

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		4756	
GEF Agency project ID		613308	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-5	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		FAO	
Project name		Disposal of POPs and Obsolete Pesticides and Strengthening Life-cycle Management of Pesticides in Benin	
Country/Countries		Benin	
Region		Africa	
Focal area		Chemicals & Waste	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		Chemical Objective 1 Phase out POPs and reduce POPs release and Chemical objective 3 Sound Management of Chemical	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		FAO	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		Yes, subcontractor	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹		SME farmers and public enterprise as one of the beneficiaries; multinational company as subcontractor, private company as co-financier and executing partner	
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		7/31/2014	
Effectiveness date / project start date		3/22/2015	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		3/21/2019	
Actual date of project completion		9/30/2021	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.05	0.05
	Co-financing	0	
GEF Project Grant		1.83	1.83
Co-financing	IA own	3.3	NA
	Government	5.05	0.3
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector	0.93	0.87
	NGOs/CBOs	1	NA
	Other	0.3	
Total GEF funding		1.9	1.9
Total Co-financing (recorded in TE)		10.58	1.2
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		12.48	3.1
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		6/30/2021	
Author of TE		Aimé Landry Dongmo, Andrea Walter,	

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 completion date	11/11/2022
TER prepared by	Ines Freier
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Ritu Kanotra

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		ML	ML	ML
M&E Design		MS	MS	MS
M&E Implementation		MS	MS	MU
Quality of Implementation		S	S	MU
Quality of Execution		MS	MS	MU
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report				MS

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The overall goal of the project was ‘the disposal of obsolete pesticides and POPs and to build related management capacity at the institutional and community levels’ (PIR 2021)

3.2 Development Objectives of the project: non

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)? non

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.

There was no ToC in the beginning of the project. The TE team developed a ToC for the final evaluation.

Assumptions:

- There is the active participation of key stakeholders to support the implementation of project activities;
- Training provided to targeted project beneficiaries meets the necessary capacity needs,
- Sufficient resources are available and provided to support all project activities;
- There is a political willingness to adopt project outputs,

Input to Impact chain

- The pilot study for a contained site develops and demonstrate best practices to remediate contaminated sites,
- The project identifies and promote effective highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) alternatives;
- Physical Removal of POPs from the country,
- Support for national action plan for management of empty pesticide container and,
- support for national legislation for pesticides and inventory of pesticides,

leads to sound management of use of Pesticides (outcomes)

Lead to:

Long term impact: removal of POPs from the region, sound management of POPs

= implementation of the International Conventions / GEB positive impact on health (TE p 9)

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	S
<p>The project aligns with global / GEF and national priorities like implementation of Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention and tries to meet respective needs of beneficiaries like the private sector. The project is within the mandate of FAO as executing agency. The TE does provide information about previous projects in the country for the management of chemicals on which lessons learnt the project built up.</p> <p>The project follows a model approach chosen by FAO for implementation of a group of similar projects. The project design is coherent with other interventions in the country in agriculture regarding the project implementation mode like integrated production and pest management. (TE p. 11-14)</p>	
4.2 Effectiveness	MS

The project is rated moderately satisfactory because it delivered all the four components as described below and achieved most of its targets. The outcome delivery was as follows:

1. Three polluted sites were successfully decontaminated and planned to decontaminate a fourth site, thus exceeding the target of two sites initially planned. These participatory processes made it possible to mobilize and consolidate national expertise in decontamination. It contributed to the capacity building of the national decontamination team consisting of project stakeholders. This process has also helped to assess and confirm the capacity of the Central Laboratory for Food Safety Control (LCSSA) to analyze pesticide contaminated samples (TE p. 17). Project stakeholders were hopeful that the process of exporting the 213 tones of obsolete pesticides, POPs and related wastes to the country of destruction would be completed by the end of the project. (TE p. x). The shipping of 213t compared to the goal of 200t of waste was contracted out; 71, 57 t were shipped until the end of the project. Permits for the rest of the identified

volume was obtained. The shipped volume is not sufficient compared to the 504t of obsolete pesticides and 150t associated wastes inventoried in 2012. (PIR 2021).

2. A national management plan was set up for empty containers in the cotton industry. In a pilot site a management system for empty pesticides containers was set up including collection by a recycling company. The project supported the capacity building of a recycling company and the upgrading of its waste treatment center to meet standards, which allowed for the safe treatment and recycling of 5 465 EPCs. This amount of recycled EPCs is far below the Project Document target of 150 000 EPCs processed and recycled in Year 4. (TE p. 15-21)
3. The project supported the strengthening of national legislation leading to the creation of three national Decrees /orders setting conditions for the management of pesticides and harmonization of national laws with the respective regulatory framework of the Economic Community of West African States. A national action strategy, training of inspectors and a setting a budget for pesticide inspection and control was supported. (TE p. 22-25)
4. The project successfully tested alternatives in a laboratory setting and promoted alternative products production systems to reduce the use of POPs and chemical pesticides in cotton, maize and vegetable production. The project trained a total of 30 facilitators, all of whom were agricultural technicians who provided two trainings in in alternatives to POP to farmers (total 700). Due to lack of resources and partnership with the private sector, not all planned activities could be conducted. (TE 26-32)

4.3 Efficiency	MU
-----------------------	----

The project was affected by delays due to inadequate project management resources this is why its efficiency is rated moderately unsatisfactory. The project structure did not take into account the complexity of the issues, project staff were only one consultant which dealt with all issues supporting the implementation. The project faced delays resulting from slow approval of technical reports, and encountered difficulties in the identification and recruitment of consultants. Combined, these factors resulted in a slow implementation of activities and low disbursement rate of funds (MTE p9).

The shipping of obsolete pesticides for disposal was started too late and the procurement process for the contract took time to find a suitable company. The administrative processes for obtaining all necessary documentation were long so that the shipping of the pesticides started only in the extension phase of the project. The project was extended several times to allow the shipping of the obsolete pesticides which faced difficulties under COVID-19 disruption of international traffic. (TE p xii).

4.4 Outcome	MS
--------------------	----

The outcome is rated as moderately satisfactory due to the delivery of results below targets despite that the project was relevant to implement the respective international conventions and its unique role in shipping obsolete pesticides for disposal. The sustainability of the achieved results is moderately likely

because the pesticides will be safely disposed and the trained beneficiaries will use the knowledge gained in farmer field schools.

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.

- The project contributed to the revision of legislation and regulations on pesticide registration and control and strengthened the national capacities for phytosanitary control.
- The project set up a model project for dealing with empty pesticide containers,
- It supported the use of integrated pest management with farmers. (TE p. xi)

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.

1. It supported the use of integrated pest management with farmers. A gender strategy and measures for gender in training courses etc., were not developed. A notable weakness of the project was lack of a targeted gender strategy. Women's involvement in activities was low, and the project did not take steps to contribute to gender equality. This represents a missed opportunity, as women constituted a key stakeholder at the community level regarding the use of pesticides and the management of empty pesticides containers. Future work should include a targeted strategy to improve their circumstances and generate impact in this area. (MTE p. viii)

4.5 Sustainability	ML
--------------------	----

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 sustainability of the achieved results is moderately likely because the sites have been decontaminated, pesticides will be safely disposed and the trained beneficiaries will use the knowledge gained in farmer field schools. (TE xii)

There is no environmental risk to sustainability of environmental results because the sites have been decontaminated and pesticides were shipped out of the country to safe disposal, environmental results which cannot be reversed.

The socio-political risks is high due to the low ownership of the project achievements by the government (TE p. 46)

The institutional risks to the results are low because the farmers continue to use the proposed alternative production systems (TE p. 46)

The financial risk is low because there are no financial resources necessary to sustain the environmental results – the disposal of the shipped pesticides is financed – and farmers gain income from alternative production systems.

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>.

- 4.1 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?

Co-financing was weak. The TE could not collect exact information on co-funding because the executing agency did not provide such information per mail. So exact figure about co-funding were not provided in the TE. The TE was conducted remote. Lack of funding affected the implementation of the component on alternatives to pesticides. Several activities for the identification of alternatives to pesticides could not be implemented as planned due to lack of co-financing by the private sector. (TE p 27-30)

- 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 faced several extensions to allow the shipping of the obsolete pesticides which was planned as a major outcome of the project. As described, the procurement process for the process is challenging and was undertaken by FAO HQ in Rome. The shipping of the pesticides for safe disposal is a complex process and takes time.

- 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 involved all stakeholders at different stages of its implementation, starting with the assessment of capacity building needs and the participation of stakeholders in the pesticide management chain – from import to recycling (including waste). (TE p. 12) Due to the high ownership of beneficiaries continuing to use the methods learnt in farmer field schools, the sustainability of respective results is ensured. However, some key private sector stakeholders responsible for developing

and registering alternatives to chemical pesticides, were not fully involved in project implementation means that pesticides will be sold and used in cotton production.

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.

non

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
-------------------------	----

The designed monitoring system met formal minimum requirements of GEF at the beginning of the project like preparing a budgeted M&E plan which includes delivery of reports to FAO & GEF. It also had a provisional work plan by outputs and related activities. (Council document 2014). Outcome indicator 1.2. can not be measured because there is no baseline (reduction of risk of exposure). Outcome indicator is too ambitious (75.000 empty containers will be recycled per year, 150.000 in the fourth year), Outcome indicator 3.1. is an activity indicator (number of farmers trained).

6.2 M&E Implementation	MU
------------------------	----

The MTE found that M&E activities at project level were inadequate and not existent. Monitoring and evaluation were only undertaken after the MTE gave a recommendation to establish an M&E system. (MTE p vii) This is why M&E implementation is rated as moderately unsatisfactory despite that field activities regarding alternatives to pesticides were very well monitored and documented.

There was no system or mechanism to systematically follow-up and monitor activities as the MTE found (MTE p vii.) In addition, the project management structure lacked human resources to ensure appropriate and adequate M&E. The TE was conducted remotely and found that the project's monitoring and evaluation system was simple, but relevant, coherent, and realistic in terms of the project's activities and indicators and that field activities were well monitored and documented (TE p 41)

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
--	----

The implementation of the project is rated as moderately unsatisfactory due to the shortcomings in the project preparation, delivery of outputs, the delays and shortcomings in project supervision.

FAO, as the GEF Implementing Agency for the project, carried out continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with GEF policies and criteria and the achievement of results. Insufficient communication of the rules and procedures applied led to criticisms by stakeholders. It managed and disbursed GEF funds, provided technical guidance, verified the compliance of activity and output implementation with reference documents (ProDoc, work plans, budgets, procedures, rules and requirements of FAO), and reviewed and validated proposals for adjustments made by the PMU and stakeholders. It communicated frequently with the GEF on project progress and adjustments. (TE p 35).

The roles of implementing and executing agency were not sufficiently communicated to stakeholders as the listing of the activities by FAO in the TE (see above) shows because this list comprises technical advice which is part of the project execution work. FAO Technical Unit in Rome was responsible for the procurement process of the disposal of obsolete pesticides. The contract for the safe disposal of pesticides was only signed during the extension of the project.

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	MU
---	----

The quality of project execution is rated moderately unsatisfactory due to the slow project execution / delays and especially for the delayed procurement process for the disposal of the obsolete pesticides.

Project implementation by the Government of Benin was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, which led the multi-stakeholder group of governmental and non-governmental institutions and organizations involved in the management of pesticide and alternatives to pesticides. As described, the project execution was slow, faced delays and some activities were not undertaken due to lack of funds. This was partly due to the fact that the Project Management Unit did not sufficiently monitor the project implementation activities. There was only one consultant and an assistant employed for project management (MTE p vii).

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.

Farmer field schools and training of trainers have been good instruments to show farmers alternatives to pesticides. Farmers experiment with various measures to substitute pesticides after the project end with support from NGOs.

The project has demonstrated that reducing the accumulation of obsolete pesticides must be done in a holistic manner and supported by a multi-stakeholder partnership, action research and capacity building for individuals (decision makers, development agents, farmers, direct beneficiaries and civil society), organizations (structures and entities involved in the chain of production, management and use of pesticides and biopesticides) and the enabling environment (regulatory framework, policies and coercive or incentive measures). (TE p xvii)

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

The design of projects for the sound management of chemical pesticides and action research on alternatives by FAO and the Government must integrate all stakeholders of this value chain and provide sufficient incentives to support the adoption of the proposed technologies and good practices. As such, a partnership framework with the private sector is needed to support, for example, production, availability and accessibility of quality biopesticides, and the setting up of a niche market for products obtained from low synthetic input agriculture systems.

FAO should promote the ownership and consolidation of project-generated achievements and outcomes and the institutionalization of the Farmer field school approach.

FAO must support the Government in diffusing the knowledge generated by the project, communicate the knowledge and developing new labels for products without synthetic chemical input. (TE 52-54)

FAO needs to improve its mechanism for mainstreaming gender and vulnerable groups and mobilising co-financing when designing and implementing similar projects.

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?	Yes, however it affected the reporting on the main result the timely shipping of obsolete pesticides for safe disposal.	S
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	Yes, some information is missing like full information on co-financing and information about executing partners are dispersed in the report.	MS
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	Information about stakeholder involvement could not be found in the report	UA
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	The TE developed a theory of change	S
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Provided minimum information about methods for data collection and the methodology for a remote evaluation	MS
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Yes, presentation of main findings per project component could be clearer	MS
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Assessment of sustainability is realistic	S
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	Information about the M+E system is limited to general impressions from the interviews	MU
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	Yes, but full account of co-financing is not provided due lack of data provided by the project	MS

10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Yes but does not sufficiently distinguish between FAOs role in project implementation and execution	MS
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Provides information on gender based on project monitoring and on environmental and partly social safeguards	MS
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	yes	S
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	yes	MS
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report has gaps using the right terminology in English like procurement instead of acquisition which made it difficult to understand in some parts	MS
Overall quality of the report	Gives a good account of the project achievements, strength and weaknesses and complies with standards for report	MS

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

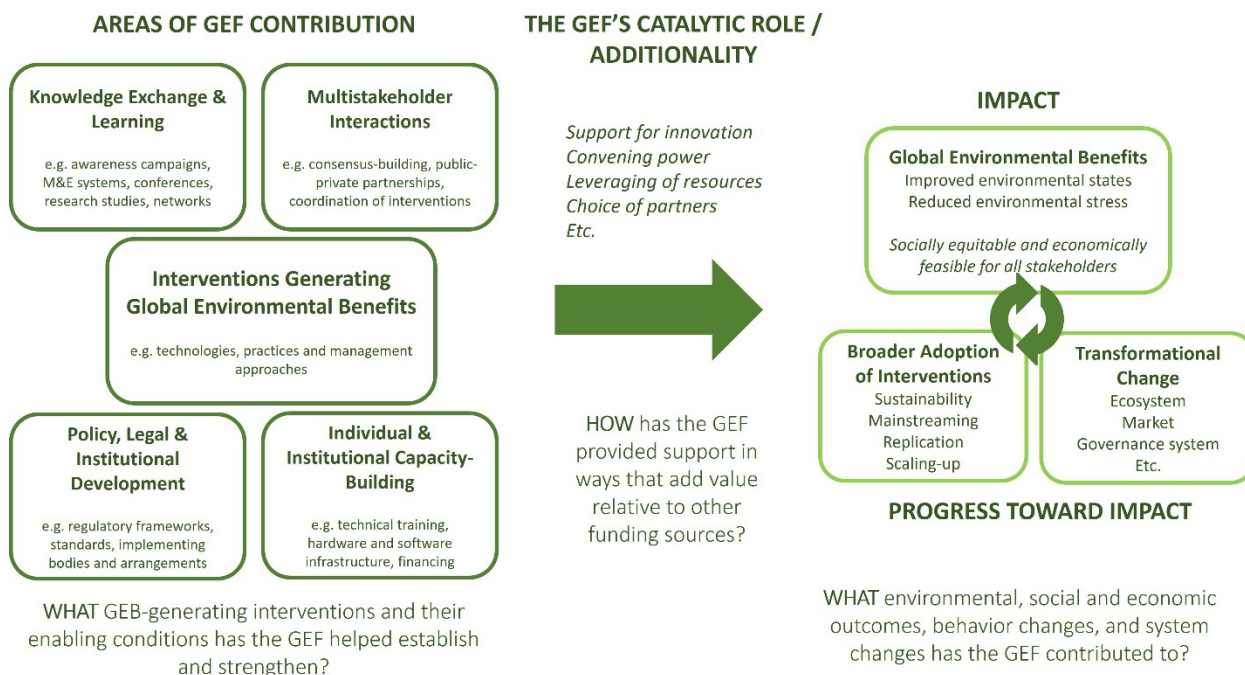


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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

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