ISPRA
Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale

Sistema Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente

MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE E DELLA SICUREZZA ENERGETICA

Towards a Monitoring & Evaluation framework for international environmental cooperation: the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security as a case-study

DOCUMENTI TECNICI
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Informazioni legali

L'Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA), insieme alle 21 Agenzie Regionali (ARPA) e Provinciali (APPA) per la protezione dell'ambiente, a partire dal 14 gennaio 2017 fa parte del Sistema Nazionale a rete per la Protezione dell'Ambiente (SNPA), istituito con la Legge 28 giugno 2016, n.132.

ISPRA - Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale

Via Vitaliano Brancati, 48 – 00144 Roma

www.isprambiente.gov.it

ISPRA, Nome collana DOCUMENTI TECNICI 2025

ISBN 978-88-448-1263-8

Elaborazione grafica

Alessia Marinelli
ISPRA – Area Comunicazione Ufficio Grafica

Coordinamento pubblicazione online:

Daria Mazzella
ISPRA – Area Comunicazione

Maggio 2025

Titolo (title)

Towards a Monitoring & Evaluation framework for international environmental cooperation: the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security as a case-study

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Parole chiave (key words)

MEAL, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accounting, Learning, methodologies, international environmental cooperation, performance impact indicators, environmental mainstreaming, Result Based Management approach (RBM), bilateral, multilateral cooperation

Ringraziamenti (acknowledgments)

Gabriele Bellabarba (ISPRA), Francesca Bottinelli (ISPRA), Giorgia Caropreso (Sogesid S.p.A.), Aurelia D'Ambrosio (MASE), Marta De Totis (Sogesid S.p.A.), Enrico De Zorzi (ISPRA), Chiara Giuliani (ISPRA), Mariaconcetta Giunta (ISPRA), Silvia Iaccarino (ISPRA), Anna Luise (ISPRA), Raffele Morelli (ISPRA), Michele Munafò (ISPRA), Silvia Ortolani (Sogesid S.p.A.), Lucia Paris (MASE), Arthur Pasquale (ISPRA), Antonio Scaramella (ISPRA), Luca Segazzi (ISPRA), Mariangela Soraci (ISPRA), Luisa Vaccaro (ISPRA) e Verusca Vegini (Sogesid S.p.A.), per la proficua collaborazione e scambio di idee.

Citazione (citation)

ISPRA-MASE (a cura di N. G. Tria, C. Erba, G. Finocchiaro e B. Kohan). *Towards a Monitoring & Evaluation framework for international environmental cooperation: the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security as a case-study*. Documenti Tecnici ISPRA, Roma, 2025

La pubblicazione, al netto delle due prefazioni istituzionali, è in lingua inglese, in coerenza con i prodotti sviluppati nell'ambito dell'Accordo Operativo e in quanto lingua ufficiale di lavoro della cooperazione internazionale.

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Prefazione ISPRA

Il documento fornisce un quadro operativo completo per l'applicazione delle metodologie e strumenti MEAL (Monitoring-Evaluation-Accountability-Learning) che ISPRA, su mandato della Direzione Generale Attività Europee, Internazionali e Finanza Sostenibile (DG AEIF) del Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (MASE), ha sviluppato nell'ambito dell'Accordo Operativo avente decorrenza maggio 2021-dicembre 2024.

Il pacchetto metodologico include indicatori standardizzati di misurazione della performance delle iniziative di cooperazione internazionale nel settore ambientale e azione climatica, uno strumento di valutazione degli stessi, e strumenti per la tracciabilità, la disseminazione dei risultati e la trasparenza. Questa "cassetta degli attrezzi" consente il monitoraggio e la valutazione, su rigorose basi evidenziali, della riuscita degli interventi, promuovendo al contempo la sostenibilità e la responsabilità nell'uso delle risorse pubbliche. I prodotti, basati su criteri e quadri di riferimento internazionali indicanti standard di settore, sono cuciti addosso alle esigenze di gestione del MASE.

In ragione di ciò, riteniamo che il quadro metodologico e gli strumenti qui presentati rispondano alla rappresentata esigenza del MASE di razionalizzare e mettere a sistema le procedure proprie di gestione del ciclo di vita di progetti e programmi di cooperazione, con la finalità di capitalizzare sulle lezioni apprese, efficientare e rafforzare la propria azione.

Il documento vuole essere anche una guida operativa agli strumenti sviluppati, di utilità per attuali e futuri funzionari e operatori MASE. La sua applicazione contribuirà a migliorare la qualità del processo decisionale e a massimizzare l'impatto degli accordi e degli interventi di cooperazione internazionale per la protezione ambientale e la lotta alla crisi climatica.

Con questo lavoro, ISPRA ribadisce il proprio impegno ad essere un riferimento istituzionale per lo sviluppo di conoscenze scientifiche e tecniche avanzate e per la produzione e la gestione dell'informazione ambientale. Esprimiamo la nostra gratitudine a tutti coloro che hanno contribuito a questa iniziativa, con l'auspicio che diventi un punto di riferimento per il settore della cooperazione internazionale ambientale.

Dott.ssa Maria Siclari

Direttore Generale – Istituto Superiore Protezione e Ricerca Ambientale

Prefazione MASE

La cooperazione internazionale sui temi di clima, ambiente ed energia è un'attività tanto complessa quanto importante e strategica. Essa coinvolge molteplici fattori: dalla selezione della migliore tecnologia per rispondere alle esigenze delle Comunità destinatarie nei Paesi in Via di Sviluppo, alle scelte strategiche affinché l'impatto possa essere duraturo.

Il Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (MASE), ed in particolare la DG AEIF, è chiamato a gestire questi processi e, in futuro, lo sarà sempre più, considerati gli impegni presi nei consessi internazionali di alto livello, come la COP 29 e l'Agenda 2030.

Partendo dalla lettura analitica dei *dossier* storici, sono stati identificati i punti di forza e di debolezza delle precedenti modalità di gestione dei progetti e programmi che vedono il MASE nel ruolo di *donor* e quindi di responsabile della loro buona *governance*. L'autoanalisi, ispirata alle raccomandazioni della *Peer Review OECD*, ha fatto emergere le buone pratiche e valorizzato le lezioni apprese, nonché le criticità da risolvere.

Il lavoro congiunto ISPRA-MASE contribuisce efficacemente all'obiettivo operativo, sul quale questa DG, e segnatamente la Divisione I, è impegnata da quattro anni: semplificare, razionalizzare e uniformare i processi e gli strumenti per la gestione delle attività di cooperazione internazionale ambientale bilaterale e multilaterale. Un metodo che recepisce e applica, tra l'altro, i principi di *Results-Based Management – RBM* e *countrty-driven approach*, assieme ai criteri di rilevanza, efficienza, efficacia, impatto, trasparenza e tracciabilità degli interventi.

Nell'individuare il *partner* ideale per lo sviluppo di un sistema integrato MEAL (*Monitoring-Evaluation-Accountability-Learning*), con convinzione e affidamento, abbiamo scelto ISPRA quale operatore tecnico-

scientifico di primordine – in particolare il Servizio per l'informazione, le statistiche ed il reporting sullo stato dell'ambiente (DG STAT), per la definizione degli elementi tecnico-metodologici e il Servizio per il sistema informativo nazionale ambientale (DG SINA), per lo sviluppo informatico.

Oggi, con grande soddisfazione, possiamo avvalerci di un set di strumenti articolato, coordinato ed efficace. La standardizzazione dei processi è un obiettivo gestionale obbligatorio per ogni Amministrazione ambiziosa. Grazie al supporto di ISPRA, nello svolgere cooperazione internazionale, possiamo garantire il rispetto di alti livelli di standard qualitativo nella gestione del ciclo di progetto e nelle attività di Monitoraggio e Valutazione.

Efficienza, efficacia e trasparenza sono state le premesse con le quali abbiamo chiesto supporto ad ISPRA. Il sistema di "Monitoring-Evaluation-Accountability-Learning", che oggi variamo, le garantisce e persegue all'unisono.

Alessandro Guerri

Direttore Generale Attività Europee, Internazionali e Finanza Sostenibile – DG AEIF

Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica – MASE

Introduction

The present publication, a new entry in ISPRA's Technical Documents series, marks the conclusion of the over three years research work focused on Monitoring-Evaluation-Accountability-Learning (MEAL) methodologies for international environmental cooperation, jointly conducted within the premise of the operative agreement (Accordo Operativo) signed in May 2021 between Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica (Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security - IMEES) and Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - ISPRA). ISPRA has held the role of operative research owner, in close collaboration with the IMEES environmental cooperation division, which was consulted in the needs analysis stage and provided insights, inputs, feedbacks and fine-tuning consistently with their expertise on the matter.

According to the technical annex of the operative agreement, the work is distributed in three inter-related Work Packages, each one addressing a specific content and consisting of a number of activities:

- WP1 – Development of Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) methodologies for environmental cooperation projects
- WP2 – Implementation of a relational database for the management of activities and projects via a web-based application
- WP3 – Preparation of M&E reporting templates, data visualization tools and analytics

Specifically, the Technical Document gives an account of the outputs produced by ISPRA within WP1. The core methodological framework that has been developed within WP1, is reprised in the WP3 deliverables. Continuous technical support, coordination and supervision was further ensured with WP2, for the efficient implementation of the methodological outputs within the digital system developed for the database.

The key final products of WP1 are:

- Inventory of pre-designed performance indicators
- Evaluation questionnaire
- Environmental Risk Matrix (ERM)

The output package is completed by the M&E reporting templates and the data visualization tools and analytics, produced within WP3.

The set of M&E tools and techniques developed in the context of this research constitute a comprehensive and coherent methodological infrastructure, which concur to the realization of a Monitoring – Evaluation – Accountability – Learning (MEAL) framework tailored to the needs and *desiderata* of IMEES.

Said tools and techniques are by all means proprietary of ISPRA and IMEES.

1. Research context

This chapter introduces the context of the research project in order to delimit the research work perimeter.

1.1. International cooperation in environmental safeguard: an overview

Environment- and climate-related international cooperation is a sectorial branch of conventional international development cooperation – specialized in projects and programs addressing environmental and climate issues in developing countries – and, as such, follows the global trends of the latter.

The trends that are shaping international cooperation since the last decades could be summarized as follows:

- a shift from a North-South, donor-beneficiary logic in favour of a standpoint of shared and mutual responsibilities;
- emphasis on concepts like *ownership* and *agency* of the partner countries, that are now acknowledged as active parts instead of mere receivers or passive beneficiaries;
- the shift from a focus on the effectiveness of aid to the effectiveness of results on the development processes and its challenges;
- gradual adoption of analytical and evidence-based techniques for monitoring and evaluation[1], like experimental and quasi-experimental methodologies, counterfactual analysis and impact evaluation[2];
- shift from a short-term (output/effect-oriented) to a long-term (outcome/impact-oriented) perspective;
- overall change towards a more inclusive approach and lexicon, with emphasis on equality-based relationship with the partner countries, taking in theory and practice of post-colonialist studies.

Such trends derive from an extensive self-critique done by the international development community of practice and academics in the fields of economic development, anthropologic and social studies, on the basis of sub-optimal, when not poor, results achieved by interventions. The human development paradigm, coined between the late 80s and early 90s by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq (Haq 1995) and his colleague Indian economist Amartya Sen, whose work on development as an expansion of *functionings*, *capabilities* and *agency* was seminal to this regard (Sen, Commodities and Capabilities 1985) (Sen, Development as Freedom 1999), and had an enormous impact in shaping a new agenda in international development cooperation. The human development paradigm has since been embedded in UNDP Human Development Reports (UNDP 1990)[3]. The complexity represented in international development cooperation, that has ramifications in economics, social sciences, anthropology and technology, is delicate and demands an attentive and responsive management. The efforts, in the last decades, have been directed towards building a complexity-aware management. The Monterrey Consensus (Monterrey, 2002) and the four OECD High level forums on aid effectiveness (Rome, 2003; Paris, 2005; Accra, 2008; Busan, 2011) were the milestones of this transformative process.

1.2. Case of study: environmental cooperation of the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (Italy)

The Italian international cooperation system has been reformed by Law 125/2014, which sets the general disciplinary framework to harmonize national policies and programs internally and externally (with the orientations emerged in the last two decades within the international community) and ensure therefore

[1] The lacking or absence of empirical evidences supporting development agencies' work and the use of opaque approaches has been widely critiqued (Bamberger 2012).

[2] See (Buffa, et al. 2018).

[3] On the human development approach, see also (Fukuda-Parr e Kumar 2003).

coherence of action. Particularly relevant for the present research are the following statements of the Italian cooperation:

- International principles of effectiveness, especially: full *ownership* of development processes by partner countries; *alignment* of interventions with priorities set by partner countries; use of *local systems*; *results-based management* and *mutual accountability*;
- Criteria of efficiency, transparency and cost-effectiveness.

The reformed disciplinary framework, assigning lead political responsibility to the Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Ministry of Foreign Affair and International Cooperation, MAECI), is completed with the Three-Years Programming and Policy Document for Development Cooperation. The Document sets the overall strategy, objectives, criteria and resources for Italian development cooperation. Relevant is the accent put on the need for a careful monitoring and evaluation of policies and interventions based on wider data collection.

The Three-Years Document is the result of a consultation and sharing work carried out by MAECI in coordination with the Agenzia italiana per la cooperazione allo sviluppo (Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, AICS), the other Administrations dealing with development cooperation, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, Regions and Local Authorities, Civil Society Organizations and other actors in the development cooperation system.

Environment, climate change, risk reduction, energy, water, inclusive and sustainable human settlements and cities, agriculture are mentioned among the key priority areas of intervention.

The Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (IMEES) operates in the domain of international environmental cooperation with the aim of fostering third countries' efforts towards environmental safeguard and sustainable models of development.

IMEES's cooperation operates in line with the objectives of the three so-called *Rio Conventions*, adopted under the aegis of the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, popularized as the *Earth Summit*. They are:

- the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), signed on the 17th of June, 1994, in Paris, and entered into force in December 1996;
- the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), open to ratification on the 5th of June, 1992, entered into force on the 29th of December, 1993;
- the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC), open to ratification on the 9th of May, 1992, entered into force on the 21st of March, 1994.

The declarations and proceedings adopted by the Conferences of the Parties (COP) of each Rio Convention are integral part of the implementation.

Moreover, IMEES's initiatives contribute to the achievement of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, articulated in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, a deepening and expansion of the former Millennium Development Goals) More specifically, the five SDGs of the *planet pillar* fall under IMEES's mandate[4]:

[4] SDG 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12 and 17 are complementary and cross-cutting objectives of IMEES's cooperation.

Matching the large-spectrum challenges exemplified by the Rio Conventions with the SDGs system, in a logic of integration, the key priority areas of intervention of IMEES international environmental cooperation are identified as:

- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change:
- Contrast pollution;
- Safeguard of land and marine-coastal biodiversity and habitat restoration;
- Fight against desertification and land degradation,
- Promotion of sustainable agricultural practices;
- Sustainable waste management and promotion of circular economy;
- Efficient use of natural resources;
- Sustainable energy transition, promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Sustainable and resilient cities and human settlements.

Other key international policies and platforms that shape today's IMEES's mission[5] in international environmental cooperation are: the Paris Agreement (adopted in 2015 within COP21, signed by Italy in April 2016 and entered into force in November 2016); the Addis Abeba Action Agenda (adopted on July 2015 within the Third UN Conference on Financing Development); the Sendai Framework on disaster risk reduction (adopted in March 2015 within the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction).

The key areas and sectors of intervention for IMEES's international environmental cooperation mentioned above are included in the Act on political priorities adopted on a yearly basis through Ministerial Decree. The Ministerial Decree n. 7 of 10-1-2024[6], specifically, includes the most recent updates in international environmental and climate policy, such as the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF), which builds on the grounds of and expands the former Aichi Targets framework in the context of CBD, and the UNEP Barcelona Convention on Mediterranean Action Plan. It refers also to the national commitment on negotiating a global agreement, legally binding, against plastic pollution. Relevant is IMEES's contribution to the *"Localising the SDGs"* approach within the 2030 Agenda framework, collaborating with UN-Habitat. The previous Act on IMEES's political priorities (Ministerial Decree n. 21 of 18-1-2023) contained similar propositions, remarkably putting emphasis on interventions to reduce energy (access) inequalities.

In terms of geographical location, IMEES's most recent act on political priorities, adopted in January 2025, identifies three regions of priority intervention, considering their vulnerability to climate change effects: Africa, with focus on the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region; Pacific Small-Island Developing States (PSIDS); the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The major efforts and resources are to be directed towards the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in these regions.

In line with Law 125/2014, IMEES's international development cooperation activities are divided in two major channels: bilateral and multilateral[7]. Bilateral cooperation is carried out through technical agreements with relevant Counterparties of third countries (e.g., Ministries or similar entities with competences on sustainable development, energy, environment and climate issues), as well as with International Organizations (IOs). Multilateral cooperation is enacted through participation to programs and initiatives of International Financial Institutions (IFIs, such as investment banks and funds).

IMEES is also a member of the governing bodies of the Italian Climate Fund (ICF). ICF, established by 2022 Budget Law, is the primary public instrument to pursue Italy's commitment, together with other OECD countries, to collectively mobilize at least 100 billion euros per year in climate finance towards emerging

[5] The Kyoto Protocol (adopted in December 1997 and entered into force in February 2005 within the first UNFCCC Conference of the Parties, COP1, and later extended to 2020 by the Doha amendment), has guided IMEES's climate cooperation in the pre-Paris period.

[6] Ministerial Decree n. 7 of 10-1-2024 was the one in force at the time this study was conducted. By the time the study is published, the one in force is n. 26 of 23-1-2025, which contains limited upgrades.

[7] Excluding humanitarian aid and emergency response, the Law also individuates European level and Regional level types of program. For the sake of simplicity here the document refers only to the two major scopes that are constituents of IMEES environmental cooperation.

and developing countries. The Fund, which is revolving in nature, aims to finance initiatives in countries receiving official development assistance identified by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) with a priority in the domains of climate mitigation and adaptation.

In 2019, the Italian development cooperation system underwent an OECD Peer Review (OECD 2019) that resulted in a number of recommendations to ensure: the transition to a results-based management for what concerns Monitoring & Evaluation activities to ascertain the effectiveness and impact of the actions; the adoption of an integrated and institutionalized lessons-learning process capitalizing from past successful and unsuccessful initiatives to inform decision-making process; a system to link project actions to desired outputs, outcomes and long-term results, with the indication to adopt the SDGs framework to track contributions towards the stated objectives; to build a long-term broad strategic vision based on data evidence.

Overall, what emerged from the OECD Peer Review was the need to introduce more coherence, transparency, accountability and traceability in the activities. Therefore, in 2020 IMEES responded to the issues raised by OECD by promoting an unified cooperation strategy, aligned internally with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Italian Agency of Development Cooperation (Agenzia Italiana Cooperazione allo Svilupppo, AICS), and adhering externally to the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-Operation held in Busan in 2011 (4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness 2011) through:

- Full ownership of the initiative by partner countries;
- Results-Based Management approach (focus on results);
- Inclusiveness and participation of civil society;
- Transparency;
- Mutual accountability.

(OECD/UNDP 2019).

Absorbing the lessons learnt from the review process and from the pandemic management, in 2020 IMEES commenced an internal rationalization and reorganization of its bilateral cooperation processes. This led to:

- The harmonization and update of the documents providing the framework for the bilateral cooperation, starting from the standard template for future Agreements to be closed with third-countries Counterparties, as well as cooperation governance documents (*Rules of Procedure of the Joint Committee* and *Guiding Principles for the Bilateral Cooperation Mechanism*).
- The renovation of the Work Plan template, a strategic document which sets common priorities and cooperation areas pursued by IMEES and its Counterparty under a newly signed Agreement. The new Work Plan template introduces a result-chain approach requiring the definition of long- and medium-term goals, with short-term goals to be defined later in specific project proposals, and explication of linkages with SDGs and Rio Conventions.
- The ex-novo elaboration of comprehensive guidelines for the entire project life cycle under IMEES's bilateral cooperation, including monitoring and evaluation requirements.
- The creation of a standardized information management system for the project lifecycle, with standard templates for key project documents like *concept note* and *full project proposal*, as well as for *technical and financial reporting*.

The first step of the process was the internal scouting of existing agreements, projects and programs, including but not only limited to bilateral cooperation.

From a technical standpoint, the reform process also anticipated (i) the creation of a digital database of interventions; (ii) the use of sets of standardized result indicators to monitor progress during and after implementation of initiatives; (iii) the development of *ex ante, in itinere*, and *ex post* evaluation process and (iv) a periodic reporting system to keep track of intermediate and final results and spot potential risks and criticalities. The combination of all these innovative tools would result in a data-driven Monitoring &

Evaluation framework leading to a project rating system with the purpose of highlighting successful outcomes, best practices and lessons learned, and overall contributions towards stated cooperation medium and long-term goals.

What also emerged from OECD Peer Review was the need to move from a project-based and short-sighted, emergency-based management, to a program-based, inter-sectorial strategy that has built-in learning and predicting capabilities – an approach that can be enhanced by a robust record-tracking and analysis system.

It is from such premises that the present research project has moved, proceeding hand-in-hand with IMEES's internal bilateral cooperation rationalization and reorganization process recalled above. The rationale was to provide an integrated and versatile set of MEAL (Monitoring-Evaluation-Accountability-Learning) methodologies and tools to assess projects and programs, that is in line with international industry standards and ensures traceability of interventions and transparency. The ultimate goal was to create a synthetic project rating system that could serve as a benchmark criterion to direct future resources and efforts.

1.3. The MEAL framework in the Project Cycle Management

MEAL acronym stands for Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning. Although its exact origin is not entirely clear, the MEAL framework, with its variants, is nowadays widely used by development cooperation operators as a key tool in Project Cycle Management (PCM). The MEAL framework is an evolution, happened in praxis, from two core activities that are at the foundation of PCM in different technical disciplines and contexts, from engineering to business to management: Monitoring and Evaluation. It has then been adapted to be used in development cooperation with some caveats. Basically, the MEAL framework offers a more comprehensive approach to PCM by incorporating Accountability and Learning elements into the conventional Monitoring and Evaluation process. In essence, the MEAL framework is a system for the management of information throughout the PCM.

While there is no single, one-measure-fits-all, MEAL framework, it is possible to give some universal definitions of its elements.

1.3.1. Monitoring

"A continuing process that involves the systematic collection or collation of data (on specified indicators or other types of information). Provides the management and other stakeholders of an intervention with indications of the extent of implementation progress, achievement of intended results, occurrence of unintended results, use of allocated funds and other important intervention and context-related information."

(OECD 2023)

Monitoring is the process of continuous and systematic tracking of project's achievements, in terms of material and immaterial results (progresses) with respect to the expected objectives (targets – and this is also referred to as *impact monitoring*) and in terms of use of resources and accomplishment of procedural tasks (*process monitoring*) at fixed milestones. It focuses on the fidelity of the cause-and-effect relationship (UN-Habitat 2017). It is rooted in basis data collection (e.g. via monitoring missions, periodic project reports) from the project site and in the elaboration of statistics to produce relevant information for the management. Progresses and expected results are monitored using different types of indicators (KPIs). It occurs in the *implementation* phase of the PCM and it is carried on by project staff.

1.3.2. Evaluation

"The systematic and objective assessment of a planned, ongoing or completed intervention, its design, implementation and results. The aim is to determine relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Evaluation also refers to the process of determining the worth or significance

of an intervention. An evaluation should provide information that is credible and useful, enabling the incorporation of lessons learned into decision-making processes."

(OECD 2023)

Evaluation is a punctual event that reflects on the quality of the initiative in a given time. The evaluation addresses the adequacy and fulfilment of the project in its entirety and is based on objective principles: impartiality, independence, transparency and utility. To secure the respect of these principles, stakeholders' participation to the evaluation process is encouraged. To make the evaluation process systemic and reproducible, criteria of evaluation, or Terms of Reference (ToR) are established a priori. These criteria define the dimensions of the evaluation, or the aspects that will be scrutinized (in-depth analysis in chapter 3.1). Evaluation occurs in more phases of the PCM: during *identification* and *programming*, before the implementation of the intervention it is referred to as *ex ante evaluation*; during *implementation – in itinere evaluation*; and at project's closure – *ex post evaluation*. It could be carried on by an external entity (third party).

1.3.3. Accountability

Accountability is "the obligation to demonstrate that work has been conducted in compliance with agreed rules and standards, or to report fairly and accurately on results, based on mandates and plans. For evaluators, it connotes the responsibility to provide accurate, fair and credible reports and assessments" (OECD 2023). The prudent use of resources is a key aspect of accountability, ensuring transparency and responsibility in budgeting and the work breakdown. OECD furtherly defines Community Accountability as the act of "holding intervention funders and implementers accountable to the people and community affected by the intervention for the process and results of that intervention.

1.3.4. Learning

Learning is the critical and continuous process of extrapolation of findings and evidences into relevant knowledge that is built-in the project cycle. all of which contribute to knowledge creation. learning supports decision making by informing the management structure about what is working/has worked well, thus increasing the probability of achieving even better results in other settings beyond the intervention under examination. An effective monitoring system is critical to facilitating both learning and accountability.

1.3.5. Monitoring & Evaluation: two sides of the same coin

Oftentimes, in practice, the boundaries between monitoring and evaluation are blurred: there are overlapping aspects and both activities concur to complementary goals. Monitoring produces the information that is used for evaluations, generating feedback loops that could lead to the monitoring activities, in case the project is not crossing the established milestones and/or not achieving the expected results (an example of *adaptive management*). To this extent, monitoring will not explain the reasons why a project is not producing its expected effects: it will simply record the effects produced and measure them against targets; evaluation provides a rationale.

Although interlinked, the present analysis treats monitoring and evaluation are treated as two separate entities, the characteristics of which are summed up in the following table:

Table 1: Main characteristics of Monitoring and Evaluation

	Monitoring	Evaluation
Function	Tracks progress, produces (quantitative) information on results achieved that will feed in into evaluations	Verifies the overall quality of the initiative according to a set of pre-determined criteria or ToRs
Timing	Continuous	Punctual
PCM phase	Implementation	Identification, programming, implementation, closure

What is observed	Data on progress of the expected effects, collected and standardized via indicators; progress/target ratios; gaps and discrepancies between planned and realized activities. Focuses on quantitative and procedural information	Every aspect of the project including its Theory of Change, the long-lasting impacts and sustainability. Inquiries into the cause-effect nexuses. Focuses on qualitative and substantial information
Instruments	Indicators (KPIs, impact indicators), metrics, etc.	Qualitative assessments, scorecards, surveys, questionnaires, risk mapping, etc.
Audit responsible	Intra-muros staff (donor, implementing subject). Part of ordinary management.	Intra-muros staff or extra-muros independent entity (in case of external audit)
Source of information	Monitoring plan, technical reports (site/field collected data)	Monitoring plan, technical reports, survey response, checklists, project documentation and media, focus groups

While monitoring focuses on the *effects* (outputs and outcomes) that the project *directly* generates, which have a short or medium time horizon, evaluation focuses on the long-term *impacts,* which may be generated also indirectly as second-order effects.

Another fundamental function of monitoring is to track and keep record the financial and budgetary aspects of the project, such as the funds committed, the resources spent, the tranches of payment transferred, etc., but these aspects fall beyond the scope of the present research as it focuses only on the tangible and intangible achievements for the affected community.

Other related frameworks used in development cooperation that complete and support the MEAL framework are:

- Logical Framework or LogFrame;
- Theory of Change (ToC);
- Results-Based Management (RBM).

The choice of a method is never a neutral process, because it influences the results obtained and implies the verification of preconditions of applicability that are coherent with a set of political priorities, ethical principles and a system of values (Buffa, et al. 2018).

1.4. The Result-Based Management approach (RBM)

Results-based management (RBM) has its roots in the 1950s with Peter Drucker's concept of Management by Objectives (MBO) (Drucker 1954). This approach emphasized setting clear goals and objectives to guide organizational efforts. The concept encountered great fortune in business sciences and practice. It was then applied in a number of public sector reforms in OECD countries in the 1980s and 1990s, in response to economic, social and political pressures for more transparency, efficiency and accountability (value for money) in the delivery of public services (UN-Habitat 2017). Later, it was popularized by the UN when it was elected as the management infrastructure of the Millennium Development Goals in the 2000s. This endorsement led to the widespread adoption of RBM in various sectors, including government, non-profits, and international organizations.

OECD defines RMB as "a management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts. This management approach provides the framework, tools and guidance for strategic planning, risk management, performance monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management. It serves four complementary purposes: decision-making, learning, accountability and communication." (OECD 2023).

Other high-level definitions collimate: "a management strategy by which all actors, contributing directly or indirectly to achieving a set of results, ensure that their processes, products and services contribute to the achievement of desired results (outputs, outcomes and higher level goals or impact). The actors in turn use the information and evidence on actual results to inform decision-making on the design, resourcing and delivery of programs and activities as well as for accountability and reporting." (UNDG 2011).

RBM is used interchangeably with Managing for Development Results (MfDR). MfDR puts emphasis on achieving long-lasting and sustainable impacts on the living conditions of people through the transformative force of development assistance, rather than short-term effects. Moreover, MfDR is oriented towards the external environment of stakeholders and community of beneficiaries, whereas, traditionally, RBM is focused on the production of internal results and performance metrics.

The pillars of RBM are[8]:

I. Planning
II. Monitoring
III. Evaluation
IV. Learning

Other key principles of RBM are identified by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG 2011):

- Accountability
- National Ownership
- Inclusiveness

The RBM nervous system is comprised of seven phases:

Table 2: Phases of RBM

#	RBM Phase	Description	Activity/Scope
1	Formulation of project objectives	Identify in clear and measurable terms the results to be achieved and develop a conceptual framework for their achievement	Monitoring
2	Selection of performance indicators	For each objective, specify exactly what is to be measured and in what terms (qualitative/quantitative)	
3	Target-setting	Establish the expected result to be achieved within a certain time frame (target)	
4	Monitoring of results	Develop performance monitoring systems to collect data on actual achievements on a continuous basis	
5	Review and reporting	Compare actual results with expected results and give account of the performance to internal management and external stakeholders	
6	Evaluation	Carry out comprehensive and timely (ex ante, in-itinere and ex post/final) evaluations based on *a priori* criteria to provide additional qualitative information over various aspects of the intervention	Evaluation
7	Knowledge brokering and use	Use the knowledge produced to reinforce cooperation action and learn from good practices and faults	

Source: ISPRA-IMEES elaboration based on (UN-Habitat 2017)

An empirical assessment of M&E frameworks used by development co-operation agencies for projects and programs also found that the RBM and the LogFrame approach are most common M&E approaches (Lamhauge, Lanzi e Agrawala 2012)[9].

1.5. Major sources

The following are the major sources and examples of M&E principles, standards, tools and techniques that have been reviewed to come up with a tailored solution for IMEES environmental cooperation activities.

Supranational-level sources:

- Terminal Evaluation (TE) and rating system (UNDP)[10];

[8] The four of them are discussed extensively in UN Habitat Results-Based Management Handbook (UN-Habitat 2017) and in the RBM life-cycle approach proposed in UNDG Results-Based Management Handbook (UNDG 2011).

[9] The paper analyzed 106 project documents across six bilateral development agencies with climate adaptation-specific or adaptation-related components. Based on this, it identifies the characteristics of M&E for adaptation and shares lessons learned on the choice and use of indicators for adaptation.

[10] (UNDP 2020).

- Social & Environmental Screening Procedure (UNDP)[11];
- Guiding principles of Managing for Sustainable Development Results (MfSDR) (OECD/DAC)[12];
- Evaluation criteria and principles (OECD/DAC)[13];
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), their Targets and Indicators (UNStats)[14];
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CDB)[15];
- Principles of the GPEDC[16];
- Data Reporting Tool for MEA (DaRT) (UNEP/CBD)[17];
- Africa Climate Change Fund Project Completion Reporting Template (African Development Bank)[18];
- Model Approach Self-Assessment Tool (UNEMG)[19]

European-level sources:

- Core principles, standards and criteria of evaluation (European Commission-European External Action Service)[20];
- Indicators from the Revised Global Europe Results Framework (GERF II-III) (EC-EuropeAid)[21],
- Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM), monitoring questions and scoring system (European Commission DG DEVCO and DG NEAR)[22];
- E-valuation (EVAL) tool & library (European Commission DG DEVCO)[23];
- Monitoring framework and indicators of the European Neighbourhood Initiative for Cross-Border Cooperation (ENI CBD)[24].

National and hybrid-level sources:

- Environmental Indicators Database - Banca Dati Indicatori Ambientali (ISPRA)[25]
- "Macro risultati" and indicators (AICS)[26];
- Common indicators by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA),
- "Statcompiler" and indicators of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Programme (USAid)[27];
- Indicators for the monitoring of the National Sustainable Development Strategy[28];

[11] (UNDP 2022)

[12] (OECD/DAC 2019).

[13] (OECD/DAC 2019).

[14] (United Nations Statistical Commission 2022)

[15] (UNEP/CBD 2015)

[16] (4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness 2011)

[17] (UNEP 2020)

[18] (ACCF 2018)

[19] (UNEMG 2019)

[20] (EC-EEAS 2019).

[21] (European Commission 2022)

[22] (EC-DGICD 2017)

[23] https://wikis.ec.europa.eu/display/ExactExternalWiki/EVAL+-+e-Evaluation+Tool+and+Library

[24] (European Neighbourhood Instrument 2020)

[25] (ISPRA 2024)

[26] (AICS/MAECI 2019)

[27] (DHS Program 2024)

[28] (MASE 2022)

- Internationl Climate Finance (ICF) Key Performance Indicators methodologies and reports (UKGov)[29].

Besides the above external sources, a thorough review of IMEES internal projects, programs and procedures has been conducted.

In designing MEAL methodologies and instruments, ISPRA has followed the "mixed methods" approach. Mixed methods combine the exactness and objectivity of quantitative metrics with the malleability, narrative power and interpretative potential of qualitative analysis. The use of mixed methods is recommended, for example, by NONIE – the Network of Networks of Impact Evaluation[30] of the World Bank Group (Leeuw e Vaessen 2009), by InterAction (Bamberger 2012), by the Inter-American Development Bank-WB (Gertler, et al. 2016), by the World Food Programme (WFP 2016) and many other practitioners and organisations.

[29] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-finance-results

[30] The NONIE is comprised of DAC Evaluation Network, Evaluation Cooperation Group, International Organization for Cooperation in Evaluation, UN Evaluation Group.

2. Monitoring: approach and tools

In this chapter, the approaches and tools developed for monitoring IMEES's bilateral and multilateral projects/programmes are explored.

2.1. Main findings from the analysis of IMEES pre-existing monitoring system

The examination of IMEES closed and ongoing bilateral projects, internal procedures on knowledge and information management, and on monitoring approaches (up to September 2022) made some criticalities emerge in the pre-existing system that are resumed below:

- Collection of data and information on projects' results was organized via ad hoc, non-standard metrics and indicators, which led to difficulties in comparability amongst projects (as opposed to pre-designed indicators). The data and information supply chain could improve e.g. using standard templates for data collection and storage;
- Monitoring disruptions occurred because of missing, spurious or poor data on real results from projects sites, especially during the pandemic period due to the challenges faced by many partner countries in terms of activity and communication disruptions, which translated to discontinuity and unreliability of information;
- Lack of analytical tools to keep track and quantify achievements in a rational and reproducible way led to difficulties in making ratings and drawing synthetic measures;
- For multilateral projects/programmes (cooperation with International Financing Institutions), the challenge was mainly calculating the share of results on-the-ground attributable to IMEES's financial participation in the multilateral consortium/fund.

For the reasons above, the research focused first and foremost in building a library of pre-designed standard indicators and metrics. Secondly, developing a set of analytics. Finally, designing a standard matrix for the Monitoring Plan of bilateral cooperation projects to be included in Full Project Proposals and updated by Technical Reports (whose standard templates were meanwhile developed/updated in the framework of the internal review process led by IMEES). The products developed were then tested against a sample of real projects.

2.2. The Logical Framework and the Results-Chain

The Logical Framework (LogFrame), or Intervention Logic, is a widespread management tool for project design in development cooperation (European Commission 2004). Practitioners and lending agencies have streamlined the process (format) by making changes to a logical approach, in order to adapt it to their real-world implementation needs and gain in flexibility and pragmatism (Myrick 2013). Essentially, the LogFrame is structured as a table. A typical LogFrame is comprised of the following blocks:

Table 3: The Logical Framework

	Narrative summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Results-Chain	What are the desired GOALS?	How are efforts and results being monitored?	What are the sources and means to collect data on progress and verify reliability?	What key assumptions should be made so that targets are met?
	What are the expected OUTCOMES?			
	What are the expected OUTPUTS?			
	What ACTIVITIES are performed to transform inputs into operational and development results?			
	What kind of INPUTS are employed in the intervention?			

Source: ISPRA-IMEES elaboration based on (UN-Habitat 2017)

The Results-Chain is shown in the first column. The results-chain is an illustration of the causal and logical nexuses that are expected to verify in order to transform implementation efforts into operational results and, over time, into development results.

The stages or levels of the Results Chain are, from the bottom-up, "inputs", "activities/processes", "outputs", "outcomes", "impacts/goals".

Table 4: The Results-Chain

Implementation efforts		Operational results	Development results	
Inputs	**Processes**	**Outputs**	**Outcomes**	**Impacts**
Financial, material (capital) and human resources committed and used in the intervention	Activities and tasks performed combining inputs to produce outputs	Products (tangible goods) or services (intangible) that are not benefits per se, but are functional to generate outcomes. Short-term	Intermediate benefits on the target group(s) resulting from the fruition of outputs. Medium-term, highest measurable accomplishments	Long-term improvements in the conditions of the target group(s) and in society.
Efficiency of implementation			Effectiveness of implementation	
Time				

Source: ISPRA-IMEES elaboration based on (UN-Habitat 2017)

While inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes are generally easily measurable in a quantitative way and directly attributable to the intervention, impacts are hard to measure quantitatively as causal relationships between the development intervention and the long-term changes that have occurred in society are difficult to ascertain and are a function of multiple factors (e.g. context-specific factors, exogenous variables, action of other donors and stakeholders). Impact assessment involves a theoretical and methodological step up, from outputs to outcomes: where the first are tangible results directly attributable to a specific activity and occurring in the short term, the latter refers to the deepest change that occurs in the lives of beneficiaries in a broader temporal perspective (Buffa, et al. 2018).

Although depicted as a straight line, the results-chain is not a linear process: many elements, under control or not, interact dynamically in the permutations. The dynamic interactions can also be explored in the Theory of Change.

In the following sections, performance indicators are discussed extensively.

2.3. Performance indicators: characteristics and criteria

An indicator is a "quantitative or qualitative factor or variable of interest, related to the intervention and its results, or to the context in which an intervention takes place." (OECD 2023). Another definition is "a variable that is being used to observe change, and to measure performance and actual results" (EC-DGICD 2017). Indicators should provide simple, verifiable, and reliable means to track changes and performance. They are alternatively referred to as "Objectively Verified Indicators" (OVIs) or "Key Performance Indicators" (KPIs).

Performance indicators can be either quantitative or qualitative:

Quantitative indicators: describe and measure the extent or quantity of an objective phenomenon that can be counted and expressed in numerical terms through cardinal ordinal variables. Quantitative indicators are measured by numerical figures (or ratios between numbers). These types of indicators are to be accompanied by a unit of measurement, which can represent a scale value or a ratio, and a discrete (e.g. number of people) or continuous (e.g. kW) quantity.

Qualitative indicators: describe a change in quality (or the subjective perception of a change) expressed in categorical variables of ordinal (i.e. variables on a scale) or nominal nature (i.e. variables on the same

plane: "true", "false"). When a qualitative indicator describes an effect that implies a binary response (e.g. “Energy needs assessment conducted”, “yes” or “no”), the indicator is treated as a quantitative indicator where “yes” = 1 and “no” = 0.

The wording of indicators should follow some basic rules (EC-DGICD 2017):

- Prefer a neutral formulation;
- Do not include any reference to baseline or target;
- Indicate a clear measurement unit, preferably as a bit of information separated from the wording of the indicator itself;
- Although it should record only positive results, the wording of the indicator should not describe the preferred direction of progress;”
- Use the past participle for the formulation (e.g. “Water quality risk assessment *conducted*”, “People *trained* in land restoration activities”).

Indicators should adhere to criteria of quality and objectivity internationally accredited such as:

- SMART (Specific-Measurable-Appropriate-Relevant-Time bound) (Jackson, et al. 1998);
- RACER (Relevant-Acceptable-Credible-Easy-Robust) developed by Working Group on Performance measurement of the Performance Development Network of the EU Agencies;
- CREAM (Clear-Relevant-Economic-Adequate-Monitorable) (Kusek e Rist 2004);

To enhance granularity, indicators should, when possible and relevant, be disaggregated. The Global Sustainable Development Goal indicator framework has included an overarching principle of data disaggregation. The disaggregation factors suggested are (inter alia):

- Sex;
- Income;
- Age;
- Geographic location (e.g. rural or urban, per project site).

Other characteristics could be used in accordance with the UN General Assembly’s Resolution 68/261 on Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Disaggregation is also encouraged by the SPICED paradigm (Subjective-Participatory-Interpreted-Cross-checked and compared- Empowering-Diverse and disaggregated) (Roche 1999). Sex-based and age-based disaggregation is mostly important as some IMEES projects/programs specifically target women or young population. Geographic-based disaggregation per project site turns useful when the same indicator is referred to different project sites (when a project is implemented in more than one location). Information on sex and age composition and on geographic location can be collected when target groups are defined. This information is then linked to the selected indicator. For example, gender-sensitive indicators distinguish how a particular activity affects women and men differently.

Table 5: Target group, submission template

TARGET GROUP	Enter the name of the target group
TYPE	○ Direct ○ Indirect
NO.	Enter the number of individual members of the target group
LOCATION/COMMUNITY	Indicate the target group's location and/or belonging community
WOMEN PERCENTAGE	Enter the percentage (%) of women in the target group (leave blank if not relevant)
YOUTH PERCENTAGE	Enter the percentage (%) of underage individuals in the target group (leave blank if not relevant)
DESCRIPTION	Describe the legitimate interest and expectations, needs and priorities of the target group, and how the project aims at addressing them

Source: ISPRA

Moreover, the research also took into account the seven key criteria identified by USAid in the selection of performance indicators (USAID 2010):

- Direct: *"An indicator is direct to the extent that it clearly measures the intended result."* The indicator should represent as close as possible the phenomenon that is monitored. When this is not possible, either because of excessive costs or other problems with data collection, a proxy can be used instead. Proxies are related to the expected result by one or more assumptions (the less, the better).
- Objective: *"An indicator is objective if it is unambiguous about 1) what is being measured and 2) what data are being collected."* Objectivity grants comparability and replicability in other settings.
- Useful (for management): "*An indicator is useful to the extent that it provides a meaningful measure of change over time for management decision-making."* The indicator should be constructed so to facilitate management correction actions.
- Attributable: An indicator is attributable when the results being monitored can likely be associated with the organization that manages the intervention. In other words, there should be demonstrated that a link exists between the intervention effort and the intervention results. This is particularly relevant for indicators in multilateral programs.
- Practical: "*A practical indicator is one for which data can be collected on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost."* Timeliness is essential in monitoring, as data on progress is collected on a regular basis, as established in the "frequency of collection" in the monitoring plan. As a rule of thumb, generally between 5% and 10% of project resources go to M&E purposes. So each indicator is a fraction of those costs.
- Adequate: The set of indicators selected to represent and monitor the results of the initiative should be in adequate number so to secure, on one side, cost-effectiveness of monitoring operations and, on the other side, reflect the complexity and variety of the results expected. The set of indicators should be balanced in order to provide information that is not too scarce nor overabundant.
- Disaggregated: When different cohorts and groups are intended to participate in or benefit from activities in a different way, indicators should be disaggregated to enhance granularity of the information.

The last criterion is linked to the statistical concept of sub-group decomposability, which denotes that a feature (a result) is observed infra-group.

2.4. The inventory of pre-designed indicators: standardization process

The following steps describe the methodology applied to build the inventory of pre-designed performance indicators to monitor results achieved by IMEES environmental and climate cooperation projects/programs.

2.4.1. Step 1: scouting

To piece together a library of pre-designed, standard indicators of performance, the research looked up at two families of sources:

- External sources: indicators developed by high-level, third-party agencies and organizations specialized in environmental and climate cooperation and sustainable development, within the UN and the EU;
- Internal sources: indicators used by IMEES and its partners for IMEES-funded projects. More than 100 projects have been reviewed.

2.4.2. Step 2: adjustment

Once a first scouting of indicators from different sources is done, an indicator may present issues that demanded refinement and adjustment to make it fit to the context of application, according to the following scheme:

Table 6: Indicators adjustment methods

Issue	Adjustment	Explanation
Indicator addresses an issue too big in scale or in scope (geographically, demographically, etc.)	downscaling	Contextualize the indicator to its appropriate setting, with respect to the geographic scale, the target group (statistical unit) and the magnitude of intervention
Indicator contains reference to a target to be met in by a certain deadline or a specific timeframe	de-targeting	Remove any reference to targets, timeframes, deadlines
Indicator is too complex – is too costly and/or time-consuming to collect and elaborate base data – exceeding the capacity of collection's responsible	simplification - trimming	Reduce the indicator to its basic terms – by creating separate simpler indicators, each one focusing on a segment of data/information
Indicator addresses an issue too specific – too narrow in scale and in scope	upscaling - generalization	Remove references to aspects that are too narrow, specific and limiting to make it applicable to a wider number of cases
The unit of measurement of the indicator is too far remote from the expected results	re-gauging	Change the unit of measurement to the one that is more representative of the expected results. The unit of measurement must not be part of the indicator's wording – it is a separate attribute

The adjusted indicator becomes at the same time more "usable" and congruent to the operative context of IMEES-funded projects, while retaining the characteristics that make it compatible with industry standard criteria. An indicator may need multiple adjustment stages combined.

2.4.3. Step 3: fine tuning

The adjusted indicators may still need some fine tuning to enhance their compatibility with the criteria and group homogeneity. They should be similar in wording and semantics (especially if they belong to the same sub-set: same topic, same target group, etc. For example, indicators referring to a specific demographic cohort or other group of people with common characteristics should address them always in the same way (same wording). The wording of these indicators always starts with the indication of the group. The following groups are individuated (note that when relevant, groups are sex- and age-disaggregated):

Natural persons (individuals):

- People
- Women
- Men
- Young women / girls
- Young men / boys

e.g. Young women with access to clean water and sanitation [Number of]

Occupational groups:

- Farmers
- Artisans / crafters
- Traders
- Food processers

- Retailers
- Technicians / technologists
- Civil servants
- Cooperatives
- Micro and small enterprises
- Women entrepreneurs
- Male entrepreneurs
- Other businesses
- Unemployed (youth)

e.g. Technicians trained in renewable energy maintenance [Number of]

When a sub-set of indicators all refer to the same topic, the wording of such indicators should repeat the unchanging part. For example, indicators that measure the capacity of renewable energy plants installed repeat the phrasing "capacity installed" and change only the beginning ("Hydroelectric", "Photovoltaics", "Wind", "Biofuel", etc.).

2.4.4. Step 4: assigning attributes

Adjusted and fine-tuned indicators are then classified and recorded in the inventory.

The inventory is organised as a spreadsheet where the first row contains the labels of the fields as attributes. An attribute is a variable with fixed modalities.

Table 7: Fields (attributes) of the indicators inventory

FIELD NAME / ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
INDICATOR CODE	Alphanumeric code, unique for each indicator. The format is "NN.N/x.roman number.NN". The first two digits (NN) identify the SDG. "N/x" identifies the SDG Target from which the indicator is derivative. The roman number identifies the Long-Term Goal. The last two digits are a progressive number that identifies the individual indicator. E.g.: "07.3.I.02"
INDICATOR	The actual wording of the indicator
UNIT OF MEASUREMENT	%; EUR; ha; hh/day; kg; kg per capita; km; km2; kW; kW per capita; kWh; kWh per annum; m^2; m^3; MJ/km; No. of; No./m^2; tCO2eq; tOC/ha; binary (yes=1 no=0)
ADVANCEMENT TYPE	Tangible; intangible; Financial
RESULTS-CHAIN STAGE	Input, Process/Activity, Output, Outcome
RELEVANT SDG (THEMATIC AREA)	Sustainable Development Goal that identifies the thematic area of the indicator. The SDG selectable are those that fall under the IMEES political mandate
LONG-TERM GOAL CODE	Alphanumeric code, unique for each LTG. The format is the same as the indicator code, minus the last two digits. E.g.: "07.3.I"
LONG-TERM GOAL	The Long-Term Goal correspond to the top level of the results-chain. LTGs have been standardized.
DAC-CRS SECTOR	DAC-CRS sector of development cooperation that identifies the intervention
CROSS-CUTTING ASPECT	Campaign/awareness rising; Capacity-building; Funding/Sustainable Finance; Knowledge sharing/education; Planning support/governance; Technical assistance; Technology transfer; Women empowerment; Youth

DESCRIPTION	Synthetic description of the indicator and/or compilation guidance

The unit of measurement of an indicator varies depending on the type and scale of the result that is monitored.

Besides quantitative modalities (discrete or continuous) of units of measurement, a binary type is included. A binary type of measurement is used for indicators that imply only two possibilities, usually yes vs. no, to indicate whether an indivisible task is accomplished or not (Lamhauge, Lanzi e Agrawala 2012). There is an agreement with the authors over the fact that binary indicators may be too simplistic. It is recommended that, when possible and appropriate, apparently indivisible tasks are broken down into sub-tasks to be measured in a discrete fashion. As the authors put: "the development of a framework is not an inherently binary process. M&E approaches should also consider how well the framework has been designed, how well it has been implemented and so on."

2.4.5. Customisation of pre-designed indicators

Pre-designed indicators are used by many high-level international organizations because they present unquestionable advantages:

- Inter-temporal comparability (i.e. same intervention at different points in time);
- Cross-section comparability (i.e. different interventions at the same time);
- Aggregation around common attributes;
- Reduction of the costs (e.g. transaction costs) associated with monitoring;
- Harmonization of information, avoidance of creating spurious information and disruption.

On the other hand, some disadvantages are detected (Kusek e Rist 2004):

- They may not address specific outcomes;
- They may be viewed as imposed, coming from the top-down;
- They limit key stakeholder participation and ownership;

To remedy to such disadvantages, the possibility to customise and tweak a pre-designed indicator to better align with the country or the affected community's needs, is maintained. The customisation, however, does not affect the general inventory: the custom indicator is added to the Monitoring Plan as a project-specific indicator. The customisation takes place when the indicator is included in a Monitoring Plan. Furthermore, it is good practice to submit the inventory of pre-designed indicators to scheduled processes of review, in order to check the frequency of usage of the indicators, ascertain whether certain indicators are never/rarely used and consider their elimination/modification.

2.4.6. Defining a new indicator

The indicators' library is comprised of more than 300 pre-designed indicators, intended to cover many situations and interventions with a high degree of flexibility. However, it could be the case that no indicator is suitable to monitor a very specific result of a project. In this case, the responsible of the monitoring process has the option to create an indicator and either add it to the Monitoring Plan of a project (as a one-off, project-specific indicator), or, if the new indicator is deemed generally relevant and useful, add it to the general library (inventory). In both cases, the newly created indicator shall respect a few of conditions:

- be in line with the quality standards and criteria above described;
- have an adequate wording as recommended;

- the classification attributes of the indicator have to be specified (unit of measurement, results-chain, etc.).

2.4.7. Cross-cutting indicators

The indicators' inventory contains a number of indicators that address cross-cutting aspects which could not be linked to any relevant Sustainable Development Goal or thematic area. They were still included in the inventory of pre-designed performance indicators as they were found to be used in some IMEES projects to monitor non-environmental outputs and outcomes such as occupational results, achievements related to entrepreneurship, communication & outreach, etc. Their code begins with "00" and are catalogued as "Unallocated" under the *Relevant SDG* attribute. Provided that the SDG attribute is N/A for these cross-cutting indicators, they can be filtered using other attributes such as the *cross-cutting aspect* and/or the *DAC-CRS Sector*.

2.5. Long-Term Goals

Long-Term Goals (LTGs) correspond to the top level of the results-chain. The 50 pre-designed LTGs are the result of a standardization process. The main source for the wording of the LTGs are the SDG Targets as formulated in the Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations Statistical Commission 2022)[31]

Table 8: Long-Term Goals, standardized

Relevant SDG (thematic area)	Long-Term Goal	LTG code
6	Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.I
6	Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	6.2.I
6	Reduce water pollution	6.3.I
6	Increase water recycling and safe reuse	6.3.II
6	Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	6.4.I
6	Reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.II
6	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	6.6.I
6	Mobilize funds to WASH sector	6.a.I
6	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1
7	Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	7.1.I
7	Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	7.2.I
7	Improve energy efficiency	7.3.I
7	Mobilize funds to clean energy	7.a.I
7	Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	7.b.I
9	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure	9.1.I
9	Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	9.3.I
9	Enhance scientific research and upgrade technological capabilities	9.5.I
12	Promote the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.I
12	Reduce food waste at consumer level and production and supply chain losses	12.3.I
12	Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.I
12	Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.I

[31] As contained in the Annex of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313), annual refinements contained in E/CN.3/2018/2 (Annex II), E/CN.3/2019/2 (Annex II), 2020 Comprehensive Review changes (Annex II) and annual refinements (Annex III) contained in E/CN.3/2020/2, annual refinements contained in E/CN.3/2021/2 (Annex), annual refinements contained in E/CN.3/2022/2 (Annex I), and decisions (53/101) by the 53rd United Nations Statistical Commission (E/2022/24-E/CN.3/2022/41).

13	Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	13.1.I
13	Promote sustainable, climate-resilient planning and management of cities, settlements and infrastructures	13.1.II
13	Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	13.1.III
13	Integrate climate change measures into local and national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.I
13	Promote measures for climate change mitigation, greenhouse gases emissions reduction, and carbon sinks improvement	13.2.II
13	Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	13.2.III
13	Promote climate-resilient, resource-efficient and sustainable building	13.2.IV
13	Promote education, institutional and technical capacity g on climate change adaptation and mitigation	13.3.I
13	Mobilize funds for climate finance	13.a.I
14	Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution, including pollution from agriculture, industry and other land-based activities	14.1.I
14	Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	14.2.I
14	Conserve coastal and marine areas and biodiversity through the establishment and/or enhancement of natural reserves and protected areas	14.5.I
14	Combat unsustainable fishing	14.6.I
14	Promote sustainable use of marine resources, including fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.I
14	Promote research in marine technology and ocean health	14.a.I
14	Support the development of small-scale artisanal fisheries and sustainable, local supply chains	14.b.I
15	Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	15.1.I
15	Promote the sustainable management of forests	15.2.I
15	Reduce and prevent deforestation	15.2.II
15	Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	15.2.III
15	Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	15.3.I
15	Restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods	15.3.II
15	Promote sustainable agriculture practices	15.3.III
15	Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	15.4.I
15	Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	15.5.I
15	Promote the conservation of biodiversity and reduce its loss	15.5.II
15	Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local plans, processes, strategies and accounts	15.9.I
15	Mobilize funds for conservation and biodiversity safeguard	15.a.I
5 (ancillary)	Promote women empowerment and ownership	5.a.I

Source: ISPRA-IMEES elaboration on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In the project's monitoring phase, relevant LTGs are selected and associated to the project's Monitoring Plan. LTGs are not customizable.

2.6. Monitoring Plan and Technical Report

Filling in the Monitoring Plan (MP) is the task that puts in motion the monitoring process of a project. The MP is populated with the indicators selected to keep track of a project's expected results, related to Long-term goals. A standard template of MP, which is included in IMEES Full Project Proposal (FPP) template for submission of project proposals, provides the following elements:

Table 9: Standard template of Monitoring Plan

						Target						
Result chain stage	**Result Code**	**Indicator**	**Unit of measurement**	**Description**	**Baseline**	**Y1**	**Y2**	**Y...**	**Yn**	**Fin**	**Frequency of collection**	**Means of verification**
output	OP1	Indicator 1			0							

=	OP2	Indicator 2	0
outcome	OC1	Indicator 3	0
=	OC2	…	0

The values in the fields "Results-chain stage", "Indicator", "Unit of measurement" and "Description" are pre-defined in the indicators' inventory, as attributes. When adding an indicator to the MP, the responsible of the monitoring activity can modify, eventually, the pre-defined results-chain stage, the unit of measurement and (applying sound judgement) the wording of the indicator itself. The changes, however, will only affect the MP under processing and will not be transferred to the general inventory.

The values in the fields "Result Code", "Baseline", "Target" (articulated in the project's executive years and a final target), "Frequency of collection" and "Means of verification" are populated by the responsible and are project-specific.

The Result Code is an alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies the result within the MP under processing. Two letters refer to the results-chain stage, followed by a progressive number. OC for outcome, OP for output, PC for process, IP for input.

Baseline is the point from which progress-tracking starts. This field is numerical and usually "zero".

Targets are the expected result, set a priori, for each project year (Y1... Yn) or milestone and at its conclusion (Fin). This field is numerical.

Frequency of collection states the frequency the data and information for compiling the indicator is collected.

Means of verification are the means and/or procedures employed to collect the data and should also address the source of the data (e.g., "field data collection").

Long-term goals are to be selected as well when the MP is processed.

During the implementation phase, IMEES requires the Counterparties/implementing agencies to elaborate a periodical Technical Report (TR) to track advancements and achievements against expected results/activities. The TR includes an update on the MP status, using basically the same template of the MP included in the approved FPP, but adding the field "Progress", where the effective achievements are reported. Every project has one MP (the FPP's) but multiple TRs. If needed, the FPP MP can be amended during the project lifetime.

It is important to recall here what are the fundamental criteria for collecting quality performance data, according to the World Bank (Kusek e Rist 2004):

- Reliability or the extent to which the data collection system is stable and consistent across time and space;
- Validity or the quality of indicators to measure, as directly and succinctly as possible, actual and intended performance levels;
- Timeliness, which consists of three elements:
    - frequency (how often data are collected);
    - currency (how recently data have been collected);
    - accessibility (data availability to support management decisions).

This is referred to as the Data Quality Triangle.

2.7. Analytics

Information on baseline, progress and target contained in the Monitoring Plan and in the Technical Reports is combined to produce the following analytics:

a) Achievement rate - progress towards expected result (%)

$$\left(\frac{Progress_t}{Target_t}\right) \times 100$$

b) Trend change (%)

$$\left(\frac{Progress_t - Baseline}{Baseline}\right) \times 100$$

Or

$$\left(\frac{Progress_{t+1} - Progress_t}{Progress_t}\right) \times 100$$

Or

$$\left(\frac{Progress_{t+1} - Target_t}{Target_t}\right) \times 100$$

c) Effort remaining upon completion (%)

$$1 - \left[\left(\frac{Progress_t}{Target_t}\right) \times 100\right]$$

t indicates the period of monitoring (Y1, Y2, etc.)

Averaging the analytics across a project's indicators at a given monitoring period returns the average rate of completion. Aggregating sub-sets of indicators based on attributes (e.g. per result-chain stage, per LTG, per cross-cutting aspect) returns a specific reading on achievements for that attribute.

2.8. Proxy methods for multilateral interventions

Pre-designed performance indicators developed to track achievements in the domain of bilateral cooperation projects can be used, in principle, for multilateral programmes and projects, with some caveats concerning attribution of results.

Within these types of projects/programmes, IMMES plays the role of donor within a multi-donor consortium or platform in which other financing entities participate, providing tied or untied grant resources or concessional loans or another financial instruments, usually following a lead arranger (i.e. the forerunner international organisation, a multilateral development bank, etc.). Consequently, IMEES has less control over program-level monitoring operations and reporting requirements, as the methods and workflow are proprietary of the lead arranger which originates the operation. The LogFrame, monitoring framework and result-tracking scheme are established a priori and managed by the leader of the initiative.

For the above reasons, attributing to each financer its share of outputs and impacts is not a straightforward exercise. Data on results achieved are collected from the ground-up and reported as an aggregate, representing the global financial efforts of the whole donor consortium, independently of its origin, type or amount breakdown. To work around this attribution dilemma, the quantitative bit of information available – the amount of financial commitment (disbursement) of the individual donor – is used as a proxy of the results breakdown by donor. The methodologies presented here stem from this rationale and assume a *follow the money* approach.

To capture the share of results attributable to the monetary equivalent, two parametrization methods have been developed.

2.8.1. Pro quota method

The *pro quota* method establishes a proportion between the amount of IMEES's financial contribution and the initiative's results. It is a proxy measure of the additional outputs and outcomes that are imputable to IMEES's financial contribution equivalent.

The first step is calculating the *coefficient of contribution*:

$$\frac{IMEES\ funds}{Total\ funds} \times 100$$

Where:

• The numerator (IMEES funds) is the amount of IMEES co-financing, expressed in monetary terms (EUR/USD)

• The denominator (Total funds) is the amount of the financial envelope (all donors), expressed in monetary terms

This will return a percentage value that expresses the weight of IMMES's financial contribution over the total. It is an index number.

By applying this contribution coefficient, it is now possible to parametrize each programme-level result to the amount of IMEES financial contribution. Obviously, this is just a theoretic estimate of the quota of results that was obtainable due to the additional contribution of IMEES to the multilateral programme. The unit of measurement is inherited from the type of result.

Example

(data from Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa SEPA Annual Report 2023)

IMEES funds = 12,600,000 USD

Total funds = 72,000,000 USD

Coefficient of contribution = $\frac{12{,}600{,}000}{72{,}000{,}000} \times 100 = 17{,}5\%$

Programme result (SEPA)	Parametrized result (IMEES)
2,840 MW in new renewable energy capacity	497 MW in new renewable energy capacity
1.3 million new electricity connections	227.5 thousand new electricity connections
8,394,182t CO2 of GHG emissions reductions	1,468,982t CO2 of GHG emissions reductions
160,000 new jobs	28 new jobs

2.8.2. Crowding-in factor

The crowding-in factor inherits the concept of leverage and provides a measure of the magnitude and attractive power of a financing entity's outstanding to a multi-donor financial facility, in relation to the number of all other lenders and their aggregate financial contribution. It can be interpreted as the ability of a financing entity (IMEES) to attract additional financial resources by pulling in the envelope other lenders and donors.

The crowding-in factor (*cif*) is defined as:

$$cif = \left(\frac{b-a}{b}\right)^{1/N-1}$$

Cif returns a normalized value between 0 and 1 by construction. The closer to 1 the *cif* is, the highest the catalytic power.

Where:

a is IMEES's contribution to the financial facility in monetary terms (i.e. the grant, in EUR or USD)

b is the entire financial envelope of the facility, including IMEES's contribution, in monetary terms

N is the total number of co-financers, including IMEES

Example

(data from Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa SEPA Annual Report 2023)

a = 12,600,000 USD

b = 72,000,000 USD

N = 10

$$cif = \left(\frac{72{,}000{,}000 - 12{,}600{,}000}{72{,}000{,}000}\right)^{1/10-1} = 0{,}979$$

3. Evaluation: approach and tools

This chapter is focused on exploring approaches and tools for the evaluation of IMEES's bilateral projects.

3.1. Selection of evaluation Terms of Reference

Evaluation is conducted according to a set of established standards or terms of reference (ToR) which must be defined a priori. The examination of performance is done against such standards.

Following the meta-analysis of development agencies and practitioners' modus operandi in evaluating interventions, eight ToRs (Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability, Ownership & Empowerment, Environment safeguard) have been identified as most representative and exhaustive for IMEES bilateral cooperation purposes. .

The first six ToRs correspond to the widely used OECD-DAC criteria (OECD/DAC 2019). These six criteria are the spinal tap of every evaluation method in development cooperation.

The ToR of "Ownership", alongside the dimension of "Empowerment", is also widely used by development practitioners and has been borrowed from the principles of the Busan Forum (4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness 2011).

Finally, the ToR of "Environmental safeguard" has been included to reflect IMEES field of competence.

3.1.1. Relevance

Is the intervention doing the right things?

"The extent to which the intervention's objectives and design respond to beneficiaries' global, country and partner/institution needs, policies and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change". (OECD 2021)

The analysis of Relevance allows evaluators to determine how well the objectives and implementation of an intervention are aligned with the needs of beneficiaries and stakeholders - whether they consider the intervention useful and value-creating - as well as with the priorities of the intervention. Relevance can be deduced in relation to the SDGs, the NDCs and other international and/or national development objectives, strategies and agendas.

The assessment of Relevance implies enquiring whether:

- the objectives (general and specific) of the intervention are well defined, realistic and feasible; the results are evaluable[32] and aligned with international standards and good practices.

In defining needs and priorities, the ownership of beneficiaries must be paramount. If from the analysis of Relevance turns out that objectives and needs are not properly specified, the project's Theory of Change should be reviewed.

The analysis of Relevance takes into account the following four elements (secondary dimensions)

Responsiveness: Relevance of the intervention to beneficiaries' and stakeholders' needs, including institutional entities and donors.

Context relevance: The needs of beneficiaries and stakeholders cannot be comprehended in a void, but are shaped by the context. The context includes economic, environmental, equity, social, cultural, political economy and capacity factors. Context considerations also depend on the timing of the assessment.

Quality of design: It refers to the building quality of the intervention logic (LogFrame), whether the priorities and needs of the affected community are properly addressed and whether the objectives have been accurately specified. By looking at the Results-Chain and Theory of Change, the evaluator appraises

[32] The concept of Evaluability is outlined in OECD's Quality Standards for Development Evaluation (OECD 2010) as the extent to which an intervention can be evaluated in a reliable and credible fashion.

how the transformation of inputs and activities into outputs and outcomes is envisaged and the articulation of priorities and needs of all stakeholders throughout. This allows discovering gaps and broken linkages in intervention logic that may undermine an intervention's overall relevance. It also provides insight into the intervention's appropriateness.

Adaptability: Adaptability is Relevance over time. Evaluators shall consider that interventions are taking place in a changing context. Conflicts, changes in policies or the economic and financial environment can significantly affect the implementation of the intervention, as well as any other change, endogenous or exogenous, in operating conditions. This is linked to the relevance to the context, in terms of time, and involves the use of *adaptive management*. Adaptive management is defined as a structured management strategy that involves ongoing process of working collaboratively and flexibly to learn, make decisions, test assumptions, and adjust actions on the basis of new information, lessons and changes in context (OECD 2023). Adaptive management has emerged in recent years in response to a growing complexity in project management and increasing levels of uncertainty when dealing with multiple actors. It requires a certain degree of flexibility so that efforts are responsive to changes in context, emerging issues and challenges faced during implementation (Ramalingam, Wild e Buffardi 2019), (O'Donnell 2016). Essentially, adaptive management helps project governance in conditions of ongoing uncertainty. It is crucial to specify the basic assumptions for successful intervention in advance, collect best available evidence and analyse potential risks and opportunities.

3.1.2. Coherence

How well does the intervention fit?

"The compatibility of the intervention with other interventions in a country, sector or institution." (OECD 2021)

The Coherence analysis completes the Relevance analysis in so far as Relevance deals with contextual analysis regarding the alignment with needs and priorities of internal actors to the intervention - in other words, how much the intervention responds to the operational context – whereas Coherence looks at the interactions between the intervention and other initiatives in the same context/scope. The Coherence analysis focuses on synergies and trade-offs between policies and strategies (other interventions); cross-governmental coordination; compatibility with international norms and standards (e.g. human rights conventions, labour conventions, anti-corruption regulations) and national (e.g. national environmental laws).

Through the Coherence analysis it is possible to identify unnecessary duplications and incoherencies of approach. Coherence can be analysed within a system: an organisation, a sector, a theme, a country, etc.

The analysis of Coherence takes into account the following two elements (secondary dimensions)

External coherence: It refers to the alignment with external policy commitments (e.g. Rio Conventions, SDGs, NDCs) and to the coherence with interventions implemented by other actors in a specific context, thus avoiding duplication of efforts and appraising the intervention added value.

Internal coherence: It refers to the alignment with the wider policy frameworks of the institution and the alignment with other interventions implemented by the same institution including those of other departments responsible for implementing development interventions or interventions which may affect the same operating context. It should be considered the harmonisation of these activities if duplication of efforts and activities occurs, or if the interventions complement each other. In the context of environmental cooperation, coherence can be interpreted horizontally, for example, across the water-energy-food nexus or the gender equality-climate change nexus. The interaction with non-development policies, such as international trade policies (for example in the case of technology transfer or GPP) can also be considered.

3.1.3. Effectiveness

Is the intervention achieving its objectives?

"The extent to which the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives and its results, including any differential results across groups." (OECD 2021)

The Effectiveness criterion concerns the quality of the implementation and the expected results that are closer both in time and space – i.e. the effects. The Effectiveness analysis returns the extent to which the intervention is producing (or has produced) the expected results in relation to the objectives set. It is in this dimension of the evaluation that indicators of performance (OVIs) are looked at, provided that the targets have been properly specified. It is also important to assess the distribution of results within the target groups (disaggregated by sex, age, social status, etc.) and identify possible asymmetries.

The examination of the unplanned, unintended effects - positive or negative - is part of the effectiveness analysis. The evaluator should enquire what produced these effects. The criterion of Effectiveness is closely related to that of Relevance: in the analysis of Relevance, needs and priorities (objectives) are evaluated; in the analysis of Effectiveness, progress towards such objectives is assessed.

The analysis of Effectiveness takes into account the following three elements (secondary dimensions) :

Implementation quality & feasibility: The implementing subject's expertise, its management capability; the project's feasibility and how well it followed the expectations outlined in the FPP and in the Work Breakdown Structure; the submission of scheduled deliverables, are all aspects enquired.

Monitoring adequacy: The primary focus of assessing effectiveness remains on establishing whether an intervention has achieved its intended results at different levels of the results chain - outputs and outcomes. The results chain, the monitoring plan and the indicators, the theory of change and the technical reports on progress and achievements are under scrutiny. Essential in this phase is the measurement of progress of results (corresponding to milestones) through the set of indicators chosen during the planning/design phase. In addition to monitoring the achievement of objectives through appropriate indicators, the evaluator should be able to determine the explanatory factors for achievement, under-achievement or non-achievement. If the intervention has led to differential - unanticipated - results between groups of beneficiaries (a classic example of asymmetry is that between male and female beneficiaries) means that something did not work in the design and/or implementation of the intervention, and presumably no inclusive approaches have been adopted (i.e. gender mainstreaming)

Risks and uncertainties: Predicted risks refer to the risks identified and analysed (and possibly estimated in terms of probability and damage) during risk mapping process. Risk mitigation measures refer to actions and strategies taken to reduce or manage risks that may affect the successful implementation of a cooperation project. These measures can include a range of actions, such as the identification of potential risks and the development of risk management plans, the implementation of safety and security measures, the establishment of contingency plans, and the allocation of resources to manage risks. The aim of risk mitigation measures is to minimize the negative impact of potential risks and to increase the likelihood of project success. Uncertainties, opposed to risks, are negative events and threats not predictable a priori. When external conditions or factors of influence have been carefully weighed and appropriately mitigated, there should be no "killing assumptions". In other words, the possible occurrence of events so harmful to the project as to determine its failure is avoided (or the shock promptly absorbed - a sign of management resilience). This implies that any issues arising in earlier stages of design and/or from similar experiences have been taken into account (i.e. through lessons learnt).

3.1.4. Efficiency

How well are resources being used?

"The extent to which the intervention delivers, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way." (OECD 2021)

The Efficiency criterion concerns the cost-effectiveness and timeliness of the intervention. Cost effectiveness is realized when the conversion of inputs (funds, expertise, natural resources, human resources, materials, time, etc.) into outputs, outcomes and impacts occurs in the most economical way, compared to alternatives. Timeliness is the respect of the time schedule (Gantt diagram) or its reasonable

adjustment to the changing context. The most important and politically sensitive aspect here - for a large number of stakeholders - is the justification of financial resources used in relation to the real results achieved. The analysis of economic efficiency can be integrated with conventional tools derived from economic analysis such as cost-benefit analysis, calculation of return-on-investment rates, value-for-money, cost-effectiveness analysis, calculation of consumer surplus to estimate the welfare increase in beneficiaries, benchmarking, etc. These types of analysis are most common in infrastructure and energy projects.

The analysis of Efficiency takes into account the following three elements (secondary dimensions):

Financial consistency & budgeting: Economic efficiency is used here to refer to the absence of waste and the conversion of inputs into results in the most cost-efficient way possible. It includes assessing the efficiency of results at all levels of the results chain: outputs, outcomes and impacts. This also involves evaluating the extent to which appropriate choices were made and trade-offs addressed in the design stage, during implementation and in budgeting.

Timeliness & operational efficiency: Timeliness checks to what extent the results were achieved within the intended timeframe. It is also the opportunity to check if the timeframe was realistic or appropriate in the first place and if adjustments were made in a reasonable and justified way due to programme changes, external factors and delays. Operational efficiency deals with how well resources are used during implementation.

Procurement and purchases: This aspect enquires about the transparency of procurement and purchase operations and if they are aligned with the decisions of the JC.

3.1.5. Impact

What difference does the intervention make?

"The extent to which the intervention has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects." (OECD 2021)

The impact criterion is one that analyses the higher order effects and the indirect, secondary and potential consequences of the intervention. It captures the transformative effects and changes that are longer term, broader in scope and of superior magnitude than those captured by the Effectiveness criterion. Typically, such impacts, when produced, are enduring, holistic and affect deeply systems and norms. Transformative effects and impacts are used as synonyms.

The analysis of Impact takes into account the following four elements (secondary dimensions):

Significance: Significance measures the extent to which higher-level results (impacts) have been found to matter for those affected. In other words, there is significance when the intervention results in a significant positive change in the conditions of the beneficiaries. The evaluator should not be influenced by his own value and bias judgements in assessing the significance of the intervention.

Outreach: This aspect refers to the intervention's capacity to communicate its achievements beyond its limits, reaching a number of stakeholders.

Transformational change: Transformational change is defined as holistic and enduring changes in systems (social, economic, or political systems) and/or norms. It refers to the root or systemic causes and drivers of development problems.

Spill-over effects: Spill-over effects are higher-level benefits that accrue to group outside the main target group(s) (i.e. indirect beneficiaries) and/or are propagated in locations far from the original site of an initiative. Spill-over effects can occur in different areas, including the economy, environment, social structures, and governance, and can have both short-term and long-term impacts. For example, a development project aimed at improving climate-smart agriculture productivity in a specific region may have spill-over effects by creating new markets, employment opportunities, and income streams for farmers and other rural communities in the surrounding areas. Spill-over effects can be an important means of achieving greater impact and sustainability in development cooperation, as they can create synergies and leverage resources, while also increasing the reach and impact of initiatives. In order to

maximize spill-over effects, development initiatives should be designed with a broader view of their potential impacts, and with a focus on building partnerships and networks that can support and sustain these effects over time.

3.1.6. Sustainability

Will the benefits last?

"The extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue." (OECD 2021)

Sustainability is the extent to which the net benefits of an intervention continue to be produced in the future. The financial, economic, social, environmental and organizational capacity of the are analysed, along with resilience, risks and trade-offs. Although typically the Sustainability analysis is carried out in the ex-post evaluation stage, the conditions for the sustainability of the intervention should be sought (and secured) from the design phase and brought up in every activity since project's inception. The evaluator will have to determine whether, given the dynamics and complexity of the operational context, the intervention has demonstrated resilience and adaptability.

A crucial aspect of Sustainability is the so-called "exit strategy", that is the set of procedures put in place to ensure the continuation of positive effects beyond the natural life of the intervention. Finally, Effectiveness and Impact are overriding criteria to achieve Sustainability.

The analysis of Sustainability takes into account the following six elements (secondary dimensions):

Continuation of positive effects: There are two timeframes to take into account here: actual sustainability (i.e. the continuation of net benefits created by the intervention that are already evident) and prospective sustainability (i.e. the net benefits for key stakeholders that are likely to continue into the future). In the first case, the evaluator should examine whether the conditions and opportunities for the continuation of net benefits have been identified, anticipated and planned for (e.g. removal of barriers and mitigation of risks). This analysis also supports the evidence of adaptive management capacity. In the second case, the evaluator should estimate the likelihood that conditions governing the continuation of positive effects hold. To demonstrate this, the evaluator will have to explore the stability and permanence of positive effects in every dominion of sustainability. This adds evidence of the presence of an enabling environment for development.

Financial & operational sustainability: This aspect enquires whether the project is equipped with the conditions to make expected results endure in the future from a financial and management point of view, possibly triggering its economic sustainability by enabling actors to perform income-generating activities and/or catalysing other sources of funding. Operational sustainability refers to the ability of a project or program to continue functioning effectively and efficiently over time, without external support nor assistance. This implies having sufficient resources, competent staff, and appropriate systems and processes in place to ensure that the project's goals and objectives can be achieved sustainably. This encourages evaluations to consider the development partner capacity that has been built or strengthened as a result of the intervention, as well as the resilience built to absorb external changes and shocks. This will ensure that the net benefits will continue into the future.

Technological sustainability: Technology transfers should adhere to the principles and practice of "Appropriate Technology"[33]: be of simple use, small-scale, locally-sourced, labour-intense, sustainable, autonomous and decentralized.

[33] The theorist of the concept of "appropriate technology" or "technology with a human face" was economist E. F. Schumacher, who introduced it in his 1973 essay "Small is Beautiful: a Study of Economics as if People Mattered" (Schumacher 2011). The origin of the concept goes back to Gandhi, who had described the non-oppressive role that the technology should have for the self-sustaining economy and village society. The principles of appropriate technology have become a common in development economics and among practitioners, as they criticize the materialistic approach of technology transfer, which is a mere transfer of capital, not accompanied by non-technology inputs such as know-how, capacity building and a local network of technical assistance. When these aspects are overlooked, projects that involve the use of technology oftentimes do fail, as factors that transform capital into capabilities for the people are neglected. More information on appropriate technology approaches can be found in the website of "Centro di ricerca sulle Tecnologie appropriate per la gestione dell'Ambiente nei paesi a risorse limitate" (CeTAmb 2024).

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Exit strategy: Exit strategies are the "coping mechanisms" of a project. They consist in procedures to be activated at the end of the project life cycle to ensure that the assets and services put in place by the project's efforts are endorsed by the community of beneficiaries, including the key role of institutions and (decentralised) authorities. Enabling effective exit strategies is crucial in particular for projects that entail basic public access services, infrastructures, machineries and capital assets in general (e.g. a local maintenance service available in case of energy assets failure).

Traction and momentum: Traction and momentum are qualities of an intervention that shows replication value, scale-up potential and capacity to collect best practices and reflect on lessons learnt. This capital of information is useful for the sustainability of the project it refers to and for other initiatives as well.

Social-cultural sustainability: Social sustainability refers to the ability of a development project to produce lasting positive impacts on the well-being and quality of life of the communities and individuals it serves, taking into account factors such as equity, inclusiveness, human rights, and empowerment. It aims to ensure that the benefits generated by a project are sustained over time, even after the project has ended, and that they contribute to the long-term development of the communities.

3.1.7. Ownership & Empowerment

Are beneficiaries enabled to be agents of their own change?

The concept of Ownership stems from the "shared principles" of the Fourth High Level Forum on Environmental Effectiveness (Busan, 2011). Applying the criterion of Ownership when evaluating interventions requires a shift of prospective from donors to the affected communities. It is developing countries that take lead and agency for their own measure and pace of development. Full ownership in development cooperation is achieved when approaches and solutions are "tailored to country-specific situations and needs", using when possible, country-level systems, result frameworks and platforms that reflect local priorities and goals. Linked to the concept of Ownership is the concept of Empowerment: in this context, the term "empowerment" signifies the capability of a particular social group (e.g. women, youth) to take control of their circumstances and achieve their goals, thereby being able to work towards maximizing the quality of their lives (Adams, 1990, as cited in (Nikkhah e Redzuan 2009). Empowerment is enabled by (1) access to information, knowledge and skills; (2) being involved/lead decision making processes; (3) individual self-efficacy, community participation and perceived control (Rappaport, 1987, as cited in (Nikkhah e Redzuan 2009).

The analysis of Ownership and Empowerment takes into account the following five elements (secondary dimensions):

Institutional ownership and capacity-building: "Institutional ownership" refers to the extent to which an institution (e.g. government agency, civil society organization, private sector entity, etc.) assumes responsibility and demonstrates commitment for the design, implementation, and sustainability of a development initiative. Institutional ownership means that the initiative is driven by the needs, priorities, capacities, and aspirations of the relevant institutions and their stakeholders, rather than being imposed by external actors. Institutional ownership is important for ensuring the effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of development initiatives. It ensures that the initiative is well-aligned with the needs and capacities of the relevant institutions, and that it can be effectively implemented and sustained over the long-term. It also helps to build trust and accountability between external development partners and local institutions, and can enhance the participation of stakeholders in the design and implementation of initiatives. In order to promote institutional ownership, development initiatives should involve relevant institutions and stakeholders in decision-making, planning, and implementation, and should be designed in a way that is responsive to their needs and capacities.

Participative processes and inclusion: "Participative processes" in the context of development cooperation refer to approaches and methodologies that involve the active participation of stakeholders in the design, implementation, and evaluation of development initiatives. The goal of participative processes is to ensure that initiatives are developed and implemented in a way that is responsive to the needs and aspirations of the stakeholders involved, and that benefits all relevant groups and individuals. Participative processes can take various forms, including community consultation and engagement,

stakeholder workshops and forums, focus groups, and other forms of deliberative engagement. The objective is to create opportunities for stakeholders to provide input and feedback, to express their needs and priorities, and to engage in dialogue and collaboration. Participative processes are important for ensuring that development initiatives are relevant, effective, and sustainable, and for promoting ownership, accountability, and empowerment among stakeholders. They can help to foster trust, build consensus, and address conflicts and challenges in a constructive and inclusive manner. By involving stakeholders in decision-making and implementation, participative processes can also help to ensure that development initiatives are more responsive to the needs and capacities of the communities and institutions they aim to serve.

Stakeholder and community engagement: This aspect enquires into the extent to which the local community and the relevant stakeholders, including the target groups, have been involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of the intervention.

Women empowerment: Empowerment of women in the target group is practically achieved when the intended minimum percentage of women to be reached has been effectively reached and the intervention managed to mainstream women's desiderata through appropriate techniques[34].

Youth empowerment: Empowerment of young people in the target group is practically achieved when the intended minimum percentage of young people to be reached has been effectively reached and the intervention managed to mainstream young people's desiderata through appropriate techniques

3.1.8. Environmental safeguard

The criterion of Environmental safeguard has been added to verify whether the intervention pose unintended environmental threats. This evaluation criterion focuses on technical and thematic aspects, whereas the other are cross-cutting. IMEES's evaluation matrix for CARICOM projects included questions on the environmental performance of the project that were taken into account when developing this evaluation dimension.

Three levels of growing environmental safeguard are identified:

1. Compliance: The intervention shall be compliant with the environmental laws and regulations in place in the partner country and in the donor country, as well as with EU-level environmental laws and international right. The intervention managers shall also be attentive that all partners, stakeholders, contracted firms and suppliers are compliant and observant of due diligence within their remits. It is a passive form of environmental safeguard in line with the EU Taxonomy principle "Do No Significant Harm" (DNSH);
2. *Integration:* Integration of environmental aspects into the project/programme is an approach similar to greening (of policies, strategies, etc.). Environmental integration occurs when the intervention generates environmental co-benefits, namely benefits that are not among the specific objectives of the intervention, but are nonetheless intended to be achieved and planned for;
3. Mainstreaming: Generally speaking, environmental mainstreaming is the deliberate and proactive prioritization of environmental issues in decision-making, whether be policies, plans, budgets or development cooperation initiatives. In the latter case, environmental mainstreaming is substantiated when the general objective and the specific objective(s) (Long-Term Goals) of the project/programme directly and chiefly address ecological, environmental and/or climate issues, which are planned for and measured. Mainstreaming is the most active form of environmental safeguard. More on the concept of Environmental Mainstreaming in chapter 5.2.

IMEES's international environmental cooperation falls, by definition, under the third category. However, aspects of compliance and integration should not be overlooked in the Work Breakdown Structure, Budget and Procurement.

[34] Examples of methods for measurement women's empowerment can be found in (Doss, Malapit e Comstock 2020).

In the evaluation of Environmental safeguard, an evidence base aiding the considerations is the Environmental Risk Matrix tool (see chapter 5.2).

The analysis of Environmental safeguard takes into account the following eight elements (secondary dimensions):

Environmental threats: The implementation or sustainability of the project may be threatened by critical environmental issues or the effects of climate instability.

Environmental risks and opportunities: Stakes, risks and opportunities linked to environmental management may surface and should be pondered, mitigated or seized. Stakes refer to the interests, concerns, and expectations of different stakeholders who are directly or indirectly affected by the project or initiative. Adequate consideration of stakes involves identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders, including local communities, environmental groups, government agencies, and other actors who have a vested interest in the environmental aspects of the initiative. Understanding and incorporating their perspectives and needs during the identification and formulation phase is essential for effective decision-making and the long-term sustainability of the project. Assessing risks related to the environment involves identifying and analysing potential threats, hazards, or adverse impacts that may arise from the proposed project or initiative. Environmental risks may include pollution, habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, natural resource depletion, climate change impacts, or any other potential negative consequences. Adequate consideration of risks entails conducting thorough environmental impact assessments, risk assessments, or feasibility studies to identify and understand the potential risks associated with the project. It also involves developing appropriate risk mitigation strategies and incorporating necessary safeguards and monitoring mechanisms to minimize or manage the identified risks. Opportunities related to the environment refer to the potential positive outcomes, synergies, or co-benefits that can be leveraged or achieved through the project or initiative. This may include opportunities for ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, renewable energy adoption, or other environmentally beneficial outcomes. Adequate consideration of opportunities involves conducting assessments or studies to identify and explore potential positive environmental impacts and integrating them into the project design and formulation. It may also involve identifying partnerships or collaboration opportunities that can enhance the project's environmental outcomes.

Environmental actions: Here are key aspects to consider when evaluating the effectiveness of the environmental actions taken: 1. Adoption and Implementation: Evaluate the extent to which environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies were adopted and implemented as a result of the actions taken. This involves assessing whether the targeted audience or stakeholders embraced and incorporated these practices and technologies into their operations, policies, or behaviours. 2. Environmental Impact: Assess the actual environmental impact of the promoted practices and technologies. This includes examining whether they resulted in reduced resource consumption, lower emissions or pollution, improved ecosystem health, or enhanced resilience to environmental challenges such as climate change. The actions should contribute positively to environmental sustainability and address key environmental concerns. 3. Scalability and Replicability: Consider whether the actions taken were scalable and replicable. Scalability refers to the potential to expand the adoption of environmentally friendly practices and technologies to a larger scale or wider context. Replicability refers to the ease with which the actions can be replicated in different locations or contexts. The effectiveness of the actions is enhanced if they can be applied in various settings and have the potential for broader impact. 4. Behavioural Change: Evaluate whether the actions facilitated behavioural change among stakeholders or target groups. Effective promotion of environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies often requires a shift in attitudes, habits, and decision-making processes. Assess whether the actions were successful in influencing and inspiring individuals or organizations to adopt and sustain these practices and technologies. 5. Stakeholder Engagement: Consider the extent to which stakeholders were engaged throughout the process of promoting environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies. Effective engagement involves understanding stakeholders' needs, perspectives, and constraints, and incorporating them into the design and implementation of the actions. Collaboration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness of the actions. By evaluating the effectiveness of actions in promoting environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies, organizations and stakeholders can identify successful strategies, address any shortcomings, and refine their

approaches to better achieve their environmental goals. This evaluation process helps ensure that efforts are targeted and impactful, leading to positive and lasting environmental outcomes.

Environmental education and awareness: Here are key aspects to consider when assessing the impact of the project on environmental education and awareness: 1. Education and Training Programs: Evaluate whether the project included specific educational or training programs aimed at increasing environmental knowledge among the beneficiaries. This may involve conducting workshops, seminars, or formal training sessions on environmental topics, sustainable practices, or conservation principles. Assess the participation and engagement levels of the beneficiaries in these programs. 2. Curriculum Integration: Consider whether the project integrated environmental education into existing curricula or educational materials used by the beneficiaries. Assess whether environmental concepts, principles, or topics were incorporated into formal educational settings, such as schools, colleges, or vocational training programs. Integration into educational materials ensures that environmental education becomes a long-term component of the beneficiaries' learning experience. 3. Outreach and Awareness Campaigns: Evaluate whether the project implemented outreach initiatives or awareness campaigns to disseminate information and raise awareness about environmental issues among the beneficiaries. This may include organizing community events, public awareness campaigns, or media campaigns to reach a wider audience. Assess the reach and effectiveness of these campaigns in conveying key environmental messages and promoting behaviour change. 4. Behaviour Change: Assess whether the project had an impact on the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours of the beneficiaries regarding the environment. Look for evidence of behaviour change, such as adopting sustainable practices, reducing resource consumption, or actively participating in environmental conservation efforts. Behaviour change indicates that the project's environmental education efforts have translated into tangible actions and positive environmental outcomes. 5. Knowledge Retention: Consider whether the beneficiaries retained and applied the knowledge gained through the project's environmental education initiatives over time. Assess the sustainability of the knowledge transfer and whether the beneficiaries continue to demonstrate an understanding of environmental concepts and principles beyond the project's duration. 6. Feedback and Evaluation: Evaluate whether the project collected feedback or conducted evaluations to assess the impact of its environmental education efforts. This feedback can provide insights into the effectiveness of the educational initiatives and help identify areas for improvement. By assessing the impact of the project on environmental education and awareness, stakeholders can determine the effectiveness of their efforts in equipping beneficiaries with knowledge, skills, and awareness to make informed decisions and take positive environmental actions.

Environmental results: This aspect aims to evaluate the clarity, feasibility, and scientific validity of the expected positive environmental outcomes of a project. The following factors should be considered: 1. Clarity of Environmental Achievements: It is important to assess whether the predicted positive environmental achievements are clearly articulated and well-defined. The expected outcomes should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). Clear indicators and targets should be established to track progress and evaluate the success of the project. 2. Realism of Environmental Achievements: The predicted positive environmental achievements should be realistic and attainable within the given project scope, resources, and timeframes. It is important to assess whether the project's proposed activities, interventions, and strategies have a reasonable likelihood of leading to the desired outcomes. Unrealistic or overly optimistic projections can undermine the credibility and effectiveness of the project. 3. Scientific Consensus: The predicted positive environmental achievements should be aligned with the prevailing scientific consensus in the relevant field or domain. This involves considering the existing body of scientific knowledge, research findings, best practices, and expert opinions related to the environmental aspects of the project. Scientific consensus provides a foundation for ensuring that the projected outcomes are evidence-based, credible, and aligned with established principles and guidelines. 4. Expert Review and Validation: It is valuable to engage experts or stakeholders with relevant scientific expertise to review and validate the project's predicted positive environmental achievements. Expert input can help ensure that the projections are scientifically sound, reliable, and supported by empirical evidence. Expert review also provides an opportunity to identify any gaps, limitations, or areas where further research or data collection may be needed. 5. Alignment with Environmental Goals and Priorities: The predicted positive environmental achievements should be in line with broader environmental goals, policies, and priorities at local, regional, national, and international levels. This involves considering

relevant environmental frameworks, such as sustainability goals, climate targets, biodiversity conservation objectives, or other relevant standards or agreements. By critically assessing the clarity, realism, and scientific consensus underlying the predicted positive environmental achievements, stakeholders can gain confidence in the project's environmental outcomes and ensure that they are meaningful, reliable, and aligned with the broader environmental agenda. This evaluation helps set a solid foundation for successful implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project's environmental impacts.

Environmental review: Examples of formal environmental assessments include EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment), CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment).

Long-term impact: When evaluating the potential for long-term positive environmental impact, the following factors should be considered: 1. Sustainability: Assess whether the project's activities, interventions, and strategies are designed with sustainability in mind. This involves considering the long-term viability and durability of the project's environmental initiatives. For example, are the proposed practices and technologies economically feasible, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound in the long run? Will they continue to deliver positive environmental outcomes beyond the project's duration? 2. Capacity Building: Evaluate whether the project includes efforts to build the capacity of stakeholders, local communities, or institutions to continue implementing and maintaining environmentally positive practices. Capacity building activities can empower individuals and organizations to take ownership and sustain the project's environmental initiatives even after the project's completion. 3. Policy and Institutional Support: Consider whether the project aligns with existing environmental policies, regulations, and frameworks. Assess whether the project contributes to strengthening institutions, fostering collaboration among relevant stakeholders, or influencing policy changes that support long-term environmental conservation and sustainability. 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Determine whether the project incorporates monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the long-term environmental impact. These mechanisms can help assess the effectiveness of the project's interventions, identify any emerging challenges or unintended consequences, and inform adaptive management strategies for sustained positive outcomes. 5. Engagement and Partnerships: Evaluate whether the project engages key stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and experts, to ensure long-term commitment and collaboration. Partnerships with relevant actors can foster knowledge exchange, shared responsibility, and collective action to maintain and expand the project's positive environmental impact beyond its initial scope. 6. Resilience and Adaptation: Consider whether the project's environmental initiatives address resilience and adaptation to potential environmental challenges, such as climate change or natural disasters. Projects that incorporate strategies to enhance ecosystem resilience and foster adaptive capacities are more likely to have a long-term positive environmental impact. By considering these factors, stakeholders can assess the potential for a project to generate lasting and positive environmental outcomes. This evaluation aids in identifying strategies, approaches, and interventions that contribute to sustainable environmental stewardship and supports the continuity of positive environmental impacts beyond the project's lifespan.

Relevance of environmental interventions: The aspect seeks to evaluate the alignment of environmental interventions with the specific context in which they were implemented and whether they effectively addressed the needs of the beneficiaries. Several factors need to be considered: 1. Contextual Relevance: Assessing the relevance of environmental interventions requires understanding the specific operational context in which they were implemented. This includes considering factors such as the local environmental conditions, ecosystem characteristics, socio-economic context, cultural norms, and political dynamics. The interventions should be designed and implemented in a manner that is responsive to these contextual factors. 2. Beneficiaries' Needs: Evaluating the appropriateness of environmental interventions involves understanding the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries. This includes considering their environmental challenges, concerns, and aspirations. The interventions should address these needs in a manner that promotes sustainable development, improves the well-being of the beneficiaries, and contributes to their long-term interests. 3. Stakeholder Engagement: An important aspect is the extent to which stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and relevant experts, were involved in the design and implementation of the interventions. Effective stakeholder engagement ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, local knowledge is incorporated, and the interventions are better tailored to the context and beneficiaries' needs. 4. Impact Assessment: Evaluating the outcomes and impact of the environmental interventions is

crucial in determining their relevance and appropriateness. This involves assessing whether the interventions achieved their intended objectives, whether they had any unintended consequences, and whether they contributed to positive changes in the environmental conditions and the well-being of the beneficiaries. 5. Adaptive Management: It is important to consider whether the interventions were responsive to changing circumstances and whether there were mechanisms in place for adaptive management. Environmental interventions should be flexible and able to adjust to evolving needs, emerging challenges, and new information. By evaluating these factors, it becomes possible to determine whether the environmental interventions were relevant and appropriate within the operative context and in meeting the needs of the beneficiaries. This evaluation can inform future decision-making, program design, and implementation strategies to ensure that interventions are more effective and sustainable in the future.

3.2. The evaluation questionnaire: design and score mechanics

The last phase of the evaluation process is to obtain a rating or an overall score, expressed by a synthetic index, of the project performance. Projects that have obtained a rating can be ranked and compared.

After carefully reviewing all possible options used by the community of practice in the evaluation activities, the instrument chosen to perform project evaluation was the survey and, more specifically, a structured questionnaire with pre-determined response categories. The questions, that stem from the criteria selected and aim at enquiring specific sub-aspects (secondary dimensions), were formulated during several review cycles with IMEES officers ensuring clarity, conciseness and usefulness. The choice of using a structured questionnaire ensued from the need of having a simple and effective process that facilitates the elaboration of a synthetic index.

3.2.1. Stages of evaluation

The questionnaire is designed to present the different series of questions according to the timing in which the evaluation takes place. Hence, the first step is to select the evaluation stage, which reflects the status of the project over time.

Conventionally, there are three stages in evaluation (T_i = 1, 2, 3), resumed in the table below:

Table 10: Stages of evaluation

Stage	PCM phase	Description
Ex ante	Identification / formulation / programming-financing	The ex ante evaluation is performed when the project is in its inception, just before it moves to execution. Looking at documents such as the pre-feasibility study, the feasibility study, the concept note and the full project proposal. It may also look into the preliminary financing proposal or budget. Based on the results of the ex ante evaluation, the cited documents may or may not be approved and the project may or be green lit.
In itinere	Implementation	The in itinere evaluation (or in progress or real-time), as the name suggests, is performed while the project is being implemented and checks if criticalities are surfacing as the project goes.
Ex post	Completion / handover	Ex post evaluation (or final) is performed right at the end of the implementation phase or after a certain amount of time since the project came to a closure (usually one or three or five years). In the first case, the immediate effects and benefits of the project are under examination and the experience is reflected upon in terms of transferability and lessons learnt, with respect to the specific objectives. In the second case, the long-term impacts and synergic (sustainability) effects are inquired, in the perspective of the general objective.

The evaluation process is subject to rules of consequentiality: before moving on to the *in itinere* questionnaire, the *ex ante* evaluation must be completed and the related project documents approved; also in the case of an *ex post* questionnaire, the *in itinere* evaluation must be performed at least once.

Regarding the *ex ante* questionnaire, it is split in two sections: a set of questions addressing the Concept Note (when this is produced and has to be evaluated), and another set that covers the Full Project

Proposal and its sub-elements (i.e. Work Breakdown Structure, Monitoring Plan, Risk Analysis, Budget). This to reflect the ordinary workflow[35].

The *in itinere* questionnaire has a single set of questions, but it may be repeated every time a project milestone is reached. Each of the n versions of the filled questionnaire shall be stored, but to calculate scores only the last version is used.

The *ex post* questionnaire has a single set of questions and it is expected to be filled at least once, at the closure of the project. It may be repeated after some time has passed (usually from one to five years), focusing on the Impact and Sustainability dimensions.

Consequently, the evaluation dimensions (primary and secondary) and the questions vary according to the preliminary choice of evaluation stage.

Table 11: Distribution and total of evaluation (primary) dimensions across the three types of evaluation stage (k_t)

CRITERIA (PRIMARY DIMENSION)	EX ANTE	IN ITINERE	EX POST
Relevance	x	x	
Coherence	x		
Effectiveness	x	x	x
Efficiency	x	x	x
Impact	x	x	x
Sustainability	x	x	x
Ownership and Empowerment	x		x
Environmental safeguard			x
Total (kt)	**7**	**5**	**6**

3.2.2. Evaluation questions

Once the period of evaluation has been selected, the system generates the list of relative questions (items) automatically, on a grid.

The evaluation officer should then respond to the questions presented. The questions are formulated so that the possible answer options (response categories) are fixed and ordered on a Likert scale with m=5 modalities with an ascending gauged value:

Table 12: Response categories (to evaluation questions)

ORDER	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	RESPONSE VALUES, RVi
1	no, not at all	0.00
2	yes, but poorly	0.25
3	yes, sufficiently	0.50
4	yes, properly	0.75
5	yes, fully/optimally	1.00

The numerical value associated to each response category expresses the degree of satisfaction/quality with regard to the inquired element. Besides the fixed answer, it is possible to add a free textual comment to further discuss to the answer and/or provide evidence.

Evaluation questions do not have all the same importance or priority degree, but are hierarchically ordered.

[35] In case both documents are already available when the ex ante evaluation starts, it would be possible to load the full list of question in a single event.

A priority order of three levels is defined and a growing weight value is assigned to each level. Consequently, the questions are distributed to the appropriate priority group according to the weight, which is a hidden attribute of every question. The weighting scheme is the following:

Table 13: Weighting scheme (evaluation questions)

TYPE OF ITEM	PRIORITY GROUP	RATIONALE	WEIGHTS, Wj
Ancillary	3	Covers complementary aspects	0.20
Important but not mandatory	2	Covers aspects not essential for the continuation of the project	0.40
Mandatory	1	Covers a key aspect which is an essential requirement for the approval/continuation/closure of the project	0.60

Basically, a question belonging to priority group 1 is mandatory. The questionnaire can be submitted only when all mandatory questions are answered.

Refer to annex II for the full list of evaluation questions.

3.2.3. Score calculation – per single-item

Once the evaluation officer has entered an answer to an evaluation question, the system automatically calculates the single-item score S_i by multiplying the Response Value (RV_i) times the Weight (W_j). The formula is:

$$S_i = \left(RV_i \times W_j\right)$$

The Score is normalized to assume values between 0 (lowest score) and 1 (highest score). Obtaining an insufficient score to a mandatory question (S_i < 0,50) generates an alert.

3.2.4. Score calculation – per dimension

From the single-item scores (S_i), the system calculates the scores for each evaluation dimension (SD_k). The formula is the weighted average of the single-item scores.

$$SD_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} s}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} w}$$

The weights array is the one assigned by default by the weighting scheme, hence values are fixed and independent from every evaluation event. The scores array is populated at each evaluation event; therefore values are variable.

The ones obtained are still partial scores, representing the rating of a specific dimension within a particular evaluation event/stage.

3.2.5. Score calculation – per evaluation stage

The score per evaluation stage S_t is calculated as a power mean (β = 0,3) of the partial dimensional scores SD_k obtained for each of the k dimensions. The formula is the following:

$$S_t = \left[\frac{\left(s_{d1}^{\beta} + s_{d2}^{\beta} + s_{d3}^{\beta} + \cdots + s_{dk}^{\beta}\right)}{k_t}\right]^{1/\beta}$$

Where:

S_{di}^{β} = dimension-specific score, elevated to the power of β

β = 0,3

k_t = number of evaluation dimension within each evaluation stage t (this number changes with t; refer to Table 4 for the actual values of k_t)

t can be ex ante, in itinere or ex post.

The power mean is used as it increases the "penalty" for lower results (in other words, it emphasizes the presence of low dimension-specific scores in the distribution, making the overall score more sensitive to deficiencies in one or more dimensions) and is less sensitive to the dispersion of values in the series (far from the average, above and below).

3.2.6. Score calculation – overall evaluation rating

The overall score, which represents the overall evaluation rating (S_R) is the simple arithmetic mean of the three stage-specific scores (S_t):

$$S_R = \frac{(S_{t1} + S_{t2} + S_{t3})}{3}$$

S_R is the final synthetic (or composite) index, capturing a project's overall evaluation rating.

3.3. Greenlighting and termination conditionalities

A project is considered viable (financeable) when it achieves a minimum score as a result of the *ex ante* evaluation (S_{t1}). Likewise, to be terminated (and paid off), a project should obtain a minimum score as a result of the *ex post* evaluation (S_{t3}). *In itinere* scores (S_{t3}) are checked at milestones and may also affect a project protraction. Minimum scores are to be determined by the IMEES.

3. Knowledge brokering and reporting

Information generated by the M&E process is systematically organized and disseminated to produce useful knowledge to be furtherly disseminated organically and inform the lessons learning process. This course of action is known as "knowledge brokering" (EC-EEAS 2019) and implies the design of reports where evidences and findings are presented.

Performance information collected from both monitoring and evaluation of projects has many uses (Kusek e Rist 2004), of which the key ones are:

To demonstrate accountability. Accountability has an external (organisational) and internal dimension. In the case of donor organisations, external accountability involves not only national stakeholders but also international partners. The donor entities are accountable to taxpayers, elected representatives and central audit bodies. They are also accountable to partners, for example, developing country governments, implementing partners (NGOs, CSOs, private sector, etc.), other donors (banks and development funds) and of course the affected community. Finally, there is an internal responsibility for the achievement of objectives that falls to operational units, teams or even individual managers.

To improve the management (of an ongoing/future interventions by tapping in lessons learned). An important use is providing feedback on the results-on-the-ground that are being achieved, so that the management can further improve performance. This equates to promoting learning and facilitating decision-making. Performance information supports continuous learning by the management about the results of projects/programmes and what factors have influenced short, medium and long-term effects - positive or negative, expected or unanticipated. Continuous information on progress and factors affecting performance facilitates timely decision-making and corrective action. Lessons learned help managers to continuously improve the design and of future interventions.

3.4. Report on monitoring findings

Robust and correct information on performance is an extremely valued asset for management. Monitoring data and findings are to be presented in a clear and understandable form.

A standard monitoring report structure takes the individual project in scope and comprises of the following analytical and visual modules:

3.4.1. Results summary / overview

The following table shows the average achievement rates, grouping indicators on the basis of their attribute "Results-Chain Stage". For example, the first row reports the average achievement rates for all indicators that are labelled as "Outcome" in the Monitoring Plan / Technical Report. Average achievement rates are calculated at each intermediate year and for the final period.

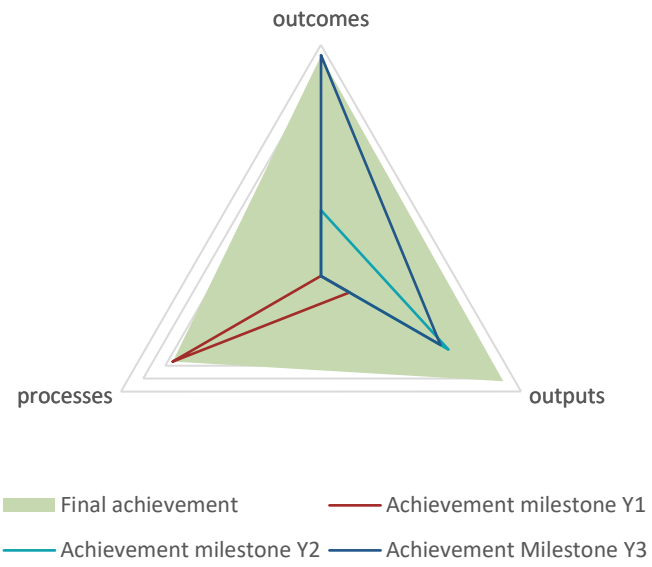
Note: the performance data used for the elaboration of the following *fac simile* tables and charts are randomly generated to represent a typical project, as for the performance indicators employed in their measurement.

Table 14: Average achievement rates, per results-chain stage

RESULTS-CHAIN STAGE	ACHIEVEMENT MILESTONE Y1	ACHIEVEMENT MILESTONE Y2	ACHIEVEMENT MILESTONE Y3	FIN	REMAINING EFFORT UPON COMPLETION
OUTCOMES	0%	26%	86%	86%	14%
OUTPUTS	13%	57%	54%	82%	18%
PROCESSES (ACTIVITIES)	67%	0%	0%	67%	33%
OUTPUTS & OUTCOMES	6%	41%	70%	84%	16%
ALL	24%	40%	45%	79%	21%

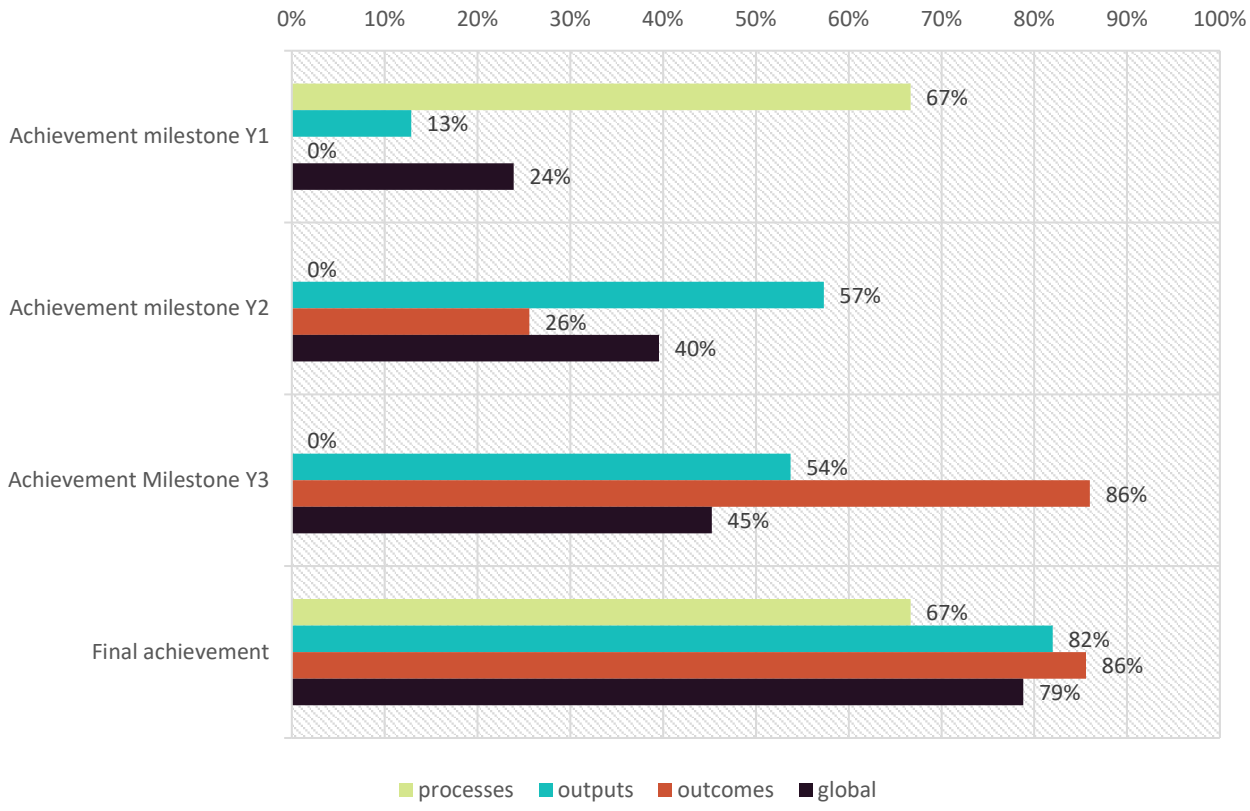
In the radar chart, the solid area indicates the average achievement rates calculated at the closure of the project (final achievements). The transparent smaller areas refer to each yearly milestone (Y1-Y2-Y3).

Figure 1: Average achievement rates, per results chain stage (radar chart)



Next figure displays a different option to represent the averaged achievement rates via a bar chart.

Figure 2: Average achievement rates, per results chain stage (bar chart)



3.4.2. Results breakdown

Table 15 shows, for each one of the indicators that are being used to monitor the project, the current value of progress, the target set a priori and the achievement rate.

Table 15: Progress vs. Target table, final year (fin)

Indicator	Unit of measurement	PROGRESS	TARGET	Achievement rate [%]
Outcomes				
Renewable energy production (PV)	kWh per annum	160000	180000	*89%*
Households with access to sustainable energy sources	#	890	1000	*89%*
School(s) or University(ies) connected to modern electricity service	#	2	2	*100%*
Public administration building(s) connected to modern electricity service	#	1	2	*50%*
Outputs				
Photovoltaics capacity installed (total)	kW	201	201	*100%*
Hydraulic well(s) dug (total)	#	2	2	*100%*
Solar water pump(s) installed (total)	#	2	2	*100%*
Young people involved in technical training (total)	#	47	50	*94%*
Women cooperative(s) founded	#	2	2	*100%*
Solar-powered street lights for public illumination installed	#	22	27	*81%*
Processes				
Communication plan established and adopted	binary	1	1	*100%*
Feasibility study done	binary	1	1	*100%*
Needs assessment conducted	Binary	1	1	*100%*

Figure 3: Achievement rates of key indicators (part 1)

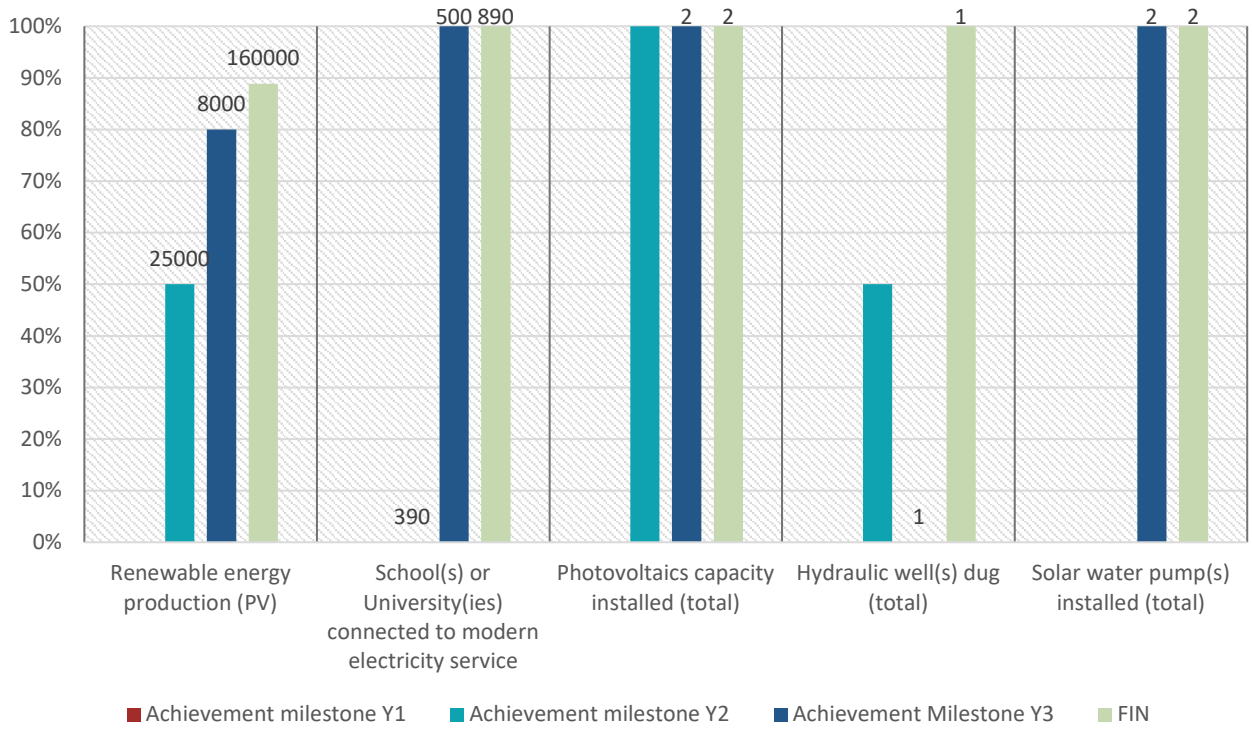
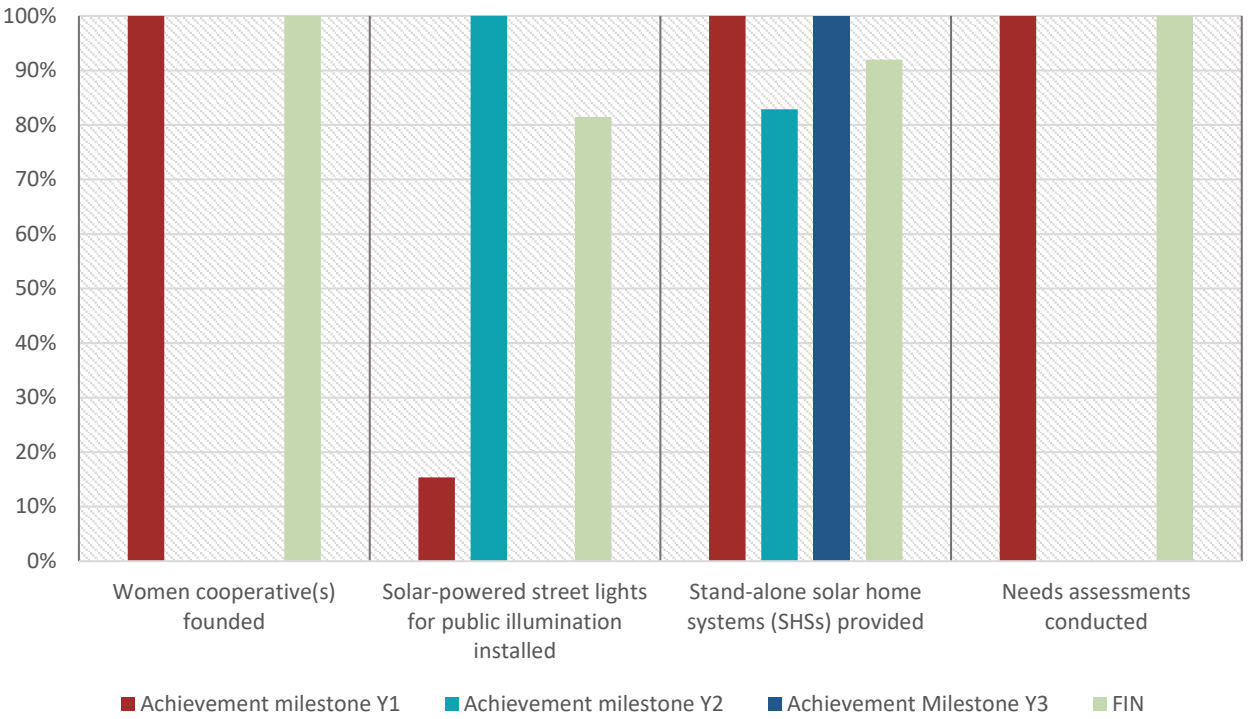


Figure 4: Achievement rates of key indicators (part 2)



Note: when a bar is not present for a certain achievement period, it means that no target was set for that specific milestone.

3.5. Report on evaluation findings

A standard evaluation report structure takes the individual project in scope and comprises of the following analytical and visual modules. Tables and charts are populated with score data obtained from the evaluation questionnaire.

3.5.1. Score summary / overview

Note: In the following examples, score values are obtained via random function to vary between 0.50 and 1. Tables and charts are fac simile.

Table 16: Summary of evaluation scores, per dimension and stage

Evaluation Dimension	ex ante	in itinere	ex post	Row average
RLV	0.86	0.85	-	0.86
CHR	0.61	-	-	0.61
EFC	0.96	0.64	0.84	0.81
EFF	0.62	0.70	0.60	0.64
IMP	0.84	0.78	0.51	0.71
SUS	0.92	0.87	0.67	0.82
OWN	0.79	-	0.54	0.67
ENV	-	-	0.71	0.71
Sti	0.79	0.76	0.64	

Overall evaluation rating	0.73

Figure 5: Summary of evaluation scores, per stage and overall

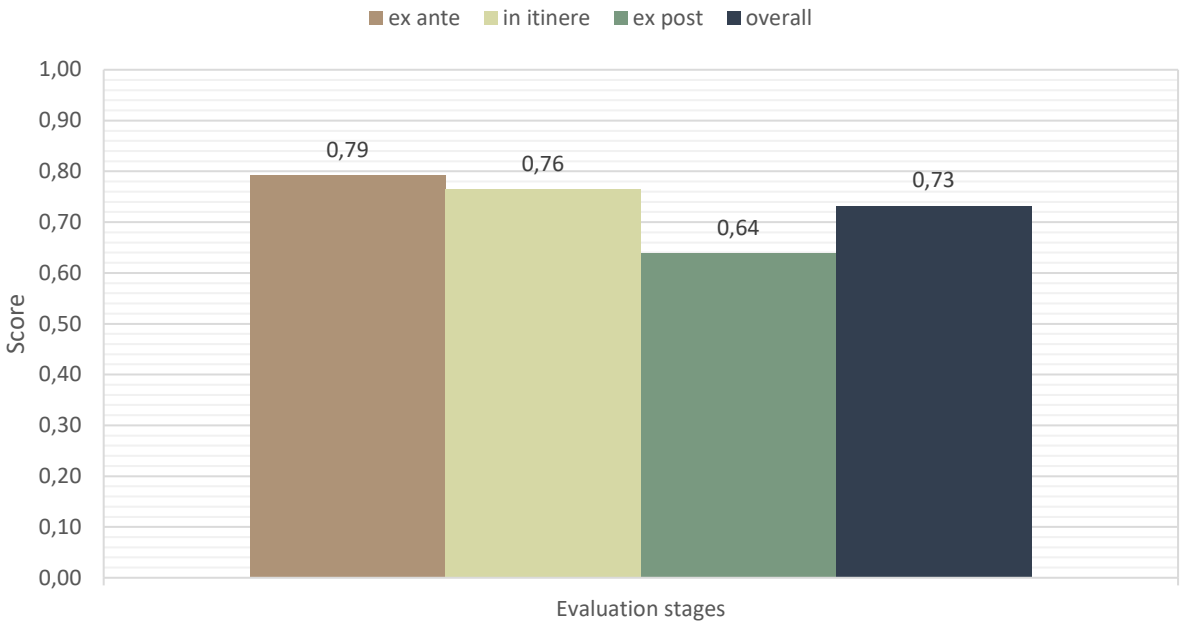
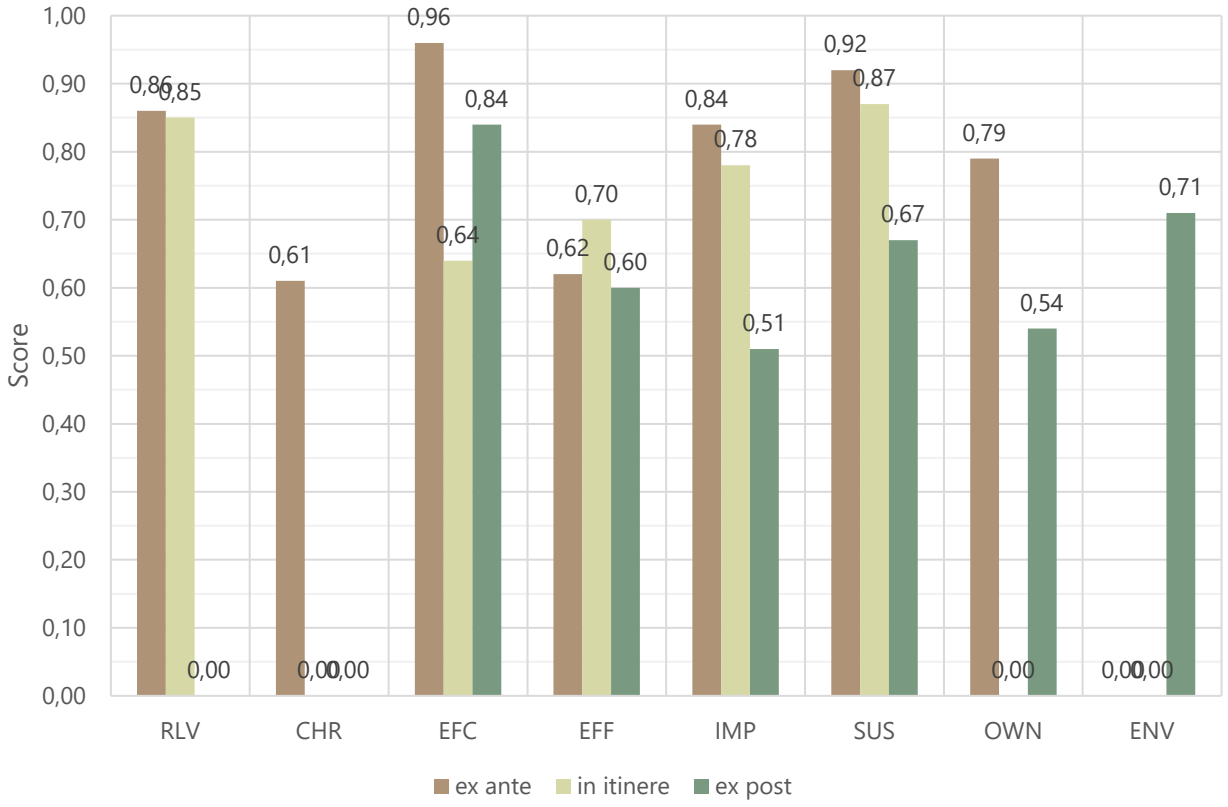


Figure 6: Summary of evaluation scores, per dimension and stage



3.5.2. Score breakdown / ex ante-in itinere-ex post/final

Figure 7: Ex ante evaluation scores, per dimension

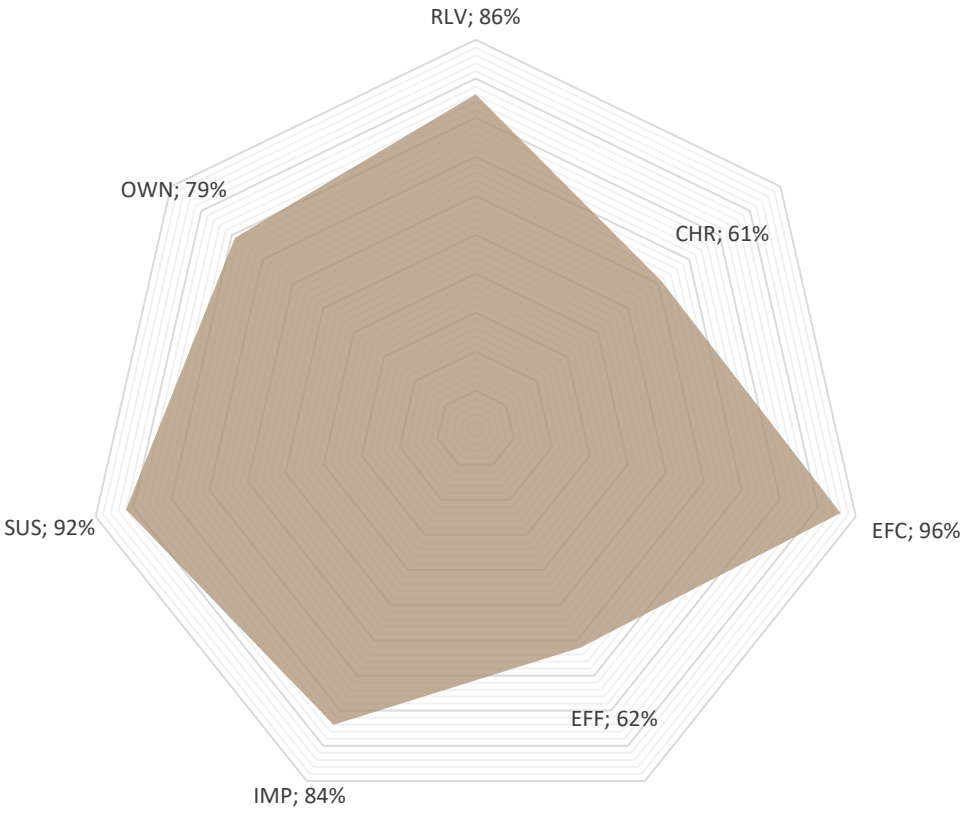


Figure 8: In itinere evaluation scores, per dimension

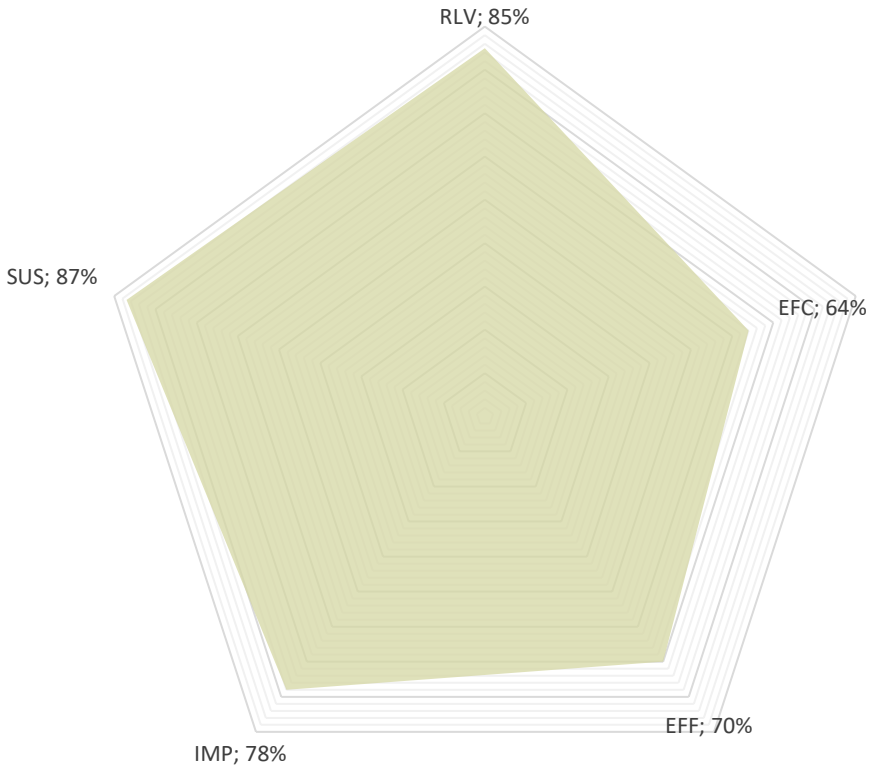
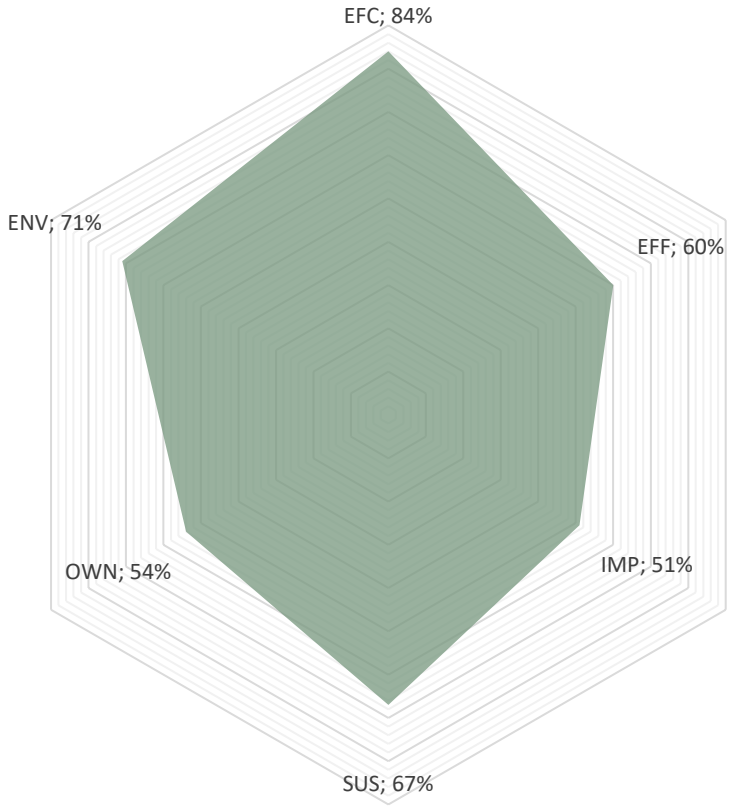


Figure 9: ex post evaluation scores, per dimension



4. Analysis of project risks

Risk analysis is a comprehensive assessment of the factors that could potentially jeopardize an intervention's positive outcomes and objectives. This includes a detailed examination of risks to human life, health, property, social dynamics and the environment, as well as a systematic process for quantifying the likelihood and severity of these potential adverse consequences. Commonly used tools for risk analysis are the risk matrices.

4.1. Risk matrix

Mapping and evaluating risks is a vital component of development cooperation projects, employing a systematic and analytical approach to identify, assess, and manage risks. In the context of complex and dynamic operational environments, such as those encountered in development cooperation, a comprehensive understanding of risks is crucial for successful project implementation. Risk mapping entails the meticulous identification and evaluation of potential risks that could jeopardize project objectives, timelines, resources, and overall outcomes. By creating a visual representation of these risks, project managers gain valuable insights to proactively devise strategies to mitigate or address them effectively. Through the rigorous process of risk mapping, development cooperation projects enhance their operational effectiveness, bolster resilience, and optimize the probability of achieving sustainable and positive impacts within the target communities or sectors they aim to support.

Through the examination of recurring architectures used by development practitioners, a standardized template of risk matrix has been developed:

Table 17: Risk matrix template

N.	Risk description	Risk type	Damage	Probability	Risk factor	Mitigation measure(s)	Assumptions
01	---	---	D = {1, … , 5}	P = {1, … , 5}	R = D x P	---	---
02							
…							
N							

Risk type can be social, financial, political, operational, technical, fiduciary, governance, security. Damage and probability vary from 1 (null or low impact; not likely) to 5 (extreme impact; highly likely). Hence, risk factor varies from 1 to 25. Note that the risk matrix should be used to assess all types of risks except those environmentally-related. For this category of risks, an ad hoc tool has been developed, that is the environmental risk matrix.

4.2. The Environmental Risk Matrix (ERM)

This section is focused on the Environmental Risk Matrix (ERM), an instrument developed to operationalize the concept of environmental mainstreaming within the risk analysis framework for international development cooperation interventions.

4.2.1. Environmental Mainstreaming: definitions

Environmental mainstreaming (EM) as a concept, was firstly introduced and formalized by researchers, practitioners and agencies active in the development-environment nexus between the 2000s and 2010, although first attempts to reconcile development priorities with environmental safeguard trace back to the 1970s. The breakthrough value of environmental mainstreaming, compared to other approaches, is that rather than assuming a reactive and consequential position against environmental threats – an approach that has inherent limitations – environmental mainstreaming aims at proactively tackle the root

causes, via engaging policies, plans, budgets and projects to ensure environmental concerns are advocated and strategically prioritized *a priori* – before the threat actually manifests.

UN organisations like UNEP and UNDP, and think-tanks like IIED have contributed to codify the theory around environmental mainstreaming, as well as its operative tools. A definition provided by IIED – international institute for environment and development states that EM is "the informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into the decisions of institutions that drive national, local and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action" (Dalal-Clayton e Bass 2009).

The United Nations define environmental (and climate change) mainstreaming as the process that tend to "incorporate aspects of the environment and climate change into economic and social goals of sustainable development frameworks and interventions" (UN, 2021). The overall objective of mainstreaming in cooperation frameworks is "that interventions do not result in inadvertent harm to people and the environment." The UNDP-UNEP initiative called "Poverty and Environment Facility" (PEI) stressed on the linkages between poverty traps and environmental failures (as well as between poverty reduction and better environmental management) and on the importance to mainstream within existing country planning initiatives (UNDP/UNEP 2007), (UNDP/UNEP 2019).

A general definition of "mainstreaming" within the context of development cooperation is provided by the European Commission for which it is "the process of systematically integrating a selected value/idea/theme into all domains of the EU development cooperation to promote specific (transposing ideas, influencing policies) as well as general development outcomes" (European Commission 2007). Hence, successful environmental mainstreaming results in the systematic integration of environmental aspects throughout the project cycle, in order to balance environmental, economic and social objectives.

EM pulls away from two prevalent but narrower approaches: the creation of a set of guidelines and conditions that oftentimes translate to an exercise of mere "environmental box-ticking", detached to reality; and the creation of a system of safeguards that enters into service only when the issue has already the characteristics of a problem or a crisis. On the contrary, EM is a proactive assessment and prioritization of environmental (and sustainability) concerns in policymaking, planning and programming.

4.2.2. Environmental Mainstreaming in development cooperation

Applied to development cooperation, the main purpose of EM is to enhance decision-making and planning processes by better ascertaining the poverty-environment linkages that preside over and hinder endogenous and sustainable human development. A project that embeds EM principles and methodologies will likely have a higher environmental performance, making sure that environmental concerns are not overlooked.

Considering the full spectrum of environmental aspects of a development intervention increases the chances that:

A) environmental related risks and conflicts, where raised, are properly analysed and managed;

B) environmental opportunities, that may augment the value of the initiative, are seized.

In international development cooperation, EM can be used as a screening tool to identify and assess threats and opportunities that may undermine or enhance the effectiveness of a project. This applies also to projects that have sustainability goals as their main objectives and expected outcomes – projects that may be considered environmentally-sound by default. In this regard, EM techniques represent a double-proofing method against unintended and unpredicted environmental hazards, in line with the precautionary principle and comprehensive risk management.

Moreover, EM lies at the heart of rigorous development practice and is particularly important for developing countries, where the local economy and people's livelihoods strongly depend upon environmental assets and natural resources, and where there is high vulnerability to environmental hazards and climate change impacts, like floods and drought. EM approaches fundamentally acknowledge the inter-related nature of environmental, social and economic achievements. Poverty traps and low human development achievements are oftentimes grounded in ecosystems' degradation: in

literature this relationship is referred to as eco-poverty (ecological poverty)[36]. Development interventions that aim at enduring positive impacts should take into account of this double link.

Environmental cooperation projects financed by IMEES prioritize the removal of eco-poverty traps and therefore they are unlikely to pose any threat nor harm to the environment by default. Nevertheless, EM approach offers another point of view to analyse a project thoroughly and detect any aspect in its rationale and management that could, potentially, represent a hazard. EM techniques point out planned activities and processes that may interfere with environmental protection and demand attention, as well as opportunities to escalate environmental benefits. The Environmental Risk Matrix has been designed for this purpose.

4.2.3. The ERM

The Environmental Risk Matrix (ERM) has been developed as an analytical tool, supplementary to the Evaluation phase, to determine and assess whether a project's planned activities and processes introduce potential risks with regards to several environmental aspects, and to what extent[37]. When an area of risk is identified, the tool gauges it on a scale, according to its significance.

The ERM serves a double purpose:

- Identify whether a project, its activities and tasks potentially pose environmental threats, identifying areas and dimension of risks;
- determine the appropriate risk assessment and countermeasures to be activated to mitigate the risks.

Environmental Mainstreaming can be embedded in all phases of the project cycle management. ERM entry point is the *ex ante* evaluation.

The ERM tool developed within this research project is largely based upon the Social & Environmental Screening Procedure[38] (UNDP 2022) and upon evaluation entry point 1[39] of the guidelines on "Integrating the environment and climate change into EU international cooperation and development" (EC-DGICD 2016).

In the following sections the ERM process is explained in detail.

[36] Ecological or environmental poverty is defined as "the lack of a healthy environment needed for society's survival and development, and this lack is mainly recognized as the consequence of environmental degradation caused by human activities" (Liu 2012).

[37] ERM can be classified amongst risk assessment tools, which are listed under the family of "Management tools" for environmental mainstreaming according to the classification made in Dalal-Clayton and Bass (2009).

[38] The SESP is an organic methodology of control and categorization, developed by UNDP, to verify, from a qualitative point of view, whether and to what extent a development project adheres to a number of paradigms of sustainable development considered critical (i.e. the Social and Environmental Standards or SES) concerning the social and environmental dimension - and their mutual interconnections. Technically, it is comprised of a "Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental" and a "Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks" Sustainability", for a total of five iterative questions and a separate screening checklist (upon which our checklist is based). The revised version of the SES entered into force on 1 January 2021. The aims of SESP are:

Integrate the SES Programming Principles to maximize project social and environmental dividends, strengthening their sustainability (social & environmental mainstreaming);

Identify potential social and environmental risks and their extent;

Determine the risk significance of the project (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High);

Assess the level of compliance of the environmental and social management of the project, assessing its adequacy to address identified risks and impacts, and suggesting appropriate amendments.

[39] Entry point 1 is about mid-term and final evaluations, where the environmental and climate change performance of programmes and projects can be assessed and lessons drawn for future operations. The preferred instrument is a questionnaire. The Directorate-General recommends that environmental key points are clearly reflected in the evaluation ToR and that the evaluation team have relevant expertise. The results of the mid-term evaluation should be used to make the necessary changes to the programme/project to enhance its performance. Lessons drawn from the final evaluation should inform the design of future programmes/projects as well as policy dialogue.

Environmental topics

Three environmental topics have been selected to be surveyed[40]:

- Biodiversity and natural capital;
- Climate change and disaster risk;
- Pollution prevention and resource efficiency.

An additional topic encompassing social issues related to environmental safeguard, dealing with cultural heritage, indigenous people and women.

The risk assessment process is iterative and consists of the following steps.

Step 1 - Checklist

For each thematic area, the evaluator/screener is presented with a checklist of guiding questions in the form of a questionnaire that probe the linkages between the project's activities and a number of potential environmental threats.

All the questions share the same initial wording, which functions as a prompt:

"*Would the project potentially involve, lead to or be exposed to…*"

And continue with the risk-specific matter:

E.g. "*…adverse impacts on soils?*"

For each question, if the matter is relevant for the project under examination, the evaluator/screener answers "yes" and proceeds to step 2.

If the question is not relevant, the evaluator/screener answers "no" and move to the next question, repeating step 1 until a relevant matter is detected. Annex III contains the list of questions (checklist).

Step 2 – Risk description

After the potential of a risk occurrence has been diagnosed, the evaluator/screener describes, narratively, the risk(s), in relation with project's activities.

E.g. if the project would potentially involve or lead to negative impacts to habitats and/or ecosystem services, this may be the case of activities or processes involving acquisition of land triggering habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes to modified, natural or critical habitats.

It is important to highlight activities or processes leading to the risk.

Step 3 – Risk factor

Determine, according to the information available, the extent of damage (*D*) and probability of its occurrence (*P*). The system will automatically calculate a risk factor (R) according to the simple formula:

$$R = D \times P$$

The following table provides indications on how to rate the damage of an environmental risk

[40] The topics are based upon project-specific UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (UNDP 2019).

Table 18: Rating risk damage

Rating	Score	Environmental impacts
Extreme	5	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts of large-scale magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas adversely impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant levels of displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict.
Extensive	4	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of considerable magnitude, spatial extent and duration, but more limited than Extreme (e.g. more predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). Impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially Extensive
Intermediate	3	Impacts of medium magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures.
Minor	2	Effects are truly minor in terms of severity and magnitude (e.g. small affected areas, very low number of people impacted) and duration (short-term) that may be easily avoided, handled, mitigated.
Negligible	1	Negligible, immaterial or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment

Source: ISPRA elaboration on (UNDP 2022)

The following table provides indications on how to rate the probability of a risk.

Table 19: Rating risk probability

Rating	Score	Probability rationale
Expected	5	A probability rating of "expected" generally implies a likelihood or chance that something will happen based on reasonable anticipation, prior knowledge, or available information. It suggests that an event, outcome, or result is considered probable or likely to occur. The term "expected" indicates the maximum probability.
Very likely	4	A probability rating of "very likely" indicates a high level of confidence or certainty that a particular event, outcome, or result will occur. It suggests that there is a strong probability or a high chance of the expected occurrence. In terms of a scale, "very likely" generally implies a higher probability than terms like "likely".
Moderate likely	3	The term "moderate likely" suggests a probability rating that falls between "low likely" and "very likely." It indicates a moderate level of confidence or expectation that a particular event, outcome, or result will occur. While it implies a higher probability compared to terms like "unlikely" or "low likely," it also suggests some degree of uncertainty or variability.
Low likelihood	2	A probability rating of "low likelihood" indicates a relatively low chance or probability of a specific event, outcome, or result occurring. It suggests that the chances of the event happening are considered to be slim or improbable. The term "low likelihood" implies a lower probability compared to “moderate likely”, but still higher than “not likely”. It conveys a sense of diminished expectation or reduced confidence in the occurrence of the event.
Not likely	1	A probability rating of "not likely" suggests a minimal or negligible chance of a particular event, outcome, or result occurring. It indicates a strong indication that the event is improbable or highly unlikely to happen.

Source: ISPRA elaboration on (UNDP 2022)

Step 4 – Risk significance

The different (25) couples of combinations of damage and probability produce four different risk significance classes according to the following scheme:

Damage	5	M	S	S	H	H
	4	L	M	S	S	H
	3	L	M	M	M	S
	2	L	L	L	M	M
	1	L	L	L	L	L
		1	2	3	4	5
		Probability				

Legend:

L = Low; M = Moderate; S = Substantial; H = High

Source: ISPRA elaboration on (UNDP 2022)

The system automatically determines the risk significance of each item based on the damage and probability factors. The following table provides indications on how to interpret the risk significance categories.

Risk significance	Description
Low	Minimal or no harmful environmental or social risks and/or impacts.
Moderate	Activities carrying potential negative social and environmental risks and impacts, but which are relatively few in number, limited in scale, mostly reversible, and can be reasonably identified and effectively managed through the application of established international best practices, mitigation measures, and stakeholder engagement during project execution. Moderate Risk projects encompass a spectrum, starting from projects with a small number of well-defined social and environmental risks and impacts, to those where the complete extent of the limited impacts is uncertain, necessitating additional assessment and management planning.
Substantial	Activities carrying potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts that are more diverse or intricate compared to Moderate Risk projects, yet they remain limited in scale and are of lesser magnitude than High Risk projects. These projects are characterized by their reversibility, predictability, smaller footprint, and a lower risk of cumulative impacts. Substantial Risk projects comprise individual risks that are categorized as "Substantial" according to the provided tables. Additionally, they may include a range of risks classified as "Moderate," which necessitate more extensive assessment and management measures. While the specific assessment methodology for Substantial Risk projects may vary depending on the nature of the risks and the project type, typically a targeted and tailored Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is required to analyse the scope and interplay of potential risks and impacts. Similarly, Substantial Risk projects that promote plans and policy reforms leading to potential adverse social and environmental risks and impacts may require a focused Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment.
High	Activities with the potential for substantial adverse social and environmental risks and impacts, which are characterized by their irreversibility, novelty, and/or significant concerns expressed by affected communities and individuals during stakeholder engagement. High Risk projects involve activities that can have significant detrimental effects on physical, biological, socioeconomic, or cultural resources. They may exacerbate existing situations of fragility or conflict, have adverse impacts on human rights, and contribute to extensive environmental degradation. Comprehensive assessment and management plans are necessary for such projects.

Source: ISPRA elaboration on (UNDP 2022)

The system returns a global environmental risk rating of the project. The global risk rating corresponds to the highest level of significance found. E.g., even if the majority of items are individually rated as “low” risk significance, but one item was rated “substantial”, the overall risk significance of the project is still “substantial”. An average risk significance can be computed too. Depending on the significance class of arrival, the actions to be taken for the determination (assessment) and management (countermeasures) of risk will be recommended.

Step 5 – Risk management

The risk mitigation hierarchy consists of the following sequence: avoidance-minimization-mitigation-management, which implies a growing level of complexity and costs.

All projects that get a global risk significance other than "low" should undergo a review before they can be "greenlit". The following table resumes the possible assessments and management measures to be taken, without being exhaustive.

Table 20: Risk assessments and Risk management countermeasures

Risk significance	Risk assessment	Risk management
Low	If a project is classified as Low Risk, there is no need for additional social and environmental assessment.	NONE Stakeholder engagement is still necessary. In case stakeholders express concerns about the project's social and environmental aspects, the Low Risk classification should be re-evaluated attentively. Serious objections may require re-categorization.
Moderate	The potential risks and impacts associated with Moderate Risk projects are typically addressed by adhering to environmental siting, permitting requirements, pollution standards, design criteria, construction standards, and recognized international best practices. In these cases, these measures can be straightforwardly outlined and integrated into the Project Document. Examples of targeted assessments may include social baselines, gender analyses, environmental audits, labour audits, risk hazard assessments, air pollutant emissions and air quality impact studies, noise and vibration studies, water resources impact studies, contamination investigations and assessments, traffic studies along transport corridors.	AVOIDANCE-MINIMIZATION Moderate Risk projects usually necessitate a focused social and environmental assessment and examination to determine the strategies for avoiding or, when avoidance is not feasible, minimizing, mitigating, and managing the potential impacts identified during the initial screening.
Substantial	Typically, an appropriately- scoped Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) may be needed to analyse the range of identified social and environmental risks and impacts. A range of targeted assessment tools may also be incorporated (see above). Similarly, a scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment may be utilized to assess the potential risks and impacts of supported plans and policy reforms. The scoped ESIA/SESA for Substantial Risk projects will typically be less involved than those required for High Risk projects.	MITIGATION-MANAGEMENT Substantial Risk projects necessitate a focused social and environmental assessment and examination to determine the strategies for minimizing, and, when not minimisation is not feasible, mitigating, and managing the potential impacts identified during the initial screening.
High	In general, the potential adverse risks and impacts related to "upstream" project activities, such as planning support, policy advice and reform, broad country programs, and capacity building, are evaluated using various forms of Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA). On the other hand, projects involving physical infrastructure or activities with a material presence ("downstream" activities) typically require a comprehensive Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to address the potential adverse risks and impacts.	MANAGEMENT High Risk projects necessitate escalation and intensified internal and external support. These projects often involve intricate risks that require specialized expertise to adequately analyse the specific disciplines, techniques, and local knowledge involved. The engagement of independent experts in preparing social and environmental mitigation and management plan is recommended for High Risk projects. This ensures that the necessary expertise is incorporated to effectively address the complexities associated with these projects.

Source: ISPRA elaboration on (UNDP 2022)

5. Additional tools for context analysis

Context analysis plays a crucial role in setting up development cooperation projects. It serves as the foundation for informed decision-making and effective project implementation. Understanding the context in which a project will be carried out is paramount to identify the specific needs, challenges, and opportunities that exist within a given region or community. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of the social, economic, political, and cultural factors at play, development practitioners can tailor interventions to align with local realities and priorities. Moreover, context analysis helps anticipate potential risks and barriers that may arise, enabling proactive measures to be taken. It fosters a deeper appreciation of the dynamics and complexities within a particular context, leading to the design of more relevant, sustainable, and impactful projects. Ultimately, an in-depth understanding of the context ensures that development cooperation projects are contextually sensitive, responsive, and capable of driving meaningful change in the lives of the beneficiaries they aim to serve.

For this regard, context analysis tools are strategic allies for M&E as the information collected feeds into M&E processes. Here two of the most used instruments that help "framing the issue" are presented: SWOT and PESTEL analyses.

5.1. SWOT analysis

SWOT (Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats) analysis is a widely used strategic planning tool that helps organizations assess the internal strengths and weaknesses as well as the external opportunities and threats associated with a specific situation or project (European Commission 2004). When applied to development cooperation projects, SWOT analysis can provide valuable insights to enhance project planning, implementation, and evaluation.

In the context of development cooperation, the strengths and weaknesses refer to the internal factors of the project. This includes assessing the project team's expertise, available resources, and technical capacities. By identifying strengths, such as skilled personnel or existing infrastructure, project managers can leverage these advantages to maximize project outcomes. Similarly, recognizing weaknesses, such as limited funding or inadequate skills, allows for proactive measures to address these challenges and allocate resources accordingly.

External factors are captured through the opportunities and threats components of the SWOT analysis. Opportunities may arise from favourable political, economic, or social conditions that support the project's objectives. Identifying opportunities allows project managers to align their initiatives with broader development agendas, seek partnerships, or leverage funding sources. On the other hand, threats encompass external factors that could potentially hinder project success. These could include political instability, competing initiatives, or environmental constraints. Understanding threats helps project managers develop contingency plans and adapt project strategies to mitigate potential risks.

Overall, applying SWOT analysis to development cooperation projects enables project managers to systematically evaluate and strategize based on their organization's internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as the external opportunities and threats they face. This analysis facilitates better decision-making, effective resource allocation, risk management, and ultimately enhances the chances of project success.

Below is a standard template for SWOT analysis.Table 21: SWOT analysis template

	Helpful	Harmful
Internal factors under control	Strengths	Weaknesses
External factors escaping control + Internal factors	Opportunities	Threats

Source: ISPRA-IMEES elaboration based on (UN-Habitat 2021)

5.2. PESTEL analysis

PESTEL analysis is a strategic framework used to assess and analyse the exogenous factors that can impact an organization or a project. It stands for Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal factors. By examining these factors, organizations gain a deeper understanding of the external forces that may influence their operations, decision-making, and overall environment.

The following is a template and a breakdown of each component of PESTEL analysis.

Table 22: PESTEL analysis template

POLITICAL	e.g. government stability, policy framework
ECONOMIC	e.g. unemployment rate, informal economy
SOCIAL	e.g. cultural barriers, DEI (diversity, equality, inclusion)
TECHNOLOGICAL	e.g. technical capacity, technological gap, appropriate technology approaches
ENVIRONMENTAL	e.g. Environmental outlook, climate vulnerability, eco-poverty
LEGAL	e.g. legal framework, labour laws

1. *Political:* This factor focuses on the influence of political institutions, policies, and stability on the organization or project. It includes aspects such as government regulations, political stability, taxation policies, trade restrictions, and legal frameworks.

2. *Economic:* This factor examines the economic conditions and trends that can affect an organization or project. Factors to consider include economic growth, inflation rates, disposable income, exchange rates, trade policy, unemployment rates, and consumer spending patterns and choices.

3. *Social:* This factor analyses the societal and cultural aspects that can impact a project. It includes demographic trends, population growth, traditions and values, lifestyle preferences and social factors such as education, health, and income distribution.

4. *Technological:* This factor looks at the technological (dis)advancements and innovations that can influence a project. It involves assessing the impact of emerging technologies, research and development activities, intellectual property protection, technological gap and the overall rate of technological change and adoption.

5. *Environmental:* This factor considers the relevant ecological and environmental aspects. It involves evaluating factors such as environmental regulations, climate change, sustainability practices, natural resource availability, and environmental impact assessments.

6. *Legal*: This factor examines the legal and regulatory framework within which a project operates. It includes laws and regulations related to labour, health and safety, intellectual property, consumer protection, competition, and any other legal factors that can affect the initiative.

By conducting a PESTEL analysis, organizations can identify potential opportunities and threats in the external environment or context, allowing them to make informed strategic decisions, adapt to changes, and anticipate future trends that may impact their business. To this extent, it is a useful instrument of the context analysis when used in the initial phases of identification and programming.

Concluding remarks

This publication presents a comprehensive package for the operationalization of Monitoring-Evaluation-Accountability-Learning (MEAL) methodologies and tools developed through a three-year applied research work jointly conducted under the framework of the operative agreement signed in May 2021 between the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (IMEES)) and the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA).

The methodological package includes a library of pre-designed indicators for performance and impact monitoring; an evaluation questionnaire and analytical and reporting tools for the traceability and dissemination of results.

The research work aimed at addressing the dual challenge of developing cutting-edge Monitoring & Evaluation methodologies and instruments, aligned with international best-in-class principles and practices, while simultaneously catering to the specific monitoring, evaluation, and reporting needs and desiderata of IMEES international environmental cooperation mission. This endeavour involved careful conceptualization and implied dealing with technical trade-offs, in order to come up the best fitting solutions. Looking ahead, this achievement lays a robust foundation towards a comprehensive Monitoring-Evaluation-Accounting-Learning (MEAL) system to streamline and enhance environmental cooperation initiatives undertaken by IMEES and its Counterparties. The methodologies here presented, being on par with industry standards (e.g. Results-Based Management), position IMEES as a solid player and engager in the international cooperation landscape and empower it to consistently and effectively track the progress and impacts of initiatives, across a range of operational contexts and environmental topics, while promoting sustainability, transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

One of the strengths of the MEAL toolbox developed is its capacity of adaptation, which reflects the dynamicity of the international cooperation sector. Just within the research project's lifespan, the sector has undergone many evolutions, such as a growing attention to the role of private players, a shift from predominantly project-based approaches towards more programmatic approaches, stress on the inter-connections of the different dimensions of sustainable development. Such evolutions could be captured by the instruments developed, being modular and flexible in nature, and intrinsically open to verification and adaptation in a rapidly changing global context.

Another asset of the instruments presented lies in the ability to reconcile a high degree of methodological rigor and scientific robustness with user-friendliness and flexibility. This delicate balance is crucial for the long-term adoption and sustainability of these tools. Consistency, accuracy and objectivity of the monitoring tools are indeed effective antidotes to distortion effects and partial judgements that are produced when multiple operators from varied backgrounds are involved in developing and assessing projects and programs tailored to different national and regional contexts, with specific needs and environmental and socio-economic challenges and opportunities. Nonetheless, given the volatile, diverse and oftentimes erratic operative context of the partner countries (e.g. in terms of data availability and consistency), plasticity and adaptation in collecting empirical evidence and applying methodological choices is crucial, as there is no such thing as a one-measure-fits-all.

The decision to embrace mixed methods of analysis resolves the conundrum between methodological accuracy and the need to capture the stories behind the numbers: mixed methods combine the exactness and objectivity of quantitative tools with the malleability, narrative power and interpretative potential of qualitative analysis. Such is the rationale that convoyed the development of the inventory of pre-designed performance indicators, the evaluation questionnaire and the related analysis tools: providing a wide-ranging and balanced toolbox for MEAL activities that is meticulous and versatile.

Concretely, this approach has been providing added value towards the creation of an archive of IMEES's bilateral and multilateral environmental international cooperation initiatives. Once fully operational, the web-based management application embedding the MEAL toolkit will provide a platform for real-time data collection, analysis and repository, allowing for the dynamic tracking of project objectives, achievements and evaluation results. Through the app, the instruments here presented are set to be a living and dynamic toolkit, capable of fully unleashing its potential in a user-friendly way.

Specifically, it will be possible to:

- Identify best practices and case-studies to be replicated and scaled-up.
- Analyse data on trends, cross-cutting themes, different subjects and players involved.
- Inform the elaboration of sectoral and geographic strategies and priorities.
- Support reporting requirements for public spending on sustainable development cooperation,
- Monitor financial flows destined to capacity building, technology transfer and realization of projects in the fields of environment and climate change.

These methodological advancements are, in conclusion, expected to facilitate the measurement of IMEES's contribution to the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and high-level environmental and climate engagements, ensuring that future cooperation efforts are strategically aligned and demonstrably impactful on a global scale.

Lastly, recognizing the continuous nature of technical improvements in this domain, the authors encourage readers, users, and practitioners to actively participate in the refinement of these tools through their feedback and suggestions. This collaborative spirit will ensure the ongoing evolution and optimization of these methodologies, maximizing their long-term value and factual impact. The outcomes of this research, indeed, should not be seen as merely a set of instruments for the present, but also a forward-looking methodological platform poised to support future contributions to global environmental and climate sustainability.

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I. Annex I: Inventory of pre-designed performance indicators

The pre-designed performance monitoring indicators are listed below. Please bear in mind that the inventory of pre-designed results-based indicators is a dynamic library in constant evolution: new indicators may be added as they come useful; old, unused indicators may be cancelled and others may be modified to improve their quality. The following is a photography of the indicators' library at the time of the publication.

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.1.I.01	Drinking quality white water produced	
Unit of measurement	m3	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Estimate of the volume of water coming out from the capture/treatment system locally installed (e.g. Salt Water Reverse Osmosis, moisture harvesting, rainwater or groundwater capture) and reaching the beneficiary target group, within a determined time span (to be defined). An annual average of the daily production can be calculated.
Long-Term Goal	6.1.I, Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.1.I.02	People using safely managed drinking water services	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who benefit from the specified WASH service.
Long-Term Goal	6.1.I, Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.1.I.03	Drinking quality white water production system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number of system(s) provided and installed within the project's operative context.
Long-Term Goal	6.1.I, Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.1.I.04	River water intake and chlorination facility built	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the expected river water intake and chlorination facilities has been built. If more than one, indicate the number.
Long-Term Goal	6.1.I, Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.1.I.05	Salt water reverse osmosis (SWRO) system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of item(s) provided and installed in the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.1.I, Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.1.I.06	Drinking Water Safety and Security Plan (DWSSP) realised	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the water scarcity mapping has been conducted as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	6.1.I, Ensure sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

06.2.I.01	People using safely managed sanitation services	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who benefit from the specified WASH service.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.2.I.02	Safe sanitation and hygiene service(s) running	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of specified WASH services provided and installed within the project's operative context.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.2.I.03	People using a hand-washing facility with soap and water	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who benefit from the specified WASH service.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.2.I.04	Hand-washing facilities with soap and running water	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	

Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	Enter the number (#) of specified WASH services provided and installed within the project's operative context.
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.2.I.05	People served by safe water collection and distribution system	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who benefit from the specified WASH service.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.2.I.06	Households served by safe water collection and distribution system	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of HHs who benefit from the specified WASH service.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.2.I.07	Modern water distribution system(s) running	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of specified WASH services provided and installed within the project's operative context.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	

Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.2.I.08	New connections to modern water services	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of new connections established to a modern water and sanitation service as part of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.2.I.09	Promotion campaign on WASH principles and practices	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the WASH campaign has been conducted. The acronym WASH stands for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene. It represents a comprehensive approach to addressing issues related to water supply, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices. WASH programs aim to improve the health, well-being, and quality of life for individuals and communities, particularly in low-income and developing countries where access to clean water and adequate sanitation is limited.
Long-Term Goal	6.2.I, Ensure access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Campaign/awareness rising	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.3.I.01	Grey water (sullage) collection and treatment system(s) in place	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number of water treatment system(s) provided and installed within the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.3.I.02	Black water collection and treatment system(s) in place	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number of water treatment system(s) provided and installed within the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.3.I.03	Domestic wastewater flows safely treated	
Unit of measurement	m3	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Estimate of the volume (mc) of water coming out from the treatment plant locally installed and reaching the beneficiary target group. A daily, monthly or annual average of the flow treated can be calculated.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.3.I.04	Industrial wastewater flows safely treated	
Unit of measurement	m3	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Estimate of the volume (mc) of water coming out from the treatment plant locally installed and reaching the beneficiary target group. A daily, monthly or annual average of the flow treated can be calculated.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.3.I.05	Water bodies with ambient water quality improved	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**

SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number of water bodies that registered verified improvements.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.3.I.06	Water quality risk assessment conducted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the expected water quality risk assessment has been conducted as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.3.I.07	Polluted water loads redirected into secondary or advanced treatment plants	
Unit of measurement	m3	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the amount, in volume (mc), of waste water treated by the purification technology locally installed (daily, monthly or annual average).
Long-Term Goal	6.3.I, Reduce water pollution	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.3.II.01	Land irrigated with treated wastewater or equipped with modern and efficient irrigation systems	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	
Long-Term Goal	6.3.II, Increase water recycling and safe reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	

Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**
06.3.II.02	Land irrigated with modern and efficient irrigation systems

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	
Long-Term Goal	6.3.II, Increase water recycling and safe reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
06.3.II.03	Waste water treated and reused for irrigation

Unit of measurement	m3	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the amount, in volume (mc), of waste water treated by the technology locally installed and used for agricultural purpose (daily, monthly or annual average).
Long-Term Goal	6.3.II, Increase water recycling and safe reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
06.3.II.04	Share of recycled water used in sanitation

Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Share of treated water coming out of meteoric and/or grey water treatment facility. The use of a rate implies that both the numerator (treated water) and denominator (total against which the effects are compared, comprising both treated and untreated volumes) are known. If the denominator is not known, the absolute unit (that is, numerator) can be used alternatively.
Long-Term Goal	6.3.II, Increase water recycling and safe reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.4.I.01	Hydraulic well(s) dug	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of hydraulic wells for the provision of clean and safe water constructed in the project's area.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.4.I.02	Water system losses avoided	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Water losses avoided during transmission and distribution, defined as the % difference between the amount of water supplied upstream and the amount of water delivered downstream, to final users.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.4.I.03	Average duration of water supply	
Unit of measurement	hh/day	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Estimate the average number of hours per day (hh/day) of continued and safe water supply.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.4.I.04	Non-conventional water supply used for domestic purposes	
Unit of measurement	m3	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Estimate of the volume (mc) of water coming out from the non-conventional treatment technology locally installed and reaching the beneficiary target group. A daily, monthly or annual average of the flow treated can be calculated.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.4.I.05	End-user water saving system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of item(s) provided locally to the beneficiary target group.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
06.4.I.06	Meteoric water collection and treatment system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of meteoric (rain) water collection and recycling system(s) installed locally for the use of the beneficiary target group.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

06.4.I.07	Water consumption metering tool(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of tool(s) provided locally to the beneficiary target group.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.I.08	Freshwater withdrawal	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Calculation of an input/output rate measuring the level of water stress, in terms of freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources within the defined project's territory, ex ante and ex post the intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.I.09	Solar water pump(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of solar water pumps provided and installed in the project's operative context/area of intervention. Alternatively, the corresponding nominal power capacity (kW) can be used as unit of measurement.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
06.4.I.10	Solar water well(s) built

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of solar water wells built in the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
06.4.I.11	Back-up water tank(s) built

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of water tanks built in the project's operative context/area of intervention. Included raised types.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
06.4.I.12	Renewable energy-based water pumping station(s) installed

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter the number (#) of other renewable energy-based water pumping stations provided and installed in the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
06.4.I.13	Technologies for water-efficient use and use of non-conventional water resources provided

Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	Description

SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the technologies were provided and installed in the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.I.14	ICT solutions for water supply and demand management in urban areas provided	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the technologies were provided and installed in the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.I.15	ICT solutions for water resources management in agriculture provided	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the technologies were provided and installed in the project's operative context/area of intervention.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.I.16	Irrigation system installed	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Irrigation systems include dams, wells, canals and human-operated pumps.

Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.I.17	Irrigation system strengthened	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Irrigation systems include dams, wells, canals and human-operated pumps.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.I, Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.II.01	People out of water scarcity	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of individual beneficiaries who escaped water scarcity/vulnerability as a consequence of the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.II, Reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.4.II.02	Water scarcity mapping done	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the water scarcity mapping has been conducted as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	6.4.II, Reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	

Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Process

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.6.I.01	Surface water in good or high ecological status	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Enter of the area of surface water that responds to the defined characteristics of good or high ecological status, as a result of the intervention effort. If the total area upon which the intervention insists (representing treated and untreated portions) is known, a rate can be calculated too. Ecological status is one of two status assessments made for surface waters under the Water Framework Directive. Ecological status is a composite assessment of the quality surface water ecosystems. It shows the combined impact of pressures such as pollution, habitat degradation and climate change. Ecological status is assessed for all water bodies designated in rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters. It is based on assessing the status of biological quality elements and supported by physicochemical and hydromorphological quality. The outcome of the ecological status assessment falls into one of five status classes.
Long-Term Goal	6.6.I, Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.6.I.02	Water-related ecosystems protected and/or restored	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Simple count of the number (#) of water-related ecosystems that registered a quality improvement as a consequence of the site protection and/or restoration effort. Water-related ecosystems comprise mountain waters, forest waters, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
Long-Term Goal	6.6.I, Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Site preservation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.6.I.03	Surface of water-related ecosystems protected and/or restored	
Unit of measurement	km2	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Measure the area of water-related ecosystems that registered a quality improvement as a consequence of the site protection and/or restoration effort. Water-related ecosystems
Long-Term Goal	6.6.I, Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Site preservation	

Cross-cutting aspect		comprise mountain water, forest water, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. If the total area (representing treated and untreated portions) is known, a rate can be calculated too.
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.6.I.04	Inventory of hydro-geological sites	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Indicate whether the inventory has been done. The inventory of hydro-geological sites is a part of the feasibility study that needs to be carried out before starting site excavations.
Long-Term Goal	6.6.I, Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.a.I.01	Funds destined to water and sanitation	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	
Long-Term Goal	6.a.I, Mobilize funds to WASH sector	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.b.1.01	Local community(ies) supported and strengthened in the participation to water and sanitation management	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Count of the number (#) of communities supported.
Long-Term Goal	6.b.I, Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
06.b.1.02	Local public authority(s) supported and strengthened in the participation to water and sanitation management	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	06, Clean water and sanitation	Count of the number (#) of local authorities or administrative units supported.
Long-Term Goal	6.b.I, Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	
DAC-CRS Sector	Water supply & sanitation	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.01	Households with access to sustainable energy sources	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of households who gained access to modern, reliable, affordable and clean(er) energy sources as an outcome of the project's effort. For families, access to modern and affordable electricity services include proper lightning, possibility to power and/or recharge electric and electronic appliances and equipment, possibility to store perishable food thanks to cold chain, access to internet connection and other IT and communication services.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.02	Solar-powered street lights for public illumination installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of solar-powered, public use lamps, lampposts, street lights kits installed in the operative context/area of concern. Typically, a single solar kit for public illumination is around 50 W.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.1.I.03	Mini grid system deployed	
Unit of measurement	kW	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the cumulative nominal power capacity (kW) installed of the minigrid system.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids)	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.1.I.04	People or households who were provided with energy technologies for income-generating activities and PEUs	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of individual beneficiaries or households reached. Energy technologies for income-generating activities and productive energy uses (PEUs) comprehend both energy generating equipment and specific work tools.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.1.I.05	Equipment for household lighting and minimal power needs (solar lamps) provided	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of items provided.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.1.I.06	New connections to the power distribution system	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of new individual connections to the national electric grid (or mini-grid systems) made as a result of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.1.I.07	Households connected to modern electricity service	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of households who gained access to modern, clean and affordable electricity service as an outcome of the project's effort. Access to modern and affordable electricity services include proper lightning, possibility to power and/or recharge electric and electronic appliances and equipment, possibility to store perishable food thanks to cold chain, access to internet connection and other IT services.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.1.I.08	People with access to sustainable energy sources	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who gained access to modern, reliable, affordable and clean(er) energy sources as an outcome of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator

07.1.I.09	Community facilities connected to sustainable electricity	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of community facilities who gained access to modern, clean and affordable energy service as an outcome of the project's effort. Access to modern and affordable electricity services include proper lightning, possibility to power and/or recharge electric and electronic appliances and equipment, possibility to store perishable food thanks to cold chain, access to internet connection and other IT and communication services.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
07.1.I.10	Clinic(s) or Health Centre(s) connected to modern electricity service

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of clinics, medical posts, hospitals who gained access to modern, clean and affordable energy service as an outcome of the project's effort. Access to modern and affordable electricity services for these types of facilities include proper lightning, possibility to power electric and electronic appliances and medical equipment, possibility to store vaccines and pharmaceuticals thanks to cold chain, access to internet connection and other IT services.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
07.1.I.11	School(s) or University(ies) connected to modern electricity service

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of schools, training centres who gained access to modern, clean and affordable energy service as an outcome of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
07.1.I.12	Public administration building(s) connected to modern electricity service

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of public administration buildings who gained access to modern, clean and affordable energy service as an outcome of the project's effort. Access to modern and affordable electricity services include proper lightning, possibility to power and/or recharge electric and electronic appliances and equipment, access to internet connection and other IT and communication services.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
07.1.I.13	Businesses connected to modern electricity service

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of economic activities (e.g. shops) who gained access to modern, clean and affordable energy service as an outcome of the project's effort. Access to modern and affordable electricity services include proper lightning, possibility to power and/or recharge electric and electronic appliances and equipment, access to internet connection and other IT and communication services.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
07.1.I.14	Households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking and heating

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of households who gained access to modern, clean(er) and affordable thermal energy as an outcome of the project's effort. Cleaner fuels include sustainably-sourced firewood, lpg, biogas, other bio-based solid fuels. Cleaner tech comprises the improved efficiency cookstove, the solar cooker, the biogas stove.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
07.1.I.15	Improved cookstoves (ICSs) distributed

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description

SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of items distributed locally to the beneficiary target group
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.16	Solar cookers provided	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of items distributed locally to the beneficiary target group
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.17	Stand-alone solar home systems (SHSs) provided	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of solar kits provided locally to the beneficiaries. Typically, a solar kit is comprised of a max 3 kWp solar panel, an inverter and a number of light bulbs, power outlets for simple home appliances and phone chargers.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.18	Solar lanterns charging kiosk(s) built	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	

Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	Enter the number (#) of community charging hubs for solar lanterns and similar entry level energy equipment.
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.19	Households connected to renewable energy services	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of households that received connection to renewable and clean energy services, e.g. an off-grid, stand-alone systems, or a mini-grid, as part of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.20	People reached by renewable energy services	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of individual beneficiaries that received connection to renewable and clean energy services, e.g. an off-grid, stand-alone systems, or a mini-grid, as part of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.1.I.21	Energy needs assessment conducted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Indicate whether the energy needs assessment has been conducted.

Long-Term Goal	7.1.I, Ensure access to resilient, low-emissions and sustainable energy services
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance
Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Process

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.01	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	In order to estimate the share of renewable energy that is consumed locally first estimate the renewable energy produced (kWh per annum, electric or thermal) by the project-specific renewable energy system(s) installed within a defined area (a), then estimate the total final energy consumption (kWh per annum) within the same area (b). Finally calculate the ratio (a/b)*100.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.02	Renewable energy production (hydro)	
Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the energy produced by the renewable energy system installed locally, effective (monitored) or theoretical (estimate). The default time interval is the year (kWh per annum) but a shorter time span (daily, monthly) can be used and specified in the comments.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-hydroelectric power plants	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.03	Renewable energy production (PV)	
Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the energy produced by the renewable energy system installed locally, effective (monitored) or theoretical (estimate). The default time interval is the year (kWh per annum) but a shorter time span (daily, monthly) can be used and specified in the comments.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	

Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer
Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.2.I.04	Renewable energy production (wind)	
Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the energy produced by the renewable energy system installed locally, effective (monitored) or theoretical (estimate). The default time interval is the year (kWh per annum) but a shorter time span (daily, monthly) can be used and specified in the comments.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Wind energy	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.2.I.05	Renewable energy production (biofuel)	
Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the energy produced by the renewable energy system installed locally, effective (monitored) or theoretical (estimate). The default time interval is the year (kWh per annum) but a shorter time span (daily, monthly) can be used and specified in the comments.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Biofuel-fired power plants	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.2.I.06	Renewable energy production (hybrid system)	
Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the energy produced by the renewable energy system installed locally, effective (monitored) or theoretical (estimate). The default time interval is the year (kWh per annum) but a shorter time span (daily, monthly) can be used and specified in the comments.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids)	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.2.I.07	Hybrid hydro-PV plant(s) deployed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of renewable energy-based systems provided and installed in the project's operative context/area. Alternatively, the corresponding power capacity unit (kW) can be used as unit of measurement, as well as the per capita value (divided by the number of individual beneficiaries reached).
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.2.I.08	Hydroelectric capacity installed	
Unit of measurement	kW per capita	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the value of the power capacity unit (kW) of the corresponding clean and renewable energy technology deployed locally, divided by the number of individual beneficiaries that benefit from it. If this last information is not available/not known, the simple amount of global nominal power can be used.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-hydroelectric power plants	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.2.I.09	Photovoltaics capacity installed	
Unit of measurement	kW per capita	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the value of the power capacity unit (kW) of the corresponding clean and renewable energy technology deployed locally, divided by the number of individual beneficiaries that benefit from it. If this last information is not available/not known, the simple amount of global nominal power can be used.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

07.2.I.10	Photovoltaics systems installed	
Unit of measurement	m2	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of PV modules/systems provided or their cumulative surface (Ms) installed in the project's operative context/area.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Solar energy for isolated grids and standalone systems	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.11	Wind capacity installed	
Unit of measurement	kW per capita	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the value of the power capacity unit (kW) of the corresponding clean and renewable energy technology deployed locally, divided by the number of individual beneficiaries that benefit from it. If this last information is not available/not known, the simple amount of nominal power can be used.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Wind energy	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.12	Wind systems installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of wind-based renewable electricity modules/systems installed in the project's operative context/area.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Wind energy	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.13	Biofuel capacity installed	
Unit of measurement	kW per capita	**Description**

SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the value of the power capacity unit (kW) of the corresponding clean and renewable energy technology deployed locally, divided by the number of individual beneficiaries that benefit from it. If this last information is not available/not known, the simple amount of nominal power can be used.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Biofuel-fired power plants	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.2.I.14	Biofuel systems installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of biofuel-based modules/systems installed in the project's operative context/area.
Long-Term Goal	7.2.I, Increase the share of renewable and clean energy in the energy mix	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-Biofuel-fired power plants	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.01	Reduction in firewood energy use	
Unit of measurement	kg	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Estimate the reduction, in terms of kg per day, month or year, in the consumption of firewood as traditional thermal energy.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.02	Reduction in energy demand (consumption)	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Measure the absolute difference in energy demanded (consumed, in terms of kWh per annum) before-and-after the efficiency operations (energy renovations, retrofit) and
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	

Cross-cutting aspect		calculate the percentage change with respect to the initial value via this formula: [(energy consumed at time t - energy consumed at time t-1) / energy consumed at time t-1] * 100
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.03	HFC-free heat pumps and/or air conditioning system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of systems provided locally to the beneficiaries. HFC stands for hydrofluorocarbons, potent greenhouse gases.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.04	Back-up battery system(s) (BBS) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of systems provided locally to the beneficiaries.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.05	Retrofit plan carried out	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Indicate whether the retrofit plan has been done.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.3.I.06	Energy saved	
Unit of measurement	kWh	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Measure the difference in energy consumption before-and-after the efficiency operations (e.g. energy renovations, retrofit, more efficient equipment and appliances).
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.3.I.07	Reduction in energy consumed	
Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Measure the reduction in energy consumed by buildings, municipalities, businesses, etc.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.3.I.08	Reduction in energy costs	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Measure the absolute difference in expenditure for energy services before-and-after the efficiency operations (energy renovations, retrofit). Divide by the initial value to obtain the percentage change via this formula: [(energy expenditure at time t - energy expenditure at time t-1) / energy expenditure at time t-1] * 100
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
07.3.I.09	Energy renovation solutions for public buildings provided

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of solutions provided. The technological solutions (e.g. insulation) provided are meant to deliver energy saving performance and indoor comfort, whilst possibly being non-invasive and reversible.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
07.3.I.10	LED lights (improved efficiency lights) for indoor lightning installed

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of items provided locally to the beneficiaries. Alternatively, the cumulative power unit (W) can be used.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
07.3.I.11	LED lights (improved efficiency lights) for public lightning installed

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of items provided locally to the beneficiaries. Alternatively, the cumulative power unit (W) can be used.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
07.3.I.12	Eco-friendly and energy-efficient public building(s) built

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of building(s) built in the project's operative context/area.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	

DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.13	Energy use monitoring/metering system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of item(s) provided locally to the beneficiaries. The energy use monitors and meters could be placed downstream at the single point of consumption (i.e. single appliance) and/or upstream at a focal point of consumption (i.e. the whole building).
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.14	High efficiency electric appliances distributed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of appliances (e.g. electric ovens, monitors, etc.) provided locally to the beneficiaries.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.15	New houses built with energy efficiency criteria	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of new houses built with energy efficiency criteria.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.3.I.16	Household building(s) subject to a retrofit or renovation works	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of existing buildings that went under a partial or full renovation and have improved their energy performances.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.3.I.17	Community building(s) subject to a retrofit or renovation works	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of existing buildings that went under a partial or full renovation and have improved their energy performances.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.3.I.18	School building(s) subject to a retrofit or renovation works	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of existing buildings that went under a partial or full renovation and have improved their energy performances.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator

07.3.I.19	Hospital building(s) subject to a retrofit	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of existing buildings that went under a partial or full renovation and have seen their energy performances improve.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.20	energy audit(s) done	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of audit(s) done, e.g. on community or public authorities' building.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.21	Fuel economy	
Unit of measurement	MJ/km	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Measure the net variation in fuel consumption per km per type of fuel.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.22	Public facility(ies) / community service(s) that adopted energy mix efficiency plans and strategies	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	

Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	Simple count of the number (#) of facilities and/or service that adopted an energy master plan as part of the project's outcomes.
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy policy	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.23	Household energy audit report(s) done	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of reports conducted as part of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.24	Public (civil) buildings energy audit report(s) done	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of reports conducted as part of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.3.I.25	School buildings energy audit report(s) done	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of reports conducted as part of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.3.I, Improve energy efficiency	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		

Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.a.I.01	Funds destined to clean energy technology and sources	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	
Long-Term Goal	7.a.I, Mobilize funds to clean energy	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy policy	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.01	Solar irrigation system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of individual solar-powered pumps or their cumulative capacity (kW) deployed locally.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.02	People trained in renewable energy technology purposes, use and basic maintenance	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of individual participants to training and capacity-building activities (formal and informal).
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy education and training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.03	Local technicians trained in installation, servicing and maintenance of provided small-scale renewable energy technologies	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of local technicians involved in training activities. The technical and professional training activities address installation, operation, servicing and maintenance of the provided renewable energy technology (e.g. solar modules) locally installed as part of project's outputs.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy education and training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.04	Civil servants / entrepreneurs / ONG staff trained in rural electrification	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of individual beneficiaries reached.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy education and training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.05	Renewable energy microenterprise(s) started	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the number (#) of local small enterprises or start-ups that were supported financially and operationally as part of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.06	Energy load profile done	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Indicate whether the energy load profile has been conducted.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy generation, renewable sources-multiple technologies	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.07	Local technicians trained in PV water pumps O&M	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who received the mentioned training.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy education and training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
07.b.I.08	Importers and/or retailers trained in energy technologies	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Simple count of the number (#) of individuals who received the mentioned training.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy education and training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

07.b.I.09	Energy storage system(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	kWh	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Enter the amount of cumulative nominal energy unit (kWh) that the back up system deployed locally can provide The value can be divided by the number of individual beneficiaries reached by the project to have a per capita value.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.b.I.10	Energy Data Management System (EDMS) implemented	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Indicate whether the EDMS has been implemented.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy conservation and demand-side efficiency	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
07.b.I.11	Pay-as-you-go service activated	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	07, Affordable and clean energy	Indicate whether the Pay-as-you-go service has been activated. Pay-as-you-go service allows energy consumers to pay the energy units (kWh) through the use of their mobile phones and real-time digital technology. PAYG facilitates the management of the electricity supply and allows remote monitoring, using the capabilities of the smart distribution network.
Long-Term Goal	7.b.I, Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric power transmission and distribution (isolated mini-grids)	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
09.1.I.01	Proportion of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-seasoned road

Unit of measurement	%	Description
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	In rural areas, an all-season road is particularly important due to the potential challenges posed by varying weather conditions and terrain. These roads are designed and constructed to remain passable and functional throughout the year, regardless of the seasonal changes.
Long-Term Goal	9.1.I, Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
09.3.I.01	Small-scale food producers trained/coached

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#), disaggregated by sex when possible and relevant, of family farmers, pastoralists or fishers, trained on sustainable and resilient agriculture techniques and methodologies, e.g. climate smart agriculture (CSA).
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
09.3.I.02	Small-scale food processors trained/coached

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#), disaggregated by sex when possible and relevant, of family farmers, pastoralists or fishers, trained on sustainable and resilient agriculture techniques and methodologies, e.g. climate smart agriculture (CSA).
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
09.3.I.03	Local producers with improved access to land-based support services

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	

Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	Enter the number (#), disaggregated by sex when possible and relevant, of local small and medium sized producers reached. Land-based support services include extension services, financial services, trainings, coaching, etc.
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.04	Local producers with improved market access	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#), disaggregated by sex when possible and relevant, of local small and medium sized producers reached. Access to markets includes national, regional and international markets.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.05	Initiatives to ameliorate market conditions for farmers	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Such initiatives may include efforts to bring together the relevant value chains actors and link farmers to private sector buyers, finance and input suppliers.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.06	Small-scale enterprises created	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	

DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.07	Small-scale enterprises supported	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.08	Small-scale enterprises benefitting of a loan or line of credit	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.09	Credit to small-scale enterprises	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	

Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.10	Income-generating opportunities created	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate whether income generating opportunities for the local community have been created as expected and/or, their number.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.11	Income-generating opportunities for young people created	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate whether income generating opportunities tailored to local young people have been created as expected and/or, their number. Young people can explore income opportunities through social entrepreneurship, leveraging their skills to address community needs
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Youth	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.12	People trained in new work skills and professional knowledge	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#) of people trained, disaggregated by sex and age when possible and relevant.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	

Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.13	People trained in management and entrepreneurship skills	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex and age when appropriate, who were involved in the specified training activities. Reached people may or may not be organised in SME or cooperatives.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.14	People trained in marketing techniques	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.15	Local entrepreneurs trained in commercial and financial skills	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	The trainings could be organized around the 9 blocks of the business model canvas (Customer segments, Value propositions, Distribution channels, Customer relationships, Revenue streams, Key activities, Key partnerships, Cost structure).
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.16	Local entrepreneurs who received specialized coaching	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Specialized on the job training/coaching might be needed in case of businesses that require specific skills in either using technical equipment o in applying technical knowledge that is not readily available within the entrepreneur's own experience neither within the community. This type of coaching is given ad hoc and it is tailored on a case-by-case basis on the entrepreneur needs.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.17	Financial services providers capacitated	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#) of financial services provider who were involved in capacity-building activities, training, coaching, to strengthen their capacity to offer financial services to local entrepreneurs in the value chain.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
09.3.I.18	New financial services developed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Enter the number (#) of new financial services developed, tailored to the needs of local entrepreneurs.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
09.3.I.19	B2B agreements facilitated	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Business-to-Business agreements could be established between wholesale and retail suppliers, financial operators and suppliers, etc. to identify and foster a solid supply service. The success of this activity depends on the effective market size and demand-pull factors.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
09.3.I.20	Social cooperative founded and/or supported	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate whether one (or more) social cooperatives have been created and/or supported as expected by project's results. A social co-operative is established for the development and implementation of project's actions and deliverables, employing local content in terms of workforce and expertise. The founded co-operative shall be able to manage independently the project's outputs and outcomes after the project has come to a closure, to ensure sustainability of the project itself.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
09.3.I.21	Subsidization programme launched	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate whether the subsidisation programme has been launched. The subsidisation programme can be used, for example, for the purchase of sustainable energy equipment by households.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	Indicator	
09.3.I.22	Local women entrepreneurs who received specialized coaching	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Specialized on the job training/coaching might be needed in case of businesses that require specific skills in either using technical equipment or in applying technical knowledge that is not readily available within the entrepreneur's own experience neither within the community. This type of coaching is given ad hoc and it is tailored on a case-by-case basis on the entrepreneur needs.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
09.3.I.23	Business training sessions held	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate the number (#) of training and/or coaching sessions in business and related fields organised for the local entrepreneurs' community.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
09.3.I.24	Participants to networking events	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Networking events are targeted to green entrepreneurs enrolled in a scheme to build up and/or renforce business skills, share ideas with peers, present their business to investors, seize market and venture and opportunities.
Long-Term Goal	9.3.I, Increase access of small-scale green enterprises to financial services, value chains and markets	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

09.5.I.01	Articles, papers and/or other scientific media published

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
09.5.I.02	LCA study done

Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate whether the LCA study has been done as expected, as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	9.5.I, Enhance scientific research and upgrade technological capabilities	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
09.5.I.03	University level partnership established

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Indicate whether one (or more) university level partnerships have been created as expected and/or their number. University level partnership between the donor and the partner country is established to provide technical and scientific support for the analysis and the execution of the project. The partnership can be between two (or more than tow) countries' universities (or other research institutes) and ensures the transfer of technology, knowledge and know-how, via, e.g. workshops, seminars, missions, fellowships.
Long-Term Goal	9.5.I, Enhance scientific research and upgrade technological capabilities	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
09.5.I.04	Participations in international fairs

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	09, Industry, innovation and infrastructure	

Long-Term Goal	9.5.I, Enhance scientific research and upgrade technological capabilities	To foster institutional strength, exchange experiences and good practices, business partnerships and opportunities for technological transfer.
DAC-CRS Sector	Communications	
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.2.I.01	Abandoned production site area rehabilitated/restored	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the surface area (ha) of abandoned industrial complex, legal and illegal mineral mining sites, sand quarries or other extraction sites that have been repurposed.
Long-Term Goal	12.2.I, Promote the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.2.I.02	Material footprint	
Unit of measurement	kg per capita	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the amount of raw material that is extracted (and/or processed, manufactured, transported, used and disposed) locally for the production of goods and services and is meant to be reduced as part of project's efforts. The amount could be reported in absolute terms (kg, t) or in relative terms, dividing by the number of direct beneficiaries or other population cohort (kg per capita, t per capita). A percentage change over time (%) can be calculated too. By "material footprint", generally speaking, we refer to the total amount of material that is used to produce goods and services consumed by an individual, a group, an organization or country over a certain period of time. It is a measure of the environmental impact of the production-consumption apparatus, taking into account either the entire life cycle of a product, or just certain phases (extraction of raw materials, processing, manufacturing, transportation, use, and disposal). Another definition is provided by the SDGs: material footprint refers to the total amount of raw materials extracted to meet final consumption demands. It is one indication of the pressures placed on the environment to support economic growth and to satisfy the material needs of people.
Long-Term Goal	12.2.I, Promote the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**

12.2.I.03	Material consumption	
Unit of measurement	kg per capita	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the amount of material that is used (consumed) locally by economic activities or other defined community and/or household services that is meant to be reduced as part of project's expected results. The amount could be reported in absolute terms (kg, t) or in relative terms, dividing by the number of direct beneficiaries or other population cohort (kg per capita, t per capita). A percentage change over time (%) can be calculated too. Paraphrasing the SDG definition, by ""material consumption"" we refer to the amount of materials directly used by an economic sub-system to meet the demands for goods and services from within and outside the project.
Long-Term Goal	12.2.I, Promote the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
12.3.I.01	Food waste reduction actions taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of actions and common approaches taken to reduce food waste generated at relevant stages of the food production system. Food waste refers to waste generated at retail and consumer levels.
Long-Term Goal	12.3.I, Reduce food waste at consumer level and production and supply chain losses	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
12.3.I.02	Food waste avoided	
Unit of measurement	kg per capita	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the weight amount of the food waste that is meant to be avoided (reduced) as part of the project's expected results. The amount could be reported in absolute terms (kg, t) or in relative terms, dividing by the number of direct beneficiaries or other population cohort (kg per capita, t per capita). A percentage (%) over total food waste can be calculated too. Food waste occur at retail food services and household level (consumer stage).
Long-Term Goal	12.3.I, Reduce food waste at consumer level and production and supply chain losses	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
12.3.I.03	Food loss reduction actions taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of actions and common approaches taken to reduce food waste generated at relevant stages of the food production system. Food loss refers to losses of foodstuffs that occur from production up to (and not including) the retail stage (i.e. harvest and post-harvest stages).
Long-Term Goal	12.3.I, Reduce food waste at consumer level and production and supply chain losses	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
12.3.I.04	Food losses avoided

Unit of measurement	kg per capita	Description
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the weight amount of the food losses that are meant to be avoided as part of the project's expected results. The amount could be reported in absolute terms (kg, t) or in relative terms, dividing by the number of direct beneficiaries or other population cohort (kg per capita, t per capita). A percentage (%) over total food losses can be calculated too. Fao defines "food loss", in the context of the Food Loss Index (FLI) as "losses that occur from production up to (and not including) the retail level". Namely, foodstuffs that is lost at the post-harvest, production and supply chain stages, excluding the retail level.
Long-Term Goal	12.3.I, Reduce food waste at consumer level and production and supply chain losses	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
12.5.I.01	Packaging materials reduction actions taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of actions and common approaches taken to reduce packaging materials as part of the project's expected results.
Long-Term Goal	12.5.I, Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
12.5.I.02	Municipal waste reduction actions taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description

SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of actions and common approaches taken to reduce generic waste generated at municipal level.
Long-Term Goal	12.5.I, Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.5.I.03	Recycling rate	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	To calculate the recycling rate, use the following formula: (materials that are recycled after disposal/total materials that are disposed)*100. The unit of measurement is weight. A total recycling rate can be calculated, or individual rates per type of material (e.g. plastics, paper, metals, glass).
Long-Term Goal	12.5.I, Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.5.I.04	Material waste recycled	
Unit of measurement	kg per capita	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the weight amount (kg) of material that is recycled as a consequence of the project's efforts. The amount could be reported in absolute terms (kg, t) or in relative terms, dividing by the number of direct beneficiaries or other population cohort (kg per capita, t per capita). A percentage (%) over total disposed material can be calculated too.
Long-Term Goal	12.5.I, Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.5.I.05	Material waste reused	
Unit of measurement	kg per capita	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	

Long-Term Goal	12.5.I, Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Enter the weight amount of waste that, thanks to project's effort, is not brought to landfill and is reused or repurposed (e.g. via upcycling techniques). The amount could be reported in absolute terms (kg, t) or in relative terms, dividing by the number of direct beneficiaries or other population cohort (kg per capita, t per capita). A percentage (%) over total waste can be calculated too.
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.5.I.06	Waste recycling management program(s) implemented	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of waste recycling management programs designed and/or implemented by a local authority as community service.
Long-Term Goal	12.5.I, Reduce waste generation and promote waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.a.I.01	Solid waste management plan(s) implemented	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of solid waste management programs implemented by a local authority as community service.
Long-Term Goal	12.a.I, Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
12.a.I.02	Waste management technologies adopted	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	E.g. waste compactors, machineries for plastic treatment and recycling, biodigestors, etc.
Long-Term Goal	12.a.I, Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	

Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	Indicator
12.a.I.03	Bio-waste reused as fertilizer

Unit of measurement	kg	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the weight amount (kg) of bio-waste (e.g. municipal organic waste, agricultural residue, forestry management residue, sewage sludge) that is repurposed as fertilizer as part of the project's expected results.
Long-Term Goal	12.a.I, Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
12.a.I.04	Energy produced from bio-waste

Unit of measurement	kWh per annum	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Estimate the amount of energy produced from bio-waste (e.g. organic waste, agricultural residue).
Long-Term Goal	12.a.I, Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
DAC-CRS Sector	Waste management/disposal	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
12.a.I.05	MSMEs involved in sustainable consumption and production practices

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	12, Responsible consumption and production	Enter the number (#) of Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises that got involved in sustainable consumption and production practices as a consequence of the project's effort.
Long-Term Goal	12.a.I, Promote sustainable patterns of consumption and production	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.1.I.01	Livelihoods diversification plan drafted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of the livelihoods diversification plan was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.1.I.02	Climate-smart and resilient agriculture development plan implemented	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the drafting and implementation of a low carbon, climate-smart and resilient agriculture development plan, including capacity-building activities for farmers and agricultural and forestry technicians, received support in terms of technical-scientific know-how and/or financial and/or organisational support, as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.1.I.03	Crops grown using resilient and sustainable practices	
Unit of measurement	kg	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	E.g. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

13.1.I.04	Aquaculture yield produced with resilient and sustainable practices	
Unit of measurement	kg	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.I.05	Reduction in crop loss	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Calculate the amount (%) of crop loss that is avoided thanks to the introduction of crop saving practices and technologies.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.I.06	Reduction in physical assets value loss due to extreme climate events	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Estimate of the reduction in physical assets' value losses (or, by the other hand, net value gains) as a consequence of the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster risk reduction	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.1.I.07	Firebreak strip(s) prepared

Unit of measurement	km	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the length (km) or number (#) of single firebreak strips or firebreak zones prepared in areas subject to forest wildfires. These terms refer to infrastructure designed to create a barrier against fires, often through the removal of vegetation or the establishment of a fuel-free area that can slow down or prevent the spread of fire.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.1.I.08	People using climate-resilient infrastructures and physical assets

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count of the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex if possible and relevant, who are using climate-resilient infrastructures and physical assets, including passenger vehicles as public transportation, as a consequence of the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Transport & Storage	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.1.I.09	Hydro-meteorological technology service(s) provided

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.1.I.10	Marine hazards early warning and alert system(s) realised

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**

SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of marine early warning and alert system(s) realised or strengthened. Such systems help with disaster prevention and preparedness to extreme meteorological events provoked by climate change, such as coastal floods with seawater-freshwater contamination (salt wedge intrusion), storms, etc...
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.I.11	Meteorological station(s) installed	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.I.12	Fire hazards early warning and alert system(s) realised	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of fire early warning and alert system(s) realised or strengthened. Such systems help with disaster prevention and preparedness to big fire events.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.I.13	Off-grid emergency refuge(s) built	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	

Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	Indicator
13.1.I.14	GHG emissions sequestered or removed

Unit of measurement	tCO2eq	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Estimate the total greenhouse gas emissions (CO2, CH4, NH3, etc..) that are sequestered or removed as a consequence of the project's efforts. Greenhouse gas emissions include CO2, CH4 and NH3.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster risk reduction	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.1.I.15	Increased extent of habitats that provide carbon storage

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate the increase of the habitats extension (ha) providing carbon storage.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.1.I.16	People with improved food security in climate vulnerable areas

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count of the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex, who have seen their food security in climate-vulnerable areas improved as a consequence of the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.I, Strengthen preparedness, resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters	

DAC-CRS Sector	Food security policy & administrative management
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.II.01	Urban green area(s) established	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the surface area (km2, ha) of urban green areas created. A percentage over total urban area can be calculated too. The broad definition comprises safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.II, Promote sustainable, climate-resilient planning and management of cities, settlements and infrastructures	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.II.02	People who improved their resilience and climate-related adaptation capacity	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count of the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex, who have seen their resilience and climate-related adaptation capacity improved as a consequence of the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.II, Promote sustainable, climate-resilient planning and management of cities, settlements and infrastructures	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.II.03	People with improved access to healthcare for climate-sensitive diseases	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count of the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex, who have seen their access to healthcare for climate-sensitive diseases improved as a consequence of the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.II, Promote sustainable, climate-resilient planning and management of cities, settlements and infrastructures	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster risk reduction	

Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.01	Food produced locally	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the quantity in weight (kg) or volume (l) of high-value and sustainable food produced locally for the local, regional or international markets.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.02	People trained in sustainable agricultural techniques	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	E.g. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.03	People trained in improvements of production techniques	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	

Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.04	People trained in producers organizations and small enterprises	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.05	Seedlings provided	
Unit of measurement	kg	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the weight (kg) of seedlings, seeds or other biological inputs provided locally to smallholder farmers (small and medium-sized).
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.06	Agricultural tools and implements provided	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of agricultural tools or other mechanical-motorized equipment provided locally to smallholders farmers.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.07	Food processing tools and implements provided	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of food processing tools or other mechanical-motorized equipment provided locally to smallholders farmers.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.08	Fertilizers provided	
Unit of measurement	kg	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the weight (kg) or volume (l) of fertilizers or other bio-chemical inputs provided locally to smallholders.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.1.III.09	Greenhouse(s) built	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of greenhouses built (e.g. for horticulture purpose) in the project's area.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.1.III.10	Agro-processing technology centre(s) built	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Regional, disaster-proofed APTECs, equipped with, e.g., power washing and drying equipment, central grinders, labelling machine, solar panels.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.1.III.11	People using the agro-processing technology centre(s)	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of agro-processors, disaggregated by sex when possible and relevant, that are using the APTECs.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.1.III.12	Smallholders supported in increasing their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of smallholders who benefitted from the project's actions.
Long-Term Goal	13.1.III, Promote sustainable food production systems and resilient and adaptive agricultural practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.2.I.01	Action Plan for a low carbon public transport service supported	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of a Action Plan for the transition to a low carbon public transport service was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.I, Integrate climate change measures into local and national policies, strategies and planning	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric mobility infrastructures	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.2.I.02	Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) drafted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.I, Integrate climate change measures into local and national policies, strategies and planning	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.2.I.03	Long Term Strategy (LTS) for climate mitigation drafted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of the country's Long Term Strategy (LTS) was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.I, Integrate climate change measures into local and national policies, strategies and planning	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator

13.2.I.04	National adaptation plan drafted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of the country's adaptation plan (or other adaptation communication) was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.I, Integrate climate change measures into local and national policies, strategies and planning	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.II.01	GHG emissions avoided	
Unit of measurement	tCO2eq	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Estimate the total greenhouse gas emissions (CO2, CH4, NH3, etc..) that are avoided as a consequence of the project's efforts. Greenhouse gas emissions include CO2, CH4 and NH3.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.II, Promote measures for climate change mitigation, greenhouse gases emissions reduction, and carbon sinks improvement	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster risk reduction	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.II.02	CO2 emissions avoided (before vs. after)	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Estimate the percentage change (%) of CO2 emissions (before vs. after) as a consequence of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.II, Promote measures for climate change mitigation, greenhouse gases emissions reduction, and carbon sinks improvement	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.2.III.01	People trained in EV promotion

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count of the number (#) of civil servants and/or entrepreneurs and/or ONG staff trained.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric mobility infrastructures	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.2.III.02	People trained in HEV, electric bicycles and recharge stations maintenance

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count of the number (#) of technicians trained.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Energy education and training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.2.III.03	EV charging stations installed

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of EV charging stations installed in the area of concern.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric mobility infrastructures	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
13.2.III.04	EV purchased

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of generic purpose EV purchased and donated to the project's beneficiary target.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	

DAC-CRS Sector	Electric mobility infrastructures
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.III.05	EV for public transport purchased	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of public transport EV purchased and donated to the project's beneficiary target.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric mobility infrastructures	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.III.06	Electric bicycles purchased	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of electric bicycles purchased and donated to the project's beneficiary target.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Electric mobility infrastructures	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.III.07	Bike lanes built	
Unit of measurement	km	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the length (km) of bike lanes built.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Transport & Storage	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.III.08	People using low emission transport modes	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Simple count (#) of the number of passengers who use a low emission mode of transport.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.III, Promote sustainable, low-emissions transport systems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Transport & Storage	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.2.IV.01	Sustainable and resilient buildings built	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of buildings that were built locally applying requirements and characteristics of resiliency (climate-resilience), sustainability, energy-efficiency and resourcing local eco-friendly materials and craftsmanship primarily.
Long-Term Goal	13.2.IV, Promote climate-resilient, resource-efficient and sustainable building	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster risk reduction	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
13.3.I.01	Technicians and other experts trained	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of technicians or other expert that are trained as part of the project's expected results. Trainings subjects may include: wind, wave and marine current estimation satellite images processing processes automation of meteorological services use of meteorological forecasting technology and other climate surveillance systems.""
Long-Term Goal	13.3.I, Promote education, institutional and technical capacity g on climate change adaptation and mitigation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.3.I.02	Early Warning Systems (EWS) installed	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Indicate whether the expected EWSs were installed within the project's operating context.
Long-Term Goal	13.3.I, Promote education, institutional and technical capacity g on climate change adaptation and mitigation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.3.I.03	People with new or improved access to Early Warning Systems (EWS)	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	Enter the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex, who benefit from the new installation or improvement of EWS in the project's operating context.
Long-Term Goal	13.3.I, Promote education, institutional and technical capacity g on climate change adaptation and mitigation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
13.3.I.04	Risk and vulnerability assessments done	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	The risk and vulnerability assessments and evaluations could address climate change impacts or other environmental factors.
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.3.I.05	Management tools for monitoring black carbon

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	13, Climate action	The methodological instruments monitor and evaluate the presence and the effect of black carbon on prioritized glacier areas.
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.3.I.06	Management tools for the integration of climate risks in public investment

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	13, Climate action	Refers to the realization of services for the elaboration of guidelines for policymakers and evaluators to include Risk Management and measures of adaptation and mitigation in public expenditure and investment programs.
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.3.I.07	Budgetary programs that integrate mitigation and adaptation measures

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.a.I.01	Amount mobilised yearly to the Green Climate Fund

Unit of measurement	EUR	Description
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.a.I, Mobilize funds for climate finance	

DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance
Type	financial
Results-chain stage	Input

Indicator code	Indicator
13.a.I.02	Funds destined to climate change adaptation

Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.a.I, Mobilize funds for climate finance	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.a.I.03	Funds destined to climate change mitigation

Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.a.I, Mobilize funds for climate finance	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	Indicator
13.a.I.04	Funds destined to combating desertification

Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	13, Climate action	
Long-Term Goal	13.a.I, Mobilize funds for climate finance	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	

Results-chain stage	Input

Indicator code	Indicator
14.1.I.01	Marine litter (reduction of)

Unit of measurement	No./m2	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Indicator can be measured in terms of number of single items found per m2. Marine litter refers to any persistent, manufactured or processed solid material which is lost or discarded and ends up in the marine and coastal environment. In case the material deposits on the beach, the more specific term beach litter is used. Monitoring parameters for marine plastic litter include: plastic patches (greater than 10 meters); beach litter (e.g. resulting from beach surveys); floating plastics (e.g. resulting from visual observations, manta trawls); water column plastics (resulting from demersal trawls); seafloor litter (e.g. resulting from diving, submersibles); microplastics (from beach samples and the previously mentioned methods); plastic ingestion by biota (e.g. birds, turtles, fish). A common metric used to monitor marine or beach litter is plastic debris density. Plastic debris density refers to the amount of plastic debris that is present in a particular area, usually expressed as the weight or volume of plastic per unit of area or volume of water, or as items observed per unit of length. Plastic debris density is commonly used as a measure of marine pollution, as plastic debris can accumulate in ocean gyres and other areas of the ocean, posing a threat to marine life and ecosystems. Plastic debris density can be measured through a variety of methods, including visual surveys, trawls, and remote sensing techniques (satellites). Visual surveys involve observers counting and categorizing plastic debris within a specific area, while trawls involve dragging a net through the water to collect and measure the amount of plastic debris present. Remote sensing techniques, such as satellite imagery, can also be used to estimate plastic debris density over large areas of the ocean.
Long-Term Goal	14.1.I, Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution, including pollution from agriculture, industry and other land-based activities	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
14.1.I.02	System(s) for marine surveillance deployed

Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Systems for marine and coastal surveillance include forecasting and monitoring systems that help coastal authorities to avoid or contain the adverse impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems of oil spill incidents and other sources of marine pollution due to human economic and social activities (e.g. plastic debris).
Long-Term Goal	14.1.I, Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution, including pollution from agriculture, industry and other land-based activities	
DAC-CRS Sector	Disaster prevention & preparedness	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

14.2.I.01	Legal draft for the regulation of maritime space prepared	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Indicate whether the legal draft for the regulation of maritime space was prepared as expected, as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.02	Ecosystem-based approach(s) to managing marine areas supported	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	The indicator refers to the existence of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and other area-based, integrated planning and management in place in waters under national jurisdiction, including exclusive economic zones (e.g. marine/maritime spatial planning, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), marine zoning, sector specific management plans). To score this indicator, countries should: 1. Identify national authorities/agencies/organisations responsible for coastal and marine/maritime planning and management. 2. Identify and spatially map the boundaries of ICZM plans or other plans at national, sub-national and local level. Coordinate with the national authorities/agencies/organisations responsible for coastal and marine/maritime planning and management to complete a questionnaire on the ICZM plans. 3. Determine the status of implementation of each plan, and categorise the spatial map according to implementation stages: 1) Initial plan preparation. 2) Plan development. 3) Plan adoption/designation. 4) Implementation and adaptive management. It is recommended that the collected responses include a spatial map showing the boundaries of relevant plans.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.03	Strategy and/or plans to manage coastal areas adopted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	The indicator refers to the existence of integrated strategies and tools for the sustainable management of coastal areas such as the Integrated Coastal Zone Management plans (ICZM). An ICZM plan covers the entire coastal zone. Marine and terrestrial areas are managed together. Plans are developed through coordination across different marine and terrestrial institutions and agencies. The monitoring of the implementation of ICZM plans
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	

Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	in the Agenda 2030 falls under the custodianship of UNEP Regional Seas Programme. Another example is the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). MSP is focused on the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It integrates the needs and policies of multiple marine sectors into one coherent planning framework.
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.04	Measure(s) to prevent coastal hazards	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the number of actions taken for the restoration and/or hazard prevention of coastal areas in order to achieve a healthy and productive ocean.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.05	Measure(s) to prevent marine hazards	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the number (#) of actions taken for the restoration and/or hazard prevention of coastal areas in order to achieve a healthy and productive ocean.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.06	Surface area of coastal-marine ecosystem in good conservation status	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the surface area of coastal ecosystem that resulted in an improved conservation status as a consequence of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	

DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.07	Initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the number (#) of country-level or regional-level initiatives/instruments supported by the project. Initiatives and instruments may include progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.2.I.08	Coastal restoration sites	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Includes all types of regenerative intervention to restore, renew or upgrade the environmental condition or status of a marine coastal area ecosystem.
Long-Term Goal	14.2.I, Promote protection, restoration and sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems, to improve ocean health and marine biodiversity	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.5.I.01	Marine protected area(s) established	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	

Long-Term Goal	14.5.I, Conserve coastal and marine areas and biodiversity through the establishment and/or enhancement of natural reserves and protected areas	Enter the number (#) of marine protected areas (MPAs) established as part of the project's expected outcomes.
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.5.I.02	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the percentage (#) of marine protected areas (MPAs) in relation to total marine areas.
Long-Term Goal	14.5.I, Conserve coastal and marine areas and biodiversity through the establishment and/or enhancement of natural reserves and protected areas	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.6.I.01	Instrument(s) aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing adopted	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	This indicator aims to capture progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. IUU fishing undermines national and regional efforts to conserve and manage fish stocks and, as a consequence, inhibits progress towards achieving the goals of long-term sustainability and responsibility as set forth in, inter alia, Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 and the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Moreover, IUU fishing greatly disadvantages and discriminates against those fishers that act responsibly, honestly and in accordance with the terms of their fishing authorizations. To efficiently curb IUU fishing a number of different international instruments have been developed over the years that focus on the implementation of the different responsibilities of States. The instruments covered by this indicator and their role in combatting IUU fishing are as follows: The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) UN Fish Stocks Agreement The International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU) The 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
Long-Term Goal	14.6.I, Combat unsustainable fishing	
DAC-CRS Sector	Fishing	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance""	
Type	intangible""	
Results-chain stage	Output	

		(PSMA) The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Flag State Performance (VG-FSP) The FAO Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (Compliance Agreement).””

Indicator code	Indicator	
14.7.I.01	Sustainable fisheries established	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the number (#) of sustainable fisheries established as part of the project's expected results.
Long-Term Goal	14.7.I, Promote sustainable use of marine resources, including fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	
DAC-CRS Sector	Fishing	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
14.7.I.02	Sustainable aquaculture farms established	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the number (#) of sustainable aquaculture sites established as part of the project's expected results.
Long-Term Goal	14.7.I, Promote sustainable use of marine resources, including fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	
DAC-CRS Sector	Fishing	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
14.a.I.01	Marine technologies transferred	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Enter the number (#) of marine technologies transferred, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
Long-Term Goal	14.a.I, Promote research in marine technology and ocean health	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.a.I.02	Funds destined to marine technology	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	
Long-Term Goal	14.a.I, Promote research in marine technology and ocean health	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.a.I.03	Initiatives to promote ocean health and marine biodiversity	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Initiatives may include the increase of intangible assets like scientific knowledge, know-how and capacity-building.
Long-Term Goal	14.a.I, Promote research in marine technology and ocean health	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
14.b.I.01	Measures to support small-scale fishermen established	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	14, Life below water	Indicate whether country-level or regional-level initiatives/instruments or applications of legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework have been promoted in support of small-scale, sustainable fishing activities.
Long-Term Goal	14.b.I, Support the development of small-scale artisanal fisheries and sustainable, local supply chains	
DAC-CRS Sector	Fishing	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.1.I.01	Forested area	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Measure of the surface area (ha) that is covered in forest and/or is intended to be reforested/afforested in the project's area.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.1.I.02	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Estimate the proportion of terrestrial or freshwater key biodiversity areas that are covered by established protected area.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.1.I.03	Wetland area restored	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	A wetland is an area of land that is either covered with water or saturated with water. Wetland ecosystems include bogs, peatland, marshes, fens and swamps.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator

15.1.I.04	Forested area (index)	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Estimated change over time of forest coverage (or biomass in forest) within the project's area of intervention (e.g. municipality, district, region, reserve, legally established protected area...). According to the definition adopted by the FAO for the Global Forest Resources Assessment a Forest is a territory with tree coverage greater than 10%, on an extension of at least 0.5 ha, with trees of the minimum height of 5 m at maturity on site. To obtain the percentage change in forest area use the following formula: [(forest area t+1) - (forest area t)]/(forest area t) * 100, where t and t+1 are the moments in time before and after the intervention. Or the alternative formula, using biomass instead of surface area: [(biomass in forest t+1) - (biomass in forest t)]/(biomass in forest) * 100, where t and t+1 are the moments in time before and after the intervention.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.1.I.05	Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Coverage of sites classified as terrestrial ecosystems and identified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) included in new or existing protected areas.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.1.I.06	Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) included in new or existing protected areas	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Coverage of sites classified as freshwater ecosystems and identified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) included in new or existing protected areas.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator

15.1.I.07	Protected areas (new)	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the surface area of territory covered by protected natural areas as a consequence of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.1.I.08	Protected areas (extended)	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the area of land expanded by protected natural areas as a result of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.1.I.09	Wetland area index	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Estimated change over time of wetland area within the project's area of intervention (e.g. municipality, district, region, reserve, legally established protected area...). To obtain the percentage change in wetland area use the following formula: [(wetland area t+1) - (wetland area t)]/(wetland area t) * 100, where t and t+1 are the moments in time before and after the intervention.
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.1.I.10	Above-ground biomass in forest

Unit of measurement	%	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Overall quantity per hectare of living biomass above the soil in forest areas including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage (forest area: land spanning more than 5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ).
Long-Term Goal	15.1.I, Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.2.I.01	Initiative(s) towards sustainable forest management taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of initiatives done.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.I, Promote the sustainable management of forests	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.2.I.02	Forest area certified

Unit of measurement	ha	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Forest area certified under an independently verified forest management certification schemes: FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes) as part of the project's purposes and estimated value of the total certified area.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.I, Promote the sustainable management of forests	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.2.I.03	Forest area sustainably managed

Unit of measurement	ha	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Forest area under the existence of a documented long term sustainable management plan.

Long-Term Goal	15.2.I, Promote the sustainable management of forests
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.I.04	Forest monitoring programme established	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate whether monitoring programmes of the local forest resource have been established as part of the project's deliverables. Monitoring programmes may include those addressing land use change (i.e. expansion of agricultural land over forestland - deforestation).
Long-Term Goal		
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.II.01	Initiative(s) towards halting deforestation taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of initiatives done.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.II, Reduce and prevent deforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.01	Degraded forestland restored	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the area of previously degraded forestland that has been restored as part of the project's efforts.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	

Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.2.III.02	Increased vegetation cover	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.2.III.03	Initiative(s) towards restoration of degraded forests taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of initiatives done.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.2.III.04	Initiative(s) towards the increase of afforestation/reforestation rate taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of initiatives done.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		

Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.05	Reforested land	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the area that has been reforested. Reforestation is the direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources, on land that was forested but that has been converted to non-forested land.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.06	Degraded forestland restored	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Rehabilitated and restored area surface of degraded forests.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.07	Increased forest carbon stocks	
Unit of measurement	tOC/ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	The indicator aims to monitor the amount of carbon stored in forests. Forests store carbon in their above- and belowground live biomass, dead wood and litter, and soils.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	

Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.08	Trees (or tree seedlings) purchased	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of seedlings of forest species purchased.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.09	Trees (or tree seedlings) planted	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of planted seedlings of forest species in the project's operative context/area.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.2.III.10	Forest nurseries established	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of forest nurseries created in the project's operative context/area.
Long-Term Goal	15.2.III, Restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation	
DAC-CRS Sector	Forestry	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.3.I.01	Soil organic carbon stocks	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Trends in soil organic carbon (SOC) contents above and below ground, in terms of carbon mass per unit area (e.g., grams of carbon per square meter) or carbon mass per unit volume (e.g., grams of carbon per cubic centimetre). However, the percentage by weight over total soil sample is a common and widely used unit for expressing soil organic carbon content in practical terms.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.I, Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental research	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.3.I.02	People trained in community-based land management	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the number (#) of people trained.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.I, Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.3.I.03	Land use plan adopted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of an integrated land use plan was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.I, Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.3.I.04	Land-Based Development Plan adopted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of an integrated land-based development plan was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.I, Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.3.I.05	Techniques for soil and water conservation adopted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate whether the expected techniques for soil and water conservation have been adopted and eventually their number. Examples of techniques for soil and water conservation include: watershed management, terracing, contouring, agroforestry, conservation agriculture, conservation structures, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation and incentive mechanisms to encourage their adoption.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.I, Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technology transfer	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
15.3.I.06	Windbreaks green barriers implemented	
Unit of measurement	km	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Windbreak green barriers, also known as windbreaks or shelterbelts, are rows of trees or shrubs strategically planted to protect an area from wind erosion and to create microclimatic conditions that benefit crops, livestock, and other vegetation. These barriers serve as physical structures that intercept and slow down wind, reducing its force and creating a sheltered zone behind them.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.I, Combat desertification and land degradation, and promote land degradation neutrality	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

15.3.II.01	Degraded land restored	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the previously degraded land that has been restored. Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting rom a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.II, Restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.3.II.02	Degraded area

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Context indicator that measures the area that is degraded (status quo) in the project's area. Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting rom a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.II, Restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.3.II.03	People trained in land restoration activities

Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the number (#) of people trained.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.II, Restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.3.II.04	Soil renaturalized

Unit of measurement	ha	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the surface area (ha) that has been renaturalized. Renaturation is the inverse process of denaturation or anthropization of an area. Renaturalization, or ecological restoration, brings back the soil to its original condition and characteristics.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.II, Restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.3.II.05	Proportion of degraded land restored

Unit of measurement	%	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the rate (%) of degraded land restored
Long-Term Goal	15.3.II, Restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.3.III.01	Promotion of traditional and indigenous agriculture

Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate whether traditional and/or indigenous agricultural techniques and practices have been promoted as expected, and eventually their number, as part's of the project deliverables. Traditional agriculture knowledge refers to the accumulated knowledge, practices, and techniques passed down through generations within local communities. It represents the wisdom and expertise of farmers and indigenous peoples who have developed sustainable farming systems tailored to their specific environments and cultural contexts. This knowledge encompasses a deep understanding of local ecosystems, crops, livestock, climate patterns, and natural resources. High genetic diversity, locally sourced species, prevalence of nature-based solutions and low-capital intensity of inputs are all features of traditional agricultural techniques.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.III, Promote sustainable agriculture practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect	Campaign/awareness rising	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.3.III.02	Areas of agricultural land and/or pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the surface area (ha) of agricultural or pastoral land where sustainable management practices, such as agroecology or silvipasture, have been adopted.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.III, Promote sustainable agriculture practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.3.III.03	Land under organic cultivations

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Estimate the total surface area (ha) of land destined to organic farming as part of project's outcomes. A percentage with respect to a total agricultural area can be calculated too.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.III, Promote sustainable agriculture practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.3.III.04	Land under agroforestry

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Estimate the total surface area (ha) of land destined to agroforestry as part of project's outcomes. A percentage with respect to a total agricultural area can be calculated too.
Long-Term Goal	15.3.III, Promote sustainable agriculture practices	
DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.3.III.05	High Nature Value (HNV) agricultural area

Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	
Long-Term Goal	15.3.III, Promote sustainable agriculture practices	

DAC-CRS Sector	Agriculture
Cross-cutting aspect	
Type	tangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.4.I.01	Mountain Green Cover observed	
Unit of measurement	%	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Context indicator that measures the vegetation cover over total mountain area.
Long-Term Goal	15.4.I, Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.4.I.02	Measure(s) for integrated river basin management implemented	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the number (#) of measures implemented.
Long-Term Goal	15.4.I, Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.4.I.03	Mountain ecosystem extension	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Area covered by mountain ecosystem before and after.
Long-Term Goal	15.4.I, Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	

Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.4.I.04	Mountain Key Biodiversity areas (KBAs)	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Coverage of sites classified as mountain ecosystems and identified as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) included in new or existing protected areas.
Long-Term Goal	15.4.I, Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.4.I.05	Initiative(s) to ensure conservation of mountain ecosystems taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of initiatives to ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystem, their biodiversity and eco-benefits taken in the project's context.
Long-Term Goal	15.4.I, Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.4.I.06	Conservation action(s) of threatened mountain species taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the number (#) of actions taken to protect threatened mountain species.
Long-Term Goal	15.4.I, Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect	Campaign/awareness rising	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**

15.5.I.01	Terrestrial habitat subject to resilience and biodiversity actions	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the surface area (ha) of terrestrial and freshwater habitats that have been subjected to resilience & biodiversity enhancing practices.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.I, Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.5.I.02	Marine habitat subject to resilience and biodiversity actions	
Unit of measurement	ha	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the surface area (ha) of marine and coastal habitats that have been subjected to resilience & biodiversity enhancing practices.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.I, Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.5.I.03	Natural assets and sites protected or restored	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Enter the number (#) of individual natural goods, assets and sites that have been subject to protection policy or restored.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.I, Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**
15.5.I.04	Actions to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the number (#) of actions taken.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.I, Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.5.I.05	Natural hotspots restored

Unit of measurement	ha	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	In the context of conservation biology and biodiversity, natural hotspots, or biodiversity hotspots, refer to specific geographic areas that exhibit exceptionally high levels of species richness and endemism. These hotspots are regions with a concentration of unique and threatened plant and animal species. Biodiversity hotspots make up less than 3 percent of Earth's land surface.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.I, Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.5.I.06	Initiative(s) of Habitat Connectivity taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description
SDG	15, Life on land	Actions aimed to improve the connectivity span, by enlarging habitat fragments, reducing its fragmentation and degradation.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.I, Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and promote the conservation of natural ecosystems	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
15.5.II.01	Conservation initiative(s) for threatened species taken

Unit of measurement	No. of	Description

SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate the number (#) of initiatives taken for both plants and vertebrates.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.II, Promote the conservation of biodiversity and reduce its loss	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.5.II.02	National Biodiversity strategy and/or plan adopted	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Indicate whether the drafting and publication of an National Biodiversity Strategy and/or plan was supported with technical-scientific know-how and/or organisational support as part of the project's deliverables.
Long-Term Goal	15.5.II, Promote the conservation of biodiversity and reduce its loss	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.9.I.01	Initiative(s) towards the integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems taken	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	Initiatives considered as an implementation or derivation of the SEEA (System of Environmental-Economic Accounting).
Long-Term Goal	15.9.I, Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local plans, processes, strategies and accounts	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.a.I.01	Funds destined to conservation	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	
Long-Term Goal	15.a.I, Mobilize funds for conservation and biodiversity safeguard	

DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance
Type	financial
Results-chain stage	Input

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.a.I.02	Funds destined to sustainable use and management of natural resources	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	
Long-Term Goal	15.a.I, Mobilize funds for conservation and biodiversity safeguard	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biosphere protection	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
15.a.I.03	Funds destined to protecting biodiversity	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	15, Life on land	
Long-Term Goal	15.a.I, Mobilize funds for conservation and biodiversity safeguard	
DAC-CRS Sector	Biodiversity	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.01	Funds destined to public-private partnerships	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	E.g. public-private partnership for environmental / green infrastructure
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	

Results-chain stage	Input

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.02	Lobbying campaign organised	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	A lobbying and/or awareness raising and/or sensitisation campaign organised, for example, to raise funds, disseminate knowledge and good practices, accompany the introduction of technology (e.g. renewable energy) and techniques, support final users (e.g. on food security and waste, healthy nutrition).
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Communications	
Cross-cutting aspect	Campaign/awareness rising	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.03	Green jobs supported or created	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.04	Jobs created	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Estimate the Full Time Equivalent(s) of job positions established by the project and employed locally, disaggregated by sex and age when relevant.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator

00.0.0.05	Green/blue start-up(s) created	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.06	People involved in livelihoods-improving initiatives	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Rural development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.07	People involved in professional training	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.08	Educational campaign organised	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	E.g. in local rural schools.

Long-Term Goal	N/A
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education
Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Outcome

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.09	Participatory processes facilitated	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect		
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.10	Workshop(s) and/or seminar(s) held	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Simple count of the number (#) of events organised, gathering the community of beneficiaries, the local authorities, and other CSOs from the public and private sphere. The events involve several activities including exchange of good practices and experiences, facilitations between stakeholders, focus groups.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.11	Stakeholder engagement activities done	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect		

Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Process

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.12	Environmental related reforms	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Indicate the number (#) of reforms, including new norms, laws, decrees and/or agreements that have been supported for adoption in partner countries.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.13	Maintenance plan established	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	A maintenance plan or programme is envisaged when the project entails transfer of technology.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.14	Civil servants trained	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Enter the number (#) of representatives of the national and local authorities, governmental bodies, involved in training and capacity-building activities. Subject of the trainings could be the increase of technical, managerial and regulatory skills necessary for planning, monitoring and overseeing the deployment of technology and know-how, with a project-oriented approach to sustainability.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.15	Technology and know-how transfer plan	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	A technology and know-how transfer programme implies an analysis of technological barriers that may jeopardise the inclusive assimilation of technological benefits within the community, as well as the scheduling of workshops, seminars, formal education sessions and exchange of best practices.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect	Technical assistance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Process	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.16	People educated in environmental and ecological issues	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Enter the number (#) of people, disaggregated by sex and age when appropriate, who were involved in an educational training about environmental, ecological and climate-related issues, including sharing of best practices, values and competences.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.17	Funds destined to environmental protection	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	E.g. generic environmental protection and anti-pollution measures
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	Indicator	
00.0.0.18	Funds destined to eco-friendly technologies	
Unit of measurement	EUR	**Description**

SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Including actions to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of appropriate, affordable and modern technologies.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental policy & administrative management	
Cross-cutting aspect	Funding/Sustainable Finance	
Type	financial	
Results-chain stage	Input	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.19	South-South environmental cooperation initiatives promoted	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Including events
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect	Planning support/good governance	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.20	Young people in technical training	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Enter the number (#) of young trainees - if possible and relevant, disaggregated by sex (e.g. young women, young men, girls, boys)
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Youth	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.21	Knowledge products and communication materials disseminated	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Knowledge products include paper as well as digital and multimedia products.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Communications	

Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education
Type	intangible
Results-chain stage	Output

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.22	Communication actions realised	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Communications	
Cross-cutting aspect	Knowledge sharing/education	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.23	Public awareness campaign organised	
Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	A campaign may entail a number of public events organised. A lobbying and/or awareness raising and/or sensitisation campaign is organised, for example, to raise funds, disseminate knowledge and good practices, accompany the introduction of technology (e.g. renewable energy, rural electrification) and techniques, support final users.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Communications	
Cross-cutting aspect	Campaign/awareness rising	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	**Indicator**	
00.0.0.24	Managers in technical training	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	00, Unallocated/Cross-cutting	Enter the number (#) of management staff in training - if possible and relevant, disaggregated by sex
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Environmental education/training	
Cross-cutting aspect	Capacity-building	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
05.a.I.01	Women empowered	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	05, Gender equality	
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Unallocated/Unspecified	
Cross-cutting aspect	Women empowerment	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

Indicator code	Indicator	
05.a.I.02	Women involved in targeted training	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	05, Gender equality	The indicator could be expressed either as the absolute figures of women trained (#) or as a percentage (%) of the total number of trainees.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Women empowerment	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator	
05.a.I.03	Women cooperative(s) founded and/or supported	
Unit of measurement	No. of	**Description**
SDG	05, Gender equality	Enter the number (#) of women-only or women-led cooperatives founded and/or supported in the project's operative context/area of concern.
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	
Cross-cutting aspect	Women empowerment	
Type	tangible	
Results-chain stage	Output	

Indicator code	Indicator
05.a.I.04	Income-generating opportunities for local women created

Unit of measurement	yes=1 no=0	**Description**
SDG	05, Gender equality	Indicate whether income generating opportunities for the local women have been created as expected and/or, their number. Women can explore income opportunities through, for example, social entrepreneurship, leveraging their skills to address community needs
Long-Term Goal	N/A	
DAC-CRS Sector	Business & Other Services	
Cross-cutting aspect	Women empowerment	
Type	intangible	
Results-chain stage	Outcome	

II. Annex II: Evaluation questionnaire

As for the inventory of pre-designed performance indicators, the evaluation questionnaire too is subject to reviews and upgrades. Therefore, the list of questions presented below are a photography taken at the time of the publication.

a. Ex ante

Relevance

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
RLV_ea01	Responsiveness (relevance to beneficiaries' and stakeholders' needs)	Have the beneficiaries and target group(s) been identified?	Usually beneficiaries (or recipients) are identified in the programming/identification phase of a project. There are different categories of beneficiaries in a project. A first distinction is between primary and secondary beneficiaries: the former are the ones who compose the primary, stated and target core group of the project's benefits: if those are not clearly identified they cannot be reached and the project fails from its premises; the latter are a section of a wider population who may or may not be impacted by cascade (spill-over) effects of the project.	1,00	FPP
RLV_ea02	Responsiveness (relevance to beneficiaries' and stakeholders' needs)	Does the project design match the needs and priorities of the identified target group(s)?	After primary beneficiaries have been properly identified, the matching of project's expected outcomes with the results of the needs assessment shall be verified. Describe the points of concurrence (or mismatch), reflecting on the degree to which the project responds to the situational analysis (problem tree analysis). This implies a scoped needs assessment has been conducted earlier.	2,00	FPP
RLV_ea03	Responsiveness (relevance to beneficiaries' and stakeholders' needs)	Have the most marginalised and vulnerable groups been included in the project purpose and priorities?	This item follows the 2030 Agenda approach "reaching the furthest behind first" and denotes attention to eco-poverty mainstreaming. In the process of identifying needs and priorities, an intersectional approach shall be adopted, considering under-represented, vulnerable, discriminated and marginalised groups (from the point of view of access to certain services and opportunities).	3,00	FPP
RLV_ea04	Responsiveness (relevance to beneficiaries' and stakeholders' needs)	Have all stakeholders and other actors been correctly identified?	-	2,00	FPP
RLV_ea05	Context relevance	How comprehensive, detailed and relevant is the context analysis?	A high score response implies the production of a context analysis or background document, possibly using tools like PESTEL analysis and SWOT analysis. The analysis of (adherence to) the context shall take into account all the factors describing the historical, political, social, economic and environmental milieu that may influence the project's outcomes and goals, assuming a short to long term time horizon and a macro-meso-micro perspective of the country. An appropriate context analysis can make the project more relevant. In more technical terms, we speak of proximity rate of the project, a measure of	1,00	FPP

			how much the project is tailored on the findings of the context analysis and the needs assessment of stakeholders. The concept represents responsiveness and relevance to the operative context/area of concern.		
RLV_ea06	Context relevance	In the project design phase, have lessons learnt and best practices from past projects been capitalised on?	The question refers to projects conducted in the past by the same implementing subject in the framework of MASE cooperation. Not only the ongoing context, but also the history of the context, and in particular the history of past projects in the same territory/area of concern, carried on by the same actors, shall be analysed to draw inspiration and recommendations in order to refine the relevance of the current initiative. For example, if similar projects have been carried out previously by the same implementing subject, one can capitalize on lessons learned from past assumptions of relevance.	2,00	FPP
RLV_ea07	Quality of design	Has a Work Breakdown Structure been developed, also including compulsory Work packages (i.e. Management, Communication, MEAL)?	The Work Breakdown Structure should follow the FPP template and M&Ef indications. The subdivision of Work Packages, activities, responsibilities should be clear and logical. Emphasis on who-does-what-and-when, who-controls-who, with a transparent subdivision of roles and tasks. Planned activities and their relative assignment to each Work Package shall be consistent with the expected results at each level of the results chain.	1,00	FPP
RLV_ea08	Quality of design	In the Work Breakdown Structure, have Activities been thoroughly described and are they balanced and consistent?	Activities in the WBS should be fairly written, homogenous and balanced, covering all typologies of action: for example, they should not be focused only on the purchase of resources and materials.	1,00	FPP

Coherence

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
CHR_ea01	External coherence	Does the project contribute to the achievement of UNFCCC/CBD/UNCCD objectives and SDGs identified as priority?	Priorities as identified, for example, in the Memorandum of Understanding.	1,00	CN/FPP
CHR_ea02	External coherence	Does the project align with and support the implementation of the Country's NDC, NBSAP, NAP, and/or other national environmental legislation/policies?	-	1,00	CN/FPP
CHR_ea03	Internal coherence	Is the project in line with the MoU and the Work Plan?	-	1,00	CN/FPP

CHR_ea04	Internal coherence	Is the project summary clear enough?	A synthetic description of a project is a brief and concise summary of the project's purpose, goals, activities, expected outcomes, and impact. It provides a high-level overview of the project and its main components, usually in a single paragraph or a few bullet points. A synthetic description is typically used for communication and presentation purposes, to give stakeholders an understanding of the project in a simple and accessible way. It should clearly convey the essence of the project and its value proposition, highlighting its most important features and benefits.	1,00	CN/FPP
CHR_ea05	External coherence	Have other initiatives carried on by other subjects in the same area/sector been taken into consideration, to identify synergies and avoid duplicating efforts?	This question assesses horizontal coherence. Similar initiatives could reinforce each other (economies of scale or economies of proximity). Good practice consists in unlocking synergies to avoid "reinventing the wheel" or give rise to internal and external tensions and conflicts. The initiative should create added value per se and synergies with other existing initiatives in the area, avoiding unnecessary duplication of resources and efforts. The Country project proposal should slide into an existing cooperation environment, in order to provide complementarity and harmonization with the work of other local and international authorities operating in the same territory.	2,00	FPP

Efficiency

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
EFC_ea01	Implementation quality & feasibility	Has the implementing subject been identified? Does it have relevant expertise in project management, also with respect to the local context?	The initiative shall be planned (programmed) according to the actual capacity of the local actors implementing it. The implementing subject or counterparty must prove to have an adequate executive (operative) management when considered the local conditions, where adequacy refers to a robust and prompt managerial environment, personnel fully-capacitated, skilled and aware. The working environment should be adequate as well, equipped with what is needed to deliver the expected outputs and outcomes. Finally, considerations of safe and security are relevant here too: the defined project area shall be free of hazards and threats of all kinds. Here, the appropriateness of proposed methodologies, processes and technologies is evaluated too.	2,00	CN/FPP
EFC_ea02	Monitoring adequacy	Have project's expected results at each level (goals, outcomes and outputs) been clearly identified? Has the results chain, including the causality relation between actions and expected results, been specified?	The expected results of the actions put in place should be rendered explicitly at all levels of the results chain, according to the Results Based Management logic. Each activity level shall be connected in the results chain, and put on an organised timescale, so that each is associated to a working package. The initiative should produce observable (positive) changes directly attributable to it, and not to external environmental factors. The causal relationship between actions, outputs and expected outcomes must be clear. Objectives, intermediate and instrumental results and the activities to pursue them should be schematized in tree diagrams, from detail to general: input - process/activities - output - outcome - impact/goal.	1,00	FPP
EFC_ea03	Monitoring adequacy	Is the result chain based on a sound theory of change?	The Theory of Change (ToC) is a concept used in the context of development cooperation to outline a logical and structured approach for achieving desired social, environmental or	2,00	FPP

			developmental outcomes. It is a tool that helps organizations and stakeholders articulate and understand the processes and pathways through which interventions lead to desired changes. In development cooperation, the Theory of Change serves as a roadmap that connects the inputs (resources and activities) with the desired outcomes or impact. It helps organizations clarify the underlying assumptions and causal relationships between their actions and the intended results. The process of developing a Theory of Change involves engaging stakeholders, including beneficiaries, and building a shared understanding. Here are key elements of the Theory of Change: 1. Inputs/Resources: This refers to the resources, such as funding, expertise, partnerships, and human capital, invested in a development intervention. 2. Activities/Processes: These are the specific actions, programs, and initiatives undertaken to bring about change. They can include training, capacity building, awareness campaigns, policy advocacy, infrastructure development, and more. 3. Outputs: Outputs are the direct and immediate results of the activities. They typically represent the deliverables or products generated through the interventions. 4. Outcomes: Outcomes refer to the changes that occur as a result of the outputs. They are the intermediate or short-to-medium-term changes that can be observed and measured, such as increased knowledge, behaviour change, improved skills, or enhanced access to services. 5. Impact: Impact represents the long-term or ultimate change that occurs at the broader societal level. It reflects the desired goals or improvements in social, economic, or environmental conditions. Impact is often more difficult to measure and takes time to materialize. The Theory of Change provides a visual representation, usually in the form of a diagram, illustrating the causal logic and relationships between these elements.		
EFC_ea04	Monitoring adequacy	Are the selected indicators adequate to monitor project's implementation and result achievement? Is the monitoring plan complete and consistent?	The project-specific monitoring plan consists in a collection of tangible, intangible, financial and procedural indicators selected to measure the progress, at predetermined milestones, of project's activities, outputs and outcomes, within a strict timescale.	1,00	FPP
EFC_ea05	Risks and uncertainties	Is the risk mapping complete and reasonable? Are the	When external conditions or factors of influence have been carefully weighed and appropriately mitigated, there should be no "killing assumptions". In other words, the possible occurrence of events so harmful to the project as to determine its failure is avoided	1,00	FPP

		countermeasures identified adequate?	(or the shock promptly absorbed - a sign of management resilience). This implies that any issues arising in earlier stages of design and/or from similar experiences have been taken into account (i.e. through lessons learnt).		
EFC_ea06	Implementation quality & feasibility	Have baseline data and context information been collected for the FPP development?	In a pre-feasibility study, different options and routes (scenarios) for the pursuit and delivery of the expected general objective or goal of the initiative are explored. An initial rough screening is conducted, aiming at identifying the most promising idea(s), in terms of prospective Impact and Value-for-Money, and reject the unattractive (non-bankable) ones. Pre-feasibility may include a basic assessment of the technical, financial, legal, environmental and social viability of the initiative. Usually, tools like the SWOT analysis and Scenario analysis come to help to compare and contrast different work hypotheses. In this phase, it is also recommended to collect baseline data of the phenomenon(s) and area(s) of concern that are intended to be addressed via the cooperation project. At the end of the pre-feasibility study a single actionable project draft should be filtered out of a pool of ideas, to be furtherly and thoroughly analysed in the feasibility study.	2,00	FPP

Effectiveness

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
EFF_eaA01	Financial consistency & budgeting	Has the expected total budget been justified?	-	1,00	CN
EFF_eaA02	Financial consistency & budgeting	Has the Counterparty planned to provide an in-kind or financial contribution to the project? Is it adequate?	-	1,00	CN/FPP
EFF_eaA03	Timing & operational efficiency	Has the project expected duration been specified? Is it realistic?	-	1,00	CN
EFF_eaA04	Financial consistency & budgeting	In the project cost breakdown, is the relation between costs and each activity level, per individual budget item, specified and clear?	A cost breakdown framework is a systematic way of organizing and categorizing the costs of a project or an activity into distinct elements, so as to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of the financial resources required. It typically includes a hierarchical structure of cost elements, ranging from high-level cost categories to detailed sub-categories and line items. The purpose of a cost breakdown framework is to provide transparency and accountability in the allocation of costs, as well as to facilitate planning, monitoring, and controlling of the budget. A cost breakdown framework may also be used to identify cost drivers, allocate costs to different cost centres, and compare actual costs to budgeted costs. Prospected budget must have the qualities of transparency, adequacy and accountability. A transparent budget does not imply any hidden cost and is detailed down to the activity level; an adequate budget fits the range of activities in a realistic way, adopting the "full costing" principle; an accountable budget, for example, makes estimates from price benchmarks and multiple quotes from suppliers.	1,00	FPP

EFF_eaA05	Financial & budgeting consistency	Is MASE's funds division in tranches proportional and allowing for adequate monitoring of the progressive use of funds during project implementation?	Non-mandatory guideline: the first advance tranche should not be excessively high (20% of the total fund could be an adequate percentage).	1,00	FPP
EFF_eaA06	Financial & budgeting consistency	Is the expected period of payment for each tranche linked to the progress of the activities and to the scheduled delivery of Technical and Financial Reports?	Make sure the payment tranches are aligned with the scheduled delivery of the Technical and Financial Reports and the planned progress of activities.	1,00	FPP
EFF_eaA07	Timing & operational efficiency	Has the time schedule been prepared and is it realistic?	A timeline or timetable is a compulsory item for the approval of a project. In an adequate timeframe, the predicted timelines for the realization of the activities are likely enough to be respected and activity progress clearly matches funding usage.	1,00	FPP

Impact

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
IMP_ea01	Outreach	Does the project entail a communication and/or dissemination plan?	A well-design communication campaign increases the perceived value of the initiative for a diversified audience (from subjects with a vested interest in the project, potential investors, to casual individuals) hence enhancing its public relevance.	2,00	FPP

Sustainability

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
SUS_ea01	Financial & operational sustainability	Are project results expected to be lasting and sustained in the future from an economic, management and social point of view?	Financial sustainability in development cooperation refers to the ability of a project, program or project to continue delivering its intended outcomes and impact over time, without the need for ongoing external financial support. It means that the project has a stable and reliable source of funding that enables it to cover its costs, meet its objectives and maintain its activities over the long-term. Financial sustainability is often considered a key success factor for development projects and initiatives as it enables them to maintain their impact and results even after external funding ends. Operational sustainability refers to the ability of a project or program to continue functioning effectively and efficiently over time, without external support. This includes having sufficient resources, competent staff, and appropriate systems and processes in place to ensure that the project's goals and objectives can be achieved sustainably. Social sustainability refers to the ability of a development project to produce lasting positive impacts on the well-being and quality of life of the communities and individuals it serves, taking into account factors such as equity, inclusiveness, human rights, and empowerment.	2,00	FPP

			It aims to ensure that the benefits generated by a project are sustained over time, even after the project has ended, and that they contribute to the long-term development of the communities.		
SUS_ea02	Financial & operational sustainability	Is the project qualified to mobilize additional funding from external sources of funding?	An example of a potential additional funding source is the Green Climate Fund. The capability to attract other institutional donors can prolong the life of a project, thus increasing its sustainability score.	2,00	FPP
SUS_ea03	Technological sustainability	If the project implies technology transfer, does it plan to secure lasting Operations & Maintenance field services?	For example: the creation/strengthening of a local technical assistance network; technical site visits; etc. Technology transfers should adhere to the principles and practice of "Appropriate Technology": be of simple use, small-scale, locally-sourced, labour-intense, sustainable, autonomous and decentralized.	3,00	FPP
SUS_ea04	Traction and momentum	Can the project be replicated and does the FPP detail how?	"Replication value" in the context of development cooperation refers to the potential of a project or program to be replicated, as it is or with some tweaking, in other geographic locations, sectors, or contexts, in order to achieve similar or improved results. It refers to the degree to which a project's outcomes, processes, and lessons learned are transferable and can be used as a model for similar initiatives in other settings. Replication value is an important consideration in the design and implementation of development projects, as it can help maximize the impact and sustainability of results, while also reducing the costs and risks associated with developing new solutions from scratch. A project with high replication value is one that can be easily replicated, adapted and scaled up to meet the needs of other communities, countries or regions.	2,00	FPP
SUS_ea05	Traction and momentum	Can the project be scaled-up and does the FPP detail how?	"Scale-up potential" in the context of development cooperation refers to the capability of a project or program to be expanded or increased in scope, reach, or impact, in order to achieve greater results or cover more beneficiaries. It refers to the ability of a project to grow beyond its initial implementation, either by replicating it in other geographic locations, sectors, or contexts, or by expanding its scope or intensity within the same location. Scale-up potential is an important consideration in the design and implementation of development projects, as it can help maximize the impact and sustainability of results, while also enabling the benefits to reach a larger number of people. A project with high scale-up potential is one that can be easily expanded to meet the needs of more communities, countries or regions.	2,00	FPP
SUS_ea06	Traction and momentum	Does the project plan to carry on capacity-building activities aiming at the continuity of benefits over time?	"Capacity-building activities" in the context of development cooperation refer to actions, processes, and initiatives aimed at enhancing the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of individuals, organizations, and institutions, in order to improve their performance and ability to achieve their goals. These activities can include training programs, technical assistance, mentorship, coaching, workshops, and other forms of learning and development. The objective of capacity-building activities is to enhance the capacities of stakeholders involved in development initiatives, so that they can more effectively contribute to and benefit from	3,00	FPP

			development outcomes. Capacity-building activities can target a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, communities, and private sector entities, among others. The goal is to build their capacities in areas that are relevant to the objectives of the development initiative, such as leadership, governance, management, technical skills, and advocacy, among others.		
SUS_ea07	Exit strategy	Are exit strategies taken into account?	Exit strategies are the "coping mechanisms" of a project. They consist in procedures to be activated at the end of the project life cycle to ensure that the assets and services put in place by the project's efforts are endorsed by the community of beneficiaries, including the key role of institutions and (decentralised) authorities. Enabling effective exit strategies is crucial in particular for projects that entail basic public access services, infrastructures, machineries and capital assets in general (e.g. a local maintenance service available in case of energy assets failure)	2,00	FPP

Ownership & Empowerment

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group	CN/FPP
OWN_ea01	Institutional ownership and capacity-building	Does the national counterparty have ownership and control over the project?	"Institutional ownership" refers to the extent to which an institution (e.g. government agency, civil society organization, private sector entity, etc.) assumes responsibility and demonstrates commitment for the design, implementation, and sustainability of a development initiative. Institutional ownership means that the initiative is driven by the needs, priorities, capacities, and aspirations of the relevant institutions and their stakeholders, rather than being imposed by external actors. Institutional ownership is important for ensuring the effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of development initiatives. It ensures that the initiative is well-aligned with the needs and capacities of the relevant institutions, and that it can be effectively implemented and sustained over the long-term. It also helps to build trust and accountability between external development partners and local institutions, and can enhance the participation of stakeholders in the design and implementation of initiatives. In order to promote institutional ownership, development initiatives should involve relevant institutions and stakeholders in decision-making, planning, and implementation, and should be designed in a way that is responsive to their needs and capacities.	2,00	FPP
OWN_ea02	Stakeholder and community engagement	To what extent is the participation of local community(ies) encouraged?	With particular emphasis on the programming & identification phases.	3,00	FPP
OWN_ea03	Stakeholder and community engagement	Does the initiative address the ownership of other civil society stakeholders?	-	3,00	FPP

OWN_ea04	Participative processes and inclusion	Does the initiative plan to hold consultations and/or other forms of participative processes?	"Participative processes" in the context of development cooperation refer to approaches and methodologies that involve the active participation of stakeholders in the design, implementation, and evaluation of development initiatives. The goal of participative processes is to ensure that initiatives are developed and implemented in a way that is responsive to the needs and aspirations of the stakeholders involved, and that benefits all relevant groups and individuals. Participative processes can take various forms, including community consultation and engagement, stakeholder workshops and forums, focus groups, and other forms of deliberative engagement. The objective is to create opportunities for stakeholders to provide input and feedback, to express their needs and priorities, and to engage in dialogue and collaboration. Participative processes are important for ensuring that development initiatives are relevant, effective, and sustainable, and for promoting ownership, accountability, and empowerment among stakeholders. They can help to foster trust, build consensus, and address conflicts and challenges in a constructive and inclusive manner. By involving stakeholders in decision-making and implementation, participative processes can also help to ensure that development initiatives are more responsive to the needs and capacities of the communities and institutions they aim to serve.	3,00	FPP
OWN_ea05	Participative processes and inclusion	Have inclusive approaches been considered in the project design phase?	"Inclusive approaches" in development cooperation refers to methods and strategies that aim to involve and benefit all members of a community, especially marginalized or disadvantaged groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and ethnic or religious minorities. These approaches prioritize equality and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and decision-making power, in order to promote sustainable and long-term development outcomes. Inclusive approaches and practices are key for the outreach of the project.	3,00	FPP
OWN_ea06	Women empowerment	Does the project require a minimum percentage of women to be reached within the target group?	Women empowerment, in the context of a development project, stems from a combination of Voice and Agency. The project should aim at reaching not just the women who voluntarily take an active part in the project cycle phases and its implementation - namely women from the local staff or target group, who are to some degrees at the forefront of the initiative - but also the women who normally stay in the background or at the margin, by personal (induced) choice or because they are not entitled to their own choice by household and/or society conventions. The initiative should ascertain and take into account the targeted women's desiderata.	2,00	FPP
OWN_ea07	Women empowerment	Does the initiative plan to put in place gender mainstreaming measures?	Women from disadvantaged contexts often do not have the right to express their own opinions and aspirations fully and freely, due to archaic social barriers and constraints reiterated by a male-centric society - embodied by a woman's father, older brother or other older relative and/or her husband, but not uncommonly older women of the family and community too. It is fundamental that the project adopts a holistic perspective to inquire on consolidated gender roles that may jeopardise the full ownership, voice and agency of the	2,00	FPP

			women involved. Gender mainstreaming techniques come at handy. Efforts to understand the characteristics of an 'empowered woman' in different socio-economic contexts shall be made. In practice, understanding what local women mean by "empowerment" and want as "means to their empowerment", entails the construction of "paper-based" and/or "dialogue-based" activities, like surveys, discrete choice experiments, workshops, focus group discussions, structured interviews. These activities are conducted and, possibly designed, with representatives of women involved in the project. However, there is the question of how representative of the larger female population are the local women who can and will engage in these activities. Frequently, given time and budget constraints, these are not randomly selected women, but rather the most involved in project activities. The project should commit into getting in touch with and empowering the less reachable and more vulnerable of women, socially and economically-wise.		
OWN_ea08	Youth	Are young people's needs explicitly identified and taken into account?	Identifying and taking into account the desiderata (wants, needs, and preferences) of young people is crucial for creating solutions that are relevant, effective, and engaging for this demographic. Here are some methodologies and considerations to help the project resonate with this target group: conduct targeted surveys and interviews; engage in participatory design; utilize youth-friendly technologies; cultural sensitivity and inclusivity; create prototypes for collecting feedbacks; consider educational and skill development programs; build a youth advisory board; be mindful on accessibility and diversity.	2,00	FPP
OWN_ea09	Youth	Does the project require a minimum percentage of young people to be reached within the target group?	-	2,00	FPP

b. In Itinere

Relevance

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
RLV_ii01	Adaptability (relevance over time)	If unforeseen external factors are having a disruptive impact, has the project the ability to adapt? Has a contingency plan been put in place?	Examples of unforeseen external factors that may jeopardize the project execution, context and baseline conditions may be of political, social or economic origin, like conflicts, government failures, strikes. Exogenous shocks of force majeure include natural disasters, environmental collapses, or an epidemic. A high score answer implies the project has good adaptive management and a contingency plan has been presented.	2

Effectiveness

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group

EFC_ii01	Monitoring adequacy	Are data on result indicators being timely collected, measured and analysed during the implementation of the activities?	Progress data, essential for the calculation of progress indicators, shall be collected at a regular frequency, usually coinciding with project's milestones.	1
EFC_ii02	Monitoring adequacy	Are the selected result indicators still appropriate and fitting?	Impact or results-based indicators monitor the progress of specific actions, outputs and outcomes that are instrumental and/or substantial for the achievement of the final goal (general objective) of the project, according to the Results Based Management. They are also referred to as key indicators and are project-specific.	3
EFC_ii03	Monitoring adequacy	Is the project in line to achieve expected results (outputs, outcomes and goals), or is the project falling short?	The question inquires whether, during project implementation, the monitoring plan's hows and whens are being followed as scheduled. The project-specific monitoring plan consists in a collection of tangible, intangible, financial and procedural indicators selected to measure the progress, at predetermined milestones, of project's activities, outputs and outcomes, within a strict timescale. By "falling short" it is intended a material difficulty and an impossibility in achieving the expected results (e.g. completing all purchases and/or reaching all beneficiaries) for example due to the costs being higher than planned.	1
EFC_ii04	Monitoring adequacy	Is the context information provided on the project implementation detailed, appropriate and fitting?	Context information describes the cooperation system in terms of its composing basic elements, e.g. the demographics of the recipients, the characteristics of the area, the initial endowments and, generally speaking, all elements that do not represent an objective of the project but rather a feature, a framework.	2
EFC_ii05	Monitoring adequacy	Have scheduled deliverables been submitted within the established reporting time boundaries? Are they in line with expectations?	-	2
EFC_ii06	Implementation quality & feasibility	Is the implementing subject's management adequate and effective, also with respect to local conditions?	The implementing subject or counterparty must prove to have an adequate executive (operative) management when considered the local conditions, where adequacy refers to a robust and prompt managerial environment, personnel fully-capacitated, skilled and aware. The working environment should be adequate as well, equipped with what is needed to deliver the expected outputs and outcomes. Finally considerations of safe and security are relevant here too: the defined project area shall be free of hazards and threats of all kinds.	1
EFC_ii07	Implementation quality & feasibility	If achieving all expected results is not possible, has a new strategy been devised in order to ensure the overall goal? Is it still within reach?	A new strategy, as detailed in the contingency plan, may be e.g. a new source of funding if costs become higher than planned.	3
EFC_ii08	Risks and uncertainties	If predicted risks are occurring, are they being adequately managed in order to reduce disruptions? Are there mitigation measures in place?	Predicted risks refer to the risks identified and analysed (and possibly estimated in terms of probability and damage) during risk mapping process. Risk mitigation measures refer to actions and strategies taken to reduce or manage risks that may affect the successful implementation of a cooperation project. These measures can include a range of actions, such as the identification of potential risks and the development of risk management plans, the implementation of safety and security measures, the establishment of contingency plans, and the allocation of resources to	2

			manage risks. The aim of risk mitigation measures is to minimize the negative impact of potential risks and to increase the likelihood of project success.	
EFC_ii09	Risks and uncertainties	If new threats to project implementation are verifying, are they being adequately managed? Has the risk management framework been updated?	Uncertainties, opposed to risks, are negative events and threats not predictable a priori.	2

Efficiency

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
EFF_ii01	Financial consistency & budgeting	Are costs so far incurred in line with expected costs?	-	1
EFF_ii02	Financial consistency & budgeting	Are financial resources being used for the expected activities and expense categories?	This question helps to determine the spending capacity, whether the budget has been properly spent (proper budgeting) or situations of surplus or deficit have occurred.	1
EFF_ii03	Financial consistency & budgeting	Are costs so far incurred appropriate compared to the results so far achieved?	-	2
EFF_ii04	Financial consistency & budgeting	If incurred costs diverged significantly from planned costs, has a budget modification been requested to reassign resources adequately?	The operational environment may change as a result of external and/or internal factors. Human and financial resources should be reallocated accordingly.	2
EFF_ii05	Financial consistency & budgeting	Were the payment tranches requested in time?	Procedural milestones mark the state, steps and formal delivery of tasks inherent to the internal Project Cycle Management.	1
EFF_ii06	Financial consistency & budgeting	Are the proofs of payment presented in line with incurred costs?	Proofs of payment are to be presented only when a new tranche of Ministry funds is requested.	1
EFF_ii07	Financial consistency & budgeting	Has the present Technical and Financial Report been delivered in time?	Make sure the payment tranches are aligned with the scheduled delivery of the Technical and Financial Reports, to ease up the management.	1
EFF_ii08	Financial consistency & budgeting	Is the delivered Technical and Financial Report adequately detailed and informative?	-	1

EFF_ii09	Timing & operational efficiency	Are results being achieved within the time boundaries prefixed?	To answer this question, it is necessary to compare the project time schedule formulated ex ante with the current one, which may or not integrate possible deviations. At the same time, one ought to check if the original timeframe was realistic enough.	1
EFF_ii10	Timing & operational efficiency	If the project, for any reason, is experiencing delays in implementation, has the project time schedule been reviewed accordingly and has a project extension been requested in due time? Is the new proposed schedule adequate and realistic?	Evaluators should be able to determine whether, as the operating context evolved, measures have been taken to overcome obstacles and amend to delays.	2
EFF_ii11	Procurement and purchases	Are the JC decisions on procurement procedures being respected?	-	2
EFF_ii12	Procurement and purchases	Is participation and transparency of procurement procedures being ensured?	-	2

Impact

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
IMP_iiE01	Spill-over effects	Is the project generating spill-over effects?	In the context of development cooperation, "spill-over effects" refers to the positive impacts or benefits that go beyond the immediate target group or location of a development initiative. Spill-over effects can occur in different areas, including the economy, environment, social structures, and governance, and can have both short-term and long-term impacts. For example, a development project aimed at improving agricultural productivity in a specific region may have spill-over effects by creating new markets, employment opportunities, and income streams for farmers and other rural communities in the surrounding areas. Spill-over effects can be an important means of achieving greater impact and sustainability in development cooperation, as they can create synergies and leverage resources, while also increasing the reach and impact of initiatives. In order to maximize spill-over effects, development initiatives should be designed with a broader view of their potential impacts, and with a focus on building partnerships and networks that can support and sustain these effects over time.	2
IMP_iiE02	Outreach	Are project's activities and progress being communicated and disseminated to specific stakeholders and to the public?	A well-design communication campaign increases the perceived value of the initiative for a diversified audience (from subjects with a vested interest in the project, potential investors, to casual individuals) hence enhancing its public relevance.	2

Sustainability

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
SUS_ii01	Traction and momentum	Are lessons learnt being collected and used to improve project's implementation?	In the context of development cooperation, "lessons learnt" refers to knowledge and insights gained from past experiences that can be used to inform future decision-making and improve the effectiveness of development programs and projects. It involves systematically reflecting on what has worked well and what has not, and identifying the factors that contributed to success or failure. The aim is to apply these lessons to future programming and to avoid repeating mistakes or missed opportunities in the future.	2
SUS_ii02	Traction and momentum	Are best practices being collected and used to improve project's implementation?	In the context of development cooperation, "best practices" refer to methods, techniques, strategies, or activities that have been identified as effective and efficient in achieving a particular goal or objective. Best practices are often based on evidence and experience, and they can serve as models for others to replicate or adapt in their own context. In the environmental cooperation context, best practices may include winning approaches to water and energy access, mitigation and adaptation to a changing climate, eco-poverty reduction, governance of natural assets, or other areas of development, and they may be identified through research, evaluation, or practical experience.	2

c. Ex post / Final

Effectiveness

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
EFC_ep01	Monitoring adequacy	Were progress data timely collected, measured and analysed throughout project's implementation?	Progress data, essential for the computation of progress indicators, shall be collected on a regular frequency, usually coinciding with project's milestones.	1
EFC_ep02	Monitoring adequacy	Was the monitoring plan all-in-all effective?	-	1
EFC_ep03	Monitoring adequacy	Was the context information provided on the project implementation detailed, appropriate and fitting?	Context information describe the cooperation system in terms of its composing basic elements, e.g. the demographics of the recipients, the characteristics of the area, the initial endowments and, generally speaking, all elements that do not represent an objective of the project but rather a feature, a framework.	1
EFC_ep04	Monitoring adequacy	Were expected procedural and administrative milestones respected?	Procedural milestones mark the state, steps and formal delivery of tasks inherent to the internal Project Cycle Management.	1

EFC_ep05	Monitoring adequacy	Were the selected result indicators appropriate and fitting with respect to the area of concern and project goal?	Impact or results-based indicators monitor the progress of specific actions, outputs and outcomes that are instrumental and/or substantial for the achievement of the final goal (general objective) of the project, according to the Results Based Management. They are also referred to as key indicators and are project-specific.	2
EFC_ep06	Implementation quality & feasibility	Was the implementing subject's management adequate and effective, also with respect to local conditions?	The implementing subject or counterparty must prove to have an adequate executive (operative) management when considered the local conditions, where adequacy refers to a robust and prompt managerial environment, personnel fully-capacitated, skilled and aware. The working environment should be adequate as well, equipped with what is needed to deliver the expected outputs and outcomes. Finally considerations of safe and security are relevant here too: the defined project area shall be free of hazards and threats of all kinds.	1
EFC_ep07	Implementation quality & feasibility	Has the project overall implementation followed the Full Project Proposal?	The Full Project Proposal provides a complete and exhaustive description of the project (through specific results from the implementation of WPs/activities that generates outputs necessary to achieve the objectives). Narrative and budget components are included. The evaluator should check the adherence of project implementation to what was anticipated in the FPP, particularly with respect to: the Work Breakdown Structure (where, for each Work Package, outcomes, tasks, tasks activities and deliverables are defined); the Theory of Change (where the transformative sequence that brings about positive change starting from actions "on-the-ground" to major goals is displayed in a diagram form); the Monitoring Plan (where the quantitative progress of project's results chain is assessed) and the Timeline. If some objectives weren't met, the evaluator should ponder whether the initiative's overall effectiveness still stood, which implies that the evaluation process is able to assign a different priority to the different objectives, and to interpret the relative importance assigned to them by different stakeholders and the target groups. Secondary, ancillary objectives may not be secured but, nonetheless, the initiative could still perform.	1
EFC_ep08	Implementation quality & feasibility	Were Work Packages, activities and tasks carried out in line with expectations?	-	1
EFC_ep09	Implementation quality & feasibility	Were scheduled deliverables submitted within the expected time boundaries? Were they in line with expectations?	-	1
EFC_ep10	Implementation quality & feasibility	If one or more scheduled Work Packages/activities/deliverables was not carried out/developed as expected, did it have an impact on the project overall implementation and achievement of expected results?	-	2
EFC_ep11	Risks and uncertainties	Did the project manage to mitigate and/or adapt to risks and uncertainties? Were the	External factors analysis refers to risks and uncertainties. Predicted risks are events to which a probability of occurrence (P) and a damage (impact) estimate (D) are assigned. The risk factor equates to (P x D) and is declined on a risk gamut, from Low to Very High. Predicted risks are	2

		countermeasures put in place effective?	analysed during risk mapping process in the FPP, where mitigation countermeasures are also prepared. Unpredicted events or uncertainties, on the other hand, are, by definition, unpredictable. However, they can still be managed and defused via adaptive management procedures. Generally speaking, unmanaged risks and uncertainties lead to project critical failures. Risk mitigation measures refer to actions and strategies taken to reduce or manage risks that may affect the successful implementation of a development project. These measures can include a range of actions, such as the identification of potential risks and the development of risk management plans, the implementation of safety and security measures, the establishment of contingency plans, and the allocation of resources to manage risks. The aim of risk mitigation measures is to minimize the negative impact of potential risks and to increase the likelihood of project success. External factors analysis implies a review of the contextual factors that could favour or inhibit the sustainability of net benefits over time.

Efficiency

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
EFF_ep01	Financial consistency & budgeting	Were financial resources spent for the activities and expense categories indicated in the FPP?	-	1
EFF_ep02	Financial consistency & budgeting	Were the proofs of payment(s) presented in line with incurred costs?	-	1
EFF_ep03	Financial consistency & budgeting	Were the incurred costs appropriate in relation to the results achieved?	-	3
EFF_ep04	Financial consistency & budgeting	Were Technical and Financial Reports delivered within project schedule? Were they adequately detailed and informative?	-	1
EFF_ep05	Timing & operational efficiency	Were the payment tranches requested following the FPP time schedule and aligned with the delivery of the Financial and Technical Reports?	The payment tranches shall align with the scheduled delivery of the Technical and Financial Reports.	1
EFF_ep06	Timing & operational efficiency	Were WP, tasks and activities realized within project time schedule? Were results achieved within the expected time boundaries?	To answer this question one shall compare the project time schedule formulated ex ante with the current one, which may or not integrate deviations and delays. This is also the place to check whether the original timeline was realistic enough.	1

EFF_ep08	Timing & operational efficiency	Was the project time schedule reviewed to respond to changing circumstances?	Evaluators should be able to determine whether, as the operating context evolved, measures have been taken to overcome obstacles and amend to delays.	2
EFF_ep10	Timing & operational efficiency	Were project duration extensions requested in due time? If the project time schedule was modified, was the newly proposed schedule adequate and realistic?	Project extensions requests imply a review of the project time schedule. Cost-efficiency, including the cost of time, is a good metric to assess whether the requests are adequate and realistic enough.	2
EFF_ep12	Timing & operational efficiency	Were activity-related modifications requested in due time and appropriate/justified to adapt to changing circumstances?	The operational environment may change as a result of external and/or internal factors. Resources and time should be reallocated accordingly. The requests to intervene on the work breakdown structure and/or budget are expected to be submitted in due time.	2
EFF_ep13	Timing & operational efficiency	Were budget-related modifications requested in due time and appropriate/justified to adapt to changing circumstances?	The operational environment may change as a result of external and/or internal factors. Resources and time should be reallocated accordingly. The requests to intervene on the work breakdown structure and/or budget are expected to be submitted in due time.	2
EFF_ep14	Procurement and purchases	Have the JC decisions on procurement procedures been respected?	-	2
EFF_ep15	Procurement and purchases	Was participation and transparency of procurement procedures ensured?	-	2

Impact

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
IMP_ep01	Meaningfulness	Are outcomes meaningful for the beneficiaries and making a valuable difference on the ground?	Meaningfulness refers to the extent to which the (positive) second order effects or long-term outcomes have been valuable and significant to those who are impacted by them. The evaluator should not be influenced by his own value judgments and biases in evaluating the significance of the initiative. Hence, the evaluation of this aspect should be based on evidence collected from the beneficiary group(s). A success impact factor for a project is the extent to which it sensibly transformed the status quo (i.e. previous living conditions) for a vast number of people (not only direct beneficiaries) and their environment, over time.	1
IMP_ep02	Transformational change	Is the project able to kick-start an autonomous development path and trigger durable positive effects?	This question aims at capturing the range of impact of the project, in terms of an existing and proven relationship between the singular results (specific objectives) and the overall (sustainable) economic growth, decent work and social security in the area of concern. In other words, it addresses the project's ability to generate vantages for a vast number of people.	3

IMP_ep03	Spill-over effects	Is the project expected to generate spill-over effects?	In the context of development cooperation, "spill-over effects" refers to the positive impacts or benefits that go beyond the immediate target group or location of a development initiative. Spill-over effects can occur in different areas, including the economy, environment, social structures, and governance, and can have both short-term and long-term impacts. For example, a development project aimed at improving agricultural productivity in a specific region may have spill-over effects by creating new markets, employment opportunities, and income streams for farmers and other rural communities in the surrounding areas. Spill-over effects can be an important means of achieving greater impact and sustainability in development cooperation, as they can create synergies and leverage resources, while also increasing the reach and impact of initiatives. In order to maximize spill-over effects, development initiatives should be designed with a broader view of their potential impacts, and with a focus on building partnerships and networks that can support and sustain these effects over time.	3
IMP_ep04	Spill-over effects	Is the project able to reach a large number of indirect beneficiaries in the future?	Indirect beneficiaries in the context of development cooperation refer to people or groups of people who may not be the primary target of a development project, but who may still benefit from it. These benefits may be indirect or secondary, meaning that they are not the intended or immediate outcome of the project, but are a positive consequence of it. For example, if a development project aims to provide clean drinking water to a village, the direct beneficiaries would be the residents of the village who will have access to clean water. However, the project may also have indirect beneficiaries, such as the children who will be able to attend school more regularly because they are no longer sick from drinking contaminated water, or the women who will have more time to engage in income-generating activities because they no longer need to spend hours each day collecting water from distant sources. Identifying and considering indirect beneficiaries is important in development cooperation because it helps to ensure that the impact of the project is maximized and that unintended negative consequences are minimized. It also helps to ensure that all stakeholders are considered in the planning and implementation of the project..	3
IMP_ep05	Outreach	Have the results been effectively communicated and disseminated across relevant stakeholders and to the public?	A well-design communication campaign increases the perceived value of the initiative for a diversified audience (from subjects with a vested interest in the project, potential investors, to casual individuals) hence enhancing its public relevance.	1

Sustainability

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
SUS_ep01	Exit strategy	Has a project closure plan been envisioned?	A transition arrangement plan or closure plan is a formal agreement between the implementing actors and the project's heirs to make sure that the handover of powers, assets, services etc. happens smoothly and in an orderly fashion. A project decommissioning (closure) plan completes the transition arrangement plan and ensures that benefits continue to be produced in the area of concern even after the project's life cycle is over.	1

SUS_ep02	Continuation of positive effects	Are positive effects expected to continue even after the project has come to a closure?	The question addresses the concept of current sustainability. In order to demonstrate it, the evaluator shall examine whether the conditions for the continuation of net benefits (e.g. removal of barriers and risk mitigation) have been identified a priori, and actioned. This analysis also supports the evidence of adaptive management. Next to this, there is the concept of prospective sustainability. Compared to current sustainability, where the continuity of positive effects over time was analysed, perspective sustainability analyses the permanence of the very conditions that govern the making of positive effects over time. To demonstrate this, the evaluator shall explore the durability of the different dimensions of sustainability.	1
SUS_ep03	Traction and momentum	Have best practices been identified and collected? Are they expected to be used for other initiatives?	In the context of development cooperation, "best practices" refer to methods, techniques, strategies, or activities that have been identified as effective and efficient in achieving a particular goal or objective. Best practices are often based on evidence and experience, and they can serve as models for others to replicate or adapt in their own context. In the development cooperation context, best practices may include approaches to poverty reduction, governance, health, education, or other areas of development, and they may be identified through research, evaluation, or practical experience.	1
SUS_ep04	Traction and momentum	Have lessons learnt been identified and collected? Are they expected to be used for other initiatives?	In the context of development cooperation, "lessons learnt" refers to knowledge and insights gained from past experiences that can be used to inform future decision-making and improve the effectiveness of development programs and projects. It involves systematically reflecting on what has worked well and what has not, and identifying the factors that contributed to success or failure. The aim is to apply these lessons to future programming and to avoid repeating mistakes or missed opportunities in the future.	1
SUS_ep05	Traction and momentum	Can the project be replicated? Is its replication value demonstrated?	"Replication value" in the context of development cooperation refers to the potential of a project or program to be replicated, as it is or with some tweaking, in other geographic locations, sectors, or contexts, in order to achieve similar or improved results. It refers to the degree to which a project's outcomes, processes, and lessons learned are transferable and can be used as a model for similar initiatives in other settings. Replication value is an important consideration in the design and implementation of development projects, as it can help maximize the impact and sustainability of results, while also reducing the costs and risks associated with developing new solutions from scratch. A project with high replication value is one that can be easily replicated, adapted and scaled up to meet the needs of other communities, countries or regions.	2
SUS_ep06	Traction and momentum	Can the project be scaled-up? Is its scale-up potential demonstrated?	"Scale-up potential" in the context of development cooperation refers to the capability of a project or program to be expanded or increased in scope, reach, or impact, in order to achieve greater results or cover more beneficiaries. It refers to the ability of a project to grow beyond its initial implementation, either by replicating it in other geographic locations, sectors, or contexts, or by expanding its scope or intensity within the same location. Scale-up potential is an important consideration in the design and implementation of development projects, as it can help maximize the impact and sustainability of results, while also enabling the benefits to reach a larger number of people. A project with high scale-up potential is one that can be easily expanded to meet the needs of more communities, countries or regions.	2

SUS_ep07	Financial & operational sustainability	Are the counterparty and relevant actors involved capable to maintain and carry on the project results and impact independently and with enough resources?	-	2
SUS_ep08	Financial & operational sustainability	Is the continued management of project results and impact in the future sustainable?	Operational sustainability in the context of development cooperation refers to the ability of a project or program to continue functioning effectively and efficiently over time, without external support nor assistance. This includes having sufficient resources, competent staff, and appropriate systems and processes in place to ensure that the project's goals and objectives can be achieved sustainably.	2
SUS_ep09	Social-cultural sustainability	Is the project socially sustainable?	Social sustainability refers to the ability of a development project to produce lasting positive impacts on the well-being and quality of life of the communities and individuals it serves, taking into account factors such as equity, inclusiveness, human rights, and empowerment. It aims to ensure that the benefits generated by a project are sustained over time, even after the project has ended, and that they contribute to the long-term development of the communities.	2
SUS_ep10	Social-cultural sustainability	Have customs and traditions of the beneficiaries/target groups been taken into account?	Included existing structures of power and hierarchies (when non-toxic nor oppressive).	3
SUS_ep11	Social-cultural sustainability	Has the project obtained an overall satisfying degree of acceptability by the beneficiaries/target groups and general public?	-	3
SUS_ep12	Social-cultural sustainability	Has the project met the aspirations of local partners/stakeholders/target groups?	In the context of a development cooperation project, project relational capital refers to the network of relationships and social connections that the project team builds and leverages to achieve project goals and support the development objectives of the project. Project relational capital can be particularly important, as it can help to build trust and collaboration between the project team and local stakeholders, communities, and partners. This can be critical for ensuring that the project is aligned with local needs and priorities, and that it is able to achieve its development objectives effectively. Examples of project relational capital in a development cooperation project might include: Strong partnerships with local NGOs, community-based organizations, and government agencies, which can help to build support for the project and ensure that it is aligned with local priorities and needs; Positive relationships with community members and leaders, which can help to build trust and ensure that the project is able to access local knowledge and resources; Effective collaboration with other development actors, such as donors, international organizations, and private sector partners, which can help to leverage additional resources and expertise to support the project's development objectives. Overall, project relational capital is an important asset for any development cooperation project, as it can help to build support, ensure alignment with local needs and priorities, and ultimately contribute to the project's success and impact.	2

SUS_ep13	Technological sustainability	Is there a lasting maintenance service and staff capacity building in place for the technology acquired?	For example: the creation/strengthening of a local technical assistance network; technical site visits; etc. Technology transfers should adhere to the principles and practice of "Appropriate Technology": be of simple use, small-scale, locally-sourced, labour-intense, sustainable, autonomous and decentralized.	2

Ownership & Empowerment

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
OWN_ep01	Institutional ownership and capacity-building	Has the national Counterparty ownership and control over the project and its results?	-	2
OWN_ep02	Institutional ownership and capacity-building	Has the project strengthened capacities of institutions involved at all levels?	"Institutional ownership" refers to the extent to which an institution (e.g. government agency, civil society organization, private sector entity, etc.) assumes responsibility and demonstrates commitment for the design, implementation, and sustainability of a development initiative. Institutional ownership means that the initiative is driven by the needs, priorities, capacities, and aspirations of the relevant institutions and their stakeholders, rather than being imposed by external actors. Institutional ownership is important for ensuring the effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of development initiatives. It ensures that the initiative is well-aligned with the needs and capacities of the relevant institutions, and that it can be effectively implemented and sustained over the long-term. It also helps to build trust and accountability between external development partners and local institutions, and can enhance the participation of stakeholders in the design and implementation of initiatives. In order to promote institutional ownership, development initiatives should involve relevant institutions and stakeholders in decision-making, planning, and implementation, and should be designed in a way that is responsive to their needs and capacities. Institutional capacity-building refers to, for example, efforts undertaken to build or strengthen technical, financial, organizational capacity, etc. of the counterparty. Capacity-building may take place at individual, community or institutional level. Other aspects on which the initiative can leverage to contribute to sustainability are: ownership and political will; spending commitments at national and sub-national level; policy changes or government strategies; legislative, institutional and governance reforms; improvement of transparency in accountability of public expenditure; improvement of participatory processes and public consultation in development decisions.	3
OWN_ep03	Stakeholder and community engagement	Was the participation of stakeholders/local community(ies)/target group(s) encouraged? Was their ownership on relevant project results ensured?	Ownership is here meant in terms of Voice and Agency.	3

OWN_ep04	Participative processes and inclusion	Were consultations and/or other forms of participative processes held?	"Participative processes" in the context of development cooperation refer to approaches and methodologies that involve the active participation of stakeholders in the design, implementation, and evaluation of development initiatives. The goal of participative processes is to ensure that initiatives are developed and implemented in a way that is responsive to the needs and aspirations of the stakeholders involved, and that benefits all relevant groups and individuals. Participative processes can take various forms, including community consultation and engagement, stakeholder workshops and forums, focus groups, and other forms of deliberative engagement. The objective is to create opportunities for stakeholders to provide input and feedback, to express their needs and priorities, and to engage in dialogue and collaboration. Participative processes are important for ensuring that development initiatives are relevant, effective, and sustainable, and for promoting ownership, accountability, and empowerment among stakeholders. They can help to foster trust, build consensus, and address conflicts and challenges in a constructive and inclusive manner. By involving stakeholders in decision-making and implementation, participative processes can also help to ensure that development initiatives are more responsive to the needs and capacities of the communities and institutions they aim to serve.	3
OWN_ep05	Participative processes and inclusion	Have inclusive approaches been actioned in the project implementation phase?	Inclusive approaches and practices are key for the outreach of the project. "Inclusive approaches" in development cooperation refers to methods and strategies that aim to involve and benefit all members of a community, especially marginalized or disadvantaged groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and ethnic or religious minorities. These approaches prioritize equality and equitable distribution of resources, opportunities, and decision-making power, in order to promote sustainable and long-term development outcomes. Inclusive approaches and practices are key for the outreach of the project.	3
OWN_ep06	Women empowerment	If the project required a minimum percentage of women to be reached within the target group, was that level reached?	Women empowerment, in the context of a development project, stems from a combination of Voice and Agency. The project should aim at reaching not just the women who voluntarily take an active part in the project cycle phases and its implementation - namely women from the local staff or target group, who are to some degrees at the forefront of the initiative - but also the women who normally stay in the background or at the margin, by personal (induced) choice or because they are not entitled to their own choice by household and/or society conventions.	2
OWN_ep07	Women empowerment	Did the initiative ascertain and take into account the targeted women's desiderata?	Efforts to understand the characteristics of an ‘empowered woman’ in different socio-economic contexts shall be made. In practice, understanding what local women mean by "empowerment" and want as "means to their empowerment", entails the construction of "paper-based" and/or "dialogue-based" activities, like surveys, discrete choice experiments, workshops, focus group discussions, structured interviews. These activities are conducted and, possibly designed, with representatives of women involved in the project. However, there is the question of how representative of the larger female population are the local women who can and will engage in these activities. Frequently, given time and budget constraints, these are not randomly selected women, but rather the most involved in project activities. The project should commit into getting in touch with and empowering the less reachable and more vulnerable of women, socially and	3

			economically-wise. Women from disadvantaged contexts often do not have the right to express their own opinions and aspirations fully and freely, due to archaic social barriers and constraints reiterated by a male-centric society - embodied by a woman's father, older brother or other older relative and/or her husband, but not uncommonly older women of the family and community too. It is fundamental that the project adopts a holistic perspective to inquire on consolidated gender roles that may jeopardise the full ownership, voice and agency of the women involved. Gender mainstreaming techniques come at handy.	
OWN_ep08	Youth	If the project required a minimum percentage of youth to be reached within the target group, was that level reached?	-	2
OWN_ep09	Youth	Did the initiative ascertain and take into account the targeted youth desiderata?	-	3

Environmental safeguard

Item ID	Secondary dimension	Evaluation question	Guiding notes	Priority group
ENV_ep01	Environmental results	Are project's predicted positive environmental achievements clear, realistic and in line with the scientific consensus?	The question aims to evaluate the clarity, feasibility, and scientific validity of the projected positive environmental outcomes of a project. To address this question, the following factors should be considered: 1. Clarity of Environmental Achievements: It is important to assess whether the predicted positive environmental achievements are clearly articulated and well-defined. The expected outcomes should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). Clear indicators and targets should be established to track progress and evaluate the success of the project. 2. Realism of Environmental Achievements: The predicted positive environmental achievements should be realistic and attainable within the given project scope, resources, and timeframes. It is important to assess whether the project's proposed activities, interventions, and strategies have a reasonable likelihood of leading to the desired outcomes. Unrealistic or overly optimistic projections can undermine the credibility and effectiveness of the project. 3. Scientific Consensus: The predicted positive environmental achievements should be aligned with the prevailing scientific consensus in the relevant field or domain. This involves considering the existing body of scientific knowledge, research findings, best practices, and expert opinions related to the environmental aspects of the project. Scientific consensus provides a foundation for ensuring that the projected outcomes are evidence-based, credible, and aligned with established principles and guidelines.	1

				4. Expert Review and Validation: It is valuable to engage experts or stakeholders with relevant scientific expertise to review and validate the project's predicted positive environmental achievements. Expert input can help ensure that the projections are scientifically sound, reliable, and supported by empirical evidence. Expert review also provides an opportunity to identify any gaps, limitations, or areas where further research or data collection may be needed. 5. Alignment with Environmental Goals and Priorities: The predicted positive environmental achievements should be in line with broader environmental goals, policies, and priorities at local, regional, national, and international levels. This involves considering relevant environmental frameworks, such as sustainability goals, climate targets, biodiversity conservation objectives, or other relevant standards or agreements. By critically assessing the clarity, realism, and scientific consensus underlying the predicted positive environmental achievements, stakeholders can gain confidence in the project's environmental outcomes and ensure that they are meaningful, reliable, and aligned with the broader environmental agenda. This evaluation helps set a solid foundation for successful implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project's environmental impacts.	
ENV_ep02	Environmental risks and opportunities	Were stakes, risks and opportunities related to the environment adequately considered during the identification and formulation phase?	The question focuses on assessing whether the identification and formulation of a project, program, or initiative took into account the various factors associated with the environment, including stakes, risks, and opportunities. To answer this question, several aspects need to be considered: 1. Stakes: Stakes refer to the interests, concerns, and expectations of different stakeholders who are directly or indirectly affected by the project or initiative. Adequate consideration of stakes involves identifying and engaging relevant stakeholders, including local communities, environmental groups, government agencies, and other actors who have a vested interest in the environmental aspects of the initiative. Understanding and incorporating their perspectives and needs during the identification and formulation phase is essential for effective decision-making and the long-term sustainability of the project. 2. Risks: Assessing risks related to the environment involves identifying and analysing potential threats, hazards, or adverse impacts that may arise from the proposed project or initiative. Environmental risks may include pollution, habitat destruction, biodiversity loss, natural resource depletion, climate change impacts, or any other potential negative consequences. Adequate consideration of risks entails conducting thorough environmental impact assessments, risk assessments, or feasibility studies to identify and understand the potential risks associated with the project. It also involves developing appropriate risk mitigation strategies and incorporating necessary safeguards and monitoring mechanisms to minimize or manage the identified risks. 3. Opportunities: Opportunities related to the environment refer to the potential positive outcomes, synergies, or co-benefits that can be leveraged or achieved through the project or	2

			initiative. This may include opportunities for ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, sustainable resource management, renewable energy adoption, or other environmentally beneficial outcomes. Adequate consideration of opportunities involves conducting assessments or studies to identify and explore potential positive environmental impacts and integrating them into the project design and formulation. It may also involve identifying partnerships or collaboration opportunities that can enhance the project's environmental outcomes. Overall, adequately considering stakes, risks, and opportunities related to the environment during the identification and formulation phase requires conducting comprehensive assessments, engaging stakeholders, and integrating environmental considerations into the decision-making process. By doing so, the project or initiative can be better aligned with environmental goals, reduce negative impacts, maximize positive outcomes, and enhance the overall sustainability and success of the endeavour.	
ENV_ep03	Environmental risks and opportunities	Has an examination of potential risks and negative externalities been conducted?	Refer to the environmental risk assessment to conduct a thorough examination of potential risks and negative externalities the project may arise.	2
ENV_ep04	Environmental review	If an environmental review or assessment was requested, was it produced in adequate quality and were the measures identified implemented?	Examples of formal environmental assessments include EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment), CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment). Usually the last one is used prevalently for big scale projects.	3
ENV_ep05	Relevance of environmental interventions	Were the environmental interventions relevant and appropriate with respect to the operative context and beneficiaries' needs?	The question seeks to evaluate the alignment of environmental interventions with the specific context in which they were implemented and whether they effectively addressed the needs of the beneficiaries. To answer this question, several factors need to be considered: 1. Contextual Relevance: Assessing the relevance of environmental interventions requires understanding the specific operational context in which they were implemented. This includes considering factors such as the local environmental conditions, ecosystem characteristics, socio-economic context, cultural norms, and political dynamics. The interventions should be designed and implemented in a manner that is responsive to these contextual factors. 2. Beneficiaries' Needs: Evaluating the appropriateness of environmental interventions involves understanding the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries. This includes considering their environmental challenges, concerns, and aspirations. The interventions should address these needs in a manner that promotes sustainable development, improves the well-being of the beneficiaries, and contributes to their long-term interests. 3. Stakeholder Engagement: An important aspect is the extent to which stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and relevant experts, were involved in the design and implementation of the interventions. Effective stakeholder engagement ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, local knowledge is incorporated,	1

			and the interventions are better tailored to the context and beneficiaries' needs. 4. Impact Assessment: Evaluating the outcomes and impact of the environmental interventions is crucial in determining their relevance and appropriateness. This involves assessing whether the interventions achieved their intended objectives, whether they had any unintended consequences, and whether they contributed to positive changes in the environmental conditions and the well-being of the beneficiaries. 5. Adaptive Management: It is important to consider whether the interventions were responsive to changing circumstances and whether there were mechanisms in place for adaptive management. Environmental interventions should be flexible and able to adjust to evolving needs, emerging challenges, and new information. By evaluating these factors, it becomes possible to determine whether the environmental interventions were relevant and appropriate within the operative context and in meeting the needs of the beneficiaries. This evaluation can inform future decision-making, program design, and implementation strategies to ensure that interventions are more effective and sustainable in the future.	
ENV_ep06	Environmental actions	Were the actions effective in promoting environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies?	Here are key aspects to consider when evaluating the effectiveness of these actions: 1. Adoption and Implementation: Evaluate the extent to which environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies were adopted and implemented as a result of the actions taken. This involves assessing whether the targeted audience or stakeholders embraced and incorporated these practices and technologies into their operations, policies, or behaviours. 2. Environmental Impact: Assess the actual environmental impact of the promoted practices and technologies. This includes examining whether they resulted in reduced resource consumption, lower emissions or pollution, improved ecosystem health, or enhanced resilience to environmental challenges such as climate change. The actions should contribute positively to environmental sustainability and address key environmental concerns. 3. Scalability and Replicability: Consider whether the actions taken were scalable and replicable. Scalability refers to the potential to expand the adoption of environmentally friendly practices and technologies to a larger scale or wider context. Replicability refers to the ease with which the actions can be replicated in different locations or contexts. The effectiveness of the actions is enhanced if they can be applied in various settings and have the potential for broader impact. 4. Behavioural Change: Evaluate whether the actions facilitated behavioural change among stakeholders or target groups. Effective promotion of environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies often requires a shift in attitudes, habits, and decision-making processes. Assess whether the actions were successful in influencing and inspiring individuals or organizations to adopt and sustain these practices and technologies.	2

			5. Stakeholder Engagement: Consider the extent to which stakeholders were engaged throughout the process of promoting environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies. Effective engagement involves understanding stakeholders' needs, perspectives, and constraints, and incorporating them into the design and implementation of the actions. Collaboration and partnerships with relevant stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness of the actions. By evaluating the effectiveness of actions in promoting environmentally friendly and resilient practices and technologies, organizations and stakeholders can identify successful strategies, address any shortcomings, and refine their approaches to better achieve their environmental goals. This evaluation process helps ensure that efforts are targeted and impactful, leading to positive and lasting environmental outcomes.	
ENV_ep07	Long-term impact	Is the project expected to have a long-term positive environmental impact?	When evaluating the potential for long-term positive environmental impact, the following factors should be considered: 1. Sustainability: Assess whether the project's activities, interventions, and strategies are designed with sustainability in mind. This involves considering the long-term viability and durability of the project's environmental initiatives. For example, are the proposed practices and technologies economically feasible, socially acceptable, and environmentally sound in the long run? Will they continue to deliver positive environmental outcomes beyond the project's duration? 2. Capacity Building: Evaluate whether the project includes efforts to build the capacity of stakeholders, local communities, or institutions to continue implementing and maintaining environmentally positive practices. Capacity building activities can empower individuals and organizations to take ownership and sustain the project's environmental initiatives even after the project's completion. 3. Policy and Institutional Support: Consider whether the project aligns with existing environmental policies, regulations, and frameworks. Assess whether the project contributes to strengthening institutions, fostering collaboration among relevant stakeholders, or influencing policy changes that support long-term environmental conservation and sustainability. 4. Monitoring and Evaluation: Determine whether the project incorporates monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the long-term environmental impact. These mechanisms can help assess the effectiveness of the project's interventions, identify any emerging challenges or unintended consequences, and inform adaptive management strategies for sustained positive outcomes. 5. Engagement and Partnerships: Evaluate whether the project engages key stakeholders, including local communities, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and experts, to ensure long-term commitment and collaboration. Partnerships with relevant actors can foster knowledge exchange, shared responsibility, and collective action to maintain and expand the	1

			project's positive environmental impact beyond its initial scope. 6. Resilience and Adaptation: Consider whether the project's environmental initiatives address resilience and adaptation to potential environmental challenges, such as climate change or natural disasters. Projects that incorporate strategies to enhance ecosystem resilience and foster adaptive capacities are more likely to have a long-term positive environmental impact. By considering these factors, stakeholders can assess the potential for a project to generate lasting and positive environmental outcomes. This evaluation aids in identifying strategies, approaches, and interventions that contribute to sustainable environmental stewardship and supports the continuity of positive environmental impacts beyond the project's lifespan.	
ENV_ep08	Environmental threats	Is the sustainability of the project threatened by critical environmental issues or by the effects of climate instability?	Refer to the environmental risk assessment to conduct a thorough examination of potential environmental threats the project may be exposed to.	2
ENV_ep09	Environmental education and awareness	Has the project increased the environmental education and awareness of the beneficiaries?	Here are key aspects to consider when assessing the impact of the project on environmental education and awareness: 1. Education and Training Programs: Evaluate whether the project included specific educational or training programs aimed at increasing environmental knowledge among the beneficiaries. This may involve conducting workshops, seminars, or formal training sessions on environmental topics, sustainable practices, or conservation principles. Assess the participation and engagement levels of the beneficiaries in these programs. 2. Curriculum Integration: Consider whether the project integrated environmental education into existing curricula or educational materials used by the beneficiaries. Assess whether environmental concepts, principles, or topics were incorporated into formal educational settings, such as schools, colleges, or vocational training programs. Integration into educational materials ensures that environmental education becomes a long-term component of the beneficiaries' learning experience. 3. Outreach and Awareness Campaigns: Evaluate whether the project implemented outreach initiatives or awareness campaigns to disseminate information and raise awareness about environmental issues among the beneficiaries. This may include organizing community events, public awareness campaigns, or media campaigns to reach a wider audience. Assess the reach and effectiveness of these campaigns in conveying key environmental messages and promoting behaviour change. 4. Behaviour Change: Assess whether the project had an impact on the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours of the beneficiaries regarding the environment. Look for evidence of behaviour change, such as adopting sustainable practices, reducing resource consumption, or actively participating in environmental conservation efforts. Behaviour change indicates that the project's	2

environmental education efforts have translated into tangible actions and positive environmental outcomes.

5. Knowledge Retention: Consider whether the beneficiaries retained and applied the knowledge gained through the project's environmental education initiatives over time. Assess the sustainability of the knowledge transfer and whether the beneficiaries continue to demonstrate an understanding of environmental concepts and principles beyond the project's duration.

6. Feedback and Evaluation: Evaluate whether the project collected feedback or conducted evaluations to assess the impact of its environmental education efforts. This feedback can provide insights into the effectiveness of the educational initiatives and help identify areas for improvement.

By assessing the impact of the project on environmental education and awareness, stakeholders can determine the effectiveness of their efforts in equipping beneficiaries with knowledge, skills, and awareness to make informed decisions and take positive environmental actions.

III. Annex III: ERM checklist

Environmental topic	Would the project potentially involve, lead to or be exposed to…
Biodiversity and natural capital	negative impacts to habitats and/or ecosystems and ecosystem service?
Biodiversity and natural capital	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (or proposed for protection), recognised as such by authorities and/or indigenous people and local communities?
Biodiversity and natural capital	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?
Biodiversity and natural capital	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?
Biodiversity and natural capital	risks to endangered species?
Biodiversity and natural capital	introduction of invasive alien species?
Biodiversity and natural capital	adverse impacts on soils?
Biodiversity and natural capital	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?

Biodiversity and natural capital	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?
Biodiversity and natural capital	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?
Biodiversity and natural capital	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?
Biodiversity and natural capital	adverse impacts on provision of ecosystem services relevant to communities' health, wellbeing and livelihoods?
Climate change and disaster risk	exposition to natural and meteorological hazards?
Climate change and disaster risk	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters?
Climate change and disaster risk	Increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future?
Climate change and disaster risk	raise in greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	the release of pollutants to the environmental due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?

Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	the generation of waste?
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	the manufacture, trade, release and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	significant consumption of raw materials, energy and/or water?
Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?
Social issues	activities adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site?
Social issues	economic displacement of certain social groups?
Social issues	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?
Social issues	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous people?
Social issues	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?

Social issues	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to project's benefits?
Social issues	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?
Social issues	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?

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