

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		5751	
GEF Agency project ID			
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-5	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		Conservation International	
Project name		Maintaining and Increasing Carbon Stocks in Agrosilvopastoral Systems in Rural Communities of the Selva Zoque-Sumidero Canyon Complex as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy	
Country/Countries		México	
Region		Latin America & Caribbean	
Focal area		Climate Change	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non- forest lands, including peatland, Output 5.2: Forests and non-forest lands under good management practices	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Cooperativa Ambio S.C. de R.L. (AMBIO), Comision Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement			
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		8/21/2015	
Effectiveness date / project start date		11/1/2015	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		11/30/2018	
Actual date of project completion		11/30/2019	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.45	0.45
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		1	1
Co-financing	IA own	0.21	-----
	Government	3.34	-----
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs	0.4	-----
Other			
Total GEF funding		1.45	1.45
Total Co-financing		3.96	3.76
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		5.41	5.21
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		11/16/2019	

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	11/25/2022
TER prepared by	Ines Freier
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Ritu Kanotra

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

2. Summary of Project Ratings

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

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The overall goal of the project was 'to maintain and increase carbon stocks (through avoiding deforestation in natural ecosystems) and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration (adopting sustainable management practices in agro-pastoral systems) in the Selva Zoque – Sumidero Canyon complex'. (PIR 2019)

3.2 Development Objectives of the project: non

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

3.4 Briefly summarize project's theory of change – describe the inputs and causal relationships through which the project will achieve its long-term impacts, key links, and key assumptions.

The project conducts activities which support communities to implement a gender sensible forest management for maintaining carbon stocks and reducing emissions and to implement improved productive landscape management practices which lead to the sustainable management of primary and second grown forests in the community area (outcome). An important part of those activities is training of community members and staff members of the Mexican Commission for the Sound Management of Protected Areas and the Secretariat for Environment and Natural History. The sound management of forests leads to reduced emissions and sequester carbon (impact, global environmental benefits). The pilot sites will be eligible for certification for carbon sequestration according to Plan Vivo Standard and communities will receive payments for maintaining the forest and their management practices which provides them incentives for forest protection. Additional income will be generated by selling products on the markets which are produced under improved landscape management practices.

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	MS
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The relevance of the project is rated as moderately satisfactory.

The Project contributes to the GEF 5 Outcome 5.2: Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non- forest lands, including peatland, Output 5.2: Forests and non-forest lands under good management practices. (Prodoc p. 1).

The project contains land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities for creating and maintain carbon sinks contributing to the Mexican Nationally Determined Contributions for mitigation reaching net zero deforestation rate by 2030. Net zero emissions from forests are an objective of the Mexican Climate change law (2012). This project will contribute to achieve national GHG reduction goals for the period 2014-2018 laid down in Mexican government's Special Climate Change Program (PECC). Objective 2 of this program seeks to implement and modernize actions and instruments that simultaneously reduce emissions and vulnerability of ecosystems through six strategies, particularly strategy 3: Implement sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery practices to reduce emissions and ecosystem vulnerability. (ProDoc p. 6)

The main aim of the project is to establish pilot sites for LULUCF which under a parallel run program of the executing NGO will generate carbon credits for voluntary markets - projects for generating carbon credits for the voluntary market are not part of the Mexican Emission Trading System so far. (see Website of Plan Vivo)

The TE reports that in 2016 the supply of carbon credits on the voluntary market was in exceed. The volume of unsold carbon credits was equal to the volume of sold carbon credits (TE p. 40). So, at the time of project implementation, the focus on generating creating carbon credits as an incentive for LULUCF implementation in communities was somehow risky and not sufficiently linked with national policies for climate change.

The project was partly in line with the needs of the beneficiaries. The technicians of the involved state agencies wanted more training in measuring carbon sequestration and carbon markets and not in techniques in sustainable land management which was the related output 1.4. The training in alternative income sources was not well suited to the needs of the beneficiaries and markets because the project offered training in mushroom growing however there were no market for products like mushrooms in the areas (TE p. 32). The interest of communities and private land owners in participating in project activities was lower than expected and access to suitable land for project measures was therefore slower than planned (TE p. 32)

The project design is well suited to reach the objective. (TE p. 20)

Coherence with another GEF project Resilencia (project ID 4763) was assessed in the TE. Both projects co-operated at the strategic and operational level like visiting communities together. The GEF project Resilencia supported the GEF project with resources for visiting communities. (TE p. 31)

4.2 Effectiveness	MS
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The effectiveness of the project was moderately satisfactory. All outputs have been delivered but the quality of the outputs and the use of outputs by beneficiaries varied and hence their contribution to the aspired outcomes.

A part of the pilot sites for sustainable land management – 2.851 ha, was only included in the project before closure and its eligibility for receiving carbon credits under Plan Vivo had to be assessed, yet. Technically, no activities for improving land use management have been conducted in those “pilot areas” during the project (TE p. 24). Other pilot sites consisted of afforested areas and areas under communal management. The TE did not report on which improvements of forest and land management were reached (contributing to eligibility under Plan Vivo Carbon Credit Programme), despite that one output of the project was to establish a monitoring system for greenhouse gas emission mitigation (Output 1.4) so that data should have been available. The PIR reports that outcome indicator 4 has been reached because: “70 % of community members perceive that the natural resource management has been improved”. The data were gained in a community survey but the TE does not critically assess why community members believe this. (TE p. 24) Outcome 1 was only partly achieved.

Neither the PIR nor the TE report on how the trained local staff of the involved state agencies (whose participation in training modules varied) nor farmers implement the knowledge gained in sustainable forest management. The training in economic activities like beekeeping or mushroom growing took part but markets do not exist for the products outside communities so that the aspired economic co-benefits will not be available. A women’s co-operative was set up according to PIR but the TE does not provide information about it. Outcome 2 was partly achieved, too.

4.3 Efficiency	MS
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The efficiency of the project was moderately satisfactory because of the lack of resources like trained staff and cars already affected the delivery of the outputs like timely delivery of training and regular community visits. The timely delivery of outputs was only possible by co-financing and a well-organized field office near communities. (TE p. 30)

4.4 Outcome	MS
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The overall outcome of the project is moderately satisfactory given the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the results.

Summarize key outcomes related to environment, human well-being, and enabling conditions (Policy, Legal & Institutional Development; Individual & Institutional Capacity-Building; Knowledge Exchange & Learning; Multistakeholder Interactions), as applicable. Include any unintended outcomes (not originally targeted by the project), whether positive or negative, affecting either ecological or social aspects.

The project contributed to a landscape approach in management of natural resources connecting different protected areas and nearby private land under one management approach.

The project activities supported good relationships of the NGO and the respective State Agencies as well as the communities which worked closer together. (TE p. 29)

Where applicable, note how both intended and unintended outcomes have positively and/or negatively affected marginalized populations (e.g., women, indigenous groups, youth, persons with disabilities), and where some stakeholder groups have benefited more/ less than others.

The project implemented for the first time a gender sensitive approach in the project and could reach a significant number of women in project activities however participation of men (as staff members as well as beneficiaries) outnumbered women. (PIR 2019, p4)

4.5 Sustainability	ML
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The sustainability of the results will be moderately likely because the aspired Plan Vivo Carbon credit payments will support financial sustainability of the environmental results so reducing the financial risk to the project results (financial sustainability moderately likely) Socio-economic risks exist because payments for carbon credits are made upfront so that communities may perceive them as to low and continue cattle farming and other activities which might jeopardize the environmental benefits. As some activities like monitoring of illegal extraction of wood are not in place yet, the socio-economic risks are high (the socio-economic sustainability is moderately unlikely). The institutional risk is low because the NGO AMBIO and Plan Vivo will continue their work in the area. (TE p. 34). The Institutional sustainability is therefore likely.

The project aspired the upscaling of the project results, experience from the project. Exchange visits with other communities took place to exchange knowledge gained in the project. The NGO AMBIO plans to replicate the projects results in other areas. (TE p. 34)

Note any progress made to sustain or expand environmental benefits beyond project closure, using stakeholder (rather than project) resources, e.g. through replication, mainstreaming or scaling-up of GEF-supported initiatives. Examples would be farmers adopting practices using own funds, follow-on replication projects, development of plans for scaling, inclusion in local or national legislation, and allocation of government budgets or private sector investments for institutional adoption.

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 report does not provide information on co-financing and how the difference in co-financing at the end of the project has affected project outcomes. However, the PIR 2019 suggests that all co-financing was

necessary to achieve the aspired outcomes for example the donation of plants from the Secretary for the Environment and Natural history (SEMAHN) and funds of the commission for the Management of Protected Areas (CONANP) allowed the project to establish a nursery for those 60 hectares of Los Bordos site.

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 delays (by one year) in project implementation were caused by insufficient project preparation like lack of interest of some communities in the project and lack of consultants on the markets to be recruited for the foreseen activities.

5.3 Stakeholder ownership. Assess the extent to which stakeholder ownership has affected project outcomes and sustainability. Describe the ways in which it affected outcomes and sustainability, highlighting the causal links.

The project has supported good relationships between the communities and the community technicians for agriculture (extension workers) with the executing agency staff which contributed to the delivery of project outcomes. The ownership of the local branches of the state agencies National Commission for the Sound Management of Natural Reserves and the Secretary for Environment and Natural History have supported the delivery of outcomes. The achievement of project outcomes would not have been possible without the involvement of the two stakeholders.

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. None

6. Assessment of project's Monitoring and Evaluation system

Ratings are assessed on a six point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

6.1 M&E Design at entry	MS
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The M&E design at entry was moderately satisfactory because it met GEF minimum standards like a costed M&E budget plan and provisions for annual data gathering. The GEF minimum requirements on core indicators and tracking tools were included.

The indicators for measuring outcomes are not suited because outcome 2 is an output and not an outcome. The indicator 2.a and 2.b for measuring the outcome 2 are only suitable to measure outputs and not an outcome.

6.2 M&E Implementation	MS
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There is limited information in the TE about the M&E system implementation (TE p. 30). As the quantity of data gathered is sufficient to measure the outputs and outcomes and the tracking tool is filled out, however the quality of data might not be in all cases meet scientific standards, the M&E implementation is rated as 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	MS
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The Terminal Evaluation Report does not contain minimum information about the project implementation like adherence to GEF policies and standards. The Project started in time, however the delays occurred due to difficulties in contracting consultants.

The reporting duties to the implementation agency were perceived as burdensome by the executing agency. (TE p. 34). There is no information about the disbursement and management of funds in the Terminal Evaluation.

For the Mid-term Review and the Terminal evaluation the same consultant was chosen which is at least not a common practice. The Terminal evaluation consultant was recruited five days before the field mission started which only lasted 4 days.

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	MS
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Quality of project execution was moderately satisfactory because the performance of the NGO AMBIO was adequate to conduct the project. The project was not very well prepared because the interest of some communities was overestimated. Those communities were suggested by local state agencies to the executing NGO AMBIO which had not the resources to conduct a feasibility study for new areas under the project. The NGO AMBIO had well established relationships with communities and could visit communities regularly however visits could have been more frequent. The TE assesses that the project duration should have been 5 years instead of 3 years without extension to allow the executing agency the delivery of all activities and the learning process with communities (TE p. 34). The NGO AMBIO lacked in-house capacities for essential activities of the project like assessing suitable area for certification under Plan Vivo / selecting pilot sites, implementing training in sustainable land use or conducting training in economic activities due to which different consultants were contracted (TE p.34). The project was well organized and activities conducted within 4 years (one year of project extension). The TE did not report on adherence to all GEF policies and requirements of the executing agency.

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.

- Co-operation between GEF projects working in the same area improves the outcomes of the project. One example is to conduct joint field missions without bureaucratic barriers like allocating costs of the mission to each project,
- Exchange between communities inside and outside the project area about new practices and approaches for forest and land management,
- Use incentive-based mechanisms in areas where compliance with environmental regulation cannot be implemented, intense stakeholder involvement is essential and working with the communities in their language and having a project implementation unit in the project area,
- Close co-operation of NGO and local state institutions and universities

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

- To the implementing Agency: only require necessary reporting
- To Executing Agency: Report according to guidelines, report only on measures which have been implemented and not on activities which are planned
- Check availability and quality of external knowledge providers before planning to use this knowledge in the project
- Conduct market related activities only when markets exist or will be developed in the project lifetime

9. Quality of the Terminal Evaluation Report

Before rating the quality of the terminal evaluation, click here to summarize your observations on the sub-criteria: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

A six-point rating scale is used for each sub-criteria and overall rating of the terminal evaluation report (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory)

Criteria/indicators of terminal evaluation quality	GEF IEO COMMENTS	Rating
1. Timeliness: terminal evaluation report was carried out and submitted on time?	Yes	S
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	Some details are missing like CEO endorsement date, co-financing is listed number co-financing agencies was reported not names The TE report does not sufficiently distinguish between the project establishing field demonstration sites for LULUCF and the parallel run Scolel te programme of the executing Agency, which aims at the sale of carbon bonds under Plan Vivo	MS
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	The report was prepared with support from the implementing agencies and feedback of key informants was sought in the interviews but not on the report	U
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	The TE presents the logframe as the theory of change and repeats the information about assumptions from the Prodoc, does not critically point out the short comings of the Logframe like outcome 2 is an output	MU
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Presents methodology and methods for data collection	MS
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Section on Relevance is very short and general and does not contain information about coherence of the project and project design which can be found in other sections of the project, Section on efficiency is very short,	MU

	outcomes and outputs are checked on the base of the interview with project manager but not on material basis like what is a gender sensitive sustainable forest management strategy? Or what are field projects for sustainable landscape management, results are not critically assessed, progress to impact chapter contains information on other issues like project design however does not assess that a part of outputs has been provided delayed so that future impacts might be possible but all outcomes will be reached only after project closure	
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	The assessment is difficult to understand but the assessment as moderately likely is realistic	MS
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	Presents short section with statements (findings) on M+E but not a comprehensive assessment of the M& E like quality of data	U
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	No	U
10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	Presents basic information about project implementation and agency performance. Agency performance is not fully assessed in the respective chapter	MS
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Provides sufficient information on application of environmental and social safeguards and less on gender analysis however the PIR 2019 contains more information	MS
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	Lessons and recommendations are related to the project but basic, the TE provides recommendations on issues where an assessment of results is necessary like achievement of outcomes	MU
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Ratings are given on the basis of statements and not on the description of facts (presenting evidence) and therefore not convincing, ratings on achievement	MU

	of project results are not realistic given that specific project activities will not lead to desired outcomes like training in economic activities	
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	The report did not follow GEF report standards, some information was difficult to find, the report does not follow standards for reports like it gives recommendations about the theory of change which was in fact the logframe which makes no sense	MU
Overall quality of the report	The overall quality of the report is moderately unsatisfactory because it tries to adhere to GEF standards but does not meet them in many aspects like definition of evaluation object, reconstruction of ToC, co-financing, discussion of outcomes and impact, and discussion of lacking catalytic role of the project, the last PIR provides more information on the project results than the TE report	MU

10. Note any additional sources of information used in the preparation of the terminal evaluation report (excluding PIRs, TEs, and PADs).

<https://www.planvivo.org/news/plan-vivo-signs-mou-with-the-mexican-government> (24th November 2022)

ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

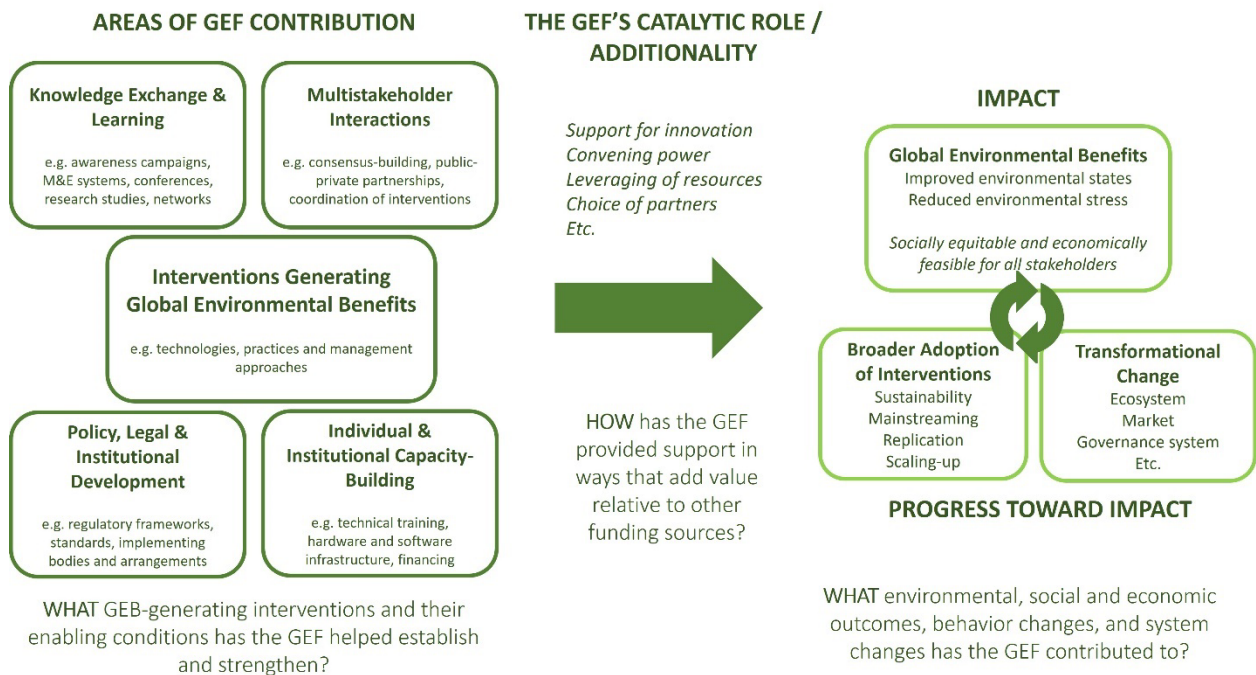


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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