

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID	4702		
GEF Agency project ID	613837		
GEF Replenishment Phase	GEF-5		
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)	FAO		
Project name	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production for food security in vulnerable rural areas through the farmer field school approach		
Country/Countries	Niger		
Region	Africa		
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	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock		
NGOs/CBOs involvement	The following list are farmers' organization operating in different regions and municipalities of Niger, providing advisory and extension services - i) Fédération des Unions des Groupements Paysans du Niger (FUGPN-Mooriben) ii) Centre de Services en Appui aux Organisations Coopératives Paysannes (CSA/OCP) iii) Fédération des coopératives maraîchères du Niger (FCMN-Niya) iv) Fédération régionale des unions des producteurs d'oignons et autres activités maraîchères (FRUPOAM/ANFO) v) Fédération des Unions des Organisations Professionnelles Agricoles du Niger (FUOPAN/SA'A)		
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date	7/28/2014		
Effectiveness date / project start date	1/15/2015		
Expected date of project completion (at start)	5/31/2018		
Actual date of project completion	3/31/2021		
Project Financing			
	At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)	
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding		
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		3.800	3.800
Co-financing	IA own	1.149	
	Government	9.729	
	Other multi- /bi-laterals	3.000	2.538
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		

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](#))

	Other	0.080	0.281
Total GEF funding		3.800	3.800
Total Co-financing		13.958	2.819
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		17.758	6.619
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		5/28/2021	
Author of TE		Office of Evaluation (OED), FAO	
TER completion date		2/16/2023	
TER prepared by		Nabil Haque	
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)		Neeraj Negi	

2. Summary of Project Ratings

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

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The climate adaptation objective of the project was to enhance the capacity of Niger’s agricultural and pastoral sectors to cope with climate change, by mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) practices and strategies into on-going agricultural development policies and programs (Project Document, pg. 37).

3.2 Development Objectives of the project:

The project’s development objective was to help stakeholders adopt a field-based, pragmatic community learning process that leads to an increased understanding, adaptation and eventual wide-scale adoption of improved agropastoral practices, which in turn creates a trend towards increasing production, improving livelihoods and enhancing food and nutrition security (Project Document, pg. 37).

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)?

Although the project document distinguishes the objectives separately, the terminal evaluation combined them to show the project had two-fold objectives.

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 reconstructed theory of change is presented in the terminal evaluation, but the components and activities were consistent with the project document. To achieve the project’s development objective, the project supported three processes divided as components. Component 1 developed and tested improved climate resilient agropastoral practices. Adoption of climate change adaptation practices and technologies are expected to increase the resilience of production systems and households. Component 2 focused on capacity building of decision makers and partners on improved agricultural practices through agropastoral field schools to ensure smooth delivery of updated knowledge. Activities under this component covered developing training materials, training of master trainers, strengthening existing field schools and creating new farmer field schools. Component 3 aimed for integration of climate change adaptation in sectoral policies and local development, through awareness raising and capacity building of institutions and decision makers at national and local levels. Activities under the component included developing proposals and policy briefs and building capacity of policymakers to monitor resilience benefits. Key assumptions underlying the processes were continued involvement and participation of local institutions and partner programs for climate resilient agriculture (p. 38 of ProDoc).

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	HS
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The terminal evaluation rates relevance of the project as Highly Satisfactory, and this review concurs. The project directly supports objectives of Niger's Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth (SDDCI) and its second five-year plan for operationalization between 2017-2021 aiming to strengthen capacities for climate mitigation and adaptation (p.11 of TE). The project is consistent with the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of Niger as well as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which calls for integrating adaptation at all levels of development planning. There were also synergies with the Climate-Smart Agriculture Support Project (PASEC) jointly financed by the World Bank and the Government of the Niger from 2017 to 2022. Activities of the project contributed to three GEF strategic objectives for climate change adaptation as well as FAO’s capacity building strategy (p.13 of TE).

4.2 Effectiveness	MS
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The project was able to establish an enabling environment for the promotion and adoption of climate change adaptation practices and technologies. Mapping of climate change adaptation programs have been updated through participation of decision-makers in workshops and experience exchange trips. Regional databases and catalogues of genetic resources have been developed and best practices were

identified. However, the market potential of endogenous crop varieties and agricultural adaptation practices could not be tested. The permanent working group responsible for multi-stakeholder and participatory evaluations of agricultural knowledge systems was set up but never functioned. About 72 percent of the learners who completed training from agropastoral field schools between 2016 and 2018 adopted at least two technologies, good practices or innovations (p. 17 of TE). These practices include three-seedling thinning per seed hole, compliance with the dates of cultivation operations, the use of improved crop varieties, use of bio-pesticides, composting and the application of fertilizer micro dose. The project did not collect data to assess the surface area benefiting from improved practices and technologies although a target was set for 40,000ha. The terminal evaluation made a crude estimation of minimum coverage to be 3452 ha at project completion (p.18 of TE). The project trained 18 master trainers, 302 facilitators and 125 technical focal points on agropastoral field school approach, which led to the installation of 767 field schools against a target of 1000. However, lack of supervision and monitoring of these field schools have affected technical and pedagogical outcomes. The project exceeded the target set for direct final beneficiaries through these activities. However, mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in policies did not take place as there were no dedicated capacity building initiatives targeting policymakers, and no proposals were developed on integration of policies as intended. The review concurs with the terminal evaluation’s rating of ‘moderately satisfactory’.

4.3 Efficiency	MU
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The terminal evaluation rated efficiency of the project as “moderately unsatisfactory” and this review concurs. The basis for the rating in terminal evaluation was the implementation performance which lagged behind on several management aspects such as recruitment of experts and technical associates and formalization of partnerships. These issues significantly delayed implementation of the project. The co-financing situation was unclear from the beginning and budget revision proposals initiated on several occasions by the project management unit were not adopted. Based on the co-financing target at the project start, GEF’s share was estimated to be 20% of total project cost. At project completion, the estimated \$5 impact for every \$1 invested didn’t materialize as intended (p. 19 of CEO Endorsement Request). The evaluation didn’t compare the final per farmer/herder spending which was estimated to be \$100 for \$2 million budget for field schools only. Although alternative project strategies were considered in the project design document, the path taken was chosen due to cost-effectiveness (p. 20 of CEO Endorsement Request) which was not measured during evaluation.

4.4 Outcome	MS
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The project has raised awareness at different levels of the government, communities and people about the benefits of the agropastoral field school approach. It also increased the knowledge of key decision-makers and planners on the approach and broader climate change adaptation strategies. Contribution of the project in developing the National Implementation Guide for Field Schools will validate this approach and continue to deliver intended impact. Although the success of adoption of climate smart agricultural practices is documented, the project was not able to report on the area improved by good

practices for climate change adaptation. Although the effects could have been more visible if not for the constraints and inadequacies of the project, the project was able to generate national technical expertise on climate change adaptation throughout the agricultural advisory support chain.

4.5 Sustainability	ML
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Adoption of climate adaptation technologies, practices and strategies by beneficiaries and their continued learning opportunity created through the farmer field schools were the core objectives of the project, where sustainability of activities beyond the project was a key design feature. The number of direct beneficiaries and their adoption of innovations are likely to sustain the results of the project. The involvement of farmers' umbrella organizations in the implementation of project activities as well as the training of local facilitators and their empowerment in establishing and facilitating field schools will positively contribute to the sustainability of the project (p.43 of TE). The project contributed to the revision of the National Guide for the implementation of agropastoral field schools, which is a step towards the institutionalization of this approach. However, the project postponed several activities that could have mainstreamed climate change adaptation into government policies and programs. A World Bank funded climate change adaptation support program gives some form of continuity to the actions of this project. The terminal evaluation rated sustainability of the project as “likely”. This review is assigning a “moderately likely” rating for sustainability on the basis of lack of policy mainstreaming success of the project. The terminal evaluation also did not adequately assess the risk factors. It was suggested that other than the risks identified during project design, no additional social and environmental risks are present. The financial risks were also not adequately assessed for field based activities.

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 unable to mobilize co-financing funds from the partners. The terminal evaluation only cites lack of initiation and monitoring of co-financing processes at the appropriate time as factors for non-materialization of co-financing. Evaluators were not able to find documents related to co-financing agreements from the first meeting of co-financing partners. Other than co-financing mobilization rate of 20.6 percent against original target (p.40 of TE), no in-depth explanation was offered in the terminal evaluation. The mid-term review recommended FAO and GEF teams to analyze the history of letters of agreement on co-financing since two of the four (unidentified) supposed co-financiers reported during mid-term review that they are unaware about the letters of agreement attached to the Project Document as they are not involved in the project implementation activities (p.8 of Executive Summary

of MTR). The recommendation was not acted upon in the following implementation reports and terminal evaluation.

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 had an eighteen-month extension that was recommended during the mid-term review. The reasons for delay were mostly related to project management issues. Difficulties encountered at start up were due to lack of staff, frequent changes in leadership, and delays in establishing partnerships. All these factors combined with a lack of proper monitoring system led to significant delays in the delivery of activities and outputs (p.33-35 of TE). Due to significant delays, several studies and research activities were postponed in time or cancelled (p.19 of TE).

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 project has succeeded in involving and training many decentralized staff from the Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, as well as non-state representatives on climate adaptive agricultural practices. Training of facilitators from farmer's umbrella organization has embedded knowledge of climate change adaptation closer to the beneficiaries and will complement the work of resource strained agricultural extension officers.

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.

A security crisis and COVID-19 pandemic prevented the implementation of some planned activities.

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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The project's M&E system was well designed with a detailed project monitoring plan and stakeholder responsibilities. It was appropriately structured around the steering committee, FAO project supervision team and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (p. 33 of TE). The M&E design elaborated in the project document discusses how the system can identify problem areas and rectify them during implementation (p. 21). The frequency of monitoring reports and budgetary allocation for monitoring activities were appropriate for a field-based project. This review maintains the terminal evaluation rating of "satisfactory" for M&E design.

6.2 M&E Implementation	MU
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The terminal evaluation assigned “moderately satisfactory” for M&E Implementation. This review is revising the rating to “moderately unsatisfactory”. The M&E tasks and responsibilities identified in the project document during design were not carried out. The project ran for about three cumulative years without any M&E expertise. Consequently, the results framework was not really used as a management tool for the project (p.40 of TE). In December 2015, the project management organized a workshop bringing together different stakeholders to share information and refine the project's M&E plan. However, it did not work as planned as some indicators and targets in the results framework were not clarified including the appropriate means of verification as well as the assumptions and risks that might affect them (p.33 of TE). Semi-annual and annual reports were regularly prepared and communicated but there were shortcomings in analyzing, interpreting and reporting the level of achievement of indicators. Quantitative targets were highlighted while the quality of achievement was overlooked.

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 terminal evaluation rated performance of implementing agency as “satisfactory”. This review is changing the rating to “moderately unsatisfactory”. The project management faced difficulties and shortcomings in carrying out contracting, procurement and acquisition processes. The terminal evaluation was candid in suggesting the project task force did not function (pg. 37). The dysfunctions were marked by the regular change of country representative which negatively affected the operational, administrative and financial management. There was support from the country office which also had shortage of staff to deal with. FAO's technical expertise was mobilized to contribute to the updating of the National Implementation Guide for Field Schools. For reasons not clearly explained, four budget revisions were initiated without success (p. 37 of TE). Relations between the project coordination unit based at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the administration of the FAO Country Office were not very productive. FAO's internal monitoring and evaluation procedures have also not been sufficiently functional to report and resolve issues.

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	MS
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The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock encountered difficulties in deploying its mechanism on the ground, which resulted in low rates of activity completion and budget execution. Some shortcomings

were noted in the supervision and implementation of activities by the executing agency. The management challenges only improved with the decentralization of implementation and the involvement of farmers' umbrella organizations. The Ministry was able to sensitize 33 villages and install 22 farmer field schools out of the 75 planned under the MoU signed in July 2016 with FAO for the project (p.20 of TE). The implementation speed only improved later when project signed MOUs with farmers' umbrella organizations for the establishment of agropastoral field schools. The terminal evaluation rated quality of project execution as 'satisfactory', which is revised in this review to 'moderately satisfactory'.

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.

Two key lessons were highlighted in the terminal evaluation –

- i) More effort is needed to explain the concept of co-financing applied in GEF projects, especially to government and other project partners as they may have different level of understanding regarding this concept.
- ii) Working with farmer's umbrella organizations (NGOs) in Niger was more effective compared to subcontractors of government executing agency. These NGOs can be supported over the long term to strengthen their extension and advisory support capacities.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

The terminal evaluation had five recommendations –

- i) For demonstration and scale-up projects, incorporate conditions that provide sufficient incentives for scaling up. This can be done by targeting reasonable number of beneficiaries and sufficient conditions put in place to generate visible changes on producers which can ensure scale up. Some of the indicators used in the project such as "establishment of local fund for climate change adaptation" does not provide incentives or a sense of effect of impact for beneficiaries.
- ii) FAO Niger can factor in human resource capacity constraints during project planning and implementation. Failing to anticipate changes in resources affected the mobilization of resources in this project.
- iii) Mobilization of co-financing can be used as an indicator in results framework.
- iv) Successful technical and methodological experiences can be documented and transferred to other resilience support projects.
- v) Institutional capacity of farmers' umbrella organizations can be developed further through long term partnerships to ensure their activities and incentives continue to empower the beneficiaries.

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 conducted shortly after project closure.	S
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	The context of the project was easy to understand based on the general information provided.	S
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	The stakeholders consulted for the evaluation were not identified.	MU
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	Theory of Change is clear and comprehensive on the technical and organizational aspects of the project.	S
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	The methodology section was brief and could have expanded on details.	S
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Project outcomes were presented with the narrative of various implementation challenges faced by the project.	S
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Risk assessment was not sufficient.	MS
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	M&E section was highly critical, and the report outlined the multiple attempts to rectify during implementation.	S
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	The terminal evaluation did not obtain any evidence to confirm co-financing amounts.	MU

10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Responsible agencies were identified for their shortcomings and the implementation challenges each faced.	S
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Safeguards and gender analysis was adequately covered in the terminal evaluation	S
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	The lessons and recommendations are based on project experience.	S
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Not all the ratings given were justified with the evidence provided.	MS
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report was well-written but could have had subsections instead of describing all implementation challenges under efficiency.	S
Overall quality of the report		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

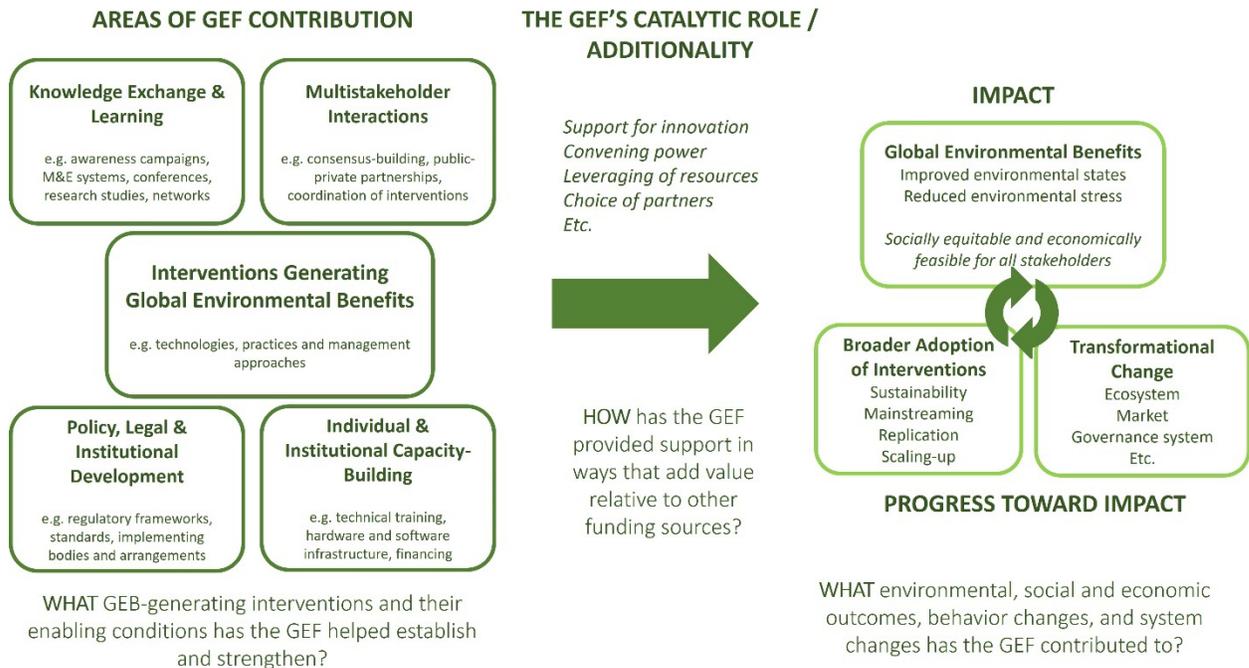


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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 OPSS (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