

Terminal Evaluation Validation form, GEF Independent Evaluation Office

Style Definition: Heading 2

1. Project Data

Summary project data			
GEF project ID		9282	
GEF Agency project ID		615693	
GEF Replenishment Phase		GEF-6	
Lead GEF Agency (include all for joint projects)		Conservation International	
Project name		Safeguarding biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands by enhancing biosecurity and creating the enabling environment for the restoration of Galapagos Islands ecosystems	
Country/Countries		Ecuador	
Region		Latin America & Caribbean	
Focal area		Biodiversity	
Operational Program or Strategic Priorities/Objectives		Biodiversity (BD2) Program 4: Control of Invasive species	
Stand alone or under a programmatic framework		Standalone	
If applicable, parent program name and GEF ID			
Executing agencies involved		Island Conservation (IC)	
NGOs/CBOs involvement		Island Conservation (IC) Lead executing agency;	
Private sector involvement (including micro, small and medium enterprises) ¹			
CEO Endorsement (FSP) /Approval (MSP) date		12/13/2018	
Effectiveness date / project start date		2/15/2019	
Expected date of project completion (at start)		10/31/2021	
Actual date of project completion		4/22/2022	
Project Financing			
		At Endorsement (US \$M)	At Completion (US \$M)
Project Preparation Grant	GEF funding	0.120	0.120
	Co-financing		
GEF Project Grant		3.0301	3.158
Co-financing	IA own	0.070	0.110
	Government	15.000	14.450
	Other multi- /bi-laterals		
	Private sector		
	NGOs/CBOs	1.4	2.375
	Other	1.925	2.441
Total GEF funding		3.421	3.278
Total Co-financing		18.395	19.376
Total project funding (GEF grant(s) + co-financing)		21.626	22.654
Terminal evaluation validation information			
TE completion date		2/8/2022	
Author of TE		Asesoramiento Ambiental Estratégico (AAE)	

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](#))

TER completion date	1/20/2023
TER prepared by	Ines Freier
TER peer review by (if GEF IEO review)	Neeraj Negi

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

2. Summary of Project Ratings

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

3. Project Objectives and theory of change

3.1 Global Environmental Objectives of the project:

The Global Environmental Objective of the project was 'to safeguard biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands by enhancing biosecurity and creating the enabling environment for the restoration of Galapagos Island ecosystems'. (Prodoc p. 2)

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)? no

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 in three fields: activities contributing to the reduction of invasive species in the Galapagos Islands (outcome) like control points and cargo inspection at ports to the islands, activities contributing to gain the support of inhabitants on the Floreana islands to change their behavior towards conservation the so called social license (outcome) like draft risk management plans for pets, livestock, water, near-shore fisheries, children, and tourism and preparation of removal of invasive rodents and feral cats, and re-introduction of giant tortoises as ecosystem engineers on the island of Santa Fé leading to improved habitants for endemic species (outcome).

The project outputs contribute to enhance biosecurity and create an enabling institutional environment for the restoration of Galapagos Island ecosystems (intermediary outcomes). This leads to safeguard biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands (global environmental benefits)

4. GEF IEO assessment of Outcomes and Sustainability

Please refer to the GEF Terminal Evaluation Review Guidelines for detail on the criteria for ratings.

The outcome ratings (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and overall outcome rating) are on a six-point scale: Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory. The sustainability rating is on a four-point scale: Likely to Unlikely.

Please justify the ratings in the space below each box.

4.1 Relevance and Coherence	HS
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The relevance and coherence of the project is rated as highly satisfactory because it aligns well with the priorities of GEF, the national government and the mandate of Conservation International to protect biodiversity of global importance. It is also coherent with similar projects conducted on the Galápagos islands. The project is well targeted and tries to establish consent with the community on the project site (Floreana island) to conduct activities to protect endemic species. The project design is suited to reach the project objective.

The project contributes to Ecuador's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) 2015 – 2030 objectives 2 and 3, and the respective results.

NBSAP Result 11a: Ecuador has executed the plan to eradicate invasive alien species from the Galapagos and the monitoring system offers data that ensures a process of restoration of the affected ecological systems.

- NBSAP Result 11b: Ecuador has developed and put in place prevention, control, eradication, and monitoring mechanisms for invasive species in continental Ecuador and that have been prioritized by the MAE.

- NBSAP Result 14: Ecuador implements comprehensive measures to prevent the extinction of wildlife and cultivated species considered a priority.

- NBSAP Result 16: Ecuador restores degraded habitats to increase the resilience of ecosystems and their capacity to provide essential goods and services for the good living of the population and the change of productive matrix.

It implements the Galapagos Strategic Plan 2030. (TE p. 119)

The project is well aligned with a number of similar projects conducted on Galápagos Islands to remove invasive species from the islands and to protect the habitats of endemic species (Prodoc p. 38)

The project showed success to align the project objective with the needs of the inhabitants of Floreana Islands (TE p. 7). The

The project design is suited to reach the project objective through financing additional activities and strengthening existing structures to protect the giant tortoise on the Galápagos Islands.

4.2 Effectiveness	S
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The effectiveness of the project is rated as satisfactory because all planned activities were implemented and the outcomes achieved. The project made a contribution to the protection of biodiversity of global importance.

The TE reported that all planned outputs had been delivered during the project lifetime.

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Component 1 sought to further develop a state-of-the-art biosecurity system with the expectation of a substantial reduction in the number of invasive alien species entering the Galapagos archipelago. The project has successfully enabled improved systems, equipment, training, and protocols for the Galapagos Biosecurity Agency (ABG).

Component 2 was successful in solidifying the social infrastructure for the protection and recovery of Floreana Island ecosystems by establishing the enabling social license for the subsequent eradication of existing invasive vertebrate species on Floreana Island in a future stage of development. To do so, the project proactively advanced the social safeguards prior to launching an eradication program.

Component 3’s objective, “advancing the recovery of island ecosystems following invasive species eradication through the re-establishment of keystone species (i.e., giant tortoises),” is fully enabled by the successful realization of the outcomes and outputs in an effective and efficient manner. The ex situ production capacity for breeding giant tortoises (Outcome 3.2) was enhanced through infrastructure improvements, the successful collection of targeted genetically significant breeders (39 individuals with *C. niger*. genetics and 1 surprise individual with *C. abingdonii*. genes from Pinta island) were translocated to the Santa Cruz breeding facility, and an innovative process of translocating juvenile individuals from reintroduction sites on Española to the targeted Santa Fe Island via quarantine at the Santa Cruz facility. The numbers of breeders have greatly exceeded all targets and contribute greatly to the Giant Tortoise Restoration Initiative². The investments and learning indicate that the Outcome to increase production in captivity of giant tortoises for future reintroductions throughout the archipelago is significantly increased. The translocation of *C. hoodensis*. individuals to Santa Fe Island met expectations and now cover an estimated 2,413 ha.

The project made progress to its outcome - strengthening of systems to prevent the introduction of Invasive Species to Galapagos and, more specifically, to prevent the re-introduction of Invasive species to Floreana Island following an eventual eradication. The strengthened biosecurity system is proving more efficient for agents who indicate they are now spending less time per unit and covering more cargo. The automated payment system is now producing increased income for Galapagos Biosecurity Agency which will lead to increased control and reduced environmental stress. The new monitoring system, equipment, procedures and protocols to track re- introduced Tortoises and associated ecosystem variables will facilitate the biennial tortoise/ecosystem monitoring program with Galapagos Conservancy.

Environmental impacts toward the protection of species are already achieved, specifically the successful breeding and re-introduction of Giant Tortoises to their native habitats. The number of globally significant tortoises of *C. hoodensis* increased from 341 to 743 individuals, a clear increase in biodiversity. The project increased the numbers of a threatened species of global significance. (TE p. 62)

4.3 Efficiency	s
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The efficiency of the project is rated as satisfactory because it delivered the expected outcomes in a cost-efficient way.

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The resources were efficiently deployed despite COVID-19, the inherent difficulties in Galapagos' supply chain, etc. (TE p. 7). The project personnel undertook efforts to ensure reliable and cost-efficient supply of procured goods and services. (TE p. 65) The delay in project activities were mainly due to COVID-19 and related closed down of public activities. (TE p. 7)

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4.4 Outcome	S
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The overall outcome of the project met expectations and is therefore rated as satisfactory.

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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.

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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.

Nor reported

4.5 Sustainability	L
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The sustainability of the project results is rated as likely because they a part of a long-term strategy of the Government of Ecuador and the international conservation community to protect the unique biodiversity on the Islands.

The institutional, political and financial risks to the results of the project are low and their likelihood to occur is also low: A next phase of development is already underway. In Biosecurity, work is needed to

fully extend the Biosecurity measures to the full extent indicated in the Action. Financing is secure for continued maintenance of the breeding centers and also for the next stage of eradication of Invasive species. The Galapagos institutions have benefited from the development of local talent over many projects and that human resource is present on the island to sustain the partner organizations going forward. Unlike the rest of Latin America, Galapagos is resilient to political changes. The current success of this project is based on the sustainable development pathway in Galapagos. (TE p. 8)

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.

A next phase of development is already underway (TE p. 8)

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 TE does contain only limited information about the role of co-financing and about the amount of co-financing provided. The actual co-financing slightly exceeded the planned amount. (TE p. 42). The co-financing was used for construction of stables for domestic animals to protect the fragile environment from free ranging domestic animals. This co-financing contributed to reach project outcome 2 to generate a social license for the eradication of invasive and alien species to protect the unique endemic fauna and flora on the Island of Floreana (TE p. 7)

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?

A no cost extension was granted per Mid-Term Review recommendation which allowed for the completion of output 3.2.1 in the month of September 2021 in support of the readaptation of the Breeding Centers of the Santa Cruz and Isabela Islands, in addition to the adaptation of corrals of San Cristóbal. (TE p. 142)

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 Galapagos Biosecurity Project is all about stakeholder engagement, which is built into the project's Components (TE p. 48). The TE indicates ample stakeholder participation at all stages of project development and implementation. (TE p. 66)

Stakeholder ownership was high because the project is essential to protect the biodiversity on the Galápagos Island. The success of the project is attributed to the long-term relationships and spirit of collaboration between agencies and institutions. The Government of Ecuador provided the necessary political support and co-financing. The project is part of a long-term strategic approach to gain consensus among the residents of the Island to adopt the Operational Plan to eradicate invasive species. (TE p. 7)

The long-term involvement of stakeholders and long-term, stable public-private relationships between project partners established over years of baseline activities makes the project resilient to political risks and well grounded. All sectors were adequately included in the design of the project. (TE p. 139)

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.

No reported

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	s
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Monitoring and Evaluation design at entry is rated as satisfactory.

As the project was designed to safeguard biosecurity and protect endangered species at the Galápagos Island, its core function is establishing and strengthening monitoring systems.

A rigorous Environmental Management Framework (EMF) analysis was prepared at the time of project formulation. The project had a monitoring for biosecurity, risk management and environmental and social impact deployment, and biosafety protocols in Tortoise reproduction and translocation providing state-of-the-art environmental safeguards. (TE p. 72)

~~At the~~ at the project design stage, a fully costed M&E Plan was compiled. The approved plan was compliant with GEF M&E policy and guidance by CEO endorsement. The M&E plan includes: a Project Results Framework aligned with GEF focal area results; SMART indicators with generally realistic targets and Baseline data for M&E by CEO endorsement included in Project Results Framework; and GEF Focal

area tracking tools. The project also provides for independent Mid Term Review, a Terminal Evaluation, and requisite financial audits. The Plan clearly outlines roles and responsibilities and was validated at the inception workshop. Furthermore, the plan includes, in addition to the inception workshop, the reporting requirements, annual work plans, quarterly reporting, and annual reporting. A total of \$267,500 U.S., about 8% of the total GEF/LDCF grant, was allocated for M&E activities. (TE p. 45)

6.2 M&E Implementation	s
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The M&E Implementation is assessed as satisfactory because it meets expectations.

The TE indicates that project M&E was strategic to extract lessons learned, synthesizing conclusions, etc., and contribute to the development of knowledge products. From a technical standpoint, the M&E system was adequate at design and ~~was is~~-sound and ~~was~~-well executed. (TE p. 46)

The Natural Habitats safeguard ~~was is~~-mainstreamed throughout the project monitoring and evaluation process and ~~is~~-actively monitored and reported within the projects M&E plan and with engagement of the Project Steering Committee.

The monitoring system (transponders, procedures, and protocols) for the individuals and for ecosystem parameters, in particular seed dispersal, ~~was is~~-now in-force, providing an important Measure Of Verification for the long-range ecosystem changes fomented by the project ~~as well as and~~ partner efforts and important experiences ~~and-and~~ knowledge to facilitate the successful reintroduction on Floreana Island following eradication of invasive vertebrate species. (TE p. 10)

7. Assessment of project implementation and execution

Quality of Implementation rating is based on the assessment of the performance of GEF Agency(s). Quality of Execution rating is based on performance of the executing agency(s). In both instances, the focus is upon factors that are largely within the control of the respective implementing and executing agency(s). A six-point rating scale is used (Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory), or Unable to Assess.

Please justify ratings in the space below each box.

7.1 Quality of Project Implementation	s
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The quality of project implementation is rated as satisfactory because it meets expectations. The quality of project design and documents fully meets GEF requirements.

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The quality of the oversight, the level of accompaniment, and the benefits to the executing agency and executing partners from the financial and administrative systems in place were noted by the TE (TE p. 41)

7.2 Quality of Project Execution	s
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The quality of project implementation is rated as satisfactory because it meets expectations. Project implementation ~~me~~meet with all requirements of GEF in reporting and project execution and financial management. The project's governance structure was appropriate for the project, actively engaged ~~with~~—representative of the stakeholders and effective in supporting the Project Management Unit (PMU) in the delivery of the project's outcomes. The success is attributed to the long-term relationships and spirit of collaboration between agencies and institutions. (TE p. 8)

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.

Social license for conducting measures for protection of biodiversity of global importance is necessary, long-term presence of staff in the project sites and extended negotiations and creation of benefits for the local population create this license.

Involvement of the national government and respective working institutions is crucial for success like implementation ~~of~~ biosecurity protocols,

Long term co-operation between all actors creates the foundation for successful projects,

Biodiversity of global importance needs long-term financing which is costly like breeding giant tortoise and moving them in helicopters between islands.

8.2 Briefly describe the recommendations given in the terminal evaluation.

- To GEF: use governance model of the project as a model how to implement GEF projects,
- To Government of Ecuador: Further investments into the implementation of the biosecurity action plan needed
- To potential donors: ~~rely~~ rely on working NGOs on the islands due to their good relationships with the communities living on the islands and their reputation for good work and the approach to work
- To Galápagos protection agency: identify long-term financing needs for protection of biodiversity of global importance of the islands

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?	Provides all necessary information	S
3. Stakeholder involvement: the report was prepared in consultation with – and with feedback from - key stakeholders?	Stakeholder comments and formal process of stakeholder involvement not reported but necessary to conduct the TE	MS
4. Theory of change: provides solid account of the project's theory of change?	ToC has flaws and does not meet expectations (clear distinction between outcomes and impacts) repeats logframe	MS
5. Methodology: Provides an informative and transparent account of the methodology?	Remote evaluation	MS
6. Outcome: Provides a clear and candid account of the achievement of project outcomes?	Provides extensive overview about activities	S
7. Sustainability: Presents realistic assessment of sustainability?	yes	S
8. M&E: Presents sound assessment of the quality of the M&E system?	Could be more informative	MS
9. Finance: Reports on utilization of GEF funding and materialization of co-financing?	Provides basic information	MS
10. Implementation: Presents a candid account of project	Ok	MS

implementation and Agency performance?		
11. Safeguards: Provides information on application of environmental and social safeguards, and conduct and use of gender analysis?	Provides good overview about safeguards	S
12. Lessons and recommendations are supported by the project experience and are relevant to future programming?	A bit too general	MS
13. Ratings: Ratings are well-substantiated by evidence, realistic and convincing?	<i>Ok</i>	S
14. Report presentation: The report was well-written, logically organized, and consistent?	Contains too much non necessary information	MS
Overall quality of the report		MS

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

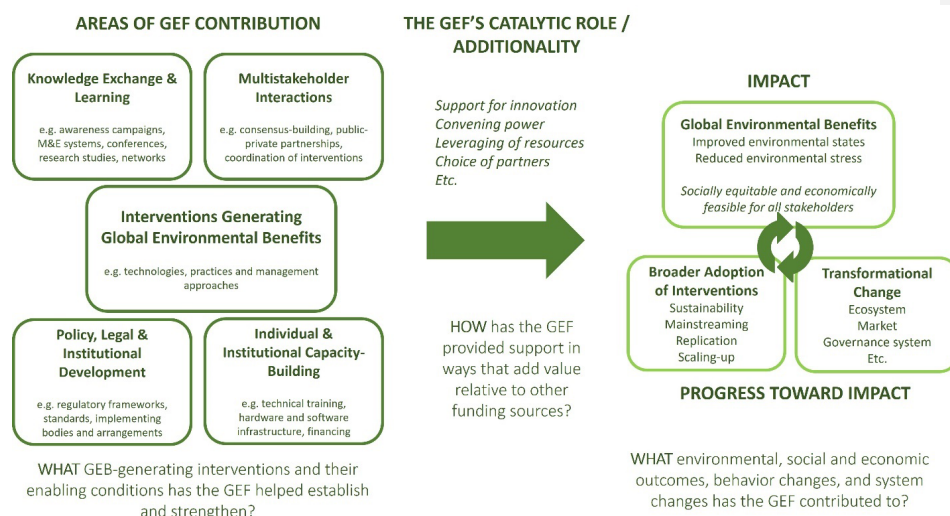


Figure 1. The GEF IEO's updated Theory of Change Framework on how the GEF achieves impact

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 OPS5 (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