

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		5677	
GEF Agency project ID		619069	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-5	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		Food and Agriculture Organization	
Project name		Rehabilitation of degraded agricultural lands in Kandy, Badulla and Nuwara Eliya Districts in the Central Highlands	
Country/Countries		Sri Lanka	
Region		Asia, Middle East & Pacific	
Focal area		Land Degradation	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		LD-1. Maintain or improve flow of agroecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities. LD-3. Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape.	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Ministry of Environment and Mahaweli Development	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		Future in Our Hands; Green Movement; Environmental Protection and Exploration organization. These NGOs were involved in outreach, training and awareness programs for farmers.	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹		Thalawakele Plantation; Lankem Plantations; Agalawatte Plantations These tea companies were involved in co-finance and demonstration activities on improved management of marginal tea lands.	
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		4/1/2015	
Effectiveness date / project start date		6/1/2016	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		6/30/2020	
Actual date of project completion		12/31/2021	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.080	0.80
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		1.340	1.340
Co-financing	IA own	0.120	0.270
	Government	9.740	12.000
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
	Other		
Total GEF funding		1.420	1.420
Total Co-financing		9.859	13.232
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		11.279	14.652

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](#))

Terminal evaluation validation information	
TE completion date	6/30/2022
Author of TE	FAO Office of Evaluation (OED)
TER completion date	11/30/2022
TER prepared by	Nabil Haque
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Neeraj Negi

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

2. Summary of Project Ratings

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

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The environmental objective of the project is to reverse and arrest land degradation in agricultural lands in Kandy, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla districts in the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka (p. 29 of ProDoc).

3.2 Development Objectives of the project:

The development objective was to increase the provision of ecosystem goods and services and enhance food security in the Central Highlands of Sri Lanka through the promotion of SLM (p.29 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)?

No changes were made to the environmental or development 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 project identified lack of enabling policies for sustainable land management (SLM) as a major barrier along with lack of knowledge, experience and coordination, and weak institutional capacity. To address these barriers, the project strengthened the institutional, policy, and regulatory framework for SLM in accordance with participatory land use development strategies. A national SLM policy was endorsed and degraded agricultural lands in the three districts were identified. A coordination mechanism was introduced under the assumption that this would increase the uptake of SLM practices by land users. Demonstration sites in three districts were chosen where participatory land restoration plans using SLM technologies were implemented. The assumption that the uptake of these technologies will lead to

increased crop yields and reduction of degradation remains. The other two components worked on developing innovative funding models and knowledge dissemination under the assumption that the availability of finance and knowledge will result in greater uptake of SLM practices. The key assumptions in the theory of change were that increasing adoption, coordination, and funding for SLM would lead to a reduction of land degradation.

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 objectives of the project are well aligned with national development policies. The MTR notes that the agricultural approaches piloted are more relevant now from the initial design in 2014 as more effects of climate change are becoming visible (p.16 of MTR). Participatory land use development plans were developed for hotspots identified by the Natural Resources Management Centre (NRMC) of the Department of Agriculture. The project is expected to deliver essential outcomes in the form of climate resilient good agricultural practices and improved water retention in catchments, which can influence future policy directions for soil conservation, watershed conservation and land use planning. The project fulfills GEF-5 phase priorities for land degradation programming that maintain or improve the flow of ecosystem services to secure the livelihoods of local communities. The terminal evaluation acknowledges the conceptually sound design but notes that project inputs were rather limited for the expected outputs, which were too many. Certain outputs and activities were found to be redundant during implementation, while other activities required adaptive management to make them more relevant to the context. This review concurs with the terminal evaluation's rating of highly satisfactory for relevance.

4.2 Effectiveness	S
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The project sought to address several root causes for the continued and increased erosion and soil degradation in Sri Lanka's Central Highlands. Outcome 1 of the project supported institutionalizing of the participatory land use planning approach. However, the expected policy impacts are less visible and the inability to leverage long-term sustainable financing can hinder required scale-up. Outcome 2 intended to demonstrate appropriate technologies for rehabilitating degraded lands and scale-up by strengthened extension networks. The project strengthened extension and advisory services in the three districts using digitalized and easy-to-access information and facilitated technology transfer and dissemination. Farmers have access to the highest levels of the agriculture service network in the

province and can learn from each other by sharing best practices such as photos and videos amongst the group through WhatsApp. SLM pilots demonstrated through the project have brought positive changes in ecosystem services for water and soil fertility. Outcome 3 developed and piloted innovative funding stream for options such as payment for ecosystem services (PES), agro-tourism, etc. Although there were some Investments in home garden development to improve food security and nutrition at the household level, a lack of technical guidance and oversight has led to ad hoc solutions rather than a cohesive long-term strategic approach to innovative financing. Although the level of achievement varies between the outcomes, the review maintains the TE rating of satisfactory for effectiveness.

4.3 Efficiency	S
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The terminal evaluation rates the efficiency of the project as satisfactory, and this review concurs. The TE based this rating on financial performance, adaptive management, and cost-effectiveness. The latter analysis took note of project input cost expended for reaching specific outcomes while also providing a range in the national context (p. 38 of TE). Project management faced serious challenges in the first three years but managed to deliver results belatedly and utilizing 97% of committed funds. This is an improvement from the time of the mid-term review, where the observation for efficiency was below the expected standard (p. 12 of MTR). The project overcame internal capacity constraints by working with local civil society organizations and leveraging government extension offices and village-level field networks for faster knowledge dissemination, thereby reducing the need for physical field visits. The project also leaned on other projects with larger field budgets as well as the private sector to deliver certain extension services and inputs to the field. Despite the year and half delay, project management was able to adapt to changing circumstances and overcome some serious challenges to conclude all major planned activities by the end of 2021.

4.4 Outcome	S
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Although the project was limited to the geographical area of Central Highlands, it created enabling conditions that can potentially support sector-wide transformation and address land degradation at a landscape level (p. 60). The project delivered global environmental benefits, changes in ecosystem services, and food and income security for farming households. The strong market focus of certain SLM models is expected to drive their adoption by farmers. The success of early adopters of SLM practices has led to greater interest in the community to invest in change. The review rates the outcome of the project 'satisfactory'.

4.5 Sustainability	ML
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TE rated the sustainability of project outcomes to be moderately likely. This review concurs while assessing the level of risks to be slightly higher than the assessment by TE. The replication of practices and integration within the agriculture system is compromised by the issues of sustainable and long-term financing for SLM and related governance & institutional issues. Both finance and institutional aspects

continue to experience moderate risks. Market-oriented private sector models such as public-private partnerships for good agricultural practice certified vegetables and organic tea production were successfully executed by the project. However, these measures were limited in scale and the willingness of the private sector is not guaranteed in a changing policy environment. The project could not institutionalize the innovative models developed by IUCN, such as payment for ecosystem services or agrotourism (p.41 of TE). Evaluators found little evidence of project results influencing the broader policy for SLM. The guidelines developed through the project are also not actively promoted and integrated into the recommendations of different agencies working in target districts. The training materials and other tools and approaches were positively received and are expected to be widely adopted beyond the project period. The acceptance level of improved agricultural practices is high among young women farmers, with documented instances of empowered youth returning to farming activities from other trades. The sociopolitical and environmental risks were found to be low.

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?

Realized co-financing was greater than forecasted at CEO Endorsement. Greater co-financing was provided for investments in sustainable land management and sustainable agriculture. FAO also doubled their contribution to project's precision agriculture efforts. The terminal evaluation report noted that the beneficiary farmers also pitched in with hard cash as co-contribution to each SLM pilot although this has not been accounted as co-financing (p. 51 of TE).

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?

Setbacks of the first two years affected the quality and timeliness of project execution, which was subsequently compounded by procedural delays relating to field execution and related payments. The project was delayed from the start due to the unavailability of officials and a lack of initial support from PMU. The project slowed during implementation due to the change of Project Manager in 2017 due to poor performance. There were persistent issues with the fund transfer modality to government institutions and payment for farmers to implement soil conservation measures. This was not only due to FAO fund transfer procedures but also the government of Sri Lanka introducing new financial procedures channeling funds to government institutions through Treasury.

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 developed strong partnerships with the government, other donors and the private sector to deliver SLM models. However, some project decisions were not conducive to delivering outcomes. Halting payments to farmers significantly affected the relationship between farmers, project management unit and government officials. This decision, made in 2019, was made on the premise that GEF funds should not be directed towards actual field investments and incentives to farmers. This affected the relationship between FAO and the Ministry of Environment for more than one year and affected trust between land users and project.

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.

In April 2021, the government of Sri Lanka decided to ban agrochemicals and withdraw subsidies for fertilizer, persuading farmers to grow organically. This decision increased the project's relevance as it supported organic cultivation in home gardens and the farmer field schools for commercial crops supported good agricultural practices that used minimum chemicals.

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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The evaluation team found that the FAO internal data tracking system (PIMS) was inadequate to track and monitor the project effectively. A project-focused M&E system was not developed, and indicator tracking was not carried out as expected. Only activity monitoring reports to be submitted at frequent intervals was mentioned as M&E design at entry (p. 87 of TE). This lack of a plan made it difficult to verify achievements through empirical means and possibly underreporting of the project's positive results, including gender results. A clear indicator definitions or M&E plan was not found by the evaluation team, as it was not handed over by the responsible person leaving the project. The terminal evaluation rated M&E at design as moderately unsatisfactory, and this review concurs.

6.2 M&E Implementation	MU
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Although the terminal evaluation rated M&E implementation as 'moderately satisfactory', this review assesses it to be 'moderately unsatisfactory'. The M&E plan was inadequate, and indicators were not well defined. The project team spent more time collecting information when project implementation was nearing completion. The terminal evaluation found that the trained, assigned officer for M&E had

left the project and the replacement was overseeing M&E functions alongside performing other project duties. The terminal evaluation observed that this dual role meant that less attention was paid to M&E, and data verification and storing systems needed improvement (p. 87 of TE).

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	MS
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The project had a late start, and these initial delays and setbacks affected the overall implementation. The TE notes that implementing agency could have had a better oversight of the delays and moved quicker to resolve procedural issues which were related to internal interpretation of guidelines. Key outputs were not delivered in a coordinated manner due to lack of dedicated technical advisory support for the project, and the project's dependence on a few international and national experts on piecemeal basis (p. 85 of TE). The review agrees with the terminal evaluation rating of moderately satisfactory for quality of project implementation by FAO.

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	S
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The terminal evaluation rated the quality of project execution to be 'satisfactory', and this review agrees with the rating. Adaptive management of project management unit was visible when it leveraged civil society organizations and government extension and village level field network to fulfill activities that couldn't be completed due to lack of internal technical capacity. The introduction of digital communication and learning platforms during COVID enabled faster knowledge transmission and reduced the need for physical field visits. Delayed field implementation of SLM models diverted significant time of project team, which could have been utilized to build the technical advisory committee.

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 TE presents a list of lessons learned categorized under project design, innovative financial mechanism, knowledge & learning, M&E, scale up and political challenges.

- 1) A good understanding of input requirement is needed during project design. The project did not anticipate the requirement of a full-time technical support needed to deliver policy review and integration, land degradation assessment, capacity building, sustainable financing, gender and knowledge management. The lesson is to identify and build project resources early to deliver outputs cohesively.
- 2) There should be avenues to count investments made by farmers at individual farm level as co-finance. For this project they were required to pitch in with contributions of hard cash to each SLM pilot. Actual co-finance would be higher if this figure is counted.
- 3) For a project operating in a country where the basic conditions for female participation (mobility, education, literacy and IT use) are already fulfilled, a gender action plan may not be useful. However, the project must develop ways to measure outcomes and contribute to gender-disaggregated data.
- 4) For a new generation of farmers, nontraditional media can be an effective avenue of dissemination. Use of digital media and digital learning tools in this project provide good examples of effective knowledge dissemination.
- 5) This project demonstrated scalability of practices through several pilots that involved strong partnerships. A lack of analysis and documentation on methods, approaches are often barriers to replicability, and addressing these gaps through systematic data gathering on baselines and impacts of SLM pilots can also influence policy and scale up. Project experience also showed need for more careful planning and execution for practice-to-policy influence, and it must be considered that visibility often comes after project termination.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

1) The Steering Committee should play an additional role in policy advocacy and mainstreaming. This will ensure that the project's policy related outputs are not isolated events and are well integrated into the relevant agencies. Towards the end of the project, it produced a critical assessment on land use in the Central Highlands and points to degradation hotspots that have the most impacts on watersheds, landslides, downstream impacts on hydropower and drinking water, etc. It is recommended to engage the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Management Centre to plan for a systematic way to integrate these findings into the development plans and projects by agencies working in the Central Highlands.

2) For a project with ambitious design, having a dedicated technical advisory support is imperative. The Project Management Unit did not have a chief technical adviser during design or implementation, who could have ensured the connectivity between outcomes and outputs and monitor the project theory of change at the outcome and objective level. Instead, this project only had ad hoc and short-term technical consultancies. This support should have been built into the project at the design stage, or at least post-MTR (p.69 of TE).

3) Dealing with pandemic restrictions can be documented for future project learning references. The terminal evaluation recommended a detailed documentation of the process translating the farmer field school into an online format. The establishment of WhatsApp groups to follow-up on the training, the

peer-to-peer information exchange that was triggered by the access to online learning material offers lessons on adaptive management within and beyond country context. The lesson that very practical agricultural and plantation crop management training could be delivered purely through online sessions and platforms was a novel experience for extension services and farmers. All these good practices from project experience can be widely shared across development projects.

4) Although the project piloted SLM measures successfully, it would have had more success with the introduction of innovative financing mechanisms if these were considered at project design. Thus, the TE recommends treating financing mechanisms as part of the pilot design and not as an after-thought during implementation to sustain investments already made in field implementation.

5) The design of future GEF projects should consider execution support by local NGOs at the design phase. NGOs are not only means to channel funds to the local communities but an essential part of the scaling up process. Engaging local organizations at the design phase will build trust between government and NGOs in the conservation and development landscape.

6) The current Climate Smart Agriculture Guideline developed by the Ministry of Agriculture is appropriate for the Dry and Intermediate Zones of the country, and not aimed at the Central Highlands (project site). Therefore, updating this guideline based on the climate change resilience practices promoted by the project such as - efficient irrigation, watershed conservation, erosion control, improving soil organic content, improving shade in tea fields and rainwater harvesting in farm fields - and integrating these into the training package would be an excellent value addition to ensure that farmers are equipped to deal with the current rainfall variability and other climate change effects.

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 termination.	S
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	Project description was provided in detail to understand the context, and conditions needed for impact.	S
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with	List of stakeholders interviewed and number of focus group discussions with	S

feedback from - key stakeholders?	gender disaggregated participants data were provided in the Annex.	
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	The reformulated theory of change presents a clear picture of the conditions, inputs & outputs and assumptions.	S
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Methodology included details of field data collection describing site selection and sampling.	S
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Each of the project outputs and outcomes were assessed objectively along with their progress to impact.	HS
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Assessment of sustainability covered discussion of outcomes, impacts and associated risks.	S
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	The terminal evaluation was critical of project M&E and provided ample justification for it.	S
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	The financial aspects of the project had good insights including practical recommendations.	S
10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	The report provided a detailed account of implementation challenges and shortcomings.	S
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	The terminal evaluation included a gender analysis but did not elaborate on application of environmental and social safeguards.	S
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	The lessons and recommendations were based on project experience and offers good insights.	HS
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Some of the ratings did not match the critical observation made against particular aspects of the project.	MS
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report was easy to read and detailed for its purpose.	S

Overall quality of the report		S
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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

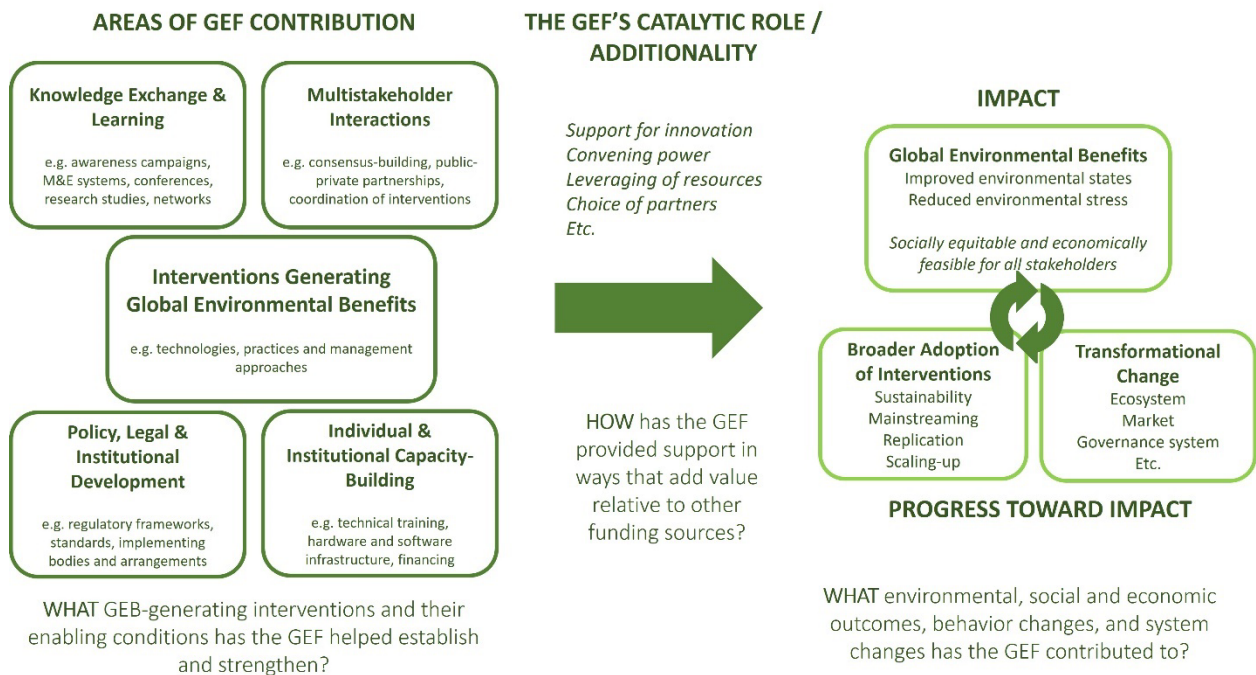


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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