

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		5832	
GEF Agency project ID		140307	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-5	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		United Nations Industrial Development Organization	
Project name		Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN).	
Country/Countries			
Region		Global	
Focal area		Climate Change	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		CCM Objective 1 - Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Climate Technology Center & Network (CTCN), including National Designated Entities (NDE)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement			
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹		Project Proponents, beneficiaries Financial institutions, Sector associations and chambers of commerce and industry	
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		6/18/2015	
Effectiveness date / project start date		8/5/2015	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		8/31/2018	
Actual date of project completion		12/31/2021	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding		
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		1.8	1.738
Co-financing	IA own	0.245	N/A
	Government		
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs		
	Other	6.955	N/A
Total GEF funding		1.8	1.738
Total Co-financing		7.2	N/A
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		9	N/A
Terminal evaluation validation information			

¹ Defined as all micro, small, and medium-scale profit-oriented entities, including individuals and informal entities, that earn income through the sale of goods and services rather than a salary. ([GEF IEO 2022](#))

TE completion date	2/16/2022
Author of TE	UNIDO Evaluation Office
TER completion date	11/20/2022
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	GEF IEO Review
Project Outcomes	S	MS	—	MS
Sustainability of Outcomes		ML	—	ML
M&E Design		MU	—	MU
M&E Implementation		MU	—	MU
Quality of Implementation		S	—	MS
Quality of Execution		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 support the implementation of low-emission, climate-resilient technology projects and their replication through up-scaling and mainstreaming.

3.2 Development Objectives of the project:

The development objective of the project was to facilitate the implementation of climate technology projects and policies in non-Annex I countries by technical assistance and liaison with financiers.

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 project originally envisaged supporting seven sub-projects but ended up supporting ten projects. The project proposals from Colombia and Senegal did not receive UNIDO-GEF CTCN project support.

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

There was no theory of change developed with inputs and assumptions explicitly outlined.

The Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) was established to accelerate the deployment of climate technologies in developing countries through the provision of tailored technical assistance (TA) of up to USD250,000 per project in response to country requests. The CTCN hosting rearrangement in 2013 made it a program with no allied funding. UNIDO and UNEP mobilized funding support from various donors and various funding mechanisms to support their practical support work hosting the CTCN (p.3 of TE). According to the project design document, this was the rationale for GEF Trust Fund

involvement as GEF's unique role and long-term expertise to establish conducive market conditions for technology deployment will enhance CTCN's performance and accelerate the achievement of global environmental benefits in the targeted countries. Moreover, GEF's financial support to CTCN activities in the countries will increase project visibility while reducing real and perceived risks, thereby acting as a catalyst for third-party capital providers. Keeping in consideration the mandate of the CTCN, the project focused on a sub-set of climate mitigation technologies that are technologically mature and tested but would require moderate investments for replication and scale-up within the targeted sectors and countries. This was to be achieved by: (i) supporting a process of technology transfer and deployment; (ii) network building and liaison activities with key stakeholders including the financial sector; and (iii) knowledge dissemination and promotion. CTCN has made a tentative selection of National Designated Entity (NDE) country requests for technical assistance to prepare and implement climate technology projects. Through this project technical assistance was provided to the following sub-projects –

1. Mali: Renewable energy use for food processing - completed in 2016
2. Uganda: Geothermal energy - completed in 2016
3. Vietnam: Bio-waste valorization – completed in 2017
4. Dominican Republic: Energy-efficient lighting – completed in 2018
5. Chile: Replacement F-refrigerants – completed in 2018
6. ECOWAS: Mainstreaming Gender Energy System – completed in 2018
7. Zimbabwe: industrial energy efficiency - completed in 2018
8. Paraguay: Environmental flows and river basin management – completed in 2019
9. Gambia: Organic waste for Energy – completed in 2019
10. Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay: Circular Economy – completed in August 2021.

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 TE rated the relevance of all ten sub-projects supported by technical assistance under this GEF project and found all to be satisfactory (p.9 of TE). The sub-projects fit into national strategies to promote climate technologies, enhance sector productivity and competitiveness, preserve natural resources, protect the local and global environment and diversify country's energy mix by increasing the share of renewable energy. The project was coherent with the Paris Agreement's focus on clean technology and knowledge transfer. The project was aligned to the objectives of focal area of Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) under GEF-5. GEF support to the CTCN was based on decisions by the Confederation of Parties and reiterated by the GEF at COP-20 (November 2014) (p. 4 of Project

Document). GEF support enhanced CTCN's performance and accelerated the achievement of global environmental benefits in the targeted countries.

4.2 Effectiveness	MS
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The TER concurs with the terminal evaluation rating of moderately satisfactory for project effectiveness. For Outcome 1 of the project that supported technology transfer and deployment, the project was effective in meeting its numerical target of climate technology assistance requests met with five of the original seven requests funded and successfully completed, and five new more relevant projects sourced, supported and completed to replace the two originally envisaged projects that were not supported. Whether these outputs can lead to outcomes and impacts is questioned by the terminal evaluation with valid reasonings (p. 10 of TE). Outcome 2 of the project was network building and liaison activities with key stakeholders including the financial sector. The project was able to make two international financial institutes network members against a target of four. Although the project had specific targets for promotional events and best practice data sheet publication under outcome 3 for knowledge dissemination and promotion, the number of events and publications were not specified in the terminal evaluation and annual implementation reports.

4.3 Efficiency	MS
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The terminal evaluation rated the efficiency of the project as satisfactory considering that under component 1 ten subprojects were supported whereas the end of project target was seven. The project was able to spend allocated budget despite encountering capacity constraints at CTCN. This was done using the same budget of 1.8 million (1.4 million allocated for component 1). The TE also rated efficiency of each sub-projects in terms of turning monetary inputs into useful outputs and found two projects with low ratings of 2 (Unsatisfactory) and three projects with rating 3 (Moderately Unsatisfactory), and four projects with a rating of 5 (Satisfactory). This review is changing the rating to 'moderately satisfactory' for the timeliness of the project. The project took 63 months to complete whereas it was originally envisaged to take 36 months (p.10 of TE).

4.4 Outcome	MS
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The project contributed to building technological, human and social capital in the beneficiary countries, creating opportunities to add value to product chains, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce environmental externalities in the targeted sectors. The TE offered a frank assessment that the GEF funded TA activities were by their nature indirect and hence expecting significant specific outcomes was not very realistic. Taking into account that most of the projects were focusing on the early stages of technology transfer (policy making, feasibility, decision making tools, etc.) some moderate direct impacts on GHG emission reductions appear to have been achieved by the project. The actual direct GHG mitigation impacts of the project are in the range of 15 tons of charcoal briquettes equivalent to 90 tons CO₂eq (annually 60 tons/year charcoal and 360 tons CO₂eq/year) produced in The Gambia TA

project and around 450 tons CO₂eq/year in the three waste transformers 50-100kWe containerized biogas units in Freetown, Cote d'Ivoire from the ECOWAS TA project. If the projects are scaled up (not guaranteed) direct project GHG mitigation results would be equivalent to 120,000 tons CO₂eq/year in the Gambia and 45,000 tons/year CO₂eq in Sierra Leone (p.7 of TE). There appear to be direct GHG mitigation impacts attributable from the Vietnam project, but the exact amounts attributable to the project remain unknown. Climate adaptation benefits were not explicitly reported in the TE.

In terms of the investment mobilized for climate technology transfer, EUR 0.33 million was leveraged in Mali. Around EUR 1.8 million has been invested to date for the Sierra Leone biomass project that received project support under the ECOWAS technical assistance. A concept note for the scale up of The Gambia project was submitted to Green Climate Fund in 2019 for a potential leverage of \$2 million.

4.5 Sustainability	ML
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The TE observed that project ownership at the national level was too narrow to ensure sustainability of outcome. The TE rated the sustainability of each sub-project on 1-6 scale from highly unsatisfactory to highly satisfactory. It is likely that five of the projects (Uganda, Vietnam, ECOWAS, Paraguay, and Gambia) will provide ongoing climate change benefits. It is too early to assess the ongoing effects of the circular economy project in Brazil & Uruguay. The TE specifically identified ongoing climate change benefits of four projects (Mali, Dominican Republic, Chile, and Zimbabwe) to be less likely as post project end results were not gathered or recorded on project websites. CTCN has no systematic way of gathering information about follow-up projects, which is further complicated by the high staff turnover threatening institutional memory. Several projects showed little signs of follow-on investments or funding for larger scale initiatives. In some policy or capacity building oriented projects, such as in Uganda, ECOWAS and Paraguay, securing follow on funding was not a key objective. These small technical assistance projects can make important contributions towards impact if outputs in the form of studies, policies, feasibility assessments are used by relevant key actors, supporting existing partnerships for change. This review rates the overall sustainability of the project as moderately likely.

5. Processes and factors affecting attainment of project outcomes

Before describing the factors, you may choose to summarize reported outcomes and sustainability here: <https://www.research.net/r/APR2023>.

5.1 Co-financing. To what extent was the reported co-financing essential to the achievement of GEF objectives? If there was a difference in the level of expected co-financing and actual co-financing, what were the reasons for it? Did the extent of materialization of co-financing affect project's outcomes and/or sustainability? If so, in what ways and through what causal linkages?

The terminal evaluation did not discuss the co-financing achievements of the projects.

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's implementation start date was May 2015 although active implementation started after the first steering committee meeting in September 2015. The project ended in December 2021 although it was originally planned to take 36 months. The main cause of project delays was the high turnover of relevant UNIDO staff. There were also capacity constraints at CTCN. As an example, the TE noted that the Latin America team had five members in 2019, which reduced to only two consultants by 2020 (p.11 of TE). Covid-19 pandemic also led to project delays as travel and in-person meeting restrictions delayed stakeholder meetings for the circular economy project.

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 subprojects were developed and implemented in close cooperation with the National Designated Entity (NDE) and other stakeholders who showed strong ownership of the cooperation with the CTCN. The TE observed that project outputs were largely insufficiently owned by the wider range of actors who need to be actively involved to ensure follow up and mobilization of national or international resources that would lead to the longer-term outcomes and impacts that were envisaged (p. 15 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.

The TE was cautiously optimistic about sustainability of the outcomes owing to the modality of CTCN operations. There were no suitable mechanisms in place to follow up on the progress of developments after the technical assistance is completed. This limits the possibility to systematically learn from the subprojects.

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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Although the TE rated M&E without separating design and implementation, the TER maintains the rating of moderately unsatisfactory for both aspects. The planned M&E aspects of the project design were limited in scope and had no allocated GEF funding beyond a terminal evaluation exercise. A formal mid-term review exercise was not considered given the short timeframe of the project (envisaged to be 3 years) and the institutional context involving UNIDO, UNEP, the CTCN, and the COP meetings, which offers sufficient opportunity for feedback and reflection (p.24 of ProDoc). Apart from the indicators of

component 1 involving technical assistance, indicators for component 2 (partnerships to accelerate investment) and component 3 (networks and capacity building) were not logically linked to outcomes and impact.

6.2 M&E Implementation	MU
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The TE rates M&E implementation as moderately unsatisfactory and the TER concurs with this rating. This component of the project suffered due to high turnover of staff. Although the ten project's deliverables are available on the CTCN website, post project outcomes and progress towards impacts are not systematically gathered and made available. The terminal evaluation struggled to ascertain the outcomes and progress towards impacts on the ten projects that accounted for \$1.4 million cost.

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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Through adaptive management, UNIDO was able to replace two initial unsuccessful proposals with five new sub-projects. However, the TE notes that UNIDO's performance was undermined by the project taking 63-67 months to implement instead of the scheduled 36 months, mainly due to high turnover of UNIDO staff assigned to the project. There was also minimal UNIDO allocated funding (as per the project design) for the project scale and complexity of seven planned (and ten actual) TA projects to be initiated and supported. There was a lack of integration of project activities with the in-country offices of UNIDO. The implementation agency also did not broadly promote the links of project outputs to outcomes and progress towards impact. The review is changing the terminal evaluation rating of "satisfactory" to "moderately satisfactory".

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	S
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The TE rated the execution as satisfactory, and this review concurs noting that the executing authorities were multiple national counterparts who endorsed their in-country projects and supported project implementation as required. Participation of national level counterparts need to widen and diversify to ensure improved effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the individual projects.

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 appropriately captured project experience.

- i. Having a lean business model of providing technical assistance (TA) such as the one practiced by CTCN and effectively capturing (TA) results and transforming into learning experience will always come with trade-offs. The delivery mode of CTCN limits definition of results and learning from experience. There remains a risk of this institution continuing its operation in ineffective ways.
- ii. Outputs from technical assistance projects such as studies, policies, feasibility assessments etc. can be impactful if they are relevant key actors supporting existing partnerships for change. These specific outputs require broad national and donor ownership to ensure that contributions towards impact are achieved.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

The TE noted the severe limitation of CTCN's business model and offered recommendations that can be useful for its results reorientation.

- i. When technical assistance requests are made to CTCN, there should be a prerequisite in the request and response of having key national actors endorsing the proposed work to ensure continuation and replication post project. Although this does not guarantee project success and increases project lead time, this will benefit CTCN operations going forward.
- ii. There can be a roadmap developed as part of the response plan on how specific TA outputs will be used and how contribution towards impact is expected to materialize.
- iii. More outreach to network at the country level can inform them about the activities.
- iv. A dedicated position can be created at CTCN to follow-up on technical assistance provided and updating records on the CTCN website of projects.
- v. A 2nd stage support for the promising project can be provided with targeted funding from additional donors including GEF. Perhaps only 20-30% of existing projects can be selected for this 2nd stage support.

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 submitted within three months after project completion.	HS
2. General information: Provides general information on the project and evaluation as per the requirement?	The background of the project was not as detailed. More information about expected structure & results could have been included from project document.	S
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	Although a list of stakeholders interviewed were not included, the type of stakeholders was mentioned in the methodology.	S
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	This was not presented in the terminal evaluation and had to be referred from project design document.	U
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	The methodology was clearly explained in section 1.1.	HS
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	The achievements of the project were explained along with the caveats.	S
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	Sustainability of outcomes were discussed in multiple sections.	HS
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	The discussion about M&E was candid but did not separate design and implementation.	S
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	There was no discussion on materialization of co-financing.	MU
10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project implementation and Agency performance?	The report provided frank assessment of the sustainability risks due to business model of implementing agency.	S
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and	Although there was a gender analysis and a separate satisfactory rating for gender mainstreaming, there were no discussions about social and	MS

conduct and use of gender analysis?	environmental safeguards in the terminal evaluation.	
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	The lessons learned and recommendations are very useful for implementing agency.	HS
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	Justifications for the ratings were appropriately detailed.	HS
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	There were some redundancies but that is to be expected for a project consisting of sub-projects.	S
Overall quality of the report		S

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

ANNEX 1. GEF IEO THEORY OF CHANGE FRAMEWORK

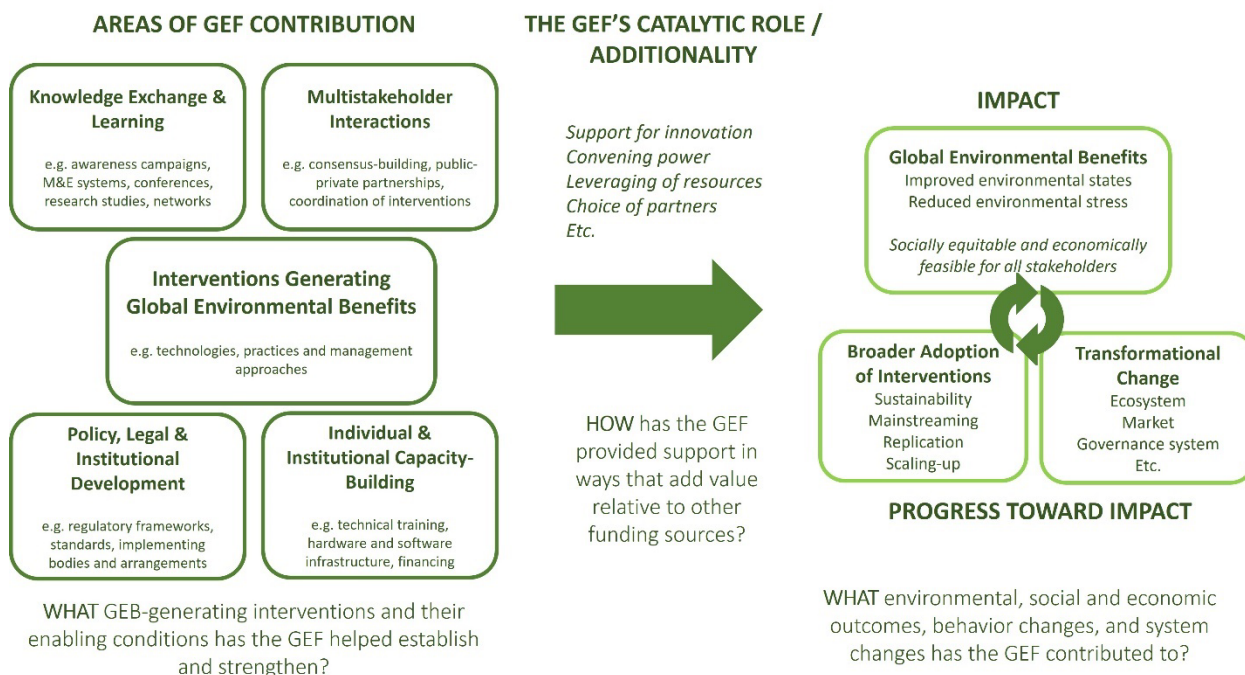


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

The general framework for the GEF's theory of change (figure 1) draws on the large amount of evaluative evidence on outcomes and impact gathered over the years by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The framework diagram has been updated to reflect the IEO's learning since OPSS5 (GEF IEO 2014, p. 47-50) about how the GEF achieves impact, as well as the evolution of the GEF's programming toward more integrated systems-focused and scaled-up initiatives.

The framework outlines the three main areas that the IEO assesses in its evaluations: a) the GEF's contributions in establishing and strengthening both the interventions that directly generate global environmental benefits, and the enabling conditions that allow these interventions to be implemented and adopted by stakeholders, b) the GEF's catalytic role or additionality in the way that the GEF provides support within the context of other funding sources and partners, and c) the environmental, social and economic outcomes that the GEF has contributed to, and the behavior and system changes that generate these outcomes during and beyond the period of GEF support.

The circular arrow between impact and progress toward impact, as before, indicates how bringing about positive environmental change is an iterative process that involves behavior change (in the form of a broader group of stakeholders adopting interventions) and/or systems change (which is a key characteristic of transformational change). These three areas of change can take place in any sequence or simultaneously in a positively reinforcing cycle, and are therefore assessed by the GEF IEO as indicators of impact.

Assessing the GEF's progress toward achieving impact allows the IEO to determine the extent to which GEF support contributes to a trajectory of large-scale, systemic change, especially in areas where changes in the environment can only be measured over longer time horizons. The updated diagram in particular expands the assessment of progress towards impact to include transformational change, which specifically takes place at the system level, and not necessarily over a long time period.

The updated diagram also more explicitly identifies the link between the GEF's mandate of generating global environmental benefits, and the GEF's safeguards to ensure that positive environmental outcomes also enhance or at the very least do not take away from the social and economic well-being of the people who depend on the environment. Thus the IEO assesses impact not only in terms of environmental outcomes, but also in terms of the synergies and trade-offs with the social and economic contexts in which these outcomes are achieved.

ANNEX 2. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Intervention	Any programmatic approach, full-sized project, medium-sized project, or enabling activity financed from any GEF-managed trust fund, as well as regional and national outreach activities. In the context of post-completion evaluation, an intervention may consist of a single project, or multiple projects (i.e. phased or parallel) with explicitly linked objectives contributing to the same specific impacts within the same specific geographical area and sector. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Activity (of an intervention)	An action undertaken over the duration of an intervention that contributes to the achievement of the intervention's objectives, i.e. an intervention is implemented through a set of activities. E.g. training, (support to) policy development, (implementation of) management approach.
Outcome	An intended or achieved short- or medium-term effect of a project or program's outputs. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Impact	The positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project or program, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Environmental outcomes	Changes in environmental indicators that could take the following forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress reduction: reduction or prevention of threats to the environment, especially those caused by human behavior (local communities, societies, economies) • Environmental state: biological, physical changes in the state of the environment http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Social and economic outcomes	Changes in indicators affecting human well-being at the individual or higher scales, e.g. income or access to capital, food security, health, safety, education, cooperation/ conflict resolution, and equity in distribution/ access to benefits, especially among marginalized groups.
Synergies	Multiple benefits achieved in more than one focal area as a result of a <i>single intervention</i> , or benefits achieved from the interaction of outcomes from at least two separate interventions in addition to those achieved, had the interventions been done independently.

	http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Trade-offs	A reduction in one benefit in the process of maximizing or increasing another benefit. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-multiple-benefits-gef-support-through-its-multifocal-area-portfolio-map-2016
Broader adoption	The adoption of GEF-supported interventions by governments and other stakeholders beyond the original scope and funding of a GEF-supported intervention. This may take place through sustaining, replication, mainstreaming, and scaling-up of an intervention and/or its enabling conditions (see definitions below). http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Sustainability	The continuation/ likely continuation of positive effects from the intervention after it has come to an end, and its potential for scale-up and/or replication; interventions need to be environmentally as well as institutionally, financially, politically, culturally and socially sustainable. https://www.gefio.org/evaluations/gef-evaluation-policy-2019
Replication	When a GEF intervention is reproduced at a comparable administrative or ecological scale, often in different geographical areas or regions. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Mainstreaming	When information, lessons, or specific aspects of a GEF initiative are incorporated into a broader stakeholder initiative. This may occur not only through governments but also in development organizations and other sectors. http://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/evaluations/ops5-final-report-eng.pdf
Scaling-up	Increasing the magnitude of global environment benefits (GEBs), and/or expanding the geographical and sectoral areas where they are generated to cover a defined ecological, economic, or governance unit. May occur through replication, mainstreaming, and linking. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-scaling-impact-2019
Transformational change	Deep, systemic, and sustainable change with large-scale impact in an area of major environmental concern. Defined by four criteria: relevance, depth of change, scale of change, and sustainability. http://www.gefio.org/evaluations/evaluation-gef-support-transformational-change-2017
Additionality	a) Changes in the attainment of direct project outcomes at project completion that can be attributed to GEF's interventions; these can be reflected in an acceleration of the adoption of reforms, the enhancement of outcomes, or the reduction of risks and greater viability of project interventions. b) Spill-over effects beyond project outcomes that may result from systemic reforms, capacity development, and socio-economic changes. c) Clearly articulated pathways to achieve broadening of the impact beyond project completion that can be associated with GEF interventions. https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/ieo/council-documents/files/c-55-me-inf-01.pdf