Mid-term Evaluation - UN Environment Project

Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF)

Berlin, 25 January 2019

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This report has been prepared by independent consultant evaluators and is a product of the Evaluation Office of UN Environment. The findings and conclusions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of Member States or the UN Environment Senior Management.

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"Mediterranean Investment Facility", a project within the umbrella project "Creating Enabling Conditions for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Investment"

PIMS ID 1715
January 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This report has benefitted significantly from the patient support of the MIF project team Francoise D´Estais, Myriem Touhami Kadiri and Ghita Hannane, as well as the Evaluation Manager Janet Wildish and the Senior Programme Management Assistant, Mela Shah. Thank you!

Short biography of the lead consultant

Dr. Martina Greib is a senior expert on climate change mitigation and adaptation with more than 20 years of working experience in development cooperation. Her experience encompasses climate financing and results-based-financing, energy transition and the development of climate-friendly energy systems (e.g. household energy from biomass), community management, ecosystem-based adaptation and sustainable rural development. A graduated agricultural economist by profession, she worked, among other tasks as a rural development specialist, with hands-on experience in the Dominican Republic and short-term assignments in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. She is alumna of the German Development Institute (GDI) and has worked as an advisor on projects of GIZ, World Bank, and the EU.

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ABOUT THE EVALUATION

Joint Evaluation: No

Report Language(s): English

Evaluation Type: Mid-Term Project Evaluation

Brief Description: This report is a mid-term evaluation of the Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF), which represents Component B of the umbrella project "Creating Enabling Conditions for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Investment" (Enabling Conditions). The Project Objective of Enabling Conditions was to "create an enabling environment for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments and for improving access to clean energy goods and services in developing countries". MIF contributed to this objective as Output B: Technical support is provided to financing institutions to increase access to clean energy technologies and products.

The evaluation sought to assess project performance at the mid-term point in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, and to determine progress towards 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 learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and its partners.

Key words: Energy Efficiency, Finance, Renewable Energy, Solar Water Heating, Tourism. [1]

[1] This data is used to aid the internet search of this report on the Evaluation Office of UN Environment Website

Table 1. Project summary

PIMS ID:	1715			
Sub-programme:	Climate Change	Expected Accomplishment(s):	EA (b): Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in partner countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low emission development pathways	
UN Environment approval date:	30.07.2014	Programme of Work Output(s):	2014-15 Output 4: Technical support provided to countries and partners to plan and implement sectoral initiatives and to make renewable energy and energy efficiency projects affordable and replicable.	
Expected start date:	April 2014	Actual start date:	The Project was established as an umbrella project in April 2014 to host the clean energy investment support activities of UN Environment. Several of its sub-projects were already in implementation phase by April 2014.	
Planned completion date:	Dec 2016	Actual completion date:	The Project currently expires in December 2017. It will be extended to cover the continued activities of existing sub-projects and addition of any approved new sub-projects.	
Planned project budget at approval:	USD 9,702,725[2]	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:	?	
Planned Environment Fund allocation:	0	Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:	0	
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:	USD 2,000,000	Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:	12,527,127	
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:	?	
First disbursement:	First disbursements for a few sub-projects occurred prior to April 2014.	Date of financial closure:	Ongoing (Extension being requested)	
No. of revisions:	3	Date of last revision:	February 2017	
No. of Steering Committee meetings:	Steering committees are held at sub-project level	Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last: not applicable	Next: not applicable
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):	June 2015	Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	Sept 2017 – March 2018	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):	September 2016	Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	To be confirmed	
Coverage - Country(ies):	Egypt, Montenegro, Tunisia,	Coverage - Region(s):	Asia Sub-saharan Africa Latin America	

[2] This includes the budgets from all completed sub-projects)

	Indonesia, Vietnam, Mexico (where specific country work is delivered)		
Dates of previous project phases:		Status of future project phases:	A few sub-projects linked to this umbrella have either completed or are under implementation up to December 2019. New sub-projects will be added in the future.

Individual Sub-Projects Requiring Mid-Term Evaluation (1 sub-project)
(To be carried out as a standard Mid-Term Evaluation)

1) Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF)

Main Partners:	Tunisian Ministry of Industry, Energy and Small and Middle Size Enterprises. Tunisian State Utility (STEG) National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) RISOE Montenegrin Ministry of Economy and the Renewable and Energy Efficiency Division Macedonian Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning			
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea	
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	Jan 2010	
Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	Dec 2016 (extended to Dec 2019)	
Planned project budget at approval:	USD 3.6 million	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:	To be determined	
No. of revisions:	N/A	Date of last revision:	N/A	
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):	None	Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	Jan 2019	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):	None	Terminal Evaluation (actual date):		
Coverage - Country(ies):	Egypt, Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia	Coverage - Region(s):	Africa Europe	

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Description
ANME	Tunisian National Agency for Energy Conservation
BALREP	The Balkan Renewable Energy Programme
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
EE	Energy Efficiency
EGYSOL	Egyptian Solar Programme
FNME/FTE	National Fund for Energy Management Tunisia
FS-UNEP Centre	Frankfurt School – UN Environment Collaborating Centre for Climate and Sustainable Energy Finance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IMELS	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea
IP	Implementing Partner
MEDREP	Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region
MIF	Mediterranean Investment Facility
MONTESOL	Solar water heating programme for the residential sector in Montenegro
NAMA(s)	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action(s)
NEP	New Egyptian Project
NREA	New and Renewable Energy Authority of Egypt
PIMS	United Nations Environment Programme Information and Management System
PROSOL	Tunisian Solar Programme
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
STEG	Société tunisienne de l'électricité et de gaz (Tunisian Agency for Power and Gas)
SWH	Solar Water Heater(s)
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Description
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URC	United Nations Environment Risø Centre (on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development)

Executive Summary

1. The Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF) was created administratively by the Economy Division of the UN Environment in 2010, as a merger of two longer-term, existing projects: "Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region" (MEDREP, started in 2002) and the "Balkan Renewable Energy Programme" (BALREP, started in 2007), both funded by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS).[3] The MIF is a regionally-defined project and encompasses several interventions implemented at country-level within the Mediterranean. At a time when traditional lending facilities were not providing enough private and/or public financing to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects MIF was expected to create facilities which would complement the financial products of traditional lending facilities by developing innovative new finance instruments needed to fund renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) systems. MIF´s objective was further to demonstrate the viability of demonstrated approaches to be replicated and expanded to several countries.

2. The results achieved by the first renewable energy programmes in the Mediterranean and Balkan region were published in a number of publications such as the San Giorgio Group Case Study on PROSOL Tunisia[4] or the "Mediterranean Investment Facility, Building on Success stories and partnerships[5]". The latter includes a detailed report on the achievements of the Mediterranean Investment Facility over its first years 2010-2014 although a prior formal assessment of the MIF´s first project phase through UN Environment´s evaluation office had not taken place.

3. This report is not intended to close the evaluation gap for MIF's first phase (2010-2014). In 2014 MIF became part of a newly created and larger umbrella project: "4.1 Creating enabling conditions for renewable energy and energy efficiency investment" (Enabling Conditions), which was due to end in 2016. A one-year extension was given for an evaluation of Enabling Conditions to be carried out during 2017. Continued funding has since been secured for the MIF country level project in Egypt and an extension of Enabling Conditions (and by implication MIF) until the end of December 2019 has been applied for.

4. Three distinct project phases of MIF (listed below) have been identified.

- Phase 1: 2010-14 - reflecting the period during which MIF itself was set up, following on from MEDREP and BALREP.
- Phase 2: 2014-17 – reflecting the first two years of Enabling Conditions, plus the one-year extension that was given for an evaluation to be carried out.
- 2018-19 – the period for which continued funding is secured (and extension is applied for).

[3] The IMELS has had a number of name changes during the full life of these initiatives and IMELS is used throughout this text as being the name most in use during the period under evaluation.
[4] San Giorgio Group Case Study: Prosol Tunisia, by the Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), June 2012.
[5] Mediterranean Investment Facility, UNEP-Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea Partnership: Building on Success stories and partnerships, UNEP 2014.

5. The evaluation was conducted between September 2017 and April 2018 based on stakeholder interviews, desk review of project documents and calls with the project team. Country visits were undertaken to the countries of Egypt and Tunisia to complement the findings derived from the desk reviews.

6. The evaluation faced a number of limitations. For the years 2010-2014, MIF lacks a guiding project design document that articulates proposed outputs and outcomes. Knowledge of MIF's intended achievements prior to its inclusion under Enabling Conditions is limited to brief lists of key activities in the Memoranda of Understanding between UN Environment and IMELS. From 2014 onwards, the project design of MIF is limited to its representation under the umbrella project Enabling Conditions, where it appears as Output B. To overcome the lack of a definitive and detailed project design and to support this mid-term evaluation process, a results framework was compiled from the Enabling Conditions Project Document and verified with the project team. With long-standing project staff, the evaluator reconstructed a Theory of Change that not only relates to the years 2014-2017 but comprises all identified project elements that were dealt with since MIF´s creation in 2010, as well as the new sub-project to be implemented in Egypt.

7. The vague definition of the evaluand from a results perspective and inconsistencies between the evaluation Terms of Reference and other project documentation continued to present severe limitations to the evaluation with regard to the assessment of performance against the standard UN Environment evaluation criteria.

8. The baseline situation of the project at the beginning of the year 2014 shows that MIF activities in Macedonia had ended and that the Moroccan project was differentiated from MIF when it received a grant from the Global Environment Facility[6] in 2009. In October 2015, the Italian donor stopped the support for the Montenegrin project which leaves MIF with Tunisia and Egypt as the sole implementing countries at the time of this evaluation.

9. A key finding of this evaluation is that MIF continued to be managed as a work-flow rather than a project even after UN Environment moved to a project approach in 2010 (i.e. there is no document that unites a scope of work, detailed budget, funding envelope, results framework, and geographic area together with a timeframe). A project design document was not drawn up for MIF at that time because it was incorporated under the Enabling Conditions umbrella as one of its components. For entry into the Project Information Management System (PIMS) UN Environment only requires a single project design document and nothing further at component level. However, given the successive and ongoing funding agreements with the Italian Government and the substantial scope of work, MIF is more appropriately understood as a donor-funded sub-project under the Enabling Conditions and would have benefited from a project design document similar to other donor-funded sub-projects The lack of a project design document for MIF can be seen retrospectively as a misjudgment. The planning and monitoring documentation of the project is, partly because of this lack of results articulation and project definition, below standard. This was obstructive to the

[6] The Moroccan project "Market Transformation for Energy Efficient lighting in Morocco" received a grant in 2009. The project was due to end in 2016 but was stalled for an extended period. Projects funded by the GEF have specific evaluation requirements and this project will have a Terminal Evaluation when it reaches its close.

evaluation and meant that not all evaluation criteria could be individually assessed and analyzed or presented in the evaluation report.

10. Within the evaluation context described above, the overall project ranking of MIF is 'Moderately Satisfactory'.

11. The following major findings are presented: The evaluation finds that the Mediterranean Investment Facility is in line with the UN Environment strategies and objectives, as well as the Italian donor's priorities. The effectiveness analysis shows that in terms of the technical installation of PV and SWH systems in energy production, MIF´s targets were over-achieved. This is primarily due to the well-functioning Solar Programme in Tunisia (PROSOL). In Egypt EGYSOL contributed to the achievement of targets in only a very limited way. Amongst the individual solar programmes in Tunisia, PROSOL Elec is performing very well. So is PROSOL Tertiary, where hotel owners continued to invest into solar water heating despite the slowdown of the tourism industry. PROSOL Industry took a while to take off, with the first instalment in 2016. The newly set-up Egyptian project (EGYSOL) has suffered from delays in all project components as well as the lack of a well-reasoned Theory of Change and the clear formulation of results statements.

12. It can be learned from MIF´s project implementation that for the sake of proper project planning, monitoring and evaluation, where components under umbrella projects are substantive sub-projects that are funded through individual donor grants or agreements, project design documents that are referenced in all further project documentation are required at the sub-project level. Activities drafted in legal and funding agreements also have to be aligned with the umbrella project planning document.

13. Within UN Environment t is recommended that the administrative creation of umbrella projects is always followed by the elaboration of a project planning document (ProDoc). A coherent ProDoc has to take stock of the existing individual projects and the activities accorded in the legal agreements. It should also refer to interlinkages between the different projects, describe how the individual projects relate to one another and how these individual projects contribute to higher order results.

14. The UN Environment project information management system (PIMS) requires that progress is recorded against planned milestones and indicators every six-months. However, the level of contributions entered for MIF is only appropriate to its status as a single output of the umbrella project, Enabling Conditions, and not as a donor-funded sub-project. This is one of the reasons why PIMS cannot, and should not, be the only source for the monitoring of project implementation and results reporting. Additional project performance progress tracking, beyond the indicators in PIMS and at more frequent intervals, is essential for adaptive management and to optimize any project performance.

15. Projects that are targeted towards the replication of activities in other countries should include components for knowledge dissemination and outreach. As MIF's objective was to demonstrate the viability of approaches for replication in other countries, the design of a project component on

knowledge exchange would have supported a direct dialogue between the sub-project stakeholders, eventually bringing new impetus for the implementation of EGYSOL.

16. The overall clarity and transparency of MIF´s financial management needs to be improved in a way that income and expenditures of MIF country level projects can be followed up and easily compared with the budget summaries throughout the project´s life time. They should comprise key economic figures such as the subsidies paid under the financial incentive mechanism to the country level projects. That would allow for a comparison of the country level projects not only in the budgetary summary but also in terms of the received financial support and ultimately the ability to draw lessons learned.

17. It is further recommended that a feasibility study on the potential for involvement of the financial sector should be commissioned[7] ahead of the creation of any new financial mechanism in Egypt. As the evidence from the previous interventions supports the hypothesis that MIF´s approach is neither ready, nor attractive enough, to catalyze a broad investment of private and public financiers, the aspect of the missing involvement of the banking sector has to be further investigated in the remaining project period. The study´s findings should feed into the design and implementation of the new financial mechanism.

18. It is recommended that the Enabling Conditions project be closed when the current funding for the work in Egypt ends in December 2019 and that no new funding is taken into this PIMS entity.

19. Beyond 2019 the project in Egypt, called 'Creating a Strategy and Paving the way for the Deployment of Distributed Renewable Energy Technologies in Egypt' should be established as a stand-alone project outside the Enabling Conditions umbrella. The standard ProDoc proposal document should be prepared for this project and submitted to the Project Review Committee. An effective system for monitoring project implementation should be budgeted for, established and implemented.

[7] The evaluator was advised that this is already underway and that a job opening was published on Inspira in July 2017 to hire a consultant for a market study on solar water heaters and design of a financial incentive mechanism in Egypt. The recruitment process was stopped until the MOU with Egypt is signed.

1 Introduction

20. The Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF) puts in place financial mechanisms that support the installation of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) systems, such as solar water heating (SWH) systems or solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. MIF aims to "ensure the sustainability of the market by strengthening the capacity of local stakeholders".[8]

21. The Mediterranean Investment Facility is a regional project with various country level projects over its complete lifetime in Tunisia, Egypt, Montenegro, Morocco and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.[9] MIF´s objective was further to demonstrate the viability of approaches to be replicated and expanded to several other countries. Since 2014 MIF has been operating in Tunisia, Montenegro and Egypt, with three sub-projects in Tunisia, one in Montenegro and, more recently, one sub-project in Egypt.

22. MIF is financed by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS). It was created administratively by the Economy Division of the UN Environment under the Energy and Climate Branch in 2010, as a merger of the 2 longer existing IMELS-financed projects "Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region" (MEDREP, started in 2002) and the "Balkan Renewable Energy Programme" (BALREP, started in 2007).

23. In 2014, which marks the start of the timeframe for this evaluation, a new umbrella project was created administratively from existing projects and named "4.1: Creating enabling conditions for renewable energy and energy efficiency investment" (Enabling Conditions). MIF became part of this umbrella as Output B, with a planned lifetime from April 2014 to December 2016, (32 months duration). The umbrella project was designed to consolidate existing projects' efforts directed towards the creation of an enabling environment for RE and EE instruments. The umbrella was established at a time when financiers were not providing enough private and/or public financing to RE and energy EE projects and technologies and progress in the development of sustainable renewable energy sectors was impeded in many countries. [10]

24. In 2016 (July 11), a new Donor Agreement between IMELS and UN Environment was signed for an extension to cover the period from 11 July 2016 to 30 September 2019 for a new solar programme in Egypt, called 'Creating a Strategy and Paving the Way for the Deployment of Distributed Renewable Energy Technologies in Egypt' (hereinafter, New Egyptian Project) The new activities, for which funding from IMELS in the amount of 2.1 M EUR was secured, are documented in the Enabling Conditions project revision No. 3 of 6 February 2017. The new activities comprise: (i) Analysis and simulation of the national energy system with a definition of the optimum future energy supply scenario; (ii) support of the legislative ordinance on solar water heating and air conditioning, including a market analysis of the best available cooling technologies[11] and (iii)

[8] Mediterranean Investment Facility, UN Environment – Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea Partnership: Building on success stories and partnerships, UN Environment 2014, p.9.
[9] In the following the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be referred to solely as "Macedonia" analogous to the documents provided by UN Environment.
[10] Enabling conditions ProDoc, p. 2-3 and interview with project team member.
[11] Politecnico di Milano, Interim Progress Report, 12.01.2018, p.5.

designing and implementing a financing mechanism for the deployment of small scale technology through the involvement of local banks.[12]

25. Overall, thus, three administratively distinct project phases can be distinguished:

- Phase 1: 2010-14 - reflecting the period during which MIF itself was set up, following on from MEDREP and BALREP.
- Phase 2: 2014-17 – reflecting the first two years of Enabling Conditions implementing four sub-projects in Tunisia (PROSOL Elec, PROSOL Tertiary and PROSOL Industry), one in Montenegro (MONTESOL) and, from 2016, one sub-project in Egypt (EGYSOL), plus the one-year extension that was given for an evaluation to be carried out.
- 2018-19 – the period for which continued funding is secured for the continuation of one sub-project in Egypt – see para 24 (an extension has been applied for).

2 Evaluation activities and limitations

26. The objective of this formative evaluation is to: (i) provide evidence of project results to meet accountability requirements and (ii) to promote operational improvement, learning and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UN Environment and its partners. In line with the UN Environment Evaluation Policy[13] and the UN Environment Programme Manual[14], the Mid-term Evaluation is undertaken at mid-point to assess the project performance for the previous period and to determine the likelihood of the successful achievement of project outcomes and impacts.

27. The key strategic question is to draw formative insights from the experience of implementing MIF and suggest how they could be applied in the remaining implementation period.

28. The target audience for this evaluation is, first and foremost, the Energy and Climate Branch of the Economy Division of UN Environment, its funding and implementing partners and the larger community. The results of MIF´s Mid-term Evaluation feed into the Terminal Evaluation of the Enabling Conditions umbrella project.

29. The evaluation approach and methodology are based on a thorough desk review of all documents provided by the project team as well as country visits to Tunisia and Egypt. The data sources for this evaluation consist of all submitted planning and implementation documents, as well as self-assessments of former and current project managers.

30. During the evaluation of the inception phase it became apparent that MIF lacked a guiding project design document for the years 2010[15]-2014 that would allow for the identification of a discrete set

[12] Project Revision No. 3 2016/17-124.1of 6 February 2017 to the Umbrella project.
[13] http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/1914_2016_Norms_and_Standards_PPT.pdf.
[14] http://www.unevaluation.org/QAS/Documents/UN Environment_Prgoramme_Manual_May_2013.pdf.
[15] The evaluation Terms of Reference gave the following parameters for MIF: start date 2010; funding envelope USD 3.6m; results as per the Enabling Conditions results framework and a geographic scope of Egypt, Macedonia, former Yugoslav

of planned, agreed, and funded outputs and outcomes. Piecing together MIF´s history based on donor and other legal agreements was challenging, time-consuming for all involved and resulted in minimal success.

31. Based on weekly skype calls between the evaluation consultant (Berlin), evaluation manager (Nairobi) and the project team (in Paris), and as a first step towards framing this evaluation, a results statement was compiled from the Enabling Conditions ProDoc of the year 2014 and applied to the context of the MIF project. In a second step, the evaluator reconstructed a Theory of Change together with the project team and the evaluation manager.

32. Country visits were undertaken to Egypt and Tunisia between 4 and 10 November 2017 to complement the findings derived from the desk reviews. The PROSOL projects in Tunisia were initiated in 2004 and it was expected that valuable experience could be drawn from the implementation of that financing mechanism. The EGYSOL project in Egypt was designed as a replication of the PROSOL projects. The consultant met the former EGYSOL project manager as well as the PROSOL project managers and other prominent stakeholders during the mission. The consultant's insights into the projects were amplified by being accompanied by the Energy and Climate Branch's project managers in both Egypt and Tunisia. Qualitative, semi-structured interviews with stakeholders were conducted to cross-check the given information and to consolidate the provided evidence. To avoid misunderstandings, interviews were recorded where possible.[16.]

33. Annex III gives an overview of the individuals who were consulted during the whole evaluation process. They represent the most important project partners and stakeholder groups. Staff members of the implementing agencies were interviewed, as well as contact persons in the ministries, business people, members of the Solar Energy Development Association, hotel owners, the electricity provider, bank managers as well as local consultants. The key messages received in the interviews were verified through triangulation with the project managers and with other interviewees.

34. The evaluator presented a powerpoint presentation on the preliminary findings and recommendations of the Mid-term Evaluation at the end of January 2018. At this time the evaluation consultant signaled to the evaluation manager that the vague definition of the evaluand in the evaluation Terms of Reference, as well as the absence of MIF planning documents prior to the year 2014, presented severe limitations to the evaluation. Another challenge that was identified at that time was that the financial management system could not generate information on annual income and expenditures of each MIF country level project under the IMELS trust fund. Thus, their single financial performances could not be assessed or compared.

Republic of Montenegro, Morocco and Tunisia. These parameters were amended with the agreement of the UN Environment Evaluation Office.

[16] Not all interviewees allowed the recording of the interview.

35. When the volume and nature of comments on the preliminary findings' presentation revealed that a common understanding about the evaluand was missing, the Evaluation Office intervened. The evaluation manager prepared a table of comments and carried out independent research into the historic documentation of MIF's development.

36. The evaluation manager subsequently assessed the evaluability of the MIF as represented in the evaluation Terms of Reference and determined that the timeframe for this Mid-term Evaluation should be more appropriately aligned with the timeframe of the Enabling Conditions umbrella project (i.e. 2014 – 2017, with an extension primarily for MIF to 2019). At the same time the Fund Management Office, while preparing the request for approval of the Enabling conditions extension, produced an annual account of funding received from IMELS for MIF activities.

37. Thus, prior (pre-2014) achievements of PROSOL projects will therefore only be assessed and referred to during this Mid-term Evaluation, to the extent that they are still relevant for the current evaluation.

38. The geographic scope of the evaluation was limited to the countries of Tunisia, Egypt and Montenegro. As activities in Morocco and Macedonia under MIF ended at the end of the year 2013, they are only referenced with respect to their current status and for accountability purposes in case of any longer-term effects.

3 Project design and implementation

3.1 Baseline situation of MIF country level projects at the beginning of the year 2014

Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

39. UN Environment started its engagement in May 2011. A study was financed to assess the feasibility of a solar water heating (SWH) programme for the Republic of Macedonia, FYROM. Although the feasibility study had come to a positive assessment, the project never entered the implementing phase, due to external factors.[17]

40. UN Environment ended its project activities abruptly in the Republic of Macedonia in September 2011 upon request by the donor due to a change in IMELS´ donor country priorities.

Morocco (Market Transformation for Energy Efficient Lighting in Morocco)

[17] UNEP/DTIE letter to the Macedonian Ministry of Economy, 21.04.2015; Ref7-PCA termination letter 2015.pdf

41. The project "Market Transformation for Energy Efficient lighting in Morocco", although initially belonging to MIF, is a stand-alone GEF project that began in 2009 and should end have ended in December 2016.

42. It has separate project design parameters which are not linked to the logical framework of the Enabling Conditions project documents (ProDoc and revisions).

43. The Donor Agreement stipulates that the content of the project is composed of the implementation of a financial support mechanism as well as training and technical capacity building to the partners. Income should be generated through the initiative's design as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project and rewards from that mechanism.

44. At the end of 2013, the Moroccan project was differentiated entirely from MIF and became a GEF-funded stand-alone project. It will be evaluated separately at its close, as per GEF evaluation requirements.

Montenegro (MONTESOL)

45. MONTESOL was launched in the year 2011. The objective of MONTESOL was to install approximately 700 Solar Water Heaters (SWH) in households in Montenegro equivalent to 2,413 m^2 of solar collectors, thereby displacing carbon intensive electricity from the grid and fossil fuels currently used to provide hot water in the households and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The program was expected to reduce approximately 14,672 t CO_2[18] over 10 years.

46. MONTESOL aimed to establish an active and favorable financial mechanism, involving commercial banks to provide loans to households to install solar panels for heating water. The two commercial partner banks, NL Bank and Hypo Alpe Adria, had been selected for cooperation, and provided individual loans up to 5,000€ with maturity up to 7 years, paid out in monthly annuities that were interest-free due to the UN Environment subsidy[19].

47. Up until the end of 2013, a training course for 40 local Montenegrin SWH installers for installations in the residential sector had been organized, an installation campaign launched, an initiative for the development of a programmatic Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) started, 15 eligible SWH dealers/installers identified, and a public promotion and marketing campaign had been launched. At the end of the year 2013, 310m² of solar collector surface were installed[20], and 745m² by December 2014[21].

[18] MONTESOL: UNEP activities in Montenegro – December 2012, p.1
[19] MIF, UNEP-IMELS, Building on success stories and partnerships, p.33.
[20] UN Environment activities in Montenegro, December 2012, activity delivery report, December 2013.
[21] Final Narrative Report to the Montenegrin Ministry of Economy, April 2018.

48. Despite attempts of relaunching the project through a public relations campaign in early 2014, MONTESOL became never fully operational before it ended prematurely in 2015 due to force majeure. [22][23][24]

Tunisia (PROSOL Tertiary, PROSOL Industry and PROSL Elec)

49. PROSOL Tertiary: PROSOL Tertiary was created in 2006 to offer financial support to hotel owners willing to install SWH. The baseline figure given in the Enabling Conditions ProDoc[25] for the year 2014 in terms of total solar water surface installed is 5,998m² comprising all PROSOL projects, out of which 2,900m² of solar collector surface had been installed. In 2014, the financial support consisted of the following incentive mechanism: To reduce the upfront cost barrier a 30 % capital cost subsidy financed by the Tunisian National Fund for Energy Management (FNME) was topped up by a 10 % capital cost subsidy from UN Environment, accompanied by a 2 % interest reduction. Maintenance costs were extended to four years beyond the first year of warranty. Additionally, the cost of a feasibility study was subsidized by 50 % with a ceiling of US$ 3,065.[26] Up to December 2014, 3,344 m2 of solar collectors were installed in Hotels

50. PROSOL Industry: PROSOL industry was set up in 2007 as a financial mechanism to implement industrial solar water heating systems. Tunisia's industrial sector is relatively small and ~~only~~ accounts for 29 % of the total energy consumption. Most of the energy consumed in the industry is thermal energy. As existing SWH technologies can heat water just to the relatively low temperature of 80-90 °C and not higher, only 50-60 % of the hot water used in small- to medium scale industries can be heated with solar energy.[27].

51. After an initially slow uptake of the programme, a market research study was commissioned to identify a more promising strategic focus. At the end of the year 2013, the study presented a methodological approach to assess the Tunisian industry's thermal energy needs. The study made recommendations for solar thermal applications under the new PROSOL Industry programme and suggestions from UN Environment of a financial support that could be implemented by the Tunisian Government.[28]

52. PROSOL Elec: The project started on 5 July 2010 and was designed to be completed by the end of 2014. The goal of PROSOL Elec is to expand the use of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) systems in the residential sector through a financial support mechanism. In 2014, the financial mechanism supported the end-user with a 30 % capital cost subsidy financed by the FNME and a 10 % capital cost subsidy by UNEP at a 0 % interest rate for a period of up to 5 years. At the end of November 2013, UN Environment had supported the installation of 307 PV systems with a total capacity of 642 KWp. In PROSOL Elec the electricity bill was used as a channel to recover the loan granted by

[22] UN Environment: Amendment No.4. to the project Cooperation Agreement between MME and UNEP, p. 1
[23] UNEP quartely expenditure report 4 Q (up to 30 November) 2015; UNEP quarterly expenditure report 1 Q 2016,
[24] MONTESOL: Activity Delivery reort – December 2014
[25] Enabling conditions ProDoc, p. 32.
[26] UNEP: Mediterranean Investment Facility, UNEP-IMELS, Building on success stories and partnerships, UNEP, 2014, p. 24.
[27] Ibidem, p. 19.
[28] Politecnico die Milano, Dipartimento di Energia: Estimation du potential d´application solaire pour la satisfaction des besoins de process de l´industrie tunisienne, Juin 2013, p. 8.

Atijari Bank. The maximum loan amount per kilowatt peak power was US$ 1,800 and US$9,100 per solar PV system.[29]

Egypt (EGYSOL)

53. EGYSOL was designed to "build a sustainable long-term framework for the solar water heaters market in Egypt".[30] The project started in June 2003. By the end of 2013, an "effective and broad"[31] communication campaign had been implemented to raise awareness in the hotel sector. The communication campaign had targeted 300 hotels and 104 had expressed interest. A training course had been organized with around 50 participants to improve the technical knowledge of SWH suppliers and New and Renewable Energy Authority of Egypt (NREA) staff.

54. The end-user support facility had been designed with the two components of: (i) a 25 % capital cost subsidy to SWH installations up to 250 m² granted to the supplier. Each SWH supplier could install up to 1,000 m² of SWH; (ii) a maintenance cost subsidy in the amount of US$ 4/m²/yr for the maintenance cost component and US$ 3 m²/yr for the remaining two years could be granted to the hotel over a four-year term to ensure the long-term functionality of the installed systems.[32]

55. A quality control and checking mechanism had been introduced. The eligibility of SWH suppliers was defined by setting standards for solar equipment. Suppliers and installers were required to have minimum experience. After installation, NREA conducted on-site missions to check the operation.

56. By the end of 2013, 21 hotels had installed more than 2,400 m² of solar collectors, corresponding to about 2,500,000 kWh of energy produced every year and an overall investment of 800,000 US$.

57. The achievements of PROSOL Residential are not listed up here as the report concentrates on the MIF country level projects that were supported by UN Environment between 2014 and 2017. Nevertheless, it has to be mentioned that PROSOL Residential was the lighthouse project which has supported more than 165,000 Tunisian households obtaining SWH for their domestic water needs with about 500,000 m² of solar collector surface installed.[33]

58. Overall, the country level projects described above contributed to leverage significant investments, as well as the reduction of fossil fuels and fossil fuel subsidies, CO_2 reductions, reductions in the households' energy bills, the establishment of SWH or PV manufacturing companies, importers, installers and sales' companies.[34]

[29] UNEP: Mediterranean Investment Facility, UNEP-IMELS, Building on success stories and partnerships, UNEP, 2014, p. 17
[30] EGYSOL – The Solar Water Heating System Facility in Egypt for Hotels, NREA, November 2013, p.1.
[31] Ibidem.
[32] UNEP: Mediterranean Investment Facility, UNEP-IMELS, Building on success stories and partnerships, UNEP, 2014, p. 27.
[33] Ibidem, p.13.
[34] For PROSOL Residential figures are estimated on p. 13 of the UNEP brochure of the Mediterranean Investment Facility, UNEP-IMELS, Building on success stories and partnerships, UNEP, 2014, p. 13.

3.2 External Context

59. In the years 2014-17, the economic and social crisis that followed the Arab Spring, continued to affect Northern Africa. The growth rates in the Maghreb region slowed down. After climbing up to 7% in the first decade of this century, growth rates in the next decade slowed down to 3% at the beginning of 2014, rising up to 4% in Egypt in 2017, while Tunisia´s GDP growth rate stagnates between1% and 2% over the same period.[35]

60. The tourism sector was particularly hit as foreign tourists preferred other, safer destinations. Tourist arrivals went down by 31 % in Tunisia and 33 % in Egypt. An exception in Tunisia remained the Algerian tourists that continued to flock into Tunisia even after the Arab revolution. Then, in 2015, attacks by the Islamic State of Iraq jihadist group (ISIS) in Sousse and Tunis killed 60 people. The attacks again took a heavy toll on the Tunisia´s tourism sector which accounts for one-sixth of GDP and provides employment for more than 200,000 people. The country's government took a series of steps to support the tourism industry through its crisis, including financial support for tourist institutions, reduced taxes, relaxed visa requirements and extra security around tourist sites. This proved to be successful, as by summer 2017, the biggest tour operators were back and reservations to the hotels located on the seafront were up again.

61. Tourism is for Egypt one of the leading sources of income apart from the revenues created by the Suez Canal and foreign workers´ remittances. The slow recovery of tourism after 2010 was interrupted when on October 31, 2015 a tourist plane was shot down in Egypt's Sinai Peninsula. After the plane crash the tourism industry suffered and the number of tourists dropped again to 5.4 M in 2016 - from a level of 15 M in 2010. Mass unemployment and business closures in the resorts weakened the economy further.

62. In both countries, the sub-programmes - PROSOL Tertiary in Tunisia and EGYSOL in Egypt- targeted hotel owners. Faced with declining revenues, hotel owners curbed their investments and the installation of SWH declined after reaching an all-time high in 2010. Apart from MIF's components targeting the tourism sector, the economic downturn also affected PROSOL Industry.

63. UN Environment reacted in 2012 to the problems in the outflow of PROSOL Tertiary's capital cost subsidies and reallocated 500,000 US$ from PROSOL Tertiary to kick-start the PROSOL Elec programme.

3.3 Components and Objectives

64. The MIF project constitutes Output B, under Component 1 of the Enabling Conditions umbrella project. The outcome level statement in the Enabling Conditions Theory of Change (ProDoc, pg 29) is: 'Investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies is increased, more end-users have access to clean energy technologies and new climate focused financial products and

[35] https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?end=2017&locations=TN-EG&start=2010

projects are developed'. The intention of Component 1 is to support developing countries' financial institutions in developing innovative financial products and services for clean energy'.

65. The objective of Output B (i.e. the MIF project) is to: 'increase available financing for renewable every and energy efficiency systems and demonstrate the viability of approaches, which could be sustainably replicated and expanded to several countries'. In other publications MIF´s aim is formulated more broadly: "MIF aims at developing a vibrant, sustainable energy market system in the greater Mediterranean and Balkan regions, removing project, policy and trade barriers and strengthening the market system".[36]

66. The approach of the project under Enabling Conditions (i.e. 2014 onwards) provides a broad overview of the types of activities that were planned:[37]

'Work with local governments and public and private financial institutions to implement a range of financial support mechanisms to increase available end-users financing', including:

- Financing incentives, such as an interest rate buy-down for solar home system financing;
- Guarantee facility to secure commercial loans and lower interest rates;
- Investment Advisory Facility -type support that helps banks or other financial institutions evaluate small- and medium-scale investments;
- Addressing issues of low uptake
- Adjusting and adapting financing support mechanisms to new conditions
- Technical assistance in structuring specialized credit facilities, clean energy funds, and investment vehicles; and
- Monitoring the technical success and uptake of the finance support mechanisms
- Bank loan officer training and end-user awareness-raising campaigns
- Disseminating the results of studies and raising awareness among government, industry and the general public.

67. This suggests that the 2014 phase of MIF was intended to build on previous country level piloting of initiatives to have a multiplier effect and is consistent with MIF's stated intention of expanding its reach through replication.

68. The country level solar water heating projects are summarized here. PROSOL started in Tunisia and attempted to be replicated in Montenegro and the Republic of Macedonia. Due to force majeure UN Environment had to withdraw from both countries. At the end of 2013, the project in Morocco was shifted, which left MIF at the beginning of 2014 with the following country level projects: PROSOL Tertiary, PROSOL Elec, PROSOL Industry, EGYSOL and MONTESOL (Table 1). Thus, the implementation of projects during the timeframe of the umbrella project Enabling Conditions, was limited to the countries of Tunisia, Egypt, and Montenegro.

[36] Program MONTESOL, The Manual of Procedures for the Operation of the Financial Mechanism, Author/date unknown.
[37] Prodoc Enabling Conditions, p. 10, p12.

Table 1: MIF country level projects

MIF Projects	Country	Project start	Project end	Budget allocated US$	Total expenditures	Project Budget unspent
PROSOL Tertiary	Tunisia	2 May 2006	31 Dec 2016	200,000[38] 175,000[39]	200,000[40]	0
PROSOL Industry	Tunisia	2007	29 May 2015	315,000	*No information available*	*No information available*
PROSOL Elec	Tunisia	18 Dec 2012	31 Oct 2016	500,000	500,000[41]	0
EGYSOL	Egypt	Jun 2003-Sep 2004	31 Dec 2016	160,000	142,000[42]	18,000
MONTESOL	Montenegro	Jun 2008	Oct 2015	848,670[43]	*No information available*[44]	557,865[45]

3.4 Stakeholders

69. Evidence suggests that during project implementation, the key stakeholders were actively involved in project implementation and assumed responsibility for the achieved results, such as the National Energy Agencies. The National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) in Tunisia and the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) in Egypt. The same holds true for the UN Environment partnership with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU) which acted as practical, technical advisor of the MIF project in Egypt.

70. MIF's donor, the Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) had a significant influence on project implementation, e.g. by discontinuing the support for the Republic of Macedonia because of a shift in country priorities which caused the project's activities in the Republic of Macedonia to stop. In October 2015, UN Environment also withdrew from Montenegro at IMELS' request.

71. Atijari Bank became an integral part of a MIF financing mechanism as the sole financier involved in the mechanism. Atijari Bank is Morocco's leading bank and part of king Mohammed VI´s holding company, Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI). The Atijari Bank branch in Tunisia was selected in a tender process to offer preferential conditions to the end-consumers in Tunisia with the aim of primarily attracting new customers. For the Bank, PROSOL has also been a success story, because they were able to greatly enlarge their customer base, augment the number of loans

[38] SSFA for PROSOL Tertiary on 01.07.2010.
[39] Expenditure statement September 2015- November 2016.
[40] Final expenditure reports, 31.11.2016.
[41] Countersigned final progress and expenditures reports PCS PROSOL Elec 2016, 31.12.2016.
[42] UN Environment DTU Partnership, Final expenditure reports, 31.10.2016.
[43] PCA between UN Environment and Montenegrin Ministry of Economy, May 2011.
[44] The figure of USD 264,043 was provided during the circulation of the final draft of this report, source given as final financial statement, MME.
[45] UN Environment Quarterly Expenditure Report 1Q2016.

granted, increase the number of bank deposits and increase net banking income. The success, in turn, has enabled them to keep the interest rates for the PROSOL projects low and thus gain two consecutive PROSOL tenders for financiers. In 2017, the Banker's journal awarded Atijari Bank for the 4th consecutive time the title of "Bank of the Year" in Tunisia.[46]

72. The interviews with energy suppliers and SWH and PV installers in Tunisia, as well as SWH installers in Egypt displayed that they highly welcomed the projects Through the PROSOL programmes a market for renewables was created in Tunisia which, until today, provides jobs and growth. The local suppliers and installers acknowledged the aspect of quality insurance through high quality installations and maintenance that was not only embedded in the PROSOL and EGYSOL project design, but also taken care of at the early stage of the project.

73. During the years 2014-2017 the following beneficiary groups directly benefitted from the PROSOL mechanism: hotel owners (PROSOL Tertiary), industrial end-users (PROSOL Industry), private end-users (PROSOL Elec), as well as installers, suppliers and Atijari Bank.

74. Yet, at the beginning of 2014 most of the activities under which UN Environment provided specific support to the beneficiary groups in Tunisia were already completed. This encompassed: i) the capacity building for ANME staff and installers and suppliers on the SWH technology; ii) the bankers´ trainings on the lending and profitability of renewable energy loans, as well as iii) communication and awareness raising campaigns targeted to the end-users.

75. The same applies to the EGYSOL project. Most activities targeting a range of beneficiaries had been concluded in Phase 1: i) the training of NREA staff, suppliers, installers, and hotel owners on the installation and maintenance of SWH and ii) the communication and awareness raising campaign to catch the interest of hotel owners.

76. As Steering Committee minutes were not provided, a consolidated statement on the actual involvement of the Steering Committees compared to their prospected role cannot be made.

3.5 Project implementation structure

77. The MIF project was designed and is still managed by a long-term project manager of the Finance Unit of UN Environment's Energy and Climate Branch, supported by an associate programme officer. Both are supervised by the Head of the Finance Unit.

78. Implementing agencies are ANME in Tunisia , the Montenegrin Ministry of Economy in Montengro and NREA in Egypt. The financing mechanism in Egypt was implemented by DTU.

[46] http://www.attijaribank.com.tn/Fr/Attijari_bank_elue_meilleure_banque_de_lannee_2017_7_182_D471.

3.6 Project financing

79. Financial planning information was provided in the Enabling Conditions ProDoc and its three reviews. The following **Error! Reference source not found.** displays MIF´s budget summary at planning stage.

Table 2: MIF´s budget summary[47]

Funding sources	2014	% of funding	2015	% of funding	2016	% of funding	US$ Total
Extra-budgetary funding in cash:							
IMELS	2,321,108	*36,7*	418,100	*18,4*	535,973	*88,5*	**3,275,182**

80. Due to an excess of income over expenditure prior to the year 2014, expenditures that occurred over the years 2014-2016 were still covered by previously secured contributions. The contribution secured from IMELS for the year 2014 remained untouched over the years 2014 to 2016. It was in the year 2017, that UN Environment requested and received the first IMELS instalment in the amount of 701,571US$ (see Table 3). It was spent on staff costs for UN Environment as well as for consultants (e.g. POLIMI), travel and NREA´s preparatory new activities in Egypt. The amount of 399,882 US$ issued for transfers and grants appears very high for a project that was still in its preparatory phase[48]. Over the years 2014 to 2017, expenditures for MIF amounted to 1,811,554 US$. How the money in the trust fund was distributed to the sub-projects is not captured in the financial reporting. Hence, a comparison of individual project performances on a sub-project level cannot be made.

[47] Prodoc, Budgetary Summary, p.6.
[48] The project team note that the amount 399,882 US$ was the total amount *obligated* in the Project Cooperation Agreement with an implementing partner.

Table 3: MIF´s income and financial commitments 2014-2019[49]

Sponsor	Project Output	Commitment	Grants Budget by Year / Commitment Class (US$)						Total	PSC	Grand Total
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019			
IMELS	**Output B:** Technical support is provided to financing institutions to increase access to clean energy technologies and products	**Staff & Other Personnel Cost**	80,858	367,487	231,836	273,130	70,833		1,024,143	133,139	**1,157,282**
		Contractual Services		160,000		-			160,000	20,800	**180,800**
		Travel	13,429	14,158	24,823	28,514	7,262		88,186	11,464	**99,650**
		Equipment Vehicles & Furniture	-	-	-	-			-	-	**-**
		Operating & Other Direct Costs		-	-	45	-		45	6	**51**
		Supplies Commodities & Materials	-	-	-	-			-	-	**-**
		Transfers & Grants Issued to IP	-	-	-	399,882			399,882	51,985	**451,867**
		Grants out	-	-	-	-			-	-	**-**
Un-secured			-	-	-	-			-	-	**-**
	Sub-Total		**94,287**	**541,644**	**256,659**	**701,571**	**78,095**	**-**	**1,672,256**	**217,393**	**1,889,649**
Contributions (total income)			**481,976**	**-**	**725,440**	-	**915,149**	**788,140**	**2,910,705**		**2,910,705**

[49] Revision by FMO on March 18, 2017 or 2018.

4 Theory of change and evaluation

4.1 Reconstructed theory of change at evaluation

81. The ProDoc for the umbrella project Enabling Conditions and its revisions provide the basis for the MIF planning between the years 2014-2017. Yet, because MIF is only a component of the Umbrella project, they include only a very rough orientation on MIF´s logical framework, project outcomes, indicators, targets, status and remarks.

82. Within the Enabling Conditions ProDoc, single MIF activities are described under the section on project approach but not integrated in the ProDoc's logical framework and workplan.

83. The Theory of Change (ToC) provided in the Enabling Conditions ProDoc had several weaknesses:

- Input, Outputs, Outcomes, Intermediate States and Impact are not clearly and directly named;
- It is unclear, which activity leads to which output;
- No intermediate states are mentioned;
- The project is divided into 2 components. The first component targets financial institutions and the second targets project developers. This division is not visible in the ToC;
- Key drivers and assumptions are missing;
- Purely organizational outputs – such as Output E - should not be included in the ToC, because they do not contribute content wise to the achievement of the project outcomes; and
- Single MIF activities are described under the section on project approach, but were not integrated in the ProDoc's logical framework, e.g. Communication and awareness raising campaigns.

84. Due to these essential weaknesses of the existing Umbrella project ToC, an "intermediate state" results statement was derived from the information given in the Enabling Conditions ProDoc. Then, the reconstructed Theory of Change for MIF was mapped in collaboration with the project team, which comprises the past and future outputs and shows how the individual MIF country level projects are linked to common outcomes as well as intermediate objectives and ultimately what impact they are intended to achieve jointly.

85. The reconstructed MIF ToC is broadly consistent with the business model described under Output B/MIF in the Enabling Conditions ProDoc: 'The business model is based on tailored financial support mechanisms and incentive schemes that aim to increase the commercial viability of small scale renewable energy and energy efficiency systems in some targeted countries by reducing the up-front cost and pay-back period for end users'.[50]

[50] Enabling Conditions ProDoc, p.11.

86. The reconstructed ToC in Figure 1 does not relate only to the years 2014-2017 but seeks to include all project elements since its start. Outputs and outcomes for the New Egyptian Project (NEP) as well as drivers are also incorporated. Each output is linked with one or more sub-projects by adding a small "project table" next to each output based on the evidence found in project progress documentation.

87. In the reconstructed ToC, it is assumed that for improved energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy by small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and private households, behavioral change needs to occur in end-users, financial institutions, and technology providers. In addition to that, a policy framework that creates favorable conditions for this behavior change has to be consistently worked on.[51]

88. Overall, 3 groups of outputs can be distinguished:

- **Group 1** comprises the outputs achieved during the time of the evaluation. It comprises the outputs 4 (training to SME) and 5 (capital finance).
- **Group 2** summarizes the outputs prior to 2014. To these belong: output 1, 2 (market priming) and 3 (capacity building of governmental and financial institutions), as well as 6 (communication and awareness raising programmes).
- In **Group 3** the outcomes of the New Egyptian Project are grouped. As the activities were started in 2017, on-going activities contribute to the achievement of the outputs 7 (simulation of Egyptian energy system) and 8 (support for legislative guidelines).

89. By mapping out each country level project´s causal pathways, it becomes clear how these initiatives are contributing to the outcomes and objectives. Output 1 has led to the fact that government institutions were encouraged to implement further RE projects. The PROSOL projects are a proof of that. Decision makers were more aware of RE and EE opportunities and investment in RE and EE is increased.

90. Output 2 is rather a collective output, a summary of all outputs with some kind of holistic application. To prime a market, all the outputs would need to be fully delivered in a country and/or a common market. As the set targets for PROSOL Industry were only partly achieved in Tunisia, it can be argued that priming of the market has not yet taken place, but there is evidence that the projects are well on their way to achieving the set goals.

91. Output 2 and 3 are both linked to the outcomes 2 and 3, in which governments and financial institutions have their own interest to further develop the markets and – in the case of financial institutions - increase their lending to the clients. Both outcomes reduce the risks and transaction costs and lead to more investment. So does the capital finance to end-users that additionally motivates end-users to buy clean technologies, as is the case in Tunisia.

[51] The New Egyptian Project therefore integrates the component of design, implementation and monitoring of legislative ordinance for cooling in buildings.

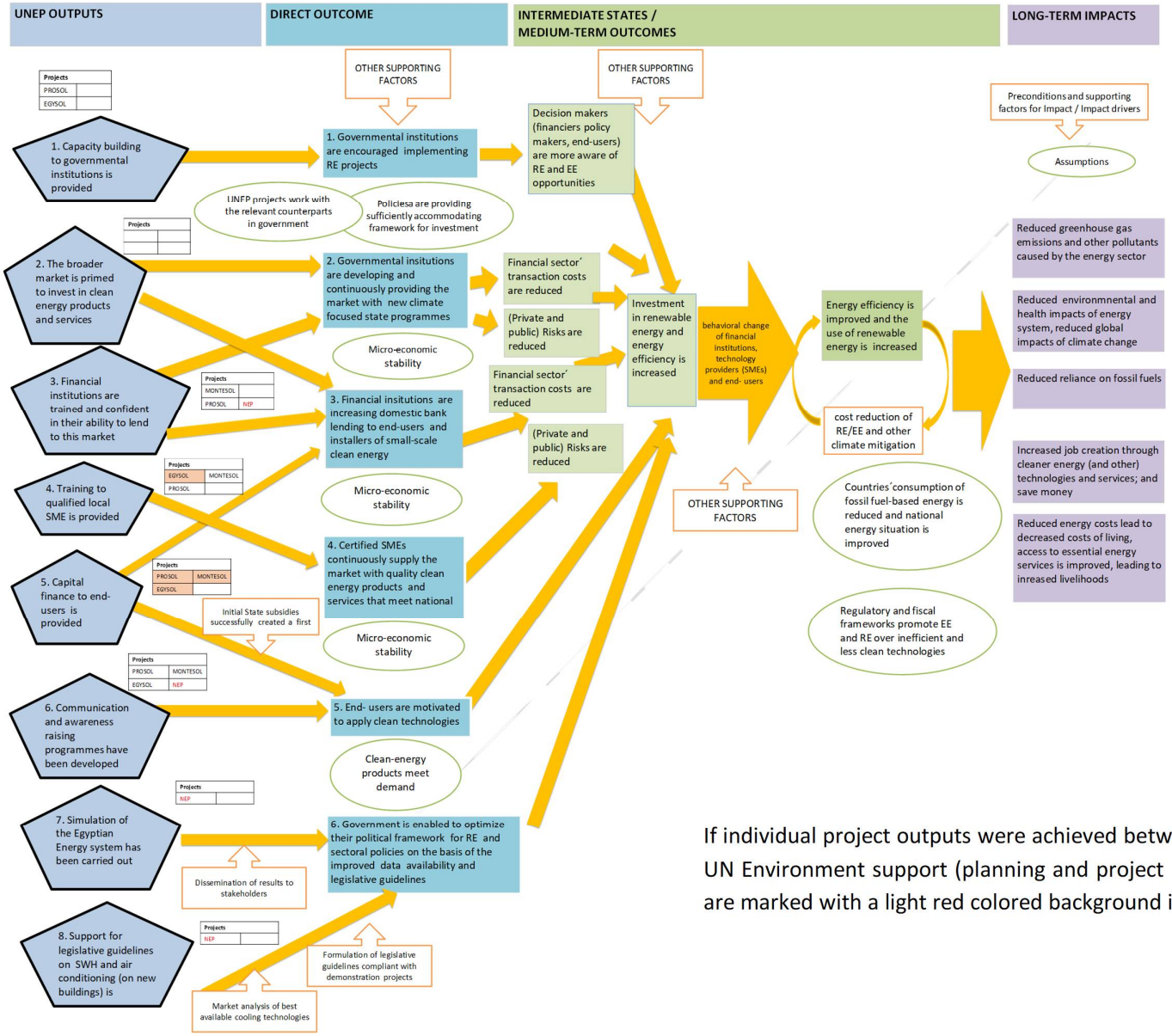
92. Output 4 relates to outcome 4 as SME training leads to a stock of certified SMEs that continuously supply the market with green products, as is occurring in Tunisia.

93. End-users can also be motivated to change their consumption behavior and buy clean technologies through communication and awareness raising campaigns which in turn leads to increased investments.

94. The New Egyptian Project contributes to outputs 7 (energy system simulation) and 8 (supportive legislative guidelines). Both lead to outcome 6, an optimization of the political framework and sectoral RE policies, which in turn also contribute to the stated intermediate state. Investment will also be increased through – a not yet further specified- creation of a financial mechanism that shall deploy small scale technology. Its capital finance component has the aim of increasing domestic bank lending. More RE and EE Investment will trigger behavioral changes and increase EE and the use of RE, which in turn lead to the described long-term impacts. Job creation for installers and suppliers through the new RE systems have already become reality in Tunisia and the country is able to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels. Reduced energy costs for end-users are leading towards decreased costs of living, once the installation costs are amortized.

95. The role of the drivers in the ToC should not be underestimated. Thus, the success of the New Egyptian Project will also depend on the results and dissemination of Politecnico di Milano 's market analysis of the best available cooling technologies as well as the development of SWH and air conditioning guidelines for new buildings compliant with New Urban Communities Authority's as well as pilot demonstration projects.

Figure 1: Re-constructed ToC



If individual project outputs were achieved between 2014-17 through documented UN Environment support (planning and project progress documents), the projects are marked with a light red colored background in the small project tables.

5 Evaluation findings

5.1 Strategic Relevance

96. The Mediterranean Investment Facility is in line with the UN Environment Medium-Term Strategy 2010-2013 as well as 2014-2017. It contributes to the objectives of the Programmes of Work 2010-2011, 2012-13, 2014-2015 as well as 2016-17. Enabling Conditions, and therefore MIF, falls under UN Environment's Sub-Programme on Climate Change and contribute to the Expected Accomplishment (b): "Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in partner countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low emission development pathways".

97. The categorization of MIF into the technical output 4 (2014-15) "Technical support provided to countries and partners to plan and implement sectoral initiatives and to make renewable energy and energy efficiency projects affordable and replicable" is not fully convincing, as MIF is primarily a financial mechanism *accompanied by* technical assistance activities, whereas this output is understood to refer to a primary focus on technical assistance.

98. MIF complies with the objectives of the 2005 Bali Strategic Plan as the areas of capacity-building and technology support are addressed. Over the years 2014-2017 the focus was put on the financial support for SWH and PV installations, as the measures concerning capacity-building of small and medium-sized enterprises and financial institutions as well as the marketing campaigns had mostly ended before the year 2014.

99. There is explicit and full alignment with the donor's priorities. MIF is entirely financed by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS). IMELS is committed to international action to tackle climate change by supporting a wide range of activities in climate mitigation and adaption.[52] IMELS cooperates with multilateral financing institutions such as the Green Climate Fund as well as UN Environment and other specialized UN bodies. Energy is amongst IMELS' main areas of intervention.

5.2 Quality of project design

100. The administrative creation of MIF in the year 2010 which resulted out of administrational constraints was not supported by a coherent project design document that allowed either for well-structured project planning and implementation, or for the monitoring and evaluation of the individual on-going projects brought under the Enabling Conditions umbrella.

[52] Environment and climate change in IMELS development cooperation, Expo 2017 Astana, 3 September 2017, p.2.

101. The Enabling Conditions ProDoc (2014) does not fully substitute for a MIF project design document, as it falls short on various aspects, specifically: i) its focus is on two technical indicators (SWH panel surface and PV energy capacity installed) and not a single financial indicator, ii) the absence of a MIF ToC (or similar diagram/narrative) that shows how the individual MIF country level projects relate to one another and how the individual country level projects contribute to higher order results.

102. The Enabling Conditions logical framework on output B (MIF) is very generic. Instead of focusing on financial indicators, the indicators only relate to one technical aspect of installing solar technologies. Indicators that refer to the project components of training, qualification and quality assurance based on solar key market standards (QUALISOL etc.) are not formulated although equivalent activities were carried out.

103. Thus, the indicators by far do not reflect the complex structures of technical, institutional, and financial support as well the involvement of the private sector and/or end-users that have to mesh with one another for the successful implementation of a PROSOL project in Tunisia and its successful replication in other countries. It is remarkable that no further detail on how the PV and SWH installations should be supported by UN Environment is given Over the whole implementation period the target values remain the same, although PROSOL Elec was booming. The project could have reacted by increasing its ambitions through elevating the target values for PV installations.

104. The logical framework should include coherent and precise outcome and outputs (with thorough descriptions, indicators, and milestones) which follow a common line of thought towards intermediate goals and impacts. Indicators should be based on a solid, verifiable baseline. Targets should be aligned with verifiable means of verification and adapted when the project is increasing its ambitions.

105. Retroactive timeframe changes to milestones in a logframe should not be made. If a milestone was either not achieved, is pending or was simply not reported, its delivery date should not simply be changed. Instead, the previously approved milestone should be kept and reported upon: e.g. why is there a pending attainment, why was it attained late and what is the suggested new delivery date.[53][54]

106. There should be at least one milestone per reporting period. If it is only possible to enter one milestone per reporting period into the project information management system (PIMS), it should be highlighted which of the milestones should be inserted into PIMS. The others should be monitored within a broader project implementation monitoring document to support the tracking of progress against time and expenditure, gathering cumulative data against performance indicators and adaptive management.

[53] In the Prodoc Milestone M3 “Installation of a total capacity of about 1.000 kWh within the Prosol Elec-Photovoltaic project for the residential sector in Tunisia” was scheduled by June 2014. In Revision 2, the same indicator is reported as to be expected milestone by June 2015, without a comment why the milestone delivery has been prolonged for up to 1 year.
[54] Prodoc Revision no. 3, Project Revision Checklist, p. 21 “Ensure that there are no retroactive changes to milestones by checking the reported status in PIMS regardless of their status”.

107. The Project Team refers to a three-pronged approach of national support, community ordinances and household financing. However it remains unclear to this evaluation just how the two technical assistance components planned for the New Egyptian Project (future energy supply scenario and the legislative ordinance) will link up with the new component 3, the proposed financing mechanism on supportive incentive mechanisms for small scale technology.

108. Although private banks are reported to be involved in the New Egyptian Project's financing mechanism, no strategy and activities are formulated which lead up to the identified goals.. The updated Logical framework of Revision 3 does not comprise any indicator and/or milestone connected to the design and/or implementation of the financing mechanism

5.3 Nature of External Context

109. The upheaval of the Arab affected negatively the Egyptian and Tunisian economies and the sub-projects. The tourist sector was particularly hurt. The demand of solar water heaters by hotel owners decreased. Small and medium scale companies had to concentrate on survival rather than thinking about PV installations. The external context of the project became highly unfavorable.

5.4 Effectiveness

110. The effectiveness of MIF is assessed against the Enabling Conditions ProDoc as the only existing planning document. At the project outcome level, the only relevant indicator for output B/MIF is the number of new end-users having access to clean energy technologies, which does not fully represent the scope of the intervention as depicted in the ToC reconstructed at Evaluation.

111. Table 4 attests that PROSOL Elec was more successful than all other programs. The target of 25 % growth was exceeded by 61 % and 3,220 instead of the planned 500 households were equipped with PV panels. Under PROSOL Tertiary the number of hotels were more than expected. The project exceeded the target by 69 %. PROSOL Industry was not able to achieve the 25 % target, as only 1 installation was realized.

112. At the output level, MIF's sole planning indicator refers to the solar panel surface and energy capacity installed as a result of UN Environment activities by December 2016. Other standard indicators such as the number of jobs created, GHG avoided or energy consumption avoided were not included in the planning stage. As no indicators were formulated in the ProDoc at the MIF sub-project level, no performance comparison between planned and achieved results can be made[55].

113. Table 5, below, compares MIF´s project planning indicators on solar panel surface and energy capacity installed with its actual results. It shows that MIF´s target on the total of solar water heater surface was – depending on the data source - achieved by 76 % (82 %) and the total of the energy capacity installed was higher than expected (447 %, 1017 % respectively).

[55] The Project Team report that jobs were created as a result of the project even though this was not included as a planned indicator or target in the project documents.

Table 4: Outcome indicator: planning and achievements[56]

Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline in the year 2014	Target: 25 % increase from baseline, until 2016	No. achieved	% growth achieved
Investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies is increased, more end-users have access to clean energy technologies and new climate focused financial products and projects are developed.	Number of end users having access to clean energy technologies	SWH: 165,000 Households[57]	Not applicable	Not applicable	*Not applicable*
		PV: 2,000 Households	2,500	3,220[58]	*61 %*
		Hotels: 61	76	5 (Egypt)+98 (Tunisia) =103	*69 %*
		Industry: 0	0	1	-

Table 5: Delivery of Outputs until the end of the year 2016[59]

Output			Output Indicators		
Technical support is provided to financing institutions to increase access to clean energy technologies and products.			Solar panel surface and energy capacity installed as a result of UNEP activities (by Dec 2016)		
			Report on the design and implementation of the legislative ordinance for air conditioning and solar water heating fully developed.		
Project	Indicator	Target	Baseline 2014	Achieved at the end of December 2016	Achieved in %
SWH projects: **EGYSOL, PROSOL, MONTESOL**	Total: Solar panel surface and energy capacity installed as a result of UN Environment activities	10,927 m²	5,998 m²	27,568 m² [60]	252 %

[56] Source: Project Information Management System (PIMS) Outcome 1; outcome indicator 2.
[57] Over the years 2014-17 PROSOL Residential was not subsidized by UN Environment and thus households were no longer targeted.
[58] ANME: Le développement du PV en Tunisie, Novembre 2017, p.5.
[59] Source: Project Information Management System (PIMS) Output B; Indicators 1 and 2.
[60] ANME: Le développement du PV en Tunisie, Novembre 2017, p.10.

Output		Output Indicators			
		EGYSOL		1,154 m²	
		PROSOL Tertiary		25,104m²	
		PROSOL Industry		1,000 m²	
		MONTESOL	798m²	798m²	
PV Projects: PROSOL Elec	Total capacity installed for the residential sector	2,491 kW		35,773 kW[61] (25,344 KW[62])	1436 % (1017 %)

114. Regarding the individual projects the following observations can be made:

- **MONTESOL:** From the beginning of 2014 until its early termination in October 2015, no additional SWH systems were installed. As described in chapter 3.1 (baseline situation), the number of 310m² of SWH collectors installed had already been achieved at the end of the year 2013. At the end of the year 2015, 798m² had been installed.
- **EGYSOL:** Between 2014 and 2016 solar water heaters with a total surface of 1,154 m² were installed on the roof-tops of 5 hotels in the Sinai and Red Sea Region, representing 0,7 % of an estimated total of 698 hotels in the region.[63]
- **PROSOL Elec**: The figures show that PV installation in the residential sector is booming. To achieve the results, 101 approved companies had been trained and certified until the end of 2016. 12,408 systems were installed in residential houses totaling a capacity of 35,773 kWp.
- **PROSOL Tertiary**: SWH installations on hotel roof-tops peaked in 2010 with more than 4,000 m² solar panel surface and then fluctuated in the following years at a level of 3,000 m² solar panel surface on average. The project staff of PROSOL Tertiary had to react to the challenge and was successful in doing so by increasing the demand through e.g. rising the percentage of the capital cost subsidy 10 % in 2010 to 25 % as well as opening it up to a wider range of beneficiaries. 2016 was the year with a considerable growth of 3,738 m² with the total number of solar panel surface installed summing up to 25,104 m².[64]
- **PROSOL Industry** is the project with the slowest uptake. That might be because the solar process heat program is still in its pilot phase and trying to adapt to the encountered challenges as well as that the Tunisian economy is only slowly recovering. Thus, it was only in 2016, that the first project

[61] Le développement du PV en Tunisie, Novembre 2017, p.5.
[62] Project Revision Umbrella project document, 6 February 2017, p. 5.
[63] Zeit online: www.zeit.de/exklusive-zeit-artikel/Tourismus in Ägypten zwischen Bangen und Hoffen, June 2017.
[64] ANME: PROSOL tertiare, A. Bacchouche, Tunis 7.12.2007.

for the utilization of solar thermal panel was installed on the ground of company in Sousse. It covers a surface of 1,000 m².

- **For the New Egyptian Project,** the targets have not been determined on the technical level but rather on the level of reporting.[65] Two project outputs were set as milestones: i) an advanced draft of data collection list about the current energy framework in Egypt with the delivery date of June 2017; and ii) a summary report on the findings of the study on the best available technology with the delivery date of December 2017. At the end of December 2017, the data collection was still on-going. The delays occurred as a consequence of missing data access authorizations. A report on the implementation and monitoring of ordinances for air conditioning and solar water heating could not be delivered due to difficulties in the data procurement. An analogues effectiveness analysis is done in the following section.

Table 6: New Egyptian Project: Indicators, Targets and Achievements by 2017

Project	Indicator	Target	Baseline 2017	Achieved at the end of December 2017	Achieved in %
New Egyptian Project	Reports on the design and implementation of the legislative ordinance for air conditioning and solar water heating fully developed	1	0	0	0

115. The Enabling Conditions ProDoc describes the approach chosen by MIF, as a "work with local governments and public and private financial institutions to implement a range of financial support mechanisms to increase available end-users". Overall this is true for the whole financing mechanism although no specific indicators at output or outcome level were worded accordingly. For other specific measures, no evidence of concrete actions could be found, such as:

i) an interest rate buy-down for solar home system financing;
ii) and/or the creation of a separate guarantee facility to secure commercial loans and lower interest rates;
iii) and/or an Investment Advisory Facility-type support that helps banks of other financial institutions evaluate small and medium-scale investments and/or;
iv) technical assistance in structuring specialized credit facilities, clean energy funds, and investment vehicles; and/or a v) high level of participation of a considerable, representative number of commercial local banks and/or the banking sector in general.

116. Bank loan officer training and end-user awareness-raising campaigns are documented for MIF´s phase I (2010-2014) for PROSOL Tertiary; MONTESOL and EGYSOL.[66] Other replications of technical expertise to launch residential solar water heating programme following the technical support to the City of Cape Town that provided MIF at the end of the year 2013 are not documented.

[65] Enabling Conditions ProDoc, Revision 3, p. 11.
[66] UNEP: Mediterranean Investment Facility, UNEP-IMELS, Building on success stories and partnerships, p. 24.

117. Although the above-mentioned approaches are not reflected at either output or outcome level indicators, one can see a logical link between these approaches and the outcome statement of increased investment in RE and EE. Yet, most of the approaches took place prior to the year 2014. The information gathered during this evaluation process does not support the view that these approaches were followed.

5.5 Financial management

118. Overall, MIF´s financial management generally complies with UN Environment standards and procedures. Yet, the following issues leave room for improvement:

119. Financial reporting of MIF is only provided at the level of the trust fund, but not at the individual sub-project level. MIF´s financial statement summarizes all income and expenditure on the MIF (umbrella level) and not on the sub-project level (PROSOL ELEC, MONTESOL; PROSOLTertiary)[67]. While this complies with UN Environment financial management rules, this implies that individual financial progress of each PROSOL Elec, Tertiary and Industry as well as EGYSOL or MONTESOL cannot be compared to each other and accountability, from a UN Environment perspective, is complicated and unclear.

120. The financial reporting does not fully align with the expectations implied by the project's intentions. As MIF is primarily a financial mechanism, it was expected that data on the capital cost expenditures for each sub-project would be provided, which would allow for performance comparisons between the single PROSOL projects and EGYSOL. Unfortunately though, UN Environment´s financial support costs are hidden with other (administrative) costs under the budget category of contractual services. UN Environment is apparently starting to address the issue, as the budget for the New Egyptian Project (2017-2019), comprises e.g. the budget items of financial incentive mechanism and communication campaign.[68] Yet, expenditure sheets are drafted accordingly and do not disclose expenditures for the financial incentive mechanism and the communication campaign[69]. By comparing budget and expenditures for the budget items, specific statements on the performance of a single financial mechanism in one country and across countries can be made. It can be persued how much money is allocated (fund endowment), how did it develop and what was achieved.

121. In the case of the single PROSOL projects it would have been particularly interesting to study, for example, the total amounts of capital cost subsidy and compare them with the benefits the individual projects have reaped.

[67] MIF Financial statement 2010-2016 does not comprise budget items such as financial support costs/financial incentive mechanisms or communication campaigns. The budget items are Voluntary contributions, staff/personnel costs, consultants, contractual services, travel, meetings/conferences, acquisitions, rentals, operating expenses, reporting costs, sundry, unliquidated obligations at MIF level and not at sub-project level.
[68] MIF Egypt Budget and Expenditures.
[69] Mediterranean Investment Facility in Egypt- Budget in US$ and Income and Expenditure Summary 2017-2019

122. Evidence suggests that the individual project manager and the head of unit were aware of the financial status of their project at all times. There is regular contact between project manager and fund management officer.

5.6 Efficiency

123. The New Egyptian Project (NEP) was commenced at the end of March 2017. It currently suffers from delays in project implementation, as the implementation of all the project components are pending a signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Egyptian Government and UN Environment. The data collection on the current energy framework in Egypt is delayed as NREA has not yet obtained data access and thus could not proceed with the data request to other partners as planned (Delivery date 30.06.2017).[70] Activity 2.1, the definition of a legislative ordinance for air conditioning is also behind schedule. It should have been concluded by December 2017 but is also still on-going.

124. The Donor Agreement on the NEP states that the project concept and implementation modalities of the new Sustainable Energy Finance Activities for the deployment of small scale technology through involvement of local banks shall provide "fully integrated solutions based on an in-depth stakeholder consultation" and shall include: the identification of key stakeholders, the proposed financial support mechanism (including the identification of possible co-financing sources), proposed capacity building measures and policy measures.[71]

125. The process of hiring a consultant to design a financial incentive mechanism in Egypt was initiated but was put on hold until the Memorandum of Understanding with Egypt is signed. Therefore a full concept of the new financial mechanism that should have been delivered by 31 December 2016, is delayed..

5.7 Monitoring and reporting

126. Monitoring and reporting is only done at the level of UN Environment's project information management system (PIMS). PIMS is a reporting system with limited space designed for reporting on single projects and not designed for umbrella projects with numerous sub-projects, large budgets and substantial scopes of work covering large geographic areas. PIMS requires six-monthly reporting against the indicators uploaded into the system at the point of project approval. The system does allow for revisions to the results held for each project.

127. The PIMS indicators and subsequent reporting framework cannot therefore adequately reflect MIF's scope of work. Important decisions, such as on the reasons for discontinuing the work in Montenegro or the Republic of Macedonia are not sufficiently documented. Project reporting is

[70] Interim progress report by Politechnico di Milano, 20.7.2017 and 2nd Interim Progress Report by Politecnico di Milano, 12.01.2018.
[71] Donor Agreement IMELS – UN Environment for the New Egyptian Project within MIF, 11.07.2016.

only done at the level of some outputs and not sufficiently at the level of MIF project outcome level results and beyond.

128. Project progress reports are often limited to simple technical considerations e.g. on a particular group of stakeholders without giving further information on the stakeholder group (scope of the group, when and how often met, what was done to promote project ownership etc). An excerpt of the activities of the SWH dealers/installers (see Table 7: Output/activity delivery status, MONTESOL, December 2015 below) presents a good example of information that is valuable for project management but of limited use for a third party as no further information on the group of the installers as stakeholders is given, no information on the status of the group, gender equity or the human rights situation of specific stakeholder groups.

Table 7: Output/activity delivery status, MONTESOL, December 2015

129. Activities/Outputs	130. Status	131. Comments
132. SWH dealers/installers	133. On-going	134. Invoice requested and received from Solaria regarding one of its clients 135. Upon request of the Ministry, information regarding one of the clients of Termoinzenjering received from this company 136. Invoice requested from ETG regarding one of its clients

5.8 Sustainability /Likelihood of impact

137. 15 years of existence of the PROSOL mechanism in **Tunisia** by the year end 2017 give proof of some aspects of its success. Overall, several factors have added to PROSOL's sustainability:

- The strong national counterpart organization, ANME, the capacity of which was developed through PROSOL's early interventions;
- Simple and customer-friendly system: To acquire e.g. an SWH system, the customer signs only one form of agreement with PROSOL and presents proof that he or she is owner of an account with Société tunisienne de l'électricité et de gaz (Tunisian agency for power and gas), STEG. The rest of the procedure is supported by the supplier, the Administration (ANME, STEG) and Atijari Bank. The customer can choose between different loan amounts of 220, 380, 450 and 570 € repayable over a period of 5 years with the payment ensured through the STEG electricity bill. And yet the customer has no direct contact with Atijari Bank, as ANME and STEG are in charge of all organizational steps. All procedures including the payments are settled through STEG and ANME. STEG ensures the recovery of loans to Atijari bank. Atijari Bank in turn pays the consumer loans directly to the suppliers;
- Financial barriers addressed for the customer: The customer can be equipped with a RE system without any initial investment and in addition gets a subsidy and bank loan with preferential interest rates on top;

- Definition and continuous revision of ambitious targets of successful project components:

  e.g. ANME continuously developed and refined the PROSOL programmes and adapted them to the new market conditions. In times of the economic downturn and sluggish demand the financial support mechanism of PROSOL Tertiary, for instance, was adapted to become more attractive and incentivize more hotel-owners to make use of the programme through a 55 % end-user support: a 30 % subsidy by the Tunisian National Fund for Energy Management, topped up by a 25 % capital cost subsidy from UN Environment, accompanied by a 2 % interest reduction and an annual premium of 6 DT/m² solar collector for a period of over 4 years.[72] Adaptions were also made for the other PROSOL programmes.

- The creation of the National Fund for Energy Management (FNME), now Fonds de transition énergétique FTE, that gives a grant for each purchase of SWH and was created as a result of PROSOL's initial success, so as to sustain the 20 % capital cost subsidy initially provided by UN Environment. The Tunisian government still supports end-users willing to make a private SWH installation with capital cost subsidies through FTE which is revised yearly and adapted to current demand;

- ANME launched PROSOL Elec together with a PV pumping project for wells and a photovoltaic solar pumping programme and thus created a broad expansion of the national PV market; and

- Promotion of Quality solar installations: The Quality insurance initiative led to 1,150 eligible installers (micro companies) and over 450 SWH and "Qualisol" qualified installers.[73]

138. The PROSOL mechanism has survived the political crises that followed the Arab Spring and the bust of the tourism industry. As the revenues of hotel owners started to shrink fewer could afford to invest into SWH, in both, Tunisia (PROSOL) and Egypt (EGYSOL).

139. The PROSOL financial mechanism has continued under several Tunisian Energy ministers and still stands strong which, to a great extent, can also be attributed to a high level of ownership in Tunisia which has been created across all stakeholders. Members of the PROSOL monitoring committee meet at least twice a year. Apart from the representatives of the government and project managers, they comprise companies and consultants as well as members of the chambers of commerce and others. Membership is open to all industrial sectors.

140. Although the PROSOL mechanism is generally working very well and the co-operation procedures between STEG, ANME, installers and Atijari Bank is well-coordinated, the visit also revealed that the PROSOL mechanism today has the following weakness: A very long administrative process time undermines the installer's effort to gradually increase the number of installations and endangers the achievement of the project´s target of encouraging investment in renewable energy.

141. The background is that suppliers usually apply for an advance payment from their local bank amounting to 80 % of the total installation costs at moderate interest rates over the first 3 months.

[72] ANME: La promotion du solaire thermique Collectif en Tunisie; A. Baccouche, Tunis, 7.12.2017, p. 5.
[73] The Tunisian Solar thermal market: a change of scale, Baccouche, Science Direct no 48, 2013; ANME: PROSOL tertiare, A. Bacchouche, Tunis 7.12.2017.

If the ANME´s disbursement takes longer than 3 months, suppliers apply for an extension of their loans at less favorable interest rates, which leads to shrinking profits.

142. In Egypt though, the project output is low and long-term impact of EGYSOL as a mechanism could not be found. Evidence suggests that in Egypt apart from the downturn in the tourist industry, the following aspects also play a role:

- The installation of SWH means a high initial investment and a long-lasting financial obligation for hotel owners. At the time of EGYSOL´s implementation, the incentives for hotel owners were not that high as energy from fossil fuels was still highly subsidized. It is only since last year that the subsidies on fossil fuels have been gradually being reduced and thus RE investments become more favorable;
- As the financing mechanism was entirely managed by DTU and no Egyptian financial institution involved in the mechanism, no sense of ownership could be developed by
- any Egyptian financial institution. This delimits not only the financial sustainability of a project, but also its potential impact, as the project is regarded as "induced from the outside".
- The offer of the subsidized maintenance after installation was never used by hotel-owners and thus represents a missed opportunity to link the end-users closer with the project.

5.9 Factors Affecting Performance

143. Some factors affecting performance are cross-cutting themes which cannot be rated. To these belong the quality of project management and supervision provided by UN Environment to the implementing partners due to a lack of project design and results documentation and the fact that programmes had ended before the country visits took place.

144. As far as the factor of preparation and readiness is concerned, there was an opportunity to review and potentially revise MIF's project approach in 2014 when it was brought under the Enabling Conditions umbrella framework. After more than 10 years' experience it is reasonable to expect that some revisions would have been identified and documented whereas the documentaton suggests this was not the case and the intervention continued as before with additional milestones.

145. The country ownership and drivenness is highly satisfactory in Tunisia, and unsatisfactory in Egypt. Communication and public awareness programmes took place in MIF's prior phases. Evidence suggests that in Tunisia the key audience has a strong awareness of PROSOL's main messages. Yet, in Egypt there was found only limited awareness of the project's main messages. Satisfactory is also the work of the Steering Committee with full and appropriate representation. Legal agreements were signed with partners in a timely manner. Unsatisfactory is the absence of any Environmental, Social and Economic safeguards[74] assessments and the lack of relevant stakeholder

[74] It Is noted that a specific Environmental, Social and Economic Sustainability Framework was introduced by UN Environment in January 2015. During evaluations UN Environment assesses whether negative, unintended effects were considered either at the project design stage or through adaptive management during the life of the project.

analyses overall and specifically of the New Egyptian Project. The lack of documentation of the implications of the Arab Spring on the projects, specifically on human rights and gender issues presents a lost opportunity for lessons learned.

6 Project rating

146. For the project rating the evaluation criteria rating description of the UN Environment Evaluation Office was applied.

147. Against the background of the aforementioned limitations, the ranking of the evaluation criteria was not easy. Yet, an evaluation criterion had to be ranked e.g. as (highly) unsatisfactory when the information that was requested in the criterion rating description was either non-existent or (very) meagre. This implies that the project performance against individual evaluation criteria such as communication and public awareness might be better than its actual ranking. Yet, as it was not reported on, it lacks the proof.

148. The following **Error! Reference source not found.** gives an overview of the ranking of the individual evaluation criteria. Overall the project ranking is as 'moderately satisfactory'.

Table 8: Project Rating

Evaluation criteria	Rating	Score	Weight	Weighted Score
Strategic Relevance	**Satisfactory**	**5**	6	0.3
Alignment to MTS and POW	Satisfactory	5	0.5	
Alignment to UNEP/GEF/Donor strategic priorities	Satisfactory	5	0.5	
Relevance to regional, sub-regional and national issues and needs	Satisfactory	5	2.5	
Complementarity with existing interventions	Satisfactory	5	2.5	
Quality of Project Design	Highly Unsatisfactory	1	4	0.0
Nature of External Context	Highly Unfavourable			
Effectiveness	**Satisfactory**	**4**	45	2.0
Delivery of outputs	Satisfactory	5	5	
Achievement of direct outcomes	Moderately Satisfactory	4	30	
Likelihood of impact	Likely	5	10	
Financial Management	**Satisfactory**	**5**	5	0.2
Completeness of project financial information	Moderately Unsatisfactory	3		
Communication between finance and project management staff	Highly Satisfactory	6		
Efficiency	Moderately Satisfactory	4	10	0.4
Monitoring and Reporting	**Moderately Unsatisfactory**	**3**	5	0.2
Monitoring design and budgeting	Moderately Unsatisfactory	3		
Monitoring of Project Implementation	Moderately Unsatisfactory	3		
Project Reporting	Moderately Unsatisfactory	3		
Sustainability	**Moderately Likely**	4	20	0.8
Socio-political sustainability	Likely	5		
Financial sustainability	Moderately Likely	4		
Institutional sustainability	Likely	5		
Factors Affecting Performance	**Moderately Unsatisfactory**	**3**	5	0.2
Preparation and readiness	Unsatisfactory	2		
Quality of project management and supervision	Not rated	0		
Stakeholder participation and cooperation	Not rated	0		
Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity	Unsatisfactory	2		
Country ownership and driven-ness	Moderately Satisfactory	4		
Communication and public awareness	Moderately Satisfactory	4		
			100	**4.02**
			Moderately Satisfactory	

7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

149. MIF was created at a time when financiers were not providing enough private and/or public financing to renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) projects and technologies and progress in the development of sustainable renewable energy sectors was impeded in many countries. Financing presented – and often still presents- a bottleneck to renewable energy / energy efficiency deployment and growth and impeded a move towards a sustainable energy sector.

150. The facilities created under MIF were expected to complement financial products of-traditional lending facilities by new innovative financial instruments needed to fund RE and EE projects. The original idea of creating the Mediterranean Investment Facility was to enrich the Enabling Conditions umbrella project with a programme component that would close the affordability and financing gap for green technologies. MIF was set up to bring into the umbrella the dimension of small-scale households and small businesses that needed access to consumer and micro finance for their investments.[75] To increase companies' or residents' engagement with renewable energy, the MIF projects cooperate with multiple groups of targeted stakeholders.

151. The key finding of this evaluation is that MIF was managed as a work-flow rather than a project as understood within a results-based management context. A project design document was not drawn up for MIF in 2014 when it was incorporated under the Enabling Conditions umbrella as one of its components, as UN Environment only requires project design document at project level, not at project component level. Where a component, such as MIF, has the characteristics of a project in itself (i.e. long-running and significant donor support to a substantial scope of work), this lack of design document is inappropriate from a results management and accountability perspective. The planning and monitoring documentation of the project is, partly because of this lack of results articulation and project definition, below standard. The MIF implementation and evaluation suffers from those weaknesses in the project design, as articulated in 2014, and the lack of specific planning documents. The PIMS reporting cannot replace that.

152. UN Environment's logical framework on MIF/output B is too generic at the level of project outputs and indicators to allow for detailed monitoring and evaluation. The main indicator only focusses on the technical aspect of installing SWH. By far it does not reflect the complex structures of technical, institutional and financial support, as well as the involvement of the private sector and/or end-users that have to mesh with one another, for the successful implementation of a PROSOL project in Tunisia and its successful replication in other countries.

153. Effectiveness and efficiency analysis could only be carried out to a very limited extent due to the aforementioned weaknesses of planning documents as well as in planning and monitoring and reporting.

[75] Transcript of a call with a former component manager of the Umbrella project on October 20, 2017.

154. The effectiveness analysis shows that in terms of the technical installation of PV and SWH systems in energy production, MIF's targets were over-achieved. This is primarily due to the well-functioning PROSOL mechanism in Tunisia. PROSOL Elec is performing very well. So is PROSOL Tertiary, where hotel owners continued to invest into SWH despite the slowdown of the tourism industry. PROSOL Industry took a while to take off, with the first instalment in 2016. EGYSOL contributed to the achievements in only a very limited way.

155. The newly set-up New Egyptian Project is suffering from delays in all components: the simulation of the Egyptian energy framework; the definition of a legislative ordinance for air conditioning as well as the new financial mechanism. These delays are attributed to the need for a Memorandum of Understanding to be signed between the Egyptian Government and UN Environment before the implementation of the project activities can begin. Until this evaluation, it also suffered from the non-existence of a proper Theory of Change and the formulation of clear results.

156. The country visits have shown that Tunisia' and Egypt's National Energy Agencies, ANME and NREA, are actively involved in project implementation and assume responsibility for the achieved results. The desk review proves that the same holds true for the UN Environment DTU Partnership that acted as practical, technical advisor of the MIF project in Egypt, as well as Politecnico di Milano.

157. Although the financial management complies generally with UN Environment standards and procedures, the following issues could be improved: i) financial reporting for MIF's country level projects and ii) indication of support costs (capital cost subsidies etc.) also for the country-level projects. Fifteen years of existence of the PROSOL mechanism in the year 2017 and the growing number of RE installations give proof of its success in Tunisia. Yet, the country mission also displayed a current discontent of installers which should be dealt with.

7.2 Lessons learned

1. Proper project planning, monitoring and evaluation of each project – regardless of its project type - requires the elaboration of a guiding project design/planning document that is referenced in all further project documentation and is aligned with funding agreements.

   PIMS is primarily an institutional reporting system and thus should never be the only source for monitoring the implementation of what are often complex interventions. As PIMS does not substitute for normal project design documentation, it has to be supported by project planning and progress documentation to allow for professional project monitoring and evaluation. Project progress reports should continuously be elaborated and linked up to report against the workplan and the results framework and include, for example, reporting on the level of participation of stakeholder groups, disaggregated into the relevant stakeholder groups, with comments on gender issues and the inclusion of minority groups.

   The activities drafted in legal agreements have to be aligned with and linked to the projects´results framework.

2. Projects that are targeted towards the replication of activities in other countries should include components for knowledge dissemination and outreach as well as an explicit model for replication.

   The current evaluation underlines that the installation of SWH and PV in Tunisia has gained further momentum between 2014 and 2017, unlike Egypt. The Egyptian stakeholders had no forum for articulating themselves, to reflect their views on the project and to learn from the successful project implementation in Tunisia. As MIF's objective was to demonstrate the viability of approaches to be replicated and expanded to several countries, the design of a project component on knowledge exchange would have supported a direct dialogue between the project stakeholders, eventually bringing new impetus for the implementation of EGYSOL.

   Hence, complex or multi-country projects (and especially umbrella projects such as Enabling Conditions) should have a project component that allows for cross-national knowledge sharing at the design stage and/or implementation stage of an intervention. This can be achieved through conferences, where stakeholders from all countries are invited and/or new IT supported platforms.

3. PIMS should not be mistakenly taken as a placeholder for substantial financial management reporting. MIF is a substantial umbrella project on its own that comes with significant accountability requirements that go beyond what the entries for Enabling conditions in PIMS can capture.

7.3 Recommendations

1. During the remainder of the MIF project under Enabling Conditions the project team should refine the Theory of Change developed during this evaluation and articulate a complete set of results for this initiative ready for its terminal assessment.

2. No further funding should be taken into the MIF project under its current articulation and proper project design documentation should be developed to receive any future funding. Specifically, the New Egyptian Project should be established as a stand-alone project with its own project document, complete with a Theory of Change, logframe etc. Any transfer of funding from the existing MIF project into this new project should be clearly documented. The parameters of the new project (i.e. timeframe, funding envelope, results framework and geographic scope) should be clearly documented and consistent with any donor funding agreements.

3. For the New Egyptian Project:

   a) A feasibility study on the potential for involvement of the financial sector should be commissioned ahead of the creation of any new financial mechanism in Egypt. The financial mechanism should incorporate the study´s findings in design and implementation.

   MIF should close the gap between traditional lending facilities which were not providing enough private and/or public financing to RE and EE projects and increase available financing through the development of new and innovative finance instruments needed to fund RE and EE projects. MIF should demonstrate the viability of approaches. Once an approach proved viable as was the case with PROSOL residential in Tunisia, it should be expanded to other countries like Macedonia, Montenegro and Egypt where they should be sustainably replicated. With the exception of the

country of Tunisia, the MIF approach lead to the development and launch of new clean energy products (loans etc.) on a larger scale. MIF´s objective to demonstrate the viability of the financial mechanism through its large-scale replication in other countries was not achieved despite promising first attempts. That leads to the conclusion that MIF´s approach – as it is by now- is neither ready nor attractive enough to catalyse a broad investment of private and public financiers[76]. Hence, in the remaining project period, the aspect of the missing involvement of the banking sector has to be further investigated. What is hampering them? Are the technologies not suitable? Are laws and ordinances impeding?

Evidence suggests that the following measures should be taken into consideration in the new concept for the New Egyptian Project:

- Establishment of a Financial Mechanism not only created to disperse funds, but to address the felt needs of the end-customers that cannot (entirely) be satisfied by other institutions;
- Continue the co-operation with the suppliers and installers qualified under EGYSOL (where possible) and train them further;
- Continuing staff training of the national implementing partner organizations and continuing professional development;
- Steady lobbying for a coherent and ambitious RE and EE policy;
- Simple and end customer-friendly systems with integration of the State Utility and/or predominant market actors; and
- Risk reduction for the customer through the integration of financial Institutions and combination with existing financial products promoted by the Egyptian Government.

b) A budget to monitor project implementation should be allocated and an effective project implementation monitoring system should be established and implemented.

Activities laid down in legal documents should be captured in separate and detailed planning documents. The activities in the planning document should correspond with those stated in legal documents, such as donor agreements. The jointly elaborated Theory of Change can be one element. It should be accompanied by a concise logframe. As reporting in PIMS does not automatically lead to an appropriate follow up, the project team should elaborate yearly progress reports that link up to the planning document and reflect on the project performance (outcomes, outputs activities, indicators) of all new project components. The progress report should also link up and comment on the progress reports of sub-contractors. A chapter on the stakeholder implementation should be included.

The internal monitoring should include a regular reporting on progress of the New Egyptian Project and specifically on the activities geared towards the design of the New Financial Mechanism. Reasons for delays should be explained.

[76] See also Annex I, pg 45, for the project team response to this sentence.

4. Monitoring budgets set aside to perform monitoring, reporting and evaluation activities should be allocated for the New Egyptian Project

   Internal project monitoring is essential to understand what is happening during project implementation, to make course corrections and to derive the right lessons. In a system that does not support the passing over of crucial documentation, such as on the reasons why a donor withdrew its support to a specific country, lessons cannot be learned. Project monitoring and reporting is essential to adapt appropriately to the challenges of implementation and to trigger learning processes. Its budgetary allocation assures the financial allocation and supports its timely delivery.

5. Within UN Environment the administrative creation of any 'grouped' projects (e.g. 'umbrella' projects) has always to be followed by the elaboration of a project (design/planning) document that makes all sub-projects or elements 'visible' and understood at output and outcome levels.

   MIF was created in 2010 out of administrative constraints and thus was not followed by up with its own ProDoc. Neither had the intervention any previous project design documentation. With hindsight, this was a serious mistake as it meant that MIF was left without a definition of boundaries such as scope, a hierarchy of results, time period and funding envelope. It had more the character of a work flow (area) than of a programme or project. It was only in 2014 that, with the creation of the new umbrella project "Enabling Conditions", MIF became defined as a project for the first time, but then only as an 'output' or component under the umbrella framework.

   A coherent ProDoc has to take stock of the existing individual sub-projects and the activities accorded in the legal agreements. It should also refer to interlinkages between the different sub-projects, describe how the individual projects relate to one another and how these individual projects contribute (alone and collectively) to higher order results.

6. UN Environment financial management systems should support financial reporting that leads to greater consistency and comparability of the individual sub-projects within an umbrella project (i.e. for MIF within Enabling Conditions) and country-level projects within a sub-project (i.e. each country level initiative within MIF).

   The overall clarity and transparency of MIF´s financial management needs to be improved in a way that income and expenditures on sub-project level are easily comparable and presented together with the overall expenditures on MIF level throughout the lifetime of a project.. Budget and expenditure items should be easily comparable. Budget as well as income and expenditure statements should express in figures the amount of financial subsidies paid under the country level projects. That would allow for a comparison of the sub-projects and ultimately the ability to draw lessons learned.

Annex I. Response to stakeholder comments received but not (fully) accepted by the evaluators

Page/para ref	PROJECT TEAM	EVALUATION TEAM
P16 Para 49	Paragraph 49 states **"without the establishment of the projected financial mechanism"** The financial mechanism was established, as mentioned in paragraph 47 above "NL Bank and Hypo Alpe Adria, had been selected for cooperation, and provided individual loans up to 5,000 € with maturity up to 7 years, paid out in monthly annuities that were interest-free due to the UN Environment subsidy" These are the two partner banks that participated to the operational financing mechanism and provided loans for the installation of 310 m2 in 2013 and 745 m2 in 2014. It is the extension of Montesol project to the hotel sector that was never operational.	The phrase 'without the establishment of the projected financial mechanism' has been deleted as it is does not add anything to the paragraph.
P20 Table 1	**Total expenditures for Montesol** amount to US$ 264,043. Source of Montesol expenditure statement: MME- final financial statement	Added as footnote
P22 Para 80	**" The amount of 399,882 US$ issued for transfers and grants appears very high for a project that was still in its preparatory phase."** The US$ 339,882 amount is to cover the cost of a Project Cooperation Agreement with implementing partner Polimi to support the implementation of the project for 3 years. US$ 339,882 is the total amount of the contract that had been obligated but not expended.	Footnote added: 'The project team note that the amount 399,882 US$ was the total amount *obligated* in the Project Cooperation Agreement with an implementing partner.' Heading of Table 3 amended to read: 'Table 7: MIF´s income and financial commitments 2014-2019'

P43 Section 7.3	Recommendation 3 states: **"That leads to the conclusion that MIF´s approach – as it is by now - is neither ready nor attractive enough to catalyse a broad investment of private and public financiers"** The above statement is wholly inaccurate because: 1. It does not consider MIF replication within Tunisia. After Prosol residential, three of the MIF subprojects took place in Tunisia out of the seven MIF subprojects. The MIF approach was replicated in Tunisia, replicating the Prosol residential model to: (i) two new sectors: Prosol Hotel and Prosol Industry and (ii) to another technology, the Photovoltaic one. 2. The MIF approach has proven to be attractive to commercial banks and DFIs: - Prosol Residential first phase worked through Société Tunisienne de Banque (STB), Atijarri Bank and UBCI BNP Paribas, - Prosol Elec worked through Atijjari bank, - In Montenegro, Montesol worked through two banks: Hypo Alpe Adria bank and NLB bank - In Morocco for the Energy Efficient lighting project, a loan was provided by the German development finance institution KFW to the electricity state utility to purchase 10 million lamps. 3. Looking to replication of the MIF approach to new countries, MIF worked in Montenegro through two partner banks and in Morocco based on a on billing scheme with a loan provided by a DFI. Obviously when replicated, the MIF approach is tailored to national circumstances and country specificities. In Egypt for instance, for the Solar Water Heating project Egysol, banks were not involved in the mechanism as hotel owners preferred to make such investment on balance sheet, and seek help from the banks only for working capital needs. 4. In Tunisia alone, the MIF project has leveraged investment of more than USD 72 million under Prosol Elec, Prosol Hotels and Prosol Industry, from different sources of funding: commercial banks, national public funding and end-users. 5. Under Prosol Elec alone banks have provided more than 19,000 loans and mobilized 25 million. Please refer to the presentation attached from the state utility STEG (Evolution credit Prosol)	The Evaluation Team appreciates the highlighting of this information. This evaluation has struggled with the fact that there is no individual project document for MIF and no results framework to identify the expected results or boundaries of this work. There is also a long history of similar work in this region and it was not possible to clearly differentiate between the results from previous efforts and the results that could be attributed to the evaluation period. Equally the distinction between 'Prosol' and the intervention MIF, (where one would expect cumulative effects) could not be clearly made because the contributions of individual, country-level Prosol initiatives to the overall MIF intervention could not be properly determined. It appears to the UN Environment Evaluation Office that, without such guiding project design documentation, there may be a difference of interpretation in ambition, scale and cumulative effects between the evaluation team and the project team: in its full context the paragraph says: 'MIF´s objective **to demonstrate the viability of the financial mechanism through its large-scale replication in other countries** was not achieved despite promising first attempts. That leads to the conclusion that MIF´s approach – as it is by now- is neither ready nor attractive enough to catalyse a broad investment of private and public financiers.' Recommendations are made, with the best of intentions, to direct the attention of those involved in the design and delivery of projects, to areas where strengthening would be beneficial. It is in

Page/para ref	PROJECT TEAM	EVALUATION TEAM
	6. In Morocco, the lighting project which has benefited with the same MIF approach and has leveraged USD24 million, including USD10 million from a development financial institution replacing 15 million lamps by efficient ones. 7. Due to its time frame, the evaluation is not taking into consideration Prosol Residential which has proven the MIF approach and it is known to be a successful project. The PROSOL project is the result of the MIF approach and not only has been evaluated by IEA and also by CPI. Both these 2 independent evaluations have shown that the MIF approach has been quite successful in leveraging private and public funding. The Tunisia PROSOL project has been chosen by the Solar Award of the IEA Solar and Cooling Programme as one of the five finalists in the world, which implemented very different support policies, such as rebates and/or loans as well as building obligations. Link of the CPI full report of https://climatepolicyinitiative.org/expertise-areas/prosol/ Link to the IEA article of IEA : http://iea-shc.org/article?NewsID=194 Contradicting the report sentence, the IEA states, referring to the same PROSOL project in Tunisia: "The USD 2.5 million initial cost of the programme has leveraged significant investment of approximately USD 211 million between 2005 and 2012 and will turn out to be profitable for the government: USD 101 million of fossil fuel subsidies are expected to be saved in 20 years (2005 – 2025), of which USD 15.2 million in savings had already been achieved from 2005 to 2010. 8. It is contradictory to the report statement on page 32 paragraph 111 which when assessing the effectiveness of the project states: "Table 4 attests that PROSOL Elec was more successful than all other programs. The target of 25 % growth was exceeded by 61 % and 3,220 instead of the planned 500 households were equipped with PV panels. Under PROSOL Tertiary the number of hotels were more than expected. The project exceeded the target by 69 %. PROSOL Industry was not able to achieve the 25 % target, as only 1 installation was realized."	this context that the recommendation has been made and remains in the text of the report. A footnote has been added to the text at this point to direct readers to this Annexed table. FOR EASE OF REFERENCE – parameters of this evaluation as outlined in the Terms of Reference for this evaluation: In this Mid-Term Evaluation the Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF) is assessed as a sub-project of the UN Environment project 'Enabling Conditions for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Investment' (Enabling Conditions). The time period for this evaluation is the start date of Enabling Conditions (April 2014) through to its extended end date (originally due to end Dec 2016, extended to Dec 2019). Under Enabling Conditions the highest level result expected from MIF is an output with the results statement: *'Technical support is provided to financing institutions to increase access to clean energy technologies and products (building on MIF)'* The outcome level results, in Enabling Conditions, to which MIF contributes is presented, which is presented as an objective, is: *'Increase available financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency systems and demonstrate the viability of approaches, which could be sustainably replicated and expanded to several countries'*.

Annex II. Evaluation itinerary

Table 9: Evaluation Schedule

Title	Description
Milestone	
Inception Mission	September 2017
Inception Report	October 2017
Evaluation Mission	November/December 2017
Telephone interviews, surveys etc.	November/December 2017
PowerPoint/presentation on preliminary findings and recommendations	January 2018
Draft report to Evaluation manager (and Peer Reviewer)	February 2018
Draft Report shared with UN Environment Project Manager and team	February 2018
Final Report	March 2018
Final Report shared with all respondents	July 2018
Finalization Process	August 2018 – February 2019

Annex III. List of individuals consulted during evaluation

Name	Function	Organisation
Abdelhamid Khalfallah	Director of the Department of Energies Renouvelables	Ministére de l´Energie, des Mines et Energies renouvelables
Abdelkader Baccouche	PROSOL Tertiare and PROSOL Industry Manager	Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de L´Energie (ANME)
Ahmed Ernez	General Director of BSI	BSI Biome Solar Industry
Ahmed Mohamed Mohina	Under Secretary of State for Authorities Follow-up	Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy
Ali Trabelsi	Head of Structured & Project Finance	Atijari Bank
Eric Usher	Head of UNEP Finance Initiative	UN Environment Finance Initiative
Ezzedine Khalfallah	International Energy Consultant	IEC Consultancy
Francoise D´Estais	Head of the Finance Unit	Finance Unit - Energy, Climate and Technology Branch, Economy Division, UN Environment
Ghita Hannane	Associate Programme Officer	Finance Unit - Energy, Climate and Technology Branch, Economy Division, UN Environment
Hamdi Harrouch	General Director	Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de L´Energie (ANME)
Hazem Ahmed Abd Elhaleem	General Manger	Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy
Imen Rmiza	PROSOL Manager	Société Tunesienne de l´Electricite et du Gaz (STEG)
Khaled Gasser	EGYSOL supplier and Member of SEDA	Solar Energy Development Association (SEDA)
Khaled Khairallah	Chairman	Solar Energy Development Association (SEDA)
Mahamed El Khayat	Chairman	New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)
Myriem Touhami	Programme Manager	Finance Unit - Energy, Climate and Technology Branch, Economy Division, UN Environment
Mohamed Moussa Omran	First Undersecretary	Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy
Mohamed Shawky	Deputy General Manager Credit Programs and Non-Financial Services Sector	National Bank of Egypt, SME Corporate Banking Group
Ms Bouasker	Hotel Owner and President of Hotel Owners´ Association	Hotel MANARA

Name	Function	Organisation
Nader Anis	Hotel Manager	Current manager of Royal Rojana Hotel and former manager of Dessolle Seti Charm Hotel
Nagui Kamil	Chief Engineer	Stella Hotel
Omar Ettaieb	General Manager	Soften Energie Solaire
Rafik Missaoui	General Manager	ALCOR Consultancy
Saber ABd El Hamid El Hadary	General Manager Energy Efficiency and Climate Change	Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy
Sahar Youssef	Former EGYSOL coordinator	New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)
Salma Fitouri	PROSOL Elec Manager	Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de L´Energie (ANME)
Sami Marrouki	Director General	Eco Ser Consultancy
Souheil Ksouri	Lead Engineer	Agence Nationale pour la Maitrise de L´Energie (ANME)
Tamer Adel Seif El Din	Head of Corporate Banking and Products Division	Alex Bank

Annex IV. List of documents consulted

Programme	Author	Year	Title of Publication	Type of Publication (brochure)	Title of file
MIF	UNEP	2002	Memorandum of Understanding - Promotion of Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region		MOU - MED REP
MIF	UNEP/ IMELS	2016	Memorandum of Understanding		MIF IMELS MOU 3 2016
MIF	UNEP	2014	Mediterranean Investment Facility UNEP – Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea Partnership - Building on success stories and partnerships	brochure	MIF_brochure_04-01_low_singlepage
MIF	n.n.	n.d.	PROJECT SUMMARY SECTION 1: Financing for Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region		MedRE ProDoc
MIF	n.n.	n.d.	E-Mail MIF Country Selection		Country selection for MIF
MIF	The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)	2016	Statement of Income and Expenditure		MIF Financial Statement 2010 - 2016
MIF	UNEP RISO Centre	2013	Financing for Renewable Energy in the Mediterranean Region		MIF expenditure report risoe 2003
MIF	UNEP / The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea	2016	Donor Agreement		2016 MIF DA MIF Egypt
EGYSOL	UNEP	n.d.	EGYSOL - The Solar Water Heating System Facility in Egypt for the Red Sea and South Sinai Hotels	brochure	II EGYSOL Brochure 1
EGYSOL	UNEP DTU Partnership	2016	Final Progress Report		MIF EGYSOL - DTIE14-EN038 - Final Progress Report signed
EGYSOL	Ministry of Electricity & Energy - New & Renewable Energy Authority (NREA)	2013	EGYSOL - The Solar Water Heating System Facility in Egypt for Hotels		Report EGYSOL Nov.2013

Programme	Author	Year	Title of Publication	Type of Publication (brochure)	Title of file
EGYSOL	n.n	2014	EGYSOL Applications Status 23 Mai 2014		EGYSOL Applications Status 23 Mai 2014
EGYSOL	UNEP/ DTU	2014	Small-Scale Funding Agreement		SSFA DTU countersigned
EGYSOL	UEP/ IMELS	2016	Donor Agreement		MIF DA MIF Egypt
EGYSOL	n.n.	n.d.	MIF Egypt - Budget & Expenditure Summaries		MIF Egypt - Budget & Expenditure Summary
EGYSOL	Politecnico Milano	2018	Interim Progress Report		2nd Interim Progress Report firmato
EGYSOL	MIF/ IMELS/UNEP	n.d.	Promoting Renewable Energy in Egypt	brochure	MIF Egypt single pages
MONTESOL	n.n.	2014	List of clients/installers		PIMS Montesol April 2014
MONTESOL	The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea/ The Montenegrin Ministry of Tourism and Environment Protection	2008	Memorandum of Understanding		2008 MU Montenegro
MONTESOL	UNEP/ Montenegrin Ministry of Economy (MME)	2015	Amendment No. 4 to the Project Cooperation Agreement MONTESOL		MONTESOL Amendment 4 2015
MONTESOL	UNEP	2014	UNEP quarterly expenditure report 4Q 2014		UNEP quarterly expenditure report 4Q 2014
MONTESOL	UNEP	2015	UNEP quarterly expenditure report 4Q 2015		UNEP quarterly expenditure report 4Q 2015
MONTESOL	UNEP	2016	UNEP quarterly expenditure report 1Q 2016		UNEP quarterly expenditure report 1Q 2016
MONTESOL	Directorate or Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Economy of Montenegro	2016	Activity delivery report No. 56		Activity delivery report December 2015
MONTESOL	n.n.	n.d.	The Manual of Procedures for the Operation of the Financial Mechanism		MONTESOL The Manual of Procedures attaged to the PCA
MONTESOL	UNEP	2015	Notification Letter		Notification Letter Ligia 21 April 2015
MONTESOL	Ministry of Economy of Montenegro	2015	Official response to the notification letter		Official response to the notification letter MME
PROSOL	UNEP / The Tunisian National Agency for Energy Conservation	2013	Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA)		signed PCA UNEP ANME

Programme	Author	Year	Title of Publication	Type of Publication (brochure)	Title of file
PROSOL	n.n.	2013	Intermediate report PROSOL		PROSOL ELEC progress report Dec 2013
PROSOL	The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea / The Tunisian Ministry of Industry and Technology / The National Agency for Energy Conservation	2010	Memorandum of Understanding - PROSOLELEC		MoU signed
PROSOL	UNEP / The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea / The Tunisian Ministry of Industry and Technology / The National Agency for Energy Conservation	2012	Memorandum of Understanding		MoU PROSOL elec signed by 4
PROSOL	UNEP / ANME	2014	Amendment No. 1 to the Project Cooperation Agreement - PROSOLELEC		Avenant N°1 au PCA PROSOL Elec signe
PROSOL	ANME	2016	Annex 2 - Interim Progress Report (31. December 2016)		15-49_ANME_MIF_PCA_interim progress report_31 December 2015
PROSOL	ANME	2015	Annex 2 – Interim Progress Report ANME, Reporting Period 31/12/2015, dated 31 Mai 2016		15-49_ANME_MIF_PCA interim progress report_30 April 2015
PROSOL	ANME	2015	Annex 2 - Interim Progress Report (15. February 2015)		15-49_ANME_MIF_PCA_interim progress report_15 February 2015
PROSOL	ANME	2016	Annex 2 - Final Progress Report (31. December 2016)		15-49_ANME_MIF_PCA_final substantive report
PROSOL	ANME	2016	Annex 3 and Annex 5 – Interim and Final Expenditure Reports (31. December 2016)		PIMS Countersigned final progress and expenditure report
PROSOL	IMELS/ TMI/ ANME/ UNEP	2014	Amendment No. 2 to the MoU		MoU IMEL&TMI&ANME&UNEP
PROSOL Industry	UNEP/ ANME	2014	UNEP quarterly expenditure report		ANME expenditure report April 2014
PROSOL Industry	UN / Samir Amous	2012	Contract for Consultant Samir Amous		Amous Contract signed

Programme	Author	Year	Title of Publication	Type of Publication (brochure)	Title of file
PROSOL Industry	UNEP / ANME / Poltecnico di Milano (Polimi)	2013	Final Report - Estimation du potentiel d'applications solaires pour la satisfaction des besoins de process de l'industrie tunisienne		Final Report_PROSOL Industrie Jul 2013_Polimi
PROSOL Industry	UNEP / The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea / The Tunisian Ministry of Industry and Technology / The National Agency for Energy Conservation	2007	Memorandum of Understanding		signed MOU PROSOL industry
PROSOL Industry	UNEP / Poltecnico di Milano (Polimi)	2012	Small-Scale Funding Agreement		SSFA Polimi- PROSOL industrial
PROSOL Industry	UNEP / ANME	2013	Final Report - Cadre réglementaire et incitatif de la promotion du solaire thermique dans l'industrie en Tunisie		Study on Regulatory_FINAL REPORT
PROSOL Industry	UNEP/ ANME	2014	DE MINIMIS FUDING AGREEMENT (DMFA)		PROSOL INDUSTRY 2014 04 30
PROSOL Industry	UNEP/ ANME	2014	Amendment No. 2 to DE MINIMIS FUDING AGREEMENT (DMFA)		PROSOL INDUSTRY Amendment 2 2014
PROSOL Tertiary	PROSOL Tertiaire / ANME / ?/ UNEP / MEDREC	n.d.	SYNTHESE DE L ETUDE DE MARCHE DU PROJET PROSOL DANS LE SECTEUR HOTELIER EN TUNISIE		Rapport de SYNTHESE PROSOL TERTIAIRE
PROSOL Tertiary	UNEP / The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea / The Tunisian Ministry of Industry and Technology / The National Agency for Energy Conservation	2006	Memorandum of Understanding		MOU UNEP-ANME_hotel final.doc
PROSOL Tertiary	ANME	2016	Interim Progress Report		Final Progress Report signé
PROSOL Tertiary	UNEP / ANME	2010	Small-Scale Funding Agreement (01. July 2010)		15-69_ANME_SSFA_counter-signed

Programme	Author	Year	Title of Publication	Type of Publication (brochure)	Title of file
PROSOL Tertiary	UNEP / ANME	2016	Amendment No. 6 to Small-Scale Funding Agreement		15-69_ANME_MIF_SSFA_Amendment 6_including Annex A_counter-signed
PROSOL Tertiary	ANME	2014	Suivi de déblocage des surpimes du PNUE		Recap de paiemant de la surprime
PROSOL Tertiary	ANME	2014	Statement of Expenditure		Expenditure Statement ANME PROSOL TERTIARE
PROSOL Tertiary	ANME	2016	Statement of Expenditure		Statement signé 2016
PROSOL Tertiary	ANME	2016	Annex 5 – Final Expenditure Reports		Final Expenditure Reports signé
PROSOL Tertiary	ANME	2016	Annex 2 – Interim Progress Report		Final Progress Reports signé
MIF SWH Macedonia	UNEP	n.d.	SOLAR WATER HEATING IN FYR Macedonia - FEASIBILITY STUDY	presentation	Solar Water Heating in FYR Macedonia
MIF SWH Macedonia	UN Nairobi / Nedanoski	2011	Funds Transfer Request Form		Lazar Nedanoski - signed pages
MIF SWH Macedonia	UNEP / The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea	2011	Donor Agreement		IMELS-UNEP Donor Agreement

Annex V. Brief CV of the consultants

First name(s) / Surname(s)	**Dr. Martina Greib**
Title of qualification awarded	**Doctoral Dissertation**
Principal subjects/occupational skills covered	A model of location marketing was drafted for selected European border regions describing how value chains are efficiently networked to increase production and sales. Degree: Dr. rer. agr.
Name and type of organisation providing education and training	Humboldt- University, Berlin, Germany
Dates	9/1993 –5/1994
Title of qualification awarded	Participant of the Young Professionals Programme in Development Policy
Principal subjects/occupational skills covered	Elaboration of a joint report with the NGO ENDA-Zimbabwe "Facilitating sustainable agricultural development in Zimbabwe. Key factors and incentive systems"
Name and type of organisation providing education and training	German Development Institute (GDI), Berlin, Germany
Dates	10/1986-7/1993
Title of qualification awarded	**Master-Degree (Dipl. Ing.) in Economic and Social Sciences of Agriculture**
Principal subjects/occupational skills covered	Master thesis on trade liberalization in South Korea
Name and type of organisation providing education and training	University of Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Faculty of Agricultural Economics, Germany
Personal skills and competences	
Mother tongue(s)	German
Other language(s)	English, Spanish, French
Work experience	
Dates	10/2015-Present
Occupation or position held	Project Director

Main activities and responsibilities	- Evaluation and impact assessments of international projects and programmes. Selected projects: • Terminal evaluation of the UNEP programme of "Creating enabling conditions for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Investment" (ongoing) Evaluation of the Results-Based Financing for Low Carbon Energy Facility (RBF) at Energising Development (EnDev). With Particip and XS-AXIS Consulting. For GIZ. 2015-2017: • MTE of the RBF project "Sustainable Market Creation for Solar Lighting (Pico-PV)" in Rwanda • MTE of the RBF project "Sustainable Market Creation for Renewable Energy Village Grids" in Rwanda • MTE of the RBF project "Biogas Business Boost Benefitting Farmers (4 B-F)" in Kenya • Mid-term Evaluation of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility. With LTS International. For GIZ. 2016: Assessment of strengths and weaknesses of the GIZ and KfW implemented NAMA Facility at all levels (governance, Technical Support Unit (TSU), NSP pipeline and portfolio); the relevance of the NAMA Facility and how management of implementation of the NAMA Facility can be further improved • Evaluation of the Joint UNEP-UNIDO programme to host and manage the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), contributing to the Terminal Evaluation of UNEP´s DTIE Energy branch umbrella projects "Project 12/3-P1 Support for Integrated Analysis and Development of Framework Policies for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation" and "Project 12/3-P2 Support for the Deployment of Renewable Energy and Energy-efficient Technologies in Developing Countries" for UNEP´s evaluation office (2016) • Evaluation of the Project Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM), contributing to UNEP´s umbrella projects "Project 12/3-P1 Support for Integrated Analysis and Development of Framework Policies for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation" and "Project 12/3-P2 Support for the Deployment of Renewable Energy and Energy-efficient Technologies in Developing Countries" for UNEP´s evaluation office (2015/16)
Name and address of employer	Arepo Consult, Albrechtstraße 22, 10117 Berlin
Dates	7/2012- 7/2015
Occupation or position held	Project Manager

Main activities and responsibilities	- Responsible for the EU project on "establishing cross-border Public Private Partnership (PPP) networks in the Euroregion Spree-Neisse-Bober" with the aim of enhancing strategic cooperation through networks. This included - Project development and implementation, budget control - Policy advice for policy makers through issuing statement and studies
Name and address of employer	Minor Projektkontor für Bildung und Forschung e.V., Alt-Moabit 73, 10555 Berlin, Germany
Dates	1/2010- 6/2012
Occupation or position held	Managing Director
Main activities and responsibilities	- Head of a branch with the aim of promoting sustainable (renewable) energy policy and land use systems in the "Lausitz energy region" - Acquisition and implementation of energy projects and programmes - Formulation of policy recommendations on energy policy and sustainable land use for Ministries of the Federal State of Brandenburg - Regular reporting to the Advisory Board, District Administrators and Members of district and state Parliament
Name and address of employer	Energieregion Lausitz-Spreewald GmbH, Am Turm 14, 03046 Cottbus, Germany
Dates	1/2005- 12/2009
Occupation or position held	Head of Marketing and Sales Department
Main activities and responsibilities	- Development and implementation of product-specific marketing concepts; press and public relations, design and management of exhibition stands; planning, organizing and conducting seminars for professional audiences, customer contact and sales of products in the domestic market and neighboring countries
Name and address of employer	EMV-Tech, Marderweg 14, 65933 Frankfurt, Germany
Dates	1/2002- 6/2004
Occupation or position held	Project Manager
Main activities and responsibilities	- Lectures on economic development of rural regions in developing countries with focus on tourism, environment, agriculture and nutrition; lectures in educational centers, organization of seminars and workshops, studies and conferences
Name and address of employer	German Development Service (DED), Berlin, Germany
Dates	7/1998- 9/2001
Occupation or position held	Consultant of Regional Rural Development, Dominican Republic, Province of Samaná

Main activities and responsibilities	- Business consulting to small and medium-sized private companies in the rural areas, project management and organizational development, optimization of organizational processes, networking and coordination of initiatives; development of a consolidated loan program, negotiation of credit counselling and debt restructuring
Name and address of employer	German Development Service (DED), Germany
Dates	8/1994- 6/1998
Occupation or position held	Project Officer, later Project Manager
Main activities and responsibilities	- Preparation, Coordination and Administration of international projects on behalf of donor organizations (GTZ, KfW, EU, World Bank etc.); human resource management, strategic and conceptual development of projects, evaluation of World Bank/G7-Projects from the perspective of German development cooperation, short-term missions to selected developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America
Name and address of employer	LUSO CONSULT Management GmbH, Hamburg, Germany

References

Greib, Martina; Woerlen, Christine (2016): Case Study on the UNEP project “Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation” (FIRM); Case Study Contributing to Terminal Evaluation of “Project 12/3-P1 – Support for Integrated Analysis and Development of Framework Policies for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation” and “Project 12/3-P2 – Support for the Deployment of Renewable Energy and Energy-efficient Technologies in Developing Countries”.

Greib, Martina; Woerlen, Christine (2016): Case study on the joint UNEP-UNIDO Programme to host and manage the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN); Case study contributing to Terminal Evaluation of “Project 12/3-P1 – Support for Integrated Analysis and Development of Framework Policies for Greenhouse Gas Mitigation” and “Project 12/3-P2 – Support for the Deployment of Renewable Energy and Energy-efficient Technologies in Developing Countries.

Annex VI. Evaluation TORs (without annexes)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terminal Evaluation of the UN Environment project
"Creating Enabling Conditions for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Investments"

Section 1: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Project General Information

Table 1. Project summary

UN Environment PIMS ID:	1715		
Sub-programme:	Climate Change	Expected Accomplishment(s):	EA (b): Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in partner countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low emission development pathways
UN Environment approval date:	30.07.2014	Programme of Work Output(s):	2014-15 Output 4: Technical support provided to countries and partners to plan and implement sectoral initiatives and to make renewable energy and energy efficiency projects affordable and replicable.
Expected start date:	April 2014	Actual start date:	
Planned completion date:	Dec 2016	Actual completion date:	
Planned project budget at approval:	US$ 9,702,725[77]	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:	
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:	
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:	US$ 2,000,000	Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:	
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:	
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:	

[77] This includes the budgets from all completed sub-projects)

No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):		
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	July - Dec 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):	Egypt, Montenegro, Tunisia, Indonesia and Vietnam	Coverage - Region(s):	Asia Sub-saharan Africa	
Dates of previous project phases:		Status of future project phases:	There are a number of sub-projects linked to this umbrella, details below.	

Individual Sub-Projects Requiring Terminal Evaluations (5 sub-projects)
(To be carried out as a series of desk-based Terminal Evaluations)

Climate Finance Innovation Facility (CFIF)

Main Partner:	Frankfurt School Collaborating Centre			
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	German Ministry for Environment (BMUB)	
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	Oct 2009	
Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	Dec 2014	
Planned project budget at approval:	**US$ 5 million?**	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:		
No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	None	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	April - Sept 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):		Coverage - Region(s):	South-East Asia	

End-User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies in South and South-East Asia (FACET)

Main Partner:	Frankfurt School Collaborating Centre (FS)		
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	German Ministry for Environment (BMUB)
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	Sept 2010

Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	Aug 2015	
Planned project budget at approval:	**US$ 5.4 million**	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:		
No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	None	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	April - Sept 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):		Coverage - Region(s):	South-East Asia	

African Carbon Asset Development Facility (ACAD)

Main Partner:	Denmark Technical University (DTU)			
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	German Ministry for Environment (BMUB)	
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	July 2009	
Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	Dec 2014	
Planned project budget at approval:	**US$ 2.8 million**	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:		
No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	None	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	April - Sept 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):		Coverage - Region(s):	Sub-saharan Africa	

Frankfurt School UNEP Collaborating Centre Project

Main Partner:	Frankfurt School Collaborating Centre (FS)		
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	German Ministry for Environment (BMUB)
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	June 2011

Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	Dec 2017	
Planned project budget at approval:	**US$ 323,000**	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:		
No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	None	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	April - Sept 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):		Coverage - Region(s):	Global	

Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP)

Main Partner:	European Investment Bank (EIB) UK Department for International Development (DFID)			
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	NORAD	
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	Dec 2013	
Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	June 2016	
Planned project budget at approval:	**US$ 583,615**	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:		
No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	None	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	April - Sept 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):		Coverage - Region(s):	Global	

Individual Sub-Projects Requiring Mid-term Evaluation (1 sub-project)
(To be carried out as a standard Mid-term Evaluation)

Mediterranean Investment Facility (MIF)

Main Partners:	Tunisian Ministry of Industry, Energy and Small and Middle Size Enterprises.

	Tunisian State Utility (STEG) National Agency for Energy Conservation (ANME) New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) RISOE Montenegrin Ministry of Economy and the Renewable and Energy Efficiency Division Macedonian Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning			
UN Environment/Donor approval date:		Funding Source:	Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea	
Expected start date:		Actual start date:	Jan 2010	
Planned completion date:		Actual completion date:	Dec 2016 (extended to Dec 2019)	
Planned project budget at approval:	**US$ 3.6 million**	Actual total expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Environment Fund allocation:		Actual Environment Fund expenditures reported as of [date]:		
Planned Extra-Budgetary Financing:		Secured Extra-Budgetary Financing:		
		Actual Extra-Budgetary Financing expenditures reported as of [date]:		
First disbursement:		Date of financial closure:		
No. of revisions:		Date of last revision:		
No. of Steering Committee meetings:		Date of last/next Steering Committee meeting:	Last:	Next:
Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (planned date):		Mid-term Review/ Evaluation (actual date):	None	
Terminal Evaluation (planned date):		Terminal Evaluation (actual date):	April - Sept 2017	
Coverage - Country(ies):	Egypt, Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, Morocco, Tunisia	Coverage - Region(s):	Africa Europe	

Umbrella Project rationale[78]

Mitigating climate change requires changing the way energy is used – and how investments are made in energy development. Renewable energy and energy-efficiency technologies hold enormous potential for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and protecting the environment, provided they are appropriately financed. On a global level, financing for green energy is growing at a significant rate. Clean energy investment has quadrupled over the past decade, and the 2012 total of $244 billion was the second-highest ever. But, current levels of investment remain far below where they need to be if the average rise in the global temperature is to be kept below 2°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

[78] Legend: Grey =Info to be added.

While public sector funds cannot meet this increased finance need, mainstream private sector investors and financial institutions are often reluctant to commit large amounts of capital to unfamiliar locations with high-perceived risks. Other barriers hinder the mobilisation and use of financial resources for scaling up the deployment of clean technologies and for improving access to clean energy goods and services in developing countries. These include uncertain policy environments, inadequate financial instruments, limited familiarity with renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and limited finance know-how. Investing in clean energy also comes with high start-up costs for potential investors.

Key aspects and challenges in the climate finance arena include:

Scaling up climate finance, through involving both public and private sector

Designing and providing innovative climate finance instruments to stimulate investment and to help end-users to pay for clean technologies

Increasing knowledge and awareness on investment opportunities related to climate technologies

Strengthening institutional capacities of countries to absorb and manage climate finance (i.e. strengthening 'readiness')

Measurement, verification and reporting on climate finance.

Umbrella Project objectives and components

This umbrella project builds on pre-existing UN Environment initiatives that were part of a past Medium Term Strategy and Programme of Work. These include: Mediterranean Investment Facility, Climate Finance Innovation Facility, Renewable Energy Performance Platform, African Carbon Asset Development, Finance to Access for Clean Energy Technologies and the Seed Capital Assistance Facility.

The objective of this project is to create an enabling environment for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments and for improving access to clean energy goods and services in developing countries. It aims to achieve this by: 1) helping financial institutions in developing countries to create innovative and affordable financial products and services and 2) supporting project developers in developing countries to assemble financially viable investment projects. The project seeks to address clean energy investment barriers to stimulate a self-sustaining market in the countries.

The umbrella project activities are delivered in two components. The first component targets financial institutions and provides them with support to develop new financial products and programmes that will attract investments in low-carbon projects and provide end users with options to afford clean energy. The second focuses on climate-friendly project developers and aims to help them to reach financial viability (through technical and financial assistance. The two components are sub-divided into 5 complementary outputs, each of which is delivered by a separate sub-project, as follows:

Component 1:	
Output A:	Technical assistance and funding is provided to developing countries financial institutions for the development of climate focused financial products and services (building on CFIF)
Output B:	Technical support is provided to financing institutions to increase access to clean energy technologies and products (building on MIF)
Output C:	Assistance in the development of loan portfolios is provided to financial institutions to increase domestic bank lending to end-users of small-scale clean energy technologies (building on FACET)
Component 2:	

Output D:	Technical assistance is provided for the creation of a bankable carbon project pipeline in Africa (building on ACAD)
Output F:	A platform for renewable energy project developers is created to reduce transaction costs and improve the efficiency of support instruments (REPP)

Umbrella Project Executing Arrangements

This project is managed within the Economy Division, under the Energy and Climate Branch. Each sub-project has a main partner and engages with UN Environment regional offices, as described below.

Component 1: Support developing countries' financial institutions in developing innovative financial products and services for clean energy	
Output A: Technical assistance and funding is provided to developing countries' financial institutions for the development of climate focused financial products and services.	
Implementation structure	A UNEP coordinating staff and an executing team in the Frankfurt School Collaborating Centre are implementing the activities planned under this output. A steering committee in which UNEP, the donor (the German Federal Environment Ministry) and the Asian Development Bank are represented provide guidance on overall strategic direction. ROAP staff have been involved in the selection process of proposals and in regional outreach. They will be informed of the progress of the activities.
Output B: Technical support is provided to financing institutions to increase access to clean energy technologies and products.	
Implementation structure	Each national project activity, implemented under Output B is managed by UNEP in cooperation with a local governmental institution as a partner responsible for the day-to-day project implementation. A Steering Committee composed of UNEP, the local governmental partner and the Donor representatives, provides the overall coordination of the project during its entire lifetime. The financing mechanisms are already implemented. Relevant Regional Offices will be informed of the progress of the project.
Output C: Assistance in the development of loan portfolios is provided to financial institutions to increase domestic bank lending to end-users of small-scale clean energy technologies	
Implementation structure	Activities are managed through UNEP DTIE Energy and Finance Unit. An expert in ROAP is assisting with the implementation and heading the executing team from the Frankfurt School Collaborating Centre. ROAP has a significant involvement in this output (an expert is funded full time by the project budget). Regular contact between UNEP DTIE and ROAP will be maintained.
Component 2: Climate friendly project developers in developing countries are accompanied toward financial viability.	
Output D: Technical assistance is provided for the creation of a bankable carbon project pipeline in Africa.	
Implementation structure	High level decisions regarding the facility execution strategy, operating modalities and conditions of support, including the selection of projects that benefit from UNEP's support are

	taken by the facility steering committee (consisting of representatives from donor BMUB, private sector partner Standard Bank, coordinator UNEP and co-implementer URC.) Implementation of the activities is carried out jointly by UNEP and URC, with the support of sub-contractors where necessary. Regional Office in Africa (ROA) has been associated with the design of Output D since its inception in 2008, and kept regularly informed of its implementation. More specifically, during the implementation of Output D activities in the initial period, the URC carbon expert seconded in Johannesburg maintained intensive contact with Cecilia Kinuthia-Njenga of the UNEP office in South Africa regarding activity development and local events. In the implementation of the forthcoming activities, engagement with UNEP Regional Office in Africa has focused and will focus on the organization of the three outreach events, and other communication opportunities such as the African Carbon Forum.
Output E: A platform for renewable energy project developers is created to reduce transaction costs and improve the efficiency of support instruments.	
Implementation structure	A UNEP coordinating staff and an executing team in the Frankfurt School UNEP Collaborating Centre are implementing the activities planned under this output. A steering committee composed of UNEP, EIB and Norad provide guidance on the activities to be undertaken. ROA staff have been and will be providing input to REPP platform and proposal development.

Umbrella Project Cost and Financing

[Present total estimated project cost at design, broken down per component and per funding source. Use tables as appropriate. Present most recent figures on disbursement.].

Umbrella Project Implementation Issues

A number of past achievements and lessons learned are outlined in the table of past experiences on pages 11 – 14 of the Project Document. A summary of reported lessons learned is below.

- Small amounts of targeted technical and financial support can help local financial institutions establish financing products and programmes that can mobilise significant domestic financing for low carbon products.

- With the aim of creating optimal conditions for testing and scaling up new markets for sustainable low carbon development, the approach used has involved both governments and the private sector in a joint effort. A subsidy provided for the solar water heating systems under PROSOL by the government helped to level the playing field between renewable energy technology and the subsidized fossil fuel, and the loans provided by local banks helped reduce the upfront cost barrier for end users.

Section 2. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

Key Evaluation Principles

Evaluation findings and judgements should be based on **sound evidence and analysis**, clearly documented in the Main 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. The "Why?" question should be at the front of the consultant's mind all through the evaluation exercise and is supported by the use of a theory of change approach. This means that the consultant's need 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. This should provide the basis for the lessons that can be drawn from the project.

Baselines and counterfactuals. In attempting to attribute any outcomes and impacts to the project intervention, the evaluator should consider the difference between what has happened with, and what would have happened without, the project. This implies that there should be consideration of the baseline conditions, trends and counterfactuals in relation to the intended project outcomes and impacts. It also means that there should be plausible evidence to attribute such outcomes and impacts to the actions of the project. Sometimes, adequate information on baseline conditions, trends or counterfactuals is lacking. In such cases this should be clearly highlighted by the evaluator, along with any simplifying assumptions that were taken to enable the evaluator to make informed judgements about project performance.

Communicating evaluation results. A key aim of the evaluation is to encourage reflection and learning by UN Environment staff and key project stakeholders. The consultant 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. There may be several intended audiences, each with different interests and needs regarding the report. The Project Manager will plan with the consultant 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. Draft and final versions of the Main Evaluation Report will be shared with key stakeholders by the evaluation manager and a copy of the final version will be submitted to the UN Environment Evaluation Office.

Objective of the Evaluation

In line with the UN Environment Evaluation Policy[79] and the UN Environment Programme Manual[80], the Terminal Evaluation (TE) is undertaken at completion of the project to assess project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and to 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 UN Environment and its partners. Therefore, the evaluation will identify lessons of operational relevance for future project formulation and implementation.

Key Strategic Questions

In addition to the evaluation criteria outlined from para. 16 below, the evaluation will address the **strategic questions** listed below. These are questions of interest to the project team and/or UN Environment and to which the project is believed to be able to make a substantive contribution:

To what extent, and in what ways, are the 6 projects covered in this evaluation contributing to a common Theory of Change?

What formative insights can be drawn from the experience to-date of implementing the Mediterranean Investment Facility project and how could they be applied in the remaining 2-year implementation period?

Evaluation Criteria

[79] http://www.unep.org/eou/StandardsPolicyandPractices/UNEPEvaluationPolicy/tabid/3050/language/en-US/Default.aspx

[80] http://www.unep.org/QAS/Documents/UNEP_Programme_Manual_May_2013.pdf . This manual is under revision.

All evaluation criteria are rated on a six-point scale. Sections A-I below, outline the scope of the criteria and a link to a table for recording the ratings is provided in Annex 1). A weightings table is provided in excel format (link provided in Annex 1) 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 achievement 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 evaluator can propose other evaluation criteria as deemed appropriate.

Strategic Relevance

The evaluation will assess, in line with the OECD/DAC definition of relevance, 'the extent to which the activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor'. The evaluation will include an assessment of the project's relevance in relation to UN Environment's mandate and its alignment with UN Environment'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:

Alignment to the UN Environment Medium Term Strategy[81] (MTS) and Programme of Work (POW)

The evaluation should assess the project's alignment with the MTS and POW under which the project was approved and include reflections on the scale and scope of any contributions made to the planned results reflected in the relevant MTS and POW.

Alignment to UN Environment / Donor Strategic Priorities

Donor strategic priorities will vary across interventions. UN Environment strategic priorities include the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building[82] (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.

Relevance to Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities

The evaluation will assess the extent to which the intervention is suited, or responding to, the stated environmental concerns and needs of the countries, sub-regions or regions where it is being implemented. Examples may include: national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) plans or regional agreements etc.

Complementarity with Existing Interventions

An assessment will be made of how well the project, either at design stage or during the project mobilization, took account of ongoing and planned initiatives (under the same sub-programme, other UN Environment sub-programmes, or being implemented by other agencies) 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 UN Development Assistance Frameworks or One UN programming. Linkages with other interventions should be

81 UN Environment's Medium Term Strategy (MTS) is a document that guides UN Environment's programme planning over a four-year period. It identifies UN Environment's thematic priorities, known as Sub-programmes (SP), and sets out the desired outcomes, known as Expected Accomplishments (EAs), of the Sub-programmes.

82 http://www.unep.org/GC/GC23/documents/GC23-6-add-1.pdf

described and instances where UN Environment'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 equity and country ownership and driven-ness.

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. This overall Project Design Quality rating is entered in the final evaluation ratings table as item B. In the Main Evaluation Report a brief summary of the project's strengths and weaknesses at design stage is included.

Factors affecting this criterion may include (at the design stage): stakeholders participation and cooperation and responsiveness to human rights and gender equity, including the extent to which relevant actions are adequately budgeted for.

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 upheaval). This rating is entered in the final evaluation ratings table as item C. Where a project has been rated as facing either an Unfavourable or Highly Unfavourable and unexpected external operating context, the overall rating for Effectiveness may be increased at the discretion of the Evaluation Consultant and Project Manager together. A justification for such an increase must be given.

D. Effectiveness

The evaluation will assess effectiveness across three dimensions: achievement of outputs, achievement of direct outcomes and likelihood of impact.

Achievement of Outputs

The evaluation will assess the project's success in producing the programmed outputs (products and services delivered by the project itself) and 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, a table should be provided, for transparency purposes, showing the original formulation and the amended version prepared during the evaluation. The achievement of outputs will be assessed in terms of both quantity and quality, and the assessment will consider their usefulness and the timeliness of their delivery. 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 and quality of project management and supervision[83].

Achievement of Direct Outcomes

[83] In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UN Environment 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 UN Environment.

The achievement of direct outcomes is assessed as performance against the direct outcomes as defined in the reconstructed[84] Theory of Change. These are the first-level outcomes expected to be achieved as an immediate result of project outputs. As in 1, above, a table can be used where substantive amendments to the formulation of direct outcomes is necessary. The evaluation should report evidence of attribution between UN Environment's intervention and the direct outcomes. In cases of normative work or where several actors are collaborating to achieve common outcomes, evidence of the nature and magnitude of UN Environment's contribution should be included.

Factors affecting this criterion may include: quality of project management and supervision; stakeholders' participation and cooperation; responsiveness to human rights and gender equity and communication and public awareness.

Likelihood of Impact

Based on the articulation of longer term effects in the reconstructed TOC (i.e. from direct 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 Theory of Change, possibly as Intermediate States or long term impact. The Evaluation Office's approach to the use of TOC in project evaluations is outlined in a guidance note available on the website, web.unep.org/evaluation and is supported by an excel-based flow chart called Assessment of Likelihood of Impact Decision Tree (see Annex 1). Essentially the approach follows a 'likelihood tree' from direct 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. Some of these potential negative effects may have been identified in the project design as risks or as part of the analysis of Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards.[85]

The evaluation will consider the extent to which the project has played a catalytic role or has promoted scaling up and/or replication[86] as part of its Theory of Change and as factors that are likely to contribute to longer term impact. Ultimately UN Environment 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-term or broad-based changes. However, the evaluation will assess the likelihood of the project to make a substantive contribution to the high level changes represented by UN Environment's Expected Accomplishments, the Sustainable Development Goals[87] and/or the high level results prioritised by the funding partner.

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 equity; country ownership and driven-ness and communication and public awareness.

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[84] UN Environment staff are currently required to submit a Theory of Change with all submitted project designs. 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 changes made to the project design. In the case of projects pre-dating 2013 the intervention logic is often represented in a logical framework and a TOC will need to be constructed in the inception stage of the evaluation.

[85] Further information on Environmental, Social and Economic Safeguards (ESES) can be found at http://www.unep.org/about/eses/

[86] Scaling up refers to approaches being adopted on a much larger scale, but in a very similar context. Scaling up is often the longer term objective of pilot initiatives. Replication refers to approaches being repeated or lessons being explicitly applied in new/different contexts e.g. other geographic areas, different target group etc. Effective replication typically requires some form of revision or adaptation to the new context. It is possible to replicate at either the same or a different scale.

[87] A list of relevant SDGs is available on the EO website www.unep.org/evaluation

E. Financial Management

Financial management will be assessed under three broad themes: completeness of financial information, communication between financial and project management staff and compliance with relevant UN financial management standards and procedures. 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 level and will be compared with the approved budget. 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. The evaluation will verify the application of proper financial management standards and adherence to UN Environment'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.

Factors affecting this criterion may include: preparation and readiness and quality of project management and supervision.

F. Efficiency

In keeping with the OECD/DAC definition of efficiency, the evaluation will assess 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 by the project teams to make use of/build upon pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. to increase project efficiency. The evaluation will also consider the extent to which the management of the project minimised UN Environment's environmental footprint.

Factors affecting this criterion may include: preparation and readiness (e.g. timeliness); quality of project management and supervision and 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.

Monitoring Design and Budgeting

Each project should be supported by a sound monitoring plan that is designed to track progress against SMART[88] indicators towards the achievement of the projects outputs and direct outcomes, including at a level disaggregated by gender or groups with low representation. 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 should be discussed if applicable.

[88] SMART refers to indicators that are specific, measurable, assignable, realistic and time-specific.

Monitoring 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. It will also consider how information generated by the monitoring system during project implementation 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.

Project Reporting

UN Environment has a centralised Project Information Management System (PIMS) in which project managers upload six-monthly status reports against agreed project milestones. This information will be provided to the evaluator by the Project 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 UN Environment and donor reporting commitments have been fulfilled.

Factors affecting this criterion may include: quality of project management and supervision and responsiveness to human rights and gender equity (e.g. disaggregated indicators and data).

H. Sustainability

Sustainability is understood as the probability of direct 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 persistence of achieved direct outcomes. 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 direct outcomes may also be included.

Socio-political Sustainability

The evaluation will assess the extent to which social or political factors support the continuation and further development of project direct 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.

Financial Sustainability

Some direct 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 direct 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 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 the direct outcomes of a project have been extended into a future project phase. The question still remains as to whether the future project outcomes will be financially sustainable.

Institutional Sustainability

The evaluation will assess the extent to which the sustainability of project outcomes 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.

Factors affecting this criterion may include: stakeholders participation and cooperation; responsiveness to human rights and gender equity (where interventions are not inclusive, their sustainability may be undermined); communication and public awareness and country ownership and driven-ness.

Factors and Processes Affecting Project Performance

These factors are rated in the ratings table, but are discussed as cross-cutting themes as appropriate under the other evaluation criteria, above.

Preparation and Readiness

This criterion focuses on the inception or mobilisation stage of the project. 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 covered in the template for the assessment of Project Design Quality).

Quality of Project Management and Supervision

In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UN Environment 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 and supervision provided by UN Environment.

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.); communication and collaboration with UN Environment colleagues; risk management; use of problem-solving; project adaptation and overall project execution. Evidence of adaptive project management should be highlighted.

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 UN Environment. 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.

Responsiveness to Human Rights and Gender Equity

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 UN Environment's Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment.

The Main Evaluation Report should present the extent to which the intervention, following an adequate gender analysis at design stage, has implemented the identified actions and/or applied adaptive management to ensure that Gender Equity and Human Rights are adequately taken into account. In particular, the evaluation will consider to what extent project design (section B), the implementation that underpins effectiveness (section D), and monitoring (section G) have taken into consideration: (i) possible gender inequalities in access to and the control over natural resources; (ii) specific vulnerabilities of women and children to environmental degradation or disasters; (iii) the role of women in mitigating or adapting to environmental changes and engaging in environmental protection and rehabilitation.

Country Ownership and Driven-ness

The evaluation will assess the quality and degree of engagement of government / public sector agencies in the project. The evaluation will consider the involvement 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. This factor is concerned with the level of ownership generated by the project over outputs and outcomes and that is necessary for long term impact to be realised. This ownership should adequately represent the needs and interests of all gender and marginalised groups.

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 gender and 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 use 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 evaluator 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 should 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 [list];

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 outputs: [list];

Mid-term Review or Mid-term Evaluation of the project;

Evaluations/Reviews of similar projects.

Interviews (individual or in group) with:

UN Environment Project Manager (PM);

Project management team;

UN Environment Fund Management Officer (FMO);

Sub-Programme Coordinator (SPC)

Project partners, including [list];

Relevant resource persons.

Surveys [provide details]

Field visits: visits to at least two countries are anticipated.

Other data collection tools[provide details]

Evaluation Deliverables and Evaluation Procedures

The Evaluation Consultant will prepare:

Inception Report: (see Annex 1 for links to all templates, tables and guidance notes; Annex 4 for Inception Report structure) 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 Notes: 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.

Draft and Final Evaluation Reports: (see Annex 5) 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 (see Annex 2).

Five (5) 20-25 page Terminal Evaluation reports for each of the following projects: Climate Finance Innovation Facility (CFIF); End-User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies in South and South-East Asia (FACET); African Carbon Asset Development Facility (ACAD); Frankfurt School UNEP Collaborating Centre Project (project closes in December 2017) and Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP). The

Evaluation Report will be structured around the standard evaluation criteria applied by the UN Environment Evaluation Office (see Annex 2).

Mid Term Evaluation Report for the Mediterranean Investment Facility project (MIF):

Evaluation process for the draft evaluation report. The evaluator 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 accepted, the Evaluation manager may share the draft with key project stakeholders, for their evaluation 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, who will provide all comments to the evaluator for consideration in preparing the final report, along with guidance on areas of contradiction or issues requiring an institutional response.

At the end of the evaluation process, the Project Manager will either circulate the **Lessons Learned** or prepare a **Recommendations Implementation Plan** in the format of a table, to be completed and updated at regular intervals.

The Consultant

For this evaluation, a single consultant will be contracted, who will work under the overall responsibility of the Evaluation manager, Janet Wildish. The consultant will engage with the Head of Unit, Francoise D'Estais, Fund Management Officer [name] and the Sub-programme Coordinator of the Climate Change Sub-programme. The consultant will liaise with the Evaluation manager on any procedural and methodological matters related to the evaluation. The UN Environment 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 consultant will be hired over the period July 2017 to November 2017 and should have: an advanced university degree in environmental sciences, international development or other relevant political or social sciences area; a minimum of 15 years of technical / evaluation experience, including of evaluating large, regional or global programmes and using a Theory of Change approach; a good understanding of finance issues related to climate change and energy efficiency; excellent writing skills in English and, where possible, knowledge of the UN system, specifically of the work of UN Environment. Experience in managing partnerships, knowledge management and communication is desirable for all evaluation consultants.

The consultant will be responsible, in close consultation with the Evaluation manager, for overall management of the evaluation and timely delivery of its outputs, described above in Section 11 Evaluation Deliverables, above. The consultant will ensure that all evaluation criteria and questions are adequately covered.

Schedule of the Evaluation

The table below presents the tentative schedule for the evaluation.

Table 3. Tentative schedule for the evaluation

Milestone	Deadline
Inception Report	
Evaluation Mission	
Telephone interviews, surveys etc.	
Powerpoint/presentation on preliminary findings	
Draft report to Evaluation manager	
Draft report shared with wider group of stakeholders	
Final Main Evaluation Report	
Final Main Evaluation Report shared with the Evaluation Office of UN Environment and all respondents	

Contractual Arrangements

The Evaluation Consultant will be selected and recruited by the Evaluation manager under an individual Special Service Agreement (SSA) on a "fees only" basis (see below). By signing the service contract with UN Environment/UNON, the consultant certifies 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	30 %
Approved Draft Main Evaluation Report	30 %
Approved Final Main Evaluation Report	40 %

Fees only contracts: Air tickets will be purchased by UN Environment and 75 % of the DSA 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 consultant may be provided with access to UN Environment's Programme Information Management System (PIMS) 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 Evaluation manager, payment may be withheld at the discretion of the Head of Evaluation until the consultants have improved the deliverables to meet UN Environment's quality standards.

If the consultant fails to submit a satisfactory final product to the Evaluation manager in a timely manner, i.e. before the end date of their contract, UN Environment 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 UN Environment to bring the report up to standard.

Annex VII. Quality Assessment of the Evaluation Report

Evaluation Title:

Mediterranean Investment Facility

All UN Environment 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. Nevertheless, the quality assessment is used as a tool for providing structured feedback to evaluation consultants, especially at draft report stage. This guidance is provided to support consistency in assessment across different Evaluation Managers and to make the assessment process as transparent as possible.

	UN Environment Evaluation Office Comments	Final Report Rating
Substantive Report Quality Criteria		
Quality of the Executive Summary: The Summary should be able to stand alone as an accurate summary of the main evaluation product. It should include a 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 (plus reference to where the evaluation ratings table can be found within the report); summary of the main findings of the exercise, including a synthesis of main conclusions (which include a summary response to key strategic evaluation questions), lessons learned and recommendations.	Final report: Complete and concise overview of a complex evaluand.	4
I. Introduction A brief introduction should be given identifying, where possible and relevant, the following: institutional context of the project (sub-programme, Division, regions/countries where implemented) and coverage of the evaluation; date of PRC approval and project document signature); results frameworks to which it contributes (e.g. Expected Accomplishment in POW); project duration and start/end dates; number of project phases (where appropriate); implementing partners; total secured budget and whether the project has been evaluated in the past (e.g. mid-term, part of a synthesis evaluation, evaluated by another agency etc.) Consider the extent to which the introduction includes a concise statement of the purpose of the evaluation and the key intended audience for the findings?	Final report: The context is described although this is a difficult evaluand as the parameters of the project could not be well-determined.	4
II. Evaluation Methods This section should include a description of how the TOC at Evaluation[89] was designed (who was involved etc.) and applied to the context of the project? A data collection section should include: a description of evaluation methods and information sources used, including the number and type of respondents; justification for methods used (e.g. qualitative/ quantitative; electronic/face-to-face); any selection criteria used to identify respondents, case studies or sites/countries visited; strategies used to increase stakeholder engagement and consultation; details of how data were verified (e.g. triangulation, review by stakeholders etc.).	Final report: There were several challenging limitations in this evaluation and they are appropriately described.	4

[89] During the Inception Phase of the evaluation process a TOC at Design is created based on the information contained in the approved project documents (these may include either logical framework or a TOC or narrative descriptions). During the evaluation process this TOC is revised based on changes made during project intervention and becomes the TOC at Evaluation.

Methods to ensure that potentially excluded groups (excluded by gender, vulnerability or marginalisation) are reached and their experiences captured effectively, should be made explicit in this section. The methods used to analyse data (e.g. scoring; coding; thematic analysis etc.) should be described. It should also address evaluation limitations such as: low or imbalanced response rates across different groups; gaps in documentation; extent to which findings can be either generalised to wider evaluation questions or constraints on aggregation/disaggregation; any potential or apparent biases; language barriers and ways they were overcome. Ethics and human rights issues should be highlighted including: how anonymity and confidentiality were protected and strategies used to include the views of marginalised or potentially disadvantaged groups and/or divergent views.		
III. The Project This section should include: • Context: 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). • Objectives and components: Summary of the project's results hierarchy as stated in the ProDoc (or as officially revised) • Stakeholders: Description of groups of targeted stakeholders organised according to relevant common characteristics • Project implementation structure and partners: A description of the implementation structure with diagram and a list of key project partners • Changes in design during implementation: Any key events that affected the project's scope or parameters should be described in brief in chronological order • Project financing: Completed tables of: (a) budget at design and expenditure by components (b) planned and actual sources of funding/co-financing	Final report: This is well covered – all the available information is presented clearly	5
IV. Theory of Change The TOC at Evaluation should be presented clearly in both diagrammatic and narrative forms. Clear articulation of each major causal pathway is expected, (starting from outputs to long term impact), including explanations of all drivers and assumptions as well as the expected roles of key actors. Where the project results as stated in the project design documents (or formal revisions of the project design) are not an accurate reflection of the project's intentions or do not follow OECD/DAC definitions of different results levels, project results may need to be re-phrased or reformulated. In such cases, a summary of the project's results hierarchy should be presented for: a) the results as stated in the approved/revised Prodoc logframe/TOC and b) as formulated in the TOC at Evaluation. The two results hierarchies 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'.	Final report: Determining the theory of change for this project was challenging because it's design – and change over time - was not fully articulated in a single source document. The TOC is well-articulated and should help the team as they move forwards to design a stand alone project.	5
V. Key Findings **A. Strategic relevance:** This section should include an assessment of the project's relevance in relation to UN Environment's mandate and its alignment with UN Environment's policies and strategies at the time of project approval. An assessment of the complementarity of the project with other interventions addressing the needs	Final report: Clear and concise section	4

of the same target groups should be included. Consider the extent to which all four elements have been addressed: 1. Alignment to the UN Environment Medium Term Strategy (MTS) and Programme of Work (POW) 2. Alignment to UN Environment/ Donor/GEF Strategic Priorities 3. Relevance to Regional, Sub-regional and National Environmental Priorities 4. Complementarity with Existing Interventions		
B. Quality of Project Design To what extent are the strength and weaknesses of the project design effectively summarized?	Final report: Well summarized.	4
C. Nature of the External Context For projects where this is appropriate, key external features of the project's implementing context that limited the project's performance (e.g. conflict, natural disaster, political upheaval), and how they affected performance, should be described.	Final report: Well described.	4
D. Effectiveness **(i) Outputs and Direct Outcomes:** How well does the report present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of the a) delivery of outputs, and b) achievement of direct outcomes? How convincing is the discussion of attribution and contribution, as well as the constraints to attributing effects to the intervention. The effects of the intervention on differentiated groups, including those with specific needs due to gender, vulnerability or marginalisation, should be discussed explicitly.	Final report: Well discussed as far as the results framework would allow.	3.5
(ii) Likelihood of Impact: How well does the report present an integrated analysis, guided by the causal pathways represented by the TOC, of all evidence relating to likelihood of impact? How well are change processes explained and the roles of key actors, as well as drivers and assumptions, explicitly discussed? Any unintended negative effects of the project should be discussed under Effectiveness, especially negative effects on disadvantaged groups.	Final report: Discussed with sustainability	N/A
E. Financial Management This section should contain an integrated analysis of all dimensions evaluated under financial management and include a completed 'financial management' table. Consider how well the report addresses the following: • completeness of financial information, including the actual project costs (total and per activity) and actual co-financing used • communication between financial and project management staff	Final report: All aspects covered	4
F. Efficiency To what extent, and how well, does the report present a well-reasoned, complete and evidence-based assessment of efficiency under the primary categories of cost-effectiveness and timeliness including: • Implications of delays and no cost extensions • Time-saving measures put in place to maximise results within the secured budget and agreed project timeframe	Final report: Addressed adequately	3.5

• Discussion of making use of/building on pre-existing institutions, agreements and partnerships, data sources, synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, programmes and projects etc. • The extent to which the management of the project minimised UN Environment's environmental footprint.		
G. Monitoring and Reporting How well does the report assess: • Monitoring design and budgeting (including SMART indicators, resources for MTE/R etc.) • Monitoring of project implementation (including use of monitoring data for adaptive management) • Project reporting (e.g. PIMS and donor report)	Final report: Adequately addressed	3.5
H. Sustainability How well does the evaluation identify and assess the key conditions or factors that are likely to undermine or contribute to the persistence of achieved direct outcomes including: • Socio-political Sustainability • Financial Sustainability • Institutional Sustainability	Final report: Adequately addressed for a mid-term assessment.	3.5
I. Factors Affecting Performance These factors are <u>not</u> discussed in stand-alone sections but are **integrated in criteria A-H as appropriate**. Note that these are described in the Evaluation Criteria Ratings Matrix. To what extent, and how well, does the evaluation report cover the following cross-cutting themes: • Preparation and readiness • Quality of project management and supervision[90] • Stakeholder participation and co-operation • Responsiveness to human rights and gender equity • Country ownership and driven-ness • Communication and public awareness	Final report: Highlights covered.	3
VI. Conclusions and Recommendations **i. Quality of the conclusions:** The key strategic questions should be clearly and succinctly addressed within the conclusions section. It is expected that the conclusions will highlight the main strengths and weaknesses of the project, and connect them in a compelling story line. Human rights and gender dimensions of the intervention (e.g. how these dimensions were considered, addressed or impacted on) should be discussed explicitly. Conclusions, as well as lessons and recommendations, should be consistent with the evidence presented in the main body of the report.	Final report: Clear and concise.	4
ii) Quality and utility of the lessons: Both positive and negative lessons are expected and duplication with recommendations should be avoided. Based on explicit evaluation findings, lessons should be rooted in real project experiences or derived from problems encountered and mistakes made that should be avoided in the future. Lessons must have the potential for wider application and use and should briefly describe the context from which they are derived and those contexts in which they may be useful.	Final report: Useful lessons	4

[90] In some cases 'project management and supervision' will refer to the supervision and guidance provided by UN Environment 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 UN Environment.

iii) Quality and utility of the recommendations: To what extent are the recommendations 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? They should be feasible to implement within the timeframe and resources available (including local capacities) and specific in terms of who would do what and when. At least one recommendation relating to strengthening the human rights and gender dimensions of UN Environment interventions, should be given. Recommendations should represent a measurable performance target in order that the Evaluation Office can monitor and assess compliance with the recommendations.	Final report: The primary recommendation of this evaluation, that MIF be designed as a stand-alone project, is a valuable finding for UN Environment to ensure its work is results focused and can be effectively evaluated.	4
VII. Report Structure and Presentation Quality		
i) Structure and completeness of the report: To what extent does the report follow the Evaluation Office guidelines? Are all requested Annexes included and complete?	Final report: Follows structure as far as the subject allows.	3
ii) **Quality of writing and formatting:** 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? Does the report follow Evaluation Office formatting guidelines?	Final report: The report is clearly written	4
OVERALL REPORT QUALITY RATING		**4**

A number rating 1-6 is used for each criterion: Highly Satisfactory = 6, Satisfactory = 5, Moderately Satisfactory = 4, Moderately Unsatisfactory = 3, Unsatisfactory = 2, Highly Unsatisfactory = 1. The overall quality of the evaluation report is calculated by taking the mean score of all rated quality criteria.

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?	Y	
2. Were possible conflicts of interest of proposed Evaluation Consultant(s) appraised and addressed in the final selection?	Y	
3. Was the final selection of the Evaluation Consultant(s) made by the Evaluation Office?	Y	
4. Was the evaluator contracted directly by the Evaluation Office?	Y	
5. Was the Evaluation Consultant given direct access to identified external stakeholders in order to adequately present and discuss the findings, as appropriate?	Y	
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?		N
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?	Y	
9. Was the final evaluation budget agreed and approved by the Evaluation Office?	Y	
10. Were the agreed evaluation funds readily available to support the payment of the evaluation contract throughout the payment process?	Y	
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?		N
12. Were all deadlines set in the Terms of Reference respected, as far as unforeseen circumstances allowed?	Y	
13. Was the inception report delivered and reviewed/approved prior to commencing any travel?	Y	
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?	Y	
15. Did the project make available all required/requested documents?	Y	
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?	Y	
17. Was adequate support provided by the project to the evaluator(s) in planning and conducting evaluation missions?	Y	
18. Was close communication between the Evaluation Consultant, Evaluation Office and project team maintained throughout the evaluation?	Y	
19. Were evaluation findings, lessons and recommendations adequately discussed with the project team for ownership to be established?	Y	
20. Did the project team, Sub-Programme Coordinator and any identified project stakeholders provide comments on the draft evaluation report?	Y	
Quality assurance:		
21. Were the evaluation Terms of Reference, including the key evaluation questions, peer-reviewed?	Y	
22. Was the TOC in the inception report peer-reviewed?	Y	
23. Was the quality of the draft/cleared report checked by the Evaluation Manager and Peer Reviewer prior to dissemination to stakeholders for comments?	Y	

24. Did the Evaluation Office complete an assessment of the quality of both the draft and final reports?	**Y**	
Transparency:		
25. Was the draft evaluation report sent directly by the Evaluation Consultant to the Evaluation Office?	**Y**	
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 solicit formal comments?	**Y**	
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?	**Y**	
28. Were all stakeholder comments to the draft evaluation report sent directly to the Evaluation Office	**Y**	
29. Did the Evaluation Consultant(s) respond to all factual corrections and comments?	**Y**	
30. Did the Evaluation Office share all comments and Evaluation Consultant responses with all those who were invited to comment?	**Y**	

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

Process Criterion Number	**Evaluation Office Comments**