEP & GIZ] Dissemination of best practices and knowledge exchange of the 10YFP/SCP including its climate relevance across the three regions.

4. Executing Arrangements

UNEP and GIZ jointly assumed the role of implementing organisations of Advance SCP, which was commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). The UNEP component was implemented by the Sustainable Consumption and Production Unit of the UNEP Economy Division.

UNEP implemented the project in Latin America (Chile, Peru, Brazil, Ecuador and Paraguay) and Africa (Ethiopia, Morocco) with the support of the following implementing partners:

- Chile: Ministry of Environment (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente – MMA); Fundacion Chile, and SERNAC
- Peru: Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru (PUCP)
- Brazil: Ministry of Economy; AKATU Institute; Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict)
- Ethiopia: Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF);
- Morocco: UNDP
- Ecuador: CERES
- Paraguay: WWF Paraguay

Project steering structure: The objective of the steering group meeting was to:

- Provide update on project implementation
- Receive guidance on project implementation (regional and strategic considerations) and identify opportunities for collaboration with other projects/ initiatives the steering group is aware of
- Discuss upcoming milestones and events

Members of the steering structure were: the donor (BMUB); IKI secretariat, GIZ Headquarters; GIZ Thailand; UNEP; and 10YFP Secretariat.

5. Project Cost and Financing

The project was financed by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) under the International Climate Initiative (IKI) with a total contribution of EUR 3,739,878.00. In 2016, the donor provided a first grant of EUR 2,499,878.00, followed by a second grant of EUR 1,240,000.00 in 2019. Table 3 below presents the project budget.

Table 3: Project Budget (EUR)

TYPE OF FUNDING	SOURCE OF FUNDING	Details	2016	2019	Total
CASH	Environment Fund activity budget				0
	Regular Budget activity budget				0
	Extra budgetary Funding (posts + non-post + PMC)	BMU	2,212,281.00	1,097,345.00	3,309,627.00
		PSC on Secured funds	287,597.00	142,655.00	430,250.00
		Other posts			/
		XB Sub-total			3,739,878.00
	SUB-TOTAL			3,739,878.00	
TOTAL PROJECT PLANNED BUDGET (without EF & RB posts)					
In Kind EF & RB Posts	Environment Fund post costs				/
	Regular Budget post costs				/
TOTAL PROJECT PLANNED BUDGET					
	Funding secured				100%
	Allocation to Regional Offices				

6. Implementation Issues

The Donor Agreement between UNEP and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) was signed in January 2016. The initial project end date was September 2018.

A first no-cost extension was granted in January 2018 extending the project duration to 30/06/2019 due to delays for UNEP to receive the allotments.

A second no-cost extension was granted in June 2019, extending project duration to 30/09/2019. In parallel, a proposal for a two-year with-cost extension and an amendment request were submitted in February 2019. The Amendment Request was approved in August 2019 and the project received additional funds (EUR 1,240,000) in January 2020.

Due to COVID 19, the project suffered significant delays and a third no-cost extension was granted in July 2021 extending the project duration of fifteen months until 31 December 2022.

A Mid-Term Review/Mid-Term Evaluation was not conducted.

Section 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

7. Objective of the Evaluation

In line with the UNEP Evaluation Policy⁸⁵ and the UNEP Programme Manual⁸⁶, the Terminal Evaluation is undertaken at operational completion of the project to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine outcomes and impacts (actual and potential) stemming from the project, including their sustainability. The Evaluation has two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP and project partners (see table 1). Therefore, the Evaluation will identify lessons of operational relevance for future project formulation and implementation, especially where a second phase of the project is being considered. Recommendations relevant to the whole house may also be identified during the evaluation process.

8. Key Evaluation Principles

Evaluation findings and judgements will be based on **sound evidence and analysis**, clearly documented in the Evaluation Report. Information will be triangulated (i.e. verified from different sources) as far as possible, and when verification is not possible, the single source will be mentioned (whilst anonymity is still protected). Analysis leading to evaluative judgements should always be clearly spelled out.

The “Why?” Question. As this is a Terminal Evaluation and a similar project (Greening supply and demand: Advancing Eco-Labels and Sustainable Public Procurement for climate and biodiversity protection (Eco-Advance)) funded by IKI will be implemented in 2023-2026, particular attention will be given to learning from the experience. Therefore, the “why?” question should be at the front of the consultants’ minds all through the evaluation exercise and is supported by the use of a theory of change approach. This means that the consultant(s) needs to go beyond the assessment of “what” the project performance was and make a serious effort to provide a deeper understanding of “why” the performance was as it was (i.e. what contributed to the achievement of the project’s results). This should provide the basis for the lessons that can be drawn from the project.

Attribution, Contribution and Credible Association: In order to *attribute* any outcomes and impacts to a project intervention, one needs to consider the difference between what has happened with, and what would have happened without, the project (i.e. take account of changes over time and between contexts in order to isolate the effects of an intervention). This requires appropriate baseline data and the identification of a relevant counterfactual, both of which are frequently not available for evaluations. Establishing the *contribution* made by a project in a complex change process relies heavily on prior intentionality (e.g. approved project design documentation, logical framework) and the articulation of causality (e.g. narrative and/or illustration of the Theory of Change). Robust evidence

⁸⁵ <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/evaluation-office/policies-and-strategies>

⁸⁶ <https://wecollaborate.unep.org>

that a project was delivered as designed and that the expected causal pathways developed supports claims of contribution and this is strengthened where an alternative theory of change can be excluded. A *credible association* between the implementation of a project and observed positive effects can be made where a strong causal narrative, although not explicitly articulated, can be inferred by the chronological sequence of events, active involvement of key actors and engagement in critical processes.

Communicating evaluation results. A key aim of the Evaluation is to encourage reflection and learning by UNEP staff and key project stakeholders. The consultant(s) should consider how reflection and learning can be promoted, both through the evaluation process and in the communication of evaluation findings and key lessons. Clear and concise writing is required on all evaluation deliverables. Draft and final versions of the Main Evaluation Report will be shared with key stakeholders by the Evaluation Manager. There may, however, be several intended audiences, each with different interests and needs regarding the report. The consultant(s) will plan with the Evaluation Manager which audiences to target and the easiest and clearest way to communicate the key evaluation findings and lessons to them. This may include some, or all, of the following; a webinar, conference calls with relevant stakeholders, the preparation of an Evaluation Brief or interactive presentation.

9. Key Strategic Questions

In addition to the evaluation criteria outlined in Section 10 below, the Evaluation will address the **strategic questions** listed below. These are questions of interest to UNEP and to which the evaluation is believed to be able to make a substantive contribution:

- a) To what extent was the IKI grant “Advance SCP” complementary with the other grants of the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011), e.g. the EU grant “Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design”?
- b) To what extent did the IKI grant “Advance SCP” contribute to the intervention strategy of the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011)?
- c) What changes were made to adapt to the effects of COVID-19 and how might any changes affect the project’s performance?
- d) Based on the lessons learned from the IKI grant, how can similar interventions in the future contribute to a systemic change and increase the demand and consumption of sustainable products?
- e) What were the co-benefits (environmental, socio and economic) that the grant contributed to, as well as any other unintended positive effects that became apparent during the implementation? (**to be addressed under Effectiveness**)
- f) To what extent did the grant ensure that stakeholders can use the project results and products after the end of the implementation? Will other actors and stakeholders build on the successes of the grant and continue the work undertaken by it? (**to be addressed under Sustainability**)
- g) How can strategic partnership with key stakeholders (the UN System, Global Compact, the 10 YFP) further leverage the impact of the knowledge produced and activities implemented? (**to be addressed under Factors Affecting Project Performance**)
- h) Where the resources allocation adequate between programme manager, expert support, administrative support to achieve results? (**to be addressed under Efficiency**)

10. Evaluation Criteria

All evaluation criteria will be rated on a six-point scale. Sections A-I below, outline the scope of the criteria. A weightings table in excel format will be provided by the Evaluation Manager to support the determination of an overall project rating. The set of evaluation criteria are grouped in nine categories: (A) Strategic Relevance; (B) Quality of Project Design; (C) Nature of External Context; (D) Effectiveness, which comprises assessments of the availability of outputs, achievement of outcomes and likelihood of impact; (E) Financial Management; (F) Efficiency; (G) Monitoring and Reporting; (H) Sustainability; and (I) Factors Affecting Project Performance. The Evaluation Consultant(s) can propose other evaluation criteria as deemed appropriate.

A. Strategic Relevance

The Evaluation will assess the extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the donors⁸⁷, implementing regions/countries and the target beneficiaries. The Evaluation will include an assessment of the project's relevance in relation to UNEP's mandate and its alignment with UNEP's policies and strategies at the time of project approval. Under strategic relevance an assessment of the complementarity of the project with other interventions addressing the needs of the same target groups will be made. This criterion comprises four elements:

i. Alignment to the UNEP Medium Term Strategy⁸⁸ (MTS), Programme of Work (POW) and Strategic Priorities

The Evaluation should assess the project's alignment with the MTS and POW under which the project was approved and include, in its narrative, reflections on the scale and scope of any contributions made to the planned results reflected in the relevant MTS and POW. UNEP strategic priorities include the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building⁸⁹ (BSP) and South-South Cooperation (S-SC). The BSP relates to the capacity of governments to: comply with international agreements and obligations at the national level; promote, facilitate and finance environmentally sound technologies and to strengthen frameworks for developing coherent international environmental policies. S-SC is regarded as the exchange of resources, technology and knowledge between developing countries.

ii. Alignment to Donor/Partner Strategic Priorities

Donor strategic priorities will vary across interventions. The Evaluation will assess the extent to which the project is suited to, or responding to, donor priorities. In some cases, alignment with donor priorities may be a fundamental part of project design and grant approval processes while in others, for example, instances of 'softly-earmarked' funding, such alignment may be more of an assumption that should be assessed.

iii. Relevance to Global, Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities

The Evaluation will assess the alignment of the project with global priorities such as the SDGs and Agenda 2030. The extent to which the intervention is suited, or responding to, the stated environmental

⁸⁷ <https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/about-the-iki/iki-funding-instrument>

⁸⁸ UNEP's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) is a document that guides UNEP's programme planning over a four-year period. It identifies UNEP's thematic priorities, known as Sub-programmes (SP), and sets out the desired outcomes, known as Expected Accomplishments (EAs), of the Sub-programmes. <https://www.unenvironment.org/about-un-environment/evaluation-office/our-evaluation-approach/un-environment-documents>

⁸⁹ <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/about/bsp.htm>

concerns and needs of the countries, sub-regions or regions where it is being implemented will be considered. Examples may include: UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) or national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) plans or regional agreements etc. Within this section consideration will be given to whether the needs of all beneficiary groups are being met and reflects the current policy priority to leave no one behind.

iv. Complementarity with Relevant Existing Interventions/Coherence⁹⁰

An assessment will be made of how well the project, either at design stage or during the project inception or mobilization⁹¹, took account of ongoing and planned initiatives (under the same sub-programme, other UNEP sub-programmes, or being implemented by other agencies within the same country, sector or institution) that address similar needs of the same target groups. The Evaluation will consider if the project team, in collaboration with Regional Offices and Sub-Programme Coordinators, made efforts to ensure their own intervention was complementary to other interventions, optimized any synergies and avoided duplication of effort. Examples may include UNDAFs or One UN programming. Linkages with other interventions should be described and instances where UNEP's comparative advantage has been particularly well applied should be highlighted.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Stakeholders' participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- Country ownership and driven-ness

B. Quality of Project Design

The quality of project design is assessed using an agreed template during the evaluation inception phase, ratings are attributed to identified criteria and an overall Project Design Quality rating is established. The complete Project Design Quality template should be annexed in the Evaluation Inception Report. Later, the overall Project Design Quality rating⁹² should be entered in the final evaluation ratings table (as item B) in the Main Evaluation Report and a summary of the project's strengths and weaknesses at design stage should be included within the body of the report.

Factors affecting this criterion may include (at the design stage):

- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality

C. Nature of External Context

At evaluation inception stage a rating is established for the project's external operating context (considering the prevalence of conflict, natural disasters and political upheaval⁹³). This rating is

⁹⁰ This sub-category is consistent with the new criterion of 'Coherence' introduced by the OECD-DAC in 2019.

⁹¹ A project's inception or mobilization period is understood as the time between project approval and first disbursement. Complementarity during project implementation is considered under Efficiency, see below.

⁹² In some instances, based on data collected during the evaluation process, the assessment of the project's design quality may change from Inception Report to Main Evaluation Report.

⁹³ Note that 'political upheaval' does not include regular national election cycles, but unanticipated unrest or prolonged disruption. The potential delays or changes in political support that are often associated with the regular national election cycle should be part of the project's design and addressed through adaptive management by the project team. From March 2020 this should include the effects of COVID-19.

entered in the final evaluation ratings table as item C. Where a project has been rated as facing either an Unfavourable or Highly Unfavourable external operating context, and/or a negative external event has occurred during project implementation, the ratings for Effectiveness, Efficiency and/or Sustainability may be increased at the discretion of the Evaluation Consultant and Evaluation Manager together. A justification for such an increase must be given.

D. Effectiveness

i. Availability of Outputs⁹⁴

The Evaluation will assess the project's success in producing the programmed outputs and making them available to the intended beneficiaries as well as its success in achieving milestones as per the project design document (ProDoc). Any formal modifications/revisions made during project implementation will be considered part of the project design. Where the project outputs are inappropriately or inaccurately stated in the ProDoc, reformulations may be necessary in the reconstruction of the Theory of Change (TOC). In such cases a table should be provided showing the original and the reformulation of the outputs for transparency. The availability of outputs will be assessed in terms of both quantity and quality, and the assessment will consider their ownership by, and usefulness to, intended beneficiaries and the timeliness of their provision. It is noted that emphasis is placed on the performance of those outputs that are most important to achieve outcomes. The Evaluation will briefly explain the reasons behind the success or shortcomings of the project in delivering its programmed outputs and meeting expected quality standards.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Preparation and readiness
- Quality of project management and supervision⁹⁵

ii. Achievement of Project Outcomes⁹⁶

The achievement of project outcomes is assessed as performance against the project outcomes as defined in the reconstructed⁹⁷ Theory of Change. These are outcomes that are intended to be achieved by the end of the project timeframe and within the project's resource envelope. Emphasis is placed on the achievement of project outcomes that are most important for attaining intermediate states. As with outputs, a table can be used where substantive amendments to the formulation of project outcomes is necessary to allow for an assessment of performance. The Evaluation should report evidence of attribution between UNEP's intervention and the project outcomes. In cases of normative work or where several actors are collaborating to achieve common outcomes, evidence of the nature and magnitude of UNEP's 'substantive contribution' should be included and/or 'credible association' established between project efforts and the project outcomes realised.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Quality of project management and supervision

⁹⁴ Outputs are the availability (for intended beneficiaries/users) of new products and services and/or gains in knowledge, abilities and awareness of individuals or within institutions (UNEP, 2019)

⁹⁵ 'Project management and supervision' refers to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments.

⁹⁶ Outcomes are the use (i.e. uptake, adoption, application) of an output by intended beneficiaries, observed as changes in institutions or behavior, attitude or condition (UNEP, 2019)

⁹⁷ All submitted UNEP project documents are required to present a Theory of Change. The level of 'reconstruction' needed during an evaluation will depend on the quality of this initial TOC, the time that has lapsed between project design and implementation (which may be related to securing and disbursing funds) and the level of any formal changes made to the project design.

- Stakeholders' participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- Communication and public awareness

iii. Likelihood of Impact

Based on the articulation of long-lasting effects in the reconstructed TOC (*i.e. from project outcomes, via intermediate states, to impact*), the Evaluation will assess the likelihood of the intended, positive impacts becoming a reality. Project objectives or goals should be incorporated in the TOC, possibly as intermediate states or long-lasting impacts. The Evaluation Office's approach to the use of TOC in project evaluations is outlined in a guidance note available and is supported by an excel-based flow chart, 'Likelihood of Impact Assessment Decision Tree'. Essentially the approach follows a 'likelihood tree' from project outcomes to impacts, taking account of whether the assumptions and drivers identified in the reconstructed TOC held. Any unintended positive effects should also be identified and their causal linkages to the intended impact described.

The Evaluation will also consider the likelihood that the intervention may lead, or contribute to, unintended negative effects (e.g. will vulnerable groups such as those living with disabilities and/or women and children, be disproportionately affected by the project?). Some of these potential negative effects may have been identified in the project design as risks or as part of the analysis of Environmental and Social Safeguards.

The Evaluation will consider the extent to which the project has played a catalytic role⁹⁸ or has promoted scaling up and/or replication as part of its Theory of Change (either explicitly as in a project with a demonstration component or implicitly as expressed in the drivers required to move to outcome levels) and as factors that are likely to contribute to greater or long-lasting impact.

Ultimately UNEP and all its partners aim to bring about benefits to the environment and human well-being. Few projects are likely to have impact statements that reflect such long-lasting or broad-based changes. However, the Evaluation will assess the likelihood of the project to make a substantive contribution to the long-lasting changes represented by the Sustainable Development Goals, and/or the intermediate-level results reflected in UNEP's Expected Accomplishments and the strategic priorities of funding partner(s).

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Quality of Project Management and Supervision (including adaptive management)
- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality
- Country ownership and driven-ness

⁹⁸ The terms catalytic effect, scaling up and replication are inter-related and generally refer to extending the coverage or magnitude of the effects of a project. Catalytic effect is associated with triggering additional actions that are not directly funded by the project – these effects can be both concrete or less tangible, can be intentionally caused by the project or implied in the design and reflected in the TOC drivers, or can be unintentional and can rely on funding from another source or have no financial requirements. Scaling up and Replication require more intentionality for projects, or individual components and approaches, to be reproduced in other similar contexts. Scaling up suggests a substantive increase in the number of new beneficiaries reached/involved and may require adapted delivery mechanisms while Replication suggests the repetition of an approach or component at a similar scale but among different beneficiaries. Even with highly technical work, where scaling up or replication involves working with a new community, some consideration of the new context should take place and adjustments made as necessary.

- Communication and public awareness

E. Financial Management

Financial management will be assessed under three themes: *adherence* to UNEP's financial policies and procedures, *completeness* of financial information and *communication* between financial and project management staff. The Evaluation will establish the actual spend across the life of the project of funds secured from all donors. This expenditure will be reported, where possible, at output/component level and will be compared with the approved budget. The Evaluation will verify the application of proper financial management standards and adherence to UNEP's financial management policies. Any financial management issues that have affected the timely delivery of the project or the quality of its performance will be highlighted. The Evaluation will record where standard financial documentation is missing, inaccurate, incomplete or unavailable in a timely manner. The Evaluation will assess the level of communication between the Project Manager and the Fund Management Officer as it relates to the effective delivery of the planned project and the needs of a responsive, adaptive management approach.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Preparation and readiness
- Quality of project management and supervision

F. Efficiency

Under the efficiency criterion, the Evaluation will assess the extent to which the project delivered maximum results from the given resources. This will include an assessment of the cost-effectiveness and timeliness of project execution.

Focussing on the translation of inputs into outputs, *cost-effectiveness* is the extent to which an intervention has achieved, or is expected to achieve, its results at the lowest possible cost. *Timeliness* refers to whether planned activities were delivered according to expected timeframes as well as whether events were sequenced efficiently. The Evaluation will also assess to what extent any project extension could have been avoided through stronger project management and identify any negative impacts caused by project delays or extensions. The Evaluation will describe any cost or time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed project timeframe and consider whether the project was implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternative interventions or approaches.

The Evaluation will give special attention to efforts made by the project teams during project implementation to make use of/build upon pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities⁹⁹ with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. to increase project efficiency.

The factors underpinning the need for any project extensions will also be explored and discussed. As management or project support costs cannot be increased in cases of 'no cost extensions', such extensions represent an increase in unstated costs to implementing parties.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Preparation and readiness (e.g. timeliness)

⁹⁹ Complementarity with other interventions during project design, inception or mobilization is considered under Strategic Relevance above.

- Quality of project management and supervision
- Stakeholders participation and cooperation

G. Monitoring and Reporting

The Evaluation will assess monitoring and reporting across three sub-categories: monitoring design and budgeting, monitoring implementation and project reporting.

i. Monitoring Design and Budgeting

Each project should be supported by a sound monitoring plan that is designed to track progress against SMART¹⁰⁰ results towards the provision of the project's outputs and achievement of project outcomes, including at a level disaggregated by gender, marginalisation or vulnerability, including those living with disabilities. In particular, the Evaluation will assess the relevance and appropriateness of the project indicators as well as the methods used for tracking progress against them as part of conscious results-based management. The Evaluation will assess the quality of the design of the monitoring plan as well as the funds allocated for its implementation. The adequacy of resources for Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation/Review should be discussed if applicable.

ii. Monitoring of Project Implementation

The Evaluation will assess whether the monitoring system was operational and facilitated the timely tracking of results and progress towards projects objectives throughout the project implementation period. This assessment will include consideration of whether the project gathered relevant and good quality baseline data that is accurately and appropriately documented. This should include monitoring the representation and participation of disaggregated groups, including gendered, marginalised or vulnerable groups, such as those living with disabilities, in project activities. It will also consider the quality of the information generated by the monitoring system during project implementation and how it was used to adapt and improve project execution, achievement of outcomes and ensure sustainability. The Evaluation should confirm that funds allocated for monitoring were used to support this activity.

iii. Project Reporting

UNEP has a centralised Project Information Management System (PIMS) in which project managers upload six-monthly progress reports against agreed project milestones. This information will be provided to the Evaluation Consultant(s) by the Evaluation Manager. Some projects have additional requirements to report regularly to funding partners, which will be supplied by the project team. The Evaluation will assess the extent to which both UNEP and donor reporting commitments have been fulfilled. Consideration will be given as to whether reporting has been carried out with respect to the effects of the initiative on disaggregated groups.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Quality of project management and supervision
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality (e.g disaggregated indicators and data)

H. Sustainability

¹⁰⁰ SMART refers to results that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-oriented. Indicators help to make results measurable.

Sustainability¹⁰¹ is understood as the probability of the benefits derived from the achievement of project outcomes being maintained and developed after the close of the intervention. The Evaluation will identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to undermine or contribute to the endurance of achieved project outcomes (i.e. 'assumptions' and 'drivers'). Some factors of sustainability may be embedded in the project design and implementation approaches while others may be contextual circumstances or conditions that evolve over the life of the intervention. Where applicable an assessment of bio-physical factors that may affect the sustainability of project outcomes may also be included.

i. Socio-political Sustainability

The Evaluation will assess the extent to which social or political factors support the continuation and further development of the benefits derived from project outcomes. It will consider the level of ownership, interest and commitment among government and other stakeholders to take the project achievements forwards. In particular the Evaluation will consider whether individual capacity development efforts are likely to be sustained.

ii. Financial Sustainability

Some project outcomes, once achieved, do not require further financial inputs, e.g. the adoption of a revised policy. However, in order to derive a benefit from this outcome further management action may still be needed e.g. to undertake actions to enforce the policy. Other project outcomes may be dependent on a continuous flow of action that needs to be resourced for them to be maintained, e.g. continuation of a new natural resource management approach. The Evaluation will assess the extent to which project outcomes are dependent on future funding for the benefits they bring to be sustained. Secured future funding is only relevant to financial sustainability where a project's outcomes have been extended into a future project phase. Even where future funding has been secured, the question still remains as to whether the project outcomes are financially sustainable.

iii. Institutional Sustainability

The Evaluation will assess the extent to which the sustainability of project outcomes (especially those relating to policies and laws) is dependent on issues relating to institutional frameworks and governance. It will consider whether institutional achievements such as governance structures and processes, policies, sub-regional agreements, legal and accountability frameworks etc. are robust enough to continue delivering the benefits associated with the project outcomes after project closure. In particular, the Evaluation will consider whether institutional capacity development efforts are likely to be sustained.

Factors affecting this criterion may include:

- Stakeholders participation and cooperation
- Responsiveness to human rights and gender equality (e.g. where interventions are not inclusive, their sustainability may be undermined)
- Communication and public awareness
- Country ownership and driven-ness

¹⁰¹ As used here, 'sustainability' means the long-lasting maintenance of outcomes and consequent impacts, whether environmental or not. This is distinct from the concept of sustainability in the terms 'environmental sustainability' or 'sustainable development', which imply 'not living beyond our means' or 'not diminishing global environmental benefits' (GEF STAP Paper, 2019, *Achieving More Enduring Outcomes from GEF Investment*)

I. Factors Affecting Project Performance and Cross-Cutting Issues

(These factors are rated in the ratings table but are discussed within the Main Evaluation Report as cross-cutting themes as appropriate under the other evaluation criteria, above. If these issues have not been addressed under the evaluation criteria above, then independent summaries of their status within the evaluated project should be given.)

i. Preparation and Readiness

This criterion focuses on the inception or mobilisation stage of the project (i.e. the time between project approval and first disbursement). The Evaluation will assess whether appropriate measures were taken to either address weaknesses in the project design or respond to changes that took place between project approval, the securing of funds and project mobilisation. In particular the Evaluation will consider the nature and quality of engagement with stakeholder groups by the project team, the confirmation of partner capacity and development of partnership agreements as well as initial staffing and financing arrangements. *(Project preparation is included in the template for the assessment of Project Design Quality).*

ii. Quality of Project Management and Supervision

In some cases 'project management and supervision' may refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments while in others, it may refer to the project management performance of an implementing partner and the technical backstopping and supervision provided by UNEP. The performance of parties playing different roles should be discussed and a rating provided for both types of supervision (UNEP/Implementing Agency; Partner/Executing Agency) and the overall rating for this sub-category established as a simple average of the two.

The Evaluation will assess the effectiveness of project management with regard to: providing leadership towards achieving the planned outcomes; managing team structures; maintaining productive partner relationships (including Steering Groups etc.); maintaining project relevance within changing external and strategic contexts; communication and collaboration with UNEP colleagues; risk management; use of problem-solving; project adaptation and overall project execution. Evidence of adaptive management should be highlighted.

iii. Stakeholder Participation and Cooperation

Here the term 'stakeholder' should be considered in a broad sense, encompassing all project partners, duty bearers with a role in delivering project outputs and target users of project outputs and any other collaborating agents external to UNEP and the implementing partner(s). The assessment will consider the quality and effectiveness of all forms of communication and consultation with stakeholders throughout the project life and the support given to maximise collaboration and coherence between various stakeholders, including sharing plans, pooling resources and exchanging learning and expertise. The inclusion and participation of all differentiated groups, including gender groups should be considered.

iv. Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equality

The Evaluation will ascertain to what extent the project has applied the UN Common Understanding on the human rights-based approach (HRBA) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous

People. Within this human rights context the Evaluation will assess to what extent the intervention adheres to UNEP's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment¹⁰².

In particular the Evaluation will consider to what extent project implementation and monitoring have taken into consideration: (i) possible inequalities (especially those related to gender) in access to, and the control over, natural resources; (ii) specific vulnerabilities of disadvantaged groups (especially women, youth and children and those living with disabilities) to environmental degradation or disasters; and (iii) the role of disadvantaged groups (especially those related to gender) in mitigating or adapting to environmental changes and engaging in environmental protection and rehabilitation.

Note that the project's effect on equality (i.e. promoting human rights, gender equality and inclusion of those living with disabilities and/or belonging to marginalised/vulnerable groups) should be included within the TOC as a general driver or assumption where there is no dedicated result within the results framework. If an explicit commitment on this topic is made within the project document then the driver/assumption should also be specific to the described intentions.

v. Environmental and Social Safeguards

UNEP projects address environmental and social safeguards primarily through the process of environmental and social screening at the project approval stage, risk assessment and management (avoidance, minimization, mitigation or, in exceptional cases, offsetting) of potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with project and programme activities. The Evaluation will confirm whether UNEP requirements¹⁰³ were met to: *review* risk ratings on a regular basis; *monitor* project implementation for possible safeguard issues; *respond* (where relevant) to safeguard issues through risk avoidance, minimization, mitigation or offsetting and *report* on the implementation of safeguard management measures taken. UNEP requirements for proposed projects to be screened for any safeguarding issues; for sound environmental and social risk assessments to be conducted and initial risk ratings to be assigned, are evaluated above under Quality of Project Design).

The Evaluation will also consider the extent to which the management of the project minimised UNEP's environmental footprint.

vi. Country Ownership and Driven-ness

The Evaluation will assess the quality and degree of engagement of government / public sector agencies in the project. While there is some overlap between Country Ownership and Institutional Sustainability, this criterion focuses primarily on the forward momentum of the intended projects results, i.e. either a) moving forwards from outputs to project outcomes or b) moving forward from project outcomes towards intermediate states. The Evaluation will consider the engagement not only of those directly involved in project execution and those participating in technical or leadership groups, but also those official representatives whose cooperation is needed for change to be embedded in their respective institutions and offices (e.g. representatives from multiple sectors or relevant

¹⁰² The Evaluation Office notes that Gender Equality was first introduced in the Project Review Committee Checklist in 2010 and, therefore, provides a criterion rating on gender for projects approved from 2010 onwards. Equally, it is noted that policy documents, operational guidelines and other capacity building efforts have only been developed since then and have evolved over time. https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/7655/-Gender_equality_and_the_environment_Policy_and_strategy-2015Gender_equality_and_the_environment_policy_and_strategy.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

¹⁰³ For the review of project concepts and proposals, the Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF) was introduced in 2019 and replaced the Environmental, Social and Economic Review note (ESERN), which had been in place since 2016. In GEF projects safeguards have been considered in project design since 2011.

ministries beyond Ministry of Environment). This factor is concerned with the level of ownership generated by the project over outputs and outcomes and that is necessary for long-lasting impact to be realised. Ownership should extend to all gender and marginalised groups.

vii. Communication and Public Awareness

The Evaluation will assess the effectiveness of: a) communication of learning and experience sharing between project partners and interested groups arising from the project during its life and b) public awareness activities that were undertaken during the implementation of the project to influence attitudes or shape behaviour among wider communities and civil society at large. The Evaluation should consider whether existing communication channels and networks were used effectively, including meeting the differentiated needs of gendered or marginalised groups, and whether any feedback channels were established. Where knowledge sharing platforms have been established under a project the Evaluation will comment on the sustainability of the communication channel under either socio-political, institutional or financial sustainability, as appropriate.

Section 3. EVALUATION APPROACH, METHODS AND DELIVERABLES

The Terminal Evaluation will be an in-depth evaluation using a participatory approach whereby key stakeholders are kept informed and consulted throughout the evaluation process. Both quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods will be used as appropriate to determine project achievements against the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts. It is highly recommended that the consultant(s) maintains close communication with the project team and promotes information exchange throughout the Evaluation implementation phase in order to increase their (and other stakeholder) ownership of the evaluation findings. Where applicable, the consultant(s) will provide a geo-referenced map that demarcates the area covered by the project and, where possible, provide geo-reference photographs of key intervention sites (e.g. sites of habitat rehabilitation and protection, pollution treatment infrastructure, etc.)

The findings of the Evaluation will be based on the following:

A **desk review** of:

- Relevant background documentation, inter alia: project documentation.
- Project design documents (including minutes of the project design review meeting at approval); Annual Work Plans and Budgets or equivalent, revisions to the project (Project Document Supplement), the logical framework and its budget;
- Project reports such as six-monthly progress and financial reports, progress reports from collaborating partners, meeting minutes, relevant correspondence etc.;
- Project deliverables:
 - Guidelines for providing product sustainability information
 - Plastic: Can I Recycle This? A Global Mapping and Assessment of Standards, Labels and Claims on Plastic Packaging
 - E-commerce: Guidelines application to e-commerce
 - Consumer Information Tools and Climate Change: Facilitating low-carbon choices in Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems - with its 5 infographics on Food, Buildings, Tourism, Carbon Labels and Persuasive Communication, Social Norms and Personal Choices
 - Communicating Food Sustainability to Consumers: Towards more effective labelling
 - Shout it Out, Communicating Products' Social Impacts
 - LCA studies available in the Global LCA Data Access.
 - LCA database, fully connected to the Global LCA Data Access.
 - Manual for school environmental clubs
 - Training material on Ecolabelling
 - Methodological framework on conducting hotspots analysis on product and sector level

- Guidance for communicating hotspots: The effective use of sustainability information to drive action and improve performance
- Roadmap on how an ecolabelling system can support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production,
- Consumer information programme of the One Planet network.
- Video presenting the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information.
- 35 case studies were published on how companies apply the Guidelines
- Self-Assessment Tool
- 'Guidelines in Practice' Training the Trainers Toolkit
- Ready to Drive the Market: Experiences from Road Testing the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information
- Step-by-step manual for the Brazilian coffee sector on how to obtain national ecolabel (ABNT type I ecolabel)
- the PERULCA National LCA platform
- Chilean National SPP Plan
- Guidelines for the Application of Sustainable Criteria
- "Hola Consumo Responsable"
- Manual for Environmental Clubs
- "Sustainable Consumption Week in Latin America and the Caribbean"
- "Turning information into action: Providing product sustainability information that changes consumption behavior".
- video with interview of Juan Marcelo Estigarribia, Ministry of SEDECO
- Evaluations/reviews of similar projects.

Interviews (individual or in group) with:

- UNEP Project Manager (PM)
- Project management team, where appropriate
- UNEP Fund Management Officer (FMO)
- Project partners, including:
 - Chile: Ministry of Environment (Ministerio del Medio Ambiente – MMA) and Fundacion Chile, SERNAC
 - Peru: Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru (PUCP)
 - Brazil: Ministry of Economy; AKATU ; Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict)
 - Ethiopia: Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF);
 - Morocco: UNDP
 - Ecuador: CERES
 - Paraguay: WWF
- Sub-Programme Coordinator
- Relevant resource persons
- Representatives from civil society and specialist groups (such as women's, farmers and trade associations etc).

Surveys: as will be deemed appropriate by the evaluator.

Field visits: to be determined during the evaluation inception phase.

Other data collection tools: as will be deemed appropriate by the evaluator.

11. Evaluation Deliverables and Review Procedures

The Evaluation Team will prepare:

Inception Report: (see Annex 1 for a list of all templates, tables and guidance notes) containing an assessment of project design quality, a draft reconstructed Theory of Change of the project, project stakeholder analysis, evaluation framework and a tentative evaluation schedule.

Preliminary Findings: typically in the form of a PowerPoint presentation, the sharing of preliminary findings is intended to support the participation of the project team, act as a means to ensure all information sources have been accessed and provide an opportunity to verify emerging findings. In the case of highly strategic project/portfolio evaluations or evaluations with an Evaluation Reference Group, the preliminary findings may be presented as a word document for review and comment.

Draft and Final Evaluation Report: containing an executive summary that can act as a stand-alone document; detailed analysis of the evaluation findings organised by evaluation criteria and supported with evidence; lessons learned and recommendations and an annotated ratings table.

An **Evaluation Brief** (a 2-page overview of the evaluand and evaluation findings) for wider dissemination through the UNEP website may be required. This will be discussed with the Evaluation Manager no later than during the finalization of the Inception Report.

Review of the Draft Evaluation Report. The Evaluation Consultant(s) will submit a draft report to the Evaluation Manager and revise the draft in response to their comments and suggestions. Once a draft of adequate quality has been peer-reviewed and accepted, the Evaluation Manager will share the cleared draft report with the Project Manager/Implementing Partner, who will alert the Evaluation Manager in case the report contains any blatant factual errors. The Evaluation Manager will then forward the revised draft report (corrected by the Evaluation Consultant(s) where necessary) to other project stakeholders, for their review and comments. Stakeholders may provide feedback on any errors of fact and may highlight the significance of such errors in any conclusions as well as providing feedback on the proposed recommendations and lessons. Any comments or responses to draft reports will be sent to the Evaluation Manager for consolidation. The Evaluation Manager will provide all comments to the Evaluation Consultant(s) for consideration in preparing the final report, along with guidance on areas of contradiction or issues requiring an institutional response.

Based on a careful review of the evidence collated by the Evaluation Consultant(s) and the internal consistency of the report, the Evaluation Manager will provide an assessment of the ratings in the final Main Evaluation Report. Where there are differences of opinion between the evaluator and the Evaluation Manager on project ratings, both viewpoints will be clearly presented in the final report. The Evaluation Office ratings will be considered the final ratings for the project.

The Evaluation Manager will prepare a **quality assessment** of the first draft of the Main Evaluation Report, which acts as a tool for providing structured feedback to the Evaluation Consultant(s). The quality of the final report will be assessed and rated against the criteria specified in template listed in Annex 1 and this assessment will be appended to the Final Evaluation Report.

At the end of the evaluation process, the Evaluation Office will prepare a **Recommendations Implementation Plan** in the format of a table, to be completed and updated at regular intervals by the Project Manager. The Evaluation Office will track compliance against this plan on a six-monthly basis for a maximum of 12 months.

12. Evaluation Consultant

For this Evaluation, the Evaluation Consultant will work under the overall responsibility of the Evaluation Office represented by an Evaluation Manager (Fabio Fisicaro), in consultation with the UNEP Project Manager (Laetitia Montero), Fund Management Officer (Fuaad Alkizim) and the Subprogramme Coordinator of the Resource Efficiency Subprogramme (Djaheezah Subratty), now Finance and Economic Transformations Subprogramme in the UNEP Medium-Term Strategy 2022-2025. The consultant will liaise with the Evaluation Manager on any procedural and methodological matters related to the Evaluation, including travel. It is, however, each consultants' individual responsibility (where applicable) to arrange for their visas and immunizations as well as to plan meetings with stakeholders, organize online surveys, obtain documentary evidence and any other logistical matters related to the assignment. The UNEP Project Manager and project team will, where possible, provide logistical support (introductions, meetings etc.) allowing the consultants to conduct the Evaluation as efficiently and independently as possible.

The Evaluation Consultant will be hired over a period of 7 months [1 February 2023 - 31 August 2023] and should have the following: a university degree in environmental sciences, international development or other relevant political or social sciences area is required and an advanced degree in the same areas is desirable; a minimum of 5 years of technical / evaluation experience is required, preferably including evaluating large, regional or global programmes and using a Theory of Change approach; and a good/broad understanding of sustainable consumption and production is desired. English and French are the working languages of the United Nations Secretariat. For this consultancy, fluency in oral and written English is a requirement and proficiency in Spanish is required. Working knowledge of the UN system and specifically the work of UNEP is an added advantage. The work will be home-based with possible field visits.

The Evaluation Consultant will be responsible, in close consultation with the Evaluation Office of UNEP for overall management of the Evaluation and timely provision of its outputs, described above in Section 11 Evaluation Deliverables.

FOR SINGLE CONSULTANTS

In close consultation with the Evaluation Manager, the Evaluation Consultant will be responsible for the overall management of the Evaluation and timely provision of its outputs, data collection and analysis and report-writing. More specifically:

Inception phase of the Evaluation, including:

- preliminary desk review and introductory interviews with project staff;
- draft the reconstructed Theory of Change of the project;
- prepare the evaluation framework;
- develop the desk review and interview protocols;
- draft the survey protocols (if relevant);
- develop and present criteria for country and/or site selection for the evaluation mission;
- plan the evaluation schedule;
- prepare the Inception Report, incorporating comments until approved by the Evaluation Manager

Data collection and analysis phase of the Evaluation, including:

- conduct further desk review and in-depth interviews with project implementing and executing agencies, project partners and project stakeholders;
- (where appropriate and agreed) conduct an evaluation mission(s) to selected countries, visit the project locations, interview project partners and stakeholders, including a good representation of local communities. Ensure independence of the Evaluation and confidentiality of evaluation interviews.

- regularly report back to the Evaluation Manager on progress and inform of any possible problems or issues encountered and;
- keep the Project Manager informed of the evaluation progress.

Reporting phase, including:

- draft the Main Evaluation Report, ensuring that the evaluation report is complete, coherent and consistent with the Evaluation Manager guidelines both in substance and style;
- liaise with the Evaluation Manager on comments received and finalize the Main Evaluation Report, ensuring that comments are taken into account until approved by the Evaluation Manager
- prepare a Response to Comments annex for the main report, listing those comments not accepted by the Evaluation Consultant and indicating the reason for the rejection; and
- (where agreed with the Evaluation Manager) prepare an Evaluation Brief (2-page summary of the evaluand and the key evaluation findings and lessons)

Managing relations, including:

- maintain a positive relationship with evaluation stakeholders, ensuring that the evaluation process is as participatory as possible but at the same time maintains its independence;
- communicate in a timely manner with the Evaluation Manager on any issues requiring its attention and intervention.

13. Schedule of the Evaluation

The table below presents the tentative schedule for the Evaluation.

Table 3. Tentative schedule for the Evaluation

Milestone	Tentative Dates
Evaluation Initiation Meeting	1 February 2023
Inception Report	28 February 2023
Evaluation Mission	March 2023
E-based interviews, surveys etc.	February – July 2023
Powerpoint/presentation on preliminary findings and recommendations	31 March 2023
Draft report to Evaluation Manager (and Peer Reviewer)	15 May 2023
Draft Report shared with UNEP Project Manager and team	15 June 2023
Draft Report shared with wider group of stakeholders	15 July 2023
Final Report	31 August 2023
Final Report shared with all respondents	31 August 2023

14. Contractual Arrangements

Evaluation Consultants will be selected and recruited by the Evaluation Office of UNEP under an individual Special Service Agreement (SSA) on a “fees only” basis (see below). By signing the service contract with UNEP/UNON, the consultant(s) certify that they have not been associated with the design and implementation of the project in any way which may jeopardize their independence and impartiality towards project achievements and project partner performance. In addition, they will not have any future interests (within six months after completion of the contract) with the project’s

executing or implementing units. All consultants are required to sign the Code of Conduct Agreement Form.

Fees will be paid on an instalment basis, paid on acceptance by the Evaluation Manager of expected key deliverables. The schedule of payment is as follows:

Schedule of Payment for the Evaluation Consultant:

Deliverable	Percentage Payment
Approved Inception Report (as per annex document #9)	30%
Approved Draft Main Evaluation Report (as per annex document #10)	30%
Approved Final Main Evaluation Report	40%

Fees only contracts: Where applicable, air tickets will be purchased by UNEP and 75% of the Daily Subsistence Allowance for each authorised travel mission will be paid up front. Local in-country travel will only be reimbursed where agreed in advance with the Evaluation Manager and on the production of acceptable receipts. Terminal expenses and residual DSA entitlements (25%) will be paid after mission completion.

The consultants may be provided with access to UNEP's information management systems (e.g PIMS, Anubis, Sharepoint etc) and if such access is granted, the consultants agree not to disclose information from that system to third parties beyond information required for, and included in, the evaluation report.

In case the consultants are not able to provide the deliverables in accordance with these guidelines, and in line with the expected quality standards by the UNEP Evaluation Office, payment may be withheld at the discretion of the Director of the Evaluation Office until the consultants have improved the deliverables to meet UNEP's quality standards.

If the consultant(s) fail to submit a satisfactory final product to UNEP in a timely manner, i.e. before the end date of their contract, the Evaluation Office reserves the right to employ additional human resources to finalize the report, and to reduce the consultants' fees by an amount equal to the additional costs borne by the Evaluation Office to bring the report up to standard.

ANNEX VII. ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT ON STRENGTHENING CONSUMER INFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The terms of reference for the evaluation of the grant on “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (hereinafter referred to as “Advance SCP” or “IKI Grant”) included the following two strategic questions:

- A) To what extent was Advance SCP complementary with the other grants of the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011), e.g. the EU grant “Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design”?
- B) To what extent did Advance SCP contribute to the intervention strategy of the UNEP project “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production”?

Context

The project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011) (hereinafter referred to as “Consumer Information Project” or “CI Project”) was approved in 2018. The Consumer Information Project sought to “support the private sector, governments, label owners and influencers increasing the provision of reliable consumer information to encourage sustainable information to encourage sustainable choices in consumption and production”.¹⁰⁴ At the time of project approval, 82% of the secured funding for the Consumer Information Project corresponded to IKI funds linked to Advance SCP. Following the approval of the CI Project, two main grants were awarded to complement resources from Advance SCP: i) Driving sustainable consumption in Latin America with better product information and design (ICSAL), and ii) Using green and digital technologies to reduce food waste at consumer level. The budget of ICSAL was EUR 1.2 million, and the budget for the grant on food waste was equivalent to USD 774,920. Activities under ICSAL focused on Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico, and those of the grant on food waste piloted activities in five cities¹⁰⁵.

Unlike the proposal of Advance SCP approved in 2016, the project document (ProDoc) of the Consumer Information Project did not focus on climate change mitigation and included few references to the role of linking the work on SCP to climate change objectives. The Theory of Change (ToC) and Project Results Framework (PRF) of the CI Project did not include explicit objectives related to climate change mitigation. Similarly, the ToC of did not refer explicitly to climate change mitigation objectives. Instead, the CI Project, ICSAL and the grant on food

¹⁰⁴ UNEP. ProDoc “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” (PIMS ID 2011). p. 1.

¹⁰⁵ Bangkok (Thailand), Bogotá (Colombia), Belgrade (Serbia), Doha (Qatar), and Kampala (Uganda).

waste included climate change mitigation as part of a broad set of economic, social, and environmental benefits they sought to deliver.

A. Complementarity with other grants under the Project on Consumer Information

ICSAL. Output A of ICSAL aimed at delivering technical assistance to private sector companies to improve product design and capacities to provide product sustainability information. This output built on Advance SCP results related to the preparation of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information (Advance SCP indicator I.1.) and was similar to the expected results of Advance SCP under indicator II.4. Under ICSAL, technical assistance was provided by individual consultants procured by the implementing partners in participating countries. Like Advance SCP, the technical assistance under ICSAL had a limited impact and the modality to provide this assistance also had limitations related to sustainability and scalability. Under ICSAL, Universidad de los Andes of Colombia developed a methodology to provide technical assistance, but this methodology was not adopted by neither ICSAL, nor Advance SCP.

Under output B, ICSAL was expected to support the elaboration of criteria for the certification of products under the regional ecolabelling initiative *Sello Ambiental Americas* promoted by Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico. ICSAL was also expected to develop the capacities of accreditation and certification bodies to support the implementation of *Sello Ambiental Americas*. The grant, however, fell short of these stated objectives and no product criteria or certification services are currently available under this regional initiative. Under outcome indicator O.3. of Advance SCP (added as part of the cost extension of 2019), the IKI Grant was expected to support three countries joining *Sello Ambiental Americas*. While Advance SCP supported Ecuador and Paraguay assessing their participation in the regional initiative, no additional countries have formally joined the scheme. It is likely that the slow pace of implementation of *Sello Ambiental Americas* was a contributing factor for new countries failing to join the initiative.

Output C of ICSAL focused on activities to promote sustainable lifestyles, including establishing national working groups/committees, organizing innovation contests, and delivering awareness raising campaigns. Under output II, Advance SCP delivered an online consumer information campaign in Ecuador that was in line with the those proposed under ICSAL. Similar activities in Paraguay reported results of low quality.

Using green and digital technologies to reduce food waste at consumer level. The grant on food waste had a narrow scope focused on assessing food waste in five cities, elaborating a global study on information technologies to reduce food waste, and elaborating and delivering outreach materials to raise awareness on food waste. Participating cities in the grant activities were in countries that were different from those under Advance SCP. In this context, there were little opportunities for synergies or complementarity between Advance SCP and the grant on food waste. However, Advance SCP did produce a report on communicating food sustainability to consumers that includes considerations on food

waste.¹⁰⁶ Also, the report on the global study on information technologies to reduce food waste refers to the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information elaborated under Advance SCP and to the role of other consumer information tools, including ecolabelling.¹⁰⁷

B. Contribution to the intervention strategy of the Project on Consumer information (PIMS ID 2011)

The CI Project included several results that corresponded to expected results under Advance SCP. The following is a discussion of the alignment of these results:

Outcome. Private and public sector stakeholders increasingly use consumer information tools for policy making and to change production and consumption practices.

Milestones under the outcome of the CI Project:

M1. At least 3 Chilean companies are using consumer information tools in the form of a website through which they provide information on their products sustainability performance. The milestone corresponds to activities by Advance SCP related to Chile's *Mi Código Verde* platform and reported under indicator II.5. These activities and indicator were added during the 2019 cost-extension and could have been reported under indicator II.2. of Advance SCP. The relevance to climate change mitigation of these activities was not straightforward. Advance SCP was expected to produce a proposal to ensure the financial sustainability of the platform, but that proposal was not successful. The platform has ceased to operate.

M2. Morocco and Peru have developed enabling frameworks for consumer information (linked to climate change mitigation). The milestone reflects activities by Advance SCP related to the integration of SCP tools in NAMAs in Morocco and Peru. Advance SCP delivered a NAMA for the tourism sector in Morocco that incorporated an ecolabeling instrument for tourism facilities. The IKI Grant did not deliver the expected results on NAMAs in Peru.

M3. 25 stakeholders apply the Guidelines for providing product sustainability information. The milestone reflects activities by Advance SCP related to training to private sector companies. These activities were reported under indicator II.4., added during the cost-extension in 2019. The IKI Grant delivered training to private sector companies on

¹⁰⁶ UNEP. 2022. Communicating Food Sustainability to Consumers: Towards more effective labelling. Available under: <<https://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/knowledge-centre/resources/communicating-food-sustainability-consumers-towards-more-effective>>.

¹⁰⁷ UNEP DTU Partnership and United Nations Environment Programme (2021). Reducing Consumer Food Waste Using Green and Digital Technologies. Copenhagen and Nairobi. Available under: <<https://unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/reducing-consumer-food-waste-using-green-and-digital-technologies.pdf>>.

ecolabelling and on the use of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information. It is unlikely that this group of activities contributed to the overall objectives of the IKI Grant, including the objective to contribute to climate change mitigation.

M4. Ethiopia has developed enabling frameworks for consumer information (linked to climate change mitigation) and Sri Lanka has developed a certification scheme for a selected sector and product category. The milestone partially reflects activities by Advance SCP related to the integration of SCP tools in NAMAs in Ethiopia. Advance SCP delivered inputs to a NAMA for the agriculture sector in Ethiopia, focusing on the coffee sector.

M5./M7. 5/10 businesses or organizations have developed or are using consumer information tools. These two milestones, while not reflected 1:1 in the project results framework (PRF) of Advance SCP, seem well aligned to activities under the IKI Grant, especially those related to promoting ecolabelling among businesses in Morocco and Brazil. It is noteworthy that the milestone is rather generic and does not describe which organizations are expected to adopt which tools.

M6. Consumer information is mainstreamed in 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns sectors. Advance SCP played a relevant role supporting the Consumer Information Programme (CI-SCP) under the 10 Year Framework of Programme (10YFP). In collaboration with other initiatives, the IKI Grant was effective at convening stakeholders and kickstarting work under CI-SCP. As a result, the number of CI-SCP partners increased steadily and working groups created under CI-SCP engaged in relevant activities to promote SCP worldwide. Working groups supported by Advance SCP produced guidelines and knowledge products that have proven relevant and valuable and continue to be disseminated by UNEP and other CI-SCP partners.

M8. 10 governments have developed enabling frameworks for consumer information. The description of the milestone is too general. The overall aim of Advance SCP was to support governments developing enabling frameworks for SCP, including consumer information.

Output A. Knowledge products and technical tools developed and provided to raise awareness and strengthen knowledge of all relevant actors on consumer information (tools, reports, guidance, data, training material and campaigns), contributing to Sustainable Development Goals target 12.8.

Milestones under output A of the CI Project:

M1. Good practice case studies on product lifetime extension provided. Advance SCP produced case studies on extending the lifetime of products in Brazil. The activity was implemented in isolation of other grant activities and the contribution to climate change mitigation seems small and indirect.

M2. Road testing report of the guidelines for providing product sustainability information with set of case studies developed. As part of the 2019 cost extension, the IKI Grant included

indicator II.4, on supporting companies adopting consumer information tools. This technical assistance was focused on advising companies on the use of the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information. As in the case of milestone 1, above, these activities seem isolated and with little potential impact on climate change mitigation.

M3. Guideline on Consumer Information and Climate Action in Sustainable Consumption and Production sectors (Tourism, Buildings and Food Systems) developed.

M4. Infographics on Opportunities for Climate Change Mitigation through the use of Sustainable Consumption and Production Tools, including consumer information, in the Tourism Value Chain developed. Results matching milestones 3 and 4 were included as part of the scope of Advance SCP in 2018, replacing proposed guidelines on NAMAs. The agreed knowledge products were delivered by Advance SCP. However, these deliverables were produced in isolation from other grant activities and therefore their immediate relevance to the grant's overall intervention strategy was limited. Also, given that there are many resources readily available to inform stakeholders about climate change action in these sectors (i.e., buildings, food systems, tourism, etc.), the need to develop these products under Advance SCP may not have been fully justified.

M5. Review and update of UN Environment eco-label handbook developed. Activities to update UNEP's ecolabelling handbook and produce training materials based on the revised handbook were included as part of the revised scope of Advance SCP following the cost-extension in 2019. The revised handbook and training were delivered by the IKI Grant.

M6. Review of implementation of the guidelines for providing product sustainability information developed. This milestone fell outside the scope of Advance SCP, but the grant did contribute case studies of firms adopting the guidelines.

M7. Consumer information knowledge products and technical tools (including of partners) provided in a comprehensive global library on the SCP Clearinghouse. Advance SCP published all knowledge products and several other deliverables on the platform of the OnePlanet Network.

Output B. Technical assistance and capacity development provided for public and private institutions to develop/ improve/ strengthen and use consumer information tools and enabling policy frameworks

Milestones under output B of the CI Project:

M1. UN Environment's consumer information and eco-labelling value proposition developed. This milestone fell outside the scope of Advance SCP, but the grant provided valuable experience to inform the value proposition.

M2. 3 in-country workshops in Peru, Morocco and Sri Lanka on consumer information/ tools held (focusing on the link to life cycle thinking, tourism and eco-labelling around food

respectively) and effectiveness assessed. Advance SCP delivered workshops, webinars and trainings on ecolabelling in Morocco and Peru, and on life-cycle analysis in Peru.

M3./M6. 20/60 private sector stakeholders and standard setting/labelling bodies received technical assistance on consumer information following the guidelines for providing product sustainability information, and objectives achieved. The wording of these two milestones is unclear, but Advance SCP did provide training to private sector companies related to the use of the guidelines for providing product sustainability information.

M4. Global knowledge sharing event on consumer information with countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America held. The target for the number of knowledge sharing events included in the PRF of Advance SCP was increased from 5 to 10 during the 2019 cost-extension and the activities implemented included events with global outreach (e.g., event held in Thailand in September 2019).

M5. Capacity building partnership with key Consumer Information Programme actors in place. This milestone does not reflect 1:1 the scope of Advance SCP, but the grant did contribute to the work of the CI-SCP.

M7. 3 in-country workshops on consumer information/ tools held and effectiveness assessed. The definition of this milestone is vague as it does not indicate the scope/purpose of the workshops or the countries they are expected to host them. Advance SCP delivered several workshops on consumer information in the seven participating countries. It is unclear if these workshops were additional to those provided by Advance SCP.

M8. 50 private sector stakeholders and standard setting/ labelling bodies received technical assistance on consumer information and objectives achieved. The IKI Grant delivered training to private sector companies and entities managing ecolabelling schemes. It is unclear if this technical assistance was additional to that provided by Advance SCP.

Output C. Effective Coordination of the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns' Consumer Information Programme delivered (as global knowledge sharing platform on consumer information, building synergies among partners and replicating and upscaling good practices), contributing to Sustainable Development Goals target 12.1

Milestones under output C of the CI Project:

M1./M3./M5./M7. Annual reporting of the Programme submitted to the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns Secretariat.

M2./M4./M6. Annual Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee meeting held.

Indicator V.5. was included in the PRF of Advance SCP during the grant extension in 2019. The indicator reflected activities to support the CI-SCP. The IKI Grant supported four meetings of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee (MAC) of the CI-SCP and four working groups under the programme.

Conclusions

The IKI Grant was an integral part of the Project on Consumer Information. Expected deliverables from Advance SCP, especially those related to the development and dissemination of knowledge products and trainings, were incorporated into the PRF of that project, and the delivery of those results by the IKI Grant duly contributed to its achievements. The work by Advance SCP supporting the activities of the CI-SCP was another key contribution to the objectives of the CI Project. In that context, results from Advance SCP and the CI Project were aligned and Advance SCP made a significant contribution to the expected results from that project.

On the flip side, the CI Project did not incorporate the focus on climate change mitigation that characterized Advance SCP. By means of not sharing the objectives and focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP, the incorporation of the IKI Grant into the CI Project may have contributed to the gradual loss of the grant's intended focus on the links between SCP and climate change mitigation. This evaluation concluded that the way the objectives of the CI Project were defined may have contributed to weakening the focus on climate change mitigation of Advance SCP, limiting its potential to meet its stated objectives.

The designs of ICSAL and Advance SCP complemented each other, in the sense that the results from the IKI Grant related to the development of "Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information" and the kick-start of the work under the CI-SCP provided the context for ICSAL activities under outputs I and III. Conversely, ICSAL's support to the regional ecolabelling initiative *Sello Ambiental Americas* were the basis for Advance SCP activities to facilitate additional countries joining the initiative. On the flip side, the slow implementation of the regional ecolabelling initiative hampered Advance SCP results at the outcome level. Also, both Advance SCP and ICSAL shared the pitfalls related to the modalities to provide technical assistance to private sector companies.

The narrow scope of the grant on food waste offered little opportunities for synergies or complementarity with Advance SCP. Still Advance SCP did produce a report on communicating food sustainability to consumers that includes considerations on food waste. Also, the report on the global study on information technologies to reduce food waste refers to the Guidelines for Providing Product Sustainability Information elaborated under Advance SCP and to the role of other consumer information tools, including ecolabelling.

ANNEX VIII. QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE EVALUATION REPORT

Quality Assessment of the Evaluation Report

Evaluand Title:

Terminal Evaluation of the IKI grant “Advancing and Measuring Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) for a Low-Carbon Economy in Middle-Income and Newly Industrialized Countries” (contributing to the project on “Strengthening Consumer Information for Sustainable Consumption and Production” - PIMS ID 2011)

All UNEP evaluations are subject to a quality assessment by the Evaluation Office. This is an assessment of the quality of the evaluation product (i.e. evaluation report) and is dependent on more than just the consultant’s efforts and skills.

	UNEP Evaluation Office Comments	Final Report Rating
Report Quality Criteria		
<p>Quality of the Executive Summary <u>Purpose:</u> acts as a stand alone and accurate <u>summary</u> of the main evaluation product, especially for senior management. To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concise overview of the evaluation object • clear summary of the evaluation objectives and scope • overall evaluation rating of the project and key features of performance (strengths and weaknesses) against exceptional criteria • reference to where the evaluation ratings table can be found within the report • summary response to key strategic evaluation questions • summary of the main findings of the exercise/synthesis of main conclusions • summary of lessons learned and recommendations. 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions): All required elements are addressed and includes a summary response to the key strategic questions.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses): The Executive Summary represents a stan-alone and accurate summary of the evaluation report.</p>	5.5
<p>Quality of the ‘Introduction’ Section <u>Purpose:</u> introduces/<u>situates</u> the evaluand in its institutional context, establishes its main parameters (time, value, results, geography) and the purpose of the evaluation itself. To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • institutional context of the project (sub-programme, Division, Branch etc) • date of PRC approval, project duration and start/end dates • number of project phases (where appropriate) • results frameworks to which it contributes (e.g. POW Direct Outcome) 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions): All elements addressed.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses): The Introduction well situates the evaluand identifying the main parameters.</p>	5.5

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coverage of the evaluation (regions/countries where implemented) • implementing and funding partners • total secured budget • whether the project has been evaluated in the past (e.g. mid-term, external agency etc.) • concise statement of the purpose of the evaluation and the key intended audience for the findings. 		
<p>Quality of the 'Evaluation Methods' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> provides reader with clear and comprehensive description of evaluation methods, demonstrates the <u>credibility</u> of the findings and performance ratings.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • description of evaluation data collection methods and information sources • justification for methods used (e.g. qualitative/ quantitative; electronic/face-to-face) • number and type of respondents (<i>see table template</i>) • selection criteria used to identify respondents, case studies or sites/countries visited • strategies used to increase stakeholder engagement and consultation • methods to include the voices/experiences of different and potentially excluded groups (e.g. vulnerable, gender, marginalised etc) • details of how data were verified (e.g. triangulation, review by stakeholders etc.) • methods used to analyse data (scoring, coding, thematic analysis etc) • evaluation limitations (e.g. low/ imbalanced response rates across different groups; gaps in documentation; language barriers etc) • ethics and human rights issues should be highlighted including: how anonymity and confidentiality were protected. Is there an ethics statement? E.g. <i>'Throughout the evaluation process and in the compilation of the Final Evaluation Report efforts have been made to represent the views of both mainstream and more marginalised groups. All efforts to provide respondents with anonymity have been made.'</i> 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions):</p> <p>Elements addressed to a satisfactory manner.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</p> <p>The section presents a comprehensive description of the evaluation methods used, including the key evaluation methods applied, evaluation analysis and the limitations of the evaluation.</p>	5.5
<p>Quality of the 'Project' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> describes and <u>verifies</u> key dimensions of the evaluand relevant to assessing its performance.</p>	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions):</p> <p>All elements are well addressed.</p>	5

<p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Context</i>: overview of the main issue that the project is trying to address, its root causes and consequences on the environment and human well-being (i.e. synopsis of the problem and situational analyses) • <i>Results framework</i>: summary of the project's results hierarchy as stated in the ProDoc (or as officially revised) • <i>Stakeholders</i>: description of groups of targeted stakeholders organised according to relevant common characteristics • <i>Project implementation structure and partners</i>: description of the implementation structure with diagram and a list of key project partners • <i>Changes in design during implementation</i>: any key events that affected the project's scope or parameters should be described in brief in chronological order • <i>Project financing</i>: completed tables of: (a) budget at design and expenditure by components (b) planned and actual sources of funding/co-financing 	<p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</p> <p>The report presents a comprehensive analysis of the key dimensions of the evaluand required.</p>	
<p>Quality of the Theory of Change</p> <p><u>Purpose</u>: to set out the TOC at Evaluation in diagrammatic and narrative forms to support consistent project performance; to articulate the causal pathways with drivers and assumptions and justify any reconstruction necessary to assess the project's performance.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • description of how the <i>TOC at Evaluation</i>¹⁰⁸ was designed (who was involved etc) • confirmation/reconstruction of results in accordance with UNEP definitions • articulation of causal pathways • identification of drivers and assumptions • identification of key actors in the change process • summary of the reconstruction/results re-formulation in tabular form. <i>The two results</i> 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions):</p> <p>All elements well addressed. The table with the reformulated results statements is also included in this section.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</p> <p>A clear articulation of the project causal pathway from the three outputs and outcome to higher level results (IS and Impact), including the drivers and assumptions for each pathway is provided in this section.</p>	5.5

¹⁰⁸ During the Inception Phase of the evaluation process a *TOC at Evaluation Inception* is created based on the information contained in the approved project documents (these may include either logical framework or a TOC or narrative descriptions), formal revisions and annual reports etc. During the evaluation process this TOC is revised based on changes made during project intervention and becomes the *TOC at Evaluation*.

<p><i>hierarchies (original/formal revision and reconstructed) should be presented as a two-column table to show clearly that, although wording and placement may have changed, the results 'goal posts' have not been 'moved'. This table may have initially been presented in the Inception Report and should appear somewhere in the Main Evaluation report.</i></p>		
<p>Quality of Key Findings within the Report</p> <p><u>Presentation of evidence:</u> nature of evidence should be clear (interview, document, survey, observation, online resources etc) and evidence should be explicitly triangulated unless noted as having a single source.</p> <p><u>Consistency within the report:</u> all parts of the report should form consistent support for findings and performance ratings, which should be in line with UNEP's Criteria Ratings Matrix.</p> <p><u>Findings Statements (where applicable):</u> The frame of reference for a finding should be an individual evaluation criterion or a strategic question from the TOR. A finding should go beyond description and uses analysis to provide insights that aid learning specific to the evaluand. In some cases a findings statement may articulate a key element that has determined the performance rating of a criterion. Findings will frequently provide insight into 'how' and/or 'why' questions.</p>	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>Findings presented in the report refer to the evaluation criteria and provide insights on the evaluand.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Quality of 'Strategic Relevance' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present evidence and analysis of project strategic relevance with respect to UNEP, partner and geographic policies and strategies at the time of project approval.</p> <p>To include:</p> <p>Assessment of the evaluand's relevance vis-à-vis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment to the UNEP Medium Term Strategy (MTS), Programme of Work (POW) and Strategic Priorities • Alignment to Donor/GEF/Partners Strategic Priorities • Relevance to Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities • Complementarity with Existing Interventions: complementarity of the project at design (or 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>All elements are covered to a satisfactory level.</p>	<p>5.5</p>

<p>during inception/mobilisation¹⁰⁹), with other interventions addressing the needs of the same target groups.</p>		
<p>Quality of the 'Quality of Project Design' Section <u>Purpose:</u> to present a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of the project design, on the basis that the detailed assessment was presented in the Inception Report.</p>	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The section presents a good summary of the project design's strengths and weaknesses.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Quality of the 'Nature of the External Context' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to describe and recognise, when appropriate, key <u>external</u> features of the project's implementing context that limited the project's performance (e.g. conflict, natural disaster, political upheaval¹¹⁰), and how they affected performance.</p> <p>While additional details of the implementing context may be informative, this section should clearly record whether or not a major and unexpected disrupting event took place during the project's life in the implementing sites.</p>	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The section well describes the features that affected the project implementation.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Quality of 'Effectiveness' Section</p> <p>(i) Availability of Outputs:</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of the outputs made available to the intended beneficiaries.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a convincing, evidence-supported and clear presentation of the outputs made available by the project compared to its approved plans and budget • assessment of the nature and scale of outputs versus the project indicators and 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p>All elements addressed to a satisfactory manner.</p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>A complete analysis on the availability of the project outputs is presented, including tables that indicate the degree of achievement of their respective targets.</p>	<p>5.5</p>

¹⁰⁹ A project's inception or mobilization period is understood as the time between project approval and first disbursement. Complementarity during project implementation is considered under Efficiency, see below.

¹¹⁰ Note that 'political upheaval' does not include regular national election cycles, but unanticipated unrest or prolonged disruption. The potential delays or changes in political support that are often associated with the regular national election cycle should be part of the project's design and addressed through adaptive management of the project team.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> targets assessment of the timeliness, quality and utility of outputs to intended beneficiaries identification of positive or negative effects of the project on disadvantaged groups, including those with specific needs due to gender, vulnerability or marginalisation (e.g. through disability). 		
<p>ii) Achievement of Project Outcomes:</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of the uptake, adoption and/or implementation of outputs by the intended beneficiaries. This may include behaviour changes at an individual or collective level.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a convincing and evidence-supported analysis of the uptake of outputs by intended beneficiaries assessment of the nature, depth and scale of outcomes versus the project indicators and targets discussion of the contribution, credible association and/or attribution of outcome level changes to the work of the project itself any constraints to attributing effects to the projects' work identification of positive or negative effects of the project on disadvantaged groups, including those with specific needs due to gender, vulnerability or marginalisation (e.g. through disability). 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p>Elements are well addressed.</p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The report presents an evidence-based assessment of the achievement of project outcome.</p>	5.5
<p>(iii) Likelihood of Impact:</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present an integrated analysis, guided by the causal pathways represented by the TOC, of all evidence relating to likelihood of impact, including an assessment of the extent to which drivers and assumptions necessary for change to happen, were seen to be holding.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an explanation of how causal pathways emerged and change processes can be shown an explanation of the roles played by key actors and change agents explicit discussion of how drivers and assumptions played out 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p>Most elements are addressed.</p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The section well discusses to what extent drivers and assumptions are expected to hold. An analysis regarding the causal pathways is also included.</p>	5

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification of any unintended negative effects of the project, especially on disadvantaged groups, including those with specific needs due to gender, vulnerability or marginalisation (e.g. through disability). 		
<p>Quality of 'Financial Management' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present an integrated analysis of all dimensions evaluated under financial management and include a completed 'financial management' table (may be annexed).</p> <p>Consider how well the report addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>adherence</i> to UNEP's financial policies and procedures • <i>completeness</i> of financial information, including the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used • <i>communication</i> between financial and project management staff 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>An integrated analysis of the three dimensions evaluated under financial management is presented. Financial management tables are also included.</p>	5
<p>Quality of 'Efficiency' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present an integrated analysis of all dimensions evaluated under efficiency (i.e. the primary categories of cost-effectiveness and timeliness).</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed project timeframe • discussion of making use, during project implementation, of/building on pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. • implications of any delays and no cost extensions • the extent to which the management of the project minimised UNEP's environmental footprint. 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p>Elements addressed to a satisfactory manner.</p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The section presents an evidence-based assessment of efficiency under the categories of cost-effectiveness and timeliness.</p> <p>The section discusses the reasons and implications of the three no-cost extensions and one cost extension, that, overall, led the grant activities to end four years later the initial planned end date.</p>	5
<p>Quality of 'Monitoring and Reporting' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of the evaluand's monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Consider how well the report addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of the monitoring design and budgeting (<i>including SMART results with</i> 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p>Elements addressed to a satisfactory manner.</p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The section presents a detailed and integrated analysis of the three</p>	5

<p><i>measurable indicators, resources for MTE/R etc.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quality of monitoring of project implementation (<i>including use of monitoring data for adaptive management</i>) • quality of project reporting (e.g. <i>PIMS and donor reports</i>) \ 	<p>dimensions evaluated under 'Monitoring and Reporting'.</p>	
<p>Quality of 'Sustainability' Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present an integrated analysis of all dimensions evaluated under sustainability (i.e. the endurance of benefits achieved at outcome level). Consider how well the report addresses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • socio-political sustainability • financial sustainability • institutional sustainability 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p>Elements addressed to a satisfactory manner.</p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>An integrated analysis of the three dimensions under sustainability is provided with sufficient evidence.</p>	5
<p>Quality of Factors Affecting Performance Section</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> These factors are not always discussed in stand-alone sections and may be integrated in the other performance criteria as appropriate. However, if not addressed substantively in this section, a cross reference must be given to where the topic is addressed and that entry must be sufficient to justify the performance rating for these factors. Consider how well the evaluation report, either in this section or in cross-referenced sections, covers the following cross-cutting themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparation and readiness • quality of project management and supervision¹¹¹ • stakeholder participation and co-operation • responsiveness to human rights and gender equality • environmental and social safeguards • country ownership and driven-ness • communication and public awareness 	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>All elements addressed and discussed as stand-alone sections.</p>	5

¹¹¹ In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UNEP to implementing partners and national governments while in others, specifically for GEF funded projects, it will refer to the project management performance of the executing agency and the technical backstopping provided by UNEP. This includes providing the answers to the questions on Core Indicator Targets, stakeholder engagement, gender responsiveness, safeguards and knowledge management, required for the GEF portal.

<p>Quality of the Conclusions Section</p> <p>(i) Conclusions Narrative:</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present summative statements reflecting on prominent aspects of the <u>performance of the evaluand as a whole</u>, they should be derived from the synthesized analysis of evidence gathered during the evaluation process.</p> <p>To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compelling narrative providing an integrated summary of the strengths and weakness in overall performance (achievements and limitations) of the project • clear and succinct response to the key strategic questions • human rights and gender dimensions of the intervention should be discussed explicitly (e.g. how these dimensions were considered, addressed or impacted on) 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions):</p> <p>A succinct response to the key strategic questions is included in this section.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</p> <p>The section presents a summary of the project strengths and weaknesses, findings and ratings.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>ii) Utility of the Lessons:</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present both positive and negative lessons that have potential for wider application and use (replication and generalization)</p> <p>Consider how well the lessons achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are rooted in real project experiences (i.e. derived from explicit evaluation findings or from problems encountered and mistakes made that should be avoided in the future) • briefly describe the context from which they are derived and those contexts in which they may be useful • do not duplicate recommendations 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions):</p> <p>Four lessons learned were identified.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</p> <p>The lessons learned are derived from project experiences and challenges identified.</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>(iii) Utility and Actionability of the Recommendations:</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> to present proposals for specific action to be taken by identified people/position-holders to resolve concrete problems affecting the project or the sustainability of its results.</p> <p>Consider how well the lessons achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available (including local capacities) and specific in terms of who would do what and when • include at least one recommendation relating to strengthening the human rights and gender dimensions of UNEP interventions 	<p>Final report (coverage/omissions):</p> <p>Four recommendations were identified.</p> <p>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</p> <p>The recommendations are feasible to implement and have a measurable performance target.</p>	<p>5</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> represent a measurable performance target in order that the Evaluation Office can monitor and assess compliance with the recommendations. <p>NOTES:</p> <p>(i) In cases where the recommendation is addressed to a third party, compliance can only be monitored and assessed where a contractual/legal agreement remains in place. Without such an agreement, the recommendation should be formulated to say that UNEP project staff should pass on the recommendation to the relevant third party in an effective or substantive manner. The effective transmission by UNEP of the recommendation will then be monitored for compliance.</p> <p>(ii) Where a new project phase is already under discussion or in preparation with the same third party, a recommendation can be made to address the issue in the next phase.</p>		
<p>Quality of Report Structure and Presentation</p> <p>(i) Structure and completeness of the report:</p> <p>To what extent does the report follow the Evaluation Office structure and formatting guidelines? Are all requested Annexes included and complete?</p>	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The report is complete and follows the Evaluation Office guidelines.</p>	5.5
<p>(ii) Writing and formatting:</p> <p>Consider whether the report is well written (clear English language and grammar) with language that is adequate in quality and tone for an official document? Do visual aids, such as maps and graphs convey key information?</p>	<p><i>Final report (coverage/omissions):</i></p> <p><i>Final report (strengths/weaknesses):</i></p> <p>The report is clear and well written. The tone is adequate.</p>	5.5
<p>OVERALL REPORT QUALITY RATING</p>		5.2

At the end of the evaluation, compliance of the evaluation process against the agreed standard procedures is assessed, based on the table below. *All questions with negative compliance must be explained further in the table below.*

Evaluation Process Quality Criteria	Compliance	
	Yes	No
Independence:		
1. Were the Terms of Reference drafted and finalised by the Evaluation Office?	X	
2. Were possible conflicts of interest of proposed Evaluation Consultant(s) appraised and addressed in the final selection?	X	

3.	Was the final selection of the Evaluation Consultant(s) made by the Evaluation Office?	X	
4.	Was the evaluator contracted directly by the Evaluation Office?	X	
5.	Was the Evaluation Consultant given direct access to identified external stakeholders in order to adequately present and discuss the findings, as appropriate?	X	
6.	Did the Evaluation Consultant raise any concerns about being unable to work freely and without interference or undue pressure from project staff or the Evaluation Office?		X
7.	If Yes to Q6: Were these concerns resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both the Evaluation Consultant and the Evaluation Manager?		
Financial Management:			
8.	Was the evaluation budget approved at project design available for the evaluation?	X	
9.	Was the final evaluation budget agreed and approved by the Evaluation Office?	X	
10.	Were the agreed evaluation funds readily available to support the payment of the evaluation contract throughout the payment process?	X	
Timeliness:			
11.	If a Terminal Evaluation: Was the evaluation initiated within the period of six months before or after project operational completion? Or, if a Mid Term Evaluation: Was the evaluation initiated within a six-month period prior to the project's mid-point?	X	
12.	Were all deadlines set in the Terms of Reference respected, as far as unforeseen circumstances allowed?	X	
13.	Was the inception report delivered and reviewed/approved prior to commencing any travel?	X	
Project's engagement and support:			
14.	Did the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and identified project stakeholders provide comments on the evaluation Terms of Reference?	X	
15.	Did the project make available all required/requested documents?	X	
16.	Did the project make all financial information (and audit reports if applicable) available in a timely manner and to an acceptable level of completeness?	X	
17.	Was adequate support provided by the project to the evaluator(s) in planning and conducting evaluation missions?	X	
18.	Was close communication between the Evaluation Consultant, Evaluation Office and project team maintained throughout the evaluation?	X	
19.	Were evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations adequately discussed with the project team for ownership to be established?	X	
20.	Did the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and any identified project stakeholders provide comments on the draft evaluation report?	X	
Quality assurance:			
21.	Were the evaluation Terms of Reference, including the key evaluation questions, peer-reviewed?	X	
22.	Was the TOC in the inception report peer-reviewed?	X	
23.	Was the quality of the draft/cleared report checked by the Evaluation Manager and Peer Reviewer prior to dissemination to stakeholders for comments?	X	
24.	Did the Evaluation Office complete an assessment of the quality of both the draft and final reports?	X	
Transparency:			
25.	Was the draft evaluation report sent directly by the Evaluation Consultant to the Evaluation Office?	X	
26.	Did the Evaluation Manager disseminate (or authorize dissemination) of the cleared draft report to the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and other key internal personnel (including the Reference Group where appropriate) to	X	

solicit formal comments?		
27. Did the Evaluation Manager disseminate (or authorize dissemination) appropriate drafts of the report to identified external stakeholders, including key partners and funders, to solicit formal comments?	X	
28. Were all stakeholder comments to the draft evaluation report sent directly to the Evaluation Office	X	
29. Did the Evaluation Consultant(s) respond adequately to all factual corrections and comments?	X	
30. Did the Evaluation Office share substantive comments and Evaluation Consultant responses with those who commented, as appropriate?	X	

Provide comments / explanations / mitigating circumstances below for any non-compliant process issues.

<u>Process Criterion Number</u>	<u>Evaluation Office Comments</u>