

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

| Summary project data | | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| GEF project ID | | 5724 | |
| GEF Agency project ID | | 628937 | |
| GEF Replenishment Phase | | GEF-5 | |
| Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects) | | FAO | |
| Project name | | Participatory assessment of land degradation and sustainable land management in grassland and pastoral systems | |
| Country/Countries | | Burkina Faso, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Niger, Uruguay | |
| Region | | Global | |
| Focal area | | Land Degradation | |
| Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives | | LD-4: Increase capacity to apply adaptive management tools in Sustainable Land Management | |
| Stand alone or under a programmatic framework | | Standalone | |
| If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID | | | |
| Executing agencies involved | | IUCN | |
| NGOs/CBOs involvement | | CAMP Alattoo; secondary executing agency Pastoral Knowledge Hub (PKH); through consultation Mountain Partnership Secretariat (MPS); through consultation | |
| Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹ | | CAF, Uruguay; as producer association | |
| CEO Endorsement (FSP) / Approval (MSP) date | | 7/26/2016 | |
| Effectiveness date / project start date | | 2/1/2017 | |
| Expected date of project completion (at start) | | 4/30/2020 | |
| Actual date of project completion | | 5/31/2022 | |
| Project Financing | | | |
| | | At Endorsement (US \$M) | At Completion (US \$M) |
| Project Preparation Grant | GEF funding | | |
| | Co-financing | | |
| GEF Project Grant | | 2.639 | 2.6 |
| Co-financing | IA own | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| | Government | 1.2 | 0.369 |
| | Other multi- /bi-laterals | | |
| | Private sector | | |
| | NGOs/CBOs | | 0.3 |
| | Other | 2.26 | 0.55 |
| Total GEF funding | | 2.639 | 2.6 |
| Total Co-financing | | 5.76 | 4.242 |
| Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing) | | 8.4 | 6.84 |
| Terminal evaluation validation information | | | |
| TE completion date | | 1/25/2022 | |
| Author of TE | | Kris B. Prasada Rao (lead evaluator) | |

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](#))

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| TER completion date | 12/4/2022 |
| TER prepared by | Nabil Haque |
| 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 ² | GEF IEO Review |
|---|-----------|------------------------|--|----------------|
| Project Outcomes | HS | S | S | MS |
| Sustainability of Outcomes | | ML | ML | MU |
| M&E Design | | MS | MS | MU |
| M&E Implementation | | MS | MS | MU |
| Quality of Implementation | | MS | MS | MS |
| 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 of the project was to contribute to reducing and reversing current global trends in Land Degradation (LD) in pastoral areas by harmonizing participatory assessment and monitoring systems in pastoral areas comprising of grasslands and rangelands (p.53 of ProDoc).

3.2 Development Objectives of the project:

The development objective of the project was to strengthen the capacity of local and national stakeholders in pastoral areas comprising of grasslands and rangelands to assess Land Degradation and make informed decisions to promote Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in a way that preserves the diverse ecosystem goods and services provided by rangelands and grasslands (p.1 of Request for CEO endorsement).

3.3 Were there any **changes** in the Global Environmental Objectives, Development Objectives, or project activities during implementation? What are the reasons given for the change(s)?

The terminal evaluation maintains the same development objective but does not mention the global environmental 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 did not have a theory of change during design, but it was formulated during mid-term review. The terminal evaluation reformulated the theory of change based on the project results

² The terminal evaluation was commissioned by the Office of Evaluation of FAO. Therefore, the ratings given in the terminal evaluation are repeated.

framework with an aim to better reflect the research and methodology focus of the project. The project aimed to develop a methodology to assess and monitor LD and SLM in pastoral areas comprising of grasslands and rangelands - through a globally comparable and participatory approach (p. 53 of ProDoc). The three strategies of the project were fashioned into its three components. The first component developed a participatory assessment and monitoring system for pastoral areas comprising of a holistic and practical framework of indicators together with a procedural and operational manual that will both be tested in the field and refined accordingly. The second component aimed to inform international and national agro-sylvo-pastoral decision-making processes based on the results and best practices from the participatory pastoral areas assessments realized under the first component. The third component focuses on knowledge management, communications, monitoring and evaluation of the project. The revised theory of change in the terminal evaluation frames the components as conditions which if fulfilled can lead to preservation of ecosystem goods and services from rangelands and grasslands. It also outlined the assumptions involved, which include continuing political willingness, active participation in trainings, conducive policy and institutional frameworks and willingness to cooperate (p. 25 of TE).

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 |
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The terminal evaluation found the project to be aligned with GEF's priorities on Sustainable Land Management as well as multiple strategic objectives of FAO (p. 26). The project is visibly supporting implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) by addressing land degradation prevention. The project is responding to SDG 15 goal of life on land by testing and developing a methodology for obtaining data and assessing the status of rangelands and grasslands for informed SLM decision-making. Rangelands and grasslands cover large land areas in the five participating countries, and the terminal evaluation recorded seven key policies (all countries combined) where the project's methodology and data contributed. Due to the macro level activities of developing a methodology, field level participation of pastoralists had limited incentives. Linkages with existing national & regional projects and programs were also limited to information sharing and recommendations. The review maintains the terminal evaluation's relevance rating of 'satisfactory'.

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| 4.2 Effectiveness | MS |
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The main result of the project was a tested, validated and refined multi-disciplinary tool for rangeland assessment called Participatory Rangeland And Grassland Assessment (PRAGA). Stakeholders positively received the methodology finding it robust, logical, affordable, and relatively easy to apply (p. 57 of TE). The project made visible contribution to national and local capacities and knowledge in the five countries by carrying out rangeland assessments understanding the rangeland status and developing planning and management options for improving rangeland management and ensuring sustainability. Outcome 2 of the project involved use of PRAGA assessments for management plans and policy influence, which was partially achieved due to unavailability of remote sensing data and geographic information system (GIS) capabilities of national stakeholders. The terminal evaluation criticized this outcome as a fault in design, given the number of planned outputs and resource allocated within a limited time (p. 35). It is noted that it may be too early to assess the contribution of PRAGA methodology to international, national and local decision-making processes. This review maintains the terminal evaluation rating of ‘moderately satisfactory’ for effectiveness.

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| 4.3 Efficiency | MU |
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The project experienced delays due to several internal and external factors. The timeline was overoptimistically set during design while the budget was low to fully test the potential of the PRAGA methodology. The terminal evaluation noted that the budget allocated for each country was only sufficient for carrying out the data collection once in each country. The results gave a snapshot of the conditions in the wet season only. A full assessment of the rangeland status would also require data from the other seasons, where the water availability, vegetation cover, and grazing pressure is very different (p. 36 of TE). Even with time extensions, there was a rushed implementation of activities and delivery of outputs. The project was able to deliver its intended activities in the results framework within its stipulated budget. Some additional deliverables also resulted from the project including national policy briefs, two global publications, contribution to the Global Rangelands Atlas, and inputs to additional international events. Although the terminal evaluation argues that these additional activities within budget shows cost-effectiveness (p. 40), there were little details to substantiate this claim. The review maintains the ‘moderately unsatisfactory’ rating of terminal evaluation for efficiency.

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| 4.4 Outcome | MS |
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The project made a tangible contribution to national and local capacities in the five countries, and thus made a significant contribution to the overall objective: *To strengthen the capacity of local and national stakeholders in pastoral areas comprising of grasslands and rangelands to assess LD and make informed decisions to promote SLM in a way that preserves the diverse ecosystem goods and services provided by rangelands and grasslands.* The project achieved its primary result which was the delivery of a proven participatory model for rangeland assessment. It is expected to have a catalytic effect by influencing local plans in some countries, enhancing capacities and generating interest and appreciation by

stakeholders. Some of the policy outputs are yet to be achieved, and there are risks that continued use of the tool will vary across the five participating countries having different capacities. The project did not include any field implementation activities targeting land degradation which limited possibilities of co-benefits as well as increased risks related to ownership.

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| 4.5 Sustainability | MU |
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The terminal evaluation rated sustainability of the project as ‘moderately likely’. However, the justifications provided, and the assessment of risks warranted a revision of sustainability to ‘moderately unlikely’. The prospect of PRAGA methodology uptake varies significantly among the five project countries. Institutional and governance risks are high in four out of the five countries. Although Ministry of Livestock in Niger plans to integrate the PRAGA methodology in their national assessment, they would require more trained staff to adopt the methodology. Burkina Faso also possesses limited GIS expertise, and there are other financial and logistical constraints in all participating countries (TE p. 41). Only Uruguay has the strongest technical, financial and institutional capacity to carry out PRAGA assessments. The PRAGA methodology was incorporated in a post-graduate university course and the Ministry of Environment in Uruguay is preparing a proposal for a follow-up program building on the recommendations emanating from the PRAGA assessment. Future use of PRAGA in the five project countries largely depend on donor funding. Terminal evaluation found the socio-political risks to be low only when donor-funded projects support upscaling and replication of the methodology. Although FAO and IUCN are both committed to using PRAGA in the future, their individual work on rangeland are fragmented and could be integrated better.

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?

While some of the anticipated co-financing did not materialize, it was mobilized in-kind from national government entities in the five countries which was unexpected (p. 49 of TE). The level of co-financing was somewhat lower than expected, but this did not affect the achievement of results. The terminal evaluation did not elaborate on co-financing discussion beyond one paragraph.

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 experienced a delayed start due to several factors at the project management level as well as due to country level challenges. There was a lengthy and complex approval process for the Operational Partner Implementation Modality (OPIM). Delays were also experienced in obtaining

government approval of the project in Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Uruguay. Security issues in Burkina Faso and Niger prevented timely project start in those countries. COVID-19 pandemic restrictions throughout a significant proportion of the project implementation period also led to project extension. However, with the extension of completion date, the project was largely able to produce its intended outputs.

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 was generally successful in including relevant stakeholders in the implementation, as stakeholder participation was central to PRAGA methodology adoption. However, ownership among government stakeholders remained uneven and varied among the countries. The terminal evaluation found that ownership interest was higher when the project was able to link to existing processes. The project lacked direct engagement for tangible improvements in rangeland management. This limitation affected creation of ownership at the community level. Within a country, ownership level differed across jurisdictions. Ownership among local decision-makers in Kenya remained uneven and while the ownership was good among pasture committees in Kyrgyzstan who managed rangelands as mandated by law whereas the local government participation and ownership remained low (p. 50 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.

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.

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| 6.1 M&E Design at entry | MU |
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According to the mid-term review, the Project did not consider having an M&E plan at global or country level (p. 9 of MTR). However, the terminal evaluation presented a counterargument for this shortcoming suggesting that the nature of project outcomes, outputs and activities did not require an elaborate M&E plan to be assessed and reported on (p. 44 of TE). The terminal evaluation found the monitoring tools and budget allocations to be adequate for the size and nature of the project. The outcome and most output indicators in the project results framework were straightforward and easy to monitor (p. 44). The terminal evaluation highlights some vague indicators including words such as - 'level of involvement', 'number of best practices shared with decision makers' and 'number of aligned proposals' - which did not meet SMART indicator criteria. It also pointed out the partial fulfillment of minimum requirements of GEF's M&E for a fully developed and budgeted project at CEO Endorsement. This review changed the terminal evaluation rating of 'moderately satisfactory' to 'moderately unsatisfactory'.

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| 6.2 M&E Implementation | MU |
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Although ProDoc indicated that a M&E plan was to be developed at the project inception phase which would include a results-based annual work plans and budgets with timeframes targets and milestones for the indicators, this detailed M&E plan was never developed (p. 44 of TE). Quarterly project progress reports were prepared which reported against the outcome and output indicator end targets, but not against the targets for the first and second year. On the other hand, six-month progress reports captured the outcome indicators, but not the output indicators. The PIRs reported on outcome indicators, and covered end targets and second year targets but did not mention first year targets. Results were also not uniformly captured across countries. Only in Uruguay the project activities were systematically documented, representing an accumulated information that can be processed for dissemination in the future. Despite these glaring shortcomings and not meeting GEF's M&E minimum requirements, the terminal evaluation rated M&E implementation to be 'moderately satisfactory', which is changed in this review to 'moderately unsatisfactory'.

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.

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| 7.1 Quality of Project Implementation | MS |
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As a global project, FAO headquarters provided administrative guidance, ensuring that approval processes and disbursements were smooth and timely. Operational Partner Implementation Modality (OPIM) related processes created challenges in the beginning that contributed to delays. The FAO Country Office in Uruguay was proactively engaged in the project support, but in the other countries, the FAO Country Office engagement was limited. The terminal evaluation noted some delegating decision from HQ to not be sufficiently inclusive and lacking justifications (p.15). The terminal evaluation separately rated quality of project implementation as 'satisfactory' and project oversight as 'moderately satisfactory'. This review assigns the rating of 'moderately satisfactory' for project implementation.

Stakeholders were satisfied with the facilitation, coordination, and technical support by two agencies that split execution duties. Contracting, administrative and technical guidance, disbursement of funds to national partners carrying out the rangelands assessments, field work, data collection and analysis was mostly smooth and timely. FAO and IUCN were well coordinated at global level, but the collaboration at country level was generally limited, and opportunities for synergies at the country level thus not banked upon. Since IUCN did not have offices in Kyrgyzstan and Uruguay, execution in these countries was done by FAO through its country. In Uruguay, the decision was aligned with the government's preference of FAO country office playing a key role in implementation. In Kyrgyzstan, implementation was carried out by the NGO CAMP Alatau, which was contracted directly by FAO HQ, with limited FAO country office engagement (p. 46 of TE). Engagement of FAO country offices in Africa was limited as there was no clearly defined role or a budget allocation for their engagement. Although this limited inter-agency cooperation at country level did not affect project implementation, it led to missed opportunities to link PRAGA to ongoing programs. The review maintains the terminal evaluation rating of 'satisfactory' quality of project execution.

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 section of the terminal evaluation was brief and effective in highlighting four lessons:

- i) There are significant benefits of understanding and owning assessment findings collaboratively by different stakeholders if scientific and local knowledge are combined in a participatory process.
- ii) Participatory data collection and analysis process followed by evidence-based policy advice may not guarantee adoption and policy influence.
- iii) It is crucial to clearly define the roles of executing organizations during the design phase based on a clear understanding of how each partner operates.
- iv) Clear roles and allocated budgets in the project design are necessary if local offices of implementing agencies are expected to engage significantly in project delivery.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

The five recommendations of the project addressed risks identified while assessing sustainability of the project.

- i) FAO and IUCN can continue exploring opportunities for utilization of PRAGA tools within national contexts by developing and testing models targeting remote sensing and GIS capacity development.

- ii) Target more women and youth for capacity development initiatives. The PRAGA tool can also be strengthened through in-depth discussions on gender, youth and inclusion dimension.
- iii) The PRAGA methodology has mainly been framed in the context of land degradation. However, the tool can also be promoted for use in monitoring biodiversity and assessing land-use related greenhouse gas emissions through managing carbon sinks.
- iv) One of the limitations of the project was the lack of visible linkages with ongoing on-the-ground investments and policy interventions in improving rangeland management. These interventions in rangeland management by other development partners and national partners can be identified to integrate PRAGA tool in the five pilot countries.
- v) A dedicated unit for rangelands can be developed within FAO for coordinating its rangelands work. This can also address the current low number of in-house rangeland specialists in FAO.

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? | Terminal evaluation was carried out and submitted within two months, although the project got extended by 5 months. | S |
| 2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement? | The information presented about the project was useful in understanding the global context and incremental support of GEF in multiple countries targeted. | S |
| 3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders? | The list of people interviewed included all partners and stakeholders involved in the project. | HS |
| 4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change? | The reformulated theory of change illustrated the conditions, assumptions and inputs/outputs. | S |
| 5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology? | The methodology section was not detailed and comprised of less than one page. | MS |
| 6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the | The report was critical against one outcome being too ambitious, and the | S |

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| achievement of project outcomes? | project experience justified the reasonings. | |
| 7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability? | The sustainability risk assessment was based on project experience. | S |
| 8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system? | The rating for M&E did not match the evidence provided, and also did not follow the issues identified in MTR. | MU |
| 9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing? | This discussion was not sufficiently detailed for a multi-country project. | MS |
| 10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance? | The delays experienced during project implementation were presented clearly, and recommendations of improving agency coordination was appropriate. | S |
| 11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis? | As the project did not involve investments on the ground, it did not have any direct environmental or social impacts. The project conforms to FAO's exclusion criteria of no assessments. Gender analysis was included. | S |
| 12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming? | The lessons learned are very relevant for future projects, while the recommendations are useful for programming for strategic objectives. | HS |
| 13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing? | Ample justifications were provided and repeated for each of the project evaluation aspects. | S |
| 14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent? | The report was easy to read and coherent. | 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

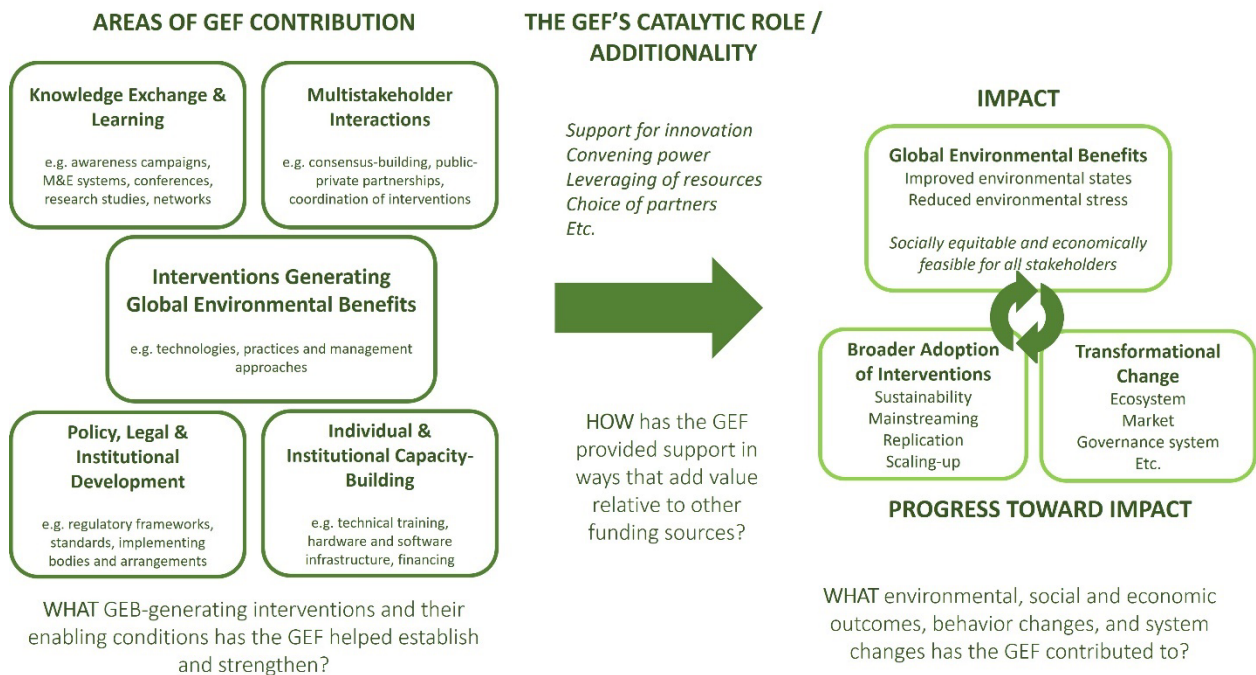


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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. |

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| | 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 |