

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		3670	
GEF Agency project ID		GEF0311	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-4	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		ADB	
Project name		Jiangsu Yancheng Wetlands Protection Project	
Country/Countries		China	
Region		Asia, Middle East & Pacific	
Focal area		Biodiversity	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		BD SO1: SP1, SP2; BD-SO2: SP5, BD-SO3: SP-7	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Programmatic	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID		China Biodiversity Partnership Programme	
Executing agencies involved		Jiangsu Provincial Government (JPG)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		[Indicate as: Lead executing agency; secondary executing agency; one of the beneficiaries; through consultation]	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹		Affected by project	
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		4/20/2013	
Effectiveness date / project start date		12/18/2013	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		12/31/2017	
Actual date of project completion		1/31/2019	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.227	0.227
	Co-financing	1.998	1.998
GEF Project Grant		2.250	1.440
Co-financing	IA own	36.900	28.670
	Government	39.490	24.270
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
	Other		
Total GEF funding		2.477	1.667
Total Co-financing		78.388	54.938
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		80.865	56.605
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		4/13/2020	
Author of TE		James T. Berdach	
TER completion date		11/23/2022	

¹ Defined as all micro, small, and medium-scale profit-oriented entities, including individuals and informal entities, that earn income through the sale of goods and services rather than a salary. ([GEF IEO 2022](#))

TER prepared by	Ines Freier
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Neeraj Negi

Access the form to summarize key project features here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

2. Summary of Project Ratings

Criteria	Final PIR	IA Terminal Evaluation	IA Evaluation Office Review	GEF IEO Review
Project Outcomes	S	S	S	MS
Sustainability of Outcomes		L	L	L
M&E Design		S	S	MS
M&E Implementation		S	S	MS
Quality of Implementation		S	S	MU
Quality of Execution		S	S	MS
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report			S	MU

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

To conserve the coastal ecosystems of the Yancheng wetlands while reducing rural poverty and promoting environmental sustainability through the establishment of an integrated wetlands management system. (Endorsement request p. 3)

3.2 Development Objectives of the project: n/a

3.3 Were there any **changes** in the Global Environmental Objectives, Development Objectives, or project activities during implementation? What are the reasons given for the change(s)?

No

3.4 Briefly summarize project's theory of change – describe the inputs and causal relationships through which the project will achieve its long-term impacts, key links, and key assumptions.

The project documents including the Terminal Evaluation Report do not contain a theory of change. The ToC presented in this section has been reconstructed by this reviewer based on the available documentation. The GEF supported project is primarily a capacity development component of an ADB loan.

The outputs of the project such as restored wetlands, converted fishponds into wetlands, removed invasive alien species, reduced pollution of wetlands and better management of nature reserves, lead to the ecological improvement of the wetlands and provide ecosystem services and a habitat for endangered species like cranes and the milu deer. The buffer zones of nature reserves improves by planting trees in forest, and rehabilitating its drainage and fire management systems. Agroforestry and eco-tourism improve the income of the local population who refrains from ecological damaging activities near protected areas. Local policies take the protection of wetlands into account. Payments for Ecosystem Services are set up which lead to private sectors investments in wetlands restoration and maintaining the nature reserves. The governance of the nature reserves is improved by the implementation of guidelines for management and trained officers. This leads to the better protection of wetlands. A biological monitoring system for ecosystem services is established which leads to a better management of wetland and allows for the monitoring of key

species. The knowledge generated is transferred to other projects which leads to better protection of wetlands in other areas of China.

4. GEF IEO assessment of Outcomes and Sustainability

Please refer to the GEF Terminal Evaluation Review Guidelines for detail on the criteria for ratings.

The outcome ratings (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and overall outcome rating) are on a six-point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory. The sustainability rating is on a four-point scale: Likely to Unlikely.

Please justify the ratings in the space below each box.

4.1 Relevance and Coherence	MS
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The relevance and coherence of the project is rated as moderately satisfactory because it is relevant to GEF priorities, country and provincial priorities and is consistent with ADB's mandate. Nonetheless, the project design does not address all drivers to destruction of wetlands like industry and it is unclear to what degree it met the capacity building needs of beneficiaries in the area.

The project is part of the GEF China Biodiversity Partnership. There is limited information how the project aligns with the objectives of the partnership and how knowledge products from the project are used in other projects of the program.

The project contributes to GEF 4 focal area biodiversity especially to BD-SO1: Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Area Systems, BD-SO2: Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in production landscapes/seascapes and sectors and BD-SO3: Safeguarding Biodiversity: (TE p. 6). The project supports the implementation of the CBD and the Ramsar Conventions for Wetlands and the respective national legislation of the People's Republic of China.

The project is aligned with ADB's country partnership strategies for the PRC, 2011–2015 and 2016–2020, which aim at supporting environmental sustainability and inclusive growth. It is also consistent with ADB's Strategy 2020, which cites sustainable natural resource management and protection of the environment as an important way to ensure sustainable long-term economic growth and poverty reduction. The project was one of the few, early ADB projects that focused entirely on the sustainable development of wetlands. (TE validation report p 4).

The project was fully aligned with (i) the government's sustainable development agenda for an environment-friendly, resource-efficient and harmonious society as outlined in the PRC's Twelfth and Thirteenth Five Year Plans of the PRC, 2011–2015 and 2016–2020; and (ii) and the respective provincial plans. (TE p. 8)

The project did not address all important drivers for the destruction of the wetlands like industry focusing on agriculture and wetlands restoration and the support of nature reserves. A few planned project activities such as payment for ecosystem services / compensation schemes were not well aligned with the needs of the beneficiaries. This lack of alignment made it difficult for the implementing agency to implement these activities. (TE Annex B). The lending processes of the co-financing were complex and produced risks during implementation (TE validation report p. 4)

4.2 Effectiveness	MS
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The effectiveness of the project is rated as moderately satisfactory as the level of the outcomes was generally close to the targets and majority of the targets were met. The level of progress to achieve the Global Environmental Benefits and the Developmental objective was assessed as too slow (MTR p. 2)

The performance of the project is mainly based on delivery of physical infrastructure. Capacity building activities were mainly not delivered. Those were funded by the GEF grant. The GEF grant was not fully utilized with 36% of the grant left unspent. (PVR p. 6) The outcomes of two out of four components were achieved. (TE p. 22)

Outcome 1 wetland restoration and reduced pollution into wetlands and management of protected areas

The outputs for wetland restoration were achieved including construction of the wastewater treatment plant and solid waste collection system in two Nature Reserves. Invasive alien species were removed as part of a pilot.

The outputs to improve management of protected areas such as operational plans and training of management officers in nature reserve were delivered. Training in sustainable tourism and development of payment for ecosystem services did not take place. Innovative mechanisms for nature reserve management and public-private Partnership were not piloted. The sustainability of the nature reserves will be achieved via public funding.

Outcome 2 Natural Resource Management and Sustainable livelihoods

Outputs for restoration of bird forests and plant nurseries were delivered. Outputs for buffer zones and sustainable forest management such as construction of drainage canals and establishment of fire prevention and response systems were delivered. Outputs for eco-fish farming for women partly delivered. However, it is not clear whether payment for ecosystem services schemes were implemented because the terminal evaluation does not provide this information. Planned community trainings were not reported.

Outcome 3 Ecological Monitoring and Assessment

Outputs for environmental management system like monitoring of key species in the nature reserves were delivered.

Outcome 4 Environmental Governance and Knowledge Dissemination

The delivery of outputs related to this outcome was limited. Outputs for local policies and improved patrolling of nature reserves delivered. Outputs related to performance-based management systems were partly delivered. Operational guidelines and policies for payment for ecosystem services were partly delivered. It is, however, difficult to ascertain the extent to which payment for ecosystem services

was implemented as information on its implementation is missing. Several capacity building measures were not implemented. Knowledge management strategy partly delivered like one knowledge product produced.

4.3 Efficiency	S
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The efficiency of the project was satisfactory. Some key outputs were not delivered but it used lesser financial resources than budgeted. Some activities such as the removal of invasive species were too costly to be replicated (low cost efficiency of those activities). The project implementation duration lasted a year more than expected.

4.4 Outcome	MS
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The outcome of the project is moderately satisfactory because of the achievement of outcomes, especially the capacity building component financed by GEF. Important outcomes for GEF like capacity building and transformational change of policies and institutions were not achieved.

Summarize key outcomes related to environment, human well-being, and enabling conditions (Policy, Legal & Institutional Development; Individual & Institutional Capacity-Building; Knowledge Exchange & Learning; Multistakeholder Interactions), as applicable. Include any unintended outcomes (not originally targeted by the project), whether positive or negative, affecting either ecological or social aspects.

Greater engagement of local stakeholders in biodiversity conservation and protected area management was accomplished through initiatives such as strengthening of trans- provincial cooperation for conservation of selected species (e.g., Red-crowned crane); training programs on natural resources management and sustainable livelihoods (TE p. 10)

Where applicable, note how both intended and unintended outcomes have positively and/or negatively affected marginalized populations (e.g., women, indigenous groups, youth, persons with disabilities), and where some stakeholder groups have benefited more/ less than others.

Intended outcomes like removal of fishponds and of settlements in wetland had affected a farm which was compensated (PCR annex) This was not mentioned in the TE.

Gender sensitive measures like income generation were planned but implementation of the training was not reported in the TE.

4.5 Sustainability	L
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The sustainability of the achieved results is likely because risks are low. The political and institutional risks are low because in 2019 the protection status of the wetlands was enhanced. The two national nature reserves

are accredited to the 'List of Wetlands of International Importance' under the Ramsar Convention, and are also designated within UNESCO's 'World Network of Biosphere Reserves.' Most recently (in 2019), the Yancheng wetlands have also been inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site ("Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf of China (Phase I)" (TE p. 4). The provincial and the local governments have the necessary funds in their regular budget to finance the nature reserve in the long-term (TE p. 13)

Note any progress made to sustain or expand environmental benefits beyond project closure, using stakeholder (rather than project) resources, e.g. through replication, mainstreaming or scaling-up of GEF-supported initiatives. Examples would be farmers adopting practices using own funds, follow-on replication projects, development of plans for scaling, inclusion in local or national legislation, and allocation of government budgets or private sector investments for institutional adoption.

The environmental benefits are mainly sustained by national funding of the two nature reserves.

5. Processes and factors affecting attainment of project outcomes

Before describing the factors, you may choose to summarize reported outcomes and sustainability here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

5.1 Co-financing. To what extent was the reported co-financing essential to the achievement of GEF objectives? If there was a difference in the level of expected co-financing and actual co-financing, what were the reasons for it? Did the extent of materialization of co-financing affect project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

The project was implemented mostly as designed, except for the cost underrun and cancellation of some activities. The cost underrun was significant and 30% of the ADB loan was cancelled as a result. The project completion report (PCR) noted that the cost underrun was due to the (i) overestimation of project costs, (ii) cancellation of some activities, and (iii) appreciation of dollar value against yuan during implementation. The GEF grant was not fully utilized with 36% of the grant left unspent. (PVR p. 6)

5.2 Project extensions and/or delays. If there were delays in project implementation and completion, then what were the reasons for it? Did the delay affect the project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

The project experienced startup delays because it took longer than expected to put in place a project management structure and arrangements for disbursement of funds. The project was extended to ensure that key outputs were delivered. Even so, some time-consuming activities like setting up payment for ecosystem services schemes were not implemented to complete the project without excessive delay.

5.3 Stakeholder ownership. Assess the extent to which stakeholder ownership has affected project outcomes and sustainability. Describe the ways in which it affected outcomes and sustainability, highlighting the causal links.

Stakeholder ownership of the government was high due to high co-financing of the project. (see TE section on financial sustainability).

5.4 Other factors: In case the terminal evaluation discusses other key factors that affected project outcomes, discuss those factors and outline how they affected outcomes, whether positively or negatively. Include factors that may have led to unintended outcomes.

The TE did not discuss any other factors which affected project outcomes.

6. Assessment of project's Monitoring and Evaluation system

Ratings are assessed on a six point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

6.1 M&E Design at entry	MS
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The M& E Design mostly complies with ADB and GEF requirements and is assessed by this review as moderately satisfactory. The M&E plan budgets for activities for gathering data on project impacts, outcomes and outputs, and for the GEF tracking tool. Not all indicators are defined for example indicators for social development are not specified. Baselines were identified at project outset. The Impact indicators 1) Red- crowned crane populations; 2) Milu deer populations are not well suited as indicators for environmental impact of the project due to weak possible impact of project outcome on the species. (MTR p. 2)

Risk monitoring was planned according to ADB standard framework applied to all ADB supported Technical Assistance Projects. (Endorsement request p. 5, 27, TE p. 15). The alignment with the program M&E plan for China Biodiversity Partnership Programme was not elaborated on in project documents.

6.2 M&E Implementation	MS
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Monitoring and Evaluation during implementation was rated as moderately satisfactory.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for the project conformed to both GEF and ADB guidelines for project implementation and M&E. The Project followed the standard M&E procedures, reporting, and supervisory arrangements prescribed by ADB. At the start of project implementation, the project team developed a comprehensive Project Performance Management System and its procedures to monitor project implementation progress and results achievement. Data on project outcome, inputs, and outputs of each investment output, as well as the agreed-upon project performance indicators, environmental and social monitoring indicators, and resettlement plan implementation indicators, were systematically gathered. These were used to measure the project impact, outcome, outputs, and compliance with ADB safeguard requirements. Data were gathered regularly at requisite time intervals.

The key performance parameters that were monitored under the Project Performance Management System included (i) Red- crowned crane populations; (ii) Milu deer populations; (iii) ecotourism activity

in the four project sites; and (iv) community participation activities in nature reserve management. The Project Management Officer was responsible for analyzing and consolidating the M&E data, and for reporting the outcome to ADB through quarterly progress reports and annual project implementation reports (PIRs). Not all indicators were tracked allowing the assessment of project performance (TE p. 11). The scorecards developed under the ADB monitoring requirements like threats scorecard and project performance scorecard were updated to meet the information needs of ADB in the last year of the project. The content of those scorecards (how performance was measured) were not explained in the TE (TE p. 11)

In addition to regular monitoring, project performance was periodically reviewed jointly by ADB and the Government, to assess implementation performance and achievement of progress towards project outcomes and outputs, financial progress, and to identify issues and constraints affecting implementation. ADB conducted seven review missions over the course of project implementation, starting with an inception mission in December 2012, and culminating with a final review mission during October-November 2019. Meetings and interviews were conducted with local stakeholders and project implementing agencies during each of these missions. The GEF focal point (i.e. Ministry of Finance) was engaged through regular reporting/consultation and commenting the draft final Project Completion Report.

The M&E system for the project was adequately funded, and it was successfully used to track project performance, in a timely manner. (TE p. 14,15)

7. Assessment of project implementation and execution

Quality of Implementation rating is based on the assessment of the performance of GEF Agency(s). Quality of Execution rating is based on performance of the executing agency(s). In both instances, the focus is upon factors that are largely within the control of the respective implementing and executing agency(s). A six-point rating scale is used (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory), or Unable to Assess.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

7.1 Quality of Project Implementation	MU
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The quality of the project implementation is rated as moderately unsatisfactory due to the lack of rigor in project planning which led to the reduced co-financing and the cancellation of some activities. Project experienced start up delays and the need for consultancy input was underestimated. Some activities were dropped (payment for ecosystem services) which would have needed long-term involvement of local NGOs.

The project was implemented as designed at appraisal, except for the dropped activities. The cost underrun was significant and 30% of the ADB loan was cancelled as a result. The project completion

report (PCR) noted that the cost underrun was due to over budgeting, cancellation of some activities, and appreciation of dollar.

The project's start-up was slow, but ADB ensured that the executing agency, the Project Management office, and other staff responsible for implementing the project are familiar with ADB policies, procedures, and operational issues. It provided pertinent training to Project Management office and Project implementation unit staff. It helped in facilitating the availability of the GEF grants and administered it without any issues although it came onboard a little late. ADB undertook regular project review missions, including a midterm review, and monitored progress of the project including the grant funds. It facilitated the engagement of consultants and other procurements. It helped in the processing of bids and contract awards. Disbursements of funds were timely, and no major delays were encountered. (PVR p. 7)

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	MS
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The quality of project execution is rated as moderately unsatisfactory.

The executing agency showed commitment and ownership of the project throughout the implementation. It allocated adequate budgetary resources, including on-lending the ADB and GEF funds to the Project Management Units, project implementation units, and other agencies. The processing of the ADB co-financing funds to local administrative units was complex however delays were not reported. The executing agency supervised the consultants well and there were no outstanding procurement issues. It implemented the safeguard and gender equity issues. It reviewed progress in implementation along with loan review missions, and prepared and submitted period progress reports as required. It kept accounts, prepared financial statements, had them audited, and submitted these to ADB without delays. Some capacity building activities were not implemented like payment for ecosystem services which led to the underuse of the GEF grant. (PVR p. 6)

8. Lessons and recommendations

8.1 Briefly describe the key lessons, good practices, or approaches mentioned in the terminal evaluation report, including how they could have application for other GEF projects. Lessons must be based on project experience.

For the ADB the application and demonstration of an integrated management approach for wetlands including capacity building with local actors was a good practice which could be repeated in other projects of the bank;

For ADB it was a new project approach financing the restoration of degraded wetlands, with accompanying improvement of the ecological services like bufferzone forests;

The project showed how to improve the protection of forests and wetlands in multiple-use sites which function as buffer zones for nature reserves;

The ADB applied its concept to improve livelihoods for local people through provision of off-farm employment opportunities financed by the project (thus reducing environmental pressures on wetlands). The TE considers improved knowledge and awareness brought about by various training and learning activities and dissemination of knowledge products as an important part of a project for ecosystem restoration. (TE p. 16)

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

Not given

9. Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report

Before rating the quality of the terminal evaluation, click here to summarize your observations on the sub-criteria: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

A six-point rating scale is used for each sub-criteria and overall rating of the terminal evaluation report (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory)

Criteria/indicators of terminal evaluation quality	GEF IEO COMMENTS	Rating
1. Timeliness: terminal evaluation report was carried out and submitted on time?	The Terminal evaluation was carried out after project closure, the report was validated and submitted to the GEF portal.	MS
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	Did not provide correct date of project start, the program was not mentioned	MS
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	The report is a summary of the ADB project closure mission report. It provides information that interviews were conducted during this mission.	MU
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	No ToC in TE	HU
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Provides account of mission for ADB project completion report	U
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Repeats outcomes listed in the ADB report without cross checking and checking for unintended results for settlements and livelihoods	U
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	yes	MS
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	Does not take into account all available information on M&E, does not report missing data, does not assess indicator	MU
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	Repeats the figures of ADB report, does not provide information why GEF funds have not been used	MU

10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Mainly repeats information from ADB project closure mission	MU
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Does not check claims of the project on resettlement, gender and livelihoods	U
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	Lessons learnt are a very general summary of project results	MU
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Ratings are based on ADB criteria not GEF criteria	U
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report does not use the structure of GEF projects, has minor inconsistencies, and is not easy to read	MS
Overall quality of the report	The overall quality of the report is moderately unsatisfactory because it uses ADB ratings and not GEF ratings and it does not contain the minimum information for a GEF Terminal Evaluation, it rather repeats information from the ADB project completion report	MU

10. Note any additional sources of information used in the preparation of the terminal evaluation report (excluding PIRs, TEs, and PADs).

ADB- IED (2021). Validation Report for Project Completion Report People's Republic of China: Jiangsu Yancheng Wetlands Protection Project

ADB (2020). Project completion report

ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

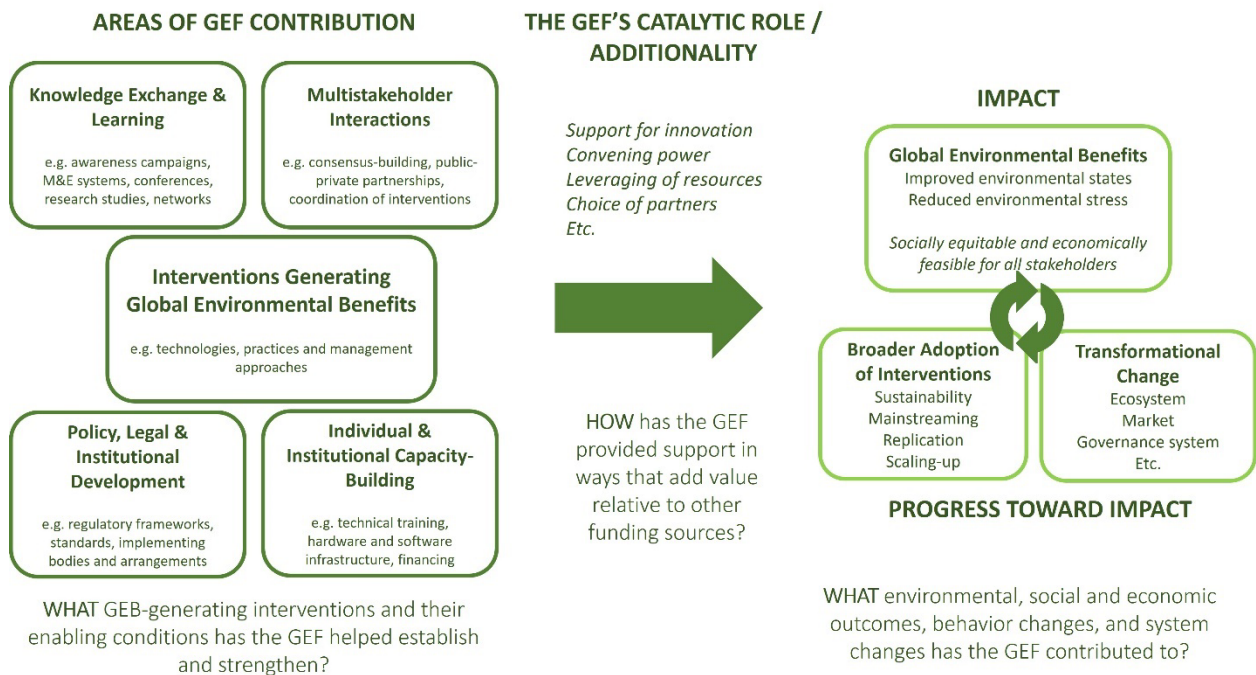


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

The general framework for the GEF's theory of change (figure 1) draws on the large amount of evaluative evidence on outcomes and impact gathered over the years by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The framework diagram has been updated to reflect the IEO's learning since OPSS5 (GEF IEO 2014, p. 47-50) about how the GEF achieves impact, as well as the evolution of the GEF's programming toward more integrated systems-focused and scaled-up initiatives.

The framework outlines the three main areas that the IEO assesses in its evaluations: a) the GEF's contributions in establishing and strengthening both the interventions that directly generate global environmental benefits, and the enabling conditions that allow these interventions to be implemented and adopted by stakeholders, b) the GEF's catalytic role or additionality in the way that the GEF provides support within the context of other funding sources and partners, and c) the environmental, social and economic outcomes that the GEF has contributed to, and the behavior and system changes that generate these outcomes during and beyond the period of GEF support.

The circular arrow between impact and progress toward impact, as before, indicates how bringing about positive environmental change is an iterative process that involves behavior change (in the form of a broader group of stakeholders adopting interventions) and/or systems change (which is a key characteristic of transformational change). These three areas of change can take place in any sequence or simultaneously in a positively reinforcing cycle, and are therefore assessed by the GEF IEO as indicators of impact.

Assessing the GEF's progress toward achieving impact allows the IEO to determine the extent to which GEF support contributes to a trajectory of large-scale, systemic change, especially in areas where changes in the environment can only be measured over longer time horizons. The updated diagram in particular expands the assessment of progress towards impact to include transformational change, which specifically takes place at the system level, and not necessarily over a long time period.

The updated diagram also more explicitly identifies the link between the GEF's mandate of generating global environmental benefits, and the GEF's safeguards to ensure that positive environmental outcomes also enhance or at the very least do not take away from the social and economic well-being of the people who depend on the environment. Thus the IEO assesses impact not only in terms of environmental outcomes, but also in terms of the synergies and trade-offs with the social and economic contexts in which these outcomes are achieved.

ANNEX 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Intervention	Any programmatic approach, full-sized project, medium-sized project, or enabling activity financed from any GEF-managed trust fund, as well as regional and national outreach activities. In the context of post-completion evaluation, an intervention may consist of a single project, or multiple projects (i.e. phased or parallel) with explicitly linked objectives contributing to the same specific impacts within the same specific geographical area and sector. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Activity (of an intervention)	An action undertaken over the duration of an intervention that contributes to the achievement of the intervention's objectives, i.e. an intervention is implemented through a set of activities. E.g. training, (support to) policy development, (implementation of) management approach.
Outcome	An intended or achieved short- or medium-term effect of a project or program's outputs. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Impact	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project or program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Environmental outcomes	Changes in environmental indicators that could take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress reduction: reduction or prevention of threats to the environment, especially those caused by human behavior (local communities, societies, economies) • Environmental state: biological, physical changes in the state of the environment http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Social and economic outcomes	Changes in indicators affecting human well-being at the individual or higher scales, e.g. income or access to capital, food security, health, safety, education, cooperation/ conflict resolution, and equity in distribution/ access to benefits, especially among marginalized groups.
Synergies	Multiple benefits achieved in more than one focal area as a result of a <i>single intervention</i> , or benefits achieved from the interaction of outcomes from at least two separate interventions in addition to those achieved, had the interventions been done independently.

	http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Trade-offs	A reduction in one benefit in the process of maximizing or increasing another benefit. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Broader adoption	The adoption of GEF-supported interventions by governments and other stakeholders beyond the original scope and funding of a GEF-supported intervention. This may take place through sustaining, replication, mainstreaming, and scaling-up of an intervention and/or its enabling conditions (see definitions below). http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Sustainability	The continuation/ likely continuation of positive effects from the intervention after it has come to an end, and its potential for scale-up and/or replication; interventions need to be environmentally as well as institutionally, financially, politically, culturally and socially sustainable. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Replication	When a GEF intervention is reproduced at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Mainstreaming	When information, lessons, or specific aspects of a GEF initiative are incorporated into a broader stakeholder initiative. This may occur not only through governments but also in development organizations and other sectors. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Scaling-up	Increasing the magnitude of global environment benefits (GEBs), and/or expanding the geographical and sectoral areas where they are generated to cover a defined ecological, economic, or governance unit. May occur through replication, mainstreaming, and linking. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019
Transformational change	Deep, systemic, and sustainable change with large-scale impact in an area of major environmental concern. Defined by four criteria: relevance, depth of change, scale of change, and sustainability. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017
Additionality	a) Changes in the attainment of direct project outcomes at project completion that can be attributed to GEF's interventions; these can be reflected in an acceleration of the adoption of reforms, the enhancement of outcomes, or the reduction of risks and greater viability of project interventions. b) Spill-over effects beyond project outcomes that may result from systemic reforms, capacity development, and socio-economic changes. c) Clearly articulated pathways to achieve broadening of the impact beyond project completion that can be associated with GEF interventions. https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf