

## Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

### 1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		4610	
GEF Agency project ID		CO-G1002	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-5	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		IDB	
Project name		Adaptation to Climate Impacts in Water Regulation and Supply for the Area of Chingaza - Sumapaz - Guerrero	
Country/Countries		Colombia	
Region		Latin America & Caribbean	
Focal area		Climate Change	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		CCA-1, CCA-2, CCA-3	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Conservation International – Colombia on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. Instituto de Hidrologia, Meteorologia y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM), Empresa de Acueducto, Alcantarillado y Aseo de Bogota (EAB), Corporacion Autonoma Regional de Cundinamarca (CAR) and Corporacion Autonoma Regional del Guavio (CORPOGUAVIO)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		Fundación Natura, Patrimonio Natural, Both NGO's provided implementation support of adaptation activities at the local level based on their field experience.	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) <sup>1</sup>			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) / Approval (MSP) date		5/1/2014	
Effectiveness date / project start date		8/14/2014	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		12/14/2019	
9Actual date of project completion		2/14/2021	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0	0
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		4.215	4.215
Co-financing	IA own	12.300	12.3
	Government	11.400	9.696
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
Other			
Total GEF funding		4.215	4.215
Total Co-financing		23.300	21.996

<sup>1</sup> 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](#))

Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)	27.515	26.211
Terminal evaluation validation information		
TE completion date	9/10/2021	
Author of TE	Julio Guzman	
TER completion date	11/23/2022	
TER prepared by	Nabil Haque	
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	HS	HS	—	S
Sustainability of Outcomes		L	—	L
M&E Design		—	—	S
M&E Implementation		—	—	MS
Quality of Implementation		HS	—	S
Quality of Execution		HS	—	S
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report			—	S

## 3. Project Objectives and theory of change

### 3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The environmental objective was to address the impacts of climate variability and change on the hydrological balance of prioritized areas through the adoption of three types of measures: i) Restoration of high mountain ecosystems; ii) Revegetation and improved engineering; and iii) Climate resilient management practices in local production systems (CEO Endorsement Request document).

### 3.2 Development Objectives of the project:

The objective of the project was to strengthen the hydrological buffering and regulation capacity of the upper areas of the watersheds located in the Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero Conservation Corridor, which supply drinking water to the metropolitan area of Bogota and the adjoining municipalities (p.2 of CEO Endorsement Request).

### 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)?

The terminal evaluation did not report any changes.

### 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.

This Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) project aimed to demonstrate how to incorporate climate change considerations to watershed management and planning programs in high-mountain ecosystems.

This was achieved through the pilot project located in the Chingaza-Sumapaz-Guerrero Conservation Corridor, which supplies drinking water to the metropolitan area of Bogota and the adjoining municipalities. The project trained stakeholders (local, regional and national organizations, beneficiaries, and project partners) to enhance their knowledge of climate change issues. Adaptation measures were adopted in the field to address the impacts of climate variability and change on the water balance. A monitoring system was created to track the impact of the adaptation measures, with a view to reducing the vulnerability of the region to climate variability and shifts in the water cycle. Other activities contributed to more effective environmental and hydrological management with climate change as a priority issue. An overall assumption for the activities was that private landowners would be willing to set aside some areas for conservation purposes. It is expected that the impact of the project's interventions will lead to increase in vegetation cover in the selected micro-watersheds thereby impacting on the natural regulation of runoff.

#### 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.

<b>4.1 Relevance and Coherence</b>	HS
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Terminal evaluation rated relevance to be “highly satisfactory” and this review concurs considering that it addressed the needs and priorities of local and regional beneficiaries and stakeholders. The terminal evaluation included a matrix identifying development issues that led to the design of the project (Table 6 in pg. 23-25). The development issues and the corresponding component addressing those issues were presented. The terminal evaluation clearly demonstrated how the project objectives were relatable to the water resource strategies, action plans and laws as well as biodiversity conservation policies of Colombia (p. 28-31). Experience gained from the project served as an input for the development of the National Adaptation Plan and a green growth strategy. The project also helped advanced GEF's biodiversity focal area objectives as it improves biodiversity conservation in terrestrial and marine landscapes.

<b>4.2 Effectiveness</b>	HS
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This review concurs with the terminal evaluation rating of “highly satisfactory” for effectiveness. The terminal evaluation assesses extent to which each of the targets were met. All targets have been met, and five output indicators exceed the target set at the beginning of the project. One target is on progress which is related to training on climate change risk management and adaptation measures. These adaptation practices include adoption of agro-silvopastoral systems, improved climate-resilient

pastures, improved irrigation techniques, effective use and management of micro-reservoirs, improvements in canals and use of drinking troughs for animals, apiculture, minor species, and use of organic manure. Specific climate-resilient management practices have been implemented in four micro watersheds within three prioritized hydrological units which directly benefited more than 60 families. Co-benefits were generated in relation to ecological connectivity and biodiversity increase as a result of ecological restoration. Some of the adaptation measures promoted were profitable (example - diversification through the production of eggs, yoghurt, re-vegetation, honey and its by-products) providing alternatives to traditional activities with higher impact like cattle farming. The efficiency in water demand improved in three local production systems (potato, cattle ranching and vegetables), and production for self-consumption and for sale at local markets also increased.

The project contributed to increased understanding of effects of climate change on water users. Knowledge products were generated for institutions to analyze and incorporate the information in the Land Use Plans, Basic Land Use Plans or Land Use Schemes. Ten regional and local agencies benefited from the project through capacity building program that has increased abilities and knowledge of government officials in relation to climate change adaptation and land use planning. Climate resilient planning will mitigate the effects of floods and drought periods due to having restored and increased the buffering capacity of mountain wetlands. Moreover, maintaining the water retention capacity of the upper watersheds and wetlands can help maintain soil moisture thereby reducing the fire probability. This will directly impact food security and standards of living of the communities near project site. These actions have directly benefited about 9,000 families in five municipalities in the corridor (Guasca, Guatavita, Sesquile, Cagua, and Tausa) [pg. 62 of TER].

<b>4.3 Efficiency</b>	S
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This review is changing the rating for efficiency to satisfactory from “highly satisfactory” rating in the terminal evaluation. The terminal evaluation notes successful achievement of project objectives adapting its timeframes for delay in the implementation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, if the planned schedule at project start was maintained, the project would have been completed before the onset of the pandemic. The terminal evaluation does not compare project’s cost-efficiency vis-à-vis alternative approaches. Terminal evaluation does note that administrative and financial matters were dealt properly in a timely manner, as evidenced from the different audit reports and the results of the project. Overall, the project was completed 14 months later than expected at project start – a moderate delay in completion.

<b>4.4 Outcome</b>	S
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The project was highly relevant in the national, regional and international context. It was implemented within a reasonable timeframe exceeding most of the expected outcomes. Interview respondents of terminal evaluation noted that the project produced transformational changes in the beneficiary groups’ knowledge of climate change and its subsequent effect among water users. The review assigns ‘satisfactory’ rating for project outcome.

4.5 Sustainability	L
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This review assesses that it is Likely that the project's long-term objectives will be achieved. The terminal evaluation notes that developing a monitoring framework was a key outcome for the project, which will continue to capture environmental & social benefits years after project's end. The regional environmental authorities have access to a proven methodological approach and information about the areas of great interest from the point of view of water users downstream. Other knowledge products minimized mapping (tele detection images) and data gathering costs, providing provide baseline data for a better decision making (p.65 of TE). The initially identified social and institutional risks of low participation did not materialize as there was greater acceptance of the piloted activities building resilience among the different actors. Training program for government officials facilitated incorporation of adaptation measures in land use planning and investment tools to reduce the vulnerability to climate change impacts and to improve water supply and the regulation capacity of high-Andean ecosystems. It is expected that the improvement in the water regulation capacity of the high-Andean forests and surrounding wetlands around Bogota metropolitan area will result in better supply conditions, reducing the long-term marginal costs of investments to sustain and secure stable water supply for the region. The risk of not being able to implement these adaptation activities did not materialize as the most vulnerable areas of piloting took place on public lands owned by the municipalities. The terminal evaluation also presented in the annex four examples of adaptation projects that are under consideration utilizing this project's experience. The review concurs with the terminal evaluation rating of 'likely'.

## 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?

During project implementation, the Colombian peso underwent devaluation (footnote on pg. 27 of TE) increasing financial resources from the GEF funding in local currency, which were invested in supporting the development plans of municipalities. However, this devaluation also posed problems for the recognition of the co-financing funds which were agreed in local currency. This means that the co-financing in US dollars was lower than expected. The mid-term review highlighted a misalignment of reporting - some restoration investments were reported as co-financing. Although these details were not followed up in the terminal evaluation, it included a recommendation of having clear definitions of what constitutes co-financing and how that will be related to targets. This should be done from the design stage to ensure accomplishment of the proposed objectives.

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 terminal evaluation reports delay due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions but given that the expected completion date at project start was in December 2019 and based on the assessment presented in the mid-term review, the pandemic is likely to have only accentuated the delay. The MTR found that the application of IDB rules to the implementation of the project resulted in a long inception period and predicted in 2017 that an extension will be required based on the progress of component 2 of the project which focused on greater adoption of adaptation measures (p. 44 of MTR). Terminal evaluation reported that the delays in component 2 was fieldwork related due to slow adoption of adaptation measures. Fieldwork restrictions during pandemic justified another six-month extension from August 14, 2020. During this time, IDB provided additional funding of \$46,842 related to administrative expenses resulting from the pandemic.

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.

The terminal evaluation noted that participation of civil society organizations and groups in the execution of adaptation measures ensured their ownership of the project. It also highlights the crucial decision of CI to engage local and women's organizations to implement the activities applying adaptation measures, instead of a consulting firm. The Project Operational Manual (POM) had to be modified for this change, and it was identified as a turning point for the project (p. 67 of TE).

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 terminal evaluation notes an example of procedural delays resulting from implementing and executing agencies' differences. There were delays in the procurement process and financial reports due to the executing agency's (CI) procedures being different from those of IDB. Resolving these processes required a complex trial and error process.

## 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	s
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Although the terminal evaluation did not rate M&E at design, there was a dedicated subsection discussing M&E at project design (p. 37 of TE). In later part of the terminal evaluation, the author noted that outcome/impact indicators were partially SMART – as some were by design unlikely to be

achievable and timely in relation to the time of the technical cooperation. This includes impact indicators which were reported in the terminal evaluation, but without the fulfillment status. The system designed met both GEF and IDB guidelines with reporting authorities and frequency clearly identified. M&E design also had provisions for impact assessment using a quasi-experimental method to compare changes in the four micro-watersheds located in the prioritized hydrological units analyzed against the non-intervention alternative (i.e., control micro-watersheds).

<b>6.2 M&amp;E Implementation</b>	MS
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All the monitoring reports identified in the design were submitted on time with the expected quality. The project did not conduct an impact evaluation using a quasi-experimental method as contemplated during project design due to overwhelming project size and limited budget and baseline data. Some indicators were found to be inappropriate during implementation as they do not indicate true progress to their respective outcome. An example was shared in the MTR, where *"Number of times knowledge produced has been downloaded"* was highlighted to show that interest in that document may exist worldwide and does not measure the "Awareness of adaptation options and lessons learned from field experiences in high mountain ecosystems". The terminal evaluation commended that the Risks Matrix got updated as part of the monitoring performed by the implementing agency, identifying potential challenges and as input for adaptive management.

## 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.

<b>7.1 Quality of Project Implementation</b>	S
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The terminal evaluation rated IDB as 'excellent' for its capacity to perform its role as an implementing agency. IDB participated in supervision missions and regular meetings to support the monitoring of the project. IDB provided guidance and support in all aspects related to the two-time extensions of the project, which were essential to the proper fulfillment of its targets. The application of the IDB rules to the implementation of the project resulted in a long inception period and prevented drawing on the institutional experience of Conservation International (CI) executing the project. This was because GEF funds could not be used to deploy staff of CI in technical activities as all technical activities of the project must be conducted as consulting assignments. The review rates this section of the terminal evaluation as 'satisfactory'.

The terminal evaluation's rating for CI's capacity to perform its role was 'excellent'. This review uses a somewhat different scale to assess the quality of project execution to be Satisfactory. Conservation International (CI) oversaw the technical, financial, and administrative execution of the project, and these responsibilities were executed properly. CI made timely decisions to change the field execution models based on field results and positive engagement of communities. The terminal evaluation found that although such changes increased transaction costs, it was the right approach. Engagement with project partners and all stakeholders were highlighted in the terminal evaluation. It also suggested improvement in assessing project timeframes as well as in procurement and vendor payment processes.

## 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.

The report presented several lessons learned that have been regrouped based on themes –

- i) Effective involvement of stakeholders was essential in delivering project success. Their identification of problems during design and implementation stage as well as the support received during pandemic restrictions helped mitigate the effects to the project.
- ii) Some of the indicators were not realistic and measurable during project implementation. The project should have supplemented the original impact indicators with an additional one that are aligned with the implementation period.
- iii) It is important to be aware of policy windows so that every opportunity to influence the formulation of sustainable public policies can be seized.
- iv) It is important that the outputs generated through the project are available to the public and disclosed on electronic media.
- v) The design of the project should consider having a dedicated person working directly at the key entities to achieve the proposed outcomes, which will also create visibility for the project. For this project, it would have been beneficial if a person from the executing agency (Conservation International) worked at the Ministry (MADS) and oversaw the decisions directly impacting the planned outputs.
- vi) In line with the lessons learned (ii) about indicators, projects can be adaptive about impact indicators that can be measured during the implementation phase. The design stage indicators should be considered as dynamic (non-static) and may requires fine-tuning as the project unfolds.
- vii) Projects need to be mindful about capacity of local actors who will implement the proposed measures.



viii) The Implementing Agency and Executing Agency can develop and adapt the project planning instruments together. For this project, separate risk matrix duplicated efforts. Unified planning instruments can appropriately address the threats and opportunities that arise in the context of the project and make the necessary adaptations to mitigate risks, avoid greater impacts, and harness opportunities.

## 8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

Several recommendations were diverted to lessons learned in section 8.1. The recommendation below is applicable for other projects.

- i) Unspent funds in some components can be diverted to other components that require more support.

## 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?	Project activities may have been ongoing by the time of terminal evaluation. It was submitted 7 months after completion.	MS
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	Although the report provided ample details about project aspects, it was difficult to fit them within the project's timeline.	S
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	The stakeholders who were interviewed were identified in the annex with dates of interview, and references were made for their project related observances within the report.	S
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	Section 5.1.1 of Theory of Change had two subsections – analysis of the design, and analysis of the execution.	HS
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Chapter 3 of the terminal evaluation provided details of the methodology which was five pages long.	HS
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Project outcomes were assessed against indicators. There were also ample qualitative details in the terminal evaluation.	HS
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Assessment of sustainability against criteria had useful impact details including risk assessment.	HS
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	The assessment was adequate for the rating provided in this review.	S
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	Although this information was provided, this analysis was not structured well.	MS

10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Information regarding implementation challenges were all over the place. Implementation discussion could have been more coherent.	MS
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	As an IDB project implementing specific climate adaptation measures, an Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR) was prepared. Experience was well document in TE.	HS
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	The recommendations are based on project experience and presented in a matrix format against each lesson learned.	S
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	The ratings were justified for outcomes & sustainability but lacked sufficient details on other aspects & agency performance.	S
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The presentation of the report was logical, with appropriate level of redundancies.	HS
<b>Overall quality of the report</b>		S

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

## ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

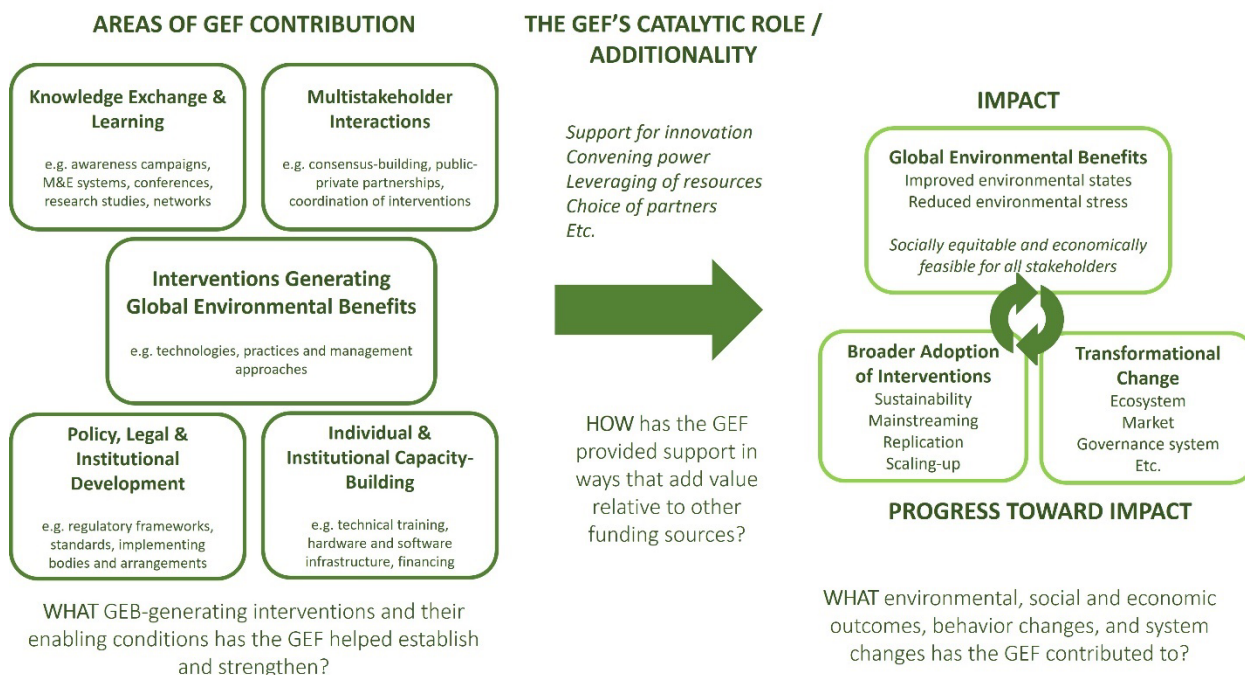


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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

<b>Intervention</b>	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. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Activity (of an intervention)</b>	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.
<b>Outcome</b>	An intended or achieved short- or medium-term effect of a project or program's outputs. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Impact</b>	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project or program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Environmental outcomes</b>	Changes in environmental indicators that could take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stress reduction: reduction or prevention of threats to the environment, especially those caused by human behavior (local communities, societies, economies)</li> <li>• Environmental state: biological, physical changes in the state of the environment</li> </ul> <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Social and economic outcomes</b>	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.
<b>Synergies</b>	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.

	<a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016</a>
<b>Trade-offs</b>	A reduction in one benefit in the process of maximizing or increasing another benefit. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016</a>
<b>Broader adoption</b>	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). <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Sustainability</b>	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. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019">https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019</a>
<b>Replication</b>	When a GEF intervention is reproduced at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	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. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf">http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf</a>
<b>Scaling-up</b>	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. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019</a>
<b>Transformational change</b>	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. <a href="http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017">http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017</a>
<b>Additionality</b>	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. <a href="https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf">https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf</a>