

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		4968	
GEF Agency project ID		616813	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-5	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	
Project name		Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF)	
Country/Countries		Chile	
Region		Latin America & Caribbean	
Focal area		Multifocal Area	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		BD-2; CCM-5; SFM/REDD+ -2	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) through the National Forestry Institute (INFOR), National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) and Renewable Resources Information Center (CIREN)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		United Farmers and Indigenous Peoples Movement (MUCECH); participant in Regional Participation Committees and the Technical Advisory Committee	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		1/25/2015	
Effectiveness date / project start date		8/30/2015	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		8/30/2019	
Actual date of project completion		8/31/2020	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.120	0.120
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		6.294	6.037
Co-financing	IA own	0.392	0.392
	Government	25.215	21.179
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
	Other		
Total GEF funding		6.414	6.157
Total Co-financing		25.607	21.571
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		32.021	27.728
Terminal evaluation validation information			

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](#))

TE completion date	1/21/2021
Author of TE	FAO Office of Evaluation (OED)
TER completion date	11/27/2022
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 ²	GEF IEO Review
Project Outcomes	S	MS	MS	MS
Sustainability of Outcomes		ML	ML	ML
M&E Design		UA	UA	MU
M&E Implementation		MS	MS	MS
Quality of Implementation		–	–	S
Quality of Execution		S	S	S
Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report			–	S

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The global environmental objective is to develop and implement an Integrated Forest Monitoring and Assessment System on carbon stocks and biodiversity in forest ecosystems supporting the national Greenhouse Gases Inventory and the development of policies, regulations and sustainable forest management (SFM) practices incorporating REDD+ and biodiversity conservation in forest ecosystems (p.2 of ProDoc).

3.2 Development Objectives of the project:

The development objective of the project is to support government institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations with improved data and information for better decision-making on forest policies, land use planning and regulations as well as for resources management by local communities to guarantee their sustainable use for improving livelihood conditions (p.3 of ProDoc).

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 objectives reported in the terminal evaluation were the same as the project document.

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.

² The evaluation was commissioned by the evaluation unit of FAO, therefore, the terminal evaluation ratings are repeated.

The terminal evaluation reformulated the project's theory of change to clearly reflect the conditions and assumptions implicit in the project's design. Four of the twelve ecoregions in Chile are considered world conservation priorities. Thus, the project aimed to address the threats to global environmental benefits provided by forest ecosystems in Chile by removing the identified barriers. This will be achieved by expanding the current National Forest Inventory (NFI) design to cover the whole country territory and including nonproductive native forest, biodiversity and socioeconomic variables showing drivers for forest degradation and land-use changes, thereby creating an Integrated Monitoring System of Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF in Spanish). Institutional coordination framework and capacities were developed for the implementation of the SIMEF at national and regional levels. Through improved official data on the state and conditions of forest ecosystems and their services, the project supported the government to identify suitable corrective actions on existing instruments related to forest management. Several pilots were implemented to test the application and suitability of SIMEF to improve policies, regulation and planning processes that promote Sustainable Forest Management, support REDD+ and conservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems at local, regional and national levels. These new conditions are expected to transform the approval/implementation of regulatory and planning instruments leading to impacts of reduced forest degradation, increase in forest surface area under rehabilitation, reduction of emissions and stabilized population of threatened species. The assumptions underlying the processes are the continuation of political will and agreements between the relevant authorities to ensure their participation and support in the design and implementation of the SIMEF. Another assumption is that information and data generated by the SIMEF are adequate and useful for forestry policy planners and actions detailed in the resulting land use and management plans are implemented effectively.

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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This review agrees with the terminal evaluation rating of 'highly satisfactory' for relevance. The project continues to be aligned with the Chilean government's climate and forest policy. The updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of Chile included ambitious targets for reducing emissions from the forest sector. Two strategies developed during project execution are crucial to fulfilling this goal identified in the NDC (p.13 of TE). The strategies also promote sustainable use of biodiversity and the participation of the population for its safeguarding. FAO-Chile aims to maximize the use of the SIMEF Platform in the country by linking it to other projects.

4.2 Effectiveness	MS
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Although the terminal evaluation noted multiple times that the outcome framework of the ProDoc was unclear, the project received a satisfactory rating in terms of meeting objectives. The completion rate (targets achieved) for Outcome 1 was 80%, Outcome 2 was 92% and Outcome 3 at 78% (p. 14 of TE). Outcome 1 covered the establishment of institutional management structures and developing technical capacities for the implementation of SIMEF. The project was successful in creating an inter-institutional coordination and management structure. However, only six regional participation committees were formed against the initial target of 15. Four protocols were generated to facilitate the collection and analysis of data (p. 16). In terms of capacity building, 28 training courses and a diploma were provided, out of which 15 courses covered topics relating to remote technology, field measurements, operation of the data model, and biodiversity, carbon, and socioeconomic protocols. The number of people trained through these courses was four times (445) the target set in ProDoc (115). 28% of the training participants were women against a target of 40%. The training programs have not been fully executed, as there are prerequisite courses pending that will provide knowledge and skills on the use of the SIMEF Platform and its tools (p. 16). Under Outcome 2, an integrated forest ecosystem monitoring system was developed, which includes the carbon flows and pools and data on biodiversity and land use changes and their socioeconomic triggers. The continuous forest inventory (CFI) was extended by incorporating 3.5 million additional hectares of native forest and new dimensions of information associated with biodiversity and socioeconomic aspects for a large part of the national territory. Outcome 3 was to ensure that the decision-making bodies make use of the generated data and information from the monitoring systems. Not all the activities in Outcome 3 were completed due to issues stemming from time allotment in the project design. The project supported multiple initiatives of local SFM practices that cover over 3 000 ha and have 18 management plans and 16 land use plans. The target associated with having these plans implemented was not met in full as these initiatives are still ongoing. Based on the lower-than-expected achievement of all three outcomes, the review assigns a 'moderately satisfactory' rating for effectiveness.

4.3 Efficiency	MS
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The terminal evaluation rated the efficiency of the project to be satisfactory. However, there was no discussion on cost-effectiveness and alternative pathways in the terminal evaluation. The review is changing the efficiency rating to 'moderately satisfactory' due to delays and underutilization problems at the beginning of the project. The first year of the project was slow (expending only 17% of the annual budget) due to difficulties in establishing formal agreements between two implementing partners. By the third year of the project, the annual budget expenditure was 143% of the planned budget (p.26 of TE). The unspent budget remained at the end of the project despite 83% materialization of co-financing and redistribution in 2018 after a budgetary review identified inconsistencies of some outputs with components of the project.

4.4 Outcome	MS
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Despite not meeting several specific targets identified in the ambitious ProDoc, the project's progress towards impact was rated moderately satisfactory in the terminal evaluation, and this review concurs. The most important achievements made by the project is the creation and continuity of the SIMEF as a program of the Government of Chile, with a defined governance and a permanent budget achieved by signing an interinstitutional collaboration framework agreement (p.19). The SIMEF Platform contains new and pre-existing information and has a map viewer, a statistical report tool, a digital library, a tool to consult general information on the Chilean forests and ecosystems and a participatory monitoring interface. There are already some visible achievements stemming from the platform and new collaboration structure. Based on SIMEF information, a proposal was made to modify Law 20 283 on native forests and formulate a new law on the recovery of burned forests and forestation (pg. 18 of TE). Socioeconomic information was also produced about deforestation and forest degradation promoters for all four macro zones. New methodologies and technical studies were also produced that support important forest management processes. It is too early to determine whether these intermediate products will lead to the sustainable management of ecosystems in the long term.

4.5 Sustainability	ML
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This review rates sustainability of the project's outcome as 'moderately likely', in line with the rating of 'moderately satisfactory' provided by the terminal evaluation using a different scale. Financial and institutional risks are currently low for the project but may increase if political priorities change. The Government of Chile actively participated in the project, which led to the government fully appropriating the SIMEF, which now has a governance system with a permanent annual budget. The project managed to create the capacities and motivation to continue operating and improving the SIMEF over time. SIMEF Platform includes a tool to monitor and assess website visits, which can serve as an input to ensure the quality and relevance regarding the usability of the Platform. Political risks are identified in all the state programs related to sustainable forest management, but these are currently low. There is still limited application of the SIMEF at regional and local level, which the terminal evaluation notes are due to the delay in developing the platform subsequently delaying local training (p.46 of TE).

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 terminal evaluation reported that 83% of the pledged co-financing materialized (pg. 33 of TE). Aerial Photogrammetric Service (SAF) provided 68% of its pledged co-finance till 2019, but changes in its authorities and priorities made them ineligible to participate further in the project. Ministry of Agriculture provided in-kind contributions by carrying out workshops to identify a set of indicators that make it possible to extract strategic information from the SIMEF biodiversity inventory.

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?

Project implementation was extended by an additional year (TE, p. 53). There were several causes of delay. Inter-institutional agreements took time to formalize since the government which designed and proposed the project is different from that which initiated its execution, which took office in March 2014. Reaching agreements on the conceptualization of the SIMEF Platform, the methodologies to use and the activities that each institution should perform in the framework of the project required considerable time which substantially delayed the project (p. 30 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.

Participatory processes were developed to facilitate the involvement of the relevant stakeholders. The involvement of government authorities with competencies to register Chile's property (e.g., Ministry of National Assets) helped in the implementation of rehabilitation activities of pilot sites. This institution was later identified as a potential user of SIMEF but was not identified in the project document. For the pilot sites, local stakeholders were consulted to define the rehabilitation activities to be performed and workshops were arranged to raise awareness about caring for the forest. These activities enabled local stakeholders to organize themselves to carry out management plans and support ecotourism routes with a substantial educational component (p.41 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.

A change in government resulted in differences in commitments related to national land use policies, which also negatively contributed to the timely achievement of project outcomes. Some policies and protocols were not approved by the previous government, whereas the current government has not contributed to completing the process by enacting regulations.

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	MU
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A monitoring plan was not developed in the results framework at the initial workshop, and this was the basis for the terminal evaluation's rating of "unable to assess". However, elsewhere in the terminal evaluation, there was a discussion about ineffective design of the project where aspects of M&E were also discussed (section 3.6). This review is rating M&E design as 'moderately unsatisfactory' based on the details provided in the ProDoc and the insights of the terminal evaluation's section on factors affecting efficiency. The M&E section of the ProDoc describes the activities, budget, and reporting schedule, but remains unclear on specific responsibilities (p.88). Although the results framework in the ProDoc had indicators, the column of indicators includes the outcomes and outputs expected and not the indicators individually. Some targets lacked a baseline and were not very precise. The capacity-building process indicators sought to measure the effectiveness of institutional coordination and operational efficiency of information systems, but these terms were not defined. The indicators and targets lacked connections for Outcome 3 which focused on ensuring the use of generated data from monitoring systems by decision-making bodies. However, the indicators set for this outcome measured global environmental benefits such as stabilization of threatened species, and forest degradation areas.

6.2 M&E Implementation	MS
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Almost all the M&E reports identified in the ProDoc were completed. The design shortcomings, lack of intermediate targets, and inconsistencies in Outcome 3 targets made it difficult to monitor the project. The half-yearly and annual reports did not provide feedback on the delays in the fulfillment of the project activities. The terminal evaluation was particularly critical of the Project Implementation Reviews, where ratings about project progress were not objectively assigned (pg. 38 of TE). It also noted that during project implementation, decisions were made to make the SIMEF Platform more sophisticated, but the risks associated with not fulfilling targets were not considered. The terminal evaluation also identified conceptual confusion between milestones and targets citing fulfillment of intermediate targets in PIRs whereas the ProDoc did not include intermediate targets, but rather milestones to reach in each year of the project. The lack of an effective M&E system impeded the identification of risks and the timely implementation of mitigation measures to avoid the failure of fulfilling targets. Although the incoherence of indicators was discussed in the MTR, the terminal evaluation noted that these issues were not discussed in the steering committees. Due to the limited visibility of adaptive management resulting from a practical project M&E, the review maintains the terminal evaluation rating of 'moderately satisfactory'.

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	s
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The terminal evaluation did not rate the performance of FAO. Nonetheless, it provides information that supports this review's assessment that FAO's performance was satisfactory. The terminal evaluation notes that FAO fulfilled its responsibilities of completing spot-checks and reviewing the half-yearly financial reports (p. 32 of TE). FAO-Chile served as a facilitator to achieve inter-institutional coordination. FAO facilitated timely decision-making by strategically reaching out to key civil servants and ensuring the participation of high-ranking individuals in the steering committee. The agency provided technical support in a prompt and satisfactory manner (p. 32 of TE).

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	s
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The terminal evaluation assesses the performance of INFOR, the executing agency, as satisfactory. This review concurs with this assessment. The financial resources transferred to INFOR biannually were released promptly to sub-parties and there was full transparency regarding the use of funds (p. 29 of TE). The executing agency maintained fluid and effective communication channels. Interview respondents observed that INFOR has raised its profile through the execution of this project by engaging in effective technical dialogue and inter-institutional coordination. INFOR's presence on the ground was salient, which ensured the visibility of the project as a government initiative. The execution of the project under the operative partners implementation modality was successful, with transparent management of the resources and an effective governance and coordination structure.

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 lessons learned in the terminal evaluation and regrouped based on the thematic nodes identified -

- i. As the project contained extremely ambitious targets, the design of future projects can be accompanied by the preparation of a clear visual theory of change explaining the logic of the outcomes and outputs. It can define and understand the possible complexity of the change desired and identify interactions, barriers and assumptions to be fulfilled to achieve the

expected impact. Based on this analysis, the time and resource allocation of the project can be prepared.

- ii. The targets of the Results Framework must be backed by robust assessments and by a Theory of Change. In this project, the lack of assessments resulted in unclear indicators, baseline, and targets. An indicator must measure a strategic aspect of the outcome or output aimed at which can indicate whether the outcomes or outputs were fulfilled or not.
- iii. In the absence of robust baseline assessments, there can be some room for adjustments for outputs and outcomes as more information becomes available during project implementation. Otherwise, the indicators and targets become overambitious for the resources and time allocated for the project.
- iv. The location of the communication expert alongside the National Project Director ensured the smooth implementation of the project.
- v. Completion of spot-checks and external audits has contributed to orderly and transparent resource management.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

Given that the priorities of the Chilean Government are harmonized with the importance of climate change and biodiversity and that the GEF priorities maintain their focal areas in these topics, there was a broad recommendation that FAO-Chile continue to promote these topics and broaden its portfolio of projects with GEF.

Specific recommendations based on project experience include -

- Conduct a structured and broad survey of the needs for SIMEF products and types of maps among different public and private sector users. This will strengthen the use of the vast amount of information that SIMEF produces that can be analyzed and configured into new maps and products.
- Progressively build the technical capacities for field surveys and analysis of information from the extended continuous forest inventory, in different headquarters of Chile's National Forestry Institute. This can be achieved through specific training programs suited to the institutional structure that makes it possible to strengthen the institution at the national level in all aspects related to SIMEF.
- Use existing government protocols to include the opinions of the Mapuche community in the development of the individual management plans that will result from the master plan prepared through the project.

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 completed within six months of project completion.	S
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	It was easy to understand the project solely from the information of the terminal evaluation.	S
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	The annex of the terminal evaluation included list of people interviewed.	S
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	Theory of change was reformulated by the evaluation team, which now visually informs activities and conditions.	HS
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	The methodology section comprised on three pages and included limitations.	S
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	The outcome was discussed in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and progress towards impact.	S
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	The section on sustainability lightly touches upon the risks.	S
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	The report was very critical of the M&E implementation, and ample justification was provided with examples.	HS
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	Budget utilization for different years were covered.	S
10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Although the implementation challenges and adaptive management decisions are covered, presentation could have been synchronized.	S
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and	Terminal evaluation included a gender analysis but it is not clear how environmental and social safeguards were applied in the project.	MS

conduct and use of gender analysis?		
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	Although there was sufficient information in this section, there could be clear distinctions between lessons learned and recommendations.	S
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Annex included an evaluation matrix that covered every aspect of projects and how they were evaluated.	HS
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report was coherent in its presentation structure.	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

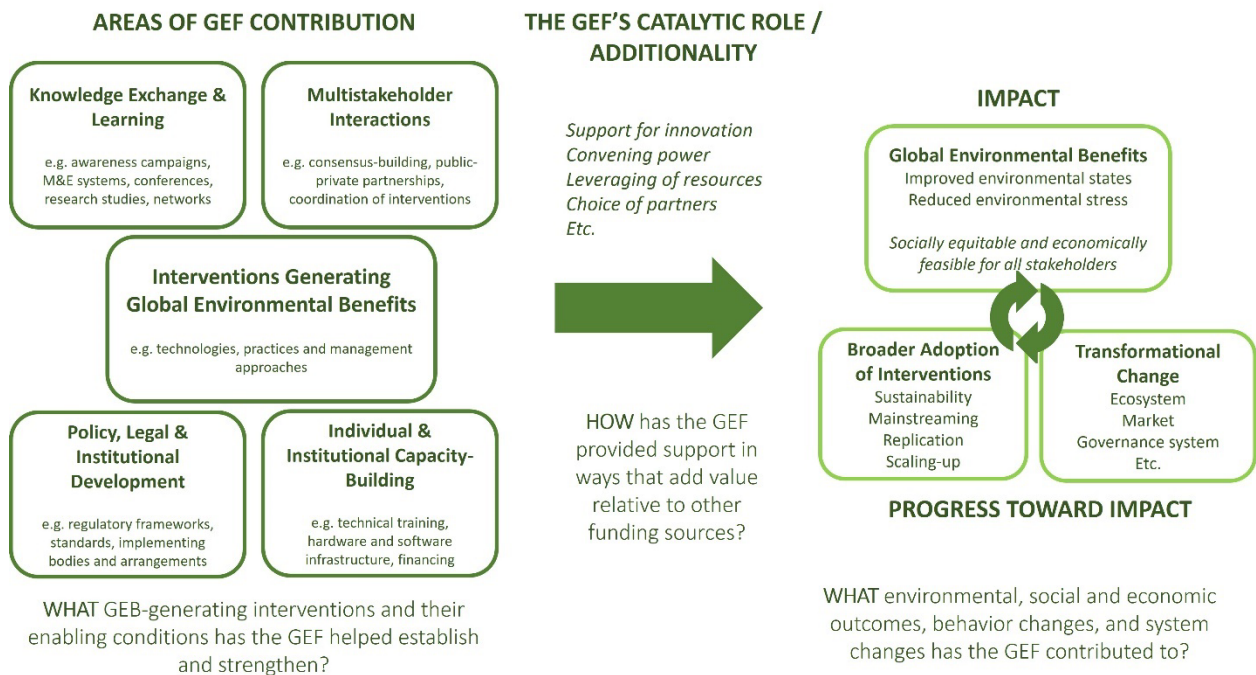


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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 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